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<u>Tuesday, April 20, 1982</u> Chaitra 30, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session



(Vol. XXVII Contains No. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

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Tuesday, April 20, 1982/Chaitra 30, 1904 (Saka)

> The Lok Sabha met at • Eleven of the clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Use of Plastics in Agriculture

*775. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Committee on the use of plastics in Agriculture had offered proposals to promote the use of plastic in order to ease strain on materials like iron, steel and cement; and

(b) details of steps being taken for devlopment of modern technological and scientific methods for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICÁLS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Mr. P. C. Sethi, the then Minister, had said in a meeting of the Plastic Manufacturers' Association in September, 1981, that a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. V. K. Rao, former Member of the Planning Commission has been appointed to promote the use of plastics in agriculture in a big way and that the Government was anxious to promote its use. What has happened to that Committee and what is the outcome of the deliberations of that Committee? May I know this from the hon. Minister?

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SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: The point is; It is true that the Government of India constituted a national Committee on the 7th March, 1981 under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. V. K. Rao, as my friend has suggested. The tenure of this Committee is for two years and it has met twice-once on 8th May 1981 and on the second occasion on 18th December 1981. So, the twoyear period would only expire some time on 6th March 1983. It is entitled to furnish interim reports. But no reports have so far come. As and when the report comes, we will certainly look into it. The Government, of course, is very keen to see that plastics are used in agriculture.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: I have asked in part (b) of my question that details of steps being taken for development of modern technological and scientific methods for the purpose could be given. The hon. Minister's reply is "does not arise". I do not know what it means. I would like to know whether they are intending to promote the use of plastics in the agriindustry. Is the Minister culture aware that the per capita use of plastics in developed countries like the U.S.A. and Japan is around 60 Kg. as against 1/2 Kg. in India which is most insignificant? Is he also aware that the use of plastics for canal linings could save 20 per cent to 30 per cent of cement and that it could be used in drip irrigation systems and various

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other purposes also so that steel, cement and other important materials could be used.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: When I replied to part (b) of the question, it means that the answer flows from the answer given to part (a) of his question.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: It has nothing to do with the Committee. I wanted to know what the details are.

MR. SPEAKER: He brought about the marriage!

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Unless the Committee makes the suggestions in their reports, it is not possible for us to take concrete steps. That is why the answer to part (b) of his question was "does not arise". I do take note of what my hon. friend has observed with reference to the use of plastics in the foreign countries. After the report of this Committee is made available, Government would take necessary action.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: As a producer and also a seller of plastics, whether the Minister is aware....

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is news to me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Are you not a seller also?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I thought that you were a seller. (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that many international studies have shown that for things like irrigation water channels and even supply of water through underground channels in arid areas, plastics have a tremendous use. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this Committee is treating this whole matter lightly. They have met only twice according to the dates given by the Minister. I would like to know whether the matter would get expedited. Now that the Minister has been changed, will he also change the composition of the Committee so that the new Committee may be moer purposeful?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Don't change the Keshavanad Bharati case:

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am not in a position to do that. I am a lawyer and by nature I go by precedents. Therefore, whatever has been done by my predecessor I follow it. Now, coming to the question raised by Dr. Swamy, I may point out that the Committee has not taken it lightly. As I said, the Committee is concerned, it met twice, but it does not mean that the Committee is not functioning. They have requested the various States to form their own Committees for the purpose of doing some initial work. In fact, 12 States have already appointed their own Committee. They are going deeper into this question. So far as the Chairman himself is concerned, he has also been visiting various places. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the Committee is not active. The Committee's full-fledged meetings have taken place only twice. That is what I wanted to convey in the initial answer given by me.

Wastage of Bombay High Gas

*776. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT: Will the Minister of PETRO-LEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTI-LIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of usable gas of Bombay High are being wasted due to lack of infrastructure;

(b) if so, what is the estimated quality wasted per day and its value, if used;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra has requested the Central Government for supply of petro-gas of

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Bombay High through pipelines to Bombay city for domestic use; and

(d) if so, what are the pre-conditions and other infrastructural requirements necessary according to the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) A^t the initial stage of an oil field's development, flaring of associated gas along with the production of oil is a normal feature. This is true with Bofbay High oil field also.

(b) The average quantity of gas flared per day during 1981-82 was 1.8 MMM3 valued at Rs. 9.9 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The Working Group set up in 1977 for studying the utilisation of off shore gas in Maharashtra had inter-alia recommended that the Government of Maharashtra should study the various issues connected with the proposal for the supply of off shore gas through a net work of pipelines to domestic consumers as well as to the 45 fextile mills listed in the Group's report including the question of textile mills using a mixture of LSHS and fuel oil instead of gas for the purpose of reducing the level of pollution. The Maharashira Government accordingly appointed a Study Group in September 1978 to undertake the required study. The final report of the Study Group has not yet been received inspite of numerous requests by the Central Government. Further action in the matter will be taken on receipt of the report.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: From the statement, it is evident that there was since past and even today a colossal loss of almost three crores of rupees per month by flaring of usable gas and it could have been stopped by the ONGC and the Bombay High authorities if they had Planned properly at the initial stages and thought of supplying this natural gas

for domestic use as well as to the industrial sector through pipelines not only in Bombay, New Bombay, but also in Gujarat and Maharashtra. T am confused because the Central Government has passed on the buck to Maharashtra Government. the My first supplementary is: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a reply given by the Minister of Maharashtra Government in the Maharashtra Assembly? According to that reply quote "the Maharashtra Government was persuading the Centre for supply petroleum gas through pipeline from Bombay High to the city for domestic use. Further, a lot of gas was being wasted due to lack of infrastructure for its full utilization-this İS what Shri S. N. Desai admitted while replying to a question by Mr. Vinod Gupta and Shri Madhu Deolekar, both BJP."

Will the Minister tell us the exact position? What do you envisage with regard to the supply of natural gas to Bombay and New Bombey through a pipeline?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I agreewith the hon. Member that it is a colossal loss, so far as the country is concerned, but it has to happen in the circumstances of the particular facts of this case. In any country at the initial stage when the offield development has taken place, the gas has been burnt because it was not possible having regard to the lack a resources to have the requisite fertilizer plants, petro-chemical plants etc. It does take a little time for making all these arrangements and this is based on the resources that the country has and the various environmental factors.

My friend has asked the question about the pipeline for the demostic usage of gas in Bombay. In fact, this is a slightly different issue and I am sure, my friend would appreciate it. In so far as the Working Group is concerned, it was set up in 1977 and on their advice as I said, the Maharashtra Government itself appointed a Study Group, which is going into the details of it, and I may assure the House that the moment some action is taken by this Group and they put forth the report, action would certainly be taken on that basis. In fact, we have been reminding the State Government so that the Study Group may complete its report at an early date for the purpose of necessary action at our end.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I am very glad to read the newspaper report recently that the Bombay High gas will be supplied to Gujarat through pipeline. It is in the fitness of things. Government is also trying to supply gas from Bombay High to Madhya Pradesh, which must be expedited.

Is the Government aware that in Bombay there is an old Bombay Gas Company, a big pollutant, in the heart of the city?

It is in Lal Bagh Parel, against which the ecologists and the naturalists have always complained to the Government. It has a complete infrastructure of pipeline gas supply which is coal-based and is causing pollution. Will the Government consider seriously the nationalisation of the Bombay Gas Company so that this infrastructure can be immediately used?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: To be frank, I have not given my mind to this aspect. I take note of what the hon. friend says. I will certainly consider this aspect. If it is feasible, I will certainly do it. At the moment I am not in a position to answer this question.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Sir, really it is a matter of great concern that Rs. 10 lakh worth of gas is being wasted every day. From the reply it appears that they are waiting for the repart of the Committee which was formed in 1978; and that Committee too is of the State Government of Maharashtra I don't know that action has the Central Government taken in this respect. Have they themselves tried to find out any way to make proper use of the gas which is being wasted?

Secondly, we are very short OI energy. Forests are being denuded because we don't have firewood and there is great shortage of LPG throughout the country. So, what specific action does Government want to take to ease the energy shortage? I cannot understand how much time the Government thinks is necessary? Of course this happens when new plants come into being. So, I want to know how much time actually the Government thinks is necessary to normalise the situation because even after four or five years, the gas is not being used?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir. as I said, I am myself concerned about this buring of the gas. In fact I am concernned about this part of it.

Now, so far as the usage of this gas is concerned, one aspect, which I have already said, is that the working group is going into this question. The other aspect of it is, as the Hon. Members are aware, that e.g. in Hazira and Talvaishet, we have already decided to set up four gas based fertilizer plants. Like-wise, we are also contemplating with reference to petrochemicals. Therefore, it is a phased manner in which this development is going to take place. And this phased manner is dependent upon the resources that we have because it should be equitable distribution of our resources. So, sometimes priority is given to a particular concept and on another occasion priority is given to a different concept altogether. The Government is aware that the petro-chemical complex and also the gas-based fertiliser plants must have priority. We are doing our best at our end within the limited resources. Therefore, it is a question of amalgam of the efforts that this study group is making and also independently what the Central Government is doing so that in the ultimate analysis we hope to arrest this wastage of gas, which is now taking place.

Akashvani Appu Sports Club

†778. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INFOR-MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio proposes to organise Akashvani Appu Sports Club to generate interest in appreciation of various sports among its listeners; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Appu Sports Clubs are voluntary and people's clubs. The idea is that such clubs which will be registered by the concerned AIR Stations on a minimum strength of 10 members per club will be commemorative of the Asian Games; these clubs will generate interest and appreciation for various sports among the listeners and also encourage indigenous and traditional sports. They are expected to start functioning from May, 1982.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: There is very good publicity done for Asian Games. I want to know how many Clubs have been formed so far, and whether any assistance or any financial help is being given by Government, or at least any guidance by their officers to constitute such Clubs. How many club have come about so far? THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The decision was taken very recently. We have given them time to form the clubs up to May.

ग्राध्यक्ष महोदय : हल्दर जी ग्राप से जवान स्पोटमैन हैं।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There is no scheme of giving any financial assistance or anything. These are voluntary people's clubs. AIR only wants to encourage a sort of movement in the country in the form of sports clubs-of those who listen to AIR or watch television. There are television clubs. We want to create a sports atmosphere in the country. AIR has the largest reach in the whole country for spreading sports spirit, taking the help of the Asian 'Games. We are in close cooperation with the Asian Games people. We want to do our maximum to encourage the sports spirit.

द्यध्यक्ष महोदय : इनका भी क्लब बनाइये और हमारा भी।

श्वी एमः राम गोपाल रेड्डी : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, स्पोर्ट की स्प्रीट जैसी की मंत्री महोदय बताने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उस से मुझे भी स्पोर्ट खोलने का इरादा हो रहा है।

म्नाध्यक्ष सहोदय : ग्रापके जिस्म से कुछ लगता है।

श्री एम॰ राम गोपाल रेड्डी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं क्रि हमारे एज के ग्रुप के व्यक्तियों के लिए क्या करने वाले हैं ?

म्नाघ्यक्ष महोदयः वूटासिंह भी कर एहे हैं, आगे बढ़ न्हे हैं।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am glad that the hon. Member is so sportsminded. I know many Members in our Parliament are excellent sportsmen themselves. Everyone can be a good sportsman. Age is no bar, as far as sportsmanship is concerned. Therefore, we will be very happy if the hon. Members of Parliament also form their Appu Clubs and take part in all the activities that we want to generate. There is a game which every one can play.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-DER: The Minister, in his original reply and after this supplementary, has said that these Appu Sports Clubs will be organized, and their activities transmitted through All India Radio during the Asian Games. He said something in the Vigyan Bhavan earlier, at the time of the prize-giving ceremony of AIR's competition. I want to know whether after the Asian Games are over, this system will be continued, not only in Delhi but in all the important radio centres like Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

He spoke about the traditional games. I want to know whether kabaddi, khokho, and gulli dunda will be included in this, as he mentioned at Vigyan Bhavan,

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Appu Sports Clubs will not remain restricted only upto the Asian Games. They are not restricted only to Delhi. These sports clubs are being formed all over the country by all the radio stations. have abolt 85 We radio stations. and about 10 Doordarshan centres. But this will continue. We want to encourage it. There also I am reminded that for our indigenous games, we have a great tradition in gymnastics, in sports and very m expensive sports like kabadi, atta batta, kho co co kho and all that. About malkham, incidentally I may inform my hon. colleague through you that soon teams are coming from Pune and also from Amravati to demonstrate to you the malkham gymnastics in which our

country has great expertise. I hope you will all watch it and will be benefited thereby. (An Hon. Member: On TV?) (Interruptions) No, no, for personal demonstration, they are coming. We will also show it on the TV. But you would love to watch them in person. You must have seen it before. We want to encourage them. We have traditional games. Guli danda, of course you said I always consider guli danda could be more popular than golf, because golf is a western luxurious game, we like to take it. We must popularise our own national. sports, I agree.

SHRI SONTHOSH MOHAN DEV: of the main reasons of in-One discipline in sports today in the of knowledge of rules lack games by about various our spectators, players and even empires and judges. Even in one of the cricket matches in which you had also played, one of the Members of Parliament asked me, where is the goal post of the cricket match. This is the position.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be mindful. Which judges are you referring to, let me know?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister whether special guidelines will be given to All India Radio that emphasis on the education of rules about games will be given so that people may have more knowledge about the rules, and we expect that there will be less crowd violence during the Asian Games? .

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is a very important suggestion. We have already started on the TV and the radio programmes about informing people about the rules of the games. Once you start playing a game, you automatically come to know also the rules, because you are ignorance of the game itself, you do not know the rules. Therefore, the first thing is that

you must start playing games, sports That is one of the important things that I want to tell the House.

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PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You cannot discuss the conduct of Umpires in the House because they are judges.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I want to tell him.

श्री ग्रटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रभी साठे जी ने सुझाव दिया है कि संसद्-सदस्यों को ग्रपना ग्रप्पू क्लब बनाना चाहिए, तो क्या वे उसे ग्रप्पू क्लब के वजाए ग्रललटप्पू क्लब कहना पसंद करेंगे?

श्री वसन्त साठे ः हम तो "ग्रप्पू" क्लब" की एन्करेज करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन ग्राप जब बनाएगे तो वह "टप्पू" हो सकता है—-मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदयः ग्रप्पू या टप्पू. लेकिन क्लब जरुर बनाइए।

डा॰ सुक्रमण्थम स्वामी : मगर साठे जी तो गप्पू है।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदयः ग्राप महाराष्ट्र वाले एक-दूसरे की बात समझते हैं।

डा० **सुब्रमण्थम स्वामी ः** मगर ग्राप भोंसले साहब की चर्चा नहीं करने देते हैं यहां ।

को यले को मांग ग्रौर उत्पादन

*779. श्रो रामनाथ दुबेः क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में कोयले की मांग पूरा करने के लिए कोयले का पर्याप्त उत्पादन हो रहा है ; ग्रौर (ख) क्या वितरण ग्रौर सप्लाई व्यवस्था में दोष होने के कारण देश में कोयले की कमी दिखाई देती है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE D'EPARTMENT OF COAL AND IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and Coal production was a record (b). 124.92 million tonnes in 1981-82, exceeding the original target by 3.92 million tonnes, There are adequate coal stocks at the pitheads, of over 21.1 million tonnes, to meet the demand in full. The despatch of coal in 1981-82 to consumers was also a record 118 million tonnes. All necessary steps are being taken to meet the consumers requirement in full which include inter alia monitoring the movement of coal by rail by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure, release of coal by road against shortfall in rail movement, release of coal without any restrictions from certain identified mines and opening coal dumps at certain important consumption centres, and liberalising the procedure for release of superior grades of coal to actual consumers.

श्री राम नाथ वुबे : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कोयले की कमी नहीं है। लेकिन देशवासियों को कोयला नहीं मिल पाता है। क्या यह सही है कि कोल कम्पनियों ढारा उपभोक्ताग्रों तथा लाइसेंस्ड कोल डीलर्ज को कोल के वितरण में भारी भ्रष्टाचार ग्रौर पक्षपात किया जाता है जिस कारण से देश में कोयले का कृत्निम ग्रभाव हो जाता है, यदि हां, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है?

श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र ः माननीय सदस्य कोई स्थल बताएं जहां उनको भ्रष्टाचार का ग्रनुभव हुग्रा हो तो उसकी जांच करवाई जा सकती है।

श्री राम नाथ दुबेः मैं बता रहा हूं। ऊर्जा मंत्रालय से यह सूचना दी

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गई थी कि फी सैल कोल माइंज से जा कर कोयला लिया जा सकता है लेकिन वे कोल देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

आ) गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : स्थल का नाम बताएं तो पता किया जा सकता है।

. राम नाथ दुवे: कम्पनी का नाम चाहते हैं तो मैं दे सकता हूं। मेरे पान मंत्रालय का पत्न है। उस में उन्होंने इन्कार कर दिया है । फी सैल जहां कोयला मिलना चाहिए हर ग्रादमी को वहां इसलिए नहीं दिया जाता है कि भ्रब्टाचार वहां व्याप्त है।

आ गार्गी शंकर मिश्र अण्टाचार का माध्यम बताएं। कौन सा पत्र है बताएं, मैं जांच कराऊंगा।

श्वो राम नाथ दुबे : आपकी आजा से मैं सदन के सामने वह पत्न रख देता हं ।

आ गार्गी शंकर मिश्रः सदन के सामने न रख कर मझे दे दें तो मैं जांच करा लूंगा।

श्रो राम नाथ दुबे : आप इजाजत दे दें तो मैं रखने के लिए तैयार हूं।

अध्यज्ञ महोदय: आप दे दोजिए।

श्रो रामनाथ दुबे : क्या यह सही है कि कोल परमिट ऐसे लोगों को दिए जाते हैं जो लाइसेंस्ड कोल डीलर नहीं है ?

श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : जो लाइसेंस्ड डीलर नहीं है फ़ी सैल माइंज से ऐसे लोगों को जरूर दिया जा सकता है। खुद माननीय सदस्य ग्रभी यह कह रहे थे कि लोग फ़ी सैल माइंज से लेना चाहते हैं ग्रौर उनको कहीं पर दिक्त होती है ग्रौर उसके बारे में वह पल भी मुझे देना चाहते थे। उनका जो दूसरा सवाल है वह उन्हीं के पहले वाले से कट जाता है।

ग्रव्ययक्ष महोदय : ला-जवाव हो गए हैं।

ओ शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या यह सही है कि बुरहानपुर को साइजिंग इंडस्ट्रीज को जो पहले कोयले का कोटा दिया जाता था उसको एक तिहाई कर दिया गया है?

थी ग(गीं शंकर मिश्र : मुझे इसके बारे में जानकारी एकत करनी पड़ेगी। मुझे संसद सदस्य महोदय लिख कर दे दें, मैं जरूर जांच कराऊंगा।

र्श्वः ए.स. स्वरूप रामः : विहार में तीन कोलियरीज . सी० हैं सी एल०, बीः सी॰ मी॰ एत॰ ग्रौर ई सी एत॰ सैंट्रल कोल फील्डज लिमिटेड, भारत कोकिंग कौल लिमिटेड , और ई सी । एल० जो कलकत्ता में आप्रेट करती है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कोयले का रिकार्ड उत्पादन हुआ है और उसकी कोई कमी नहीं है । लेकिन गांवों में तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी कोयले का कृतिम अभाव पैदा कर दिया जाता है जिस कारण से चालीस रुपये तक पर कोयला बिक रहा है। इसका एक ही कारण है । रिकार्ड उत्पादन होने के वाबजूद भी ये तीनों जो कम्पनियां हैं वे भ्रष्टाचार से भरी हुई हैं। कारण यह है कि इक्वीटेबल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं हो रहा है ग्रौर न ग्रभी तक ग्रापने कोई डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की नीति ही तय की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कोयले के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कोई सख्त कदम उठाएगी ताकि नागरिकों को चाहे शहरी क्षेत्रों में हो या देहाती

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क्षेत्नों में, कोयला मुहैया हो सके ?मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि सी॰सी॰ एल॰ का जो रांची में हैडक्वाटर्र है वहां पर करप्शन का ग्रड्डा है, जितने भी पदाधि-कारी हैं ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक सभी करप्ट हैं। इस बारे में ग्राप कोई सी॰ बी॰ ग्राई जांच करायेंगे इस बारे में मंत्री जी स्पष्ट जबाव दें।

श्वो नार्गी शंकर मिश्र : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, टोप टूबोटम सी० बी० ग्राई० जांच कैसी होती है मैं नहीं समझता, जानता भी नहीं, क्योंकि संसद सदस्य टोप टूबोटम सी० बी० ग्राई० से जांच करवाना काहते हैं। किसी विशेष ग्रधिकारी का नाम बताएं ग्रीर यह बताएं कि उसने श्यह करप्शन किया है तो उसकी जाँच करायी जा सकती है। लेकिन टोप ट्बोटम जांच कैसे सम्भव है।

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श्वो राम स्वरूप राम: यदि माननीय मंत्री जी विशेष अधिकारी के नाम की ही बात करते हैं तो मैं बताता हूं कि सी॰ एंड एम॰ डी॰ श्री वघेरा और मारेकेटिंग डायरक्टर, श्री सेहगल दोनों ही करप्ट हैं।

श्रो गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य मुझे नाम लिख कर दे दें ग्रौर क्या करप्शन उन्होंने किया है उसका स्पैसिफ़िक चार्ज दे दें मैं जाच करा दुंगा।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्राप लिख कर दे दीजिए।

श्रो गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : क्या उन्होंने गलती की है यह भी बताइये। सिर्फ़ नाम देने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। श्री मूल चन्द डागा : यह कोई काम मेम्बर का है? उन्होंने ग्रारोप लगाया है, मंत्री जी, उसकी जांच ग्राप-कीजिए।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: He is saying this. Why should the Minister defend his corrupt officials? When the hon. Member has levelled a charge, he should inquire into it.

MR. SPEAKER: You just enquire into the matter. If there is some substance, take action. That is all.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: If the Member has to prove everything, then what is The Minister to do?

MR. SPEAKER: He will take action.

श्वी राम स्वरूप राम : मेरे सवाल का जबाव तो मिला नहीं।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदयः वह इनक्वायरी करायेंगे, जरूर करेंगे।

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: I want your protection. If an allegation is made on the floor of the House, then it is the responsibility of the Minister to make enquiry. Let him not brush aside the thing like this. If a member has to provide all the information, then what for he is there? Not a single coal is available without corruption. If the Minister werends like this, it is surprising. (Interruptions)

गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : मैंने बहुत स्पेसिफ़िक कहा....

श्वी राम स्वरूप राम : मंत्री जी बहुत हल्के ढ़ंग से ले रहे हैं।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय: ग्रापके कहने पर इनक्वायरी होगी ।

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Increase of Import Tariff on Light and Dense Soda Ash

*780. SHRI R.R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent increase of import tariff on light and dense soda ash to 60 per cent with an auxiliary duty of 20 per cent and a counteraviling duty of 17.5 per cent has seriously affected thousands of tiny industries in small sector and millions of "Dhobies" in the country;

(b) whether Government have received representations for reducing the duty to 20 per cent, and

(c) what decision Government have taken in the matter to save the tiny industries and "Dhobies" in the country who are on the brink of collapse as a result of increase in import traiff?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) From the latter half of 1980, the availability of soda ash has been comfortable. Soda ash is easily available at prices more or less on a par with the manufacturers' ex-works prices. At present the revision in the import duty on soda ash is not under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE: I do not know whether the hon. Minister's clothes are washed by dhobies. The rates have increased. Many Members are complaining that the dhobies have increased their rates.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Not only Members but people at large also.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE. Members and people whom they represent.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: People in your Government cannot afford dhobies.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: The answar also appears to be very inconsistent. For the first question-"whether it is a fact that recent increase of import tariff on light and dense soda ash to 60 per cent with an auxilary duty of 20 per cent and a countervailing duty of 17.5 per cent has seriously affected thousands of tiny industries in small sector and millions of dhobies in the country;", it is almost hundred per cent increase. Your answar is "No". But when we see your answar to part (c), it is mentioned there that from the latter half of 1980 the availability of soda ash has been comfortable. In other words, in the first half of 1980. it was not comfortable.

AN HON MEMBER: Good Judge. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Both are Judges.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Because of this 100 per cent increase, is it not reasonable to say that the price of soda ash would be increased, not double but probably 3 or 4 times?

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It has become more expensive to wash dirty linen in public.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I do not see any inconsistency in my answers to parts (a) and (c). I said in answer to part (c) that from the latter half of 1980, the availability of soda ash has been comfortable. Actually, the position is that this rate of increase, which has been referred to, has been effected some time in January 1982. If you compare the price after the rate of increase and the previous prices from the latter half of 1980, the position remains more or less the same. Therefore, notwithstanding the action that has been taken in increasing the import duty and countervailing duty some time in the beginning of 1982, the price have not made any change whatsoever. Therefore, I do not see any incongruity or inconsistency with the answers. I thought I should explain this to my hon, friend.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: To the question whether the Govxernment have received any representation for reducing the duty to 20 per cent, the answer is "Yes" I would like to know the reasons given in the representation. Have the Government examind thosereasons and found them to be correct?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The representations were received from the All India Silicate Manufacturers' Association....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Syndicate?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Silicate; not syndicate. We have received representations from them and also from the All India Washermen's Federation. These were the two organisations which made representations for the purpose of reduction in the duty. So far as the Silicate Manufacturers' Association are concerned, they made the representation that (a) four monopoly houses are controlling the production, distribution and price of soda ash and are earning huge profits at the expense of the consumer, particularly, small industries and dhobies; (b) that the import of soda ash should continue to be in the open general licence and the import duty should be reduced to 20 per cent; (c) that on the eve of the budget the duty was raised in January 1981 and again in January 1982. After the duty was increased in January 1982, the open market price of soda ash increased by Rs. 400 but the manufacturers increased the price of soda ash by Rs. 60 to 80 per tonne; (d) that some influential persons have a little stranglehold on the officials of my Ministry. These were the four reon the basis of which they asons. wanted that the import duty must be

reduced. The Association has sought the continuance of the import of soda ash under the open general licence, reduction of the import duty and an open enquiry with reference to production and distribution. These were the main grounds on which they broadly wanted that the import duty should be reduced. These aspects were considered. I must say that, taking into consideration all the grievances, it has been felt that to reduce the import duty at this stage would not be warranted.

Reduction of excise duty on Polypropylene Products

*781. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA:

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SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have been received for reduction of excise duty and waiver of compulsory export obligation on Polypropylene Film—Biaxially Oriented Polypropylene Products (BOPP) in India as they are facing problems of capacity utilization and off-take leading to uneconomic working and impossibility of export performances; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) No representations have been received for reduction of excise duty on BOPP Films. Two representations were received for waiver of export obligation from M/s. M. M. Rubber Company Limited and M/s. Cosmo Films Limited. These were considered but it was not found possible to agree to these requests.

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श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्गाः ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले करोड़ों रूपये का ग्रैलोफ़ेन पैकेजिंग मेटीरियल के रुप में विदेशों से ग्रायात किया जाता था। उसके इन्डिजिनेस सब्स्टीट्यूट के रुप में बी0 ग्रो0 पी0 पी0 फ़िल्म इंडिया में वननी शुरु हुई । इस काम में दो कंपनियां लगी हैं। उनमें से एक----मैसजें एम 0 एम 0 रबर कंपनी लिमिटेड को एक्साइंज इयुटी से फी कर दिया गया है, जबकि झौरंगाबाद के बैंकवर्ड एरिया में रिसेंट्ली लगाई गयी मैसर्ज कास्मो फ़िल्म्ज लिमिटेड पर 30 परसेंट एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई है, जिसके कारण उसकी क्षमता का केवल 25 प्रतिशत उत्पादन हो रहा है, मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं और वह एक सिक इंडस्ट्री बनने जा रही है। उसमें तीन चार करोड़ रुपये का इनवेस्टमेंट है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन दोनों कम्पनियों के साथ समान व्यवहार किया जाएगा और अगर मैसर्ज एम0 एम0 रबर कंपनी की एक्साइज ड्यूटी माफ़ कर दी गई है, तो क्या मैसर्ज कास्मो फ़िल्म्ज की भी माफ़ की जाएगी और उस उद्योग को बचाया जाएगा।

आवे पी॰ शिव शंकर : मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य है कि माननीय सदस्य ने सदन में कहा कि जहां तक एम0 एम0 रबर कंपनी का सवाल है, एक्साइज ड्यूटी पूरे तरीके से माफ़ कर दी गई है । ऐसा नहीं हुग्रा है।

अर्था रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं पता लगा कर बता रहा हूं।

श्री पो॰ शिव शंकर : अगर माननीय सदस्य के पास कोई विशेष ज्ञान हो, तो वह मुझे बताएं। मैं उसे जरुर देखूंगा। लेकिन जहां तक मुझे जात

है, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। एक्साइज ड्यूटी दोनों पर बराबर है। एक्साइज ड्यूटी आर्टिकल पर लगती है और किसी एक कंपनी को माफ़ नहीं किया जा सकता। यह जरुर है कि जितना एक्सपोर्ट होता है, बाज ड्यूटीज उस हद तक कम कर दी जाती है, ताकि एक्सपोर्ट के लिए फ़ैसिलिटी हो। लेकिन यह नहीं किया जाता है कि एक कम्पनी के लिए ड्युटी को माफ़ कर, दिया जाए या कम किया जाए ग्रौर दूसरी पर ड्यूटी लगे। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

्श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्माः जहां तक मुझे मालूम था, मैंने बताया। दोनों पर लागू होना चाहिए, ताकि दोनों पर समान बोझ पडे।

श्री पी शिव शंकर : मैं ग्राप से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं । इसमें किसी ए**क** को ड्यूटी का कनसेशन नहीं दिया जा सकता ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद शर्मा : इसके रा मैटीरियल-पालिप्रापिलीन रेजिन-का उत्पादन आई० पी० सी० एल० के द्वारा होता है, जिसका मूल्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य से तीन गुना है । इसलिए बी0 स्रो0 पी0 पी0 का उत्पादन बहुत मंहगा होता है ग्रीर विदेशों से जो माल ग्रायात किंया जाता है, वह इससे सस्ता होता है। इसका मूल्य 21 रुपये पर के जी रखा है, जो कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य से तीन गुना है। क्या सरकार इन उद्योगों को कुछ रियायत करके, या म्रन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य के आधार पर, कच्चे माल की ग्रापूर्ति कराएगी ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना कि चूंकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य कम है इसलिए एक्साइज ड्यूटी में कमी की जाए, यह तो कोई

ठीक बात नहीं मालूम पड़ती। ग्रगर वह मुझे यह सुझाव देते कि एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है, झौर उसके लिए आवश्यक कच्चे माल पर उचित इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाई जाए, तो बेहतर होता।

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Lower class seats in cinema halls in Delhi

*782. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFOR-MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention
 has been drawn to the news-item
 "Lower class seats in cinema halls reduced" appearing in the Indian Express of 29 March, 1982;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) action taken to safeguard the interests of the poor people of Deihi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MO-HAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Government have seen the news-item. To check the tendency of cinemas to increase the rates of admission, the licensing authority issued show cause notices to 15 cinemas in Delhi for suspending their Thereafter the licensing licences. authority suspended the licence of Shiela cinema on 3-4-1982 and six other cinemas, viz., Regal, Sapna, Plaza, Alankar, Delite and Chand, on 7-4-1982. M/s. Shiela Cinema filed a writ petition against the suspension order and obtained stay order from the Delhi High Court on 4-4-1982. The other cinema houses which also filed writ petitions against the suspension of their licences also obtained stay order on 8-4-1982 from the Delhi High Court. While staying the operation of the suspension order issued by the licensing authority, the High Court on 8-4-1982 ordered:---

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"(a) the Petitioners will maintain a separate account of the difference between the sales already made at higher rate and the rates that were effective prior to the present 'ncrease; and

(b) No sales at higher rate will henceforth be made of the tickets in the various categories and the sales would be made only on the basis of the rates which were in force prior to the present increase."

Five cinema houses, viz., Batra, Milan, Kamal, Paras and Minerva also obtained stay orders from the High Court on 12-4-1982 against the show-cause notice issued by the licensing authority for suspension of their licence. Three cinemas,viz., Suraj, Archana and Palace in response to the show-cause notice issued by the licensing authority reverted to the rates prevailing as on 15-12-1980.

2. Kamal cinema also reverted to the position as on 15-12-1980.

3. The matter again came up for hearing before the High Court on 14-4-1982 and they passed the following orders:—

"After hearing learned counsel we direct that as an interim measure and without prejudice to the contentions of the parties on the writ petition, petitioners will meet the approauthorities of the responpriate dents forwith and try to arrive at an interim settlement regarding rates and classification of seats within a fortnight from today. Case to come up for further directions on 4-5-82. In the meanwhile, we vary our earlier order and direct that petitioners will maintain the classification as in force in their cinema on 1-2-1982. They may, however, increase the rates by 10 per cent including Entertainment Tax over and above the rates that were prevailing

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Oral Answers

just before the last inpugned rates were in force by the cinema. Further provided that where lowest seats were Rs. 4 there will be no increase at all.

This order will be effective immediately."

4. Two cinema licenses namely, Satyam and Golcha, had also earlier obtained stay orders on 5-11-1981 and 4-1-1982 respectively against the show cause notice of the licensing authority.

5. Thus the matter is before the court and the Delhi Administration is taking further action in the light of the orders of the High Court.

श्वी राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री जी ने ग्रपने लम्बे चौडे जबाव में... (ब्यवधान)...प्रक्ष्न तो हमारा बहुत छोटा था लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी का जबाव बड़ा लम्बा चौड़ा है, उस में उन्होंने कहा कि शीला सिनेमा पर 3-4-82 को ऐक्शन लिया, फिर 7-4-82 को 6 ग्रौर सिनेमा घरों पर ऐक्शन लिया ग्रौर कुल 7 पर ऐक्शन लेने की तिथि बतायी। उत्तर में यह भी बताया है कि हम ने 15 सिनेमाघरों को नोटिस दिया जिन्होंने 4-4-82 को ग्रौर 8-4-82 को न्यायालंय से स्थगन ग्रादेश ले लिया श्रीर न्यायालय ने अपने आदेश में यह भी कहा है कि दस प्रतिशत दर वह ज्यादा कर सकते हैं लेकिन 4 रुपये की सीट पर वह कोई वृद्धि नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो इस प्रकार का ग्राप ने एक्शन लिया ग्रौर न्यायालय में मुकदमें चले, ये सारी वातें हुई, ये सारी बातें मेरे प्रश्न पूछने के बाद हुई क्यों कि मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था 14–3–82 को ग्रौर कार्यवाही ग्राप ने 3–4–82 को ग्रुरू की ? तो क्या मेरे प्रश्न पूछने के बाद ग्राप का ध्यान इस तरफ गया ग्रौर ग्राप ने कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की? यदि ग्राप ने बाद में कार्यवाही शुरु की तो यह कार्यवाही करने में विलम्ब का कारण क्या था ग्रौर क्या देश भर में कोई ऐसा कानून बनाने जा रहे ? ताकि ग्रन्थ सिनेमा हाल ग्रपने टिक्टों की दरें न बढाएं?

सूचना ग्रौर प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : ग्राध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य को शायद यह मालूम नहीं होगा कि हालांकि ग्राप ने मुझ से सवाल पूछा ग्रौर मैं इस का जबाव ग्राप को दे रहा हूं फिर भी यह जो कार्यवाही है यह राज्य सरकार के ग्रधीन है ग्रौर जहां तक दिल्ली का प्रक्रन है, डी० डी० एथारिटी के ग्रधीन है। वह नोटिस देते हैं ग्रपने कानून के ग्रन्तर्गत । उस नोटिस का ग्राप के हमें नोटिस देने से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। उन्होंने नोटिस दिया रेट्स के ऊपर, उस के ऊपर ये सिनेमा गुहों के मालिक हाई कोर्ट में गए ग्रौर स्थगन ग्रादेश लाए। मामला सब-जुडिस है, कोर्ट में है ग्रौर इसलिए इसके बारे में जो मैं ने ग्राप को सारी जानकारी दी उस से ग्रौर ज्यादा जानकारी मैं ग्राप को देने में ग्रसमर्थ हं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं दूसरा प्र‡न पूछना चाहता हूं कि छोटी श्रेणी की सीटें कम कर दी गई हैं ग्रौर ग्रपर क्लास की सीट वढ़ा दी गई हैं। उन्हीं छोटी श्रेणी की सीटों पर जो ग्रव ग्रपर क्लास में परिवर्तित की गई हैं, उन्हीं पर, इसका म्रर्थ यह निकलता है कि गरीव स्रादमी ज्यादा पैसा दे कर सिनेमा देखेगा। १ तो जिस परसेंट में ये सिनेमा मालिक ग्रपनी दर बढ़ा लिए हैं क्या उसी परसेंट में सरकार को भी उस से लाभ प्राप्त होगा ग्रौर क्या सरकार उसी परसेट में देश की गरीबी भी दूर करने का प्रयास कर रही है ?

श्री वसन्त साठे: यह शास्त्री जी कहां से कहां पहुंच गए? बड़े कवि-हूदय है। मैंने शुरु में बताया कि विषय केन्द्र के ग्रधीन नहीं ग्राता है। मैं बार बार यह कह रहा हूं मैंने बार बार इस सदन में कहा है....

श्री ग्रटल बिहारी वाज्येयी : दिल्ली केन्द्र के ग्रधीन है। बात दिल्ली की हो रही है, इधर उधर की नहीं।

श्रो वतन्त साठे: सिनेमा एग्जी-वीशन जो है इसका केन्द्र से ताल्लुक नहीं है। मतलब हमारे मंत्रालय के ग्रधीन यह नहीं ग्राता । ग्राप कह रहे हैं :दिल्ली प्रशासन केन्द्र से सम्बन्धित है यह ग्रापका कहना ठीक है। यही तो मैं ग्राप से कह रहा हूं कि सिनेमा रेट्स के कम होने या सीट्स के कम होने के बारे में ग्रभी स्थगन ग्रादेश है, कोर्ट के ग्रन्दर मामला सबजुडिस है। इसलिए इस में कुछ भी कहना नामुमकिन है। हालांकि मैं एक बात कह दूं कि मैं यह चाहता हूं कि एक टोटल व्यू इस मामले का लिया जाये, इसके बारे में हम कुछ पहल कर रहे है क्योंकि यह विषय केवल इस मर्यादित माध्यम से हल नहीं हो पाएगा ।

भ्रध्यक्ष महोदयः श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार ।

श्वो ग्रटल बिहारी वाजनेयी: ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय जी सिनेमा मालिक ग्रदालत में बाद में गए हैं...

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदयः श्री गंगवार को बुलाया है।

श्री ग्रटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ः मैं ग्रागे की सीट पर बैठा हूं, ग्रागे की सीट कम हो गई।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदयः स्राप यूं कहते हैं मैं गंगवार जी के स्रागे बैठा हूं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The front seat in a cinema hall always gets a lower rating.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ग्रोर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । ग्राम तौर से यह देखा गया है कि[,] जो बड़े लोग हैं, पैसे खर्च करने वाले हैं, कम्पनीज या सिनेमा वाले हैं वे किसी भी कानून के विरूद्ध जाकर स्टे-ग्रार्डर ले लेते हैं, हाई कोर्ट से ग्रौर दो-दो, तीन-तीन साल तक वह स्टे-ग्रार्डर वैकेट नहीं होता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि वे ग्रपना कार्यं बराबर करते रहते हैं। इस ग्रोर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान म्रार्काषत करते हुए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं क्या इस स्टे-ग्रार्डर को वैकेट कराने के लिए जल्दी से कोई **कार्यवाही** कराएंगे जिस से कि स्टे-वैकेट हो सके ग्रौर वे लोग उसका लाभ न उठा सकें जैसा कि दूसरे मामलों में होता रहता है? (**व्यवधान**) साथ ही <mark>कर्मचारिय</mark>ों को मिलने न दें, जिनको कि रिश्वत देकर स्टे-ग्रार्डर को वे लोग बढाए रखते है ।

श्री वसन्त साठे: ग्राघ्यक्ष जी मुझे माफ करेंगे, इस सवाल में कुछ थोड़ा सा छींटा उछाला गया है, कोटों के ऊपर, कि स्थगन ग्रादेश दे देते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : ग्रापके ग्राफिसर पैरवी नहीं करते हैं—यह मैं कह रहा हूँ (व्यवधान)

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय: उन्होंने पूछा है कि स्टे-वैंकेट कराने के लिए जल्दी क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे है श्री वसन्त साठेः : माननीय सदस्य जबाव को तो ठीक से पढ़ लें। जवाव हिन्दी में भी दिया गया है। (ब्धवधान)

श्वी हरीश कुमार गंगवार : जवाव तो मैंने पढ़ लिया है लेकिन ग्रगर ग्राप कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे तो तीन साल तक स्टे-वैकेट नहीं होगा।

श्वी वसन्त साठे: यह जो आदेश दिया है उसके लिए दूसरी तारीख इंटेरिम दी है, उसमें आदेश भी दिया है हाईकोर्ट से। उन्होंने कहा है कि इंटेरिम आर्डर दीजिए और उस पर इंटेरिम आर्डर भी लग गया है दस परसेंट का। कहा है कि फौरन नेगोशिएट करो । इसलिए यह जो आप कह रहे हैं यह सब कार्यवाही गवर्नमेंट ने की है और इसलिए मामला जल्दी हो रहा है।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदयः ग्रब ग्रागे की सीट का मतला है।

श्री क्रटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ग्रागे की सीट खतरे में है।

ग्रध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली केन्द्र शाषित प्रदेश है, केन्द्र दिल्ली का कार्यभार देख रहा है इसलिए वे इस जिम्मेदारी को टाल नहीं सकते ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि ग्रदालत में सिनेमा के मालिक गए ग्राप्रैल के महीने में ग्रीर दिल्ली में सिनेमा घरों में टिक्ट बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं पिछले साल भर से। एक बार पहले भी मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था तो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हम बात-चीत कर रहे हैं ग्रीर टिक्ट घटाने की कोशिश हो रही है लेकिन कार्यवाही कोई नहीं हुई। मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या लाइसेंस निलंबित करने के ग्रलावा सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई तरीका नहीं है कि मालिकों पर दवाब डालकर टिक्ट बढ़ाने से उन्हें रोका जा सके? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि मालिक ग्रदालत में गए उस से पहले सरकार ने, टिक्ट न बढ़ने पायें इसके लिए कौन से कदम उठाए? सिनेमा ग्राम ग्रादमी का मनोरंजन का साधन है लेकिन दिल्ली में सिनेमा के रेट इतने बढ़ गए हैं कि लोग खाली टेलीविजन पर ही सिनेमा देख सकते हैं।

श्री वसन्त साठे : ग्रध्यक्ष जी, मैं फिर से वाजपेयी जी से कह दूं कि कोई भी जोर या दबाव की कार्यवाही की जाए, जोकि कानन के ग्रन्तगत न हो, तो ग्राप खुद शिकायत करेंगे चिल्लायेंगे ग्रौर कहेंगे कि सरकार इस तरह के काम कर रही है । ''एथारिटेरिएन'' तो बार बार ग्राप कहते ही हैं । इसलिए पूरी तरह कानन के अन्तर्गत जितना किया जा सकता है, पर्सनली मिल कर भी ग्रौर कानून के अन्तर्गत भी, उन्हें नोटिस देकर, यही तो कार्यवाही संभव है। ग्रव उसको भी हाईकोर्ट में जाने से रोका नहीं जा सकता है। हाईकोर्ट ने सलाह दी है कि बैठो ग्रीर इसको हल करो। मैं समझता हं यही बहत ग्रच्छा तरीका है और मामला इस में से कुछ न कुछ निकलेगा। यही डैमॉक्रेटिक तरीका है।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, my question relates to the hon. Minister. It does not relate to the High Court, it does not relate to the local Government. It is something which he can put right. We have small small teleclubs all over Delhi and specially in resettlement colonies. Lots of people, hundreds of people, go and see movies. With the reduction in the number of low-rate seats, because of the High Court decision which I do not want tocomment upon, it means that thousands of poor people in Delhi are not going to see some of the movies. This is something which he gan do. I am not talking of high society people, I

am talking of the poor people. The entertainment of the poor people is only cinema. Would he increase the number of movies Television from 1 to 3 days in a week for the poor people? This is something which he could do.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not think that will be a correct solution. As it is, we have increased Chitrahar. About regional cinema and Hindi cinema also, we have two. Therefore, I do not think this will be a solution. But we will consider all possible measures.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

News item: "Bonded Bar"

*783. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report published in the "lindustan Times dated 9 March 1982 under the heading "Bonded Bar";

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of junior lawyers and particularly of women lawyers?

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

(b) A copy of the news-item captioned "Bonded Bar" is laid on the Table of the House (*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3976/82]. Apart from this, Government has no further details. The Chief Justice of India seems to have suggested that junior lawyers are paid nominal remuneration.

(c) Legal profession is mainly governed by the Advocates Act, 1961. The 664 LS-2 said Act does not provide for any apprenticeship or practice of junior advocates under senior lawyers. The junior advocates including women advocates choose their own seniors and with their consent work under their guidance to further their prospects in the profession. It is purely optional for the junior members whether to do independent practice, or to join any senior. The question of the Government intervening in such matters does not arise.

Quality control in Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

*784. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

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

(a) whether a grim indicator of the virtual absence of quality control in Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. is the fact that a vast quantity of tetracycline, streptomycin and erythromycin have been rejected by the Defence Ministry and other organisations;

(b) whether quite a substantial quantity of the products of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. had crossed the expiry date; and

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, the remedial measures that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to put the HAL on a sound footing?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS FERTILIZERS AND (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Hindustan Antibiotic Limited Sir. (HAL) has well equipped Quality Control facilities managed by qualified and experienced staff. It is not a fact that vast quantities of Tetracycline, Streptomycin and Erythromycin formulations manufactured by HAL have been rejected by the Defence Authorities or others. During 1981-82, there was ao

rejection of Tetracycline and Streptomycin formulations by the Defence Authorities. 1.98 lakh tablets of Frythromycin constituting 3.8 per cent of the total sales of Erythromycin formulations were rejected by them. This was due to slight fading of the colours of the tablets. During that year, 0.35 lakh capsules of Tetracycline formulations constituting 0.09 per cent of the total sales of such formulations, 0.10 lakh vials of Streptomycin formulations constituting 0.03 per cent of the total sales of such formulations were withdrawn from others. There was no withdrawal of Erythromycin formulations

(b) During 1981-82, formulations constituting 4.6 per cent of the total sales of formulations by HAL could not be sold before the expiry date.

(c) Constant efforts are made to reduce these still further.

Additional generation capacity

*785. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional generation capacity of 3500 MW more power has been planned by his Ministry for 1982-83;

(b) out of the above, what is the thermal component;

(c) whether the Central Electricity Authority has also reviewed the progress of these projects; and

(d) if so, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3977/82).

Demand to make conditions for divorce less stringent

*786. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW. JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there is a demand by women to make divorcestill easier to obtain, its conditions less stringent and its procedure less cumbersome?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHL): No such demand has been received.

Sanction of telephones in special category

*787. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of COM-MUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the norms and conditions and procedure laid down by Delhi Telephones for sanction of telephones under special category;

(b) whether educational, social and cultural organisations are also eligible for telephones under special category and on priority basis; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) A statement is attached.

Recognised/registered (b) and (c) educational, social and cultural organisations are eligible for registration of telephone demands under 'Special' category. Priority can be accorded ty the Director General, Posts & Telegraphs or by the Telephone/Telecommunication Advisory Committee.

Statement

The following procedure has been laid down by the Director General, Posts & Telegraphs and is applicable

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to all the Telephone Districts and Telecommunication Circles of the country including the Delhi Telephone District.

Forty per cent of the capacity released in any telephone exchange is earmarked for applicants in the 'Special' category. The following are eligible for registration under this category:—

(i) Registered medical practitioners, qualified midwives and registered nurses;

(ii) Eminent public men;

(iii) Registered news papers and journals, registered news agencies, accredited press correspondents and photographers;

(iv) Institutions run from public funds for the benefit of the general public;

(v) Recognised schools and colleges;

(vi) Registered trade unions;

(vii) Recognised political parties;

(viii) Registered cooperative societies (other than those for sale of commodities) and registered house building societies;

 (ix) Institutions for the blind and physically handicapped, leper houses, public hospitals and family planning organisations;

(x) Sports, social and cultural organisations;

(xi) Missions; and

(xii) Small scale industries.

By paying 'OYT' deposit, the above categories of applicants can register themselves in the Special category under the OYT scheme. The following are also eligible for registration under this scheme:

(a) Government Departments;

(b) Statutory bodies;

(c) Public Sector Undertakings;

(d) Joint Sector Undertakings;

(e) Foreign Exchange **Earners;** and

(f) Senior retired officers of Public Sector Undertakings.

मध्य प्रदेश ग्रौर गुजरात द्वारा संयुक्त तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र की स्थापना

* 788. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरियाः श्री सुभाष यादवः

क्या **ऊर्जा मं**त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से गुजरात सरकार के साथ संयुक्त रूप से मांड बेसिन में तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने मांड बेसिन कोयला क्षेत्र में कोयले का पता लगाने की संभावना का द्रुत गतिं से पता लगाने के लिए कार्यवाही की है; ग्रौर

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

उर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग). गजरात ग्रौर मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार रायगढ जिले में, माण्ड नदी के किनारे पर एक ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना संयुक्त रूप से करने के लिए सहमत हो गई हैं। इस केन्द्र की प्रारम्भिक क्षमता 2×210 मेगावाट होगी और चरम क्षमता 6×210 मेगावाट (1260 मेगावाट) होगी । मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने हाल में सचित किया था कि माण्ड ताप विद्युत केन्द्र (2×210 मेगावाट) की परियोजना रिपोर्ट शीघ्र ही केन्द्रीय विद्यत प्राधिकरण को तकनीकी ग्रार्थिक स्वीकृति के लिए भेज दी जाएगी

APRIL 20, 1982

परन्तु रिपोर्ट ग्रभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

भारतीय भ-वैज्ञनिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा माण्ड रायगढ़ कोयला क्षेत्नों के संबंध में किया जा रहा ग्रन्वेषण ग्रभी प्रारम्भिक ग्रवस्था में है तथा इस क्षेत्न की उत्पादन शब्यता का निर्धारण विस्तृत ग्रन्वेषण किए जाने के पश्चात् ही किया जा सकता है

Possibility of burning surplus cooking gas from Mathura refinery

*789. SHRI KRISHNA PRAKASH TEWARI: Will the Minister of PETRO-LEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-ZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of news-item which appeared in Hindustan Times dated 8 March, 1982 that unless there is spurt in production of gas cylinders and filling plants surplus cooking gas may have to be burnt from the Mathura refinery;

(b) whether it is a fact that the expansion of cooking gas distribution has not kept pace with supply;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are just not enough cylinders and filling plants available to channelise it; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to increase the number of cylinders and filling plants?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) To ensure full utilisation of the LPG produced, expansion of the existing plants, and setting up of new LPG bottling plants at different locations in the country has been undertaken. The oil companies have been directed to maximise the procurement of LPG cylinders by placing adequate orders with the fabricators in advance and to ensure a minimum of 50 per cent offtake from the small scale manufacturing units. On the request of this Ministry, various State Governments have exempted the units manufacturing LPG cylinders from power cuts. As per requirement, the oil companies also arrange steel from abroad for the manufacture of LPG cylinders.

Target for production of oil by oil and Natural Gas Commission

*790. SHRI K. MALLANNA: SHRI B. V. DESAI:

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

(a) what are the details regarding the targets fixed for production of wil by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission during 1980-81;

(b) what are the details regarding their performance i_n regad t_0 production; and

(c) whether there have been shortfalls both in on shore and offsore areas and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) As per the approved VI Five Year Plan ONGC had to produce 10.30 million tonnes of crude oil from its onshore and offshore fields during the year 1980-81 as details below:---

	(Millio	n tonnes)			
Ar	ea	Target of crude oil production			
Onshore					
Gujarat			٠	-	3.40
Assam					1 · 70
		Тот	AL	•	5.10
Off shore	15				5.20
T	otal C	ONGC		,	10.30

(b) The details of the actual production of crude oil during the year are as follows:—

				(Milli	on tonnes)
Onshore				1. a.	
Gujarat	٠		•	•	3.81
Assam				•	0.42
	Total	(onshre)			4.23
Offshore			•	•	4.98
		Total C	NG	с.	9.21

(c) Yes, Sir. Shortfall in Onshore areas was from the Assam oil fields. This was due to the oil blockade resulting from the disturbed conditions in the State. The marginal shortfall from offshore areas was due to the late commissioning of platforms 'SA' & 'SB' and modifications carried out at 'BHN' and other platforms.

Setting up Oil Refineries at Karnal and Mangalore

*791. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing: (a) what are the details of the Oil Refineries to be set up at Karnal and Mangalore, indicating their capacity, cost and estimated foreign exchange content;

(b) by what time and in what phases they are proposed to be set up;

(c) when they are expected to function and the present stage;

(d) whether any foreign collaboration is to be sought for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (e). The Capacity of each of these two new oil refineries will be around 6 million tonnes per annum. Action has already been initiated for the preparation of the preliminary feasibility reports in which estimates of costs, including foreign exchange component, will be quantified. The need for foreign collaboration will also be examined during the detailed analysis to be made while preparing these feasibility reports.

As per present estimates it is likely that the two new refineries will be commissioned during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Setting up fertilizer units in Bihar

*792. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to start new fertilizer units in Bihar in view of the general industrial backwardness of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) There is no specific proposal at present to set up new fertilizer units in Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

Request from U.P. for private power houses

*793. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for allowing the installation of private power houses in Jttar Pradesh in view of the acute paucity of electricity there;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the decision of Government; and

(d) if the decision is in negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (d). The Central Electricity Authority had received a reference from the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board containing a proposal of the U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for Captive generating sets of 2 \times 30 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 5026.92 lakhs. Since the proposal was lacking in essential details, it was referred back to the U.P. State Electricity Board by the Central Electricity Authority. Revised proposal has not yet been received from the U.P. State Electricity Board.

डाक वरों में वृद्धि के विरुद्ध लघु समाचार-पत एसोसिएशन द्वारः विरोध

* 794. श्री मल चन्द डागाः : क्या संचार[®] मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकृर का ध्यान लघु समाचार पत्नों पर डाक दरों में की गई

वृद्धि के विरुद्ध विभिन्न स्थानों पर लघु समाचारपत्न एसोसिएशन द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये विरोध की स्रोर दिलाया गया है ;

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

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि छोटे समाचारपत्न भी दूरवर्ती गावों में पहुंचते ਸੰਨ ग्रीर बड़े समाचारपतों के मल्यों की तूलना में इनके मुल्य भी कम हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या छोटे समाचार पत्नों के ग्राहकों की संख्या बढाने की दुष्टि से सरकार डाक दरों को घटाएगी ; ग्रौर

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) : (क) जी हां । कुछ ग्रभ्या- वेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ख) ग्रौर (ग). यह सच नहीं है कि केवल छोटे समाचार पत्न ही दूरवर्ती ग्रामों में पहुंचते हैं । बड़े समाचार पल भी दूरवर्ती ग्रामों में पहुंचते हैं। निःसन्देह छोटे समाचार पत्नों का मुल्य बड़े समाचार पत्रों की अपेक्षा कम होता है ।

(घ) विभाग द्वारा डाक दरों में की गई वृद्धि अर्थात् निम्नतर स्लैब हेतु 2 पैसे से 5 पैसे की वृद्धि इतनी नगण्य है कि छोटे समाचार पत्नों के वितरण पर इससे कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। गत कुछ वर्षों में उन्होंने स्वयं ही ग्रपने समाचार पत्नों के मूल्यों में भारी बृद्धि की है।

(ङ) इस सेवा के प्रचालन की लागत में हुई वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए

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सरकार के लिए इन डाक दरों में कमी करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Increase in cinema rates in Delhi

**795. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Delhi Administration, according to which cinema-goers in Delhi will have to pay 40 per cent more; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the proposed increase in cinema rates in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VAS-SATHE): (a) and (b). No such ANT proposal is under the consideration of Delhi Administration. On the other hand, the Delhi Administration initiated action for suspension of licences in respect of cinemas which have recently increased the rates of cinema tickets. However, the concerned cinema licensees have obtained stay orders from the High Court. The Delhi Administration is taking further action in the light of the court's orders.

Connecting Jamnagar with Ahmedabad by S.T.D.

*796. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JA-DEJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNI-CATIONS be pleased to state: (

(a) the names of the cities in Gujarat which are connected with Ahmedabad by S.T.D.;

(b) whether there is a great demand that Jamnagar should be provided S.T.D. facilities with Ahmedabad; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to extend this facility to Jamnagar by connecting it with Ahmedabad? THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Names of the cities connected to Ahmedabad on direct dialling system are: (1) Baroda (2) Bulsar (3) Gandhinagar (4) Mehsana (5) Nadiad (6), Rajkot (7) Surat and (8) Bhaynagar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Ban on setting up private trusts by Chief Ministers/Ministers

8531. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there is any move to issue directives to the States from the Centre banning Chief Ministers and other Ministers to set up private trasts for collecting funds?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): Private trusts do not require to obtain authorisation of the Central Government for purposes of collection of funds, as the from these trusts are quite distinct public trusts which are for charitable purposes or for public objects. The manner in which the finances of the registered or otherwises private trusts are managed and controlled is a matter entirely for the author of the trust, the trustees and the beneficiaries. The Government do not exercise any control over them. The Indian Trusts Act 1882 does not confer any power on the Central Government to issue directives to the States for imposing a ban on Chief Ministers and other Ministers to set up private trusts for collecting funds. The question of issuing directions to the States therefore does not arise.

Power projects to be taken up in Seventh Five Year Plan

8532. SHRI LAXMAN KARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state which projects of thermal, hydel and atomic energy are to be taken up in Seventh Five Year Plan and their capacity, how many and which plans have been cleared for completion in Seventh Five Year Plan and not included in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-RAM MAHAJAN): A list of sanctioned thermal, hydel and atomic power projects which will give benefits during the Seventh Five Year Plan and subsequent Plans is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3978/82].

Violations of Acts by M/s. Glaxo

8533. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of M/s. Glaxo have committed violation of I(D&R) Act, Import Trade Control Act Price Control Order and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have come to the notice of Govt.

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India or Ministry of Finance had also issued instructions to stop remittances of dividends and other remittances by the company till their affairs were fully examined; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Violations like unauthorised import of bulk drugs and intermediates, unauthorised production excess production, unauthorised installation of plant and machinery and marketing of items without price approval, alleged to have been committed by M/s. Glaxo Labs., have been brought to the notice of the Government. These are under scrutiny.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

News Item Captioned "Filmotsay Organisers Bungle Again"

8534. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have gone through the news that appeared in the Indian Express dated 5 January, 1982 captioned "Filmotsav organisers bumgle again";

(b) whether Government have tried to find out the full details:

(c) if so, what are the full facts in this regard;

(d) what action has so far been taken; and

(e) what further steps are likely to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VAS-ANT SATHE): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. The Government have gone through the news that appeared in the Indian Express dated 5th January, 1982 captioned "Filmotsay organisers bungle again". Some adverse comments have been made therein relating to arrangements connected with the Inaugural function of the Filmotsay '82 such as absence of a few noted film personalities and other arrangements connected with the Press shows. Government does not agree with the views expressed in the Press report under reference. Film Industry representatives and film personalities were present at the inaugural function. Further, it is a well-established convention in film festivals that Press shows are held in advance of the commercial screenings, to which the critic has objected. This is done because festival delegates and film critics do not all arrive at the beginning of the festival but may keep of arriving even till the last few days of the festival period. 华东。副影光 Rise in Price of Newsprint

8535. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA CHARYA

Will the Minister of INFORMA-TION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to raise the price of newsprint by Rs. 250 per tonne with effect from 1 April 1982;

(b) if so, whether this has since been ordered for implementation;

(c) how is this increase going to affect the newspapers particularly the smaller newspapers in the country; and

(d) whether this will compel the newpapers to raise the price of newspapers further and thus throwing them out of the reach of the common man and if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MO-HAMMED KHAN): (a) and (b). The price of 48.8 Grammes per Square Metre imported newsprint has been fixed at Rs. 6120 per tonne for the quarter April-June, 1982 as against Rs. 5960 per tonne during the preceding quarter. The effective increase, from 1-4-1982, therefore, is Rs. 160 per tonne and not Rs. 250 per tonne. There is, however, no change in the price of imported newsprint available from State Trading Corporation's buffer stock.

(c) and (d) The price of newsprint is one amongst several factors which effect the price of newspapers. The present increase might affect to some extent the newspapers which purchase newsprint on High Sea Sales basis. The smaller newspapers which generally purchase newsprint from buffer stocks of State Trading Corporation will not be affected by the increase.

केरल की मतवाता सुचियां

8536. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या विधि, न्याय थ्रौर कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को केरल को मतदाता सूचियों में की गई बहुत ग्रधिक गलत प्रविष्टियों के बारे में शिकायत मिली हैं ; ग्रौर

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में: वह क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

विधि, न्थाय थ्रौर कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल): (क) ग्रौर (ख) संविधान के ग्रनुच्छेद 324 के ग्रधीन निर्वाचक नामा-वलियों की तैयारी के ग्रधीक्षण, निदेशन ग्रौर नियंत्रण की जिम्मेदारी निर्वाचन ग्रायोग में निहित है । निर्वाचन ग्रायोग ने सूचित किया है कि उसे उस राज्य में निर्वाचक नामावलियों का सघन पुन-रीक्षण करने की मांग करते हुए केवल एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है जिसमें बड़े गमाने पर नामों के काट दिए जाने का ग्रभिकथन किया गया है । किन्तु यह शिकायत विनिर्दिष्ट शिकायत नहीं थी ।

Provisions Regarding Membership of Legislative Councils

8537. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the provisions of the Representation of the People Act on the question of the period of membership of members of the Legislative Councils of States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any representations have been received by the Law Ministry in this regard from Organisations and individuals; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and ,(b). The Election Commission has re-·Commended that election laws may be amended so as to ensure that the biennial elections to the Council of States and the State Legislative Council are held after every two years and the cycle of term of office of the Members of these Houses is fixed on permanent footing by making suitable provision in the law itself to the effect that in cases where the election to fill seats in those Houses could not be held on due dates. the members elected or nominated thereafter would serve olny for the remainder of the period of six years to be reckoned from the date of issue of the notification under section 71 or section 74 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) One representation was received in this behalf. The representation suggested amendment in the election law so that the term of a member is computed with reference to the date of the vacancy.

Steps to Boost Publicity of Planning

8538. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAK-TA: Will the Minister of INFORMA-TION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) names of MPs and Central Government accredited correspondents in the regular mailing list of journals published by his Ministry; and

(b) the details of action being taken for boosting publicity of the planning in the country, particularly through the rural language dailies?

THE MINISTER FOR INFORMA-TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SAHE): (a) All India Radio bring out 8 programme journals and MPs attached to Ministry of I & B Consultative Committee (Statement-I) are supplied with one copy of any one journal. Three journals published by Publications Division, namely, India & Bhagi-Foreign Review, Yojana and rath are supplied to all MPs, Twenty nine of the accredited correspondents are supplied with the journals published by I & B Ministry through the Press Information Bureau (Statement-II)

(b) Publicity of the Planning in the country is provided by all media units of the Ministry.

All India Radio and Doordarshan put out programmes on policy, objectives progress of implementation of and planning through various formats like talks discussions, plays, features, studio-based programmes as well as field hased broadcasts,

The Films Division produces a number of documentary films on the various aspects of the theme for screening on the theatre circuit as well as through the field units of Dte. of Field Publicity.

The various language editions of Yojana, published by Publications Division, are devoted to informing and motivating the people on the planned development of the country. Kurukshetra which is issued in both Hindi and English publicises various aspects of planned rural development.

The Dte. of Advertising & Visual Publicity bring out folders, brochures issues specially designed advertisement to publicise planning. The Exhibition Wing of DAVP organises regularly displays of exhibitions on various themes connected with planning in urban, rural and tribal areas.

The Press Information Bureau issues hand-outs and feature articles on various aspects of planning and distributes them to rural language dailies also in their respective languages through its regional offices.

Statement-I

Lok Sabha

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1. Shri A. Neelalohithadasan

2. Prof. Roop Chand Pal

3. Shri K. Arjunan

4. Shri Mohindra Ngangom

5. Shri Rashid Masood

6. Shri Kazi Jalil Abbasi

7. Shri Shanta Ram Potdukhe

8. Shri Laxman Karma

9. Shri P. R. Bhardwaj

10. Shri Mangal Ram Premi

11. Shri Ghufran Azam

12. Shri Rameshwar Nikhra

13. Shri Thakur Shiv Kumar Singh

14. Smt. Kishori Sinha

Shri Phool Chand Verma
 Smt Begum Abida Ahmed

Rajya Sabha

1. Shri Shrikant Verma

2. Shri U. R. Krishnan

3. Smt. Noor Jehan Razak

4. Shri J. P. Mathur

5. Shri P. P. Pradhan

6. Shri Sayad Abdul Malik

7. Shri Ghouse Mohiuddin Shiekh

8. Shri T. Basheer

9. Shri Syed Rahmat Ali

10. Shri Khushwant Singh

11. Smt. Roda Mistry

12. Shri RamChandra Bhattacharjee

13. Shri P. N. Sukul

14. Shri Nepal Dev Bhattacharjee

15. Shri V. C. Ganesan

Statement-II

1. Shri Y. K. Bhatnagar, Hindustan, New Delhi.

2. Shri A. P. Rajbanshi, Hindustan, New Delhi. 3. Shri Satya Vir Tyagi, Hindustan, New Delhi.

4. Shri L. P. S. Srivastava, Nav Bharat Times, New Delhi.

5. Shri Dina Nath Mishra, Nav Bharat Times, New Delhi

6. Shri Himanshu Joshi, Saptahik Hindustan, New Delhi.

7. Shri G. P. Jain, Sewagram, Delhi.

8. Shri Vijay Bhatia, Sakshi, New Delhi.

9. Shri Bhanu Pratap Shukal, Panchjanya New Deihi.

10. Shri Bipendra Sharma, Janyug, New Delhi.

11. Shri B. P. Agarwal, Hindustan Samachar, Ne_W Delhi

12. Shri S. N. Dwividi, Hindustan Samachar, New Delhi.

13. Shri R. P. Sood, Samachar Bharati, New Delhi.

14. Shri J. K. Jain, Doorandesh, New Delhi.

15. Shri Udayan Sharma, Raviwar, Calcutta

16. Shri Binodanand Thakur, Aryavarta, Patna.

17. Shri Hari Pratap Singh, Bandhaviya Samachar, Rewa.

18. Shri S. Joga Rao, Blitz, Bombay.

19. Shri Jagannath Shastri, Dainik Bhaskar, Bhopal.

20. Shri J. P. Chaturvedi, Desh Bandhu Group, Jabalpur.

21. Shri Dev Dutt, Pragativadi, Cuttack.

22. Shri Chaturbhuj Mishra, Jagran, Kanpur.

23. Shri P. N. Bajpai, National Herald, New Delhi.

24. Shri Navinchandra B. Shah, Vadodara Samachar, Vadara, (Gujarat).

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25. Shri K. C. Nigam, Naveen Duniya, Jabalpur.

26. Shri Girish Mathur, Navjivan, Lucknow.

27. Smt. Manu Hari Pathak, Navjyoti Jaipur.

28. Shri Hira Lal Chaubey, Sanmarg, Calcutta.

29. Shri P. K. Naresh, Rajasthan Patrika Jaipur.

Rural Communication Schemes in Gujarat

8539. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress so far made in the implementation of the rural communication schemes in the country;

(b) what amount has been allocated under their schemes for the year 1981-82, State-wise; and

(c) what are the names of the districts in Gujarat where this scheme has been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(i) POSTAL

(a) As on 28-2-1982, 1,26, 000 post offices were opened and 4,21,747 letterboxes were installed in the rural areas impleof the country in progressive sector Plan of mentation postal Schemes. $\mathbf{B}eside_{S}$ this, 69,947 villages in the country have been covered with mobile postal counter service. Daily mail delivery service has also been extended to 5,74,714 villages in the country out of total of 5,75,936 villages.

(b) Funds are allocated commensure with the physical targets, P&T Circlewise and not State-wise.

(c) Postal Sector Plan Schemes have been implemented in all the districts of Gujarat.

(ii) TELECOM.

(a) Out of a total of 8496 telephone exchanges as on 30-3-82 approximately 4900 telephone exchangee are located in rural/semi urban areas. Seventeen thousand two hundred and ninety four long distance public telephones and twenty eight thousand nine hundred and forty six Combined Offices are working in the rural areas in the country as on 31-3-82.

(b) Normally no separate funds are allocated for rural communication schemes. Lumpsum grants are placed at the disposal of the Telecomunication. Circles each year for works which include the rural telecommunication schemes.

However, for opening of long distance public telephones utilising multiaccess rural radio system, funds as given below have been allotted for the year 1981-82, State-wise:—

					Rs. in lakhs
Andhra					1.2
Gujarat					4 . 0
Maharasthra					2.0-
Madhya Prad	lesh				2.0
Northern East	on		2.0		
North Westen	Reg	ion			2.0
Tamil Nadu		ŝ	•	•	1.0.
Uttar Pradesh	C				6·0

(c) Multi-access rural radio schemes for opening long distance public telephones have been initiated in the districts of Mehsana and Panchmahal (Godhra) of Gujarat.

Implementation of Rules providing reservation for SCs/STs

8540. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARU-NANITHI: Will the Minister of IN-FORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rules providing for reservation for S.C./S.T. Officials of Groups A to D at the time of initial recruitment, confirmation and promotion stages are not being implemented in the All India Radio, Tamil Nadu Region from the date of issue of these orders; if so, the reasons;

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(b) if implemented, details thereof, cadre-wise, station-wise in both administration and Staff Artiste side;

(c) total number of Officials (Groups A to D) directly recruited/promoted during the last five years in All India Radio, Tamil Nadu;

(d) total number of S.C./S.T. Officials among 'C' above;

(e) details of backlog as on date and action taken by Government to wipe of the backlog; if not, the reasons; and

(f) whether it is a fact that All India Radio does not have a Liaison Officer and separate cell for welfare of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Officials?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

The Liason Officers have been appointed in each and every station of All India Radio not only in Tamilnadu but also at other places in India. However, there is no separate cell as such for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes since such a separate cell would stand justified only on the quantum of work.

Mahindra and Mahindra Limited

8541. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahindra and Mahindra Limited had invited fixed deposits from the public in March this year;

(b) whether the company had sought prior approval of Government; (c) whether the company had complied with the provisions of the Companies Act in this regard;

(d) whether the repayment of deposits is guaranteed by the Central Government; and

(e) the specific objects of the company in raising fixed deposits and other details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No approval of the Government is required for inviting deposits from public.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The repayment of deposits is not guaranteed by the Central Government. In fact a specific statement to this effect is required to be given in the relevant advertisements inviting deposits. The said requirement was duly complied with by the company.

(e) The specific objects of a company in raising fixed deposits are not required to be given in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed thereunder.

भागलपुर शहरीक्षेत्र बिहार में डायलिंग प्रणाली शरू करना

8542. श्री समीनुद्दीनः क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में भागलपुर के शहरी क्षेत्र में डायलिंग प्रणाली नहीं हैं जिसके कारण बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली और ग्रन्य स्थानों से सीधा सम्बन्ध स्थापित नहीं किया जा सकता ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भागलपुर विहार में डायलिंग प्रणाली शरू करने के लिये ग्रावश्यक उपकरण ग्रीर श्रन्य सामग्री उपलब्ध होने के बावजद इस दिशा में कोई प्रगति नहीं हो रही है : ग्रौर

(ग) भागलपुर के शहरी क्षेत्र में डायलिंग प्रणाली कब तक चाल हो जायेगी ?

संचार मंतालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योंगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) 1985 के ग्रन्त तक स्वचल एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था कर दिए जाने की ग्राश। है ।

APPAREL Export Promotion Council, New Delhi

8543. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Company Law Board granted licence under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, to the APPAREL Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, being a company limited by Guarantee No. 8877;

(b) whether the Associate Members who under the Articles of the company have enrolled themselves as such have been denied of the right of voting in spite of mandatory provisions of Clause 14 of Table 'C' in Schedule I of the Companies Act;

(c) if so, what Government now propose to do in the matter of giving relief to Associate Members who constitute more than 60 per cent of the total membership of the company;

(d) whether the Registrar of Companies has taken on record all the Statements and Returns field under the Companies Act by the Company; and

(e) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) A licence under section 25 of the Companies Act was granted by Regional Director, Northern Region, Kanpur to this Council.

(b) It is a fact that as per Articles of Association of this company as they stand at present the Associate Members are not entitled to vote.

(c) Regional Director, Kanpur has advised the company to take necessary corrective action. 32.

(d) and (e). The Registrar of Companies, Delhi has stated that two forms No. 29 both dated 25-9-79, two Annual Returns made up to 28th June, 1980 and 28th September, 1981, and Balance Sheet as on 31st December, 1979 filed by the company have not been recorded being defective/filed with delay. All other Statements & Returns have however, been taken on record.

Reduction of work and staff in R.M.S. sections of North West Circle

8544. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work and staff strength is being reduced in D-2 and D-1 RMS sections in North West Circle; and

(b) the reason for reduction of staff and work in these sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In many RMS sections the problems of congestions, inadequate light arrangements and non-supply of allotted mail vans as well as shortage

of mail vans has been causing us concern. A review of the mail matter handled in D-1 and D-2 sections was carried out by the Postmaster General, Ambala and he decided that such mail matter be withdrawn from the sections which can be better done in the mail offices and which is in the interest of work, efficiency and economy. The workload handled has to be commensurate with the space available. Consequent on reduction in work load some staff has also become surplus in these sections but the reduction being brought about gradually.

डाक्यूमेंटरी फिल्मों के माध्यम से योग शिक्षा का प्रचार

8545. श्रो दिगम्बर सिंह ः क्या सूचना ग्रौर प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक ऐसी सामान्य भावना भी थी कि योग शिक्षा केवल ऋषियों ग्रौर मुनियों के मतलब की है; परन्तु टेली-विजन देखने के बाद सामान्य जनता ग्रब ऐसा महसूस करने लगी है कि यह सब को सुलभ है तथा ग्रच्छा स्वास्थ्य ग्रौर चरित बनाने के लिए यह ग्रावश्यक है ; ग्रौर

(ख) क्या योग शिक्षा का प्रचार डाक्यू-मेंटरी फिल्मों से भी किया जायेगा ताकि जिन क्षेत्नों में टेलीविजन को सुविधा उप-लब्ध नहीं है, वहां के लोग भी इससे लाभा-न्वित हो सकें ?

सूचना ग्रौर प्रसारण मंत्रो (श्रो वसन्त साठे) : (क) ग्रौर (ख) सरकार ग्रच्छा स्वास्थ्य बनाए रखने के लिए योग शिक्षा की उपयागिता से सहमत है । दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमां के ग्रलावा, देश के विभिन्न भागों में ब्यापक प्रदर्शन के लिए "योग" पर डाकुमेंट्री फिल्मों में भी बनाई गई है ।

Retention of Kasba Kotla and Jangal Beri D.S.O's,

8546. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PAR-ASHAR: Will the Minister of COM-MUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh Government has paid the Non-refundable contribution for the retention of Kasba-Kotla D.S.O. (Dehra Postal Division) and Jangal Beri D.S.O. Hamirpur Distt.);

(b) if so, the total amount paid for this purpose separately in each case alongwith the dates on which the payments have been made;

(c) whether the D.S.O.'s have since been retained; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d) (i) Kasba Kotla Extra Departmental Sub Post Office (Dehra Postal Division).

Himachal Pradesh Government have paid a sum of Rs. 21,320.95 on 8-4-1982 by way of arrears of non-returnable contribution due for the period from 31-3-1972 to 31-7 1980. They have also conveyed their acceptance to the payment of a further sum of Rs. 15,455.44 on account of non-returnable contribution for future upgradation of the office into a Departmental Sub Post Office. Orders for the upgrading of Extra Departmental Sub Post Office into a Departmental Sub Post Office have accordingly been issued. Upgradation will, however, actually take effect when a building for housing the departmental sub post office is available.

(ii) Jangal Beri Extra Departmental Sub Post Office (Hamirpur Distt.)

Himachal Pradesh State Government conveyed their acceptance to the payment of arrears of non-returnable contribution amounting to Rs. 13,692.72for the period from 28-6-1977 to 27-6-1981, but their acceptance to pay a further sum of Rs. 6733.20 on 63

account of non-returnable contribution for its future upgradation as Departmental Sub Post Office is still awaited. Action to upgrade Jangal Beri Extra Departmental Sub Post Office into a Departmental Sub Post Office will be taken on credit of the amount of nonreturnable contribution due to be paid by the State Government.

Indane gas connections on priority basis

8547. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETRO-LEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-ZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of requests were received from the VIPs for issue of Indane Gas connections on priority basis in December, 1981 and that no gas connection has been issued on the letters issued between 10 December, 1981 to 24 December 1981 whereas gas connections have been issued on the letters of January and February, 1982; and

(b) if so, the date by which these cases would be considered and the persons concerned will be issued gas connections?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) In the period between 10-12-81 and 24-12-81 about 540 LPG connections were released by the Indian Oil Corporation on priority, including those cases recommended by the Members of Parliament. During January 1982 and February 1982 also, connections have been released. The categorywise and date-wise details of the applications received for release of LPG connections on priority and the number sanctioned are not readily available. The pending applications will be disposed of on merits.

Closure of paraffin wax unit in Orissa

8548. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ganjam paraffin wax unit of Orissa has been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons of the closure; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to revive that paraffin wax unit of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM. CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHJV SHANKAR): (a) There is one wax processing unit in Ganjam viz. Kay Tee Petro-Chemicals, Ganjam, It is understood from the Indian Oil Corporation that this unit did not lift any quantity of slack wax in 1982. There is no information regarding its closure so far. However, there is no difficulty in the availability of slack wax to the unit.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Enquiry into Fatal Accident at Madhipur Colliery of E.C.L.

8549. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FNERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government conducted any enquiry into the fatal accident at Laskarbandh unit of Madhipur colliery under ECL on 20-6-1981;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that due to the negligence of the management this accident occurred;

(d) if so, who are responsible for this accident;

(e) whether Government have instituted any case against those persons who are responsible for this accident; and

(f) if so, when and the details thereof?

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

Violation of MRTP Act by Oberoi Tower Hotel, Bombay

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8550. SHRI R. MUTHU KUMARAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

 (a) whether Government are aware of the expansion of Oberoi Tower Hotel in Bombay;

(b) whether the expansion is covered by Government clearance under MRTP Act and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what action Government propose to take against such violation of MRTP Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) A proposal made by M/s. East India Hotels Ltd., who belong to 'Oberoi' group of companies, for constructing a 300 room hotel in Bombay was approved by the Department of Tourism on 28-10-1981 from the point of view of its suitability for foreign tourists. The position regarding the implementation of this project is pot known.

(b) The company has not made any application under the MRTP Act. 1969 for the approval of their project.

(c) The question of taking any action can arise if violation of the MRTP Act, 1969 is established.

Dies-non and Break-in service on account of strike on 19th January, 1982

8551. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 50,000 employees all over India have been awarded diesnon and break-in service imposed on officials from 1979 to 1982 March for local agitations like demonstrations, work to rule, refusal to do overtime work and strike due to provocation; and (b) exact number against whom dies-non and break-in service awarded on account of 19th January, 1982 strike State-wise thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of Lok Sabha.

Periodical medical check up of R.M.S. employees in Stationary mail offices and sections

8552. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R.M.S. employees in Stationary mail offices and sections are medically checked up periodically; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (SHRI (a) There is no scheme providing periodical medical check up of the RMS employees working in Stationary Mail Offices and Sections. However, for medical treatment/attendance, all the regular RMS employees are covered under one Scheme or the other. Those residing at stations where CGH Scheme is in operation and where the P&T Dispensaries do not exist are covered by the CGH Scheme and those residing at the P&T Dispensary stations, are covered by the P&T Dispensaries Scheme. The rest of them are covered under the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 as amended from time to time. These Schemes/Rules provide complete and comprehensive medical coverage and by these the employees covered Schemes/Rules are entitled to the facilities of special investigations such as X-Ray facilities, pathological tests, E.C.G. etc. when recommended by their Authorised Medical Attendants,

(b) Does not arise.

Cuttack Station of AIR

8553. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK: Will the Minister of INFOR-MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cuttack Station of AIR is not powerful;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the proposal to convert Cuttack Station of AIR in to bi-channel is under the consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, when that proposal is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A 100 kw mw transmitter is already in operation at AIR, Cuttack.

(c) Cuttack station of AIR is already a two-channel station—primary channel for regional service and a second channel for comercial service.

(d) Do not arise.

T.V. Relay Centre at Midnapore

8554. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state what is the fate of the proposed TV Relay Centre Midnapore and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION-AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Owing to the constraint on resources setting up of a TV Transmitter at Midnapore could not be included in the approved Sixth Plan Project. It has, however, been identified as one of the 49 locations for set up TV Relay Transmitter with the help of P&T Microwave link. Implementation of this will depend on availability of resources and relative priority.

Removal of difficulties faced by fertilizer plants

8555. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a number of public sector fertilizer plants have been suffering from defective designs, faulty machinery and equipments and organisational and administrative problems;

(b) is it also a fact these factors have adversely affected their operational efficiency and utilisation of installed capacity;

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remove these difficulties faced by the fertilizer plants;

(d) what were the recommendations of the Committee appointed to study the problems of public sector fertilizer plants in 1978; and

(e) what steps Government have taken in the light of the recommendations of this Committee?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) Production in some of the public sector fertilizer plants has been affected due to design and equipment deficiencies, operational problems, power problems, etc.

(c) Remedial measures such as debottlenecking, design modifications, replacement of defective equipments, addition of balancing equipments, installation of captive power generation facilities, etc. have been or are being taken to improve the operational efficiency of the plants.

(d) and (e). The Export Committee appointed by the Government in 1978 made several suggestions of a general nature covering aspects such as—

- choice of sizes of new plants;
- targets for production and financial performance;
- manpower requirements;
- provision of captive powder plants;
- improvement of industrial relations;
- managerial training; etc.

The Committee also carried out plant reviews of Durgapur, Barauni, Udyogamandal, Cochin, Gorakhpur, Namrup, Madras and Trombay fertilizer plants in the public sector and made certain specific recommendations to improve the performance.

Government have forwarded these recommendations to the concerned public sector fertilizer companies for appropriate action. The companies have also taken appropriate action in the light of the recommendations.

Checking of weight of cooking gas in cylinders

8556. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is possible to show the real weight of cooking gas in a cylinder at the time of delivery by spring balance by the delivery boy; and

(b) if so, why this is not being used to safeguard the interest of the consumers and if any other method is being contemplated the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The spring balance not only does not often give completely accurate readings of weight but gets out of order easily and hence is not recommended for weighing cooking gas (LPG) cylinders. t The weight of LPG cuinders are checked at the filling plants and before . their distribution by the LPG dealers and under weight/defective cylinders are segregated. In spite of these precautions if any complaint is received from the consumer, replacements are given after due investigation.

Theft of urea fertilizer from Baranni godown of F.C.L.

8557. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that 3182 metric tonnes of urea fertilizer worth over Rs. 63 lakhs from the Barauni godown of the Fertilizers Corporation of India was found short during physical verification check;

(b) if so, since how long the physical verification of the above godown was not done; and

(c) what action has been taken against the officers at fault?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The urea produced in the factory is weighed by a continuous belt weigher and stored in silo. Physical verifications of the stocks held in silos are done periodically and also at the close of the financial year.

Certain handling losses, dust losses and variations in continuous belt weigher are inherent and inescapable in the process itself. Keeping in view this background, the erstwhile FCI had appointed a committee in the year 1975 to lay down norms for such inescapable losses for raw materials as well as finished products. The norms laid down by this committee were duly approved by the then Board of Directors in 1978.

In the month of November, 1981, physical verification of bulk urez was

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done and out of 94,000 tonnes of urea produced during the period a variation of 3183 tonnes was noticed. Since this loss was higher than the permissible norm, a committee has been appointed to go into the reasons for this variation. The report of the Committee is awaited.

(c) The question does not arise.

Achievements of Central Power Research Institute

8558. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

 (a) what are the major achievements of the Central Power Research Institute with its main laboratories at Bangalore during the last two years;

(b) whether a team of some experts was deputed to France and some other countries in Europe to make a comparative study of lay-out of some of the modern short-circuit testing stations and also to acquire consultancy services from there; and

(c) if so, what was the expenditure involved in this tour of the experts and the net achievements therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-RAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Major achievements of the CPRI during the last two years are as follows:

(i) Testing and Consultancy

The Institute has made significant contribution in quality assurance of power equipment manufactured in the country. Special test facilities which were hitherto not available in the country were added to help testing and developmental needs of power equipment manufacturers such as makebreak testing facility for combination switch units, enhanced short-circuit testing facilities for testing transformers upto 250 MVA, development tests

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for 66 KV Cross Polythene cables, testing facilities for 11 KV capacitors. The Institute has helped indigenous developments of moulded case circuit breaker for a firm in Madras, reactors by BHEL, vacuum contactors by BEL etc. The Tower Testing Station of the Institute has tested 15 transmission towers meant for export and it has also served as a third party certification agency between a Japanese firm and an Iranian firm in 1981. The Institute has provided facilities for testing special insulators hardware for 400° KV and vibration tests on transmission lines hardware. Increased testing facilities have resulted in increase of revenue on an annual basis by Rs. 34.07 lakhs during the last two years.

(ii) Research and Development

Under Research and Development Wing, the Institute has developed a 400 KV narrow based transmission tower for APSEB, evolved a high quality transformer oil and a woodburning stove with 30 per cent efficiency against the 10 per cent efficiency of the normal wood-burning stove used in villages at present.

(b) Yes, Sir. A team of experts was deputed to France and some other countries in October, 1980.

(c) The Central Power Research Institute spent Rs. 60,000 on the visit of experts and the visit culminated in the identification of a suitable international consultancy agency for setting up of the High Power Short Circuit Testing Station at Bangalore.

REPEAT Telecasting of Dramas on Delhi T.V.

8559. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been repetitions of a number of Dramas on Delhi Doordarshan during the last two years; (b) if so, the number and names of such dramas; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (c) Normally T.V. plays are not repeated. However, sometimes they have to be repeated because of their demand from viewers, need to show a play with theme and content relevant to a particular occassion, non-availability of scheduled play at the last moment etc.

(b) During the last two years, two TV plays entitled 'Devi' and 'Nyayadhish' were repeated twice and the following were repeated only once from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi:-

- 1. Ek Tha Raja
- 2. Madhua
- 3. Dard Aeyga Dabe Paun
- 4. Yahudi Ki Ladki
- 5. Dimak
- 6. Vikreta
- 7. Sapna
- 8. Anju Didi
- 9. Udhar Ki Jindegi
- 10. Sher Shivaji
- 11. Dopehar Ka Bhojan
- 12. Bari Buaji
- 13. Sab Ki Izzat
- 14. Durghatna
- 15. Sab Ke To Gareban See Dale
- 16. Kahani Kaise Bani.

Transfer of Mail from one set to another

8560. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state: (a) it is a fact that the mails are being transferred from one set to another; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) and (b) The staff strengh of a set of RMS sorting office is fixed on the basis of periodical reviews six monthly. If both the staff and workload are normal, there is no question of transfer of mail from one set to another. However, the RMS depends on different carriers like Rail, Road and Air and if any one of them runs late the working of RMS mail offices get disturbed. A set could receive more than its due mails and transfer of mail from one set to another sometimes takes place. In such a situation also the efforts are made to clear the work by deputing extra staff or by grant of O.T.A.

Setting up new Telephone Exchanges in Orissa

8561. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minster of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges going to be commissioned in various States in 1982-83;

(b) whether any telephone exchanges is going to be commissioned in Orissa in the above financial year; /

(c) if so, the names of the places in Orissa where those telephone exchanges are going to be commissioned; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) About 650 exchanges are likely to be commissioned during 1982-83.

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(b) Yes Sir.

25

(c) and (d) 20 New Telephone exchanges are likely to be opened during 1982-83 depending upon supply of equipment. The names of the places. will be intimated in due course.

Drilling Operations in Cachar

3562. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PETROLE-UM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZE-RS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places where the ONGC have started drilling operations in Cacher; how many rigs are working in Cachar project; and

(b) the findings so far obtained as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHRIV SHANKAR): (a) The ONGC have so far drilled two wells, one each at Chargola and Barak, in Cachar. At present one drilling rig is deployed at the second well on chargola structure.

(h) No hydrocarbons have so far been discovered in the area.

Opening of Post Offices in Gujarat

8563: SHRI NAVIN RAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices that have been opened in the rural areas in different districts of Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the total number of such Post Offices which have been provided with telephone facilities out of them; and

(c) the total number of Post Offices which are likely to be opened during the Sixth Plan period in Gujarat State, district-wise in rural and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 451 post offices have been opened in the rural areas in different districts of Gujarat during the last 3 years.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) The targets for the rural postal development are fixed on an All India basis for the 6th Plan period as a whole. Circle-wise targets are laid down in the sucessive Annual Plans. The number of post offices to be opened for the remaining years of the 6th Plan in rural areas of Gujarat cannot be worked out at this stage. As regards urban arreas, post offices are opened wherever justification exists as per departmental norms.

Survey of Hydel Potential

8564. SHRI B.R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of hydel potential has been made of each State and what is the hydel potential of each State; and

(b) what steps have been taken to utilise the hydel potential of high potential States in State Sector and Central Sector respectively?

OF STATE IN MINISTER THE THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The hydro electric potential in the country was assessed during 1953-59 at originally about 42,000 MW at 60 per cent load factor, However, the Central Electriundertaken the city Authority has work of re-assessment of hydro-electric country, taking potential of the

into account further data that had become available, progress and development of the technology, constructechniques, changes in the energy tion economics etc. On a preliminary assessment on the basis of data compiled, the hydro potential in the country has been tentatively assessed to be over 75,000 MW at 60 per cent load (45,000 MW at 100 per cent factor load factor) equivalent to an annual energy generation of 396 TWH. The details of hydro potential, statewise, are given in the attached statement,

(b) Investigations and implementation of hydro electric schemes are, by and large, being carried out by the States. However, with a view to supplementing the efforts of the States,

the Central Government, through the Hydroelectric Power National Corporation and the North-Eastrn Electric Power Corporation, have taken up some hydro electric schemes for construction viz. Salal in Jammu & (345 MW), Baira-Siul Kashmir jn Himachal Pradesh (180MW), Loktak in Manipur (105 MW), and Kopili on Assam-Meghalaya Boarder (150 MW). Infrastructural works on some more hydro-electric projects such as Dul-Hasti in Jammu and Kashmir (390 MW) and Koel-Karo in Bihar (710)MW) have also been taken up. Further, besides the investigation effort of the States, various Central agencies have also taken up investigation of a number of hydro -electric schemes in some of the States having large untapped hydro potential.

Sl. No.		Stat	e									P (2 1	irm otential at 100% oad actor) (MW)
I	Andhra Prad	esh	•										1700
2	Bihar .		•							•			460
3	Gujarat												700
4	Haryana				•								40
5	Himachal Pra	adesh									(*)		5950
-6	Jammu & Ka	ashmii										:*:	3800
7	Karnataka						5*						3050
-8	Kerala	•											1800
9	Madhya Prac	lesh			•								2200
10	Maharasthra				•			•					1 200
II	Orissa .												2350
12	Punjab	•			•								800
13	Rajasthan	•	•		•		•						210
14	Sikkim				•		•						750
15	Tamil Nadu	•								•			1050
16	Uttar Pradesl	h		•			•		•			•	6000
17	West Bengal			•							-	-	700
1 8	D.V.C.		•	•	•	•			•			•	900
19	N.E. States/R	egion.	S	•	•	•			•				12100

Statement

Chemical salts in Tsokar, Lake Ladakh

8565. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at an International Symposium at Bhavnagar it was revealed that there was a huge store-house of important chemical salts worth over Rs. 500 crores in the Tsokar Lake in Ladakh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR); (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One of the papers presented in an International Symposium at Bhavnagar, Gujarat indicates that Tsokar Lake is a potential source of 1.4 million tonnes of Sodium Sulphate and 0.6 million tonnes of Potash worth Rs. 500 crores.

News item captioned "Acute shortage of gas cylinders in Ranchi"

8566. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item published in the Indian Nation dated 7-3-1982 captioned as "Acute scarcity of gas cylinders in Ranchi";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The news item refers to the shortage of cooking gas (LPG) and kerosene in Ranchi. Inter-alia it is alleged that the consumers have to pay extra money to get the refill of LPG cylinders.

(c) It is reported by the Indian Oil Corporation, that there is some shortage of LPG and kerosene in the Ranchi area due to the transporters strike in the States of U.P. and Bihar effective from March and the planned closure of the Haldia refinery for maintenance. The transporters strike has since been called off. The IOC has made alternate arrangements for LPG supplies from Haldia. The IOC would inquire into the alleged malpractices of their dealers in Ranchi.

Sending letters under "Recorded **Delivery**" system

8567. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is provision for sending a letter under "Recorded Delivery" system;

(b) whether under this system the department undertakes the responsibility to deliver the letter to the addressee whose name appears on the "recorded delivery" envelope; and

(c) if the letter is delivered to a wrong persons, what is the remedy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGEN-DRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The P&T Department has introduced a "Recorded Delivery Service" with effect from 1-11-1974. The main purpose of this service is to provide a record of posting and delivery for inland postal articles except parcels. The articles in respect of which this facility is available are not insured articles. The department, therefore, in the event of loss, damage or delay does not accept any liability for compensation. However, it is the endeavour of the Department to ensure that inland postal articles under 'Recorded Delivery Service' are delivered to the correct addressee.

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हिन्दी पत्नकारिता का विकास

8568. श्री ग्रार० पी० जायगवाडः क्या सूचना ग्रौर प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का हिन्दी पत्न-कारिता में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए उपयुक्त संस्थाद की ग्रावश्यकता की पूर्तिहेतु हिन्दी पक्ष कापिना के विकास के लिए केन्ट्रीय हिन्दी पत्न कारिता संस्थान'' की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या इस उत्तरदायित्व को भारतीय जन संचार संस्थान का सौंपने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा; श्रौर

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान के समान हिन्दी पत्नकारिता के विकास के लिए एक ग्रलग संस्थान की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

सूचना ग्रौर प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे): : (क) से (ग) हिन्दी पत-कारिता के विकास के लिए एक ग्रलग संस्थान स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव फिलहाल विचाराधीन नहीं है । तथापि, भारतीय जन संचाँर संस्थान हिन्दी पत्नकारिता में पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रमों सहित संचार में कई 'पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रमों सहित संचार में कई 'पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम चला रहा है । संस्थान ने हिन्दी पत्नकारिता में एक पुनश्चर्या पाठ्य-कम सम्पूर्णानन्द संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय के सहयोग से 22 जून से 4 जुलाई 1981 तक वाराणसी में ग्रायोजित किया था । इसमें ग्रठारह व्यक्तियां ने भाग लिया था जिनमें ग्यारह उत्तर प्रदेश के, पांच मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रौर दा बिहार के थे ।

Manufacture of Crude Refining Machinery

8569. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crude refining machinery being used in our oil re-

fineries has been manufactured indigenously or has been imported; and

(b) in case it has been imported, the total value of the machinery imported so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Both indigenous and imported equipments have been used for setting up oil refineries in the country. The total value of equipments imported so far is estimated to be about Rs. 193 crores.

Introduction of district sorting in North West Circle

8570. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pattern of district sorting in North West Circle is being introduced;

(b) the impact of the above system on the postal system thereof; and

(c) the reasons for introduction of district sorting system in the circle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The system has provided definite routing to postal articles and has simplified sorting process.

Reconstitution of **Press** Council

8571. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have reconstituted Press Council consisting of 28 members for a three year term; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VA-SANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The members are nominated on the Press Council of India in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (3), (4) and (5) of Section 5 of the Press Council Act, 1978 read with rules 3, 4 and 5 of the Press Council (Procedure for Nomination of Memers) Rules, 1978.

Guidelines/Instructions to Doordarshan/AIR Re: Telecasting/Broadcasting States News

8572. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRA-KASHAM: Will the Minister of IN-FORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any guidelines or instructions to Doordarshan and AIR regarding telecasting or broadcasting news based on events arising in any States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VA-SANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount spent on publicity by Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry

8573. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA:

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

(a) names of the Public Sector Undertakings under his Ministry and the amount spent for publicity by these units, unit-wise, during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) names of the news dailies and periodicals used by these units, unit wise for advertisement, language-wise and names of the correspondents who are in the mailing list of press release by these units, unit-wise and newspaper-wise during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) names of the Central Government acredited correspondents in the regular mailing list of press release of thees units, unit-wise, newspaper-wise with the names of officials for publicity in these units?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The names of the Public Sector Undertakings under this Ministry are given in the statement attached. Information regarding amount spent for publicity as asked for is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c) Information sought for is not readily available. It will be too voluminous and its usefulness may not be commensurate with the efforts requited for collecting it.

Statement

NAMES OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

Department of **Petrolcum**

- 1. Oil and Natural Gas Commission
- 2. Oil India Limited
- 3. Indian Oil Corporation Limited
- 4. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
- 5. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
- 6. Cochin Refineries Limited
- 7. Madras Refineries Limited
- 8. Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited
- 9. Engineers India Limited
- 10. Lubrizol India Limited
- 11. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited

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- 12. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited
 - 13. Biecco Lawrie Limited
- 14. Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Limited
- 15. Petrofils Co-oparative Limited.

Subsidiaries:

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- Hydrocarbons India Limited (Subsidiary of ONGC)
- 17. Indian Oil Blendng Limited (Subsidiary of IOC)
- Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited (Subsidiary of IBP)

Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers

- 1. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited
- Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Limited
- 3. Madras Fertilizers Limited
- 4. National Fertilizers Limited
- 5. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited
- 6. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited
- 7. Fertilizers (Planning & Development) India Limited
- 8. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Limited
- 9. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited
- 10. Hindustan Insecticides Limited
 - 11. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited
 - 12. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited
 - 13. Smith Stainstreet Pharmaceuticals Limited
 - 14. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Works Limited
- 15. Bengal Immunity Company Ltd.
- 16. Paradeep Phosphates I imited

Applications pending for managerial appointments

8574 SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for managerial appointments pending as on date; and

(b) the number of such applications pending for more than three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Number of applications for managerial appointments pending as on 31-3-1982 is 646.

(b) Number of applications pending for more than three years is 2.

Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi

8575 SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, a Company licensed number Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 has made a provision in its Articles of Association for fixed representation on regional basis on its executive committee and that too in respect of only 27 seats out of a total of 34 seats;

(b) whether Governmen are aware that any such provision in the articles of any Company introduceing regional representation on its executive committee is against the Companies Act 1956; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in view of part (b) above? 87

All are

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. R'AHIM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no provision in the Companies Act prohibiting the articles of any company to have representation of its members on regional basis.

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

Discriminatory Decision Against exemployees of DESU

3576, SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: "7ill the Minister of ENERGY: be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 3509 on 16th March, 1982 and Unstarred Question No. 3761 on 15th December, 1981 regarding discriminatory decision against ex-employees of DESU and state:

(a) whether the refund of payment of Interim Relief to ex-employees is subject to the award of the Industrial Tribunal Delhi; if so, the details thereof and likely time for arriving at a decision by the Tribunal;

(b) the details of the competent authority which took the decision vide O. O. No. 5(33) A&G/81/87 dated 17-11-81;

(c) the details of the compassionate grounds on which the recovery of Interim Relief was waived along with the particulars of the employees; and

(d) whether Government are prepared to consider some other cases, if any for refund of payment of Interim Relief to ex-employees, on compassionate grounds if so, policy in this regard; and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-RAM MAHAJAN): (a) The case relating to the payment/refund of interim relief to the DESU employees is under adjudication of the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi It is not possible to indicate the likely time by which the decision of the Industrial Tribunal would be given.

(b) The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, exercising the powers of the DESC/MCD, being the competent authority, had taken a decision in this matter which was notified for implementation vide Office order No. F5(33)—A&G/81/87, dated 17-11-1981.

(c) Recovery of interim relief was waived off in the case of Shri S. C. Bhatia only who was suffering from chronic schizophrenia as reported by the Medical Board of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital.

(d) DESU has reported that cases already decided can not be re-opened. There is no general policy for such cases particularly in view of the decision of the competent authority as notified by office order dated 17-11-1981 referred to above.

Advertisements by oil corporations for Dealerships and Distributorships particularly for Tribes

8577. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHE-MICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement containing:

(a) rules and regulations which are incorporated in advertisements issued by different oil Corporations in regard to dealership and distributorships;

(b) whether while issuing these advertisements, care is being taken to safeguard the interest of tribals whose families are regulated by different laws both customery and statutory; and

(c) whether Government will instruct those Corporations that dealerships and distributorships in favour of ST should not have those conditions which are allowed in case of other advertisements?

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d THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) A copy of the latest guidelines issued to the oil companies for a ward of dealerships/distributorships has already been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 299 dated 23.2.1982.

(b) and (c). The object of the policy guidelines inscofar it relates to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is to ensure that both 'SC' and 'ST' get their share in each State/Union Territory against the 25 per cent quota reserved for SC/ST combined. Necessary instructions have been issued to the oil companies accordingly. The existing guidelines take care of both matriarchal/patriarchal systems of society. Moreover, the locations predominantly populated by these communities are being earmarked for them.

Shortage of power in states at peak Hours

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8578. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-JEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the shortage of power in MW during peak hours in each State and their major cities/towns during each year for the last three years during 31-3-81 and what were the reasons for such shortage; and

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(b) whether there are load sheddings in those cities/towns on account of shortage and whether rationing or control is being done there to avoid load shedding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN); (a) The power position in the country today is much better as compaed to earlier years. The shortages have also gone down.

details about State-wise overall shortage of power in MW during peak hours during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 are given in the statement attached. Details about power shortage in respect of cities and towns are not being monitored by the Ministry of Energy. Peak power shortage is due to inadequate installed generating capacity, insatisfactory performance of thermal power stations and disproportionate hydro-thermal mix in some of the States.

(b) In order to bridge the gap between demand and availability, the State Governments enforced power cuts/restrictions on various categories of consumers/regions. Besides when there is unforseen system disturbances like simultaneous outages of several thermal units, the State Electricity Boards are compelled to resort to load shedding to avoid system collapse.

Statement

Overall shortage of Power in MW during peak hours for the period 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 in the various states

(Figrs in MW)

								1978-79	1979-80	1 980-81
Northern Region Haryana										
Requirement						•		660	660	870
Availability .		2.8	2	•	٠		*	630	710	772
Deficit ()/Surg	olus ((+)	. '	•		•	.:	30	+ 50	-98

									1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
7 ammu & Kashmir	_										
Requirement						ą.			153	188	22
Availability .		æ							154	188	19
Deficit()/Surpl	us (+)							+ 1		2
Punjab											
Requirement									770	1120	133
Availability			5		,		÷	•	908	1083	IIS
Deficit (—)/Surp	olus (-	+)		,					1 38	-37	-20
$R \rightarrow \infty$											
Requirement	•	×		•					700	863	9 1
Availability					•	•			706	739	81
Deficit()/Surpl	us (+)			e	•			6	-124	-10
Uttar Pradesh											
Requirement		9	<i>.</i>	÷	•				2240	2290	22
Availability .	•			8	4	·		ų.	2256	2324	24
Deficit ()/Surp	lus(+	-)				•	•		+16	+34	
Western Region											
Gujarat											
Requirement			•		æ			174	1535	1650	158
Availability .					٠	•		•	1402	1496	145
Deficit ()/Sur	plus(-	+)	i,	ē	•		5	•	-133	154	<u> </u>
Madhya Pradesh											
Requirement		•				•			1185	1155	129
Availability .	÷					•			862	830	9
Deficit(-)/Surp	lus/(-	+)				•	•	•	-323		2
Maharashtra											•
Requirement		0.90			2	•	•		2865	3180	33
Availability .	•					•			2409	2471	28
Deficit .	•	•			•				-456	709	5
Southern Region											
Andhra Pradesh Requirement									1000	1000	12
Availability	•	•	-	•	•	•		•	981		
Deficit (—)	•		•			•	•	•	301	333	

									1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Karnataka									,		
Requirement									1376	1276	1444
Availability .								•	1103	1075	1291
Deficit(-) .	•	•	•		•				273	201	-153
Tamil Nadu											
Requirement								•	1642	1 725	1623
Availability .	,		•		•				1 709	1708	1702
Deficit()/Surpl	lus] (~	-)							+67	. 17	+89
astern Region											
Bihar											
Requirement									480	550	650
Availability .	ı						•		465	47 I	481
Defiit $(-)$.				•				٠	¹ 5	-79	—169
DYC											
Requirement						•			850	760	888
Availability									758	670	888
Deficit(-)				•					-92	-90	-
Orissa											
Requirement							•		450	470	510
Availability .							٠		519	489	560
Surplus(+) .		•	•					•	+69	+19	+50
West Bengal											
Requirement							•	•	1000	945	1260
Availability .									850	833	1096
Deficit ()								•			164
Nor th-Fastern-Region											
Requirement			•.	٠	•			•	212	250	273
Availability .					•				170	181	189
Deficit()				•		•			-42	—69	84
											ú

PABX System in India for Asian Games

8579. DR A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that PABX system in India which has been related to strowger type is the oldest with obsolete technology in the present day context and its place is being taken by the electronic PABX.

(b) whether P&T has awarded the prestigeous Rs. 2 crore contract for 13500 lines for Asian to Games MELTRON; and

(c) if so, full facts details and thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) It is a fact that the existing PABXs are of strowger type but not obsolete. However the modern global trend is towards the Electronics PABXs.

(b) The contract for supply of Electhe Asian Games tronic PABXs for has been awarded to M/S Thomson-CSF-Telephones France and M/S Meltron are their the Indian Agents.

(c) The order on M/s Thomson CSF is for 13500 lines for 18 PABXs mostly belonging to Hotels and Air lines catering for facilities in connection with Asiad—82

Pump Sets to be Energised in Andhra Pradesh

8580. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pump sets which have been energised or are likely to be energised, districtwise in Andhra Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number of beneficiaries, districts-wise, in the State at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF ENERGY THE (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):

Five Year (a) and (b) The Sixth Plan (1980-85) envisages energisation of 2.8 lakh pumpsets in Andhra Pradesh. The number of irrigation pumpsets energised in the State as at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. 1-4-1980, amount to 4,05,127. During the period from 1-4-1980 to 31-12-1981, 73,410 additional pumsets have been energised, thus bringing the total number of pumpsets energised in the State to 4,78,537 as on 31st December, 1981. The district-wise details of progress are shown in the attached Statement. The number of pumpsets which are likely to be energised at the end of the Sixth Five Plan would be about 6.85 lakhs. The district-wise number of pumpsets to be energised is decided by the State Electricity Board on the basis of the number of applications received from prospective agricultural consumers.

Statement

Statement indicating the district-wise cumulative progress of energisation of I.P. Sets/tubewells in Andhra Pradesh as at the Commencement of Sixth Plan i.e. 1.4-1980 and that ending December, 1981

SI. No.	Districts									lergised as on
									31-3-1980	31-12-1981
I		2							3	4
I	Srikakulam	i.				5			2,279	2,058
2	Vizianagaram			2			4	÷	ağı.	2,568
3	Visakhapatnam		•	•,-	·		•		4,134	3,349

*Progress included in the districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam out of which the new district of Vizianagaram has been created.

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Written	Answers	CHAITRA	30,	1904	(SAKA)	Written	Answers	L.	- 98
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I	2										3	4
4	East Godavari		•								9,264	10,198
5	West Godavari			•	•		•				15,191	17,404
6	Krishna										14,899	15,468
7	Guntur										8,633	8,905
8	Prakasam .	•			•						6,468	8,143
9	Nellore .									•	17,011	21,912
10	Chittor .										52,840	58,903
11	Cuddapah .										17,817	21,882
12	Anantapur .										28,5 98	34,282
13	Kurnool .				•		•				8,044	9,237
14	Hyderabad (Ur	ban)				•					1,14.7	1,156
15	Rangareddy	÷	٠				•			•	18,943	22,344
16	Mahbubnagar	. *								•	18,081	21,847
17	Medak										22,252	29, 875
18	Nizamabad.		•		•		•				25,636	33,398
19	Adilabad .	34									4 ,53 ⁸	5,608
2 0	Karimnagar					•					55,726	63,040
21	Warangal .			•				•	•		29,328	35,496
22	Khammam	а.									6,375	7,298
23	Nalgonda .				•	•	٠				37,923	44,166
	6							TOTAL			4,05,127	4,78,537

Setting up of super Thermal Power Station in Orissa

8581. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have approached Central Government
for setting up a super thermal power station in IB valley in Orissa; .

(b) if so, the details thereof; and 664 LS-4

(c) whether Government of India have decided to set up the super thermal power station during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-RAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) The Government of Orissa have sought coal linkage for the setting up of a 340 MW Therman Power Station in the IB Valley of Sambhalpur District.

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Issue of Identity cards to voters in West Bengal

8582. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY: SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHAR:

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

(a) whether Government are actively considering to issue identity cards to the West Bengal electors;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken; and

(c) whether identity cards will be issued in other States also where the elections are to be held?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). The Government have decided to extend in principle, the scheme of issuing photographed identity cards to voters, to all the States including West Bengal and the Union territories. However, the question of phased implementation of the arrangements is under consideration in consultation with the Election Commission.

Identity cards for voters in districts of West Bengal Bordering Bangladesh

8583. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government are considering the introduction of identity cards for voters in the districts of West Bengal bordering Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): The Government have decided in principle, to extend the scheme of issuing photographed identity cards to voters to all the States including West Bengal and the Union territories. However, the question of phased implementation of the arrangements is under consideration in consultation with the Election Commission.

Malfunctioning meters in Shalimar Bagh Colony, Delhi

8584. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that DESU has now taken reading of electric meters of newly constructed DDA colony at Shalimar Bagh (AC and AD pockets):

(b) if so, how many cases of malfunctioning of energy meters have been noticed and action taken regarding replacement;

(c) how bills malfunctioning energy meters will be settled as this will be the first reading and the general procedure of settlement of bills in this regard;

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in negative, when Government propose to take reading of the meters;

(e) how much time is generally required for submission of first bill; and

(f) is it also a fact that Zonal Inspectors are not attending to complaints of the above area properly; if so, action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) DESU has reported that the readings of the electricity meters installed in Shalimar Bagh (AC&AD Pockets) have been taken and the bills upto March, 1982 are in the process of despatch.

(b) No case about the malfunctioning of meters installed in AC and AD blocks of the above colony has been reported up to 16-4-1982. (c) In cases of malfunctioning of meters, if proved at a later date, the consumption would be assessed on the pattern of the consumption recorded on meter to be installed in place of defective meter during the subsequent period.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (a) above.

(e) DESU has reported that it generally takes them 8 to 9 months to issue first electricity consumption charges bills in the case of new connection as a number of procedural formalities are required to be completed in the process.

(f) DESU has reported that complaints about supply of electricity and other related matters are attended to at different levels including Inspectors of the area.

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर पेट्रोल पम्पों का ग्रावंटन

8585. श्री दौलत राम सारण ः क्या पेट्रोलियन, रसायन ग्रौर उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर दूसरे पैट्रोल पम्प के आबंटन के लिए दूरी, बिकी ग्रादि के बारे में कोई मानदण्ड, नियम या स्थाई ग्रादेश हैं ;

(ख) क्या जयपुर-ग्रजमेर[े] राजमार्ग ^भर गाडोतर के निकट एक पेट्रोल पम्प है ग्रौर यदि हां, तो इसकी बिकी कितनी है ग्रौर यह कब, स्थापित किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या इस पेट्रोल पम्प से बहुत कम दूरी पर दूसरा पेट्रोल ग्रौर डीजल पम्प खोलने के लिए विज्ञापन दिया गया है ग्रौर डीजल पम्प खोलना नियमों ग्रौर निर्धारित मान-दण्डों का उल्लंघन है; ग्रौर

(घ) क्या नया पैट्रोल पम्प नियमों का उल्लंघन करके खोला जाएगा ग्रौर क्या इसके लिए कई बार विज्ञापन निकाले गए परन्तु ग्रापत्तियों के कारण इन्हें रद्द करना पड़ा ग्रौर यदि हां, तो नया विज्ञापन देने के क्या कारण हैं ग्रौर क्या इस सम्बन्ध में ग्रापत्तियां प्राप्त हुई हैं ग्रौर यदि हां, तो तत्सम्यन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन ग्रौर उर्वरक मंत्रो (श्री पी॰ शिव शंकर) : (क) जी, हां । ग्रगस्त, 1980 से वर्तमान मात्रा– दूरी के विद्यमान मानदण्डों के ग्रनुसार वर्तमान ग्राउटलेट / ग्राउटलेटों से राजमार्गी पर 15 किलोमीटर के दायरे के ग्रन्तर्गत एक नए ग्राउटलेट को स्थापित किया जा सकता है यदि राजमार्ग पर 15 किलोमीटर के ग्रन्दर स्थित प्रत्येक ग्राउटलेट को ग्रौसत मिश्रित थूपुट 80 किलोमीटर प्रति माह से ग्रधिक होती है ।

(ख) गाडोता में दिनांक 31-3-78 से एक डीजल ग्राउटलेट कार्य कर रहा है। वर्ष 1980 ग्रौर 1981 के दौरान इस ग्राउटलेट से डीजल की ग्रौसत बिक्रो कमशः लगभग 81 किलोलीटर ग्रौर 71.5 किलोलीटर प्रति माह थी।

(ग) ग्रौर (घ). मोखमपुरा में एक रिटेल ग्राउटलेट को स्थापना के लिए एक विज्ञापन दिया गया है। तेल कम्पनी ने वर्ष 1980 को बिकी पर विचार किया ग्रौर दिल्ली से बम्बई वाया जयपुर के बीच भारी यातायात की दृष्टि से क्षेत्र में तेजी से बढ़ती हुई मांग क्षमता के कारण बढ़ी हुई बिकी के ग्रनुमान ग्रौर सांभर-झील पर पूर्ण रूप से चलने वाली नमक की खानों के फलस्वरूप बढ़ने वाले यातायात पर भी विचार किया।

मोखमपुरा में स्थापित की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित नई ग्राउटलेंट के विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं । यह भी पता चला है कि गाडोता के वर्तमान डीलर ने न्यायालय में ग्रपील की है ।

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रासायनिक ग्रौद्योगिक उत्पादों का उत्पादन

8 58 6. श्रो राम लाल राही : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन ग्रौर उर्वरक मंती यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिन रासायनिक ग्रौद्योगिक उत्पादों के स्रायात के लिए विदेशी मद्रा खर्च करनी पडती थी ग्रब उनका उत्पादन देश में ही होने लगा है ग्रौर इस प्रकार विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत की जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन रासायनिक उत्पादों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने इनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पर्याप्त माला में ईँधन उपलब्ध कराने हेतु कोई नीति तैयार की है; ग्रौर

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ग्रौर यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (ओ पी॰ शिव शंकर) : (क) से (घ) स्वतन्त्रता के बाद रसायन उद्योग ने तेजो से प्रगति की है । मेथोनोल, फिनोल, बेन्जीन और जाइलीन को छोड़ कर अधिकतर रसायनों की स्वदेशी मांग पूरी करने के लिए पर्याप्त स्थापित क्षमता विद्यमान है । तथापि. रासायनिक ग्रौद्योगिक उत्पादों के ग्रायात की ग्रावश्यकता तभी पड़ती है जब कभी उनके उत्पादन में कमी ग्राती है। ग्रायात किये जाने वाले रसायनों -के नाम ग्रौर उनकी माता से सम्बधित सूचना का प्रकाशन महानिदेशक, वाणिज्य ग्रासूचना एवं सांख्यिको, कलकत्ता द्वारा भारत के विदेश व्यापार को मा.सक तांख्यको (भाग-2) में किया जाता है जिसकी प्रतियां संसद् ग्रथगार में उपलब्ध हैं । स्रायात नीति को लगातार समीक्षा को जाती है ग्रौर

मांग तथा स्वदेशी उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हए ग्रायात का विनियमन किया जाता है । जहां ग्रावश्यक है । क्षमता उपयोग बढाने ग्रौर जहां स्थापित क्षमता ग्रपर्याप्त है वहां ग्रौर क्षमता के लिए लाइसेंस देने के लिए कदम उठाए जाते हैं । समग्र उपलब्धता श्रीर उद्योगों की परस्पर ग्रग्रता की शर्त के साथ ग्रौद्योगिक उद्यमियों को लाइसेंस शुदा क्षमता तक उत्पादन करने के लिए कोक, कोयला, ईंधन, तेल ग्रादि जैसे ईंधन का ग्रावंटन किया जाता है ।

Readers/Translators and Pro-News ducers in A.I.R.

8587. SHRI RAMAYAN RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many News Readers-cum-Translators and News Readers are working as staff artists in All India Radio and what are their pay scales;

(b) what is the strength of production cadre in All India Radio and what are their pay scales;

(c) is it a fact that in production cader very few persons are working in the grade of Rs. 1100-1600, and if so, what are the reasons; and

(d) whether Government propose considering to give one more scale, i.e. 1100-1600 to the producers in place of Deputy Chief Producers in the interest of Programmes just like News Readers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VA-SANT SATHE): (a) There are 205 Newsreaders/ Newsreader-cum-Translators working as staff artists in AIR. Of these 148 are in the Junior Grade of Rs 650-1200 and 57 are in the Senior Grade of Rs. 1100-1600.

(b) The strength of Production cader in All India Radio and their pay scales are as under:

							C 1 (D
Category of	Post				21	trength	Scale of Pay
						- <u> </u>	
Producer		•	•	•	•	216	Rs. 650-1200
Senior Produ cer.				•	•	33	Rs. 9001400
Deputy Chief Producer		÷				5	Rs. 1100 1600
Chief Producer .						7	Rs. 1300 1700

(c) In Production cader all the posts in the grade of Rs. 1100-1600 have been sanctioned on discipline basis according to requirement of programmes. These posts are, therefore, created on functional basis. While in case of Newsreader/Newsreaders-cum-Translators the senior grade is given on non-functional basis. The present ratio of posts in Junior and Senior Grade is 3:1.

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

News-item Captioned 'Censorship in J&K, 8 held'

8588. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the News-item under the caption "Censorship in J&K, 8 held" in the daily Tribune (Chandigarh) dated 17th February 1982 and if so, the details of the incident;

(b) the reasons for refusal by the Staff of Telegraph Office to book the Telegram addressed to the Prime Minister; and

(c) action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. However, transmission of no telegram was withheld. (b) No telegram addressed to the Prime Minister or any other addressee was refused for booking.

(c) Does not arise.

Issue of Coal Licences in Delhi by Unauthorised Officer

8589. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Food and Civil Supplies Department of Delhi, coal licences are being issued by the Marketing Intelligence Officer in spite of the fact that neither he has any paper to do so nor any power has been delegated to him;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the officers issuing coal licences is drawing his salary as Marketing Intelligence Officer; and

(c) if so, the reasons and rules under which coal licences are being issued by the unauthorised officer and the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c) Marketing Intelligence officer is a Gazetted Officer of the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Administration have equated this post with that of a Civil Supplies officer. Under the Delhi coal control order, 1963, Civil

Supplies Officer is authorised to issue or renew coal licences. Due to shortage of officers, the Delhi Administration have indicated that they have posted the Marketing Intelligence Officer as incharge of the fuel Branch by way of internal administrative adjustment. The Fuel Branch is entrusted with the function of issuing coal licences. All coal licences are invariably sanctioned by the commissioner Food & Supplies and such sanctions is communicated by the Marketing Intelligence Officer to the licencees concerned while discharging the duties of incharge of Fuel Branch. Thus, while the Commissioner Food & Supplies sanctions the issue of licences, the Marketing Intelligence Officer only signs such sanctioned licences. The lapse in not getting such licences actually signed by the Civil Supplies Officer therefore is technical in nature only and it had not caused loss or gain to anyone. In any case to avoid even this technical objection the Delhi Administration have already issued orders to get such licences signed by the Civil Supplies Officer only.

वाडेजा गांव, ग्रहमदाबाद में पेट्रोल पम्प के विरूद्ध शिकायत

8 590. श्री छीतू भाई गामितः क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन ग्रौर उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात में ग्रहमदाबाद जिले के बाड़ेजा गांव में मैसर्स एम० एस० देसाई एण्ड कम्पनी द्वारा चलाए जा रहे पैट्रोल पम्प के बारे में सरकार को पेट्रोल में पानी ग्रौर मिट्टी का तेल मिलाने की बहुत शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; ग्रौर यदि हां, तो क्षत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; ग्रौर

(ख) इस पेट्रोल पम्प के मालिक को दण्ड देन के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन श्रौर उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी॰ शिव शंकर) : (क) ग्रौंर (ख). 25-2-1980 से 18-11-81 की ग्रवधि के दौरान ग्रहमदाबाद के बरेज गांव में मैसर्स एम० एस० देसाई डीलर के माल में ग्रसंगतियां मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान पेटोलियम कारपोरेशन लि० द्वारा देखी गई थी। ग्रागे ग्रौर जुलाई, 1981 में इस फुटकर पेट्रोल बिक्रांकेन्द्र के नैमी निरीक्षण के दौरान कम्पनी के ऋय ग्रधिकारी द्वारा इस फूटकर बिकी केन्द्र के पेट्रोल का फिल्टर पेपर टेस्ट किया गया था जिसमें कुछ मिलावट का पता चला था । एच० पी० सी० एल० द्वारा बम्बई में ग्रपनी प्रयोगशाला में पेट्रोल के नमूने का परीक्षण भी किया गया था ग्रौर यह देखा गया था कि यह अपेक्षित नमुनों के अनुरूप नहीं था। एच० पी० सी० एल० ने इस पम्प के लिए सभी पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की सप्लाई रोक दी थे। ग्रीर निलम्बन ग्रभी जारी है । कम्पनी द्वारा डील के विरुद्ध डीलर्स कखर की शतों के क्रधीन उपयुक्त कार्रवाई किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Setting claims of Casual Labourers

8591. SWAMY INDERVESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many casual labourers have claimed payment of their idle (intervention) period for legal termination of their services in All India Radio, as per Directorate General, All India Radio, New Delhi, Memorandum No. B—11017(11)/80-WL, dated the 10th July, 1980;

(b) how many such claims have been settled by the management of All India Radio; if not, what are the reasons for not settling the same; and

(c) how much time it will take for settling the above claims of casual labourers? THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There are six such cases.

(b) and (c). Three cases have been decided and settled in favour of the management. One case has been decided by the Ministry of Labour and is likely to settled by the end of May 1982. While one case has been pending with Assistant Labour Commissioner(C), Delhi, the other is under process. These cases will be settled as and when decided by the Assistant Labour Commissioner(C), Delhi.

Loan Assistance of State for new Power Projects

8592. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be plea-* sed to lay a statement showing :

 (a) the States given additional loan for new power projects;

(b) break-up loan assistance and projects (State-wise); and

(c) special features of new sanctions and new projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-RAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The Central assistance is provided to the States for their Annual Plans in the form of block loans and block grants based on thef ormula approved by the National Development Council and is not related to any specific project, scheme or programme. However, an additional LIC Loan assistance of Rs. 12.27 crores was allotted in 1980-81 to the following States on 31st May, 1980.

(Rs. in crores)

Meghalaya					1.22
Andhra Pra	desh	3			2.02
Gujarat.	0 12	,	•		I · 43
Haryana	•			*	1·57
Maharasthr	a				3.00
Orissa					1.00
Rajasthan	•				2.00

The above loans were accepted to finance the overall power plan of these States and were not earmarked for specific projects.

Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd.

8593. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd. Co., having its ferro system factory at Rayagada in Orissa. had ever been inspected by the Department of Company Affairs;

(b) if so, when it was inspected last and the reports of such inspection; and

(c) if not inspected, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the year 1973, an inspection of the books of accounts of the company was carried out under section 209(4) of the Companies Act. Recently, another inspection of the books of accounts and other ercords of the company has been ordered and the inspection report is awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of anti-Biotics Plants

8594. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-LICK:

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

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

(a) the total number of anti-biotics plants set up in the country;

(b) the number of such anti-biotic plants managed by public sector and the number of such plants managed by private sectors;

(c) the places at which they are located;

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(d) whether it is a fact that the antibiotic plants are incurring heavy loss;

(e) if so, the name of such plants and the reasons thereof; and

(f) the efforts made by the Government to see that those antibiotics plants run without loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHE-MICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Sectorwise lists of plants producing Antibiotics in the organised sector alongwith their locations are given below:—

A. PUBLIC SECTOR

- 1. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.—U.P. & Andhra Pradesh.
- 2. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. Maharashtra.

B. PRIVATE SECTOR

- 3. Alembic Chemicals Works, Gujarat
- 4. Standard Pharmaceuticals, West Bengal.
- 5. Synbiotics, Gujarat.
- 6. Boehringer Knoll, Maharashtra.
- 7. Park Davis, Maharashtra.
- 8. Dey-Se-Chem Ltd., West Bengal.
 - 9. Mac Lab., Maharashtra.
- 10. Cyanamid, Gujarat.
- 11. Pfizer, Chandigarh.
 - 12. Ranbaxy Punjab.
- 13. Themis Pharmaceuticals, Gujarat

(d) and (e). The Antibiotics Plants in the Public Sector and Dey-Se-Chem Limited are incurring losses. As regards other private sector plants. Antibiotics from part of their drugs and pharmaceuticals production. Specific information on lossess incurred in the Antibiotics plants of those companies is not available. The main reasons for losses in IDPL have been given in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5884 dated 30-3-1982. The reasons for losses in HAL have been furnished in reply to part (b) and (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4697 dated 23-3-1982. The past losses in Dey-Se-Cham are reported to be on account of inadequate margin between the sale price of Chloramphenicol and the price at which L—Base was available to them, aggrovated by higher prices of other chemicals and the low out put of the bulk drug.

(f) The important steps taken by Government to improve the working and to reduce losses in IDPL have been indicated in reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 5884 answered on 30-3-1982.

The steps proposed to improve the performance and to reduce lossess in Hindustan Antibiotics Limited have been given in reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 4871 answered on 23-3-1982.

Shortage of typists in Civil Courts Tis Hazari, Delhi

8595. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of LAW. JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of typists in the Civil Courts at Tis Hazari, Delhi with the result that litigants have to wait for months together to get certified copies of judgements even on urgent basis; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to cope with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). According to the report received from the Registrar of Delhi High Court

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no specific instance has come to their notice where the litigants have not got certified copies for months together. However, they have pointed out that with the sanctioned strength of staff which, according to them, is inadequate, copies are supplied to the litigants as expeditiously as possible, but there might be some cases of delay which can be attributed to reasons such as non-availability of some cases/ files due to their being summoned from the lower courts; preparation of decrees sheets etc; and photostat machines going out of order at times.

For expeditious supply of copies, photostat copies have been provided to the copying Agency, civil and Ses-The High Court have issued . sions. directions to the Courts of Rent Controllers and Sub-Judge to supply certified copies of the appealable judgements or orders, if applied, within one month from the date of such judgements or orders. Directions have also been issued by the High Court to all Judicial Officers to direct the Ahlamads to send the requisite record to the respective Copying Agency without loss of time whenever records are requisitioned from them.

Performance of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.

8596. SHRi KRISHNA PRAKASH TIWARI: Will the Minister of PETRO-LEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-ZERS be pleased to state whether at a time when the country should have been moving in the direction of selfsufficiency in the production of penicillin, ampicillin and other life saving drugs, HAL is going in reverse gear and its poor performance has forced Government to go in for liberal imports of ampicillin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTLIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SNGH): No, Sir. Production of the life saving drugs Streptomycin and Pencillin by Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. has increased in 1981-82 as compared to the Production in the previous year. HAL has been producing mainly Ampicillin Anhydrous for commercial sales and imports are of Ampicillin Trihydrate, for which number of other manufacturers have been Licensed.

Shortages of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

8597. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of PETRO-LEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-ZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how do Government propose to meet shortages of essential drugs and pharmaceuticals; and

(b) the amount spent on import of drugs during 1980-81 and the steps taken to produce life saving drugs indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHE-MICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government constantly reviews 'he demand and indigenous production of essential bulk drugs and has taken all feasible steps to increase their production & availability in the country.

The various steps taken by the Government to increase indigencus production of the bulk drugs have been given in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4685 answered on 23-3-1982.

Imports are allowed to meet the shortfall between indigenous production and indigenous demand and also to meet the total requirements of the country of such bulk drugs which are not presently manufactured in the country.

According to the Directorate General of Healh Services, the c.i.f. value of imports of bulk drugs, drug intermediates, chemicals, solvents. finished formulations and mechanical contraceptives during 1980-81 is Rs. 112.8 crores. This includes imports of raw materials required for manufacture of drugs & pharmaceuticals for exports.

Loss in Hindustan Antibiotics, Pimpri

8598. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: SHRI B. D. SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the State owned Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. in Pimpri has suffered heavy losses because of the under-utilisation of its installed capacity and mismanagement;

(b) if so, the losses suffered by the HAL during 1979, 1980 and 1981 because of the under-utilisation of its installed capacity and the reasons for the non-utilisation of its full capacity; and

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry with regard to the mismanagement of the HAL, if so, details thereof and the steps taken by Government to improve its working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHE-MICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The main reasons for the losses have been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4697 dated 23-3-1982.

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

दिल्ली में कोयले की सप्लाई

8 5 9 9. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली को इसकी कूल मांग का केवल 30 प्रतिशत कोयला ही मिल पा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह कोयला इतना घटिया है कि सरकारी कोयला विकेताग्रों ने कोयले की चौथाई मात्रा तक उठाने से इंकार कर दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कौन-कौन से ग्रधिकारी उत्तरदायी हैं ग्रौर उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; ग्रौर

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ग^रगी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं। दिल्ली को सोफ्ट कोक की सप्लाई कम या देशी यहां की ग्रावश्यक-ताओं के ग्रनुसार ही है ग्रौर दिल्ली में इस ईंधन की कमी की कोई शिकायत मिली है।

(ख) से (घ). दिल्ली को सोफ्ट कोक की खराब किस्म की सप्लाई की शिकायत यदा-कदा रही है। भा० को० को० लि०——जो दिल्ली को सोफ्ट कोक सप्लाई करता है---ऐसी शिकायतों को देखता. है ग्रौर सुधार, के लिए ग्रावश्यक कार्रवाई करता है । इसमें लदान के समय बेहतर देख-रेख शामिल है । इस सम्बन्ध में जो कदम उठायें गये हैं उनके परिणाम-. स्वरूप सोफ्ट कोक की सप्लाई में किस्म सम्बन्धी शिकायतें कम हो गई हैं।

Allotment of Quotas of Alcohol by Maharashtra Government

8600. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA: DR. A. U. AZMI:

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

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has been allotting huge quotas of alcohol to a group of distilleries and 117

manufacturing units in four or five States ignoring the State's own distilleries and liquor manufacturing units in contravention of the directive of the Central Molasses Board and has once again decided to give a special quota of four million litres of alcohol to Mc Dowell and Co.; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof together with action taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). In the current alcohol year 1981-82 (Dec.—Nov.), Maharashtra Government have fully released the alcohol, allocated to deficit States by the Government, based on an assessment by the Central Molasses Board, of the availability of, and demand for, alcohol.

The Government of Maharashtra have informed the Government that there is a great demand in Maharashtra for Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL) manufactured by some reputed manufacturers who do not have their factories located in Maharashtra. The manufacturers within the State are not in a position to meet the full requirement of IMFL in the State. The shortfall in the supply of I.M.F.L. is being made good by allotment of alcohol to I.M.F.L. manufacturers outside the State with a specific condition that the I.M.F.L. produced from out of the alcohol is brought back to Maharashtra for sale. This arrangement also increases excise duty receipts, accruing to the State. In the sugar year 1980-81 (Oct.-Sept.) 35.50 lakh litres were so allocated to five I.M.F.L. manufacture outside the State. This allotment is inclusive of a quantity of 25 lakh litres allotted to M/s. Mc Dowell & Co. Ltd. It is proposed to similarly allot to M/s. Mc Dowell & Co. Ltd. a quantity of 40 lakh litres of alcohol in the current sugar year 1981-82. Maharashtra Government have also reported that the legitimate requirements of I.M.F.L. manufacturers within the State are being met.

Damodar Valley Project and its objects

8601. SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the objects of Damodar Valley project; and

(b) how far the objects have been fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY ENERGY OF (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The objects of Damodar Valley Project are to operate schemes relating to generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy, flood control, irrigation, water supply, drainage, afforestation etc., in Damodar Valley. Pursuant to the fulfilment of these objects, Damodar Valley Corporation have constructed dams at Tilaiya, Maithon, Konar and Panchet Hill, a barrage at Durgapur, irrigation cum navigation canal system, thermal power stations, hydel power stations, a network of associated transmission and distribution lines etc. D.V.C. within the limits of its resources have also undertaken programmes in soil survey, soil conservation afforestation etc.

Farakka Super Thermal Power Project

8602. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has approached the World Bank for a loan of S 400 Million for the second phase of Farakka Super Thermal Power Project;

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(b) if so, the full capacity and details of the units for which the loans are required;

(c) whether Government have received any reports from the National Thermal Power Station in regard to their new projects for approval; and

(d) if so, full details of the reports and action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The world Bank is providing assistance of 250 million dollars for the execution of the first phase of 600 MW of the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station.

The Feasibility Report for the second phase of 1500 MW of the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station is being prepared by the National Thermal Power Corporation. The question of approaching World Bank, would arise after the finalisation of the Feasibility Report.

(c) and (d). The position regarding proposals for new projects to be executed by NTPC is as follows:—

(i) The Feasibility Report for Stage—I of 1260 MW of the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station to be located at Waidhan in Sidhi district of M.P. has been granted techno-economic clearance by CEA and is being processed for an investment decision by Government.

(ii) The Feasibility Report for Stage—I of the 1000 MW Rihand Super Thermal Power Staticn to be located at Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh is being processed for techno-economic clearance by CEA and investment decision by Government.

(iii) The Feasibility Report for Stage—I of 800 MW of the Kahalgaop Super Thermal Power Station to be located in Bihar has been granted techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority.

Per capita consumption of energy

8603. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHA-KRABORTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the per capita consumption of energy in thec ountry;

(b) comparative figures for countries like Korea, Pakistan, Japan, China and Hungary; and

(c) Government's plan to improve the per capita consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-RAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The per capita availability of commercial energy in Kilogram coal equivalent for India and other countries for the year 1979 is as follows:—

Na	me of coun	ıtry		Per Capita availability in Kilogramme Coal equivalent (Kgce)					
Ι.	India .				178				
2.	Korea (D Peoples' :				2648				
3.	Pakistan		•		182				
4.	Japan				3723				
5.	China				729				
6.	Hungary				3801				

(c) The Sixth Five-Year Plan attache_s considerable importance to increasing commercial energy availability in the country. The orogramme drawn up for the various energy subsectors envisages increasing energy availability as follows:-

	1979-80	1984-85
Coal (Million tonnes)	103.96	168.00
Petroleum (Million tonnes) .	29.65	45.20
Electricity Generation (Twh)	112.00	191.24

These developments would enable the energy sector to meet the growing demand for commercial energy which would arise. The per capita energy availability is also expected to increase substantially in the Plan period.

Reduction in Newsprint Import

8604 SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Newsprint Advisory Committee has suggested any reduction in *t*he newsprint import during 1982-83;

(b) if so, the extent of reduction suggested;

(c) the reasons given for suggested reduction; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As against the decision to import 3.00 lakh tonnes of newsprint during 1981-82, the Newsprint Advisory Committee recommended that only 1.84 lakh tonnes of newsprint might be imported during 1982-83. The reduction of 1.16 lakh tonnes was suggested because of (i) increased indigenous production expected to be achieved by the NEPA Mills as well as two other newsprint plants which have recently started production and (ii) availability of a substantial quantity of newsprint form the buffer stocks of State trading Corporation.

(d) The Government have accepted the recommendations of the Newsprint Advisory Commitfitee.

Import of Soda Ash

8605. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS bepleased to state:

(a) the quantum of soda ash that has been imported year-wise during the past three years:

(b) whether all the imported sodaash has been priced very much lower than the indigenously produced sodaash; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to continue with the import of soda ash till the stability in price between the two is established?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM. CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS. (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Imports of soda ash were about 1.35 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 and 0.60 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 (upto November, 1980). The import statistics are compiled and published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. Statistics forthe period subsequent to November, 1980 are yet to be published. Once these statistics are complied, they will be published in the Monthly Statistic of Foreign Trade of India, Volume-II, copies of which will be available in the Parliament Library.

(b). The import prices of soda ashvary from consignment to consignment depending upon the country of origin and the volume of consignment. Over the past two years the c.i.f. prices have declined. It would appear that the c.i.f. prices of soda ash light are now of the order of US \$ 80 per tonne. The present landed prices based on c.i.f. US \$ 80 per tonne are a little less than the manufacturers' ex-works prices.

(c) Soda ash is on Open General Licence (OGL) with effect from 14th January, 1979. The import policy is constantly under review. Imports are regulated taking into account the demand and indigenous availability.

Demand for Kerosenę oil by the Rajasthan

8606. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any demand from the Rajasthan State Government for the supply of more kerosene oil to enable the State Government to meet the public demand in that State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action Government have taken so far in the matter and when Government propose to meet the increased demand of the State?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). No request for allocation of more kerosene oil has been received from the Government of Rajasthan to meet the public demand. However, a request for additional allocation of 300 Kls of kerosene for industrial use was received in the month of March, 1982. In terms of the Kerosene (Destruction on Use) Order, 1966, the State Government has the discretion to allow the use of kerosene for purposes other than for cooking or illuminataion keeping in view the overall monthly allocaton. No additional allocation by the centre is made for such purposes.

Demand from West Bengal for more Kerosene Oil

8607. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have received a demand from the West Bengal Government for the supply of more kerosene oil to enable the State Govern- ' ment to meet the Public demand in that State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, FERTILIZERS CHEMICALS AND (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No request to supply more keresene to West Bengal has been received from the Government of West Bengal in recent months. However, an allocation of 35200 tonnes per monh has been made to West Bengal for the summer months (March-June 1982) as per uniform policy evolved in this regard.

(b) Does no arise.

Divorce Cases Pending in Courts

8608. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many divorce cases are pending in various courts from 1979 onwards;

(b) how many matrimonial cases are pending and how many were disposed of in 1979, 1980 and 1981; and

(c) which State has the highest matrimonial cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUS-TICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

दिल्ली में डाक तार विभाग के भवनों का निर्माण

8609. श्री चतुर्भुज :

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गेयलः क्या संचार मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा डाक तार विभाग को उनके कार्यालय भवनों के निर्माण के लिए दिल्ली में कुछ स्थलों का ग्रावंटन किया गया है, ग्रौर यदि हां, तो ये कहां स्थित हैं तथा प्रत्येक स्थल का क्षेत्रफल क्या है ;

(ख) डाक तार विभाग भवनों का निर्माण कब तक होने की संभावना है ग्रौर उनमें उसके कार्यालयों के कब तक शुरू होने की सम्भावना है; ग्रौर

(ग) क्या दिल्ली पिनकोड संख्या 110006 ग्रौर 110007 के ग्रन्तर्गत क्षेत्रों को, जो काफी दूर-दूर हैं, विभाजित करने कोई प्रस्ताव है ग्रौर यदि हां, तो इस पृथकी-करण पर किन-किन स्थानों पर डाक घर खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) ः (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने डाक भवनों के निर्माण हेतु 30 भूखण्ड ग्रावंटित किए हैं । 23 भूखण्डों का ग्रधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है शेष 7 भूखण्डों का ग्रधिग्रहण किया जाना शेष है क्योंकि ग्रभो कुछ ग्रौपचारिकताएं पूरी की जानी हैं । प्रत्येक भूखंड की स्थिति तथा उसका क्षेत्रफल संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

दूरसंचार भवनों के निर्माणार्थ दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कोई भूखंड ग्राबंटित नहीं किया है । दूर संचार शाखा के प्रशासनिक भवन के निर्माणार्थ भूमि के ग्रावंटन के लिए मामला निर्माण एवं ग्रावास मंत्रालय के साथ उठाया गया है ।

(ख) नई सब्जी मंडी डाक घर हेतु भवन का निर्माण पहले ही पूरा कर लिया गया है । तथा डाकघर ने कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है । अशोक बिहार डाकघर का निर्माण भी लगभग पूरा हो गया है तथा बहुत ही शीघ्र इसका (भवन का) अधिग्रहण कर लिया जाएगा । झण्डे वालान में दिल्ली डाक भवन तथा काकानगर, बसन्त बिहार तथा मायापुरी चरण–II डाकघरों हेतु भवनों का निर्माण 1982–83 में प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है । शेष भूखण्डों पर भवन निर्माण कार्य प्राथमिकतात्रां के तथा निधि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर किया जाएगा ।

(ग) दिल्ली पिनकोड 110006 तथा 110007 का द्विशाखन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि दोनों डाकघर सुचारू रूप से कार्य कर रहे हैं।

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दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा	ग्रावंटित	भूखण्ड—	-उनकी	स्थिति तथा क्षेत्रफल
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1. नई सब्जी मण्डी (नई फल मार्वि	कट)	•	•	226.67 वर्गगज
2. ग्रशोक बिहार .	٠		•	458.00
3. ईस्ट ग्रॉफ कॅलाश	•	•	•	978.00 "
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5. ग्रार० के० पुरम सैंक्ट <i>र−</i> V	٠		•	861.42 वर्ग मीटर
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ा ग्रार० के० पुरम सैक्टर–VI]	•			2432.87 "
8. ग्रार० के० पुरम सैक्टर–VIII	3 4 -			1787.00
9. दिल्ली डाक भवन (झण्ड वालान)		•	7558.00 ,,
10. जनक पुरी ब्लाक ए−3	•		-	228.00 ,,
11. जनक पुरी ब्लाक बी .	•			990.00 ,,
12. जनक पुरी ब्लाक सी .	•	٠	•	600.00 "
13. वजीर पुर फ़ैंज III .	•	•		453.00 वर्ग मीटर [:]
14. न्यु सीलम पुर फैज III			•	200.00 ,,
15. वसन्त बिहार सामुदायिक केन्द्र			•	64 ['] ×76 फिट
16. साकेत (मालवीय नगर एक्स)				$55'-3'' \times 40'$
17. पदम नगर	•	•	•	10.668 मी० 🗙
				$18^{\prime} imes 228^{''}$ मी ॰
18. लारेंस रोड पोकेट सी-7		•		40'23'-3''
19. यमुना पुरी (यमुना बिहार)	•			137.5 वर्ग मीटर
20. डी॰ डी॰ ए॰ पलैट कॉलका ज	f	4	•	135 वर्ग मीटर
21. झिलमिल ग्रौद्योगिक काम्पलेक्स		•		$9.4' \times 50'$
जी० टी० रोड शाहदरा				3
22. मण्डौली फजलपुर		•	•	200.00 वर्ग गज
23. जी०टी०करनाल रोड ग्रौद्योगिक		•	•	1230.00 वर्ग गज
24 पटपड गंज				/एकड
25. प टपड गंज			-	387.00 वर्ग गज
26. पटपड गंज .	•	•		484.00 वर्ग गज
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28. जिला सेंटर नजफगढ़ रोड				ं79 एकड़
29. कॉका नगर .	-	-	•	79 एकड़
30. सफदरजंग ग्रावास योजना पी	१० ग्रो०	•	•	

Production of Caprolactum

8610. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KID-WAI: Will the Minister of PETRO-LEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTI-LIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the only joint sector unit at Baroda producing Caprolactum has stepped down or altogether stopped production in view of accumulating stocks with it;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that users of this commodity which are in private sector prefer to import caprolactum since it is cheaper abroad by over Rs. 10,000 per tonne; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to make this plan commercially viable?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The production of Caprolactum by the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company, the only producer of caprolactam in the country, during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981, was about 13,030 tonnes, 13,945 tonnes and 11,800 tonnes respectively. Production of caprolactam has not stopped.

(b) The indigenous capacity and production of caprolactum is not sufficient to meet the demand of about 40,000 tonnes/annum. Therefore, imports are inevitable.

(c) The Gujarat State Fertilizer Company i_S a commercially viable organisation.

Running / Commentaries of Events on Doordarshan in English and Hindi

8611. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that running commentaries of events on 664 LS-5 Doordarshan are done only in English and Hindi; and

(b) if so, what is the reason of excluding regional languages from running commentaries on Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No, Sir, Running Commentaries are often telecast in regional languages from various Doordarshan Kendras specially in the case of sports of local and regional interest. However, commentaries on major National or International sports events are telecast only in Hindi and English as these telecast go on the entire TV network and it is not possible due to paucity of Channels and Transmission time to add regional commentaries.

Allotment of Gas Agencies and Petrol Pumps in Uttar Pradesh

8612. SHRIMATI KAILASH PATI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas agencies and petrol pumps allotted in the State of Uttar Pradesh so far;

(b) how many of them have been allotted to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories; and

(c) the number of gas agencies and petrol pumps proposed to be allotted to the general and scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P SHIV SHANKAR): (a) As on 1-1-1982, there were 72 LPG agencies and 1509 petrol/diesel pumps in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) SC/ST LPG agencies and petrol pumps have been specially earmarked since Government introduced

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the reservation policy. 4 LPG agencies and 9 petrol/diesel pump dealerships were awarded since then to Scheduled Castes. No award has been made to Scheduled Tribe candidate so far.

(c) Out of a total of 43 LPG agencies proposed for Uttar Pradesh in 1932-83 plan, 13 have been earmarked for Scheduled Castes category, none for Scheduled Tribes and the rest for 'Open' and other reserved categories. The 1982-83 plan for Petrol|Diesel pumps is yet to be finalised by the Industry.

Hearing of cases filed 10 years ago in Supreme Court

8613. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases filed 10 years ago in the Supreme Court have still not come up for hearing;

(b) are Government aware that justice delayed is justice denied; and

(c) what steps are being taken to see that such cases get priority over all other cases for disposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW. JUS-TICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) As per information furnished by the Supreme Court Registry, the number of cases filed in the Supreme Court 10 years ago (i.e. in 1972 and earlier) which had not come up for hearing till 1st March, 1982 was 2047.

(b) and (c). Delays in the disposal of cases are undoubtedly a cause of serious concern. The Supreme Court Registry has not reported any special measures to give priority to 10 year old cases over all other cases. The Registry has pointed out that occasionally larger benches are constituted to hear important constitutional matters. Such larger benches have to be constituted depending upon the matter and nature of question involved. Further, special cate-

gory of matters like Habeas Corpus petitions, Election Appeals, Tax Appeals and Criminal Appeals involving capital sentences have to be given priority over ordinary civil appeals. Special dates are therefore fixed for urgent matters. The Supreme Court Registry has, however, intimated various steps that have been taken to expedite cases generally These include: grouping together of writ petitions with identical questions and listing them together for hearing grouping together of other matters involving identical questions and making efforts to see that such groups are disposed of early. With a view to cutting short the time factor involved, in the preparation of records, the Supreme Court rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under the Court's own supervision. As that was also taking quite some time, the Court of late has started, wherever possible, dispensing with the preparation of records and hearing the appeals on special leave paper book itself, after the parties have filed their counter affidavits and affidavits in reply. In urgent matters, the Court fixes a date of hearing of appeals. The Supreme Court rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrar and the Judge in chambers so that more time is available to the v. Court for regular matters. Other amendments have also been made in the rules for the purpose of expedition. On Mondays and Fridays the Court assembles in 7 divisions to hear miscellaneous matters.

Apart from the above mentioned measures taken by the Supreme Court, the Tenth Law Commission has been constituted recently and one of its terms of reference is to keep under review the system of judicial administration with the object of securing inter alia elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction in costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be

just and fair. The Tenth Law Commission has intimated that it proposes to embark upon a study of the problem of evolving a methodology for speedier disposal of matters coming before the Supreme Court,

Setting up Electronic Telephone exchange Manufacturing unit with French Aid

8614. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up an Electronic Telephone Exchange manufacturing unit in the country with French aid;

(b) if so, whether Government of France will provide technical knowhow and funds;

(c) the location of such factory; and

(d) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) No. Sir.

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

Delivery of Postal Materials in Agartala

8615. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that monthly journals and other periodicals are not delivered timely and some times those do not reach the concerned persons from the Agartala Post Office at all.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the monthly journals and periodicals are being sold out in the market instead of delivering them to the concerned persons; and (c) if so, what steps Government have taken to stop the practice and ensure the regular and timely delivery of the postal materials to the people of Agartala?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-TIONE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) to (c). No such complaint was received in this regard However, suitable instructions have been issued to keep watch.

नवादा तथा पटना के बीच एस० टी० डी० प्रणाली लागु करना

8 616. श्री कुंबर राम : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना ग्रौर नवादा के बीच एस० टी० डी० प्रणाली लागू करने के लि नवादा में रखे ग्रावश्यक उपकरणों को चालू करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) उसके लिए उत्तरदाई अधि-कारियों के नाम क्या हैं; ग्रौर

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंदालय में राज्य मंती (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) एस० टी० डी० चालू करना नवादा के स्थानीय करचल एक्सचेंज को स्वचालित बनाने तथा नवादा को पटना के साथ विश्वसनीय पारेषण माध्यम ढारा जोड़े जाने पर निर्भर करता है । इस हेतु अपेक्षित उपस्कर फिलहाल उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि देश में इसकी अत्यधिक कमी चल रही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

'जॅनरेटिंग सेटों' के ग्रायात की ग्रनुमति मांगने व.ले राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड

8617. श्री नर्रांसह मकवानाः क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) उन राज्य विद्युत् बोर्डों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने ग्रपने बिजली घरों के लिए विदेशी 'जनरेटिंग सेटों' के ग्रायात की ग्रनुमति मांगी है ;

(ख) क्या देश में 'जेनरेटिंग सेटो' को कमी के कारण बिजली उत्पादन में रुकावट ग्रा रही है ग्रौर यदि हां, तो सरकार इस ग्रभाव को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ;

(ग) देश में ग्रगले वर्ष कितने 'जनरे-टिंग सेट' बनाए जाएंगे ग्रौर उनकी मांग कितनी है; ग्रौर

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशों से 'जनरेटिंग सेट' मंगाने की ग्रपनी नीति की पुनरीक्षा करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विकम महाजन) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश केरल, कर्नाटक, हरियाणा, तमिलनाडु ग्रांध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, बिहार, उड़ीसा ग्रसम, गुजरात ग्रौर राजस्थान ।

(ख) ग्रौर (घ) ग्रतिरिक्त विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता की प्रतिष्ठापना के कार्य-कम में पिछड़ने के कारणों में से एक कारण है, ग्रनुबन्धित कार्यक्रमों के ग्रनुसार विद्यूत् उत्पादन उपस्कर की सप्लाई कर सकने में स्वदेशी निर्माताग्रों की ग्रसमर्थता विभिन्न परियोजनाग्रों के लिए उपस्कर की सप्लाई में तेजी लाने के लिए उपस्कर की सप्लाई में तेजी लाने के लिए सरकार ने कदम उठाए हैं स्वदेशी निर्माण क्षेमता को बढ़ाने के लिए भी कार्यवाही की जा रही है । स्वदेशी निर्माण क्षमता तथा ग्रन्थ सम्बद्ध पहलुग्रों को ध्यान में रखते हुए समय-समय पर उपयुक्त मामलों में सरकार विद्युत् उत्पादन उपस्कर के ग्रायात पर भी विचार करती है ।

(ग) प्राप्त ग्रार्डरों के ग्राधार पर , 1982–83 में 33 विद्युत् उत्पादन सेटों का तथा 1983–84 में 25 सेटों का निर्माण करने का कार्यक्रम है ।

Support to criminals and anti-social elements by Management of Central Coalfields

8618. SHRI GEORGE FERNAN-DES: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a strike notice served on the Central Coalfields Limited the Coalfield Labour Union has demanded that the management of Central Coalfields stop supporting criminals and anti-social elements who are indulging in violence and intimidation of workers; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR ' MISH-RA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand of the Union is not clear. In any case the Company management is not at all supporting the criminals and anti-social elements.

Automatic Money Order Booking Machine

8619. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the actual reasons for intensive machenisation in the P. & T. Department, like money order system etc.; (b) whether Government had any discussion on this matter with her employee's organisation;

(c) if so, the detalis thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There is no intensive machinization in the postal wing of the P&T Department. A few machinical aids have been provided at some counters in some Post Offices to speed up the disposal of work and reduce the waiting time of the customer at the counter. There are 56 M.O. machines at present in 24 Post Offices.

(b) and (c) Since the number of such machines is very small, no formal discussions were held with the employees' representatives before the introduction of the money order machines. Information discussions and meetngis with the staff of the concerned offices have, however, taken placae both before and after the installation of the machines.

(d) Does not arise.

पटना में डाक कर्मचारियों के लिये ग्रावासीय मकानों का निर्माण

8620. श्री डूंगर सिंहः क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके विभाग ने वेली रोड, 'पटना के किदवईपुरी नगर में डाक कर्म-'चारियों के लिए ग्रावासीय मकानों का निर्माण कराया है ;

(ख) क्या उनको इस बात की जानकारी है कि विभाग का परती जमीन का एक बड़ा क्षेत्र ग्रभी भे वहां उपलब्ध है जो इमारतों, सड़कों ग्रौर पार्कों के निर्माण लिए निर्धारित है ; (ग) क्या इस भूमि के पास ग्रतिविशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के मकान हैं; ग्रौर

(घ) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि अनेक अतिविशिष्ट व्यक्तियों ने छपरोक्त जमीन के एक बड़े भाग पर अनधि-कृत रूप से कब्जा किया हुआ है और यदि हां, तो क्या वह भूमि को शीघ्र खाली कराने के लिए कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी हां, स्वीकृत योजना के ग्रनुसार निर्माण कार्य चरणबद्ध रूप में किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) जी हां । इस डाक-तार भूमि
 के स्रास पास महत्वपूर्ण नागरिकों के मकान
 हैं ।

(घ) डाक तार विभाग के इस भाग पर ग्रवैध कब्जे की एक घटना हुई है । इस भूमि पर ग्रन्य पार्टियों ने भी ग्रवैध कब्जा किया है । ग्रवैध कब्जे हटाने हेतु ग्रावश्यक कार्रवाई शुरू की गई है ।

Opening of Sub-Post Office at Deskit in Nubra Valley

8621. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4985 on 22 December, 1981 regarding opening of new Sub-Post Offices at Deskit (Nubra) and Spadum (Zanskar) in Laddakh and state:

(a) how long will it take to take a decision about the opening of Sub-Post Office in Deskit in Nubra Valley;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in respect of replies given to part (b) and (c) of the said question; and

(c) if the replies to (a) and (b) above be in negative the reasons therefor? therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) t_0 (c). Upgradation of Deskit branch post Office in Nubra valley into a departmental such post office is not justified as per prescribed norms. The proposal to open a regular branch post office at Spadum is still under consideration.

नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन के अन्तर्गत बिजली का निर्माण ग्रौर वितरण

8622 श्रो सत्य नारायण जटियाः क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपो-रेशन के नियंत्रणाधीन थर्मल पावर स्टेशनों की बिजली निर्माण क्षमता कितना है ग्रौर प्रत्येक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन द्वारा निर्मित बिजली में से प्रत्येक राज्य को कितने मेगावाट बिजली दो जा रही है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 से 1981-82 तक के वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन द्वारा बिजली निर्माण का वार्षिक लक्ष्य क्या रखा गया या ग्रौर वास्तव में कितनो बिजली का निर्माण हुग्रा ;

(ग) ग्रागामें पांच वर्षों के दौरान निर्माण क्षमता में प्रतिवर्ष कितनो बढ़ोत्तरी प्राप्त को जाएगी ; ग्रौर

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित थर्मल पावर एककों द्वारा कितनः मात्रा में बिजली का निर्माण किए जाने की संभावना है ग्रौर वे कब तक ग्रपनः पूर्ण स्थापित क्षमता में बिजली का निर्माण करना शुरू कर देगें ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालक्ष में राज्य मंत्री (श्रो विक्रम महाजन) : (क) 720 मेगावाट की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता वाले बदरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र का प्रबन्ध कार्य राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम द्वारा किया जा रहा है। दिल्ली को बिजली सम्बन्धो आवश्यकतास्रो को पूरा करने के पश्चात् बदरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र द्वारा उत्पादित वाको को बिजली उत्तरी क्षेत्र के राज्यों तथा उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, र जस्थान स्रौर जम्मू व कश्मीर राज्यों में, इन राज्यों को स्राव-श्यकतास्रों के स्राधार पर उत्तर क्षेत्नीय बिजली बोर्ड के माध्यम से वितरित कर द: जातो है ।

राष्ट्रीय तःपविद्युत् निगम द्वारा प्रतिष्ठापित किये जा रहे सिंगरौली सुपर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र के 200 मेगावाट के प्ले यूनिट को फरवरी, 1982 में समकालित किया गया था । इस यूनिट को वाणिज्यिक प्रचालन अभी खारम्भ करना है । राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम के अ्रन्य केन्द्र फरक्का, रामागंडम और कोरबा में निर्माणाधीन हैं ।

(ख) बदरपुर विद्युत् केन्द्र का गत पांच वर्षों का उत्पादन का लक्ष्य ग्रौर वास्तविक उपलब्धि निम्नानुसार है :—---

वर्ष	लक्ष्य	वास्तविक उपलब्धि
	(मिलियन यूनिट में)	(मिलियन यूनिट में)
1977-78	1159	839.43
1978-79	2226	1055.3 5 ,
1979-80	2128	1274.00
1980-81	2171	2054.97
1981-82	2500	2221.16

(ग) राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम द्वारा कियान्वित किये जा रहे सुपर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों में ग्रागामो पांच वर्षों के लिए उत्पादन

क्षमता स	म्बन्धो ग्र	भिवृद्धियां	निम्नानुसार
हैं :			-
198	2-83	600 मे	गावाट
198	3 - 84	1000	मेगावाट

1984-85	600	मेगावाट
1985-86	400	मेगावाट
1986-87	500	मेगावाट

(घ) राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम, मध्य प्रदेश में कोरवा सुपर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र को स्थापना कर रहा है । केन्द्र के 200 मेगावाट के प्रथम यूनिट को इस वर्ष के दौरान चालू करने का कार्यक्रम है तथा केन्द्र को 2100 मेगावाट की चरम क्षमता 1989–90 तक प्रतिष्ठापित हो जाने की ग्राशा है ।

विन्ध्य, चल सुपर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र का चरण—I सोवियत को सहायता से मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी जिले में स्थापित किया जा रहा है इस परियोजना के 210 मेगा-वाट के पहले यूनिट को 1986-87 तक चालू कर दिए जाने को ग्राशा है ।

Foreign Collaboration for Development of Power Sector

8623. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration five proposals for foreign collaboration for the development of the power sector; and

(b) if so, comparative evaluation of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-RAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Various offers from countries/overseas companies have been received for supply of power equipment for power projects with possibilities of the financing through Government Credit, supplier's credit and commercial loans. The details of these offers are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3979/82.] Most of the offers received are only indicative and do not give sufficient details. No final decision has been taken by Government on these proposals.

सुदर्शन पार्क में खिना बल्बों श्रौर टयूबों के सड़क पर प्रकाश के खंम्बें

8 6.2.4. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुदर्शन पार्क, नई दिल्ली
 –15 में सड़क पर प्रकाश के ग्रधिकांश खम्बे विना बल्बों ग्रौर ट्यूबों के हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि चहां खम्बों पर लगाई गई ट्यूबें निकाल ली गई हैं ; ग्रौर

(ग) क्या सुदर्शन पार्क में विशेषकर एफ ब्लाक में ट्यूब लाइट या कोई ग्रन्य लाइट नह लगाई गई है ग्रौर उन्हें लगाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्रो (श्रो विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, नहीं । दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान से प्राप्त सूचना के ग्रनुसार मुदर्शन पार्क में 286 बिजली के खम्बों में से 243 खम्बों पर सड़क रोशनी के प्वाइंट हैं, जिन पर बल्ब या ट्यबें लगी हैं ।

(क़) फ्यूज हुए बल्बों/ट्यूबों ग्रादि की बदली करने के मामले को छोड़ कर दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने सुदर्शन पार्क में सड़क रोशनीं के प्वाइंटों से ट्यूबें नहीं हटाई हैं।

(ग) सुदर्शन पार्क के "एफ" ब्लाक में 90 बिजली के खम्बों में से 82 खम्बों पर सड़क रोशनी के प्वाइंटों की व्यवस्था है, जिन पर ट्यूबें ग्रौर बल्ब लगे हुए हैं।

STD Facilities to Kumbanad, Puramattom, Eraviperoor, Varayannur, Keezhavaipur, Mallappally etc.

8625. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for combining Kumbanad, Puramattom, Eraviperoor, Varayannur, Keezhavaipur, Mallapply etc. exchange into one and providing STD facility: and

(b) if so, the action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) It is proposed to include all these exchanges in one unit fee zone. No STD facility however is proposed for them in the 6th Plan.

(b) Direct dialling is now provided amongst all these exchange.

Literature to Popularise Concept of Casteless Society

8626. SHRMATI VIDYA CHEN-NUPATI: Will the Minister of INFOR-MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Directorate of Visual Publicity of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to promote a sense of secularism among the people; and

(b) has any literature been produced to popularise the concept of a casteless society among the people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MO-HAMMED KHAN): (a) Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity has been doing sustained publicity through various media to promote a sense of secularism and national integration among the people. The formats used include booklets, posters, exhibitions, advertisements, hoardings and wal paintings.

(b) Yes, Sir.

सोडा ऐश का मूल्य

8627 श्री मोती भाई ग्रार॰

चौधरी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन श्रौर उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः-

(क) 1977 से 1982 तक की ग्रवधि के दौरान खुले बाजार में सोडा ऐश की दरें वर्षवार क्पा रही हैं;

(ख) सोडा ऐश का निर्माण करने के लिए कच्चे माल के रूप में मुख्य रूप से प्रयुक्त चूना पत्थर, नमक ग्रादि के मूल्य 1977 के पश्चात कहां तक बढ़े हैं, ग्रौर चूना पत्थर ग्रादि के दरों की तुलना में सोडा ऐश की दरें किस सीमा तक बढ़ी हैं;

(ग) विदेश में जहां से इसका ग्रायात किया जाता है, सोडा ऐश के मूल्य चालू वर्ष के दौरान क्या रहे हैं;

(घ) चालू वर्ष के दौरान समय पर विदेशों से सोडा ऐश के म्रायात पर कितना शुल्क लगाया गया;

(ड़) क्या खुले बाजार में सोडा के मूल्यों में हाल की वृद्धि सोडा ऐश के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण हुई है तथापि कच्चे माल के मूल्यों में उस सीमा तक वृद्धि नहीं हुई है; ग्रौर

(च) क्या ग्रायातित सोडा ऐश पर सीमा शुल्क कम कर के ग्रथवा देश में सोडा ऐश के निर्माताग्रों पर नियंत्रण करके सोडा ऐश के जो कि गरीबों के लिए, भी ग्रावश्यक है, के बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को कम करने के लिए कदम उठाए जाएंगे।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन भ्रौर उर्वरक मंत्री (श्रो पी॰ शिव शंकर) : (क) सोडा ऐश पर कानूनी मूल्य नियंत्रण नहीं है। खुला बाजार मूल्य सोडा ऐश को उपलब्धता ग्रौर खेप की माता पर निर्भर करता है जो समय-समय पर स्थान-स्थान पर बदलता रहता है। यह प्रत्यक्ष है कि सोडा ऐेश का खुला वाजार मूल्य जो 1977 में लगभग 1000 से 1100 रुपये तक था, 1978 से बढ़कर लगभग 3600 रुपये हो गया । बाद में 1979 मुल्य घटकर 3000 रुपये हो गया ग्रौर 1980 में बढ़कर 2300 रुपये से 2600 रुपये रह गया । सोडा ऐश की उपलब्धता 1980 की अन्तिम छमाही से अच्छी हो गई है ग्रीर सोडा ऐश न्यूनाधिक निर्माता के कारखाने के बाहर के मूल्य पर ही ग्रासानी से उपलब्ध है। दिनांक 1-1-81 को सोडा ऐव का कारखाने से बाहर निर्माता मूल्य 2149.50 रुपये से 2527.98 रुपये से 2299.25 रुपये के बीच था।

(ख) निर्माताम्रों द्वारा दिये गये ब्यौरे संलग्न दिवरण—I में दर्शाए गये हैं।

(ग) दूसरे देशों में सोडा ऐश के मूल्यों के बारे में मुचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। सोडा ऐश का ग्रायात मूल्य मूल देश ग्रौर खेप की माता पर निर्भर करता है। जो खेप दर खेप ग्रलग-ग्रलग / होता है यह प्रत्यक्ष है कि ग्रभी ग्रायातित सोडा ऐश हल्के का सी॰ ग्राई॰ एफ॰ मूल्य 80 ग्रमरिको डालर प्रति टन है।

(घ) व्यारे संलग्न विवरण-II में दिये गये हैं।

(ङ) जनवरी. 1982 में सामान्य स्तर पर ग्रावात शुल्क लाने के बाद खुले बाजार मूल्य में कोई खास परिवर्तन नहीं हुग्रा है।

(च) वर्ष 1980 की दूसरी छमाही से सोडा ऐश की उपलब्धता स्रच्छी हो गई है । सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करना जारी रखेगी कि म्रच्छी उपलब्धता बनी रहे ।

विवरण—∐

सोडा ऐश हल्के के निबेश का लागत मूल्य

(मूल्य रुपये प्रति टन में)

		मद	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 1980-81
1.	लाइम	स्टोन			22.03 से 26.55से 63.22 78.02
2	लवण				56.66 से 58.81से 80.85 111.09

.1 47	Written Ansi	vers	APRIL	20, 19	82 Wr	itten Answer	s 148-
	1			2	3	4	5
	3. ग्रमोनिया .		3102	2.60	3147.20	4120.35	4590
	4. कोयला .		169.	90 से	176.72 से	204.35 से	244.53से
			193.	60	207.35	235.49	326.86
	5. सोडा ऐश हल्का	٠				1138.89से [.] 1450	
	(उत्पाद णुल्क ग्रं कर को छोड़ व		000.	10	1017.00	1400	1700
	का कारखाने व	के बाहर ग	नूल्य)				
			विवर	ज–II	•		
			ऐश पर यथा मूल्य		ा शुल्क		
	प्रभावी	श्रेर्ण	f	बु	नियादी	सहायक	सामान

		प्रतिशत		प्रतिशत
6-1-81	घना	25	शून्य	15.75
	हल्का	4 5	11	15.75
13-1-82	घना	60	20 प्रतिणत	15.75
	हल्का	60	20 ,,	15.75
27-2-62	घना	60	25 ,,	15.75
ю	हल्का	60	25 ,,	15.75

Service Condition of Extra Departmental Employees

8628. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Extra Departmental employees work for 8 hours a day and get a salary of Rs. 140/- only per month; and

(b) what steps are going to be taken by Government to improve the present service conditions of E.D. employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The Extra Departmental Agents are part-time employees. The Department engages an Extra Departmental Agent where there is no justification for a full time employees. They, like regular employees, do not work for 3 hours. Their duties range from 2 to 5 hours depending upon the load of work and hours of attendance. They, therefore, cannot be kept on a par with the regular employees in matters of certain facilities of leave, medical benefits etc. However, the Department has already provided facilities for absorption of Extra Departmental Agents in Group 'D' and Postmen cadre. In order to make improvement in their allowances it has been decided to review their allowances once in a year. The last reviision has been made with effect from 1-9-1981. Their allowances vary from Rs. 113/- to Rs. 233/- per month.

Production of Essential Bulk Drugs

8629. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of a number of essential bulk drugs like entibiotics, sulpha drugs, vitamins, analgesics, anti-T.B. drugs etc. is showing a decline; and (b) whether it is also a fact that with rise in consumption of drugs with increased population and expanding medical facilities, the declining production trend has accentuated drug shortage in the country; if so, the steps proposed to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHE-MICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) As far as the organised sector is concerned production of a large number of bulk drugs of various categories like Penicillin Streptomycin, Tetracycline Hydrochloride, Ampicillin and Amoxycillin (all antibiotics). Sulphacetamide Sodium, Sulpha Phenazola, Sulphasomidine, Sulphamethoxazone, Pthalyl Sulphacetamide, Sulphamoxole, Sulphaguanidine, Sulphadiazine, Sulphanilemide (all Sulpha drugs), Vitamin B1. Vitamin B2, Vitamin C, Vitamin E and Nicotinamide (all Vitamins) Analgin, Aspirin, Phenylbutazone, Oxyphenylbutazone, Pracetamol, Pcthidine and Phenacetin (all analgesic and antipyratic drugs), Thilaceazone and Ethambutol (both anti-T.B. drug) has shown on increasing trend during April 1981 to February 1982 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. However, in the case of Chloramphenicol Powder, Oxytetracycline, Erythromycin. Doxycycline, Amphoteracin and Kanamycin (all intibiotics) Sulphadimidine, Ptha-Sulphathiazole, Sulphamethizole lyl (all Sulpha drugs), Vitamin A, Vitamin B12 Folic Acid, Vitamin D3, Vitamin K Vitamin P and Nicotinic Acid (all vitamins) Codeine and its salts and Ibuprofen (Analgesics & antipyretic) PAS and its salts and INH (anti-TB drugs), the production has shown a declining trend-in varying degreesduring the same period.

The decline in production is due to (i) demand constraints or shifts, (ii) industrial unrest, (iii) availability of cheaper imported drugs. Government periodically reviews the demand and indigenous production and after taking into account the trend in indigenAPRIL 20, 1982

ous production/availablity, makes suitable changes to relax/restrict imports, wherever necessary. Government have also taken various steps for increasing indigenous production of essential drugs. The detail of these steps have been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4685 answered on 23rd March 1982.

सांविधानिक एवं संसदीय ग्रध्यवन संस्थान

8630. श्री कुंभा राम ग्रायं: क्या विधि, न्याय ग्रौर कम्पनो कार्य मंत्री संविधा-निक एवं संसदीय ग्रध्ययन संस्थान के वारे में 21 ग्रप्रैल, 1981 के ग्रतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8136 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने यह स्वीकार किया था कि सांविधा-निक एवं संसदीय ग्रध्ययन संस्थान में ग्रनुसंधान ग्रधिकारी के पद पर सेवा से बर्खास्त एक केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी को नियुक्त किया गया था जिसका पता संस्थान को बाद में लगा ;

(ख) यदि संस्थान ग्रौर संबंधित मंद्राज्य को इस तथ्य का पता चल रहा है तो उसके विरूद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ग्रथवा की जा रही है ; ग्रौर

(ग) यदि ग्रब तक कोई कार्यवाही जही की गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ग्रौर कार्यवाही कब तक की जाएगी?

विधि, न्याय ग्रौर कम्पनो कार्य मंत्री (श्रो जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) -प्रश्न सं० 8136 के उत्तर में, जिसका 'उत्तर 21 ग्रप्रैल, 1981 की दिया गया 'था, यह बताया गया या कि एक व्यक्ति 'ऐसा है जो इस समय गवेषणा ग्रधिकारी 'के रुप में कार्य कर रहा है श्रौर जिसे

केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवा से पदच्यत किया गया था। उसने इस संस्थान के विज्ञापन के उत्तर में वरिष्ठ गवेषणा ग्रधिकारी के पद के लिए ग्रावेदन कि किया था ग्रौर उसे उसके ग्रनुभव ग्रौर ग्रर्हताग्रों के ग्राधार पर सहायक गवेषणा ग्रधिकारी के रुप में नियुक्त किया गया था। बाद में उसे सहायक निदेक गिवेषणा अधिकारी के रूप में पदोन्नत कर दिया गया था । संस्थान को उसकी सहायक गवैषणा अधिकारी के रुप में प्रारंभिक नियक्ति के समय और बाद में उसकी प्रोन्नति के समय यह पता नहीं था कि वह सरकारी सेवा से पदच्युत कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) ग्रौर (ग). इस मंत्रालय ने संस्थान का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ग्रोर ग्राकर्षित किया है कि किसी पदच्युत सरकारी सेवक को संस्थान में नियोजित किया जाना ग्रन्चित है क्योंकि किसी पदच्युत सरकारी सेवक को सरकार से सहायता ग्रनुदानन प्राप्त करने वाले किसी संस्थान में सामान्यतः नियोजित नहों किया जाना चाहिए। संस्थान के यह अनुदेश दिया गया है कि वह इस विषय में संस्थान के सुसंगत नियमों के अनुसार यथाशीघ्र समुचित कार्यवाही करे । संस्थान ने इस मंत्रालय की जानकारी दी है कि इस विषय में उसे नई कार्यकारी परिपद द्वारा कार्यवाही को जाएगी जिस का गठन उसके संशोधित नियमों के अधीन किया जा रहा है।

म्राकश्ववाणो शिमला के कर्मचारियों को स्थायी किया जाना

8631. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या सूचना आरीर प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्राकाणवाणी, शिमला में हिमाचल प्रदेश के ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो हिमाचल भाषा में ग्राकाणवाणी से सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम नाटक इत्यादि प्रसारित करते हैं, ग्रौर उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी स्थायी ग्रौर ग्रस्थायी हैं, तथा ग्रस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; ग्रौर

(ख) उनमें से ग्रनुसूचित जन जाति के लिए ग्रारक्षित कितने पद खाली पड़े हैं ग्रौर इन पदों पर कब तक नियुक्तियां की जायेंगी?

सूचना ग्रौर प्रसारण मंत्रो (श्रो वसन्त साठे) : (क) ग्राकाशवाणी, शिमला में हिमाचल प्रदेश के 23 स्टाफ ग्राटिस्ट (जो ग्रनुबंधित कर्मचारी हैं) ग्रौर 8 नियमित कर्मचारी हैं जो विभिन्न हिमाचली बोलियों में सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम, नाटक इत्यादि प्रसारित करते हैं। 8 नियमित कर्मचारियों में से, तीन स्थायी हैं ग्रौर पांच ग्रस्थायी। जैसे ही स्थायी रिक्तियाँ उपलब्ध होंगी, ग्रस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी कर दिया जाएगा।

(ख) कोई नहीं, पिछले भाग का प्रग्न नहीं उटता ।

जोधपुर में उपग्रह केन्द्र की स्थापना

8632. श्री ग्रशोक गहलोत ः क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे र्जिः

(क) देश भर में कहां कहां उपग्रह केन्द्र स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं; ग्रौर (ख) क्या जोधपुर में भी उपग्रह केन्द्र स्थापित किया गया है ग्रौर यदि हां तो उस पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ग्रौर उसके जरिए देश के किन-किन भागों को संचार सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी। तथा यह सुविधा किस प्रणाली के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा दर्शाया जाये ग्रौर किस समय से यह कार्य करने लगेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवानी): (क) इनसैट--1 ए हेतु-

कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, मद्रास, बम्बई, शिलांग, जयपुर, लखनऊ जालन्धर, पटना, भुवनेश्वर, हैदराबाद, ग्रहमदाबाद, एर्नाकुलम, श्रीनगर, जोधपुर भुज, पंजिम, मिनिकाय, गंगटोक, इटानगर, कोहिमा, इम्फाल, ग्रगरतल्ला, लेह, पोर्ट ब्लेयर, ऐजवाल, व्यारत्ति तथा कार-निकोबार में 28 भू-केन्द्र (उपग्रह केन्द्र) स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं। इसके ग्रतिरिक्त ग्रापात-कालीन परिस्थितियों में संचार व्यवस्था हेतु तीन वहनीय भू-केन्द्र उपलब्ध कराए जाएंगे।

(ख) जी हां, जोधपुर हेतु ग्रनु-मानित व्यय लगभग एक करोड़ रुपए है। जोधपुर को उपरोक्त स्थानों के उपग्रह जालकार्य के साथ मई, 1982 तक जोड़ना संभव हो सकेगा।

Promotion of Inspectors of Post Offices in Pauri Region

8633. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned posts of Inspectors of Post Offices in Pauri Region of Uttar Pradesh and number of Inspectors actually working against. these posts;

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(b) whether a Departmental Examination for these posts is held periodically:

(c) if so, whether unqualified Inspectors were/are working on ad hoc basis against the sanctioned posts for more than 3 years and reverted even after rendering more than 6 years service in case they do not come within the merit;

(d) if so, number of such persons who appeared in the examination during the last 6 years and did not come within the minimum marks for merit
and were reverted; and

(e) what remedial measures are proposed to be taken to protect the interest of such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from U.P. Circle and will be placed on the table of the House.

Common Civil Code

8634. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHAR-MA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUS-TICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for common civil code for all people irrespective of caste and religion: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arises.

Chances given to Applicants in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

8635. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state; (a) whether it is a fact that whereas more chances are given in other departments only one chance is given to a candidate to apply for any post under Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

(b) whether this rule is also applicable to Harijan and Adivasi candidates:

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) d₀ Government propose considering to amend the rules in favour of more chances?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). It is not a fact that only one chance is given to a candidate. However, when an advertisement has to be repeated within a short period. due to non-availability of sufficient number of suitable candidates in response to the initial advertisement, it is normally stated that those who had responded to the earlier advertisement need not apply again.

Telegrams Sent by Post

8636. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GO-PALAN: Will the Minister of COMMU-NICATIONS be pleased to state whether he is aware that some times telegrams are lost when sent in special cover?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Yes, ' Sir. Investigation of the loss of special covers during the last year had revealed that such losses were negligible compared to the volume of traffic handled.

Defective Telephone Service in Metropolitan Cities

8637. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a common complaint from the public of the metropolitan cities that telephones of those cities remain out of order six or seven times in a day;

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

(c) whether Government have taken any steps for the improvement of telephone system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A number of steps have been taken for improving the telephone systems. The details in brief are:

- (i) Gas pressurisation or junction, primary and secondary cables.
 - (ii) Rehabilitation of the distribution points.
 - (iii) Rearrangement of jumpers in cabinets and pillars to facilitate quick tracing of faults and to avoid intermittent faults.
 - (iv) Construction of cable ducts.
 - (v) Providing protection to under ground cables by way of half ducts wherever the depth of cable is less than specified.
 - (vi) Flash testing of cable joints on completion to ensure good work-manship.

- (vii) Flooding of cable trenches before these are closed to detect damages to the cable if any by a third party.
- (viii) Patrolling the cable routes to ensure safety to the telephone cables wherever digging is done by other parties.
- (ix) Supplying of adequate spares, stores and tools.
- (x) Tightening of supervision in various telephone exchanges.
- (xi) Tightening of the inspection schedules.
- (xii) Provision of 'Reserve Trained Pool' of operators for ensuring manning of trunk and other manuals boards.

Supply of Petroleum Products to various States

8638. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADA-SAN NADAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM. CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of petroleum products including diesel, petrol and kerosene supplied to the varios States during the last two years; and

(b) what are the respective quantum supplied to Kerala, give with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) The required information is given in the Statement attached.

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(a) The manimum of netrologic methoding diesel, period and kerosene subplied to various States during the last two years is as follows:

											(Fig. in '	(Fig. in '000' Tonnes)	(s)	
Ycar	@ATF	Pe	Petrol	Kerosene	Diesel	JOQI	FO& (Reg.)	LSHS\$ HHS+	Naphtha LPG _X	LPGX	Bitumen	Others ·	Total	
1980-81 .		1125	1520	4227	10335	1122	5406	2067	2325	405	1064	694	30190	
1981-82 (April to Dec. '81)		835	191	3436	7944	757	3325	2154	2210	360	979	292	23683 (Prov.)	
(b) Quantities supplied to Kerala during the same period are as	s supplied t	o Kerala	a during 1	the same p	seriod are a	s follows:								
1980-81		17	88	130	352	11	217	64	161	7	34	9	6111	
1981-82 (Apr. to Dec. '81)		ŤI	68	102	259	2	152	50	135	2	32	Q	831 (Prov.)	
	\$LSHS	-Low S	Sulpher H	SLSHS-Low Sulpher Heavy Stock	ĸ									
	+HHH)—Hot E	+ HHS—Hot Heavy Stock	ck										
	xLPG-	-Liquifie	xLPG-Liquified Petroleum Gas	eum Gas										

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@ATF-Aviasion Turbine Fuel

£LD0—Lighs Diesel Oil

&FO-Furnace Oil

*Excluding Lubes/Greases.

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उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐरोमेटिक निस्सारण संयंत्र का निर्माण

8639. श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी : त्रया पेट्रोलिथम, रसाथन ग्रौर उर्वरक मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश में एक ऐरोमेटिक निस्सारण संयंत्र लगाये जाने के बारे में 8 सितम्बर, 1981 के ग्रतारांकित प्रक्ष्न संख्या 3230 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस परियोजना के लि विशिष्ट स्थान का चुनाव करने हे*ुां स-*सर्वेक्षण श्रौर मिट्टी परीक्षण पूर गया है;

(ख) क्या प्रोसेस लाइसेंस प्रदा-ताम्रों का चुनाव ग्रौर ग्रनुमोदन कर दिय[.] गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस कम्पलेक्स का निर्माण कार्य कब तक ग्रारम्भ हो जाएगा ; ग्रौर

(घ) इस संबंध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलिक्षम, रसायन क्रौर उर्वरक मंत्री (श्रो पो॰ शिव शंकर) ः (क) भू-जांच कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। भूमि सर्वेक्षण कार्य जारी है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) ग्रौर (घ). इस ग्रवस्था में यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि निर्माण कार्य कब ग्रारम्भ होगा।

Conference on Transmission Losses and Related Problems

8640. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Ministser of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a Conference of Power Engineers, technical managers and representatives of State Elec-664 LS-6. tricity Boards on the problems of losses on power transmission and other related problems in the Capital on 27th February, 1982;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the Conference; and

(c) Government's reaction to those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE. MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-RAM MAHAJAN): (a) According to information available, on such conference was held in the capital on 27th February, 1982.

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

Protest by Punjab Government for NGT Including their Power Projects in Sixth Plan

8641 SHRI L.S. TUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether protest has been lodged by the Punjab Government for not including any power project of the State in the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, whether as reported in The Tribune dated 7th March, 1982, Punjab will suffer badly; and

(c) what steps are being taken to satisfy the people of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-RAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The Plan of the Punjab State was finalised by the Planning Commission following discussions with the officials of the State and after taking into consideration all the relevant factors essential in this regard.

Punjab has at present a total installed capacity of 1536.34 MW including shares from Bhakra and Beas complex. A number of projects, as indicated below, totalling to a capacity of 1011.28 MW are presently under construction. In addition, Punjab would be getting share from the ongoing central sector projects, namely, Baira Siul, Salal and Singrauli:

51.	Name of Project					Installed	Benefits	$(\mathbf{M}W)$
No.						Capacity MW	During 1981 - 85	During 1985-90
	Hydro							
1	Shahah Extension		•			50	50	
2	Shanan Renovation			а,		12	12	
3	Mukarian	C)		2		207	90	117
4	Anandpur Sahib					134	134	
5	Dehar Extension (State's Share).			ę.	6	158.4	158.4	
6	Pong Extension (State's Share)					29.88	29.88	
7	Thermal Ropar		•			420	210	210
						1011.28	684 . 28	32

Besides, work on Thein Dam (4x120 MW) have also started

In addition, to supplementing the efforts of the State in creation of new generation capacity, a Regional Load Despatch Centre is being set up in the Central Sector in order to enable integrated operation of all the power systems in the Northern Region, transfer of power from the surplus areas to deficit areas and exhange of power in emergency outage conditions. Concrete steps have also been taken to improve the power generation from the existing power stations in the State.

Recommissioning of Thermal Power Stations partially or wholly shut-down

8642. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

 (a) when Thermal Power Stations, which have been partially or wholly shut-down, shall be recommissioned;

(b) whether it is a fact that recommissioning has been delayed because of work-to-rule agitation by Engineers of MPEB; and

(c) what remedial measures are being taken to prevent such situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Category IV drugs

8643. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM. CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tripartite talk between the drug industry, chemists and his Ministry has failed on the margin issue of category IV drugs;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A joint meeting of the representatives of the four Associations of the drug industry namely The Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India, The Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association, The Pharmaceuticals and Allied Manufacturers and Distributors Association and the All India Manufactures Organisation as well as the representatives of the All India Organisation of Chemists & Druggists was held on the 5th March 1982 by my Ministry to resolve the issue of increase in trade margins in Category IV (price de-controlled) formulations and the resultant boycoit of the products of some companies by the chemists and druggists. After long discussions, a formula in regard to the increase in trade margins in the price decontrolled formulations was suggested for adoption. While the formula was accepted by all the Associations of drug industry, the representatives of Chemists and Druggists did not agree to it.

Government is keeping a close watch on the situation with a view that the availability of essential medicines is not adversely affected due to the dispute between the chemists & druggists and the drug manufacturers.

Bidthi Hydro Electric Project

8644. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) have Government taken any final decision regarding Bidthi Hydro Electric Project in North Canara (Karnataka); and

 (b) do Government propose taking into consideration the views of local
 people before taking any financial decision in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). It has been informed by the Karnataka Power Corporation that the desirability of taking up of the Bidthi Hydro Electric Project is under Examination of the Bedthi Committee set up by the State Government. Views of the local people 'would receive the due consideration.

Publicity in Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

8645. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the publicity officials and staff of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. with the amount spent by this unit for publicity during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of the news dailies and periodicals used for advertisement by ECL during the last three years, year-wise, language-wise;

(c) number of press parties conducted by ECL during the last three years, year-wise, with the names of the participants, newspaper-wise; and

(d) the names of the correspondents who are in the mailing list of press release of ECL?

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

सिन्धी शरणाथियों का पुनर्वास

8646. श्री एन॰ के॰ शेजवलकरः क्या पूर्ति ग्रोर पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) 1971 के युद्ध के दौरान कितने सिंधी शरणार्थी भारत ग्राए थे ग्रौर उन में से कितने परिवार वापस पाकिस्तान लौट गए तथा उनके लौटने का क्या कारण था ; ग्रौर (ख) शेष शरणार्थियों में से कितने का पुनर्वास किया गया श्रौर कितनों का पुनर्वास नहीं किया गया तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं?

पूर्ति ग्रौर पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्रो (श्रो बटा सिंह) : (क) 14,146 परिवार। 3,120 परिवार स्वयं पाकिस्तान लौट गए थे ।

(ख) शेष 11,026 शरणार्थी परि-वारों में से, 826 परिवारों ने शिविरों में प्रवेश नहीं लिया था ग्रौर वे सरकारी सहायता के पात्र नहीं थे किन्तु वे ग्रपने प्रयासों से स्वयं बस गए हैं। शेष 10,200 परिवारों में से, जिन्होंने राहत शिविरों में प्रवेश लिया था, 6,900 को बसाया जा चुका है। शेष 3,300 शिविर परि-वारों को राजस्थान, नहर परियोजना में बसाने का प्रस्ताव है जहां उनके लिए ग्रावश्यक सुविधाएं उत्पन्न की जा रही हैं।

Power position in Bihar

8647. SHRI BHOGENDAA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4718 on 23rd March 1982 regarding power position in Bihar and state whether only one Barahksheitra Dam and canals emerging therefrom will generate 3300 MW and the tributaries like Son, Koshi, Arun Koshi etc. included 7000 MW as reported by Bihar Government in 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The feasibility report prepared by Central Wate Commission on Kosi High Dain envisages a dam across the Kosi river at Barakshetra in Nepal with a dam site power station having an installed capacity of 3000 MW and a canal power station with an installed capacity of 300 MW located on a canal taking off from a harrage proposed 8 Km down stream of the Kosi High Dam. The details of hydro-electric scheme on various tributaries of Kosi which lie in Nepal are not available.

Feasibility Report on Coal Fuel Grade Methanol and Pipe Line Gas Production

8648. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Limited has prepared a feasibility Report on coal fuel grade mehtanol and pipe line gas production;

(b) whether a project report has also been prepared for production of 5 lakh tonnes of fuel gade methanol per year and 14 million cubic ft. per day of pipeline gas; and

(c) what will be the cost of the methanol fuel and the gas thus produced and whether Government propose to set up a factory for mass production of these two items and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Fertilizer (Planning & Development)India Limited has presented for the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation, a techno-economic feasibility report (TEFR) for Coal Based Fuel Grade Methanol and Pipeline gas production. The capacities proposed in the TEFR are:

Fuel Grade Methanol	500,000 tonnes per year
Pipe-line gas .	14 million normal meter cubes per day

(c) According to the TEFR the cost of production excluding interest on long term loan and return on capital but including depreciating and interest on short term loan is as follows:

Methanol . . Rs. 2907.00 per tonne

Credit for pipeline gas Rs. 3.80 per ene lakh BTU

At present the Government do not propose to set up any such plant.

Setting up Synthetic plant in West Bengal

8649. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-DAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government had sent to the Centre a proposal for a synthetic plant based on Raniganj coal sometime back and it has not been cleared as yet;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what are the difficulties which lie in the way of the Central Government in according their approval to this proposal; and

(c) how long it will take to clear it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c) The original proposal of Government of West Bengal for production of Synthetic Crude and other byeproducts was modified to produce methanol alone. Provisional linkage of coal for such a plant was agreed to by Government of India. Based on quality of coal identified, Government of West Bengal have recently got prepared a feasibility report for setting up a plant for manufacture of Methanol with a capacity of 0.5 million tonne per annum and of Pipe Line Gas with a capacity of 135×10⁶ NM³ per year and had applied for an Industrial Licence. The present position in respect of their application has already been stated by Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers in the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred Question No. 316 and Unstarred Question No. 3548 on 16th March, 1982.

Opening of new telephone exchanges in the Capital

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8650. SHRI RAJFSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone exchanges which are likely to be opened in the Capital during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 alongwith their locations;

(b) telephone connection capacity of each exchange;

(c) what is the estimated number of new telephone connections which will be given during 1982, 1983 and 1984; and

(d) whether any funds have been allocated for the purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The programme of opening of new Exchanges for the year 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given in the attached statement.

(b) The connectable capacity of the exchanges is indicated in the attached statement;

(c) About 75,000 conections are like ly to be provided during the above period.

(d) Rupees 16.48 crores have been proposed in budget for 1982-83. For subsequent years, required funds will be provided based on progress of works. APRIL 20, 1982

Statement

Name of Exchange		2-83	198	3-84	2	— Strowger X — Crossbar E — Electronic
Location	Capacity	Connectable capacity	Capacity	Connectable capacity	Capacity	Connectable capacity
Faridabad Unit I	ť		• •		1800(S)	1692
Chankya Puri-II	*.*	• •	10,000(X)	9400	• •	. 2
Karol Bagh III	10,000'(X)	9400	••	150	10,000(E)	9400
Kidwai Bhavan	*. *.	(* .)		2.2	10,000(E)	9400
Nehru Place .	4 K		• •		10,000(E)	9400
Sena Bhawan .					10,000(E)	9400
Shakti Nagar .	10,000(X)	9400		• •	• • .	
Tis Hazari ,	10,000(X)	9400			10,000(L)	9400
Idgah .	10,000(X)	9400	*.*	1. v.	10,000(E)	9400
Shahdara	1200(S)	1123		74		
TOTAL .	41,200	38,728	10,000	9,400	61,800	60,09

New Telephone Exchanges to be opened in the Capital during

Revision of prices of Vitamin Drugs

8651. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

 (a) whether Government have been planning to revise the prices of Vitamin Drugs;

(b) whether it is a fact that this revision is being delayed because of the inatility of arriving at a mutually satisfactory definition of "Standard" Vitamin formulation; and

(c) when this price revision will be made?

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

(b) and (c) Representations have been a keived from the manufacturers and Associations of Drug Manufacturers seeking a mak-up of 100 per cent over the ex-factory cost in respect of multi-vitamin formulations falling under Schedule-V of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1948. The entire issue of mark-up on such formulations is under consideration of the Government.

Newsitem Captioned "probe into corruption charge against D.T.C."

8652. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem "probe into corruption charges against DTC" appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 16th January, 1982 highlighting disposal of 6000 tonnes of coal to four firms at Rs. 340 a tonne, Rs. 100 Tess than the controlled price due to its being of inferior quality without ensuring that the consumer is not charged higher price of Rs. 440 a tonne thereby suffering a net loss of Rs. 6 lakhs;

(b) whether a demurrage of Rs. 12 lakhs was paid to the railways;

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) action taken, with details thereof, together with results of the enquiries made from the firms to which the coal was sold of the price charged from the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a)Yes, Sir. According to Delhi Administration stock of soft coke of inferior quality was lying in the dump for the last 5 to 6 months due to refusal of Retail coal Licencees to lift it. Delhi Administration, therefore decided to sell the stock of soft coke lying in the dump to any non coal licencee of Delhi at the old wholesale rates of Rs. 342.50 and some older stock at Rs. 326.50 per MT for disposal in Delhi with a view to saving the corporation from losses. Delhi Administration had advertised through news paper on 10-1-82 for sale of soft coke to any non coal licences of Delhi and accordingly permits have been issued by them to more than 60 parties. There is no loss to the corporation in selling soft coke lying in the dump at the old Wholesale rates and it is expected that there will be savings to the corporation due to the release money now lying blocked due to non disposal of soft coke.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5.21 lakhs only had been paid by the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation to the Railways as demurrages and not Rs. 12 lakhs. The corporation have however preferred claims with the Railway for remission of demurrage. A rebate of Rs. 1.25 lakhs was also given by Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. to DSCSC for supply of inferior quality of soft coke, for Delhi.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

M/s. Boehringer-Knoll

8653. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHE-MICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Boehringer Knollis a foreign company, if not, when did the above company become Indian or nationalised;

(b) what were the Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences that were granted for a period of two years when Boehringer-Knoll was a foreign company; and

(c) what were the Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences granted after this company became Indian?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTIL IZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The direct foreign equity of M/s Boehringer Knoll was reduced to 38.4 percent in 1975. However, their direct and indirect foreign equity together stood at 44.9 per cent. In November 1976, Government decided that companies with foreign equity, direct and indirect, exceeding 40 per cent would be treated as foreign companies for industrial licensing purposes as against 50 per cent before. In April 1978, Government clarified that only companies with direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent would be treated as foreign companies for purposes of industrial licensing. From that time, M/s. Boehringer Knoll is being considered as an Indian company.

(b) Details of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences granted to M/s. Boehringer Knoll for a period of two years prior to their being treated as an Indian company is given in Annexure-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3980/82]. (c) The details of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences granted after the company came to be considered as an Indian company is given in Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3980/82]

Publication of Journals in English and Hindi and other Indian Languages

8654. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of journals being published in English. Hindi and other Indian languages and their circulation;

(b) what is the basis of fixing the price of these journals and what is the cost of production, give a detailed statement in respect of each journal;

(c) what is the total budget for each journals including the salaries of the personnel managing these journals; and

(d) whether the Ministry have issued any directive to these Journal about the editorial policy and the contents to be included?

THE DEPUTY MINSTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND ARIF BROADCASTING (SHRI MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) Out of the total number of 21 journals being brought out, 55 are in English, 6 are in Hindi, 3 are in Urdu, and one each in Assamese, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam. The circulation figures in respect of each of these journals are given in Annexure-I. laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3881/82)

(b) The prices of journals are determined taking into account the objectives, sponsorship, target readers, estimated circulation, cost of production and other relevant factors. Details of price per copy and the cost of production per copy in respect of each of these journals are given in Annexure-II, laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3981/82.)

(c) No separate budget provision is made for individual journals, except the three editions of 'Employment News'. The budget provision of Employment News, as also expenditure incurred on paper, printing and salaries of the staff in respect of other journals are detailed in Annexure.-III, laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3981/ 82.)

(d) No, Sir. No directives are issued by the Ministry about the editorial policy and the contents of the journals.

Vacancies in Jag of Central Information service

8655. SHRI BAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of vacancies available at present in Junior Administrative Grade of the Central Information Service and what is the normal period of time needed to fill up these vacancies through promotions from Grade I of the Service; and

(b) is it true that the promotion of two Scheduled Caste officers from Grade I to Junior Administrative Grade of the Ceptral Information Service was delayed by Six to eight months even when the vacancies existed and if so, what were the reasons for the delay involved before they were promoted.

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THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There are five vacancies in the Junior Administrative Grade of the Central Information Service. Four of these have been filled up, at present, on ad hoc basis. Under the rules, a minimum of five years of continuous approved service in Grade I is prescribed for eligibility for promotion to the J.G.

(b) No. Sir.

Police Force for Election in Carhwal Constituency

8656. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the by-election to Lok Sabha from Garhwal Constituency is being postponed because the State Government is not in a position to provide the necessary police force required for the peaceful conduct of the election; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government will provide the necessary police force so that the election in Garhwal could be completed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) Under section 149 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 the Election Commission is the competent authority for holding elections to the casual vacancies in the House of the People. The Commission has since decided to hold elections in Garhwal Parliamentary Constituency on 19th May, 1982.

(b) Maintenance of law and order during elections is the exclusive responsibility of the State Government. In case the State Governments find their own force strength inadequate for maintaining law and order during elections they make a specific requisition for additional outside force. The Govern-

ment of India have received a composite proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for deployment of Central Reserve Police force in the State during forthcoming Panchayat elections, and Parliamentary/State assembly bye-election. The State Government has been informed that inspite of the fact that the reserve position of central police forces is already tight due to commitments particularly in the northeastern region, the Government of India Proposes to mobilize all available resources of central forces for rendering assistance to various States to the maximum possible extent in maintaining law and order during elections.

Firms utilising borax imports

8657. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the details of the firms in the private and public sector utilising the borax imports in India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): The import of Borax was in the banned list in the Import Policy 1981-82. Its import could, therefore be made by Actual Users (Inqustrial) against Automatic Licences upto Rs. 50,000/in value, within 10 per cent of the overall value of the licence, Import could also be made against Supplementary Licences by Actual User" (Industrial). Import of Borax was also allowed as replenishment against exports Import statistices are not maintained party-wise. Therefore details of firms importing borax and utilising the borax so imported are not readily available. It would be difficult to collect the names of the firms who imported the item and the results achieved may not be commensurate with the labour undertaken in the compilation of the data.

Enhanced Price of coal

8658. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have enhanced the price of coal recently;

(b) if so, the price rise effected for the different grades of coal;

(c) how many times since 1979 the price of coal had to be raised and the reasons therefor; and

(d) to what extent this contributes towards the general rise in prices of industrial goods in the country during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). After the coal price revision on 17th July, 1979 the prices of coal were raised only once—that is on 14-2-1981. The increase in coal prices has been necessitated due to increase in wages and costs of other inputs. The impact of coal price increase on the price of industrial goods has been marginal.

Hydro-electric projects held up in Karnataka

8659, SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the hydro-electric projects proposed to be constructed in the State of Karnataka have been held up because they affect environment;

(b) if so, the names of the projects which have thus been held up and the precise problems that go with each one of them;

(c) whether these projects can be passed by suitable modification and if so, whether the planners have been told to make suitable alteration in the plans and if so, when this was done; and

(d) the time by when the plan will be cleared so that the State is able to produce its own requirement of electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-RAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The State Government have intimated that the work on the Bedthi (Gangavali) and Kalinadi stage—II hydroelectric projects in the state already sanctioned by the Planning Commission, has not been progressing due to the agitation by the people of Uttara Kannada District, who apprehend that by the commissioning of these projects the ecological balance of the area would be affected. The State Government have constituted a technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri H. V. Narayana Rao, retired Chairman of Karnataka Electricity Board, to examine the feasibility of the hydroelectric project across the river Bedthi at Gangavali and Kalinadi Hydroelectric Project, Stage-II. The Committee has not submitted its final report so far.

The State Government have also intimated that a decision in the matter would be taken after the report of the Committee is received.

Coal Transportation

8660. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that with increased production of coal it is necessary to devise and develop the mode of transportation of coal from the coal mines to the users at economic cost;

(b) what is the present requirement of railway wagons for the coal industries and how much of it is being met;

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of introducing rail-cum-sea movement, rail-cum-river movement and introduction of pipelines for carrying coal to different parts of the country and if so, plans formulated for the future; ar

(d) whether Government propose setting up more coal stock-yards in different parts of the country and if so, how many of them will be set up in Karnataka and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GAR-GI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the assessment made by the Planning Commission, coal movement by rail during 1982-83 would have to be of the order of 98 million tonnes, for which about 11500 wagons/day would be required. The current supply is around 10,800 wagons/day.

(c) A linked quantity of coal is already moving by rail-cum-sea route. The possibilities of rail-cum-river movement of coal are being studied by Coal India Ltd. in association with Govt. of West Bengal (Irrigation 82 Transport Deptt.) DVC, Central Inland Water Transport Corporation and the Ministry of Transport, Precise plans in this regard are yet to be drawn up. Planning Commission is studying the techno-economics of pipeline transport system.

(d) Coal India is contemplating to set up a Stockyard at Bangalore in Karnataka State.

Filling up of producers posts in AIR Tamil Nadu Region

8661. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNA-NITHI: Will the Minister of INFOR-MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Producer's Posts filled up during, the last five years in All India Radio, Tamil Nadu Region;

(b) how many Scheduled Castes/ Producer's Tribes were appointed in Producer's Posts in the All India Radio, Tamil Nadu Region as per their revised recruitment and pre-revised recruitment rules during the last five years;

(c) whether all the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were called for the interview as per revised and pre-revised rules during the last five years; and

(d) how many of them were selected and if not the reasons for filling up the vacancies identified for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes from amongst Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Five posts of Producers were filled up during the last five years in Tamil Nadu Region.

(b) None.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. All the five posts were for general candidates. However, the Scheduled Caste candidates, who had applied for the posts were also considered but on merits, were not found suitable by the Selection Committee.

Polish Technology for Development of Underground Mines

8662. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal Department has decided to seek Polish technology for

the development of underground mines especially in the Eastern Coalfield Ltd. and the Bharat Coal; Ltd

(b) whether the Polish experts have been asked to develop Satgram cooking coal mines on a Turn-key Lesis;

(c) if so, whether the development of mine is likely to cost Rs. 800 crores.

(d) whether there were three more major projects where the coal companies have been asked to encourage Polish experts to extend their technology; and

(e) if so, whether any final decision in this regard has been reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) M/s Kopex of Poland has been given contract based on Global tender for sinking of two shafts at Satgram on turn key basis.

(c) Satgram project has been sanctioned for investment of Rs. 26.37 crores.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Suggestions for Improvement of power situation by Chairman Atomic Energy Commission

8663. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been admitted by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission that lack of sufficient reserve installed capacity together with low capacity factors achieved by the country had resulted in a critical power situation in the country;

(b) whether he has also stated that it has to be recognised that adequate reserve capacity is necessary for assuring stable and reliable grid conditions;

(c) whether it has also been men-tioned that many of the earlier Thermal Plants were designed and built in accordance with standards relevant to the country of origin;

(d) if so, whether he has made certain suggestions to improve the power situation in the country;

(e) if so, whether the Ministry have examined these suggestions; and

(f) if so, to what extent steps have been taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE OF ENERGY (SHRI MINISTRY VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) It is reported that the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission had in his inaugural address on 22nd March. 1982 at the Second National Symposium on operating experience of Nuclear Reactors and power plant, made some observations on the in-adequacy of installed capacity to meet the load demand, desirability of having adequate reserve capacity for assuming stable and reliable grid conditions and low capacity factor of power plants achieved in the country etc.

(d) to (f) The following suggestions were made by Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission to improve the power situation in the country:

(1) A mis-match between the installed capacity and peak load requires adherence to proper discipline to ensure suitable voltage and frequency conditions, both in the interest of power plant hardware and consumers.

(2) The manufacturers should pay greater attention to achieving quality without delays.

(3) The manufacturers should also take initiatie in learning from the experience of users of their products and modify design and operating practices properly. (4) Competent manpower is required to be built up with formal training and re-training programme. Establishment of certification procedure for key positions would go a long way in improving the performance of men.

(5) The surveillance programmes to **detect** incipient failures and timely **maintenance** need special attention.

(6) The service conditions of power generation personnel should be improved adequately considering the onerous responsibilities that they shoulder.

All these suggestions, alongwith other measures have already been engaging the attention of the Ministry of Energy and a number of remedial measures have been taken and or being taken to improve the power position in the country.

Some of the measures are in different stages of implementation. As a result of these measures, the power generation had increased by 10.1 per cent during the 1981-82 as compared to the generation in 1980-81 and the plant load factor has also improved from 45 per cent in 1980-81 to about 47 per cent in 1981-82.

Use of Computer Technology for Telephones

8664. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of COMMU-NICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are exploring the possibility of utilising computer technology for telephones; and

(b) if so, in which particular fields of operation computerisation is likely to be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The computers would be used as a management tool in the following fields:

(i) Director Enquiry Service (197).

(ii) Fault repair and complaint services (198).

(iii) Processing of requests for shifts, change of name, maintenance of waiting list for telephone connections etc.

(iv) Cable records and cable pair allocation for speeding up provision of new connections shifts and fault location.

(v) Computerisation of telephone billing.

(vi) Inventory control of certain important items of stores.

Lossess shown by Southern Bottlers (Pvt.) Limited Patiala

8665. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6767 on 7-4-81 regarding losses shown by South Bottlers (Pvt.) Limited, Patiala and state:

(a) whether the Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Jullundur has initiated proceedings against M/s Southern Bottlers Private Limited under Section 433(e) read with Section 439 (s) of the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (c) The Registrar of Companies, Jullundur has not so far initiated any such proceedings against M/s Southern Bottlers Private Limited. However, the position is being reviewed in the light of the financial position as disclosed in the balance sheet of the company made up as at 31-8-1980.

हिन्दी पत्रकारिता के लिये बजट श्राबंटन

8 6 6 6. श्री एस॰ बी॰ सिदन लिः क्या सूचना श्रीर प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) इंडियन इंस्ट्रीट्यूट ग्राफ़ मास कम्यूनिकेशन का गत दो वर्षों का पृथक-पृथक वार्षिक बजट क्या था ;

(ख) उक्त स्रवधि के दौरान हिन्दी पत्नकारिता के लिए कितनी राशि दी गई थी ; (ग) हिन्दी पत्नकारिता के लिए राशि के नियतन में कमी करने के क्या कारण हैं ; ग्रौर

(घ) हिन्दी पत्नकारिता के कार्यक्रम का प्रसार करने और उसके लिए नियतन में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

सूचन। ग्रौर प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) । (क) संस्थान का पिछले 2 वित्तीय वर्ष ग्रौर चालू वित्तीय वर्ष का वार्षिक बजट (स्वीकृत बजट ग्रनुदान-योजना ग्रौर गैर-ग्रोजना) इस प्रकार है:---

कम संख्या	वर्ष	गैर-योजना (लाख रु० में)	योजना (लाख रु० में)	कुल (लाख रु० में)
1	1980-81	18.63	22.10	40.73
2	1981-82	20.58	30.58	51.16
3	1982-83	23.11	20.74	43.85

वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 के ग्रांकड़ों में संस्थान को प्रसारण पत्नकारिता के पाठ्यक्रमों के चलाने पर व्यय के लिए ग्रव्यपगमनीय कोष के रुपये में से सहायक ग्रनुदान के रुप में दी गई राशि शामिल नहीं है। संस्थान को समाचार एजेंसी तथा स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम के लिए विदेशी प्रश्क्षिणथियों पर होने वाले वास्तविक व्यय की प्रति पूर्ति भी विदेश मंत्रालय ग्रौर वित्त मंत्रालय से होती है।

(ख) से (घ) हिन्दी पत्नकारिता संकाय के लिए या किसी अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषा की पत्नकारिता के लिए ग्रलग से कोई प्रावधान नहीं रखा जाता। तथापि हिन्दी ग्रौर प्रादेशिक भाषाग्रों की पत्नकारिता संबंधी योजनागत स्कीम के ग्रन्तर्गत स्थिति इस प्रकार है :---

		किया गया व्यय
1.	1980-81	0.21
	1981-82	0.38
3.	1982-83	1.32 सभी
		भारतीय भाषाम्रों
		(हिन्दी सहित)
		के पत्नकारिता
		पाठ्यकमों के
		लिए प्रावधान
		किया गया।

संस्थान ने 1981-82 के दौरान उड़िया और हिन्दी पत्नकारिता पर पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रमों तथा हिन्दी माध्यम से थिएटर पत्नकारिता पर एक कार्य-शाला का ग्रायोजन किया था। ये वर्ष के दौरान ग्रायोजित कुल 8 कार्य/शालाग्रों पूनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रमों में से थे।

वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए म्रनंतिम कार्यक्रम के म्रनुसार उर्दू पत्नकारिता में एक पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम, गुजराती में एक ग्रामीण पत्नकारिता पाठ्कम तथा ''खेल-कूद रिपोर्टिग,'' ''जनसंख्या नियंत्नण के लिए संचार'' म्रौर ''पुस्तक सम्पादन तथा प्रकाशन'' पर हिन्दी में तीन कार्याशाल।एं म्रायोजित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

देश के सभी भागों तथा विकासशील ग्रौर गुट/नरपेक्ष देशों के विद्वातों ग्रौर कर्मचारियों को पत्नकारिता ग्रौर संचार की ग्रन्थ विधाग्रों में प्रशिक्षण उपलब्ध करने के इस दायित्व को घ्यान में रखते हुए संस्थान इन प्रतिबद्धताग्रों को पूरा करने के लिए ग्रपने प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम ग्रभिकल्पित करता है। हिन्दी पत्नकारिता में प्रशिक्षण को ग्रन्थ प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के साथ समुचित स्थान दिया जाता है।

Night Duty in R.M.S.

8667. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of night dutyin RMS is more than that of the dayduty;

(b) what is the number of daily night duties in various mail offices and RMS section; and

(c) what steps are being taken to reduce daily and alternate night duties in RMS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir, because duty period between 6 A.M. and 8 P.M. i.e. 14 hours is treated as day duty and for the remaining 10 hours a night co-efficient of 10 minutes per hours is provided. Thus 8 hours of day duty is equal to 6 hours of night duty.

(b) The daily night duties vary from office to office and section to section. Many important mail offices and all running sections in night trains involve night duty.

(c) The working of RMS is more suitable during the night from the mail and delivery point of view. However, the maximum extent of the work that can be done during the day without causing delay to the mails is got done and efforts are made to get such work done during the day instead of night. With a view to provide efficient service the work that remains or comes in the night is done in the night, so that sorted mail gets delivered or moves on. Thus 24 hours delay is avoided.

Central trade test Board for telecom. factories

8668. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to constitute a Central Trade Test Board for Telecom. Factories;

(b) if so, what are the aims and objects of the said Board; and

(c) how long it will take to constitute the Board? THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have decided to set up a Central Trade Review Committee for the Telecom. Factories.

(b) The aims and objects are: ----

(i) Job evaluation and rationalisation/re-categorisation of trades of industrial staff in Telecom. Factories including review and re-drafting of detailed job description in the light of experience gained so far, with a view to improving productivity.

(ii) Suggestion proper balance in different trades, including fixation of ratios, which will take into account problems relating to stagnation and revision of promotional avenues.

(iii) Removal of disparities/anomalies in various trades and in the staffing pattern for similar jobs in different Telecom. factories.

(iv) Review of existing recruitment procedures for industrial staff.

(v) Suggesting ways and means for deploying the industrial labour on diversified jobs, taking into account the advancement in technology and introduction of modern methods of production in Telecom. Factories.

(c) The Committee is expected to be constituted shortly.

Efforts to Generate Electricity from Surpuls Natural Gas

St. St. Street Land

8669. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government for generating elctricity and steam from surplus natural gas available from Bombay off-shore; (b) if so, the name of the corporation or company which has been entrusted with the execution of the above work;

(c) the estimated cost of such project; and

(d) the expected time of implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-RAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Gas turbines of 4x60 MW capacity are presently under construction by Maharashtra State E_ectricity Board project, taken Uran. The at at an estimated cost of Rs. up 60.37 crores, envisages the use of surplus associated gas from Bombay High to the extent available. The first two units of this project have already been synchronised and the remaining two units are expected to be synchronised during the current year. The Tata Electric Company is also utilising surplus gas from Bombay High in their thermal power station at Trombay.

The present policy of the Government is that, as far as practicable, gas should be utilised as feed stock for the production of fertilizers, petrochemicals etc., to the extent the gas cannot be used immediately for these purposes, it can be diverted for other purposes such as power generation, etc., puerly as a fall-back arrangement on a temporary basis till the fertilizer and petrochemical plants are ready to utilise it fully.

Radio net work in Orissa

8670. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK: Will the Minister of INFOR-MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Telecommunication Union had approved the setting up of a radio net work connecting Bhawanipatna, Cuttack, Jeypore, Rourkela and Sambalpur of Orissa with medium transmitters; (b) whether it is also a fact that the above International Telecommunication Union had approved the setting up of a radio net work connecting Balasore, Baripada, Bhubaneswar, Balongir, Dhenkanal, Ganjon, Phulbani and Sundergarh of Orissa with small and K. V. Station; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) As per ITU Plan, a high power transmitter at Cuttack and two medium power transmitters at Jeypore and Sambalpur are already in operation in the State of Orissa. Besides, frequencies have been coordinated for operation of high power transmitters at Bhawani-Patna and Rourkela.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of the huge investment on the ITU Plan, it is proposed to implement the Plan in phases. To begin with, it is proposed to set up a local radio station at Keonjhar in Orissa during the current Plan.

गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलीविजन केन्द्र की स्थापना

8671. श्री अश्रमाक हुसैन : क्या सूचना अगैर प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के समाचार पत्नों में यह प्रकाशित हुग्रा था कि जून से पहले गोरखपुर को देश के टेलीविजन मानचित्न में रखा जाएगा ग्रौर राज्य सरकार उसके लिए प्रबन्ध कर रही है ग्रौर यदि हां, तो इस समाचार की सत्यता क्या है;

(ख) गोरखपुर में टेलीविजन कार्य-ऋम कब तक प्राप्त किए जा सकेंगे; 664 LS-7 (ग) क्या ये कार्यक्रम दिल्ली दूर-दर्शन केन्द्र से रिले/प्रसारित किए जायेंगे या किसी ग्रन्य केन्द्र से ; ग्रौर

(घ) क्या गोरखपुर के लोगों को अपने टेलीविजनों पर सीधे एशियाई खेल देखने की सुविधा मिलेगी?

सूचना ग्रीर प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) ग्रौर (ख). दिनांक 17-3-82 के नर्दर्न इण्डिया पत्निका, इलाहाबाद में "टी० वी० कम्ज टूबस्ती, गोरखपूर एण्ड आजमगढ़ इन जुन'' शीर्षक के ग्रन्तर्गत एक समाचार प्रकाशित हग्रा था। सेवा के शुरू होने के समय को छोड़ कर समाचार की सामग्री कूल मिलाकर सही है। जिन छः राज्यों को इन्सैंट के माध्यम से दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध की जानी है, उन में से उडीसा, ग्रान्ध्र प्रदेश तथा महाराष्ट्र के क्षेत्नों के लिए सेव⊺ 15−8−82 से तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों सहित शेष राज्यों के क्षेत्रों के लिए ग्रगस्त, 1984 तक शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के 3 जिलों को दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध करने के लिए गोरखपुर में एक ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित किया जाएगा। स्थानीय रुचि के कार्यक्रमों तथा इन्सैट के माध्यम से प्राप्त राष्ट्रीय सेवा के कार्यक्रमों को इस ट्रांसमीटर से पुन-र्प्रसारित किया जाएगा।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

Opening of a Regional Office of the DGS&D in Bihar

8672. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABI-LITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government of Bihar have requested the Central APRIL 20, 1982

Government to open a regional office of the DGS&D in Bihar; and

(b) if so, when such request was made and what action has been taken on the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The request was made in July,1981. The matter is under consideration.

Setting up New telephone Exchanges in Orissa

8673. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding
 the new telephone exchanges proposed to be set up in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of new telephone lines added in Orissa during the last two years; and

(c) the number of new telephone lines proposed to be added in Orissa during the years 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) It is proposed to open 67 new exchanges in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. The locations will depend on build up of demand for telephones and availability of equipment.

(b) 1936 during 1980-81

1182 during 1981-82.

(c) No. of lines proposed to be added in 1982-83-1650.

LPG Agencies in Junagarh, Gujarat

8674. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies in Junagarh district of Gujarat State:

(b) the number of persons registered during the last two years for new connections;

(c) the number of new connections released during the last two years;

(d) whether it is fact that the new LPG connections released during the last two years in Junagarh district are less than the LPG connections released in other districts of Gujarat; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and what measures are being taken to release more connections in that district to reduce the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Three.

(b) 18,010 approx.

(c) 2,300 approx.

(d) and (e). New connections are released through distributors. Two of the distributors have reached the ceiling limits as such a limited number of connections could be released. The third distributor at Verawal has no person in the waiting list. New distributor-ships are planned, on the commissioning of which more connections will be released in other areas of Junagarh. 197 Written Answers CHAITRA 30, 1904 (SAKA) Written Answers 198

Opening of New Post Offices in Assam

8675. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMUI-CATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices of different categories in Assam, districtwise;

(b) the number of post offices with PCO's; and (c) the programme for opening new post offices of various categories in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWA-NA): (a) Information is furnised in Annexure-I.

(b) Information is furnished in Annexure-II.

(c) It is tentatively proposed to open
10 new post offices in tribal areas and
20 in normal areas during 1982-83 in
Assam State.

Statement I

N		of the l	Distai				No			
INA	me c	a the l	UISUI 1	CL			Head Post Office	Sub-Post offices	Extra- Dt. sub- sub-post office	Extra Deptl. Branch post office
Cachar			•				2	77	20	330
Dibrugarh	•				•		2	56	II	213
Lakhimpur							I	21	5	190
Darrang							2	62	10	228
Goalpara	•				•		I	42	9	259
Kamrup				•	•	•	3	115	11	497
Karibianglo	ng				٠		•••	10	I	64
Nowgang	٠				٠	•	I	43	7	295
N.C. Hills						••	••	7	P -	、 35
Sibsagar			•	•	•	-	2	82	10	458
			,	аř,	Total	•	14	515	84	2569

No. of post offices of different categories in Assan. (District-wise)

Statement II

Name	of I	Distric	t				Head Post offices	Sub-Post Post office	Extra Deptl. Sub- office	Extra Deptl. Branch post office	
Cachar .							2	43	7	2	
Dibrugarh			7				2	42	11	ΙI	
Lakhimpur	ę						I	14	5	Nil	
Darrang	(*)				÷		I	50	10	Nil	
Goalpra		÷		•		a. B	I	28	5	3	
Kamrup					×		2	26	4	Nil	
Karibianglo	ng		÷				Nil	8	I	Nil	
Nowgang	ł						I	35	4	I	
N.C. Hills	×	÷					Nil	4	Nil	Nil	
Sibsagar						•	I	47	9	IO	
				Т	OTAL		I I	297	56	27	

No. of post offices with Public Call Offices in Assam (District-wise)

Coal requirement of power projects in State

8677. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the requirement of coal for power generation of each power project in each State during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 January;

(b) whether the coal has been supplied in full quantities by collieries to these project or not; and

(c) if not, what has been the shortfall each month and for what reasons?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Statements showing the receipt and consumption of coal by various thermal power stations during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto Jan., 82) placed at Annexures I and II laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3982/82]. There was some shortage of coal at a few power stations during 1980-81. The position has, however, improved considerably during 1981-82.

The thermal power stations had received 36.52 million tonnes and consumed 35.66 million tonnes of coal during the period April 1981 to January 1982 as against the receipt of 29.87 million tonnes and consumption of 29.74 million tonnes of coal during the corresponding period of the previous year, registering an increase of 22.26 per cent. in receipts and 19.9 **per** cent in consumption of coal.

Power load factor installed capacity and cost of Generation in each State

8678. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been national power load factor of each State during 1980-81 and 1981-82 January with their installed capacity and cost of generation per unit;

(b) what are the causes of lower power load factor of such States in comparison with 1979-80 to 1980-81 and 1981-82 particularly of Madhya Pradesh in the year 1981-82; and

(c) what special steps have been taken to improve the power load factor of the States in which is has gone down and those having lower power load factor than the national average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement showing statewise details of installed capacity plant load factor of thermal power stations during the period 1980-81 and 1981-82 (April 81 to Jan 82) is appended. The cost of generation varies from state to state depending on the capacity of the power stations, supply of fuel used, distance from the place from which fuel is supplied etc. As per the present indication the cost of generation for the new thermal units is on an average around 30 to 35 paise per unit whereas the cost of generation for hydro power stations is 15 to 22 paise per unit.

(b) The plant load factor of thermal power units in the country during the year 1981-82 was about 47 per cent as against 45 per cent during 1979-80 and 1980-81 thus it has improved. The comparatively unsatisfactory performance of some of the thermal power stations was due to:

(i) deficiencies in lay out, plant and equipment, system engineering etc. (ii) unduly long time being taken for planned maintenance as well as forced outages of the equipments;

(iii) inadequate availability of spare parts;

(iv) comparatively longer stabilisation period of the newly commissioned units;

(v) non-availability of trained operation and monitoring personnel; and

(vi) poor quality of coal supplies etc.

The plant load factor of thermal power stations in the Madhya Pradesh during 1981-82 (April 81 to Jan. 82) was affected due to the delay in the stabilisation of newly commissioned 120 MW units at Korba power house;

(vii) prolonged outages of 200MW units No. 6 and 7 at Satpura thermal power station.

(c) A number of measures have been taken and are being taken to improve the performance of thermal power stations. These measures include:

(i) assistance to the State Electricity Boards/Power Station authorities to identify the deficiencies in the plant and equipment etc. and to prepare and undertake plant betterment programmes in a time bound manner;

(ii) adoption of preventive maintenance techniques reducing the outage periods;

(iii) arranging timely supply of spare parts from the suppliers as well a_s advising power stations to place orders for spares well in time;

(iv) arrangements to ensure requisite quantity of quality of coal;

 (v) setting up of task force particularly for 200 MW unit₆ comprising representatives of CEA;
 BHEL and ILK and the state elecAPRIL 20, 1982

tricity boards to identify the deficiencies and prepare a time bound programme for achieving early stabilisation and improving performance of 200 MW units;

(vi) visits of roving teams of operation specialists from CEA to

monitor the operation practices and to render advice; and

(vii) training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnels of the power stations.

Statement

SL No.		Stat	e						(Capacity (MW)	PLF% 1980-81	PLF% 1981-82 (April to Jan.)
I	Delhi .			к						1030.5	51.1	48.9
2	Haryana .						•			420	31.7	36.7
3	Jammu and K	ashm	ir.							22.5	2.0	9.1
4	Rajasthan				•		4			440	45.4	31.3
5	Punjab .									440	3 🖡 8	41.3
6	Uttar Pradesh									2504	39.6	39.5
7	Gujarat .				*	9				1894	51.1	52.8
8	Maha rashta		•	٠	•			μ		3123	54.2	52.7
9	Madhya Prade	sh	•				•			1562.5	52.4	49.5
10	Andhra Prade	sh		,	٠					1242.5	36.3	44.7
11	Tamil Nadu				٠					1560	45.5	46.o
12	Bibar .						•			765	31.4	35.7
13	D.V.C	•					•			1467.5	37.6	52.3
14	Orissa .			•	•			•		250	34.0	34.1
15	West Bengal		•				•	٠	•	1536	43.0	40. I
16	Assam .	•	•				٠			240.5	36.5	32.6
					ALI	L IND	IA		•	18498	44.7	45.8

Statement showing Statewise Plant Load Factory of Thermal and Nuclear Stations

Cost of coal and its Transport from Collieries of M. P., Bengal thermal Projects

8679. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the cost of coal and transport of coal for each Thermal project from collieries of Madhya Pradesh, Bengal and Bihar per unit: of energy; and

(b) what is the cost of transmission of energy for the same distance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI. VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of advance to BHEL etc. for Supply of Equipments

8680. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that power projects are required to pay maximum amount on account of the cost of the equipment_s to BHEL and other Public sector undertakings as advance for supply of these equipments; and

(b) if so, how much amount has been paid in advance to these undertakings during the last four years indicating the cost of equipments supplied to each State against which advance had been given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Payment of advance and progressive payments to the manufacturers for the equipment having a larger manufacturing cycle is a normal practice followed inter-nationally. The terms of payment are as per the contract concluded between the vendor and the purchaser. The BHEL generally ask for advance payment of the order of 10 per cent of the cost of the equipment for acceptance of the order for thermal projects. This advance payment account for nearly 4 per cent. of the cost of the Project.

European Economic Community Investment in fertilizer projects in India

8681. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHE-MICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Economic Community had extended its cooperation to invest some amount or fertilizer projects in India; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the agreement so far as the question of the availability of this credit is concerned and for which projects?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Import Bill for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

8682. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHE-MICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the import bill for the drug and pharmaceutical industries at present (to what extent-tune);

(b) what have been the exact figures for the past three years and the percentage of imported raw materials utilized by the public sector, the organized Indian sector, small scale sector and foreign drug companies; and

(c) the details regarding the quantum of import under OGL by the foreign drug companies during the past two years, item-wise, quantitywise, price-wise and company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As per the data maintained by the Director General of Health Services, during 1980-81, the c.i.f. value of imports of bulk drugs, drug intermediates, chemicals and solvents, finished formulations and mechanical contraceptives is Rs. 112.8 crores.

(b) Details of percentages of imported raw materials utilised by different sectors of the drug industry are not maintained.

(c) The details of imports of bulk drugs and drug intermediates by 207

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the foreign drug companies are not readily available.

Long standing Grievances of staff of Accounts Department of Baikunthpur area of Western Coalfields

8683. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the long standing grievances of the Staff in Accounts Department in the Baikunthpur area of Western Coalfields Ltd. who were appointed during the NCDC period, if so, facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above staff despite qualification is being denied right to sit in a departmental examination to qualify for promotion;

(c) whether recently the rules has been changed to enforce this;

(d) whether this has dampened the incentive to work and decreased "productivity" of the Accounts Department; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon?

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

Progress of Rural Electrification in Dhanbad District of Bihar

8684. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) details of the progress made in rural electrification in Dhanbad district of Bihar in the last three years with block-wise and year-wise break up in detail giving the number of villages and population benefited; (b) names of the villages in the plan for electrification in the year 1981 and those actually electrified in Dhanbad district;

(c) whether it is a fact that only concrete pillars were thrown on the ground of different villages but no actual progress has been made; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN); (a) According to the latest report received from Bihar State Electricity Board, out of the total number of 1365 villages in Dhanbad distt. of Bihar, 347 villages have been electrified upto the end of March, 1981. Under the Rural Electrification Projects sanctioned by the Electrification Corporation, 53 Rural villages were electrified in Dhanbad District of Bihar, during the last three finanyears (1979-82) upto the end of cial October, 1981. The Block-wise and year-wise number of villages electrified are shown in the attached Statement. The information in regard to population covered under the villages electrified during the last three years, is not available.

(b) and (c). According to the latest progress report received from Bihar State Electricity Board, 1323 villages, out of a total number of 2840 villages proposed to be electriyear 1981-82, have during the fied been electrified upto the end of De-The details of cember, 1981. the names of the villages in various districts of the State that have been electrified, and other details concerning concrete pillars etc. are not available.

(d) Does not arise.

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Statement

Statement showing villages electrified during the last three years (1979-82) upto the end of October, 1981 under rural electrification projects sanctioned by REC in Dhanbad district

in Bihar

Sl. No	Name of S	ne (Blo	Number of	villages	electrified							
										1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (upto Oct. 81)
1			2							3	4	5
I	Tundi .					•	•				2	6 9
2	Chandaukyan	•	•	•		•			•		9	I
3	Chas .		•		•						5	4
4	Govindpur			•	•	•	•			I	14	4
5	Batiapur	•		. •	•		-	-		2	8	3
						1	Total			3	38	12

'Coal disappeared from Macauli Colliery of Central Coalfields

8685. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the information revealed under the caption "Mostram Kee Choupal" in Dhanbad based Hindi daily, Awaz, dated 18th November, 1981 according to which 59 truckload of coal disappeared from the Macauli colliery in Giridih district under Central Coalfield Ltd.; and

(b) if so, facts in detail and the steps taken thereon?

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

(b) The Kargali Washery has been receiving coal from NSD Colliery and the coal is weighed at both ends. It was, however, at some stage discovered that there were discrepancies between the coal recorded as despatched from NSD Colliery and that recorded as received at Kargali Washery. The matter was examined and it was found that this discrepancy was only due to the defect in the old weigh bridge in Washery and as such no further action was required to be taken.

Setting up an Operational Cell in Tele-Communications and Postal Departments

8686. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an operational cell in the telecommunications and postal departments to investigate into the problems in these systems; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the extent to which this proposal has been implemented up-to-date and the stage at which it is at present? APRIL 20, 1982

Written Answers

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nucleus operation planning cells have already been set-up in the telephone systems operating in the principal cities of India. Case for creation of full fledged operation cell in these principal cities is under process.

For the purpose of ensuring implementation of the various Plan Schemes for postal development and monitoring the quality of rural services, a monitoring organisation for the postal development plan was setup during the year 1979-80. A mail Planning Cell headed by a senior officer of the rank of SAG (Sr. Administrative Grade) head-quartered at Delhi assisted by four Junior Administrative Grade officers with head-quarters Delhi. at Bombay. Madras and Calcutta and one officer of the rank of Sr. Time Scale of I.P.S. Group-A headquartered at Delhi has been formed.

Long wall system in coal mines

8687. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of coal mines where long wall system of work has been introduced and which closed down subsequently under various coal companies;

(b) the number of long wall systems to be introduced during the year 1982-83; and

(c) what are the details regarding the difference in cost of production between the traditional method and the long wall system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) The coal mines where longwall system without powered support had been introduced and subsequently operation suspended are as follows:—

Mine	Coal Company.
East Katras	Bharat Coking Cool Limited.
Saunda	Central Coalfields Limited.
Banki Surakachar & Bijuri	Western Coalfields Limited.

(b) Four to five powered support longwall systems are likely to be introduced in 1982-83 in Patharkhera (W.C.L.), Murulidih; Moonidih (both in B.C.C.L.), Dhemomain and Seetalpur (both E.C.L.).

(c) The difference in the cost of production between the traditional method and the longwall system depends on various factors including relative thickness of coal seams. In many cases longwall mining would be cheaper than Board and Pillar mining by about 20 per cent.

Manufacture of Allopathic and Non-Allopathic Drugs

8688. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of foreign companies which are manufacturing Allopathic and non-Allopathic drugs; and

(b) the Allopathic and non-Allopathic drugs being imported from foreign countries and the value of these drugs imported during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHE-MICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The names of 23 foreign drugs companies manufacturing drugs at present are given in the attached stateament. These companies are not reported to be manufacturing any non-Allopathic drugs.

(b) Import of non-Allopathic drugs are not monitored. The C.I.F. value of import of Allopathic drugs under the categories of bulk drugs, finished formulations, intermediate chemicals & solvents and Mechanical Contraceptives during the last 2 years as available in the records of the Directorate General of Health Services are given below:—

Year	C.I.F. value in Crores of Rs.
1979-80	120
1980-81	112.8
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Statement

C11	B.T.	BT-		4.7	
51,	No.	Name	01	the	company

- M/s Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (I) Ltd.
- 2. M/s May & Baker (I) Limited.
- M/s Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd.
- 4. M/s Roche Products Limited.
- 5. M/s Parke Davis (India) Ltd.
- 6. M/s Glaxo Laboratories (I) Ltd.
- M/s Johnson & Johnson of (I) Ltd.
- B/s Pfizer Limited. Ltd.
- 9. M/s Wyeth Laboratories.
- 10. M/s Ciba Leigy of India Ltd.
- 11. M/s E. Merck (I) Pvt. Ltd.
- M/s Merck Sharp & Dohme of India Ltd.
- 13. M/s Sandoz (India) Ltd.
 - 14. M/s Richardson Hindustan Ltd.

Sl. No. Name of the company

- 15. M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd.
- 16. M/s The Boots Co. (I) Ltd.
- 17. M/s Bayer (India) Ltd.
- M/s Alkali & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd.
- M/s Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
- 20. M/s Warner Hindustan Limited.
- 21. M/s Whiffens India Limited.
- 22. M/s Organon (India) Ltd.
- 23. M/s Uni-Sankyo Limited.

Complaints against Modi Rubber Industries Ltd.

8689. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased torefer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3353 on 8 September, 1981 regarding complaints against Modi Rubber Industries Limited and state:

(a) the latest position about the investigations being conducted against the Modi Rubber Industries Limited, Modipuram (UP); and

(b) the time likely to be taken for completing investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A A. RAHIM): (a) and (b). In the answer to earlier Unstarred Question No. 3353 it was pointed out that an inspection under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 of M/s Modi Rubber Limited had been conducted and technical violations of certain provisions of Companies Act, 1956, viz. 211 read with Schedule VI, 297, 226, 198 309 and 269. noticed. All these matters were were taken up with the company and later on treated as settled after considering their explanations.

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Setting up New Telephone Exchange in Jamnagar

8690. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADE-JA: Will the Minister of COMMUNI-CATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 900 new telephone connections for Jamnagar Telephone Exchange have been sanctioned for the year 1981-82;

(b) if so, the number of 900 lines sanctioned which have been granted, what are the reasons for not providing equipment for the remaining lines;

(c) whether Government propose considering to open new exchange in Janinagar to provide new telephone connections to meet the increasing demand of Jamnagar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Allotment was issued only for 300 lines expansion from 5700-6000 lines due to shortage of automatic sewitching equipment.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to expand the exchange by 1200 lines during 1982-83.

Microwave Facility to Jamnagar

8691. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADE-JA: Will the Minister of COMMUNI-CATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand to provide the facility of microwave system to Jamnagar in Gujarat also;

(b) when the demand was received by Government.

(c) what are the reasons for not extending this facility to Jamnagar; and

(d) what is the actual planned programme of Government in this regard? THE MINISTER OF STAE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No Sir Jamnagar is connected by a narow band microwave sytem with Rajkot, Gandhidham and Bhuj for the past few years. Subsequently, however, there has been demand for upgradation of the narow band microwave system into a wide band microwave system.

(b) Request for conversion of the narrow band system to a wide band system was received from the Nawnagar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Jamnagar in 1978;

(c) Equipment necessary for the conversion of the mocrowave system have not yet been received and the same are awaited.

(d) Rajkot-Jamnagar narrow hand micrawave system is planned to be upgrade as a wide band system. The work is likely to be completed in 1983.

Amendment of MRTP Act in order to curb the growth of monopoly companies

8692. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

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

(a) what steps Government have so far taken or propose take to curb the growth of monopoly companies during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) whether there is any proposal to amend the MRTP Act;

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(d) the names of companies which have exceeded their licenced capacity without obtaining prior approval of Government for the expansion of their activities under the MRTP Act during each of the last three years;

(e) what was their licenced capacity and exceeded capacity during the each of the last three years; and

(f) what action Government have taken or propose to take against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) The term 'monopoly companies' is taken to mean undertakings (large industrial houses and dominant undertakings) registered or registrable under Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. Apart from the restrictions and curbs to prevent the concentration of economic power to the common detriment and to regulate the growth of the MRTP companies as already provided under the extant provisions of the MRTP Act, no other specific steps have been taken or are required to be taken to curb the growth of the MRTP companies during the Sixth Plan period. Besides, the MRTP Act is not aimed at total prevention of growth MRTP companies as such, but is designed to regulate their expansion in various ways for ensuring that such expansions do not lead to the concentration of economic power to the common detriment or are not likely to be prejudicial to the public interest.

(b) and (c). Realising the need for an indepth review of the provisions of the MRTP Act, the Government had appointed a High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee). The recommendations of the Sachar Committee for amendment of certain provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act, to enable it to secure its socio-economic objectives in fuller measure, have been under active consideration of the Government. Steps are being taken to introtroduce the requisite legislation in this regard in the nearest future.

(d) to (f). Undertakings registered or registerable under the M.R.T.P. Act are not required to report their installed capacity or production to the Government under the M.R.T.P. Act. Further, expansion of approved capacity only by 25 per cent or more is deemed to be substantial expansion under the M.R.T.P. Act requiring approval under the Act.

In pursuance of the Industrial Policy Statement of 23.7.1980, which was laid on the Table of the House on the said date the Government (Department of Industrial Development) vide Press Note dated 29.8.1980 announced ' the capacity" for recognition of capacicapacity" for recognition of capacities installed in excess of licenced capacifies in respect of 34 specified industries of importance to national economy. The aforesaid scheme is also applicable to undertakings registered or registerable under the M.R.T.P. Act and such cases for regularisation of excess capacity are processed in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme.

Only in respect of one case, a show cause notice has been issued to the Directors of the company for installing capacity in excess of the approved capacity. Further actoin, if any, would be taken on receipt of the reply to the show cause notice.

Staff Strength in RMS Tirunelveli Junction

8693. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASH-AM: Will the Minister of COMMUNI-CATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total approved strength of staff in different categories as on date in the R.M.S. Tirunelveli Junction;

(b) whether all the posts have been filled up;

(c) if not the reasons thereof; and

(d) are Government aware that as a result of keeping vacant many of the posts, other workers are receiving O.T.A.? THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHR1 YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid down on the table on the House.

Misappropriation of Diesel Oil in Shakurbasti Godown, Delhi

8694: SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased "to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported misappropriation of diesel oil received from Shakurbasti godown in Delhi;

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

(c) whether any employees of IOC are involved in this affair; if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(d) whether there are complaints against these activities and if so, the details of the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Two cases of misappropriation of diesel oil from Shakurbasti godown, Delhi have come to notice.

(b) the details thereof are as under:—

(i) A BPCL (Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited) dealer purchased 10,000 litres of Light Diesel Oil from BPCL's Shakurbasti Depot. It was to be uplifted in a tank lorry to be arranged by the dealer/consumer. According to the dealer the product was intended to be supplied to a Steel Forging unit in Faridabad.

On 9.2.1982 the Crime Branch of Delhi Police received information that the tanker in question would go to a certain person in New Multan Nagar, Delhi where the driver with the connivance of that person and his employees would misappropriate the product to be transported to some unauthorised agencies. A raid was accordingly organised by the Police and it arrested five persons including the driver and helper of the tanker on the spot. The case is pending investigation.

(ii) On 12.3.1982 the Crime Branch of Delhi Police intercepted another Tanker which was carrying Diesel Oil after drawing supplies from the Indian Oil Corporation's Depot at Shakurbasti and arrested four persons who were found making an attempt to misappropriate Diesel Oil contained in the tanker.

The case is pending investigation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No complaints are on record.

Discontinuation of publication of Associated Publications

8695. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for discontinuing the publication of the Indian Nation and associated publications in Bihar; and

(b) the present position?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The publication of the Indian Nation and its associated publication 'Aryavarta' was discontinued on 27.9.81 and again from 30-9-81 to 14-11-81 on account of Strike by a section of workers. The papers resumed publication on 15-11-81 following an agreement between the workers and the management.

Alleged cheating in Eastern Coalfields in name of mine safety

8696 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the name of Mines Safety various irregularities are going on in the coal mines under the Eastern Coal-fields Limited;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) total amount spent for mines safety and other purposes?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) About Rs 18 crores has been spent in the year 1980-81 towards maintenance and improvement of Safety measures in the mines of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. In addition to this, Rs lakhs has been spent on publicity and award of safety prizes during that year

Publication of Employment News, Razgar Samachar

8697. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that the Journals 'Employment News', Rozgar Samachar, etc. are running under a progressive loss of lakhs of rupees during the 'current financial year while they made lakhs of rupees profit in the earlier years and if so, what are the factors that caused this dismal situation:

(b) detailed circulation figures for the last two years (circulation for each week/fortnight) and also figures relating to revenue earned and the expenditure incurred; and

(c) what are the steps the Ministry are proposing to initiate to improve the over-all performance of these journals and to reduce the wastage of public funds? THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Employment News/Rozgar Samachar, in fact, yielded an excess of revenue over expenditure to the tune of approximately Rs. 12 lakhs during 1981-82.

(b) Detail_s of circulation figures and figures relating to revenue earned/expenditure incurred are given in Annexure—I and Annexure—II respectively laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3984/ 82].

(c) The working of Employment News/Rozgar Samachar is reviewed from time to time and appropriate corrective measures are taken periodically. As a result, these journals are expected to generate an estimated revenue of Rs. 150 lakhs against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 124 lakhs during 1982-83. The journals are coming out regularly and in time and there is already an improvement in its get up.

न्यायालयों में तलाक के मामलों के निपटान के लिये समय-सीमा

8698. श्रो तारिक ग्रनवर ः क्या विधि, न्याय ग्रौर कम्पनो कार्य मंत्री यह बताने कृपा की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि निचले न्यायालयों में विशेष रूप से नपुसंकता के ग्राधार पर दायर किए गये तलाक के मामले तीन वर्ष से ग्रधिक ग्रवधि तक ग्रनिर्णीत पड़े रहते हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात का भी पता है कि इससे विशेष रूप से स्त्रियों के मामलों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐंसे मामलों के निपटान के लिए दो वर्ष की ग्रधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने का है जिसके अन्तर्गत न्यायाधीशों को अपने निर्णय देने होंगे ;

(घ) क्या तलाक के मामले में ग्रन्य न्यायालयों के लिए यही समय-सीमा निर्धारित की जाएगी ; ग्रौर

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो [®]उसके न्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय ग्रौर कम्पनो कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कोशल) : (क) ग्रौर (ख) ऐसे मामलों की बाबत विनिर्दिष्ट जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि नर पर को जिचले न्यायालयों में सामले को लंदित हाने की जानकारी है।

(ग) से (ङ) ऐसे मामलों के निपटान के लिए कोई निश्चित समय-सीमा नियत करना संभव नहीं है। ऐसे मामलों को शोझ निपटाने के लिए विवाह विधि (संशोधन) ग्रधिनियम, 1976 द्वारा हिन्दू विवाह ग्रधिनियम, 1955 ग्रौर विशेष विवाह ग्रधिनियम, 1954 में संशोधन करके विशेष उपबन्ध किये गए थे । यह उपबन्ध किया गया कि विचारण तथा साध्य न्याय के हितों के ग्रनुसार जब तक कि मामले का निर्णय नहीं हो जाता तब तक दिन प्रति दिन चलता रहे। यह भी उपबन्ध किया गया कि ऐसे मामलों पर विचारण यथाशीझ किया जाए ग्रौर यह प्रयास किया जाए कि प्रत्यर्थी पर सूचना तामील किये जाने की तारोख से छह मास के भीतर विचारण समाप्त हो जाए । अपीलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए भी उपबन्ध किए गए थे ----देखिए हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 21ख और विशेष विवाह ग्राधनियम, 1954 क' धारा 40ख।

Non-recognition of Organisation for Welfare of SCs & STs in P&T Department

8699. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that there – is a SC/ST service organisation of the P&T Department for the welfare of SC/ST employees;

(b) if so, whether it has been recognised by the P&T Board;

(c) if not, what are the causes for non-recognition of this organisation which is working for the welfare of SC/ST employees; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to recognise and provide incentives to such organisations of SCs/ STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes. Sir. There are more than one such organisations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). As per conditions laid down in CCS(RSA) Rules 1959, a Service Association formed on the basis of caste, Tribe or Religious denomination is not eligible for recognition. Instructions have however, been issued to the subordinate offices that the Liaison Officers should not refuse interview to SC/ST P&T employees.

Presentation of Awards for Prniting and Designing

8700. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the function regarding the presentation of Awards for excellence in Printing and Designing did not go off well because of the stopping of the playing of the National Anthem repeatedly and finally discontinuing the same;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken, with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) The function did go off well. However, there was unfortunately a slight disruption in playing the National Anthem at the start of the function.

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(b) and (c). On enquiry, it was found that the disruption in playing of the National Anthem at the beginning of the function was due to the failure of the concerned channel of the Public Address System of the Amplifier installed in the Auditorium where the function was held. The system had been tested carefully before the function started and was found to be satisfactory. No action was called for as the disruption was a result of mechanical failure.

Nationalisation of Multinational Drug Companies

8701. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to nationalise the multinational drug companies in India;

- (b) if so the details thereof; and
- (c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The nationalisation of any industry has to be based on policy considerations of the general or a special nature. On this basis, it is considered that there is no reason to take such a step.

Production of Molasses and Industrial Alcohal

8702. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of molasses and industrial alcohol produced in the country in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the total demand for these two items in the country;

(c) whether some sugar mills have been violating the official directive not to allow wastage of molasses and if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such wastage;

(d) whether Government have taken care to make the supply of molasses and industrial alcohol adequately to all the States requiring these items; and

(e) whether Government propose to lift the loan on the export of molasses if so, the reasons therefor, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). In the alcohol year 1980-81 (December-November) the total availability of molasses was about 24.84 lakh tons while the utilisation was 22.46 lakh tons. Similarly for alcohol, the availability was about 4440 lakh litres while the consumption was about 4171 lakh litres At the meeting of the Central Molasses Board held in November, 1981, the availability of molasses in the current alcohol year 1981-82 was estimated to be 30 lakh tons while the demand was estimated to be 29 lakh tons. Similarly for alcohol the availability was estimated at 6031 lakh litres while the demand was estimated somewhat higher at 6334 lakh litres.

(c) It is a fact that some sugar mills have not provided adequate storage facilities for molasses. The

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State Governments have been requested to ensure creation (by sugar factories) of adequate and proper storage facilities for riolasses.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Presumably the Member is referring to the ban on export of molasses. A request has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for export of molasses. A decision would be taken on the request after taking into consideration all the relevant factors.

Crisis due to high postal rates

8703. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

> SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the book publishers are facing a crisis due to high postal rates;

(b) if so, whether as a result of this, books are out of reach of common man; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. The book packets containing printed books are enjoying a concessional rate of postage. The Government is proposing to effect some increase in the rates. This should not create any crisis for the publishers, since the increase in postage is not so high as the escalation in prices of books.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, these do not arise.

Incurring Loss by Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

8704. SHRI G. NARSIMHA RED-DY: Will the Minister of PETROLE-UM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., in Pimpri is incurring heavy losses;

(b) whether the fermenters in the plant are not working and this has lead to huge cancellation of Vitamin 'C' and import of ampicillin from abroad; and

(c) if so, the causes for the above and the total loss suffered till 1981 and reasons for imports?

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

(b) and (c). The fermentors in the Streptomycin Plant are working fully. Because of build-up of stocks of Pencillin due to delay in the commission of the 6 APA/Ampicillin plant (for which the Pencllin is to be used) due to various reasons, including delayed power supply the production of Pencillin was curtailed from November, 1931 and only 2-3 fermentors were being used for Penicillin. The production in Vitamin C Plant has been discontinued due to technological reasons which make the production uneconomic. Ampicilin Anhydrous which is produced by M/s. Hindustan Antibiatics Ltd. is not reported to be imported. The total cumulative loss incurred by Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. upto 1980-81 was Rs. 21,92 crores.

Coal Project's target of Production and total Cost

8705. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

3.191 (a) what are the eight projects of Coal Department approved by Cov-

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ernment recently and total cost of the projects and total target of production of coal;

(b) what are the six approved coal mining $project_s$ and salient features of the Projects; and

(c) total cost of these mining projects and target of production of coal project-wise and dates of commissioning of the Projects and their employment potential?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GAR-GI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c) Coal Mininig projects sanctioned by the Government since 1.4.1981 to 31.3. 1982, targetted production, Capital cost, Manpower and expected date of completion is given in the statement. laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3984/ 82].

टिहरो बांध के निर्माण पर ज्रापत्तियां

8706. श्री **हरोश रावत**: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पर्यावरण विशेषज्ञों ने टिहरी बांध के निर्माण के लिए स्रापत्तियां की हैं; स्रौर

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन आपत्तियों पर मंत्रालय की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

उर्जा मंद्रोलय में राज्य मंद्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) ग्रौर (ख). दिहरी बांध के पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कहने लिए पर्यावरण विभाग ने दिसम्बर, 1979 में एक कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया है । कार्यकारी दल की ग्रन्तिम रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।

Setting up of Thermal Energy Research Centre

8707. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GO-PALAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a Thermal Energy Research Centre in the country;

(b) if so, where, what will be its cost and what are the main functions of this centre; and

(c) by when it will be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) A Solar Thermal Energy Centre is being set up near Delhi to carry out prototype development, testing evaluation, siandardisation and demonstration activities the centre is expethed to become the nucleus of national efforts in the utilisation of solar thermal energy. Infitial steps such as acquiring land, recruitment of core staff, etc. have been taken up. The Centre is expected to become fully operational during the current plan. An outlay of Rs. 6.5 crores has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan for the Centre.

Recommendations of Fazal Committee

8708. SHRI SAMINUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of Fazal Committee for the coal industry;

(b) the Government's decision thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that a system of retention prices was proposed by the Coal Department; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether it has been approved by Government and if so what are the details? THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) A statement showing the major recommendations of Fazal Committee on coal industry and Government decisions thereon, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3885/ 82]

(c) and (d) The Government have decided to introduce retention prices of coal produced by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries with a view mainly to remove the distortions arising out of the peculiar geological and geomining conditions to the advantage of certain companies and to the disadvantage of the remaining companies.

Introduction of Photo Composing by Newspapers in Delhi

8709. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL RED-DY: Will the Minister of INFORMA-TION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi States Newspaper Employees Federation has urged the Union Govrnment to restrain the newspaper managements from introducing photo composing and also ban the import of photo coposing machinery as it would render thoustnds of workers jobless; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. However, a suggestion for banning the import of photo composing machines by newspaper establishments was receied by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports from the National Confederation of Newspaper and News Agency Employees Organisation.

(b) The suggestion was considered by the CCI & E while formulating the Import Policy for 1982-83 but was not found acceptable.

Foreign Financial Assistance for Fertilizer Projects

8710. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAK-TABORTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) which of the countries are extending financial assistance for some of our fertilizer projects;

(b) the total amount of such finance received so far by Government; Country-wise; and

(c) details of the terms and conditions for such financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLLUM. FERTILIZERS CHEMICALS AND (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR); (a) United Kingdon, Denmark Japan, West Germany, France, Poland, Sweden, Belgium, & Holland have extended financial assistance for some of the fertilizer projects like Thal. Hazira, Namrup III, Bharuch Haldia. and Assistance is also expected from Kuwait and Italy for the Thal Project.

(b) United Kingdom has given a grant of about $\frac{1}{4}$ 86.5 million and Japan has given a loan of Yen 40 billion for the Thal and Hazira Projects. West Germany has given a loan of Deutsche Mark 230 million for the Bharuch Project and Denmark has given a loan of about 86.8 million Danish Kroner for the Thal and Namrup III Projects. Besides, a number of countries, France, Poland, United Kingdom, Holland, West Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium have extended financial assistance for the Haldia Project amounting about Rs. 28 crores.

(c) The loans from these countries are generally long term loans with repayments in half-yearly instalments spread over a period ranging from 30 to 50 years, usually with a grace period of 10 years. While the Danish Loans are interest free, other loans are at concessional interest rates.

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Issue of Supplementary Bills by DESU for Back Periods

8711. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has deployed a new method to augment its finances by issuing "Supplementary bills" for back period of 5 to 7 years;

(b) whether the electric enters for which these supplementary bills were issued were found defective; if so, how, when, and whether notices to this effect were given to the consumers; if so, when; and

(c) how many supplementary Bills have thus been issued, how many have been paid till 28,2.1982, how many have gone under Review and how many consumers have issued legal notices to DESU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). DESU has reported that only bills for the assessed consumption of electricity are raised by them. There may be some cases where the fact of the defective/ burnt meter was detected after a lepse of a number of months and in such cases, supplementary bills are raised on the basis of assessed consumption based on past or subsequent consumtion. Normally DESU endeavours to apprise the consumers of the meter being defective|burnt, if found during the course of visit to the premises by the Meter Readers of DESU or by the field staff during the perisdical visits to the premises of consumers.

(c) This information is not readily available as collection of the same entails checking of individual accounts of over 10 lakhs electricity consumers serviced by 15 Distribution Districts of DESU.

As regards receipt of legal notices from the consumers against supplementary bills etc. in respect of defective metres, 6 such notices were reported to have been received in the Legal Cell of DESU during the period from January, 1981 to April, 1982.

Delay in Commissionings of Super Thermal Power Station at Singrauli

8712. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL RED-DY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the commissioning of the first 200 MW unit of the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station has been held up as the U.P. State Electricity Board has been avoiding a formal agreement on the price of power;

(b) if so, whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has urged the Central Government to intervene in the matter; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-RAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) The first unit of 200 MW of the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station was synchronised in February 1982.

Discussions are being held between NTPC and UPSEB for finalising the commercial agreement for the supply of power from the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station. There have also, been discussion between officials of the Department of Power of the Government of India and officers of the Government of UP on the subject.

Telecasting of Film "DOSTANA" on T.V.

· 8713. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL RED-DL:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KID-WAI:

Will the Minister INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Yesh Johar has decided to such Doordarshan for showing a film "Dostana" clandestinely on the T.V. whch was not bought by Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the case?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BRADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Government is not aware of any such move by Shri Yash Johar. However, M/s. Dharma Productions Pvt. Limited have moved the court for an injunction restraining Dordarsan fro mtelecasting the film. The film "Dostana" was not shown clandestinely on TV. Only excerpts of the film for a short duraton were used for testng the TV transmitter for colour compatibility.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोथला उद्योग में हुग्रा लाभ/हानि

8714. श्री रामनाथ दुबे : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीय करण के बाद कोयला उद्योग में सरकार को हानि हो रही है ग्रथवा लाभ हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या कोयले के मृल्य में वृद्धि करने के वाद भो कोयला उद्योग को हानि उठानी पड़ रही है; ग्रौर

(ग) क्या प्रशासन श्रौर विपणन पर ग्रत्याधिक खर्च करने के कारण कोयला उद्योग का घाटा बढ़ता जा रहा है ?

उन्जीं मंत्रालय में कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र):(क) से (ग) कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोल इंडिया लि॰ का वर्ष 1980-81 तक नुक्सान होता रहा। नुक्सान के कारण थे---कोयले को ग्रलाभकारी कीमत ग्रौर साथ ही उत्पादन सामग्रियों की लागतों ग्रौर मजदूरी में वृद्धि ग्रौर विभिन्न बाधाग्रों के कारण उत्पादन में हई हानि । फिर भी, वर्ष 1981-82 में कोई इंडिया लि॰ को लाभ होने की संभावना है ।

वेस्टर्न कोलफील्डस लिमिटेड के <mark>ग्रन्तर्गत</mark> सोहागपुर क्षेत्र की भद्रा कोयला खान के श्रमिकों द्वारा हड़ताल

8715 श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वेस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड्स लिमिटेड के ग्रन्तर्गत सौहागपुर क्षेत्र को भद्रा कोयला खान (मध्य प्रदेश) के श्रमिक 17 मार्च, 1982 से पूर्ण हड़ताल पर हैं, जिसके फल्स्वरूप प्रतिदिन 1000 मीट्रिक टन कोयले के उत्पादन को क्षति हो रही है ;

(ख) श्रमिकों की मांगें क्या हैं; ग्रौर

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही
 की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र)ः(क) से (ग) सूचना एकत की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

धनबाद, गिरिीह स्रौर हजारी<mark>बाग कोयला</mark> क्षेत्रों में सूदखोरों स्रौर स्रस<mark>ामाजिक तरवों</mark> पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिये स्रभियक्ष

8716. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या धनवाद, गिरिडीह झौर हजारीबाग कोयला-क्षेत्नों में सूदखोरों, ग्रसामा-जिक तत्वों झौर ग्रपराधियों पर नियंवण रखने तथा गुंडागर्दी का उन्मूलन करने के लिए सरकार वर्ष 1981 से गिरफ्तारियां कर रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या सैंकड़ों सूदखोर कोल इण्डिया के ग्रन्तर्गत धनबाद ग्रौर बरमो कोयला क्षेत्नों के स्थानीय कर्मचारियों के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं ग्रौर क्या ये कर्मचारी ग्रपनी ड्यूटी करने की बजाय सूद खोरी ग्रौर ठेके के काम में लगे रहते हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; ग्रौर

(ग) यदि हां, तो,---

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(एक) ऐसे सूदखोर कितने हैं, जो सी० सी० एल० ग्रौर बी० सी० सी० कर्मचारी हैं तथा इनमें बाहर के ग्रसामाजिक तत्वों की संख्या क्या है ;

(दो) गिरफ्तार ग्रपराधियों की संख्या क्या है तथा ऐसे ग्रपराधियों की संख्या क्या है, जिन्हें रिहा कर दिया गया है ;

(तीन) कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(चार) इन लोगों से श्रमिकों की रक्षा करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गए हैं ?

ज्ज्ञी मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र): (क) से (ग).सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Representation of Shareholders of Swadeshi Polytex

8717. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: SHRI R. N. RAKESH: SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of LAW. JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ No. 2545 on 8 December, 1981 regarding Representation of Shareholders of Swadeshi Polytex and state:

(a) whether the examination has been completed;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) action Government propose to take against the firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (c). The question regarding penal action if any, against the company, namely (M/s. Swadeshi Mining & Mfg. Company Ltd.) for alleged contravention of the provisions of Section 108A of the Companies Act, 1956 is still under examination.

बरमो कोथला क्षेत्र (बिहार) में स्थानीथ लोगों के लिये रोजगार देने के लिये ज्ञापन

8718 श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे जि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बरमो कोयला क्षेत्र (बिहार) में स्थानीय लोगों की तथा वहां काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को रोजगार देने के सम्बन्ध में दिनांक 22 मार्च, 1982 को एक ग्राठ सूत्री मांग-पत्न (ज्ञापन) क्षेत्रीय कोयला खांन निगम कठारा को भेजा गया था; ग्रौर

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन मांगों पर वया कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालक्ष के कोक्षला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कोलियरी कर्मचारी संघ के सचिव के साथ ग्रारम्भिक वार्ता हो गई है ग्रीर इस बात पर सहमति हो गई है कि वार्ता का ग्रगला दौर दिनांक 29-4-1982 को होगा ।

Details of stay orders granted by Delhi Courts

8719. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAK-RABORTY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the breakup of stay orders in operation granted by the Delhi Courts, the dates when obtained and the reasons for their still being in vogue; and

(b) steps taken by Government Departments to get the stay orders vacated, together with details of difficulties encountered therein?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) According to the information furnished by the Registry of Delhi High Court, neither the High Court nor Courts subordinate thereto keep any separate records of stay orders granted by courts in Delhi subsequently vacated or continued in operation.

(b) Wherever necessary, steps are taken by Central Government Departments to move the courts to get the stay orders (against the Government) vacated. The decision in this regard rests with the courts.

मः अप्रदेश विजली बोर्ड द्वारा ग्रन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विजली लाइन संबंधी निर्माण कार्य को पूरा करना

8720. श्री दिलोव सिंह भूरिया : श्री के रूर भूषण :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह वताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश बिजली वोर्ड ने ग्रान्ध्र प्रदेश की मदद से, ग्रन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लाइन संबंधी जिमाण काय का डिर्धाति समय से छः महीने पहले पूरा कर लिया है, जो एक कीर्तिमान है ;

(ख) इस लाइन के माध्यम से मध्य प्रदेश को ग्रान्ध्र प्रदेश से कितनी विजली मिलेगी ; ग्रौर

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को उड़ीसा से भी बिजली मिलेगी, क्योंकि उड़ीसा ग्रान्ध्र प्रदेश सिस्टम से जुड़ा हुय्रा है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्रो (श्रो विकाम महाजन) : (क) ग्राप्रैल, 1981 के महीने में मध्य प्रदेश विजली बोर्ड ने बताया था कि 220 के॰ वी॰ लोग्रर सिलेरु (ग्रान्ध्र प्रदेश)--बरसुर (मध्य प्रदेश) ग्रन्त: क्षेत्रीय लाइन जून, 1982 में पूरी हो जायेगी। तथापि लाइन का मध्य प्रदेश वाला हिस्सा दिसम्बर, 1981 में पूरा हो गया था तथा समस्त लाइन को 19 जनवरी 1982 को चार्ज कर दिया गया था।

(ख) लाइन की विद्युत ले जाने की क्षमता लगभग 150 मेगावाट है तथा मध्य प्रदेश ग्रौर ग्रान्ध्र प्रदेश के बीच इस सीमा तक विद्युत का ग्रादान-प्रदान संभव है। तथापि, विद्युत का वास्तविक ग्रन्तरण प्रत्येक राज्य में विभिन्न समय पर फालतू बिजली की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

(ग) बलिमेला (उड़ीसा) ग्रीर ग्रपर सिलेरू (ग्रान्ध्र प्रदेश) के बीच 220 के० वी० सिंगल सर्किट पारेषण लाइन पहले से ही है। तथापि लोग्रर सिलेरू-बरसुर लाइन ग्रीर ग्रपर सिलेरू-बलिमेला लाइन के जरिए एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान को बिजली भेज कर उड़ीसा ग्रीर मध्य प्रदेश के बीच सीमित माला में विद्युत का ग्रादान-प्रदान भी किया जा सका।

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Power Crisis in States

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8721. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIN-DIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana and Rajasthan have lately been facing serious power crisis;

(b) what are the power requirements for industry, agriculture, and domestic consumption and how much of it has been available during the past three months; and

(c) what steps are are being taken to make good the shortages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-RAM MAHAJAN): (a) At present power supply position in Haryana has improved considerably and there are only peak restrictions in force on Industries Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have been temporarily facing power shortage recently.

(b) The available energy in various States is distributed in such a manner by imposing power cuts/restrictions so as to ensure adequate power supply to agricultural consumers and to meet the requirements of core industrial sectors like steel cement and coal, etc.

(c) As the neighbouring States and Systems are not having any surplus energy, it has not been possible to give much assistance to Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra. Assistance has been provided to Rajasthan to the extent possible from the central sector Badarpur thermal power station. However, the assistance received was not sufficient to meet the full requirements of Rajasthan. Power supply position in the above states is expected to improve in the coming months. However, as a long term measure to improve the power availability, additional generating capacity is being programmed as detailed below:—

Name of the State	Capacity addition during 1980—85 (MW)				
Haryana	454				
Ra jasthan	496				
Maharashtra	2644				
Madhya Pradesh	1488				

Setting up New Telephone Exchanges in U.P.

8722. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COM-MUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone exchanges proposed t_0 be set up in U.P. during the Sixth Plan period and the proposed increase in telephone lines and exchanges;

(b) the number of new telephone lines added in U.P. during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) the number of new telephone lines proposed to be added in U.P. during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) It is proposed to provide about 200 new telephone exchanges in U.P., during the sixth plan period. The proposed increase in capacity is expected to be 50,000 lines. Actual number of telephone connections likely to be given will be around 40,000.

(b) 4964 during 1980-81 and 6761 during 1981-82.

(c) It is tentatively proposed to provide additional capacity of about 9.000 lines in U.P. during 1982-83 and 11,000 lines in 1983-84.

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in Badaun

8723. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COM-MUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity of telephone connections in Badaun exchange (U.P.):

(b) the number of applications pending for installation of connections (category-wise) and since when; and

(c) whether the capacity is proposed to be increased and when in view of heavy demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 5,00 lines.

(b) Waiting list for telephone connections is :

			Date of earlies application		
O.Y.T.	G.a.	NIL	a part from a second		
Special		3	25.6.1981		
General	· ·	49	31.5.1979		
Total		52			

(c) It is proposed to expand the exchange by 100 lines in 1983-84.

Proposal to Locate Major Public Sector Projects in Badaun area

8724. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of PET-ROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTI-LIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that not a single major project in the public sector under the administrative control of his Ministry has been allocated to Budaun area as a result of which large number of people are leaving for cities in search of livelihood and employment; (b) if so, whether Government propose to locate some of the big public sector projects in that area to bring about the desired development of the area and remove regional imbalances; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor as Budaun is the most backward district of Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No public sector project under the control of this Ministry has been allocated to Budaun area.

(b) and (c). The location of Chemicals, Fertilizers and Drugs etc. projects is determined on techno-economic feasibility such as availability of material, power, fuel, infraraw structure etc. It is proposed to set up four fertilizer plants in Uttar pradesh based on the gas available off the west coast. Site A Selection Committee was appointed by the Govt. to recommend optimum locations for the additional gas-hased fertilizer plants including the proposed four plants in Uttar Pradesh. This Committee invited suggestions from the State Governments concerned including the Government of Uttar Pradesh in regard to the possible locations for the proposed fertilizer plants. The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh suggested 16 possible sites for the proposed four gas-based fertilizer plants one of the 16 sites suggested by the Government of Uttar Pradesh is in Budaun District. The report of the Site Selection Committee has been received by the Government and is under consideration.

Functioning of P.C.Os.

8725. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COM-MUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

 (a) State-wise names and details of those places where new public telephones will be installed during 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) the number of P.C.Os. functioning in the country as on 1-1-1978. 1-1-1979, 1-1-80, 1-1-81 and 1.1.82 (year wise and state-wise).

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(c) the number of direct dialling system to be introduced during 1982-84 (year-wise and State-wise) and names of places involved; and

(d) the names of places functioning under direct dialling system as on 1-1-78, 1-1-79, 1-1-80, 1.1.81 and 1.1.82 (mentioning number of lines in each case)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWA-NA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House later.

(c) It has been tentatively proposed to introduce Subscriber Trunk Dialling System to 11 stations in 1982-83 and 12 stations in 1983-84.

The names of the places year-wise and State-wise are as following:-

1982-83

Ι.	Bhilai	•	(Madhya Pradesh)
2	Bilaspur	5	Do.
3.	K handwa	3	Do.
4.	Dewas		Do.
5.	Mhow		Do.
6.	Ahmednagar		(Maharashtra)
7.	Karad		Do.
8.	Satara		Do.
9.	Bgalkote	8	(Karnataka)
10.	Chitradurga	6 	Do.
ΙΙ.	Pattur		Do.
	1983-84		

- I.	Krishnagar		(West Bengal)
2.	Midnapur		Do.
3.	Kalimpong	e	Do.
4.	Kurscong		Do.

5.	Seoni	-	(Madhya Pradesh)
6.	Chindwera	•	Do.
7.	Dhamtari	•	Do.
8.	Chandrapur		(Maharashtra)
9.	Bhusawal		Do.
10.	Ajmer		(Rajasthan)
11.	Beawar		Do.
12.	Tura		(Meghalaya)

(d) The information is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library*, See No. LT-3986/82].

दिल्ली में कान्**नी सहायता परामर्शदाव्री** परिषद की स्थापना

8726. श्री मूल चन्द डागा ः क्या विधि, न्याय ग्रौर कम्पनो कार्यमंत्री यह बताने की क्रेपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने इसके लिए मंजूरी दे दी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसकी स्थापना कब की गई है तथा इसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं ग्रौर इस परिषद् ने ग्रव तक कितने गरीब लोगों को सहायता प्रदान की है तथा संबंधित मामलों का ग्रौर प्रत्येक मामले में दी गई वित्तीय सहायता ग्रथवा ग्रन्य सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम रहे ; ग्रौर

(घ) इस परिषद् की स्थापना किस कानून के ग्रन्तर्गत हुई है?

विधि, न्याय ग्रौर कम्पनी कार्यमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) दिल्ली विधिक सहायता और सलाह बोर्ड का गठन दिल्ली प्रशासन की तारीख 8 मई, 1981 की ग्रधि-सूचना सं० एफ़23/1/80-न्या० के ग्रनुसार मई में किया गया था। उक्त ग्रनुसार मई में किया गया था। उक्त ग्रनि सूचना की प्रति उप बंध I में दी गई हैं। दिल्ली विधिक सहायता ग्रीर सलाह बोर्ड के सदस्यों की सूची उपाबन्ध II में दी गई है। (प्रन्थालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्भा एल० टी० .3987/82]

वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान विधिक सहायता ग्रौर सलाह के लिए 609 ग्रावेदकों के, जिनके 979 मामले थे, ग्रनुरोध पर विचार किया गया था। जिन में से 895 मामलों में 545 व्यक्तियों को विधिक सहायना ी गई थी। ग्रापेक्षित ब्यौरे इकट्रे किए जा रहे हैं ग्रौर उन्हें सदन के पटल पर रख ंदिया जाएगा।

वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान विधिक व्ययों के संदाय के लेखे 14,102.40 रुपये की रकम खर्च की गई थी। ग्रनेक ऐसे मामलों में जो बोर्ड ढारा विभिन्न ग्रधिवकत्ताग्रों को भेजे गए थे, फ़ीस/मानदेय ग्रीर ग्रन्य ग्रानुषंगिक प्रभारों के बिलों की भी ग्रभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। फ़ीस/मानदेय ग्रादि का संदाय प्रत्येक मामले में सारवान् कार्य किए जाने के पश्चात् विल प्रस्तुत करने पर फ़ीस/मानदेय ग्रादि की विहित दर के ग्रनुसार किया जाता है।

(घ) वोर्ड का गटन भारत के संविधान के ग्रनुच्छेद 39क के ग्रनु-सरण में दिल्ली के प्रशासक ढारा तारीख 8 मई, 1981 की ग्रधिसूचना सं० एफ 23(1)/80-न्या के ग्रनुसार किया ंगया था। राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की वित्तीय स्थिति

8727. श्री मूल चन्द डागतः क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य ग्रौर संव शासित क्षेत्र के राज्य बिजली बोर्डों पर केन्द्र सरकार ग्रोर राज्य सरकारों की ग्रलग-ग्रलग किंतनी धनराशि बकाया है ग्रौर इन बेर्डों द्वारा वित्तीय संस्थानों से कितनी राशि का ऋण लिया गया तथा साथ उन ऋणों पर प्रत्येक राज्य विजली बोर्ड द्वारा सालाना ब्याज की किंतनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया ; ग्रौर

(ख) राज्य और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के बिजली बोर्डों की कमजोर वित्तीय स्थिति के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और उन को वित्तीय स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विकम महाजन) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1980 की स्थिति के ग्रन्सार राज्य बिजली वोर्डों द्वारा ग्रपनी-ग्रपनी राज्य सरकारों से ग्रौर ग्रन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों से लिए गए ऋणों को दिखाने वाला विवरण उपाबन्ध−I में दिना गया है **[ग्रन्थ।लय** में रखीं गई। देखिए संखना एल० टीः 3988/82]। ग्रपनी ग्रपनी रा य सरकारों को तथा श्रन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं को राज्य बिजली बोर्डो द्वारा वर्ष 1979-80 के लिए देय ब्याज की राशि के ब्यौरे उपाबन्ध–II में दिए गए हैं [ग्रन्थालव में रखीः ^गई। देखिए संख्या-एलङ टी - 3988/82]। केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकण में सहज उपलब्ध अपरीक्षित लेखों के अनुसार वर्ष 1979-80 के

लिए संघ शासित के क्षेत्र के संबंध में बकाया राशियां ग्रौर व्याज के लिए किए गए प्रावधान उपाबन्ध-III में दिखाए गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिए संख्या LT-3988/82]

(ग) ग्रन्थ बातों के साथ-साथ परि-योजनाम्रां को समय पर कियान्वित करने स्रौर चालु क.ने में विलम्ब होने, मजूदा उत्पादन क्षमता का पूर्ण रूप से उपयोग न होने, पारेषण ग्रौर वितरण में ग्रधिक हा.नयां होने ग्रीर उपभोक्ताग्रों की कुछ श्रेणियों के सम्बन्ध में ग्रलाभकारी टैरिफें होने से राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के ग्रौर संघ शासित क्षेतों में विद्युत् विभागों के समस्त कार्य निष्पादन पर प्रभाव पडा है । यद्यपि राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के कार्य निष्पादन के लिए मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारें ही उत्तरदाई हैं, तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य बिजली बोर्डों ग्रौर संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के विद्युत् विभागों के कार्य निष्पादन की समय-समय पर समीक्षा करती रहती है । संयंत्र ग्रौर उपस्कर का सुधार करके, क्षमता का ग्रधिकाधिक समुपयोजन करके, टैरिफ के ढांचे को युक्ति-संगत बना कर, जन-शक्ति ग्रौर माल-सूची पर नियंत्रण करके तथा बेहतर परियोजना प्रबन्ध करके वित्तीय दुष्टि से ग्रपने कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार करने के लिए विशिष्ट मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किए गए हैं। जब कभी भी आवश्यक होता है राज्यों ग्रौर संघ शासित क्षेत्नों को तकनीकी सहायता भी उपलब्ध कराई जाती है ।

टे**लोफोन** ग्रापरेटरों के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के ग्रारोप

8728. श्री मूल चन्द डागा ः क्या संचार मंद्रो यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भ्रष्टा-चार के ग्रारोपों के दोषी पाए गए टेलीफोन ग्रापरेटरों का विवरण क्या है ग्रौर क्या उसक लिए उन्हें सेवा से निलम्बित कर दिया गया है । ग्रथवा दण्डित किया गया है ; ग्रौर

(ख) उन मामलों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन टेलीफोन ग्रापरेटरों का विवरण किया है जिनके खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के ग्रारोपों के सम्बन्ध में विभागीय जांच चल रही है ग्रीर कब तक इन जांचों के पूरे हो जाने को संभावना है ग्रीर इस बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) ः (क) सूचना एकव को जा रही है ।

(ख) सार्वजनकि हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह व्यवहार्य नहीं समझा गया है कि उन टेलीफोन ग्रापरेटरों के विवरण दिए जाएं जिनके विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के ग्रारोपों की जांच चल रही है । यह भी बता पाना संभव नहीं है कि किस समय तक जांच पूरी कर लिए जाने को संभावना है ।

Rotation of Reserved Seats in State Assemblies

8729. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA :

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

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

(a) whether Government follow a policy of rotating reserved seats in State Assemblies after a certain period;

(b) the number of years for which an Assembly seat is continuously reserved;

(c) the particulars of all the seats in.

the State Legislative Assemblies which have been reserved continuously even after the specified period; and

(d) the particulars of all the seats in the State Legislative Assemblies which have been reserved continuously for more than 10 years giving detail of names, States and year of commencement of reservation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL):) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the provisions of existing law there is no prescribed limit for which an assembly seat is continuously reserved.

(d) As the extent and the name of the Constituencies have been changing from time to time, the required information is not readily available.

Response of Foreign Firms for Oil Exploration

8730. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: "Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, -CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the response of foreign firms in our oil exploration programme has been poor; and

(b) steps proposed to be taken with respect to oil exploration programme in view of poor foreign response?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI & SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Oil & Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited the two Government Oil Companies are already stepping up their oil exploration and production programme to the maximum extent possible. It has also been decided to go for a second round of bids by foreign companies.

Setting up Enforcement Wing in M.R.T.P. Commission

Written Answers

8731. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KID-WAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up an Enforcement Wing under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission;

(b) if so, the reason for setting up this Wing;

(c) whether some measures are also proposed to be taken to increase competition among the monopoly houses with a view to supply of better quality products;

(d) if not, the reasons for not doing so; and

(e) any other measures being taken to streamline the operations of the MRTP Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) At present, there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee) has inter-alia, made some recommendations for prohibiting certain types of restrictive trade/unfair trade practices. The Committee has also suggested the strengthening of the admiinstrative machinery under the MRTP Act. The recommendation of the aforesaid Committee in regard to the amendment of the provisions of the MRTP Act are under active consideration of the Government. Furthermore, the MRTP Act inter-alia, provides that while according approval regard would be given to the need for encouraging new enterprises as a countervailing force to the concentration of economic power to the common detriment. In actual practice, where companies are

dominant in the production of goods, other units are encouraged to set up production so long as there are shortfalls in the total availability of those goods.

Amendment of Companies Act

8732. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bring some amendments in the Companies Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the said Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament; and

(d) what are the aims and objects of the said Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (d). The recomendations of the High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee) in respect of various amendments to Companies Act are under consideration of the Government alongwith other suggestions received in this regard from various professional institutions and Chambers of Commerce etc. In view of the complexity of the relative Law and the nature of suggestions received in this regard, finalisation of Government views on the proposals concerning the amendment to the Companies Act is likely to take some more time. All the same, efforts are being made to finalise the matter as early as possible.

Vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts

8733. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

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

(a) date on which each vacancy of a judge in each High Court and also in the Supreme Court arose and reasons in each case of not filling it; and

(b) contribution of these vacancies not being filled in increasing the arrears of pending cases in the High Court and Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) On 1-4-1982, there were four vacant posts of judges in the Supreme Court. Two vacancies could be related to 1-1-1982 7-3-1982 when their incumbents and retired. The remaining two vacancies cannot be related to any dates as at no point of time more than 16 Judges including the Chief Justice of India were ever in office. The question of filling up of the vacancies in the Supreme Court is engaging the attention of the Government.

On 1-4-1982, there were 87 posts of judges to be filled in the High Courts. Their break-up, High Court wise and the dates from which the vacancies arose are given in the attached statement.

For filling up of vacancies of Judges in the High Courts, firm proposals in their complete form are awaited from the State authorities in most cases. They are being' constantly reminded. The need for taking advance action for filling posts which are likely to fall vacant has been stressed on the Chief Ministers and the Chief Justices.

(b) The delay in disposal of cases is not attributable solely to vacancies in posts of Judges. Several complex factors contribute to delay in disposal of cases. Written Answers APRIL 20, 1982

Written Answers

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Statement

Vacancies of Judges to be filled in varicus High Courts as on 1-4-1982

S.No.	Nan	ne of Hig	h Cou	ırt				Va	icancies	Date from which vacancies shown in Col. 3 have arisen
I			2						3	4
I	Allahabad d	• •	•	•		¢	•	•	12	26-12-1980 7-02-1981 19-04-1981 5-05-1981 1-08-1981 19-08-1981 18-01-1982 20-03-1982 (Regarding remain- ing 4 post see foot note)
2	Andhra Prade	sh •	٠	•	٥	٠	•		5	4-07-1980 23-07-1980 29-10-1980 19-01-1982 23-03-1982
3	Bombay.	• •		٥	•	٠	•		5	20-12-1981 20-12-1981 20-12-1981 (Regarding remaining 2 posts see foot note)
4	Calcutta	• .	•	-	•				9	23-11-1979 23-11-1979 23-11-1979 1-02-1980 1-11-1980 28-01-1981 29-08-1981 22-01-1982 1-03-1982
5	Delhi	٠	٠	٠	٠	•			6	28-05-1980 21-10-1980 7-06-1981 7-06-1981 11-09-1981 11-09-1981
6	Gauhati			•	•					I-03-1980 (Regarding remain- ing I post see foot note)
7	Gujarat	• •	٠	•	•	٠	•	a	4	5-11-1980 5-11- 1980 8-07-1981 20-08-1981

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I		2							3	4
8	Himachal Pradesh		•			-			I	11-01-1980
9	Jammu & Kashmir			•	•	•	٠		3	23-02-1980
				•						(Regarding re maining 2 posts see foot note)
10	Karnataka			·	•	•	•	٠	I	(see foot note)
11	Kerala		•	•	٠	•	•	•	2	1-08-1980 18-01-1982
12	Madhya Pradesh .		•						8	2 1-02-1980 21-07-1980 10-01-1981 2-09.1981
										(Regarding remain ning #4. posts see foot note)
13	Madras								5	21-01-1981 9-07-1981 8-10-1981 8-12-1981 29-12-1981
¹ 4	Orissa		•	•					I	14-09-1979
15	Patna		۲	•				•	τg	1-01-1981 15-00-1981 1-09-1981 2-11-1981 1-01-1982 2002-1982 12-03-1982 (Regarding remain ning 6 posts sec
										foot note)
16	Punjab & Haryana		•	•		•		•	4	19-03-1980 15-10-1980 25-10-1980 13-12-1981
17	Rajasthan •	•	•	•	•	•			6	15-06-1980 25-06-1981 20-07-1981
										(Regarding remain ing 3 posts se foot note)

(NOTE: These are fresh posts sanctioned with effect from the dates they are first filled. They are yet to be filled for the first time.)

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Destruction of L.P. Gas by Barauni Refinery

8734. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that L. F. gas worth crores of rupees was being destroyed by the Barauni Refinery because gas cylinders were not being supplied in adequate quantity; and

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

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

(b) Sufficient number of cooking gas (LPG) cylinders are being supplied to the Barauni Refinery based on its filling capacity and the balance LPG is moved in bulk to Kanpur where the same is bottled and sold. The stocks of LPG cylinders available with the refinery at present are considered to be adequate to enable the refinery to fully utilise the LPG produced.

Fourth Unit of Durgapur Thermal Power Station

8735. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what is the latest progress about the fourth unit (210 MW) of the Durgapur Thermal Power Station of DVC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The fourth unit of Durgapur Thermal Power Station of D. V. C. was first synchronised on 5.12,1981. After modifications to condenser and completion of residual jobs, the unit was again synchronised on 19-2-1982. Teething troubles on differnt auxiliary equipment were attended to. The unit was resynchronised on 9.4.1982. It is running intermittently and is under stabilisation.

Legal Air to the Poor in Orissa

8736. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI A. C. DAS:

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

(a) whether legal aid scheme has been implemented in Orissa;

(b) if so, the names of the districts of Orissa where legal aid has been given to poor so far; and

(c) the details about the number of poor people benefited under the above scheme so far?

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

(b) Legal aid has been given in the Districts of Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Mayurbhanj and Koraput in the State of Orissa;

(c) 262 applications were received by the Government of Orissa in 1981-82 and upto now 86 applications of equal number of applicants were allowed giving benefit under the scheme. Nine applicants in Cuttack, 25 applicants in, Koraput, 40 applicants in Dhenkanal and 11 applicants in Mayurbhanj benefit under the scheme. Coal Mining Project approved by Public Investment Board in 1921-82.

8737. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of coal mining projects which have been approved by the Public Investment Board in 1981-82;

(b) the location and the estimated cost of those coal mining projectss;

(c) the names of the coal companies which they belong to;

(d) whether some water supply schemes attached to those coal mining projects have been approved by the PIB; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3989/82].

(d) and (e) All the ceal mining projects which have been approved by the P.I.B. have a provision for adequate water supply for the manpower employed in the projects. In addition, the following two integrated water supply schemes have also been approved by the P.I.B.:

(i) Singrauli Coalfield Area Water Supply Scheme (Phase-I) for an installed capacity of 18 MGD of water at an estimated cost of Rs. 1887.2 lakhs; and

(ii) Integrated Water Supply Scheme for collieries of Hazaribagh and Kuju Area, Hazaribagh Coalfields for an installed capacity of 6 MGD of water at an estimated cost of Rs. 1082.00 lakhs.

Glut of Soda Ash Lying Unsold with Producers

8738. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FARTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large glut of 85,000 tonnes of soda ash lying unsold with indigenous producers;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the indigenous manufacturers of soda ash are facing forced idleness for want of demand for their products;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to sell the large accumulated stocks of soda ash; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Soda ash is on Open General Licence (OGL) with effect from 14th January, 1979. The manufacturers of soda ash have been representing that because of large scale imports and poor off-take stocks are accumulating and that unless imports are banned the industry would be badly According to the manufacaffected. turers the stocks of unsold soda ash as on 1-4-1982 were about 1.03 lakh tonnes as compared to 17,053 tonnes at the end of January, 1981. However, the consumers' associations like the All India Glass Manufacturers' Federation and the All India Silicate Manufacturers' Association are pleading for the continuance of the present import policy. The import policy is constantly under review. Imports are regulated taking into account demand and indigenous availability.

गरीबों को कानूनी संहादता

8789. श्री कंवर राम : क्या विधि. न्याय ग्रौर कम्पनी कार्य मंती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता के सम्बन्ध में भगवती समिति की रिपोर्ट को कार्यान्वित करने में क्या कठिनाइयां ग्रनुभव की जा रही हैं ; ग्रौर

(ख) उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या म्रावश्यक व्यवस्थाएं की जा रही हैं ?

विधि, न्याय ग्रौर कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रो (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल): (क) न्यायमृति भवगती समिति के अनुसार, विधिक सहायता कार्यक्रम को प्रारम्भ करने के मार्ग में उसके सामने ऐसी कोई कठिनाई नहीं है ;

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Provision for Registration of Complaints re: Non-Functioning of Important Numbers

8740, PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for registering complaints about the non-functioning or mal-functioning of important service Nos. like 197 (Enquiry), 199 (Assistance), 180 (Trunk Bookings); 181 (Trunk Enquiry), etc., in the telephone exchanges when the users want to register such complaints;

(b) if so, the enact provision and the authorities concerned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether such a provision would be ensured and the likely date by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) Yes, Sir. This information available readily in Telephone is Directories.

(b) Telephone Numbers of Supervisors, Assistant Engineers and Divisional Engineers are provided against Head-Fault Repair service and subhead Special services.

(c) Does not arise.

Upgradation of E.D.B.Os. to the Status of E.D.S.Os.

8741. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4773 on 23rd March, 1982 regarding upgradation of E.D.B.Os to the status of E.D.S.Os! and state:

(a) the date from which the upgradation of EDBOs to the status of EDSOs was stopped and whether the Committee of Officers of P&T Department set up to examine these question had given an interim report recommending the resumption of the upgradation of EDBOs to the status of EDSOs in such cases where the workload was 4 to 5 hours on the provision of PCO facility;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing these recommendations;

(c) whether the Committee of Officers had also recommended the ceration of certain new Head Post Offices and Postal Divisions:

(d) if so, the names thereof, circlewise and likely date by which the two recommendations would be implemented; and

this inordinate (e) the reasnos for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Orders to the effect that pending a review of the whole question upgradation of EDBOs into **EDSOs** all further action in regard to such upgradations should be stopped were issued on 4-3-1981. The Study Group set up to go into this question had suggested that the matter may be processed for limiting these orders to upgradation of EDBOs to EDSOs solely on the basis of provision of PCOs.

(b) The suggestion is still under consideration.

(c) The Study Group had also suggested that cases of new Head Offices/ Divisions may be processed without taking into account EDSOs formed on the basis of PCO facility.

(d) No decision has yet been taken on this suggestion.

(e) The above suggestions were received on 16-10-1981. These suggestions were of an interin nature. The full report of the Study Group also is due. These are basically administrative matters and have no direct bearing on the services being rendered to the public. The Department will take appropriate decisions in the matter keeping in view all the relevant factors.

Auction of urban Evacuee Houses in Delhi

8742. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the urban evacuee houses in Delhi were auctioned by the Rehabilitation Department at prices much below the market rates to accommodate large number of displaced persons from Pakistan who came to occupy these houses and were unable to raise funds for buying Government properties at market rates; (b) whether some housing companies to reject the displaced persons by taking resort to certain loopholes in the existing laws;

(c) if so, whether Government intend to amend the Displaced Persons Act to enable the refugee tenants living in these houses to purchase them by paying proportionate cost and thus prevent the eviction of displaced person tenants on frivolous grounds; and

(d) whether Government also propose to examine the possibility of apportioning a share of the property to displaced persons if development of these properties is to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such instance has come to notice.

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

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Direct Telephones Link between Bangana and Una in Himachal Pradesh

8743. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 371 on 23-2-82 regarding direct telegraph lines between Bangana and Una in H. P. and state:

(a) whether a demand has been received for the provision of a direct telephone link between Bangana and Una as distinct from a telegraph line; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The present traffic does not justify a direct trunk circuit between Bangana and Una.

Setting up TV Station at Ranchi

8744. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has decided to set up a Television Station at Ranchi to cater to the needs of the tribal population in Chotanagpur; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its coverage range in areas around Ranchi and the time when it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the INSAT Project 2 10 KW Transmitter at Ranchi, is to be set up during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) The Transmitter will have a service range of 70 Kms, covering an area of 15,400 sq. km. and a population of 35.90 Jakhs (6.35 lakhs urban and 29.55 lakh rural). The number of villages to be covered is 4900.

Apart from this, the TV service in areas outside the range of this transmitter in three districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum and Palamau, will be provided by installing direct reception sets in the selected electrified areas. हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम के एककों के प्रबंध स्रौर विभिन्न उत्पादों का क्यौरा

8745. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन ग्रौर उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रही उर्वरक फैक्ट्रियों के क्या नाम हैं उनमें से प्रत्येक की उर्वरक क्षमता कितनो है ग्रौर उनमें कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया ग्रौर कितना उत्पादन इनमें हुग्रा तथा उनका उत्पादन उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता से कम होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) इन कारखानों की स्थापना से ग्रब तक निगम को कितना घाटा हग्रा है;

(ग) मोटरवाहनों, समयोपरि भत्तों, यात्रा भत्ता ग्रौर महंगाई भतों पर निगम ढ्वारा कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया गया; ग्रौर

(घ) निगम के कितने विश्राम गृह किन किन स्थानों पर स्थापित हैं ग्रौर उनके निर्माण पर कुल कितना खर्चा किया गया तथा उन पर वार्षिक व्यय कितना किया जाता है ग्रौर उन विश्रामगृहों का वार्षिक किराया कितना है जो किराए पर लिए गए हैं साथ ही उन पर ग्रन्य क्या खर्चे किए गये ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन ग्रौर उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत की जा रही है ग्रौर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Supply of Oil and Petroleum Products by U.S.S.R.

8746. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS be Pleased to state:

(a) what were the total Soviet supplies of crude oil last year;

(b) whether the Soviet Union has agreed to supply Petroleum products also; and

(c) if so, to what extent they have agreed and by what time they are likely to supply?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): ,(a) USSR supplied about 2.21? million tonnes of crude oil in 1981.

(b) and (c). As per the contract for supply of petroleum products in 1982, 1.5 million tones of kerosene and 0.67 million tonnes of high speed diesel oil will be supplied by U.S.S.R.

Exploration of Block I of Saurashtra off-Shore

8747. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Block I of Saurashtra off-shore is reserved for ONGC to explore financial and technical collaboration from Mexico's State Enterprise Pemex;

(b) what are the terms and conditions of the agreement reached; and

(c) by what time the work will be started by them?

THE MINISTER CF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS ANL FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

World Bank Loans for Oil Exploration

8748. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) whether proposals to the World Bank loans amounting to over \$ 650 million for oil exploration, expansion of refineries and laying of gas pipelines have been put up by India;

(b) if so, the reaction of the World Bank thereto;

(c) the details of the proposals putforward; and

(d) the stage at which the proposals stand at present?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). Two Projects in the Oil Sector have been posed to the World Bank for assistance. These are the Krishna Godavari Petroleum Oil Exploration Project and the South Bassein Offshore Gas Development and Pipeline Project and are at different stages of processing. The details in respect of the likely assistance which will be made available for these projects and other related aspects can only be known after the completion of negotiations with the World Bank.

Besides, the World Bank has approved on 6-4-1982 a loan of US\$200 million for the Refineries Rationalisation Project which would be utilised as below:-

(I) For expansion of crude oil distillation capacity, installation of fluid catelytic cracker unit and additional storage facilities:

- (i) BPCL-Bombay Refinery . \$ 45m.
- (ii) CRL-Cochin Refinery . \$ 35m.
- (iii) HPCL-Visakh Refinery . \$ 45m.
- (iv) MRL-Madras Refine y . § 45m.
- (II) Additional Energy Saving and pollution control system in Refinery companies. § 30m.

Note: The figures relating to individual units are not yet firm.

Proposal to Provide Indian Postmen to saudi Arabia

8749. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal made by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department to provide Indian Postmen to Saudi Arabia has been accepted by Soudi Arabia;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the agreement reached in this regard with terms and conditions thercof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWA-NA): (a) A delegation from India visited Saudi Arabia some time back at the invitation of the Saudi Arabia Postal Administration with a view to exploring the possibilities of technical assistance and postal expertise being rendered by the Indian Postal Administration to that country. On the of the visit the Indian deconclusion legation identified certain areas in which we could possibly offer expert services to Saudi Arabia. So far no concrete proposal, including requisitioning the services of Indian Postmen, has been received from Saudi Arabia.

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

Proposal to bring Film Festivals under National Film Development Corporation.

8750. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether film festivals are proposed to be brought under the National Film Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be finalised; and

(d) how far it will go in the better administration of films festivals, national as well as international?

MINISTER OF INFORMA-THE TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) Film Festi-Directorate of The merged, with the vals has been National Film Development Corporaeffect from 1.7.81. Under tion with transfer the funcof the scheme tions relating to Film Festival under cultural exhange and National Film Awards for films are strictly the Government's responsibility and is discharged by the National Film Development Corporation on behalf of the Government. The expenditure incurred by National Film Development Corporation on these activities are reimbursed to it by the Government. The activities relating to International Film Festival of India and participation in Foreign Film Festival are now the responsibility of N.F.D.C.

(d) With the required expertise available in the N.F.D.C. the arrangement should result in an improvement in the quality of these festivals.

Latrines and Urinals for Leh Station of A.I.R.

8751. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Leh Station of All India Radio has no Urinal and Latrine with the result the staff has to squat in the open:

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to non-existence of urinals and latrines particularly the Women Staff has to face embarassing situations; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative whether immediate steps will be taken to construct Latrines and Urinals and if so, how long will it take to complete it? THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. A Ladakhi type of Latrine for women and an open type of urinal for men are available. Latrines are also available in the staff quarters which are close by.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Crude Oil of Bombay High

8752. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of PET-ROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTI-LIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that we are exchanging our light crude oil of Bombay High in lieu of heavy crude from Gulf countries;

(b) reasons why we are not processing/refining this oil for our various indigenous requirements;

(c) whether we have any programme to process this light oil in Indian refineries to produce other Petroleum and Chemical products which are badly needed by our country; and

(d) if so, what is the progress made so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The arrangements made in this regard so far relate to exchange of Bombay high crude oil either with an equivalent quantity of a mix of Arab Light and Arab Heavy crude oils in the proportion of 65 : 35 or with petroleum products.

(b) to (d). The reasons for not processing/refining this oil are two fold. Bombay High crude is swapped because inherently it can not yield certain products of the kind required in the country. That apart with the existing processing facilities available in some of the refineries in the country, it is not possible at present to process the entire Bombay High crude oil being produced so as to meet the present pattern of demand for petroleum products. However, steps have already been initiated for the expansion and modernisation of the refineries at Cochin, Madras, Vizag and the Bharat Petroleum Refinery at Bombay so as to augment the processing, by the end of 1984-85, of the Bombay High crude oil produced at that time.

Setting up TV re-relaying Stations through Microwave System at Bhopal

8753. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of IN-FORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are possibilities of setting up a TV Re-relaying Station through Microwave System in Bhopal after fixing INSAT-1A over the country; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Doordarshan's approved Sixth Plan Schemes, do not include the setting up of a TV Relay Station at Bhopal. The possibility of setting up a TV Relay Centre at Bhopal by using Microwave Circuits, would require provision of TV capability on the microwave link connecting Bhopal. A TV Relay Centre could also be set up with the help of INSAT. The setting up of such Relay Centre will depend on the availability of resources.

Managing Committee (Ad-hoc) P and T Middle School Atul Grove, New Delhi

8754. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA-CHARYA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn through a memo-

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randum dated 14 January, 1982 by P.T.A. towards the unconstitutional working of the Managing Committee (Ad hoc) P and T., Middle School, Atul Gove, New Delhi-1;

(b) if so, the salient points raised in the memorandum; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remove the anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been alleged that (a) standard of education has gone down in the school;

(b) there is no elected committee; and

(c) the present ad-hoc arrangement is illegal and has been thrust on the residents etc.

(c) Enquiries reveal that the standard of education, in the school has not gone down as alleged.

As regards the allegation of functioning of the illegal Management Committee of the school, the Department is taking steps to hold fresh election.

Loss of date stamp of one set of D-5 section of RMS

8755. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the date stamp of one set of D-5 section was lost and the Senior Superintendent RMS 'D' Division has not circulated the facts to all the Circles for information; and

(b) if so, reasons why he has not circulated the facts as required under the Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-

TIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) and (b) The date stamp of D-5 R.M.S. Section Set No. 5 (Working between Delhi to Kalka) was lost at Kalka on 4/5-11-1981. As per departmental instructions, the Sr. Superintendent R.M.S. Division, New Delhi has promptly investigated the loss and as a preventive step against misuse, notified the loss to offices in his own unit and other Divisions within the Circle. He has also informed the Postmaster-General, N.W. Circle. Ambala, who in turn has notified the loss to all the Circles.

Postal service in trans-Yamuna area of Delhi

8756. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a large number of colonies have recently come up in the trans-Yamuna area of Lakshmi Nagar and Patparganj of Delhi;

(b) is it also a fact that the postal services in the area are quite madequate;

(c) if not, what is the present strength of the postmen in the area with reference to its population and the growth in the last few months; and

(d) what steps are being taken by the Director, Postal Services to streamline the services of mail in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. There are 7 no-delivery post offices and 2 delivery post offices to cater to the needs of the public of trans-Yamuna area of Lakshminagar and Patparganj. The existing facilities are considered to be adequate.

(c) and (d) The two delivery post offices, Lakshminagar and S.B. Khichri pur have 16 and 6 postmen respectively for delivery of mails. These have been sanctioned as per departmental norms. The P.M.G. is however alive to the growing needs of these colonies and a periodical review of the postal facilities is made to improve the same.

Pending cases in Supreme Court and High Courts

8757. SMT. MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of increase in the number of judges, both in Supreme Court and the High Courts, the arrears of pending cases has not come down;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same in spite of Centre's serious concern shown in this regard from time to time; and

(c) what stands in the way to have more courts and judges for expeditions disposal of the backlong in this context?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c) The sanctioned strength of Judges in the High Courts of the country has been increased by over a 100 in the last 12 years but merely increasing strength cannot solve the problem. Many complex factors are responsible for the accumulation of cases and reform in judicial administration has to be a continuous process. The various steps taken in the last few years to reduce pendency in High Courts and Supreme Court are listed in the attached statement. One of the terms of reference of the 10th Law Commission, recently constituted, is to keep under review the system of judicial administration with the object of securing inter alia, elimination of delays and

speedy clearance of arrears.

Statement

STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE PEN-DENCY

The following steps have been taken to reduce pendency in High Courts and Supreme Court:—

- The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from Judgement of Single Judge of the High Court in Second appeal (vide Section 100A).
- (2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978 and 1980.
- (3) The Judge strength of the Supreme court has been raised from 13 to 17 excluding the Chief Justice with effect from 31-12-1977 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.
- (4) The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased over the years from 306 in 1970 to 410 in January, 1982.
- (5) The Supreme Court rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrars and Judges in chambers so that the time of the court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters.
- (6) The Supreme Court have also taken the following measures:

(i) Priority is given to certain matters.

(ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily.

(iii) Writ petitions with identical questions are grouped together and batches' running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together for hearing.

(iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early. (v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite some time the court of late has started wherever possible dispensing with the preparation of records and hearing the appeals on special leave paper-book itself after the parties have filed their counteraffidavits and affidavits in reply.

(7) Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases;

(a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High
 Courts;

(b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable date.

(c) Dispensing with printing of records;

(d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

(8) The Government have also appointed Law Commission (10th Law Commission) to keep under review the system of judicial administration in the country. Among the teams of reference of the Law Commission are:

(a) To keep under review the system of judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particular to secure—

(i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction in costs so as to secure quick and 'economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be just and fair;

(ii) simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices for delay so that it operate not as an end in itself but as a means of achieving justice; and

(iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of Justice. (b) To revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.

(c) To recommend to the Government measure for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

"कटिंग लाज डिलेज" शोर्षक समाचार

8758. श्री मूल चन्द डाग ः क्या विधि, न्याय ग्रौर कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का घ्यान 4 ग्रक्तूबर, 1980 के इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस में ''कटिंग लाज डिलेज'' शीर्षक से एक सम्पादकीय लेख की ग्रोर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश ग्रौर उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्याया-धीशों द्वारा दिए गए 20 मुझावों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; ग्रौर

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन पर ग्रब तक कोई कार्यवाही की है ग्रौर यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ।

विधि, न्याय ग्रॉर कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाय कौशल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) न्यायालयों में बकाया मामलों को निपटाने के लिए तत्कालीन विधि, न्याय ग्रौर कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री द्वारा भेजे गए कतिय सुझावों के उत्तर में भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति ने उच्च न्यायालयों के विचार प्राप्त कर लेने के पश्चात् उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों के विचार भेजे थे । उच्च न्यायालयों में बकाया मामलों को बावत उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों द्वारा की गई 20 मुख्य सिफारिशों का संक्षिप्त सार संलग्न घिवरण में दिया गया है । (ग) इन सिफारिशों को समीक्षा ग्रधि-कारियां को एक ग्रन्तर विभागीय समिति द्वारा की गई थी । ग्रन्तर विभागीय समिति के विचारों के साथ साथ उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की सिफारिशें राज्य सरकारों ग्रौर उच्च न्यायालयों को भेजी गई हैं । उन पर विचार करना है ग्रौर उच्च न्यायालय नियमों का संशोधन करके या प्रशासनिक उपाय करके ग्रधिकांश सिफारिशों पर कार्रवाई करना है । जो सिफारिशें केन्द्रीय विधियों का संशोधन करने के बारे में हैं उन पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

विवरण

उच्च न्यायलयों में बकाया मामलों को निपटाने के संबंध में मारत के मुख्य न्याया-धिपति ग्रौर उच्चतम न्यायलय के न्यायधीशों ढारा की गई मुख्य सिफारिशों का सारांश

 सभी दाण्डिक मामलों की सुन-वाई एकल न्यायधीश द्वारा की जायगी किन्तु इन मामलों में निम्नलिखित ग्रपीलें सम्मिलित नहीं हैं, ग्रर्थात् (1) ऐसी ग्रपीलें जो 10 वर्ष या ग्रधिक की सजा के संबंध में हैं ग्रीर (2) ऐसी ग्रपीलें जो ऐसे ग्रपराधों की बाबत दोषमुक्ति के विरूद्ध है जो मृत्यु दंड, ग्राजीवन करावास या 10 वर्ष ग्रथवा इससे ग्रधिक सजा से दंडनीय हैं।

2. 50,000 रु० मूल्य तक की ग्रंपीलें, द्वितीय ग्रंपीलें, सिविल पुनरीक्षण ग्रावेदन, सभी ग्रन्तवर्ती विषय चाहे मूल्य ग्रौर ग्रंधिकारिता संबंधी प्रश्न कुछ भी हो, ग्रौर हैक्यिस कार्पस तथा उन पिटीशनों को, जिनमें संविधान का निर्वचन या किसी विधान, नियम ग्रादि की विधिमान्यता ग्रन्तर्वलित है, छोड़कर सभी रिट पिटीशनें ग्रनन्य रूप से एकल न्यायधीश को सौंपी जानी चाहियें परन्तु यदि किसी मामले में विधि का महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न म्रन्तर्वलित है तो एकल न्यायधीश उसे वृहतर न्यायपीठ को निर्देशित कर सकेगा ।

3. किसी उच्च न्यायलय द्वारा ग्रपनी ग्रपीलीय ग्रधिकारिता का प्रयोग करते हुये या संविधान के ग्रनुच्छेद 227 के ग्रधीन ग्रपनी ग्रधिकारिता का प्रयोग करते हुये पारित किये गये किसी निर्णय, डिकी या ग्रादेश के विरुद्ध कोई ग्रपील उसी न्यायलय की किसी न्यायपीठ में नहीं होगी ।

4. उच्चतम न्यायलय नियमों में से वे नियम निकाल दिये जाने चाहियें जिनमें ग्रावेदक से यह ग्रपेक्षा की गई है कि वह ग्रपील करने की विशेष इजाजत के लिये उच्चतम न्यायलय के समक्ष ग्राने से पूर्व ग्रपील करने की इजाजत के लिये उच्च न्यायलय में समावेदन करे ।

5. यदि निर्णय में दो घंटे से ग्रधिक समय लगने की संभावना है तो उसे साधारण-तया खुले न्यायलय में बोलकर नहीं लिखाया जाना चाहिये ।

6. मुख्य न्यायाधिपति सहित ग्रधिक से ग्रधिक चार न्यायधीश ग्रथवा कुल न्यायाधीशों में से एक तिहाई न्यायधीश, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, ग्रधीनस्थ न्याया-लयों के निरीक्षण के लिये जायेंगे । मुख्य न्यायाधिपति को छीड़कर निरीक्षण करने वाला कोई भी न्मायधीश एक वर्ष में उक्च न्यायालम के कुल तीन कार्य दिवसों को छोड़कर न्यायालय के झार्य दिवसों के दौरान निरीक्षण पर नहीं जायगा ।

7. सभो मामलों में मुद्रण संबंधी ग्राव-श्यकता समात्त कर दी जानी चाहिये ग्रौर ग्रभिलेखों को साइक्लोस्टाइल कराया जाना चाहिये।

8. प्रमाणित प्रतियां बनाने के लिये जेरोक्स या फोटोस्टेट मशीन का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिये ग्रौर जब तक ऐंसी मशीनों का ऋय नहीं कर लिया जाता तब तक निर्णयों की सम्यक रूप से प्रमाणित कार्बन प्रतियां दी जानी चाहियें। जेरोक्स या फोटोंस्टेट प्रतियों के लिये प्रभार उद्गृहीत किये जा सकते हैं किन्तु कार्बन प्रतियों के लिये प्रभार नाममाल का ही होगा ।

9. उन सभी मामलों में, जिममें राज्य या कोई सरकारी विभाग या कोई पब्लिक सेक्टर उपक्रम या स्थानीय प्राधि-कारी पक्षकार है, तामील उन व्यक्तियों या ग्रधिकरणों पर की जायगी जिनका नाम निर्देशन संबद्ध पक्षकारों द्वारा किया गया हो ग्रौर उसकी सूचना रजिस्ट्री को दे दी गई हो । इस प्रकार की गई तामील को स्वयं पक्षकार पर पर्याप्त तामील मानी जानी चाहिये ।

10. (क) सिटिंग लिस्ट या रोस्टर को यथासंभव दो मास की ग्रवधि के लिये परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाना चाहिये ।

(ख) किसी मामले को ग्रहण करते समय संबद्ध न्यायाधीश को ऐसा कोई टिप्पण करना चाहिये या ऐसा कोई पहचान चिह्न लगाना चाहिये जिससे यह दर्शित हो कि वह मामला, प्रत्यर्थी पर सूचना की तामील होने के शीघ्र पञ्चात किसी तारीख को छोटे मामले के रूप में निपटाया जा सकता है।

(ग) उस न्यायाधीश को जो मामले को ग्रहण करता है उचित रूप से इस बात की शक्ति प्रदान की जाय कि वह मामले के ग्रहण किये जाने के प्रश्न को किसी विनिर्दिष्ट बात या बातां तक सीमीत कर दे । किन्तु मामले की सुनवाई करने वाला न्यायाधीश ग्रपने विवेकानुसार किसी ग्रन्य बात की दलील पेश किये जाने की भी ग्रनुका दे सकेगा । (घ) यह बांछनीय है कि मुख्य न्यायाधिपति को यथासंभव यह सुनिश्चित कर लेना चाहिये कि जो न्यायाधीज्ञ जिस विशेष प्रकार के कार्य से सुपरिचित है उसे वेसा ही कार्य सौंपा जाए ।

11. कर संबंधी मामलों में, निर्देशन को प्रक्रिया समाप्त कर दी जानी चाहिये ग्रौर इसके बदले में उच्च न्यायलय की इजाजत से, ग्राधिकरणों के विनिश्चिय के विरुद्ध विधि के प्रश्न पर उच्च न्यायलय में ग्रपोल करने का उपबंध किया जाना चाहिये।

12. बकाया मालों की वृहद्ध संख्या ग्रौर उनको निपटाये जाने की दृष्टि से यह बांछनीय है कि प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय में कम से कम ऐसे दो न्यायाधीशों को, जो मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिये प्रसिद्ध हैं, उच्च न्यायलय न्यायाधीश के रूप में उनकी सेवा निवृत्ति के तत्काल पश्चात् तब तक तदर्थ ग्राधार पर रखा जाना चहिये जब तक कि बकाया मामले बिल्कुल समाप्त न हो जायें ।

13. द्वितीय ग्रपीलों, सभी ग्रन्तवर्ती, मामलों, सिविल पुनरीक्षिण ग्रावेदनों, उन दाण्डिक ग्रपीलों, को छोड़कर जिनमें दंड छह मास से ग्रधिक के लिये हो, ग्रन्य दाण्डिक ग्रपीलों में मौखिक वहस कुल मिला कर साधारणतया तीन घंटे से ग्रधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

14. उच्च न्यायालय के लिये ऐसे सभो कामलों में जिनमें वह उस निर्णय की पुष्टि करता है जिके विरुद्ध ग्रपील की गई है इतना ही पर्याप्त होगा वह केवल उन प्रश्नों के लिये ही कारणों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दे जिनके संबंध में, उसके समक्ष बहस की गई है न कि संपूर्ण निर्णय के संबंध में, जैसा कि ग्राजकल होता है । 15. न्यायालयों में निर्णयों का पढ़ कर सुनाया जाना, बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये श्रौर केवल प्रवर्तनशील ग्रादेश ही सुनाया जाना चाहिये । ऐसे मामले जिनमें निर्णय ग्रारक्षित किया जाता है उन में साधारणतया बहस समाप्त होने के एक मासके भीतर निर्णय दे दिया जाना चाहिये ।

16. डिकी किये जाने वाली रकम पर ब्याज की न्यायालय दर बढ़ा कर 12 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष कर दी जानी चाहिये किन्तु न्यायालय स्वविवेक से निम्नतर दर पर ब्याज का ग्रादेश कर सकता है ।

17 सरकार को, उच्च न्यायालयों में लम्बित मुकदमा-कार्य की देखभाल करने ग्रौर विवरण पूर्व समझौते का मार्ग खोजने के लिये विशेष ग्राधिकारियों की नियुक्ति करनी चाहिये ।

18 सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता को धारा 80 ग्रौर नगरपालिका ग्रौर/या रेल ग्रधिनियम के तत्सम उपबंधों को हटा याि जाना चाहिये ।

19. व्यादेश, रिसिवर शिप ग्रादि के लिये ग्रन्तरिम ग्रादेश तब तक जारी नहीं किया जाना चाहिये जब तक कि सरकार की ग्रोर से महाधिवक्ता या सरकारी काउन्सेल पर ग्रावेदन की प्रायिक सूचना की तामील का सबुत न मिल जाय ।

20. उच्च न्यायालयों के कार्य दिवसों की संख्या ग्रथीत् 210 दिन, में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की जानी चाहिये । दैनिक कार्य समय भी पांच घंटों से ग्रधिक नहीं होना चाहिये ।

Divorce Cases filed Courts

8759. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state: (a) how many cases of divorce have been filed in the country since divorce by consent has been granted in 1976; and

(b) how many cases have been filed by men and how many by $wcm\in n$?

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

पूर्ति तथा नि**रटान महानिदेशालब का** निदेशक

8760. श्री सुभाष यादव : क्या पूर्ति ग्रीर पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार को 8.91 लाख रुपये का हानि के मामले में (केन्द्रीय सतर्कता ग्रायोग का प्रतिवेदन 1-1-1980 से 31-12-1980) पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय के निदेशक के संबंध में दिये गये कठोर दंड को कम दंड में बदलने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पूर्ति ग्रौर पूनर्वास मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री बटासिंह): ग्रनुमान है कि इस प्रश्न में केन्द्रीय सतर्कता ग्रायोग (सी० बी० सी०) की रिपोर्ट के परिशिष्ट 5 के पैरा 2 में उद्धत मामले का उल्लेख किया गया है । यह मामला कठोर दंड को कम दंड में बदलने के बारे में नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सतर्कता ग्रायोग के असुझाव के ग्रनुसार संबंधित निदेशक के खिलाफ कठोर दंड की कार्यवाही ग्रारम्भ की गई थी। इस मामले की विभागीय जांच भी की गई थी। जिसके स्राधार पर केन्द्रीय सतर्कता स्रायोग ने कठोर दंड दिये जाने का परामर्श दिया था । तत्पश्चात् संघ लोक सेवा ग्रायोग (परामर्श से छट) विनियम, 1958 के अनुसार इस मामले में राष्ट्रपति द्वारा दिये जाने वाले दंड के संबंध में परामर्श के लिये इसे संघ लोक सेवा ग्रायोग को भेजा गया

था । जांच संबंधी रिकार्ड तथा मामले के ग्रन्य सभी संगत पहलुग्रों पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, संघ लोक सेवा ग्रायोग ने यह परामर्श दिया कि एक वर्ष तक पदो-न्नति को रोकने का दंड ही न्यायसंगत होगा। इसी परामर्श के ग्राधार पर, सरकार द्वारा ग्रावश्यक ग्रादेश जारी किये गये थे ।

Removal of Tribal Employees from Role of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Dhanbad.

8761. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the year 1975 and 1976 and between 1977 and 1979 thousands of Tribal employees were removed from the role of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Dhanbad showing them as resigned; if so, the facts in detail;

(b) whether the protection of the employment of Tribal people is a part of the responsibility of his Ministry; and

, (c) whether Government propose to enquire into the reasons behind such large scale resignations and prevail over the Ministry of Coal and Energy to take them back in employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No employee was removed from service by BECL showing him as resigned. However, a number of workers including tribals resigned of their own volition. The number of such voluntary resignations were as follows:—

	Tribals	Other classes
1975-76	179	1315
1977-79	590	3360

(b) and (c). From the above figures it may be observed that there is no large scale resignation of the tribal people. Besides, since these employees have resigned on their own volition, the question of taking them back in employment does not arise

Amendment of Indian Contract Act toend Exploitation of Women

8762. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 900 to 1,000 "friendship contracts" between married men and married women are made each year in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have received a memorandum from the Legal Aid Cell for women of the Gujarat PCC(I) to amend the Indian Contract Act to end this exploitation of women; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUS-TICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHL): (a) Information is being collected from the State Government of Gujarat and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The Central Government have received a memorandum from the Legal Aid Cell for women of the Gujrat Pradesh Congress Committee (I) to amend the Registration Act, 1908, and not the Indian Contract Act, 1872. The State Government of Gujarat is already considering the question of issue of a notification under section 22A of the Registration Act, 1908, as in force in that State, for declaring such registrations as opposed to public policy. The memorandum has been forwarded to that Government for their comments and further action.

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राजमहल लाल मटया परियोजना

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8 7 6 3. श्रो समीनुद्दीन ः क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ः

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजमहल लाल मटिया परियोजना सरकार के विचारा-धीन है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस परियोजना के लिये संथाल परगना से संसद सदस्यों की एक परामर्शदात्री समिति गठित करने के प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रो गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) राजमहल स्वीकृत परियोजना है ग्रौर ग्रभी निर्माणाधीन है । यह परियोजना दिनांक 2-8-1980 को 5 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष की क्षमता के लिये रु० 87.43 करोड़ की लागत पर स्वीकृत हुई थी । यह फरक्का सुपर ताप बिजली घर से संबंधित है ।

(ख) ग्रौर (ग). फिलहाल प्रस्ताव स्थगित कर दिया गया है ।

Expenditure incurred on migrants from Bangladesh

8764. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the relief and rehabilitation of migrants from the former East Pakistan so far;

(b) the allocation made for 1982-83;

(c) the number of old migrants and new migrants separately; (d) the migrants who have come after the emergence of Bangladesh; and

(e) the number of migrants repatriated so far?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Rs. 604.55 crores up to 28.2.1982).

(b) Rs. 29.63 crores.

- (i) Old migrants 41.17 lakhs.
- (ii) New migrants 11.14 lakhs.

(d) and (e). The Government of India do not allow any migrants from Bangladesh to India, All those who come from Bangladesh on Passport and visa must go back to their country on the expiry of visa and those who come illegally are illegal entrants and are made to leave India as and when they are detected by the concerned authorities.

Statement correcting reply to Unstarred Question No. 3728 on 15.12.1981 regarding assets of large industrial houses

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): In answer to Parts (a) and (b) if the question, it was stated by inadvertence that Mi/s. Larsen & Toubro are the 10th in rank among the first ten large Industrial Houses showing the value of their assets at Rs. 246.48 crores in 1980. Actually their assets in 1980 were only of the value of Rs. 216.03 crores. Therefore, in place of M/s Larsen & Toubro, Shri Ram Group, having assets to the tune of Rs. 241.00 crores ranked 10th, their percentage increase over 1977 being 34. This error was dected in the second week of March, 1982 during a re-check of companywise assets figures. The error is regretted.

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Statement correcting reply to Unstarred Question No. 1461 on 2-3-82 regarding assets turnovers and profits of 20 Industrial Houses

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): In answer to Part (a) of the Question, it was stated in the Statement No. I that the assets of M/s. Larsen & Toubro in the year 1980 were of the value of Rs. 246.48 crores instead of Rs. 216.03 crores by inadvertnce. Consequently. the ranking of M/s. Larsen & Toubro is shown as No. 10 instead of No. 13, in the Statements No. I & II to the said answer. The error is regretted.

Statement correcting reply to Unstarred Question No. 2546 on 1.3.1982 regarding capital of Big Monopoly House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): In answer to the question it was stated that M/s. Larsen & Toubro is the 10th in the rank by inadvertence. It is now noted as per assets in 1980 that Larsen Toubro Indistrial House will be at SI. No. 13. Consequently, Shriram, Kirloskar & Hindustan Lever Industrial Houses will be at SI. No. 10, 11 and 12 respectively. The error is regretted.

SOME HON. Members rose - (In-'terruptions).

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I have given an important notice. It is a question of protection of a member. Mr George Fernandes and Mr Surender Mohan are implicated in a hostage case .. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like that: I don't allow.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: I may tell you, I warn you, the member will be tortured. The members are likely to be tortoured in the police custody. You have to prevent it; only you can protect the member. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: I can not take anything like that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You will have to assure the member that he will be protected. Deliberately, Mr Kumar is being pressurised in the police custody. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Whas is your assurance?

MR. SPEAKER: My assurance, it. I am to protect my members. But not like that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it not a privilage of the member to be protected? Please reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see when the privilege is violated.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you not disturbed that they are telling him to implicate Mr George Fernandes?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot take note of any hypothetical view point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Can you give an assurance?

MR. SPEAKER: M_y assurance is only this much that I will protect the interest of my members.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you give an assurance that the members will be protected?

MR. SPEAKER: It is written in the Constitution.

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PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the Constitution? The members have a special right

MR. SEAKER: No special right.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: You say that only the Constitution will take care.

MR. SPEAKER: No no. It is my duty.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is your duty. That is what I want to say that you should protect the members.

MR. SPEAKER: That is my duty. Under the Constitution, I am supposed to protect the right of my members. If any infringement takes place. I have to take note of it. Not otherwise.

श्रो राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपूर) : ग्राध्यक्ष जी, पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दण्डवते जी ने नोटिस दिया है, उस पर ग्राप गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कीजिए।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदयः दोर्बीरा मत **ढो**हराइए, ग्रौर बात करिए ।

श्वी राम विलास पासतान : दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गाजियावाद में बंजारा परिवार के आदिवासियों के ऊपर पुलिस ने जुल्म किया और औरतों के साथ बलात्कार किया ।

MR SPEAKER This was raised by Mr Uttam Rathod. He brought it to the notice of the Home Minister. The Home Minister also replied on the floor of the House. I have got the record with me. He has assured that there is no question of the Central Government; it is a question of the State Government. (Interruptions) This is a very bad habit. You must listen. He has assured that in spite of that fact, this is a deplorable act and he is going to look into it. I will ask him; this is very nauseating. He will look into it.

श्वी हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीली भीत) : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने एशोरेंस दिया है । उस एशोरेंस के बाद क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की ?

ग्राध्यक्ष महोदय : कार्यवाही कर रहे
 हैं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवारः वहां पुलिस ने गुंडों के द्वारा बस्ती में सामूहिक बलात्कार किया ।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्वो राम विलास पासवान : वे कहते हैं कि सैंट्रंल गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर आता है, आप कहते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर आता है । मैं कहता हूं कि सैण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर आता है ।

(व्यवधान)

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : नॉट एलाउड ।

. . . (व्यवधान). . .

MR SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : उन से बयान दिलवा दें कि उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में ग्रब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Punjab situation is going to be serious. The Central Act on Gurdwaras is a matter for Parliament. How can you ignore it?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): The drugs that are banned in the Western countries and in the European countries are being channelised in India and in other developing countries. The drugs are being challenised by multi-nationals and they have much more toxicity.

I have given a Call Attention.

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ग्राचार्यं भगवान देव (ग्रजमेर) : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय<u>,</u> "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार' में तालाबन्दो है।

MR SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : 'हिन्दुस्तान समाचार' में लाक-ग्राऊट है।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात तो हो गई है। वह मेरे कंसिड्शन में है। शास्त्री जो ग्राप क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

श्रो रामावतार शास्त्रो (पटना): "शिक्षा" कान्केण्ट लिस्ट में है, इसलिए मैं यह सवाल उठा रहा हं।

MR SPEAKER: There is no question. Not allowed. I am not going to allow. Not allowed.

श्रो रामावतार शास्त्रो : मेरी बात तो सुनिए। मुझे सुने बिनाही ग्राप ने कह दिया ।

ग्राघ्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया है । ग्राप ने एजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है ग्रौर उसका मैंने रिजेक्ट कर दिया है ।

MR. SPEAKTR: I am not going to allow. Not allowed.

श्रो रामावतार शास्त्रो : बिहार में 16 हजार टीचर स्ट्राइक पर हैं। .. (व्यवधान) .. कान्क्रेंट लिस्ट मैं यह है, इसलिए इस पर बात होनी चाहिए।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): There is a conspiracy and a deliberate attempt to implicate Shri George Fernandes in the matter and it is a serious matter. You cannot avoid.

MR SPEAKER: Not allowed. Why are you so sentimental?

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Central Act on Gurdwaras is a matter for Parliament.

12.05 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATE CHEMICALS AND PHARMACEU-TICALS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. AND THE STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. Amalgamation) The Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, SHRI JAGNATH KAUSHAL): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited and the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (Amalgamation) Order 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 226(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1982, under sub-section (5)of section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3953/82].

DETAILED DEMAND FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION FOR 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHR KEDAR PANDEY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Irrigation for 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3954/82.)

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-ING FOR 1982-85

THE MINISTER OF PPARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): lay I beg to on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Works and Housing for 1982-83. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3955/82]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION FOR 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY FOR SUPPLY AND REHA-BILITATION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): ` lay 1 beg to on Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation for 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3956/82.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INCOME TAX ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHR1 JA-NARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to Table lay on the copy of the (Second Income-tax Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 268 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1982 under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. .. See No. LT-3957/82.]

MR SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission. Shri Ajit Kumar Saha.

**(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not alowed.

**(Interruptions)

भ्राह्यक्ष महोदय: कुछ तो सोचा करो । सदन में किसी इम्पोर्टेण्ट विषय पर चर्चा करो । बिला-वजह की बातें करते हो ।

... (व्यवधान)**

श्रो हरिकेश बहादुर : (गोरखपुर) एक इम्पोर्टेंट इशु पर मैंने ध्यान दिलाया था । श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस केसवाल को मैं उठा रहा हूं ।

MR SPEAKER: It is not a question of 'he' or 'you'. It is a question of a Member. A Member is a Member, whosoever he is.

******(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not act on hearsay. That is finished now. Not allowed.

श्वो हरिकेश बहावुर : किसी दिन ये मुझे भो फंसा देंगे । . . (व्यवधान).. हम ग्राप से ग्रपने लिए प्रोटेक्शन चाहते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: You have my protection and full protection there is. Don't worry.

I will protect you with full force.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PROLONGED STRIKE OF TEXTILE WORKERS IN BOM2AY AND ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Sir, I call the attention ofthe hon. Minister of Labour to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The serious situation arising out of the prolonged strike of workers in textile mills in Bombay and the action taken by Government in this regard."

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Sir, the Cotton Textile Industry in Bombay employs about 2,25 lakh workers in 60 mills. The industry is governed by provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 which recognises a single bargaining agent as a representative union on an industry-cum-locality basis. The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh has been recognised as the representative union in the Cotton Textile Mill Industry. Wages and other benefits in the industry are regulated by a subsisting agreement, entered into in 1979 between the Bombay Mill Owners Association representing the management and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh. The operation of this agreement extends till the end of 31st December, 1984. An agreebonus for the year ment regarding 1980 was reached between the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh and the Bombay Mill Owners Association on the 20th October. 1981 in consultation with the State Government.

An unrecognised union called the Maharashtra Girni Kamgar Union raised a demand for 20 per cent bonus

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[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

and pay increases ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 per month and called for strike in the industry. The Union commenced the strike in all the 60 mills from the 18th January. 1982.

Industrial Relations in Textile Industry in Bombay have for the last many years been peaceful and cordial, thanks to the bipartite agreement reached between the representative Union and the Mill Owners Association from time to time. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has made it known that the State Government which is the appropriate authority in this case, would look into the legitidemands of the workers, mate through legally constituted machinery on restoration of normalcy in the Industry. The State Government has made it clear that discussion would be held only with the recognised union in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

The Government of India is in full agreement with the State Government that if there are legitimate demands of the textile workers, they should be resolved through the normal legal machinery. The Government of Maharashtra have taken all necessary steps to ensure that there is no intimidation against any worker who is willing to come back to work and have also taken adequate measures to deal sternly with anti-social elements indulging in violence 01" intimidation.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Sir, after reading his statement, I feel that the Minister has undermined the seriousness of the situation that has arisen due to the long drawn-out strike in textile mills in Bombay. In the statement he has referred to the Bombay Industrial Relations Act of 1946. The main demand of the workers ìS the repeal of this Bombay Industrial Relations Act. The Minister has said that the State Government is doing all the things and are taking the necessary steps as if he has no responsibili-

ty in this serious situation. I would like to say that the functioning of Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad in this situation is not as the Central Labour Minister he is functioning as if he is the INTUC Minister. Despite all propa-Union ganda through the All India Radio. the one-day bandh in Maharashtra successful. The very fact was verv the police had to arrest about that 2,500 leaders and activities shows how panicky the Maharashtra Government has become during the bandh. In several places the Police resorted to lathi charge but the bandh was peaceful and orderly. The bandh has support enjoyed by the shown the textile workers all over the State.

Press reports indicate that somemillowners are prepared to negotiate with the striking workers and settle the matter but the State Government and the stooge union, Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh which has no followamong the textile whatsoever ing workers are preventing the negotiations.

While the Government has declared the year 1982 as the year of productivity, in the textile industry in Bombay already production of goods worth Rs. 400 crores and 2.5 million mandays have been lost. On the one hand the Government is reluctant problem and solve the to solve the demands of the workers and on the other hand, they are resorting to repressive measures against the workers.

What is the background of this strike? 2.5 million workers of Bombay began a strike on January 18 and already three months have passed. The current strike is taking place after a period of 8 years. On September 27, Opposition trade unions, ITU AITU, BMS and Sar-1981 all namely, CITU AITU, va Sramik Sangh gave a call for token strike. That was very successful in the teeth of the opposition from the officially recognised RMMS, an affiliate of INTUC.

301 Textile workers CHAITRA 30, 1904 (SAKA) strike in Bombay 302

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): RMMS is not a representative Union

12.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Sir, what are the demands of the striking workers? There are only three main demands. They are: (1) a wage hike of Rs. 300 per month, inclusive of dearness allowance, house-rent allowance, travelling allowance, etc.; (2) abolition of the temporary (badli) workers system, which affects more than 60,000 workers, who have not been made permanent even after five to ten years of service; (3) repeal of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and withdrawal of recognition to the INTUC-affiliated RMMS which has as the Trojan always functioned horse of the millowners' association and Government in the textile field for more than 30 years. Apart from these main demands, there are other demands. Aaprt from these demands, the other longstanding demands are there. They are:

- a complete overhaul of the standards for workloads, wages and working conditions, which have remained unchanged since 1948,
- (2) annual revision of pay-scales,
- (3) restructuring of dearness allowance, travel allowance, medical benefits. etc.
- (4) increase in the amount of casual leave with pay, and serapping of the condition requiring a minimum of 240 day's attendence,
- (5) minimum bonus of 12/1-2 per cent and so on.

These are all the demands of the striking workers.

(C.A.) In view of these facts as also due to modernisation—in 1948 the total number of permanent textile workers was 2,40,000—in 1982 the number has come down to 1,64,000. Only 9 business groups control about 70 per cent of the private Mills in Bombay. In 1980, for instance, the profit made by some of those mills was as follows after deducting some amount for the rserve fund etc:

- 1. Centurian Mills Rs. 27.64 crores.
- 2. Standard-Mafatlal Mills Rs. 10.2 crores,
- 3. Bombay Dyeing Rs. 8.97 crores,

In these mills, the millowners profits are soaring up.

In this regard I would like to ask only two questions. Firstly, I would like to know whether the Central Government will at least call a meeting of the leaders of the striking unions and the millowners with a view to findout the solution to this long-drawn strike? Secondly, wil the Government agree to hold secret ballots of textile workers specially in Bombay to decide with whom the Government wants to negotiate?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir. the hon. Member started by saying that I had undermined the seriousness of the situation. It is the other way round. We are serious about it. We know the workers are suffering. And it is the hon. Members who have been instigating them, they are trying to take advantage of their misery and they are not allowing them to go to their work. So, it is the other way round. ((Interruptions) I am very serious about it. I am replying to what you have said. So. you must have my reply also.

So, I say that the Government has not undermined the seriousness of the situation. It is those hon. Members of the political parties who have made

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

political capital out of it, they want to take advantage of it and they are not allowing the innocent workers who are suffering to go to their work. Therefore, I say it is the other way round. The second point that he made is about the repeal of the Bombay Textile Workers Act. He has listed long demands from the Weekly Bulletin of his party and has made some subtractions and additions to those demands. the They have not demanded of the Bombay Industrepeal rial Relations Act as demanded by the C.P.M. party to which he belong (Interruptions) which they did. Of course you must be proud of it. I say that the Bombay Industrial Relations Act 1946 like many other Acts are on the labour front. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may leave these things to the next Member, Shri Paswan. He will put his questions. Please don't spoil the situation. That diverts his attention. His attention gets diverted (Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, the Bombay Industrial Relations Act of 1946 like any other and many other Acts for the welfare of the labour have been passed by the Bombay Assembly. Therefore, it is within their competence to amend it or repeal it. In the present circumstance I do not see any reason to do that. Now, let us see what is the dispute and what does the Act say. The Act recognises a representative union under Section 14

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why don't you agree to hold a secret ballot?

SRI BAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, I would advise them to shut their mouths and open their ears. I Will explain all these things.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This is not a happy expression. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am requesting you to give your ears. I only say give your ears and not your mouths.

Sir, under Section 13 of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act there is provision for any trade union registered apply for being a representative to union. Nothing prevented or prevents Datta Samant's union which was born only on 28th December 1981 and went on strike on 19th January, 1982 to ask for this that they are the real ones. They can also apply under Section 18 of Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Union and Prevention of Unfair Practices to apply for the same for their recognition. What I am saying is that when the Act is there for all why should hon. Members tell us to act beyond the Act. On the one hand they shout loudly that we are doing beyond the Act and when we act according to the law then they want us to throw it away and do as they want us to do.

Sir, I am not one who will act beyond the law or beyond Parliament or State legislature. If they have membership and strength then they should ask...(Interruptions) what I am saying is why don't they ask their own protege Datta Samant. to apply for it. (Interruptions) That is where the shoe pinches. Sir, they should sit down and hear me. He must hear me. He has said so many unpleasant things. Now why should he not listen to me.

What I am saying is that because they do not want me to stick to the legal and the constitutional thing, therefore, they are shouting to submerge my voice.

I am talking to you. (Interruptions) Would Mr Vajpayee express his mind? Would he ask me to act beyond the Acts of Parliament and the Assemblies?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No.

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AZAD: SHRI BHAGWAT JHA That is right. Here is one man who says the correct thing. This is the position under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act till it is amended in the Bombay Legislature by his party if his Party has the majority; I don't know how many members the CPM has got in the Assembly there. But that apart, till then, I will stick to this. Section 13 of that Act is saying about this. You have the Bombay Industrial Relatives Act. They say that RMS is a representative union. Maharashtra Government has said this and said very rightly. We agree with the Maharashtra Government that we don't make it a prestige issue with the workers. We know that they are in difficulties and that is why we appeal to them repeatedly. Maharashtra Government has said this. We agree with the Maharashtra Government, that they should withdraw the strike, come to work and whatever legitimate demands are there could be settled by constitutional means which are available. What is the wrong thing there? There is nothing wrong about it. The hon. Member was saying, I am an INTUC trade union Minister. I must confees that am a Minister I here who gets support and gives support to these unions which believe constitutional means and constitutional working of the trade union movement and who work according to the laws of the country. INTUC has done so on the 19th January strike. Regarding yesterday's strike, it has been proved to the country that all their combined appeals have been negatived by the people. Only INTUC's appeal has been upheld. The strike yesterday was a flop; the strike on 19th was a flop. (Interruptions) I support the INTUC trade union movement. Let him see the Times of India, Indian Express and all other papers, the free press, for which they stand. They have said, strike has been flop or partial or negative. I am not saying anything new. It has been

proved that it was flop. They were saying that they will see that there is complete bandh in Bombay, they will paralyse the life etc. All that they said. But what happened? Buses were there on the road. Taxis were there on the roads. Industries were there; shops were there. All the papers by which they stand — I also stand for them — the free press of India, have said that either it was a flop or it was a partial success except one or two committed paper here and there.

तो काबुल में भी गधे होते हैं, कोई बात नहीं । (व्यवधान) एक-ग्राध तो होते ही हैं ।

इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि ...

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are four other hon. Members. You are not the only person.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We are not standing on any prestige issue. We are appealing to the workers of Bombay to come to work and that the Government will consider the demands according to the legal and constitutional means available.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : His one remark is likely to vitiate our relationship with Afghanistan; it is a question of friendship with a neighbouring country.

श्री भागवत झा ग्राजाद : वह तो कहावत है, वही प्रयोग करते हैं । हिन्दी साहित्य में वही कहावत है, उसी का प्रयोग करते हैं ।

श्री ग्रटल बिहारी वाजयेयी : ग्राप काबुल की क्यों कह रहे हैं, बम्बई की कहिए ।

श्री भागवत झा ग्राजाद : मैं यह संशोधन स्वीकार करता हूं कि वह कहते हैं कि बम्बई में भी गधे हैं। Well and Michight

in Bombay (CA) 308.

श्रो झटल बिहारो वाजयेया : इन्हें सब जगह गधे ही नजर झा रहे हैं तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं।

प्रोः मधु दंडवते (राजग्पुर) : बम्बई में नहीं हैं, कभी-कभी ग्राते हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजोपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सर्वप्रथम मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Paswan, you should know that the strike always strikes the workers and their families. Therefore, the welfare of the striking workers must be looked after. You please concentrate on that and see how best it is possible to bring back all these striking workers to their job so that their families may not be starving. Therefore, you must discuss on that point and draw the attention of the Government and not on other issues.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Sir, you kindly ask the hon. Minister to help the striking workers. He is not serious at all.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Two lakhs of families are involved.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, let the hon. Minister talk about the strike. He is talking about the bandh only.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह राज्य सरकार का मामला है ग्रौर हम चाहते हैं कि राज्य सरकार ही उसको डील करे, केन्द्रीय सरकार हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती है । सदन जानता है, देश को जनता जानतो है कि ग्रव यह एक स्टेट का मामला नहीं रह गया है, ग्रब वह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या वन गई है । मुझे ग्राणा ई कि मंत्री महोदय जवाब देते हुए वतायेंगे क वहां पर कुल कितना घाटा हो चुका

है । विभिन्न समाचारपत्रों ग्रौर ग्राथिक जगत के विद्वानों के सुताबिक वहां 4 करोड रुपये प्रति-दिन का लास हो रहा है । उसके हिसाब से स्रभी तक 400 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हम्रा है । ग्रीर यह 400 करोड रुपये की हानि सूतों मिलों के बन्द होने से हुई है, जो बम्बई में 25, 30 प्रतिशत हैं। उनके ग्रलावा उनकी सहयोगी मिलें है, फीडर का काम करती है, जो अगर हम उनका भी हिसाब लगायेंगे, तो उसमें भी 400 करोड़ रुपये से कहीं ज्यादा घाटा हो चुका है । इसके अलावा कपास उपजाने वाले किसानों के लिए भी परेशानी है, क्योंकि उनकी कपास खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं है। वहां पर प्राडक्झन को हानि हो रुी है। जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है, 2.25 लाख मजदूर चार महीने से हड़ताल पर हैं यदि इन मजदूरों के परिवारों को भी ले लिया जाए, तो कम से कम 10 लाख लोग तो यही हुए ग्रौर कुल मिला कर करोड़ों लोग इस हड़ताल से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। इसलिए यह राज्य का मामला नहीं है । यह हड़ताल पूरे देश के लिए एक चिन्ता का विषय बन गई है ।

एक समाचार पत्न के एडिटोरियल में कहा गया है :—

> "बैरिस्टर बाबासाहब भोंसले ने मुख्य मैत्री बनने पर घोषणा की थी कि उनका पहला काम सूतो मिलों की समस्या को हल करना होगा । ऐसा लगता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के संकेत पर उन्होंने इस दिशा में ग्रागे कदम नहीं बढ़ाया ।"

यह संकेत किस ने किया है ? ग्रभी एक सप्ताह पहले मंत्री महोदय वहां गए थे । उन्होंने तो नहीं कह दिया कि कुछ न किया जाए ?

दत्ता सामन्त कौन है, क्या है, इससे हमें मतलब नहीं है । 309 Textile workers CHAITRA 30, 1904 (SAKA) strike in Bombay 310 (C.A.)

श्री ग्रटल बिहारी वाजपेयीः वह पुराने कांग्रेसी हैं। उनकी पत्नी कार्पोरेशन में कांग्रेस (ग्राई) की सदस्या हैं।

श्वी राम विलास पासवान : प्रेस में छपे समाचारों से ऐसा लगता है कि यह बगड़ा दत्ता सामन्त, पाटिल ग्रौर ग्राजाद के बीच में है ग्रौर इसको एक प्रैस्टीज इस्यु बनाया जा रहा है । सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि मजदूरों के सामने एक समस्या खड़ी हो गई है ग्रौर देश के लिए भी एक समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है । इस पर गम्भीरता-पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए ।

मंत्री महोदय ने कह दिया कि यह राज्य की समस्या है । तो फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वहां पर सी ग्रार पी की बैटेलियनें क्यों भेजी ? ग्रगर लाठी गोली चलाने को बात हो, ता यह केन्द्रीय सरकार का का मामला बन जाता है ग्रौर ग्रगर मज-दूर का कोई बेनिप्रिट देने की बात हो, तो कहा जाता है कि राज्य सरकार का मामला है । यह प्रेस कटिंग है कि सी ग्रार पी के एक हजार लोग वहां पर भेजे गए हैं । क्यों भेजे गये हैं ? इसलिए कि राज्य सरकार स्थिति से नहीं निपट सकती ।

मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि यह बंद फ्लाप हो गया । यह टाइम्ज ग्राफ इंडिया का फ़ोटो देखिए । एक भी ग्रादमी रीड पर नहीं है । यह स्टैसमैन का फ़ोटो-देखिए । रोड पर एक भी ग्रादमी दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है ।

श्वी भागवत झा ग्राजाद : टाइम्ज माफ़ डिया में क्या लिखा है, उसको कोट कीजिए।

a de trans

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ग्राप फ़ोटो देखिए न । श्री भागवत झा क्राजाद : रामविलास जी, एक बात कीजिए, जिस टाइम्स क्राफ़ इंडिया को ,ग्राप कोट कर रहे हैं उस को पढ़ दीजिए कि क्या लिखा हैं उस में?... (व्यवधान)....

श्वी राम विलास पासवान : उपाघ्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रभी कोई ग्रादमी पार्लियामेंट का फ़ोटो ले लें ग्रीर कह दें कि यहां 50 मेम्बर हैं ग्रीर पार्लियामेंट के बाहर न्यूज निकले कि पार्लियामेंट एक दम फ़ुल है तो दोनों में से किस की बात सही होगी? जो फ़ोटो ग्राया है वह सही होगा। तो जो फ़ोटो ग्राया है वह सही होगा। तो जो फ़ोटो है उस में एक ग्रादमी भी रोड पर नहीं है ग्रीर ग्राप कहते हैं कि फ़लाप कर गया। ग्राप ने कहा कि बसें थीं, कारें थीं....

एक माननीय सदस्य ः यह रात के तीन बजे का फ़ोटो होगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप ने कह दिया कि रोड पर बसें और कारें थीं। तो बसें और कारें तो रोड पर हमेशा रहती हैं, वह ग्रंडरग्राउन्ड तो नहीं जा सकती हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह सर्वप्रयम इस बात को लें कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your suggestion to end this strike?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सजेश्चन क्या है? सजेश्चन तो ग्राप ने बढ़िया दे दिया। ग्राप ने ग्रपना सजेश्चन दे दिया। ग्राप ने रुलिंग दे दी बढ़िया। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट मानेगी?

दूसरी वात मैं कहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ने इस साल को उत्पादकता वर्ष, प्रोडक्टिविटी ईयर िर्धारित किया है । ग्राप ने रखा है कि 1 लाख करोड़ रुपया ग्राप का जो एन पीo होगा , 311

[श्री: राम विलास पासवान]

ग्राठ सौ करोड़ उस में से चला गया, 0.8 परसेंट तो ग्राप का उसमें साफ़ हो गया। ग्रभी हमारे साथी ने कहा कि यह सीकेट वैलट पेपर से सम्बन्धित है। ग्राप क्या समझते हैं कि यह जो हंगामा चल रहा है, इस को इस तरह खत्म कर देंगे। इस में वजाय यह करने के कि कौन मान्यता प्राप्त है, कौन मान्यता-प्राप्त नहीं है,---हम लोग तो लेबर फ़ील्ड के इंचार्ज नहीं हैं ग्रौर न इतना ग्रिधिक जानते हैं, लेकिन इतनी बात जरूर जानते हैं कि जब श्राप के मन के लायक चीज होगी तो जिस का रेप्रेजेंन्टेशन नहीं भी हो वह भी चला ग्राता है बात करने के लिए 'ग्रौर जब ग्राप के मन के लायक बात नहीं होगी तो वहां सारा का सारा एकार्डिंग टु ला ऐन्ड कांस्टीच्यूशन के मुताबिक चलना शुरु कर देते हैं।

जो उनकी मांग थी वह आप सब को मालूम हैं, उस में जाकर के मैं त्रापको समय व्यर्थ नहीं करना चाहंगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से सीधा सीधा कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के सामने गंभीर समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है और आप डटे हुए हैं कि मजदूरों को झुका कर रहेंगे यह ग्राप ने प्रेस्टिज ईश्यू बना लिया है। ग्राप के मंत्री वम्बई में जा कर षडयंत्र रख कर के चले ग्राते हैं। दूसरी तरफ मजदूर भी वेंट ग्रपान हैं, मजदूर भी कहते हैं कि जो उनका कांस्टीट्यू शनल राइट है उस को लेकर रहेंगे । 1978 में हमारी सरकार थी, उस समय पहली बार जार्ज फ़र्नान्डिस ने उनका इन्क्रीमेंट बढ़ाया था, शायद 45 से 65 परसेंट वढ़ाया गया था। पहली बार मजदूरों को राहत मिली थीं। तौ मजदुर भी दो ढाई लाख लोग हैं, 10 लाख उनके पूरे परिवार के लोगों

को लेकर हैं। वह भी वेंट अपान हैं कि हम ग्रपनी जायज मांग मनवा कर रहेंगे। आप कहते हैं और इस बात पर ग्रड़े हुए हैं कि हम उनको ध्वस्त कर देंगे, उन पर बुलडोजर चला देंगे स्रौर उनकी एक भं। मांग को मानने के लिए तैयार होना तो दूर रहा उस पर सहानु-भूतिपूर्वक विचार करने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं हैं। हां, आप की यूनियन के माध्यम से वह जाते तो स्रभी तक पूरे का पूरा निगोशिएशन, और समझौता वार्ता शुरू हो जत्ती । तो मैं ग्राप से पूछना चाहता हं कि क्या आप राज्य सरकार के ऊपर छोड़ कर सारे मामले को डेड लाक करना चाहते हैं, दरवाजे को बन्द करना चाहते हैं? ग्राप क्या चाहते हैं कि मजदूर जो लाखों की संख्या में हैं उन को दबा लेंगे? ग्रीर इस का ग्रसर दूसरे उद्योग धन्धों पर भी पड़ रहा है जिस का ग्रसर सीधे किसान पर भी पड़ रहा है। हमें मालूम है कि जो कपड़ा मिल मालिक हैं उन की संरकार के साथ सांठ गांठ है। वह समझते थे कि हमारे पास स्टाक काफ़ी है, हम मजदूरों को झुका लेंगे। यह उन के दिमाग में बात बैठी हुई थी। लेकिन वह भी सारे का सारा स्टाक खत्म हो गया। तो क्या इस तरह को प्रेस्टिज ईक्ष्यू बना कर मजदूरों की समस्या का निदान करना चाहते हैं या कुछ श्राप बाड आउटलूक लेंगे झौर कुछ ंउदारता की नीति अपनाएंगे ? कांस्टीट्यूशन मानवता पर श्राधारित है या कोई भो कानून को हो वह मानवता पर ग्राधारित है। पहले मानवता है उसके बाद में कोई भी संविधान या कानून है। श्रौर श्राज मानवता खतरे में है। उनके परिवार मर रहे हैं। उसका इफ़्रेक्ट 🌶 किसानों पर पड रहा है ग्रौर दूसरी इन्डस्ट्रीज पर पड़ रहा है। इसलिए **ग्राप कोई रास्ता निकालिए। तो म्रापकी**

रिकग्नाइ ड लेंबर यूनियन्स हैं, उन से ग्राप बात-चीत कीजिए । ग्रापका जो लेंबर कमिश्नर है वह क्या करता है? जो लेंबर यूनियन्स है उन से बात-चीत की जाए । पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के जो लेंबर लीडर्स हैं, उन से बात-चीत हो ग्रीर कोई रास्ता ग्राप निकालिए । इस तरह का एटीट्यूड ग्राप छोड़िये कि बह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का मामला है, सेंटर का मामला नहीं है इसलिए भोंसले साहब या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जो भी करना चाहे करे । इस एटीट्यूड को छोड़ कर, इंस गम्भीर समस्या का समाधान करने के लए ग्राप कोई रास्ता निकालिए ।

श्रो भागवत झा म्राजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सही है, राम विलास जी ने प्रारम्भ में ही कहा कि इसमें घाटा हो गया है ग्रौर घाटा रोज हो रहा है। प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि कितना घाटा हन्रा है लेकिन यह दुख की बात है। महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्ष यह है कि घाटा किस के कारण हो रहा है ग्रौर उसके लिए जवाब देह कौन है? मैं ग्राप से बार बार कह रहा हं कि कृपापूर्वक अगर आप लोगों की शक्ति है ग्रौर ग्रापका प्रभाव मजदूरों पर है तो आप उनसे कहिए। हड़ताल तो करवाई दत्ता सामन्त ने ग्रौर ग्राप जो उसके बाद में पीछे लग लिए। ग्राप जो बार बार कह रहे हैं वह यह है कि सभी ट्रेड यूनियन्स को बुलाइये ग्रौर कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को बुलाइये। लेकिन क्यों ? इसलिए कि सीधे ग्रौर भोले श्रमिकों को एक बहुत ऊंची मांग की ग्रास दिलाकर हड़ताल करवा दी। जो एग्रीमेंट ग्रौर फ़रनान्डीज की बात राम विलास जी ने कहीं, यह एग्रीमेंट दिसम्बर, 1984 तक है। वहां पर जार्ज फ़रनान्डीज की ही सहायता से एग्रीमेंट हुन्ना था।

राम विलास जी ने कहा है कि इस एग्रीमेंट में जो बढ़ौत्तरी दी गई है, उस में जार्ज फ़रनान्डीज स्वयं गए थे ग्रौर बहां वे उपस्थित थे ग्रौर यह एग्रीमेंट एक एवार्ड बन गया है। सारा कुछ उनकी सलाह से हुआ है। अब बात बात में कोई युनियन आवे और अपनी मांग को म्राकाश में उठाकर रख दे ग्रौर उसके पीछे शारीरिक शक्ति ग्रौर समर्थन **देकर कहे कि** उसको मान लिया जाए तो ग्रौंद्यौगिक जगत में यह करना सम्भव नहीं है। ग्रीद्योगिक कानूनों के ग्रन्तर्गत ही हम सभी काम करते हैं । स्रौद्योगिक कानून वर्षों के अनुभव से बनते हैं--चाहे वह श्रमिकों से संबंधित हों, उद्योग-पतियों से संबंधित हों या सरकार से हों---वह कानून अनुभव से बनाये जाते हैं। यह कानून किसी टेलर शाप में दो दिन में नहीं बनते हैं। इसलिए यह कहना कि अपने हाथ में ले लीजिए, अगर हम हाथ में ले लंगे तो कल वेस्ट बंगाल में मंत्री महोदय को कैसा लगेगा इसलिए संविधान के अन्तर्गत जो एप्रोप्रियेट गवर्नमेंट है वह कार्य कर रही है।

राम विलास जो बार बार कहते हैं कि इसका प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न वना लिया है, झुका देंगे ग्रौर बुलडोजर चला देंगे। जो नहीं, प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न उन्होंने बनाया है क्योंकि एग्रोमेंट लागू होने के बावजूद वर्कर्स को स्ट्राइक पर ले गए ग्रौर ग्राज उस पर डटे हुए हैं कि हम देख लेंगे। हम बार बार कहते हैं कि हम देख लेंगे। हम बार बार कहते हैं कि हमा पूर्वक ग्राप स्ट्राइक काल ग्राफ कोजिए ग्रौर एग्रीमेंट के वाबजूद भी ग्रगर ग्रापकी कोई उचित ग्रीवान्स हो, बोनस पर या पे ऐंड एलाउन्सेंज पर तो ग्राकर के बात चीत कोजिए। लेकिन यह प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न हमने नहीं बनाया है बल्कि उन महानुभाशों ने बनाया है। हम तो कानून 315 Textile workers strike APRIL 20, 1982 in Bombay (CA) 316

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

पसन्द व्यक्ति हैं ग्रीर हम जनतंत्र में, पालियामेंट ग्रीर ग्रसेम्बलीज में विश्वास करते हैं। इसलिए उसी नियम के अन्तर्गत कृपापूर्वक-यदि ग्रापका मजदूरों पर कोई असर है या दत्ता सोमन्त पर है, तो - उन से कहिए कि बे स्ट्राइक को काल-ग्राफ करलें। उसके वाद एग्रीमेंट के अन्तर्गत जो संभावनायें हैं, उस पर बात करें। हम कभी भी यह नहीं कहते हैं कि यह प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न है। प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न उन लोगों के लिए है जिन्होंने यह गलत काम किया है ग्रीर उसको सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। इसलिए पासवान जी हम सच कहते हैं कि हम लोग इसको कोई प्रतिग्ठा का प्रक्ष्न नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं। ग्रापने ही पार्लियामेंट ग्रौर विधान सभाग्रों के कानून बनाये हैं। हम तब तक इसके बियोण्ड काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, जब तक उस कान्न में परिवर्तन न हो जाए। इस लिए मैं पासवान जो से कहंगा कि वे बम्बई जायें ग्रौर कहें कि हमारे नेता श्री जार्ज फरनान्डीस ने मजदूरों से 1984 तक के लिए जो एग्रीमेंट करवाया था ग्रौर बोनस के बारे में भो, वर्कर्स बात करें, स्टाइक वापिस करवा दें ग्रीर बात करने के लिए कहें। यही संभावनायें है। ग्रगर कोई कठिनाई है, तो वह दूर हो सकती है। यही संवैधानिक ग्रीर नियमानुकूल तरीका है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Basudeb Acharya is not here. Now Mr. Ajit Bag.

SHRI AJIT BAG (Serampore): My esteemed colleagues who have just spoken calling the attention of the Minister have dealt with most of the salient points regarding the demands of the workers. The textile workers of Maharashtra are fighting for legitimate demands. It is not unjust or sky-high, as the hon. Minister has just now said.

They are very poorly paid, those in the engineering and chemical concerns in that State get much more. Recently, they have received an enhancement of Rs. 300/- to Rs. 400 per month. At the end of 1978, the minimum wage of an unskilled worker in the textile industry was Rs. 470. At the same time, the minimum wage for the same category in various engineering and chemical companies was as follows:

Larsen & Toubro Rs. 687/-Mahindra & Mahindra Rs. 700/ Rallis India Rs. 734/-Excel India Rs. 701/-Kamani Engineering Rs. 685/ Air Control & Chemicals Rs. 1292

And the condition of the badli workers who constitute not less than 30 per cent of the total workers in the industry, is still more appalling. According to a consensus, their monthly earning on an average is less than Rs. 125/-, while the owners in this industry make soaring profits. So, their demand for a wage hike is quite justified.

They ask for the scrapping of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, and it is also quite justified, because it has safeguarded the interest of the stooge union namely, RMMS which has no following among the workers. This has been proved. My esteemed colleague has pressed for balot. Balot has already been cast during this long, prolonged historic struggle. Workers have proved beyond doubt that there is not a single following behind RMMS. They alleged that because of some threatening and so on, for lack of safety the workers were not able to go to the factory. Government have engaged 500 policemen each in front of two factories. In spite of that, not a single worker reported for duty. That is about the following of RMMS. What Government is trying to do, is to safeguard the interests of the stooge union namely RMMS. So, their demand is

also justified. This historic struggle of the textile workers of Maharashtra has entered the 93rd day today, and in this Year of Productivity, it has affected the total economic life of Maharashtra. Besides 2.5 lakh textile workers, several lakhs of workers who are engaged in dies, chemicals, spare parts, printing, hanldoom, powerloom and such other ancillary industries are adversely affected. It has affected the cotton growers, trade in cotton goods and in the imported items also. The entire economic life of Maharashtra is about to come to a standstill.

There has been a fall in production of cloth worth about Rs. 400 crores while millions of people of our country have suffered badly from shortage of cloth. The livelihood of at least 10 millions of people is at stake. The Government have made it a prestige issue accusing Mr. Datta Samant. Who is Mr. Datta Samant? It is your creation, it is the creation of the party which is now ruling this country. Previously, he was elected MLA on Congress ticket. He was an INTUC leader. Now, since he is fighting for the just cause of the workers, you blame him. You have thrown these millions of workers and their dependants into the jaw of starvation simply to serve the cause of this stooge union—the Anti working Class Union the RMMS. This is causing a colossal loss to the economy of the nation.

Now, in view of the gravity of the situation which I have just pointed out, I want to put only one single pointed question to the hon. Minister. Has the Government assessed the dangerous consequence of this prolonged strike in the textile industry of Maharashtra which is one of the major foreign exchange earning industries of the country and give up its position of fighting on the prestige issue of the scab union and bring about a settlement of this dispute. My suggestion also is that if the hon. Minister fails to do this, he should resign for such an adject failure.

(C.A.)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The hon, member has said about the disparity or the difference between the wages of the Engineering, Chemicals and the textile industry. It is true. He has opened; with this and this is the truth At least, once in his statement and in one point he has spoken the truth that there is a difference between the Engineering Chemicals Industry pay scales and the textile industry. But the point which he did not mention is that whereas the wage component in Chemicals is 4.5 per cent, in Engineering 11.7 per cent, in textile, it is 15 to 26 per cent. He knows: very well, if he knows that there are industries which are capital intensive, there are industries which are labour intensive. Both Engineering and Chemicals are capitalintensive, and it is true that Mr. Datta Samant could play that trick that in some of these industries, he gave them a good chunk and passed on to the entire thing of Chemicals for example, to textile and he did pass it on. For example, in other industries, he gave a rise and passed it on to the consumers. In textile, it is not possible it being labour-intensive to have the same scales. He has mentioned the pint but did not say the reason. It is wrong to say that Badli workers are getting Rs. 150 or Rs. 125 as he said. It is not that. It is true what he said that there are also 30 per cent, not less, maybe a little more Badli workers in textile. But does he mean to say that because absenteeism in textile is 30 per cent, therefore textile should keep, 130 per cent permanent strength? No, Sir. That is not possible Nowwhere is it possible. What is possible is, as he asked what is badli getting? So far as the wages, are concerned and dearness and other things are concerned. Badli gets the same as the other permanent workers. Therefore, it is a false statement to say that they are getting very much less and they are in trouble. That is not a statement of fact. The statement of fact is that the ... Badli worker is also getting the same thing.

13 hrs.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Badli comes and works in the absence of the worker.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That is right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When workers go on leave they come and work. They are paid the same salary as the workers.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yes. What happens is, in the textiles there are about 30 per cent absentees. (Interruptions). In this industry, on an average about 30 per cent are absent every day, Badlis go in their place and they work and they get the same as the permanent people get. So, about the first question I have replied. The question about Badli I have second replied. The third one is a political question, as usual about RMMS. To that political question, the political answer I have given. If I give that answer again they will shout.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Political questions you will reply politically, outside.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have finished saying this. I have already told them. They may kindly take stock of the situation. They have given a call that the workers should all combine on January 19, and again on 19th April, but the workers have negatived them. So please, they Therefore, they should see reason. should advise the workers to go to work.

Sir, the hon. Member has asked me whether the Government is seized of the dangerous consequences of this strike. Yes, Sir, we have. That is why, all the time we are requesting. we are praying to those hon ble gentlemen that if they have any following among the workers, they should make understand these dangerous consequences and ask them to come to work, and if possible start working.

And the last question, the cheapest one, was that I should resign.

म इस्तीफा नहीं देता क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि जनता इस सरकार के साथ है ग्रौर सी सरकार में मैं हूं।

The cheapest answer is. I reject it outright. It is not worth considering. (Interuptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do not resign. The next man who will be coming may be worse.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sudhir Giri.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I should say that I am not going to deal with the law and order problem in the States. But the hon. Minister pointed out that whenever the name of West Bengal is uttered here, the Members from West Bengal shout, but I want to object to this, that whenever West Bengal is uttered here we do not object. Whenever you tread on the law and arder situation, whenever you tread upon the sbject which is included in the State List, we object. But whenever you said something on the Central subject list under th Union List, we do not object, So, at the outset I should tell the hon. Minister that I am not going to deal with any subject included in the State List of the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are on the safe side now, very safe.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Sir, the progress and prosperity of the country we do want and we want it first of all, I think. Why do I want it? And the hon. Minister and the Government day in day out proclaim in this House that they also do want the development and prosperity of the society and of the country. The workers of the country are producing the goods. They are producing the assets of the country and they also know that that if production is hampered, if the economy is damaged, then the sorrows and sufferings will go to them and not to the mill owners or to the Minister. They know it very wel. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Not to the Member, say that also.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI. You do not know, so you are saying so. Because you live in some luxurious places, you enjoy some luxuries, you are saying so.

The workers do know very well that if they go on strike what will happen to them in the long run? They know it very well that they will have to starve. But in spite of all this, why do they go on strike? Why have these textile workers in Bombay gone on strike? What are their demands? Some of the demands have been elaborated here. I am not going to repeat them. But I would like to deal with some of the demands which have not been mentioned here.

Modernisation is a good thing. It is a must for the development of the society and the country. It is also a must for increasing our exports. But we will have to take into consideration the evil affects of modernisation. In 1948, in the Bombay Textile Mills, there were 2.40 lakh workers. Due to modernisation, in 1982, their number has gone down to 1.64 lakh. The number of women workers in 1948 was 40,000. But in 1982, their number has been reduced to 4000.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Equal pay for equal work.

SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Not only this. The living conditions of the workers are very poor. They have been compelled to live in a single room in chawals. On some occasions, their number exceeds 25. Not only this. They suffer from various kinds of ailments. The accidents of tuberculosis amongst the workers exceeds 15 per cent. In view of these things, the demand of the workers to increase their wages and some allowances, is justified. That should be considered. But without considering all these things, the Government is bent upon branding them as followers of a political party or a particular trade union. 664 LS-11

They are saying all these things, thus side-tracking the real issue.

There is no annual increment given to the workers. After working continuously for a period of five years, there is a paltry annual increase of one per cent only. 80 per cent of the workers of the Bombay Textile Mills are in debt. Besides this, they are not sanctioned any leave. They have to go without any leave. In view of the compelling circumstances the workers have demanded increase in their allowance, to regulate their leave 10 accommodate them in suitable places and all these thing's. All these are humantarian problems. I think, the Government should consider all these aspects with an open mind.

The hon. Minister has said that we are sticking to politics. But is it not a fact that the mill-owners have diversified their profits earned in the textile mills in other industries? Is it not a fact that those who are working in the other units are getting higher wages than those working in the textile mills? I am not going to deal with the amount of profits which the mill owners have earned which has been pointed out by others. The hon, Minister has referred to the Constitution. There is one chapter in the Constitution, Chapter IV, which deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy. The founding fathers of the Constitution thought in those days, in 1948 or 1950, that it was not possible to bring in all those socialist ideals immediately but, in course of time the conditions of society will change and, thereafter, Government will bring in socialistic changes. In that Chapter there is a specific article which clearly points out that there would be reduction of disparities in the national wealth and income. But, after the introduction of the Constitution in our country we have been finding, to our dismay, that there is no reduction in disparity of wealth and income on the other hand, the disparity is going on increasing, the rich is becoming richer and the poor poorer. The Planning Commission document

[Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri]

has pointed very clearly that 48.6 per cent of the people are living below the poverty line. It is in this perspective that I would like to ask a few questions.

Does the hon. Minister consider the grievances of the workers as regards leave, increase in dearness allowances, living conditions etc. which I have mentioned, justified? If he considers them justified, then, will he come forward and take suitable measures to settle the dispute? Even if the mill owners do not come forward, he should compel them to come to terms with the workers, because it is the workers who are producing the assets of the country.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I will reply only to those portions which pertain to my Ministry. Otherwise, hon. Members lectured to us about Constitution, socialist society and so on. We know our responsibilities and duties much better.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): How can a reference to the Directive Principles of State Policy be called a lecture? I think the time has come when he has to be reminded of it every day.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: He should have the patience to listen to me instead of standing up even before I have replied to the question. Please listen to me. I know Chapter IV of the constitution which deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy. What I am saying is that the labour policy of the Government of India is in tune with these Directive Principles, which say that all such labour disputes should be solved by conciliation, adjudication and arbitration. we But have to remember that all these are governed by the laws passed by Parliament and the State Legislatures. Let not the hon. Members say that we, who have given the Constitution to the people of India, have forgotten it, let them not charge us with confusion. The hon. Members of the CPM should not come and lecture to us on that

score..... (Interruptions) What I say is this, we are not against the demand of the labour (Interruptions) Since the hon. Members on the other side have no case, they are indulging in running commentary. Let them listen to me very patiently. Let them hear my reply. They are very wise. But I can reply only according to my wisdom, not according to their wish. Therefore they should hear me. And that is this. We are not against the demands of workers. That is why I am pointing out that these demands were discussed in 1979 with the representatives of the union. What the hon. Member now wants me to do is to throw the Bombay Industrial Act into the sea and act on what Mr. Samant says. That I am not going to oblige. I am saying, we are responsive to workers' demands, we request them once again-we are in full agreement with what the Maharashtra Government has said-that they should come to work, they should adopt thte constitutional and legal means which they adopted in 1979 when Mr. George Fernandes was the Industry Minister and Mr. Sharad Pawar as Chief Minister got this agreement signed. Not only that. It went to the court and it became an award. Now if he wants to change that award and have something more, the proper method is not strike; the proper method is to sit round the table as they have been doing in the past. Bombay has got a very good history about the agreement arrived at in this industry between the management and the representatives of the workers union and all this has been disturibed, and disturbed with a political aim in view. I am not one of those who will permit the hon. Members to take political advantage of the workers' misery by misguiding them. What I am requesting them is, they should come to work and as the Maharashtra Government said, if there are legitimate dehas mands, they can be solved through the constitutional and legal means sitting round the table and therefore, I again say the same thing that it is not that we are against the demands of the

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rule 377

labour, they are not the champions for the labour. They are saying about Bombay, they forget that there are 18 jute mills which are under lock-out lock-out, not strike. What have they done? (Interruptions). Now they are shouting. The moment I mention West Bengal, they are shouting. Let them hear. (Interruptions). See how they are shouting.

Now, about the second point, they will shout again. Today in this country the lowest wage given to a textile worker is only in West Bengal under the CPI(M) Government.

13.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REGULARISATION OF UNAUTHORIS-ED COLONIES DELHI

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): There are over 612 unapproved colonies in Delhi, where more than a million people reside, who generally belong to lower middle and poor class. The then Government in February 1977 took a comprehensive policy decision to regularise these colonies on humanitarian considerations. Since the installation of the present Government in 1980, a number of colonies have been regularised for which the people are grateful. Laxmi Nagar and Shakarpur are also the colonies which have been in existence since long, which are inhabited by over houses. 2 lakhs people in pucca (writ-It answer to an unstarred answered ten) question No. 5670 1982. the Minister on 29th March, was pleasof Works Housing and the basis of ed to reply on reports by the DDA that since it was found that these colonies were prodominantly on Government land, they do not qualify for regularisation.

This answer on the floor of the House has created strong misgiving in the minds of the people in the Shakarpur and Laxmi Nagar area, as also in other colonies. These colonies stand on the same footing as colonies which have been regularised. They are in fact older than many colonies which have been regularised and are entitled The DDA's report to be regularised. these colonies is no correct. about More than 200 colonies, apart from Laxmi Nagar and Shakarpur both in the urban and rural areas yet remain to be regularised and it would be necessary to provide civil amenities. in the same and others.

The Minister of Works and Housing was pleased to call a meeting in the Ministry on Saturday, the 17th April, 1982, on our request and discussed the matter in the presence of the Secretary, Works and Housing, Lieutenant Governor, Delhi and Vice-Chairman. DDA. He was pleased to inform that the Shakarpur and Laxmi Nagar colonies were included in the list of 612 colonies as reported by the MCD DDA and that same will be and regularised as per the policy of the Government.

A press release was also released by the Ministry. Since the earlier answer came through an unstarred question tabled in Lok Sabha, it is necessary that the position may be clarified in Parliament itself. The matter is of urgent public importance and I would. therefore, request the Minister Works and Housing to make a statement on the subject and clarify that the Government will regularise all 612 colonies including Laxmi the Nagar and Shakarpur which figure in the list of DDA and MCD expeditiously and take all possible steps to provide civil amenities to them as soon as possible.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must be happy that he is replying.

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THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENT-ARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): You remember, on that day when Shri Rajda read matter under Rule 377, immediately I rose and attended to that.

Will reference to the mention made under Rule 377 by my esteemed colleague Shri H.K.L. Bhagat on the subject of regularisation of the unapproved colonies in Lakshmi Nagar and Shakarpur areas, I would like to offer the following clarification.

In reply to Unstarred Question No. 5670 answered on the 29th March. 1982, we had stated that the DDA had reported that although draft regularisation plans for Lakshmi Nagar and Shakarpur areas were prepared it had been found that these colonies were located predominantly on the Government lands and did not qualify for regularisation in accordance with the policy on the subject. On the request of my esteemed colleague the matter regarding the above-mentioned two areas was gone into and I would like to clarify that both Lakshmi Nagar and Shakarpur complex are included in the list of 612 unapproved colonies prepared by the DDA and the MCD and recommended by the Delhi Administration and the regularisation of these colonies is being done in accordance with the Government policy explained in the Government order dated the 16th February, 1977 as modified by Government order dated the 6th December, 1978. As on 15-3-1982 the DDA and the MCD have regularised 292 colonies and work of regularisation of the remaining colonies 's in progress.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is left to the Government, When matter under 377 is raised.... (Interruptions)

I make it clear to the hon. Members, it is left to the Government to reply immediately also.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not proper. Prof. Madhu Dandavate. Please sit down

(Interruptions)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Can we send our notices under Rule 377 to the Ministers in advance so that they can prepare replies as is being done to-day. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You suggest it in the rural Committee.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We are very happy that the hon. Minister has reacted so quickly and so responsively. The only thing that we have been requesting is that through 377 there should be similar responses. I wanted to know when was it submitted to him? Was it submitted this morning? As this was submitted this morning, let him give an assurance that in future he will do that in other cases. Let him give an assurance.

BHISHMA NARAIN SHRI SINGH: It is upto the Minister to react. I have told earlier that Shri our esteemed col-Ratansingh Rajda, league also mentioned a matter under Rule 377, I reacted immediately.

CHATTERJEE: SHRI SOMNATH Let the same be repeated (Interruptions).

Prof. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: MR. Madhu Dandavate.

श्री रॉम लॉल रॉहो (Misrikh) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सुन तो लें।

**Not recorded

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record anything. Whatever he is saying is without my permission.

(Interruptions) **

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't waste the time of the House.

(व्यवधान)

श्री भोडम नरायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि चुंकि अपने पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य थे, इस लिए मैंने नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत दिए गए वक्तव्य का उत्तर दिया। लेकिन श्री राजदा तो जनता पार्टी के सदस्य हैं। उन्होंने इसी तरह नियम 377 के मातहत वक्तव्य दिया था ग्रोर मैंने इमीडिएटली अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की थीं।

(ii) GRIEVANCES OF STONE QUARRY WORKERS OF FARIDABAD

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377. Congratulating the Parliamentary Affairs Minister on having given the statement, I expect a similar statement for this matter also from him.

Thousands of workers including the bonded labourers working in stone quarries of Faridabad district of Haryana near Surajkhund tourist complex who have migrated from drought prone areas of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have marched to Delhi on foot to demonstrate in front of the Parliament and submit a memorandun, to the Speaker of Lok Sabha focussing attention on their miserable plight created by total absence of drinking water facilities stone dust pollution resulting in high incidence of tuberculosis and cancer, complete lack of housing accommodation and violation of almost all the labour laws including the Bonded labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and the Inter-state Miggorn work man's Act, 19/9.

Even the bonded labourers liberated by the orders of the Supreme Court on 5th March, 1982 find it difficult to return to their respective States due to the harassment by their employers and because of want of police protection and assurance of rehabilitation.

Despite repeated representations to the Chief Labour Commissioner of the Central Government regarding the plight of these stone quarry workers, no cognisance has been taken of their legitimate grievances creating a sense of restlessness and desperation among the workers.

Against this background, I request the Government to make a statement in the House about the expeditious steps for the redressal of the grievacances of these migract and bonded workers both in the interest of peace as well as justice to the workers.

(iii) NEED FOR TAKING STEPS TO MAKE AVAILA2LE HEAVY WATER FOR ATOMIC POWER PROJECTS.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir, I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

The Commissioning of the Madras Atomic Power Project (MAPP-1) has been delayed by more than a year now. Despite the fact that the Department of Atomic Energy were of the view at the beginning of the last year that 99 per cent of the work had been completed, the situation remains unchanged till April this year. The problem is of non-availability of heavy water which had delayed earlier the commissioning of the second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project til a decision was taken to use Heavy Water from Soviet Union.

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

According to the reliable sources, the indigenous production of heavy water is still inadequate and certainly not enough to meet the huge initial requirements for commissioning a new unit. It may be difficult to procure heavy water from foreign sources but then the Government will have to decide in favour of placing the Madras Unit under international safeguards.

The heavy water production programme has been affected badly, it is learnt, because of lack of proper planning and also because of the difficulties of self-reliant development. The heavy water plants at Tuticorin and Baroda operated during 1981-82 but both are ridden with technical problems. The heavy water plant at Telcher was to have started production in 1981-82. This did not happen due to power failure, unsteady supply of synthesis gas from the Fertilizer Corportion of India and other technical problems.

In view of the urgent needs for commissioning 100-crore project at Madras and to meet the requirements of other projects in the country, I urge upon the Government to see that proper remedial measures and planning is done in advance to see that the heavy water plants keep running and to meet the indigenous requirements.

(iv) Reported passing of a Bill by J&K Assembly re citizenship to persons who crated from Pakistan occupied territories of Jammu & Kashmir

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sir, recently, a Bill introduced by a private member belonging to the ruling National Conference party has been passed by the Jammu and Kashmir Legislature, empowering the State Government to grant rsettlement permits to former citizens of Jammu and Kashmir State who migrated to Pakistan at the time of partition. This is a measure fraught with grave implications, constitutional, political and administrative, which it is my duty to place before the House.

Constitutionally, citizenship is a matter which is in the sphere of the Central Government alone, and only Parliament is competent to pass legislation thereon. In effect, this Bill gives the power to grant Indian citizenship to a State Legislature which is against the very structure of the Constitution and prima facie involves an inroad into the sovereign right of Parliament to legislate in this matter. A thorough study at the highest level is needed and I would suggest that the opinion of the Supreme Court should be obtained by the President under article 143 of the Constitution.

Apart from the Constitutional aspect involved, this Bill has grave political implications. During partition, there was a substantial movement of population over the borders of the State, and over the last thirty-five years thousands of people who had been driven out of Pakistan-occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir have been allotted lands in the Jammu region. Most of these people belong to the weaker sections of society, and the passage of this Bill has created a deep sense of insecurity among them as it holds out the threat of dislocation and destabilisation at any time at the sweet mercy of the State Government. It is indeed astounding that while the present Government has adamantly refused to grant resident right to thousands of Hindu and Sikh families who came across the border during partition, and who have been living in the State for 35 years as second class citizens, it has now passed a Bill whereby people who have for the same period adopted Pakistani citizenship can return to resettle and reclaim their old properties simply at the dis- * cretion of the Government.

Apart from constitution and political aspects, grave security implications are involved. If there are any

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genuine cases of repatriation on compassionate grounds, these could be considered by the appropriate Central Government authorities from time to time as indeed has been done for over three decades. The Bill that has now been passed, however, gives unrestricted powers to the ruling party in the State to grant citizenship, and could result in the ingress of persons whose presence in the country would not be desirable. The whole context of Jammu and Kashmir cannot be forgotton, particularly in view of the insistence of Pakistan in raking up the so-called 'Kashmir issue' in international forums, and their recent acquisition of sophisticated offensive weapons. Keeping all these factors in view, I strongly urge that the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir should not give his assent to the Bill, and that the whole matter should be carefully considered at the highest level to ensure that nothing is dong that may weaken the nation. It would be appropriate if the Prime Minister were to make a statement in the House clarifying Government's view in this matter so that the widespread concern and apprehension generated by the passage of the Bill can be set at rest.

SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): SHRI This is a very important matter. More than 1 lakh Harijans will be uprooted in Jammu and Kashmir.

(V) NEED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO ACCELERATE SUPPLY OF DIESEL TO TAMIL NADU

SHNI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in Tamil Nadu the industrial economy is in shambles. There is so much power cut in Tamil Nadu that the industries are working only to 20 per cent capacity. This has affected agricultural operations. The power pumps are not being energised. Some power is being supplied during nights, when agricultural operations cannot be conducted freely. ,

Now, the misery has been enhanced by acute scarcity of diesel throughout Tamil Nadu. This has worsened the industrial operations in Coimbatore where hundreds of engineerring foundries being operated with the help of generators have come to a grinding halt, for want of diesel. The movement of essential commodities and vegetables throughout the State has also been affected. The prices are soaring as is normal in such circumstances. While the public are suffering, the diesel is being sold at exorbitant prices in black market. In many places, there are mile-long queues of lorries tourist buses, transport buses, etc.

The State Government's handling of the matter has further aggravated the situation. There is no agency to regulate the supply of diesel which is in short supply.

The I.O.C. is supplying only 50 per Cent diesel of the total demand. The closure of Cochin Refinery for maintenance has adversely affected the supply of diesel. If the Government of India does not take immediate steps to accelerate the supply of diesel to Tamil Nadu, the whole of Tamil Nadu will erupt into unprecedented situation. Immediate action is called for from the Central Government to save Tamil Nadu from decimation.

(iv) Selection of Cricket - TEAM TO TOUR ENGLAND

SHRI KAMALNATH (Chhindwara): Sir, I rise to mention under Rule 377 the manner in which the Criket Team has been selected to tour England this summer. Personally I have great respect for criket and cricketers; but being a patriotic Indian, I want the team to be truly representative Indian Team. The selection of an Indian Test Team for this series abroad involves the nation's pretige and as such, the selection should not only be impartial but should also appear to be impartial. But I am panied to say that the team

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[Shri Kamalnath]

has been selected in an ad-hoc manner and gives rise to suspicion Some players have been selected without considering their performance; performance is a matter of record, for everyone's score and bowling analysis are recorded in the score books. Players who had consistent record with either bat or ball have been overlooked. I strongly believe that the Cricket Control Board in general and the Selection Committee in particular owes it not only to the players but also to the nation to explain in clear terms the criteria for the selection.

The Education Ministry should direct the Cricket Control Board to announce the basis on which the selection has been made. The Board should have no hesitation in announcing the basis and strategy used for selection of the Cricket Team if the selection is free and fair. Pending this the Government should withhold the release of foreign exchange for the impending tour and also have the whole matter reviewed directly by a Special Committee of Criketers to be set up.

(vii) NEED FOR TAKING STEPS TO IMPROVE FUNCTIONING OF TELEPHONE SERVICES IN ASANSOL-RANIGANJ DURGA-PUR AREA

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-DER (Durgapur): Sir, I appreciate the ready-made answer given by the hon. Minister of Parliamen-Affairs regarding tary the matter under rule 377 by Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat. Here my friend, Mr. Makwana is sitting. He will react to my matter being raised under Rule 377, just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he comes with a reply, I will not stop.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-DER: I want to mention the following matter under Rule 377.

I am drawing the attention of the House towards the telephone services in Asansol-Raniganj-Durgapur industrial belt area. It is unfortunate that inspite of several representations made by the Members of Parliament including myself and eminent persons of that area, the telephone services are deteriorating day by day in that area. There is no improvement in the telephone services. The group dialling and STD services have also collapsed and the trunk services are becoming undependable.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to improve the functioning of the telephone services of Asansol-Raniganj-Durgapur area without any further delay and restore the group dialling and STD services so that the people of this area could get some relief.

I also demand that the Minister concerned make a statement in the House indicating the steps taken by the Government in this regard.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-DER: Sir, Mr. Makwana is here,

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may reply at the time of Demand for Grants for the Ministry of Communications, which is going on.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-DER: Why there is a discrimination against the Opposition Member?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. no. When Mr. Rajda raised the issue, the Minister also immediately replied.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-DER: There is one information. I am also a Member of the Opposition.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been noted by Mr. Yogendra Makwana. When he replies, you must be in the House;

(viii) RELIEF MEASURES FOR THE HAILSTORM AFECTED FARMERS OF CER-TAIN BLOCKS IN FATEHPUR DISTRICT OF UP

श्री बीः डीः सिंह (फुलपुर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय उत्तर प्रदेश

में फतेहपूर जनपद के धाता एवं विजयी-पुर विकास क्षेत्रों में लगभग सौ गांवों के किसान मजदूर बुरी तरह प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के शिकार हुए हैं। गत 23-24 मार्च की राति में इस क्षेत्र में भंधकर रूप से उपलव्षिट हुई है जिस के कारण रबी की तमाम तैयार फसल नध्ट हो गई है। कुछ गांवों में तो फसलें पूर्ण रूप से नष्ट हो गई हैं। मै 10 ग्रंप्रैल को उस क्षेत्र में गया था ग्रौर प्रकृति की विनाश लीला की देखा था। उस क्षेत्र के किसान विशय कर लघु सीमांत विस्तान तथा कृषि श्रमिक ग्रंधिक भयाकांत तथा पोड़ित दिखाई पड़े। उनके समक्ष जीवन यापने की समस्या उपन्न हो गई है जो भूमिहीन श्रमिक इस मौसम में फसलों की कटाई से कुछ ग्राय कर लेते थे. उन के समक्ष बुभूका की समस्या आसन्न है। इन परिस्थितियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए मेरा सरकार से साग्रह अनुरोध है कि उस क्षेत्र में झवोलिखित राहत काय तत्वाल प्रारम्भ किए जाएं ---

 प्रामीण पुनिमाण योजना को प्रभावी किया जाए उसके तथा अन्तर्गत सड़कों का निर्माण तालाबों का उत्खनन बुक्षारोपण तथा तत्सबंधी कार्य तत्काल प्रारंभ किए जाये जिस से श्रमिकों को जीविकोपार्जन का आधार मिल सके।

2. इत्यकों द्वारा देय समस्त भुगतान जैसे लगान सहकारी समितियों द्वारा खाद, बोज, नकदी आदि ऋण, सिंचाई विद्युत संबंधी व्यय आदि स्थिति ही नहीं, वरन पूर्ण रूप से माफ किया जाए।

3. छोटे किसानों को फसल-क्षति के आधार पर अर्थिक सहत्यता प्रदान की जाये। 4. केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रान्तीय सरकारों के साथ विचार विमर्श कर के फसलों तथा पशुग्रों की बीमा-योजना को कियान्वित करने की दिशा में उपाय करना चाहिए, जिस से प्राइतिक ग्राप-दाग्रों के समय कितानों को कुछ राहत मिल सके।

(ix) NEED FOR STRINGENT LEGIS-LATION TO PREVENT CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

श्री राम लाल राहो (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदिकाल से ही मनुष्य ग्रौर पशुग्रों का निकट का सहयोग ग्रौर संबंध रह, है। कृषि प्रधान देश भारत में जो अपदिकाल से अन्न उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में पशुग्रों की ही महत्वपूर्ण भुग्निका रही है। अन्ज भो हमारेगांव में 99 प्रतिशत से भो अधिक किसान कृषि कार्य में पशुस्रों पर ही निर्भर करते हैं। दुधारू पशु मानवमाल ग्रौर जन स्वास्थ्य के लिए वरदान हैं। हिन्दू धर्मावलम्बी तो पशु अर्थात् गऊ को गो माता के नाम से पुकारते हैं ग्रौर उसकी पूजा करते हैं। पशु को मारना, कब्ट देना पाप माना जाता है।

जहां पशु मानव के लिए सहयोगी के रूप में पूज्यनीय रहा है। अनेक लोगों ने पशु के मांस से अपनी क्षुधा बुझाने, उसके खाल से शरीर को ढकने तथा हडि्डयों तक को उपयोग में लाता है। कहने का तात्पर्य मरणीपरान्त भी पशुका हाड-मास, चाम मनुष्य के उपयोग में आता है। इवर कुछ वर्षों से शनै शनै पशुग्रों का विनाश ग्रौर उसके प्रति कर्रता बढ़ रही है। जंगली पशु ग्रौर जानवर तो सामन्त लोगों के शिकार के नाम से कीडा का साधन बन गए हैं। कर्रता

श्वी राम लाल रही]

ग्रीर पशुग्रों का विनाश देख केन्द्र सरकार ने सन् 1960 में पशुग्रों के प्रति कूरता का अधिनियम पुरःस्थापित किया, जिसे भारतीय संसद ने हर्ष घ्वनि से स्वीकृति दी। इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पशुग्रों के प्रति कूरता जैसे पशुग्रों को पीटना क्षमता से अधिक भार ढोना, अकारण बालना देना, रोगी पशुम्रों से काम लेना, उन्हें भूखा रखना, अकारण बांध कर रखना, कूरतापूर्वक पीटना ग्रौर मार डालना आदि पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया था ग्रौर ऐसा कूर व्यवहार करने वालों के प्रति दंड की व्यवस्था की गई थीं। परन्तु पशुग्रों के प्रति कूरता करने वाले बाज नहीं आए। आज भी जनके साथ बर्बरता का व्यवहार हो रहा है।

इधर आजादी के बाद पशुग्रों की समुचित देखभाल, उनके रोग ग्रस्त होने पर स्वास्थ्य लाभ एवं पौष्टिक आहार दिए जाने आदि की दिशा में प्रयास किए गए। पर उपेक्षित व दूषित कार्य प्रणाली के कारण आज भी हजारों पशु प्रति-वर्ष काल के गाल में समा रहे हैं।

नगरीय क्षेत्रों में पशु पालक दुधारू पशुओं को ही अक्सर रखते हैं, उसके साथ पर ये शहरी लोग जिस प्रकार कूरता का व्यवहार करते हैं, संवैधानिक दृष्टि से ग्रपराध की सीमा में नहीं आता । 80-90 प्रतिशत शहरी पशु पालक ग्रपने कथित पशुग्रों को मात्र दूध दोहने के लिए घर रोकते हैं। स्वार्थ निकल जाने के बाद पुनः सड़कों पर छोड़ देते हैं। जो नगरीय क्षेत्रों से लेकर सटे ग्रामीण इलाकों के कृषकों की फसलों तक को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। किसी भी नगर के किनारे के गांव में जाकर वहां के किसानों से मिल कर पूछने और उ खेतों को देखने पर सहज ही में नुक मुझे

की सीमा को ग्रांका जा सकता है। यह प्रक्रिया में नगर सीतापुर में 20 वर्षों से देखता ग्रा रहा हुं। पड़ौसी गांव के लोग शहरी पशुओं से परेशान हैं। पशुपालक पशु के पकड़े जाने पर छुड़ाने के लिए किसानों को भय ब ग्रातंक से परेशान करते हैं। शहरी पशुग्रों के नुकसान से सीमावर्ती किसान दाने-दाने का मोहताज हो जाते हैं। प्रशासन भी कानुन के स्रभाव में उनकी कोई मदद नहीं कर पाता ? यही नहीं शहरी छुट्टा पशुग्रों के साथ स्वाभाविक रूप से नुकसान करने पर कूरता का व्यवहार होता है। कभी-कभी बुरी मार से शरीर क्षत-विक्षत भी हो जाता है। पर इसकी जिम्मेदारी उस कूरता करने वाले की नहीं बल्कि उस कूर व्यक्ति की है जो मात दूध या अपने उपयोग के लिए पशुको पालता है। खाना देने ग्रौर बांध रखने की जिम्मेदारी से वह भागता है। ऐसे स्वार्थी मनुष्य को रोगग्रस्त पशुग्रों का इलाज तक नहीं कराते ।

सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि पशुझों के प्रति कूरता निवारण विधेयक को संशोधित कर पशुग्रों को छुट्टा रखने वाले पशुपालक को अपराध की श्रेणी में लाना चाहिए ग्रौर पशुग्रों के साथ ऐसा कर व्यवहार करने वालों के विरुद्ध प्रभावी कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि बेजवान पशु मात्र लोगों के स्वार्थ सिद्धि का साधन ही न रहे। पशु पालक उसकी सेवा क्रौर नियन्त्रण में रखने के लिए वांघ्य हों। मेरी केन्द्र सरकार से यह भी प्रार्थना है कि वह राज्य सरकारों से भी कहे कि पशुस्रों के साथ कूरता का व्यवहार करने वाले स्वार्थी लोगों के विरुद्ध प्रभावी कानून बनाये जिस से पशु ऋरता से मुक्त हों श्रौर पशुश्रों के नुक्सान से आम शहरी ग्रौर गांव के किसान वच सकें। 1.0 - 141

RAMAVATAR SHASTRI SHRI (Patna): Sir, Kolhan, the land of the Kol tribe as it is traditionally known, comprises of Chaibassa, Khunt-Jhinkpani, Tonto Jagannathpur, pani. Noamundi, Majhgaon, Kumardungi, Manjhari and Tantnagar Developof present Singhblocks ment bhum, the southern-most district cf Bihar, This area is spread over 3,107.8 kms, and has a population of 5,23.488 according to 1971 census. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe population cf Kolhan is 66.83.

Kolhan is extremely rich in mineral deposits. Iron ore, China clay, limestone, chromite, managanse, etc., are available in enormous quantities. Besides, one-third of Kolhan consists of forest of a very high quality.

In spite of the fact that Kolhan is one of the major depository of such national wealth, the inhabitants of Kolhan, the Hos, Mundas, Gopes, Tantis and other Scheduled Tribes and backward classes have been the worst hit in the process of mining and Commercialisation of the forest.

The entire area of Kolhan is extremely backward. It has only 1344 kms. of roads. Of the total number of 783 villages, hardly fifty are electrified. Schooling is a mere formality gone through by those who have cash income. Agriculture is the sole livelihood known to these tribals. With their lands being taken away progressively from them for mining operations, more inhabitants of this area are becoming paupers or at the most coolies.

Kolhan is a part of Chhotanagpur where Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act 1908 is the law of the land. This law was enacted to give special protection for tribal lands. Accordingly, no tribal land in Chhotanagpur can be alienated without the written permission of the Deputy Commissioners and this too for limited purposes of industries, education, mining and religions.

Kolhan has roughtly 250 mines most of which are privately operated by contractors. In blatant contravention of the explicit provision of the law laying down the procedure to acquire land for mining purposes from the tribals, these contractors drive out the tribal raiyats from their agricultural lands, destroy the worshipping and burial places, give a nominal sum as compensation and start mining often with the help of the local police.

The labour situation of these private mines is horrible and inhuman. The Central Government which is the appropriate authority, has notified that in China Clay and Limestone mines the minimum wages for the unskilled labourers should be Rs. 6.65 per day, except for a handful mines. This minimum wage is not implemented in this entire region. By many dubious methods the labourers are forced to accept Rs. 3 or Rs. 3.50 as the wages.

The iron ore mines have no minimum wages notification in their favour, hence they are left to their bargaining power. The average weekly income of these labourers is Rs. 15 only. Even this meagre payment is withheld in some of these mines for as long as two or three months.

Other provisions like provident fund, holidays, bonus, gratuity, maternity benefit, sick leave, compensation for injuries, etc. are unheard of in the above mines.

Hapazard mining and illegal mining have become the order of the day in Kolhan. West and numerous areas of tribal agricultural lands have been dug up and are lying idle all over Kolhan and the *raivats* are still paying the land tav on these and the lands under mining operation, causing encormous loss to the national exchequer and irreparable damage to the tribal agriculturists.

1.21

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

Thus the tribals, illegally dispossessed of their sole source of livelihood eventually become coolie in the mines itself or migrate to the brick-kilns and stone quarries of North Bihar, West Bengal or Uttar Pradesh.

The situation demands immediate intervention by the Government and all democratic and progressive minded people of the country to abolish completely private ownership of the mines and to set up a corporation directly under the management and ownership of the Central Government to run the mines, not with the sole intention of commercial profit making but also with an eye to the welfare of the local tribals whose land and labour contribute so enormously to the nation's progress.

I demand of the Government to intervene immediately in this matter.

(xi) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ORISSA GOVERNMENT FOR UNDERTAK-ING SOIL CONSERVATION MEASURES

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur): Soil erosion has created a serious problem in Orissa, According to an estimate about 47 percent of the total land surface of the State suffers from soil erosion of some kind or the other. Although erosion through wind is mostly confind to the coastal areas, erosion through water is the problem for the entire State. About 31 lakhs hectares of agricultural uplands which are mostly cultivated without bunds and terraces, suffer from sheet erosion. Stretches of waste lands (28.8 lakhs hectares) devoid of adequate vegetation are also affected by soil salinity or water logging.

In the coastal regions the cultivated lands adjoining about 550 kms of the sea coast are affected by drifting sand dunes through wind erosion. Moreover, shifting cultivation is causing serious problem which has been affecting about 12,770 sq. miles in Koraput, Kalahandi and other inland districts of the State.

Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of Orissa. About 75 per cent of the working force of the State earn their livelihood from farming. But soil erosion has created a serious threat to their cultivation. Therefore, it is necssary to solve the erosional problem.. Unless some immediate measures are taken for the conservation of soil and moisture the farming community of the State will continue to suffer. Soil erosion will run the economy of the State.

In view of this, I urge the Government of India that approved soil[®] conservation practices like tree plantations, contour bunding, construction of soil conservation structures and stream bund erosion control measures should be taken up in that largely affected regions. The Government of. India should augment the fund allocation for implementing these soil conservations measures in Orissa without any further delay.

13.56 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS-Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we go to the next item - Discussion and Voting on the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Communications.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA. Your party has been allowed 22 minutes.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy-speaker, I am expressing my happiness in seeing you in the Chair now. I am saying so because you were an ex-employee of the Posts and Telegraphs, Communications Department and, we are discussing here the Communication Ministery's Demands.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to bring before this august House the manner in which the Government bypassed the Parliament by arbitrarily increasing the rental charges for telephones and telegraphs and some other postal tariffs by an executive order just 25 days before presentation of the Union Budget. Surely, the Government showed precious little respect for the Parliament of a Democratic Republic. I am not citing here the editorial comments of tha newspapers of Delhi. But, it will be pertinent to note here that the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, on 19th February 1981 admonished the Government for increasing the postal and tele-communication charges on the eve of the Eudget session by an executive action.

Sir, the intention behind was, of course, to deceive the people by showing an apparently less burden some budget. In addition, there are some provisions of price hike in postal tariff. The increase will hit all sections of the people, more so, the common people. There is, thus, every reason to believe that the increases were made to satisfy the directives of the I.M.F. bosses.

The P & T services in India so 'long were treated as one of the best services. But over the years, the service is getting from bad to worse due to faulty and unimaginative planning. There are complaints about telephone service. galore Telephones remain dead for months together. There are rampant wrong connections and on top of these, ghost bills have become a common feature. But, no improvement has yet been effected. Suggestions made by various organisations, Chambers of Commerce, recognised unions have been ignored. Just now Mr. Halder, my colleague, said certain things about irregularities in Telephone Services and he has drawn attention, under rule 377, of the Communications Minister.

Uniform practice of local call facilities is not followed in Metropolitan cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. It is said that the criterion for local call facility is within 20 K.Ms. In Calcutta area, Uluberja, Budge Budge, Barnipur and Barasat which are 36, 26, 25 and 33 kms. respectively away from Calcutta come under local calls. Thana exchange is about 34 K.Ms. from Bombay. Yet, Thana Exchange has the facility of a local call. Similarly, Ballabhgarh. Faridabad, Bahadurgarh and Gurgaon are 40, 38, 34 and 32 K.Ms. away from Delhi. They, too, have the facility of local calls. But, Chinsurah and Chanditala, two towns in West Bengal, have been denied the facility of local calls. Considering the nearness of these two towns to Calcutta as well as their importance, I expect, in all fairness, this facility should be extended to Chinsurah and Chanditala also.

14 hrs.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the Communications Minister to the formation of the State Telephone Advisory Council.

In reply to an Unstarred Question No. 2635 of March 9, 1981, the then State Communications Minister said:

"Nominations under various categories such as trade, commerce, industry, medical and legal professions and public workers etc. are made on the recommendations of their organisations and allied bodies.

Nominations of M.Ps. are made by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and nominations of MLAs, or Civic Bodies are made on the recommendation of their organisations and allied bodies.

Now, Sir, may I ask the hon. Communication Minister through you, whether this procedure was followed in the case of West Bengal? What the [Shri Sushil Bhattacharya]

Department of Parljamentary Affairs has done, I have nothing to say. They might have their own choice. But would the Minister please enlighten us about this as to why did he not allow the State Governments and Civic Bodjes to have their say?

So far as the subject of extension of the telephone services is concerned, especially in the rural areas, the achievement is negligible. In reply to my Unstarred Question No. 96 dated 17-12-80, the then Communication Minister stated:

"No branch post office or PCO has been opened during the financial year 1980-81."

That is in the district of Burdwan where I come from. I hope that the Minjster would indicate this year's progress, if any.

Now I come to the subject of Telegrams. Most telegrams nowadays are sent by post. In reply to my, S. Q. No. 244 of 9-3-82, the Communication Minister admitted it. He also said that in those cases they are sent by air mail or by the quickest available transport. I am just citing here two instances from my own experience. A telegram despatched from Calcutta by the President, Avery Employees' Fedration on 1-3-82 sent by post reached me on 6-3-82 in the evening whereas his letter following the telegram reached me on 4th.

14.02 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

I am citing another instance. Even a formal birth-day greeting sent by me from New Delhi on 11th December, 1981 reached Calcutta on the 15. I am constrained to comment that customers are being cheated because their money is not refunded. I can lay al these papers on the Table of the House regarding these instances which I have cited as they are with me. All these irregularities are possible because of the apathetic attitude of the high-ups. They fail to arrange for proper remedial measures, adequate staff, with satisfactory service conditions, you have faulty machines and improper maintenance of the machines and equipment.

And, even the existing postal services are being reduced by the curtailment of deliveries in working days; there is total stoppage of deliveries on holidays, thereby reducing the number of times of clearance of letter boxes in the metropolitan cities and towns on the plea of 'shortage of mail vans'. The Department has fixed arbitrarily of course-the last clearance at 14 hours instead of 18 hours so long prevalent. The Department has already stopped the system of running sorting schemes in the RMS and has converted sorting sections into transit sections on the plea of shortage of accommodation. I have already brought all these matters to the notice of the hon'ble Minister and I request him to look into them.

Now, Sir, without employing further regular staff as required, the detailed sorting job is being done by the untrained staff at the cost of efficiency. This is on the one hand an unfair labour practice and, on the other hand it is, at times, creating deadlock in postal services, much to the suffering of the people.

In reply to my USQ 4614 para (b) dated 23-3-81, the State Communications Minister said that 'no work of RMS office at Burdwan was transferred to Durgapur or Asansol for easing the problem of shortage of accommodation at RMS Burdwan. But the fact is that all second-class mails, packets, etc. are still being sent to Durgapur due to shortage of accommodation. It is not misleading the Parliament, Sir?

Then, what is the plight of the postmen?

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The Prime Minister once in her letter to the Communications Minister, wrote that "They are a vital cadre. They are performing sacred duty, rendering yeomen service to the people". The hon. Minister for Communication, Mr. C. M. Stephen. said in a press conference, recently held in Calcutta "They are the messengers of peace and when they die, they will go to heaven". They don't want to go to heaven. What they want is a decent living wage and they want housing facility. Their pavscale is Rs. 210-4-270 plus dearness allowance. Now, a postman attending to the full-work of an absentee postman is paid Rs. 4.0 only. This rate was fixed with effect from 1-2-1973. Though the P&T Board agreed to revise this paltry rate, the main Finance did not sanction it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I may point out that the hon'ble Members of this House are not supposed to read out their speeches.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Whenever it is necessary, I am quoting

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a question of quoting. You are reading out all your speech. Anyway I am bringing this point to your notice so that you may keep this in mind for future.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: The hon'ble Minister in reply to my Starred Question No. 23 of 24th November 1981, informed this House that the question of increasing the rate of allowance for the additional work was under consideration. But nothing has so far been done. Why was the demand of postman's scale was rejected by the Departmental Council under the J. C. M. scheme? This amounts to the denial of their democratic right and trade union rights. The P.&T. Board has violated the J. C. M. agreement by refusing the right of arbitration in the matter

of pay scales. The refusal of arbitration will be found in D.G. P&T letter No. 28-38/80 SR of 22-10-81.

Now, I come to Postal Class IV staff. The Postal Class IV staff are treated like bonded labour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't go on reading out your speech.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: There is no work norm fixed for them. Fixing such a work norm has been pending since 1977. It is not yet clear even now as to when the authorities will be able to fix work norm for them and do a little justice. The most poorly paid employees are the so called extra-departmental staff. Even after the latest revision, most of the extra-departmental staff are getting Rs. 118/- per month. They are doing their job like the regular employees but they are paid only Rs. 118/- per month. They are not paid any dearness allowance like the regular employees and they are not getting any frienge benefits which other employees enjoy.

Now, Sir, the Sarin Committee was appointed to find out the problems of the department and it recommended some measures for improving he condition. One of the main recommendations of the Sarin Committee was that the Tele-communications should have a separate Board. It has also been observed in that report that whenever the meeting is held at the P&T Board, the tele-communication officers are either absenting themselves or are shy of putting forward their problems.

Even they are shy of putting forward their problems before the Minister also. Even if they were to have a separate Board, I doubt whether they would be able to represent their cases effectively. In fact, the bifurcation was done about ten years ago at the circle level. The circle administration is a field organisation, and it is at that level that the improvement should be brought about. If anything has to be done, it should be done at this level, but they want to bring about improvements only at the apex level. This will not help in bringing about an improvement in the conditions in the P&T Department. Bifurcation of P&T Department at the apex level will increase the number of post for higher level services and would only benefit some officers with greater opportunities for promotion. Efficiency, I am sure, will not follow automatically as a result of bifurcation at the apex level.

The Sarjn Committee Report has not been placed so far on the Table of the House and most of the Members are in the dark about it. Yet, some of the recommendations which curb the democratic rights of the workers are being implemented.

In the name of station tenure, mass scale transfers are being made. Even the lowest paid officials like scavengers are not being spared.

Permission is not being given for holding meetings in office premises. There is a violation of JCM agreements and decisions in not allowing the staff to raise some pertinent issues in the Departmental Councils as per agenda for improving payscales, O.T.A. etc. and denial to refer the matters to arbitration. I would like to cite some specific insof tances vindictive attitude taken after the 19th January all-India strike. The officials found absent on the 19th January particularly in West Bengal and Kerala were Penalised mercilessly by imposing paycuts, break in service, while lakhs of rupees were spent for the so-called loyal officials, who simply signed the attendance register, but did not do any work. Such loyal officials were also allowed Rs. 21/- per day in addition to their normal pay and allowances.

The P & T Department should declare whether the Department is a public utility service or it will be run on commercial basis. If it is to be run as a public utility service, funds should be made available from general funds. Here, it would be pertinent to mention that the P & T Department itself can meet its own expenses. They have plenty of money in the Postal Saving Bank, which has its branches even in the remote villages throughout India, and it is the second largest bank in the world next to Japan. This year when its centenary was observed, it was announced that the Postal Saving Bank had more than Rs. 9000 crotes, However, the department is not allowed to get full transaction charges of Rs. 8.28; they are given only Rs. 2.25 as transaction charges. If is the postal Savings Department given full transaction charges of Rs. 8.28, the Department can become self-sufficient and can meet all its expenses and it would show a far more surplus budget compared to the last few years.

The Service of the P&T Department cannot be improved, unless the service conditions of the employees are improved. Efficiency of a vital service should not be impaired in the name of economy. I also suggest that the Department should be made free from intervention of Finance and Home (Personnel Department) P&T should have a separate Budget like that of the Railways. Finally, Sir. I would request our Communications Minister to do away immediately with the abborrent practice of intercepting letters and tapping of telephones. The very idea goes against the freedom and democratic rights of citizens in India.

With these words I conclude. Thank you.

श्री हरीश रावत (ग्रल्मोड़ा) : सभा-पति महोदय, विगत दिनों में कम्यूनिके-शज डिपार्टमेंट के कुछ कार्यों ग्रौर फंक्शन्ज की आलोचना करने का मुझे भी अवसर मिला। लेकिन ग्राज जब लम्बे ग्रंतराल के बाद यह सदन इस विभाग की सारी कार्यविधियों का विवेचन कर रहा है, तो मैं निश्चित तौर पर इतने बड़े विशाल संगठन को मैनेज करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय, उनके सहयोगियों, उनके विभाग के ग्रधिकारियों ग्रौर कर्म-चारियों को बधाई देना चाहंगा।

हमारे इस विकागगील देश में सवार सेवाग्रों का बड़ा महत्व है ग्रौर उस महत्व को देखते हुए छठो पंच वर्षींय योजना में उन पर बहुत जोर दिया गया है । मुझे खुशी है कि विभाग के लोगों ने, जो चेलेंज उनके सामने है, उसे स्वीकार किय। है ग्रौर इस क्षेत्र में नए नए ग्रायामों को खोजा है, लोगों को नई सुविधाएं देने का प्रयास किया है।

1977 से पहले इस विभाग का बहत बड़ा नाम था। लेकिन 1977 के बाद इस विभाग की सेवाग्रों में बहुत कूछ गिरावट ग्राई है। उसके कतिपय कारण रहे हैं। कुछ कारण प्रशासनिक हो सकते हैं। मांग का ऱ्यादा होना या विकास की ग्रावश्यकता का ज्यादा होना इसका कारण हो सकता है । लेकिन इस से भो बडा कारण इस विभाग में पारस्परिक गुटवाजी है। जो ट्रेड यूनियन मुबमेंट का गलत रूख है, वह भी बहुत हद तक इसके लिए उत्तरदायी है। जिस विभाग का बहुत बड़ा नाम था उस नाम पर बहुत कुछ धब्बा लगा है। यही कारण है कि इस सदन में एक से ग्रधिक सदस्य ग्रपने पार्टीगत दृष्टिकोणों को छोड़ कर इस विभाग की कार्यविधियों की ग्रालोचना कर चुके हैं।

माननीय मंत्री, श्री स्टोफन एक सक्षम व्यक्ति हैं, सक्षम नेता हैं । उनके सहयोगी भी सक्षम व्यक्तित्व ग्रीर जान-664 LS—12 कारी रखने वाले लोग हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि वे इस विभाग की सारी कार्यविधियों का ठीक से मूल्यांकन करें थ्रौर सोचें कि कमी कहां पर है। उन्होंने विभिन्न कमेटियों थ्रौर स्टडी ग्रुप्स बिठाएं हैं ग्रौर इस संदर्भ में वर्कशाप ग्रायोजित किए हैं उनके सामने उनकी रिकमेंडेशन्ज हैं सरीन कमेटी की रिकमेंडेशन्ज हैं। उन में से जो रीकमेंडेशन्ज ठीक लगें, उन्हें मंत्रालय को मानना चाहिए ग्रौर मंत्री महोदय को उन सुझावों के संदर्भ में उचित मेजर्ज के साथ इस सदन ग्रौर जनता के सामने ग्राना चाहिए।

म्राज स्थिति यह है कि न केवल इस विभाग की दैनिक सेवाग्रों में गिरावट ग्राई है, बल्कि हिन्दूस्तान टेलिपिटर्ज मद्रास ग्रौर ग्राई० टी० ग्राई० वंगलौर नैनी ग्रौर श्रोनगर में भो जहां हमारे साज-समान उत्पादित किए जाते हैं, गिरावट आई है। इस लिए हमारा नई लाइनें बिछाने का कार्यक्रम पिछड गया है । जहां 1979-80 में 1,48,000 डायरेक्ट एक्सचज लाइनें बिछाई गई वहां 1980-81 में 1,33,000 लाइनें बिछाई गईं।1979-80 मे जहां 564 नए एक्चेन्ज कमीशन किए पए 1980-81 में केवल 441 नए एक्श्वेंज स्थापित किए गए जब कि छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस मंत्रालय के लोगों ने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है वहे 3500 एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का है \ तो किस प्रकार से क्राप ग्रपने बताये हुरे लक्ष्य को पूरा करेंगे, यह ग्राप के सोचेंगे का विषय है। जिस प्रकार से इस की प्रपति चल रही है मैं नहीं समझता कि इस लक्ष्य को पूरा किया जा सकता है जब कि हमारी मांग है ग्रौर ग्राज ग्रावेश्यकता इस बात की है कि कम से कम 7 हजार एक्सचेंज देश भर में स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य छटी पंच वर्षीय योजना का होना च हिए । इसको ग्रौर भी बढ़ाने की ग्रावश्यकता है ।

[श्री हरीश रावत]

इसी तरह से नो डिले घट्स 925 से बढ़ा कर 935 किए गए। केवल 10 बढ़े हैं एक साल के ग्रन्दर। जो स्टेट कैंभिटल को डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर से एस॰ टो॰ डो॰ कैसिलिटी देने का कार्य कम था उस में भी बड़ी धीमी प्रगति हुई है। 79 डिस्ट्रिक्टस 80-81 में जोड़े गए ग्रौर ग्रब की केवल 88 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स जोड़े गए। ग्रब की वह संख्या केवल 9 बढी है जब कि 79-80 में 11 वढी थी। 256 रुट्स नो डिले के स्टेट कैपिटल से डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर के लिए हुए हैं ग्रौर 264 डिस्ट्रिक्ट से लेकर के स्टेट हेड क्वार्टर्स के लिए हुए हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि यह प्रगति बहुत कम है। इस में सुधार की बहुत गुंजाइश है। माननीय स्टीफन साहब को इस विषय में तत्काल ध्यान देना चाहिए। ग्राज भी हमारे देश में कई डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेड क्वार्टर्स ऐसे हैं कि जिन का सीधा सम्बन्ध देज की राजधानी से या प्रदेश की राजधानी से नहीं है। विशेषकर जो दुरस्थ क्षेत्र हैं या जो हिली एरियाज के डिस्ट्रिक्ट है *हेड-*क्वार्टर्स हैं वहां ग्रीर भी सुवि-धाएं कम हैं । वहां संचार सुदिधाय्रों के कम होने की वजह से लोगों की कठि-नाइयां बहुत बढ़ रही हैं ग्रौर प्रशासनिक कंट्रोल में भी इसका दुष्प्रभाव पड़ता है ।

इसी तरह से जो ट्रंक काल्स बुक होती है उन के मैच्योर होने का परसेंटेज जो है उस में वृद्धि की आवश्यकता है। पिछले वर्ष 23 करोड़ के लगभग काल्स बुक हुई जिस में से 16 करोड़ के लग-भग मैच्योर हो गाई। करीब 7 करोड़ का गैप है। 7 करोड़ काल्स ऐसी हैं जो मैच्योर नहीं हो पाई । इस में कितना समय विभाग का जाया हुआ होगा, कितना समय जो आप का सबस्-काइबर है, कस्टार है, उसका जाया हुग्रा होगा ग्रौर कितना नुक्सान विभाग का हुग्रा होगा, इंस विषय में मंत्रालय के लोगों को विचार करना चाहिए ग्रौर इस संख्या को घटाने का निश्चित तौर पर प्रयास करना चाहिए।

एग्जिस्टिंग कम्यूनिकेशन सिस्टम में सुधार करने के लिए बहुत बार बातें उठीं। मेरा भी ग्राप से निवेदन है कि कुछ जिले, कुछ एरियाज ऐसे हैं कि जहां स्ट्राउजर टाइप आफ़ एक्सचेंजेज हैं जिन में एक ग्रादमी बैठा है जो दिन भर मशीन को घुमाता रहता है। लेकिन तीस किलोमीटर या 25 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर भी दो दो तीन तीन घंटे बैठकर के मेहनत करने के बाद भी बात नहीं हो पाती हैं। तो कम से कम ऐसे एक्सचेंजेज को रिप्लेस करने के लिए ग्रापको कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। एक स्टडी ग्रुप ग्राप केमंत्रालय के लोगों ने बनाया था। उस ने 1980 में ग्रपनी रिपोर्ट दी है। उस रिपोर्ट पर ग्राप के मंत्रालय के द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह के मैन्यूग्रल एक्सचेंजेज जहां भी हैं उन को ग्राटोमेटिक एक्सचेंजेज में बदलिए ताकि हमारा कम्यूनिकेशन का जो सिस्टम है, जो संचार का एक एफ़ेक्टिव माध्यम है वह ग्रधिक सुचारू रूप से चल सके।

टैली-कम्यूनिकेशंस सिस्टम का रिसर्च सेंटर है, उस को चाहिए कि ग्रपटु-डेट टेकनोलाजी डेवलप करने की कोशिश करे। ग्राज जो हमारी टेक्नोलोजी है वह बहुत पिछड़ी हुई है। ग्रौर तो छोड़िये जो हमारे विकास-शील मुल्क हैं जैसे ग्रल्जीरिया है, ईराक है, उस से भी हम बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। तो इसको सुधारने के लिए रिसर्च ऐंड डेवलपमेंट पर विशेष जोर देना चाहिए ग्रौर जो इसके लिए एलोकेशन किया गया है इस वर्ष वह बहुत कम है, उस को वढ़ाने की ग्रावश्यकता है। यों तो सारे ग्रापक मंत्रालय के एलौकेशन को बढ़ाने की ग्रावश्यकता है। जब तक वह नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक काम नहीं हो सकता है। ग्रौर न ही हमारा जो माडर्नाईजेशन, डाइर्वासफ़िकेशन ग्रौर एक्सटेंशन का छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में लक्ष्य है वह पूरा हो सकेगा।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने 150 करोड़ रुपया टाइबल एरियाज के लिए छठी योजना में ईयरमार्क किया है, कम्यूनि-केशन सिस्टम को इफ़्रेक्टिव बनाने के लिए लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि ट्राइबल एरियाज के समान ही कुछ ग्रौर एरियाज भी हैं जिनकी कि वही प्राब्लम्ज है लेकिन उन एरियाज के लिए कोई भी फ़ंड ईयरमार्क नहीं किया गया है। उदाहरण के लिए जो हिल एरियाज हैं, रिमोट एरियाज हैं वहां पर ग्राप इस सिस्टम को किस प्रकार से सुधारेंगे ? राज्यों में जो सेंटर्स हैं उनको ग्रापने फ़ंड्स एलोकेट कर दिए हैं लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि शहरी लाबी बहुत प्रबल होती है इसलिए रिमोट एरियाज तक वह पैसा पहुंच नहीं पाता है। इसलिए कम से कम हिली एरियाज के लिए ग्रौर रिमोट एरियाज के लिए अलग से फ़ंड्स ईयरमार्क करना चाहिए ताकि वहां भी संचार सेवाग्रों का प्रसार हो सके।

इसी प्रकार से पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में लांग डिस्टेंसेज को पी॰ सी॰ ग्रोज॰ के द्वारा जोड़ने की बड़ी ग्रावश्यकता है। पिछले दिनों भी हम ने इस मामले को उठाथा था ग्रौर तब ग्राप ने कहा था कि इस संबंध में जो क्राइटीरिया बना इग्रा है उसको ग्रापने संशोधित कर

दिया है लेकिन ग्राज भी पी॰ सी॰ ग्रो० खोलने केलिए, बांच पोस्ट ग्राफ़िस या मब पोस्ट आफ़िस खोलने के लिए जो काइटीरिया ग्रापका है वह पर्वतीय तथा रिमोट एरियाज की ग्रावश्यकता को कैंटर नहीं करता है । वहां की जो एक्च्य्रल डिफ़ीकल्टीज हैं, प्राकृतिक बाधाएं है उनको ध्यान में नहीं रखा जाता है। वहां पर तमाम नदी, नाले पहाड़ ग्रौर जंगल हैं। हम ग्रापके पास रिक्वेस्ट लेकर भ्राते हैं कि वहां फ़लां जगह पर पी० सी० ग्रो० या पोस्ट ग्राफ़िस खोला जाना चाहिए तो ग्राप कहते हैं कि ग्राप हमारी प्राब्लम को देखेंगे ग्रौर उसको हल करने की कोशिश करेंगे लेकिन एक महीने के बाद स्रापका रेप्लाई ग्राता है कि ग्रापके क्राइटी-रिया में वह नहीं ग्राता है इसलिए उसको नहीं खोला जा सकता है। हम चाहते हैं कि मानीटरिंग होनी चाहिए कि हिल एरियाज में ग्रौर रिमोट एरियाज में कहां कहां पी० सी० स्रोज० स्रौर पोस्ट ग्राफ़िसेज खुलने चाहिए ताकि एक ग्राफ़ श्रापके सामने रहे, एक नक्शा ग्रापके सामने रहे, डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेविल पर ग्रौर पी० एम० जी० के लेविल पर, जिस के अनुसार काम होता रहे और फ़िर हमें कोई सुझाव देने की ग्रावश्यकता हो न रह जाये। ग्रौर फ़िर हमें बार बार ग्राप से रिग्रेट का शब्द न सुनना पडे

सभापति महोदय, यह पोस्टल डिपार्ट-मेंन्ट जो है उसका कार्य बहुत ही सराह-नीय है ग्रौर मैं तहे दिल से उसकी सराहना करता हूं। पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट में जिन कर्मचारियों का सब से ज्यादा योगदान है वह है ई० डी० कर्मचारी ग्रौर कैजुग्रल लेबर परन्तु उन्हीं को सब से कम वेतन मिलता है। ग्राप कैंसे उम्मीद करते हैं कि 120 ंया 125 [श्री हरीश रावत]

रुपये में वे ग्रापकी सेवा कर सकते हैं? मेरे भाई यहां पर कह रहे थे कि वे भगवान की सेवा कर रहे हैं। निश्चित तौर से वे इस कार्य को भगवान की सेवा मानकर ही कर रहे हैं लेकिन साथ ही ग्रापका भी कोई फ़र्ज बनता है कि ग्राप उनके वेजेज को बढ़ाने की तरफ़ ध्यान दें । टेलीफ़ोन डिपार्टमेंट में भी भी कैजुग्रल लेबर दस-दस बारह-बारह साल तक काम करते हैं लेकिन उसके बाद भी उनकी दयनीय स्थिति बनी रहती है। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि ग्राप ई० डी० ग्रौर कजुग्रल लेबर के विषय में विचार करें। आर्गेनाईज्ड सेक्टर की बात को ग्राप मान लेते हैं क्योंकि वे ग्राप पर दबाब डाल सकते हैं। ग्राई० टी॰ आई॰ (बंगलौर) के कर्मचारी ग्राप पर दबाब डाल कर ग्रपनी बात को मनवा सकते हैं क्योंकि वे आर्गेनाईज्ड हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि ग्राप ई० डी० ग्रौर कैजुग्रल वर्कर्स को भी कुछ राहत देने की कृपा करें।

सभापति महोदय, ग्रव मैं ग्रपने क्षेत्र के बारे में ग्राप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं मल्टी-एक्सैस-रूरल रेडियो-सिस्टम पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए बहुत उपयोगी है । इसलिए मेरा ग्राप से निवेदन है, जैसा कि ग्राप ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था, कि वह प्लानिंग स्टेज पर है, कि ग्राप इसको प्लानिंग स्टेज पर मत रखिये, इसको इम्पलीमें-टेशन स्टेज पर लाइये ।

अल्मोड़ा में माइकोवेव सन्टर की एक बिल्डिंग बन रही है, लेकिन पिथौरा-गढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर है। एक तरफ़ उस की सीमा नेपाल से लगती है ग्रौर दूसरी तरफ़ चीन से लगती है : इसको ग्राप ग्रभी तक माइकोवेव से कनैक्ट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा ग्राप से निवेदन है कि वहां पर माइकोवेव स्टेशन खोलना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार पिथौरागड़ श्रौर रानीखेत में इलैक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज खोलने की बात ग्राप ने स्वीकार की है। इस काम के लिए ग्राप ने कहा है कि इसको 1984 तक पूरा किया जा सकता है। मेरी ग्राप से करबद्ध प्रार्थना है कि कम से कम इस को एक साल घटा दीजिए ग्रौर 1983 तक ले ग्राइए।

इसी तरह से अल्मोड़ा में डी॰ ई॰ टी॰ का आफ़िस खोलने के लिए दो साल से प्रार्थना कर रहा हूं । विभाग के लोग कहते हैं कि वर्तमान मापदंड के अनुसार वहां आफ़िस नहीं खोला जा सकता है। संसद् सदस्य के नाते मेरा ग्राप से ग्राग्रह है कि ग्राप कम से कम इस बात को तो स्वीकार कीजिए। डी० ई० टी० का आफ़िस अल्मोड़ा में ग्रौर एस० डी० ग्रो० का ग्राफ़िस पिथौरागढ़ में खोलना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार हमारे क्षेत्र में मेनुग्रल एक्सचेंजेज बहत हैं, इनको बदलने की तरफ़ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए । एक फ़ैज-मैनर में इस काम को करना चाहिए। ग्रभी तक इस दिशा में कोई काम नहीं किया गया है । जहां ग्राप कहते हैं कि एटोमैटिक एक्सचेंजेज खोल देंगे, वहां पर ग्राप खोल रहे हैं ग्रौर बहुत सारे खोले हैं। वहां जो मैनुग्रल एक्सचेंज ग्रापरेट कर रहे हैं उनको बदलने की तरफ़ ग्राप को कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

इसी तरह से ग्रल्मोड़ा ग्रौर पिथौरा-गढ़ में सटेलाइट-रिले-सैंटर खोलना चाहिए, ताकि वहां पर भी माड्रर्न टैक्नालाजी की जानकारी हो सके।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं संचार मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हं ग्रौर ग्रापके विभाग के कर्मचारियों ग्रौर ग्रधिकारियों को धन्यवाद देते हुए ग्रपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Mr Chairman, I support the demands of the Ministry of Communications. sir, the Posts and Telegraphs Department has done a great service to our nation. The importance is more as our country is very vast.

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First, I will take up the Postal side. Even today we are engaging mail runners to take mail bags from one village to another. Right from the mail runners we have also engaged aircraft, buses and trains to carry the mail bags. That is a good thing. People get their letters soon now. We have also increased the Post Officers. I think the number must be almost one lakh and forty thousand now. It must have even exceeded it. We have not only done that, we have gone to the tribal areas, where if a letter is posted it reaches us within a particular period, so that the tribal areas also can have postal facilities in their areas.

With all that, I will have to say that the efficiency of the Postal Department has not increased. We extended the Department all right, but the efficiency is going down. Recently, after great persuation I could make the Director of Postal Services, Nagpur, introduce a direct mail bag from the tribal areas to Nagpur, so that I can get a letter from my area on the third the fourth day. But in spite or letters of that I get the only on the fifth or sixth day. I enquired why it was so. I find that at Yeotmal they have no building, they have got a very small room where the mail bags are thrown and then the mail bags are taken out and thrown into the buses, so, a proper watch should

be kept so that the postal bags are

sorted out properly and despatched to the proper destinations.

Regarding the condition of the postal buildings, may I tell you that there is one building in my constituency at Hingoli, which is hundred years old? Last year, when I went there in the month of December, it had rained. Somehow I had a feeling that I should go and visit this building. When I went there, I found the roof of the building completely leaking. When I approached the of Post Offices, Superintendent Nanded, he was reluctant. Then I told him that if it collapsed, the burden of paying the compensation would fall on you. When I threatened him, he worte a letter to the Director. The Director has started to search for a new building where it can be located. I do not know when the construction of the building will be taken up. Similar is the case at Kinwat and Pusad. Why are you reluctant to demolish old buildings and construct new ones.

Since you have P&T Department combined together, the land is shared by both At this juncture, I would request the hon. Minister to please leave this postal building plot for the postal sector. After all postal sector is not paying you much. It is only the telephone sector which pays you. You can have a separate plot of land for the Telephone Department. You can pay to the land-owner from the income you have. Why do you want to deprive the postal people of the land on which staff quarters can be constructed?

Last year, after great persuasion, we got one post of Director sanctioned. But he was sent all the way to Bombay, the crowded city. I wish you had gone and seen the bulding of the Directorate. It is located in the old GPO building. It has PMG Office and also Directorate of Telephone. I think, Bombay Telephone Office is also there. The whole building rests on wooden support. The building is

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hundred years old. Still you have this Director there. The man does not go alone, he goes with his staff. You could have as well sent him to Aurangabad so that he could have looked after not only the six districts of Marathwada but also adjoining districts like Jalgaon, Dhulia and Ahmednagar. The Director of Postal Services for Marathwada is at Nagpur. The distance between Nagpur and Aurangabad is almost 450 kms. And for going to Aurangabad, you go all the way to Manmad and take a metreguage train. Why all this? Why do you not send the Director to Aurangabad? He would be able to look after the interests of the most backward areas in Maharashtra i.e. Marathwada, Such things should not happen in future. The Government should be very particular as far as the posting of new Director is concerned.

For a long time, the people of Parbhani have been demanding the creation of the post of Superintendent of Post Offices. The Director of Postal Services had already sent the proposal. I do not know how long Mr. Stephen will take to sanction that post. I only request him to sanction it as early as possible so that this Superintendent of Post Offices can take care of Parbhani District. I do not mind if he is a junior one.

Coming to telegrams, in the good olden days, in the British days, we could communicate within 24 hours. Now, if I send a telegram to Rourkela, it takes four or five days to reach there. Why this delay? You have introduced new technology, you have introduced so many new things. How is it that it takes such a long time? Who is responsible for it? After all, your department is a commercial department. You must ensure that there is consumer satisfaction. Suppose somebody sends a telegram "your mother is ailing; please come soon", by the time he gets the telegram, the poor lady is in the grave. Such things should not happen. These cases should

get priority. You have to ensure that a proper watch is kept, proper supervision is done so that these telegrams are not delayed.

Then I come to telepones. I am thankful to the Minister for all that he has done to improve the working of the telephone. Today we are having almost 21 lakh connections in our country. By the end of the decade we expect the number to go up to 51 lakhs. What steps is the hon. Minister taking to improve the working of the Department, to improve the technology, to improve the billing? What action has he taken on the Sarin (Committee's recommendations? Or, is he going to sit tight on it, as was done in the case of Kaka Kalelkar Report. Don't do the same thing. The best way to avoid any more supplementaries from the Members is to say "we are appointing a Commitee". Then you appoint a Committee after six months, go on giving them extensions and, when the report is submitted, you can conveniently tell them "it is under consideration". It will remain under consideration for years together. Now the technology is developing so fast that we will have to take immediate action on that. I hope, I pray, to Shri Stephen to take immediate steps on this.

Coming to my own constituency, which also happens to be a tribal constituency, six PCOs were sanctioned in Hingoli prliamentary constitu- , ency. I have a letter from the Director of Tele-communications, a very nice letter. I am so happy to meet some of the postal and tele-communication people; they are very decent people, very conscientious. You rarely get such people in the State cadres. But, with all his good intentions, he is unable to give any PCO. He said "I have sanctioned it; but I do not get the stores". After that, I wrote a, letter to Shri V. N. Patil some six months ago stating "this is the case; please see something is done". Some store was released. Do you know from where the stores were released;

They were released from Bombay. The distance from Nanded to Bombay is about 800 km. Why do you not keep them at Bhusawal, from where it can be despatched to any place in Maharashtra? Just start thinking of it as a commercial enterprise. This will reduce the burden for the people in the Department also. When you sanction any PCO, please ensure that the equipment is ready.

Then I come to SAX. There is always the problem of the supply of cables. When I enquired, I was told that the cables are to be supplied by the small-scale industries. While the small-scale industries take the orders from the Government all right, they do not supply the goods on time. What action are you going to take on this matter? You need not give the orders to big producers, because you want to help these small people. But, it should not be at the cost of the poor subscribers of telephone. When you place an order for an equipment with the Bangalore telephone factory, cable factory, insulation or pole factory, see to it that the material is supplied in time. If they cannot supply it, go to those people who can supply it. After all, as Members of Parliament, we are connected with railways, PCOs and postal sideafter all, we do not meet them and ask them something connected with law and order; we are not expected to interfere with it-at least give us the satisfaction that you are looking into those things and that you will try to do what we want.

Coming to trunk telephone exchanges, sometime back Shri Patil had come to Nanded.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Why Shri Patil?

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: He is from Maharashtra. He visited Nizamabad also. I hope you remember it. He visited the trunk exchange at Nanded and seen how ill-staffed it is. The same is the case with Hingoli. When you start an exchange, you provide adequate staff to that exchange so that they can cater to the needs of the people. After all, it is the people who pay, and after all, because of the Department, you stay here. Otherwise, I do not think Mr. Stephen or Mr. Makwana would have remained as Ministers of Communication; they would have been Ministers of some other Departments. So, please look into these interests.

Sir, I need not go into the details of the tele-communication Department's working. Mr. Rawat has nicely said about it. He has spoken about the Sarin Committee, its recommendations and technology and all that. But, Sir, there is one thing. It is high time that we bifurcated P&T Department I do not know why you still have P&T together. You have already created different Ministries for iron, steel, mining and all that. How is it that you do not realise that P&T should be bifurcated? It is high time that the telephones were bifurcated from postal side. Don't you think that by bifurcating it, the postal side will be looked after better and similarly the telephone side will be looked after better? If you feel really and sincerely that it would, then better to bifurcate, please do it.

Sir, you have already rung the bell and the bell tolls for me! So, lastly, I have seen the performance of the hon. Minister, Mr. Stephen as a man, as the Leader of the Opposition, and I want to say this because I find there is a communication gap between the Members of Parliament and the hon. Minister. He was very active, alert and at times aggressive, but I do not has happened to him know what since he has come into this position. And after coming into this position he has taken a different view. The moment we say our telephones . are not working, he says 'remove them' I still maintain, Mr. Stephen, it is on essential service list. If your the goes on strike, Department you threaten your people. But telling the

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subscribers to remove the telephones would not do. So, for Heaven's sake don't tell that.

Another thing for your information is this. Don't come reeling off statistics. I do not know if you are a student of Mathematics and all that, but don't tell everything in terms of statistics. When you speak to the hon. Members of this House-you have been in the Opposition also-you speak properly. It hurts us every time when we say that the telephones are not working, you say 'Oh, it is .002 per cent'. What is that? May I ask Mr. Stephen, through you, Sir, one thing? The Congress has won 351 seats out of 454. The percentage will come to 78 or 79. But does it entitle you, Mr. Stephen, to come and sit here? It won't. You can say that the percentage is 78. All right, but that did not entitle you to come to this House. For that, you had to go to the people again. By giving statistics, it does not satisfy me. You remember you had to go to Gulbarga and contest the elections and then only you could come here. You know you were defeated in Delhi it is the end of it. So, if the customer does not get the telephone call, it is the end of it. After all, he is paying for keeping a telephone in his house. Have some mercy on him. Do not tell all these things to him.

With this personal note I hope you will excuse me, you are a good man.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Stephen, for God's sake, don't mention any percentage now.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: It is just for his personal consumption. He should not get upset over it. He has taken a lot of interest in this.

In view of all these words and suggestions, I hope that the working of P&T Department will improve and Mr Stephen will take more care in future and reply to the queries of the Members of Parliament properly. श्री सूरज भान (ग्रम्बाला) । खुशी को वात है कि कम्युनिकेशंज मिनिस्ट्री को डिमांडस पर बहस हो रही है । चार साल पहले मुझे ग्रण्डमान जाने का मौका मिला था । दो दिन मैं वहां ठहरा था । वहां कोई डाक नहीं ग्राती थी, कोई टेलीफोन काल नहीं ग्राती थी । रेडियो पर कभी कभी सुन लिया करते थे । लेकिन रेडियो से खबरें सुनने के लिये भो कम्युनीकेशंज डिपाटमेंट का लाइसेंस जरूरी है । ग्रगर कम्युनिकेशंज डिपार्टमेंट न हो तो मैं महसूस करता हूं कि शायद ग्रन्दमान मैं बैठा हूं ।

छः साल पहले मुझे एक ग्रौर तजुर्बा हुग्रा था। एमरजेंसी के पीरियड में मैं जेल में था। जेल के पहले छः महीने न मुझे कोई डाक ग्राती थी न टेलीफोन ग्राता था, मिलने की भी किसी को इजाजत नहीं थी। मैं तब महसूस करता था कि सदियों पहले वाले हिन्दुस्तान में मैं रह रहा हूं। कहने का मतलब यह कि कम्युनिकेशन सिस्टम इतना इम्पार्टेंट है कि अगर यहन हो तो समझो कि कई सौ साल पहले वाले हिन्दु-स्तान में हम रह रहे हैं या फिर जेल में रह रहे हैं, वह चाहे ग्रम्बाला की जेल हो या ग्रदंमान को हो । लेकिन बदकिस्मती भे उसको इतनी ग्रहमियत नहीं दी गई है ग्रौर उस पर बहुत मुझ्किल से डिसक्शन होता है ।

सभापति महोदय : ग्रंडंमान वालेंटेरेली गये थे या भेजे गये थे ?

श्री सूरज भान : पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी के चेयरमैन की हैसियत से गया था।

समापति महोदय : कुछ लोग भेजे जाते हैं ग्रोर कुछ वालेंटेरीली जाते हैं ।

श्री सूरज भानः इत्तिफाक से मेरी उम्प्र उस वक्त उतनी नहीं थीं। मुझे खुशी होती अगर मुझे वहां भेजा जाता।

सरोन कमेटो को रिपोर्ट के ग्राधार पर यह कहा जा रहा है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट को वाइफरकेट किया जाय । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि सरीन कमेटी इस परपज के लिये बनाई गई थी कि डिपार्टमेंट की एफिशेंसी केसे बढ़े। मैं समझता हं कि डिपार्टमेंट को एफिशेंसो बढ़ाने के लिये यह बहुत जरूरो है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट को ग्रौर ज्यादा मजबूत किया जाय । पो एड टी बोर्ड को रेलवे बोर्ड से भी ज्यादा मजबूत किया जाना चाहिये । रेलवे मिनास्ट्री को तरह से जिस तरह से उसका सैपरेट बजट होता है उसो तरह से इसका भो सैपरेट बजट होना चाहिये । ऐसा ग्रगर किया जायगा तो इस को डिपाटमेंट भा मिलेगो और इससे इस का वर्किंग भो शायद इम्प्रूव हो जाए। लेकिन अगर इसको बाइफरकेट कर दिया गया तो कल को यह भो मांग उठ सकती है कि पास्टल ग्रोर ग्रार० एम० एस० को अलग किया जाय ग्रोर फिर टैलीकम्युनिकेशन से टेलोफोन को अनग ट्रेलोग्राम को ग्रलग किया जाये और इस तरह से इसका कोई अन्त ही नंहीं होगा। इसके वर्किंग का इम्प्रुव करने के लिये पो० एड टो० वोर्ड को म्राप स्ट्रेंगथन करें। टेलीकम्युनिकेशन के अफसरों को कुछ शिकायतें हो सकती हैं । उनको ग्राप दूर करें। इसो में बेहतरी होगी।

इसके वर्किंग को ,इम्प्रूब करने के लये बहुत पहले मैंने एक सुझाव दिया था कि जो डायरेक्टर जनरल पोस्ट एंड टेली-याफिस है वह डिपाट मेंट के केडर से ही लिया जाना चाहिये । मुसीवत यह हो गई है कि हर डिपाटमेंट में आई ए एस या बाहर के सीनयिर ग्रफसनों का हैड लगा दिया जाता है । मैं किसो परसन के अने स्ट नहीं हूं । लेकिन अगर बाहर का कोई आदमी आयेगा तो सबके प्रोमोशन के चैनल रूक जाते हैं । डिपार्टमेंट का एक आदमो होगा जिस को ग्राप हैड बनाते हैं तो जिस पोस्ट से वह प्रोमोट हो कर जाता है, उस का जूनियर उस पोस्ट पर आयेगा ग्रोर उसको प्रोमोशन का चांस मिलेगा ग्रौर इस तरह से नीचे पोस्टमैन तक यह चैनल जायगा ग्रौर उसका प्रोमोशन मिलेगो । लेकिन अगर बाहर का आदमी आ कर बैठ जायेगा तो वह सारा चैनल रुक जायेगा । इस वास्ते डिपार्टमेंट के हित में है कि डि-पार्टमेंट के केडर का अपदमी ही डिपार्टमेंट का हैड हो । उसको तजर्बा भी होगा डिपार्टमेंट का ग्रौर इससे एफिशोंसी भी वढ़ेगी । यह ठोक है कि बाहर के आदमी भी काबिल हो सकते हैं । लेकिन आप मेरे इस सुझाव पर विचार करें ।

सरीन कमेटी को स्पिट का मैंने पढ़ा है । उसमें ट्रेंड यूनियन एक्टिविटोज को करटेल करने को बात कहो गई है। मैं समझता हूं कि ट्रेड यूनियन एक्टीविटोज पर किसो भा प्रकार के कर्ब लगाना ट्रेड यूनियन्ज के रिप्रिजेंटे टिवज से सलाह मण्डिरा किये बगैर बहुत गलत होगा। उन से कंस-वटेशन इसके बारे में करना बहत जरूरी है। उसको रिपोर्ट के ग्राधार पर या किन्हीं ग्रीर कारणों से कुछ इंस्ट्रक शंज भो जाी हई थीं शायद तब जब जनरल स्ट्राइक की बात हुई थे। या भारत बन्द की बात चली थो स्रोर उन इंस्ट्रकशज में यह कहा गया था कि पो एंड टी आफिस के प्रेमोजिज में ट्रेड यूनियंज मॉटिंग नहीं कर पायेगें। डाक तार विभाग में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं वे अगर मोटिंग करना चाहते हैं तो क्या सड़वा पर करेंगे या किसी के घर पर करेंगे । दफ्तर के प्रेमीजिज में हो तो उनका मीटिंग होगी । यह फौसिलिटी उनका मिलने हो चाहिये । हां डिपार्टमेंट के ग्रगेंस्ट कुछ कर रहे हों या बहुत सीरियस सिच्एणन हो तो बात समझो जा सकती । जिस सिचय-एशन को वजह से आपने इंस्ट्रकशंजइश को थीं जब वह टल गई है तब ग्राप को उन [श्री सूरज भान]

इंस्ट्रकंशज को वापिस ले लेना चाहिये । ट्रेड यूनियन एक्टिविटीज करटेल करने की कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

कई बार आदरणीय स्टीफन साहब ने कहा है कि पी एंड टी आदरटाइम बहुत बढ़ गया है और उसको रोका जाना चाहिये और उसके लिये उन्होंने कदम भी उठाये है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। पी एंड टी एम्प्लायीज को उनको जो अन्डर लीव होती है उसको एनकेंश करने को आपको इजाजत देनी चाहिये।

यह कई पब्लिक ग्रण्डरटेकिंग में है । एच० एम०टी० में है। क्लास 1 ग्रफ़सरों को छोड कर ग्रौर सभी ऐमप्लाईज ग्रपनी ग्रण्ई-लीव को ऐनकैश कर सकते हैं ; क्लास 1 ग्रफसर को 2 महीने की ग्रपनो लीव रखनी गडेगी । ग्रगर ग्राप ग्रन्डं लीव को ऐंनकैश करने की इजाजत दे देते हैं तो कोई ग्रादमी छुट्टी पर नहीं जायगा ग्रौर ग्रापको ग्रावरटाइम भी नहीं देना पड़ेगा । ग्रन्यथा ग्रभी यह होता है कि कर्मचारी बारी बारी से य नी दो, दो कर्मचारी 15, 15 दिन की छट्टी लेते हैं जिसको वजह से वर्क लोड भी बढ़ता है ग्रीर उसको निपटाने के लिए ग्रापका ग्रोवर टाइम भी लोगों को देना पड़ता है । ग्रगर ग्राप लीव ऐनकैश करने की इजाजत दे देगें तो कोई विला वजह छुट्टी नहीं लेगा ग्रौर श्रापको ग्रोवर टाइम भी नहीं देना पड़ेगा ।

मैंने इस डिपार्टमेंट में काम किया है इसलिए मैं जानता हूं, कई ऐमप्लाईज ऐसे हैं कि जिस पोस्ट पर नौकरी मुरू की है उसी पर से रिटायर हो जाते हैं, उनको कोई प्रोमोशन नहीं मिलता सर्विस में । मेरी मांग है कि सर्विस कैरियर में हर एक को कम से कम दो प्रोमोशन मिलने चाहियें । यह उसूल मान लिया जाय और दो प्रोमोशन्स की व्यवस्था की जाय । भ्रगर लोगों को प्रोमोशन नहीं मिलेंगे, ता उनका इंसेंटिव मारा जायगा ।

पंजाव में एन० डब्ल्यू० सकिल है जिसमें तीन सूबे हैं--हरियाणा, पंजाब ग्रौर हिमाचल प्रदेश। मेरी मांग है कि तीनों स्टेट्स का सेपरेट सकिल होना चाहिए । बेहतर होगा विसी नौम के तहत किसी सकिल को सेपरेट किया जाय। जब जे० एण्ड के० सकिल सेपरेट हुग्रा तो उसका कोई जस्टीफिकेशन नहीं था । केवल पोलिटिकल ग्राउण्ड्स पर ही उसको ग्रलग किया गया था । मर्जी से सेपरेट नहीं करना चाहिए बल्कि नौर्म के तहत सेपरेट होना चाहिए । अगर नौमर्स जस्टी-फ़ाई नहीं करते हैं कि पंजाब, हरियाणा ग्रौर हिमाचल प्रदेश सेपरेट हों तो मझे कोई एतराज नहीं है । लेकिन चुंकि ग्रभी कोई नौम्स नहीं हैं इसलिए मैं भी मांग करता ह कि तोनों स्टेट्स को सेपरेट किया जाय । वरना नौम्स तय कर दें ग्रौर उसके ग्राधार पर फ़िटन बैठें तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं होगा ।

डिपार्टमेंट में बहत ग्रच्छे वर्कर्स हैं, नीचे से ले कर टौप तक । ग्रौर बदकिस्मती से कई बार उनको सर्विस का प्रौपर रिकग्नीशन नहीं होता है । प्रौपर रिकग्नीशन के लिए कुछ कदम उठाये जायें । उनको ऐक्स्ट्रा इन्कीमेंट या कमेंडेशन सटिफ़िकेट दिया जा सकता है । ग्रगर कोई पोस्टमैन ने बहुत ही म्राउट स्टैंडिंग काम किया है तो म्राप उसके नाम से एक स्पेशल पोस्टेज स्टैम्प भी इणू कर सकते हैं । ग्रगर ऐसा किया जाय तः अच्छा रहेगा, चाहे वह कर्मचारी क्लास 1 का हो या क्लास 4 का हो । या ग्रौर तरीका निकाल लें उसकी कोई सर्विस का रिकग्नाइज करने का, मुझे∵ कोई ऐतराज नहीं है 1

यह जो बात ग्राती है कि टेलीग्राम, पोस्टल ग्रौर ग्रार० एम० एस० को ग्रलग कर दो वह इसलिए कि पोस्टल ग्रौर ग्रार० एम० एस० में घाटा दिखाया जाता है ॥ यह घाटा पूरा हो सकता है । अभी सेविंग्स बैंक का काम एजेन्सी के तौर पर यह डिपार्टमेंट करता है । मेरा सुझाव है कि पोस्टल सेविंग्स बैंक ग्राफ इंडिया के नाम से एक अलग बैंक खोल दिया जाय जो इस डिपार्टमेंट के तहत हो । जैसे स्टेट बैंक ग्राफ़ इंडिया या रिजर्व बैंक ग्राफ इंडिया हैं, उसी तरह इस पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट के तहत सेविंग्स बैंक हो ग्रौर वह ऐजेन्सी के तौर पर काम न करे । जिस प्रकार ग्रौर बैंकों को मुनाफा होता है, उसी तरह सेविंग्स बैंक को भी मुनाफा होगा, ग्रौर घाटे वाली बात खत्म हो जाएगी ।

पोस्टल लाइफ़ इंश्यारेंस को सिर्फ गवर्नमेंट ऐमप्लाईज तक महदूद न रखते हुए सेमी-गवर्नमेंट ऐमप्लाईज को भी ग्रलाऊ कोजिए । ग्रौर जा प्राइवेट कारखाने हैं जैसे विड़ला, टाटा, ग्रादि के उनके जो परमानेण्ट ऐमप्लाईज हैं उनको भी ग्रलाऊ कीजिए कि पोस्टल लाइफ इंश्यारेंस का फायदा उठा सकें।

15.00 hrs.

मेरें एक साथी श्री रावत ने यह भी कहा था कि पी एण्ड टी में कुछ झगड़े इसलिए भी हैं कि वहां ट्रेड यूनियन्स बहुत हैं । ग्रब बहुत हैं तो मैं भं। एक ट्रेड युनियन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय पी एण्ड टी फ़ैंडरेशन के साथ डिस्किमिनेशन हो रहा है । दूसरी जो फ़्रैंडरेशन हैं, उनके मुकाबले ही बिल्कुल इसके साथ भी एट-पार ट्रीटमेंट होनी चाहिए । मैं तो यह पसन्द करूंगा कि जितनी भी ट्रेड यूनियन्स हैं, <mark>उनकी</mark> स्रोर से इस उसूल को पसन्द किया जाये कि एक इंडस्ट्री में एक ट्रेड यूनियन होनी चाहिए । ग्राप तय कर लीजिए कि सभी ट्रेड यूनियनों की बजाय, फ़्रैडरेशनों की बजाय एक फ़्रैडरेशन वहां पर हो ग्रौर सीकेंट बैलट से तय हो जाये कि लोग किस को चाहते हैं, वह ज्यादा ग्रच्छा रहेगा ।

टेलीफ़ोन्स के बारे में कुछ लोगों ने बातें कही हैं। इस सैशन के शुरू होने से पहले ही ग्रादरणीय स्टीफ़न साहब ने 100 करोड़ का बोझ तो वैसे ही बढ़ा लिया ग्रौर उसके बाद कूछ बजट के साथ बढ़ गया। कानून की क्लाज का सहारा लेकर उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे पार्लियामेंट के सामने ग्राने की जरूरत नहीं थी । ऐसा सहारा लिया जा सकता है, लेकिन ग्रादरणीय स्टीफ़न साहब को राज्य-सभा के चेयरमैन साहब ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह ध्यान में रखना चाहिए, ग्राइन्दा इस किस्म की गलती नहीं करनी चाहिए । मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह पार्लियामेंट की ग्रवहेलना है । कोई बड़ी बात नहीं थी, 5 दिन के बाद भी पार्लियामेंट में ले ग्राते कि यह रेट्स मुझे बढ़ाने हैं।

मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि ग्रापको इन्लैण्ड लैटर ग्रौर एन्वलप के रेट नहीं बढ़ाने चाहये थे, वही पुराने रेट रखने चाहिये थे । यह तो सोशल सर्विसेज की चीज है, इन पर ग्रौर भी घाटा ग्राप उठा लें तो कोई फ़र्क नहीं पड़ता है ।

जैसे मेरे साथी भट्टाचार्य जी ने पीछे जिक किया था, टेलीफ़ोन एडवाइजरी कमेटीज बनाई गई हैं ग्रौर बदकिस्मती की बात है कि उनमें पक्ष पात होता है । मैं यह चाहूंगा कि पोलिटिकल डिस्किमिनेशन न हो । हर पार्टी के ग्रादमो हों । जहां ग्रापने ट्रेड की बात रखी है, जर्नलिस्ट रखते हैं, कुछ ग्रौर सोशल वर्कर के नाम पर रखते हैं, वह सिर्फ़ एक पार्टी के ही ग्रादमी न हों । मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि शायद रीजनल पी॰ एण्ड टी॰ एडवाइजरी कमेटी ग्रापने बनाई ही नहीं । उस को भी इण्ट्री-ड्यूस कीजिए, उसमें भी सब पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के ग्रादमी लीजिए ।

[श्री सूरज भान]

टेलीफ़ोन के बारे में एक्सेस विलिंग, गलत टेलीफ़ोन नम्बर मिलना, मिलना ही नहीं टेलीफ़ोन ग्राउट ग्राफ़ ग्रार्डर होना, बहुत सारी चीजें हैं मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं, कई बार दिल्ली में देखा कि 15, 15 दिन तक टेलीफ़ोन लाइन ही खराब है । ग्रगर लाइन ही खराब है तो उस पीरियड का तो कम-से-कम ग्रापको रैंटल चार्ज नहीं लेना चाहिए ।

मैं ग्रपना एक्सपीरिएंस ग्रापको बता रहा हं। एक दिन रात को टेलीफ़ोन आता है ग्रीर उस पर आवाज ग्राती है कि रजिया साहब हैं ? मैंने कहा िः मेरे घर में कोई रजिया नहीं है। फ़िर थोड़ी देर के बाद टेलीफोन ग्राता है कि रजिया माहब हैं, मैंने कहा कि यह रजिया साहब का नम्बर नहीं है। फिर मि॰ रजिया के घर पर पूछा गया कि मि० सूरजभान हैं ? मेरा टेलीकोन उसके साथ मिला रखा है ग्रौर उसका टेलीफोन मेरे साथ मिला रखा है। वह भी परेशान हैं ग्रौर मैं भी परेशान हं। यह गलत मिलने का चक्कर इतना ही नहीं कि उससे परेशानी ही हो, ये लाइनें किसी सरमायेदार के घर पर मिली होती हैं ग्रौर उनका मीटर हमारे घर पर चल रहा होता है इसका कुछ इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए । मैं तो यह सुझाव देना चाहता हं कि जिस तरह से बिजली का मोटर कंज्यूमर के घर पर होता है, तो टेलीफ़ोन का मीटर भी उस के घर पर ही हो या सब्सक्राइवर की दुकान पर होना चाहिए । एक बार यह इसू मैं डिस्कशन में लाया ग्रौर टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट के एक सीनियर ग्रफसर से मिला ग्रौर उनसे यह बात कही तो उन्होने कहा ंकि यह पासिबल नहीं है । दूसरे एक कंसर्न्ड ग्रफसर वहां थे, उन्होंने कहा कि यह पासिबल तो है, लेकिन थोडा खर्चा लगेगा। अगर आप कहें कि सबसकाइवर के घर पर

मीटर होगा तो उसमें गड़बड़ी करेगा तो टेलीफोन एक्चेंज में भी तो गड़बड़ी हो सकती है । दोनों का मुकावला किया जा सकता है । इसलिये मैं मांग करना चाहता हूं कि उसकी ग्रंप्रीहैंशन दूर हो ।

सैंसीरंग की बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे भी एक दिन पता लगा कि मैं भी उस लिस्ट में आ गया हुं। एक लिफाफा मैंने खोला उसमें लिखा था सरदार जी सत श्री ग्रकाल । मैं सरदार जी नहीं हूं । मैंने पूरी चिट्ठी पढ़ी वह मेरे मुताल्लिक नहीं थी। साफ नजर ग्राता है कि कोई सरदार जी भी सैंसर की लिस्ट में होंगे ग्रार मैं भी होऊंगा । चिट्ठी खोलने के वाद सरदार जी की चिट्ठी मेरे लिफाफे में ग्रौर मेरी सरदार की लिफाफे में । मेरा कहना यह है कि कम से कम उन ग्रफसरों को इतना तो कह दीजिये कि वह इतना बेवकुफाना काम तो न करे, सैंसर के बाद चिटठी तो प्रापर लिफाफे में डाल दं। अव्वल तो सेन्सरिग नहीं होना चाहिये । यह ब्रिटिश पीरियड में चला था, क्योंकि ग्रंग्रेज हमारी <mark>ग्रा</mark>जादो की मुवमेंट को खत्म क<mark>रन</mark>ा चाहते थे ।.लेकिन ग्राज इसकी जरूरत नहीं है । यह गलत है । अगर वार हो, तो सेन्सरिंग की बात समझ में ग्रा सकती है। हम एक फ़ी कंट्री में रह रहे हैं । ग्राज के पीसफुल माहौल में सेन्सरिंग की बिल्कूल जरूरत नहीं है ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री रामलाल राही, ने मुझे बताया कि पिछले नवम्बर में उन के पास एक बिल द्राया, जिससे पता लगा कि दिल्ली से लखनऊ तीन मिनट की काल हुई ग्रौर 105 रुपये का बिल ग्रा गया । मैं समझता हूं कि तीन मिनट के किसी मोस्ट ग्ररजैंट काल के लिये भी 105 रुपये बिल नहीं हो सकता । समझ में नहीं ग्राता है कि इस तरह की गलतियां कैसे हो जाती हैं। पी एंड टी के एम्प्लाईज़ को कुछ कनसेशन देना चाहिये । रेलवे एम्प्लाईज़ और इंडियन एयरलाइंस के एम्प्पलाईज को पासिज मिलते हैं । बैंक ग्रपने एम्प्पलाईज को कनसेशन रेट पर कर्जा देते हैं । ग्रगर पी एंड टी का कोई एम्पलाई टेलीफोन मांगता है, तो उसे वह देना चाहिये । उन्हें रियायत पर लिफाफे ग्रौर पोस्ट कार्ड देने चाहिये जो कुछ सरकार के हाथ में है, उस में से कुछ तो उन्हें देना चाहिये ।

ग्राचार्यभगवान देव (ग्रजमेर) : क्या ग्रापने ग्रपने काल में दिया था । यह बात उस वक्त नहीं सूझी ? यह ग्रक्ल बाद में क्यों ग्राती है ?

श्वी सूरज भान ः क्या ग्राप हमारे रास्ते पर चलना चाहते हैं । तो ग्रापका भी वही हश्र होगा जो हमारा हुग्रा है।

इस डिपार्ट मेंट में काफी शिड्यूल्ड जास्टस श्रौर शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज एम्प्लाईज काम करते हैं । उन्हें इंसाफ नहीं मिल रहा है । मेरे पास बहुत से टिपिकल केसिज हैं । में इस वक्त उनका जिक नहीं करना चाहता, क्योंकि श्री स्टीफन ने मुझे उन्हें डिसकस करने का टाइम दिया है । मैं उनसे डिसकस करने का टाइम दिया है । मैं उनसे डिसकस कर्फ्गा । मेरा मकसद कोई पायंटस स्कोर करने श्रौर ग्रखबार में नाम छपवाना नहीं है । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब उन लोगों को इंसाफ देंगे ।

इस बारे में लाइजां आफिसर एपायंट किया गया है ग्रौर सेल बना दिया गया है, लेकिन फिर भी उन लोगों को इंसाफ नहीं मिल रहा है । उस सैल को एक्टिव बनाया जाय, ताकि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ग्रौर शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के एम्पालाईज को साफ शिल सके । उन लोगों की यूनियन

भी है । उसकी रेकगनीशन के बारे में गवर्नमेंट से जवाव दिया जाता है कि हम उसे रेकगनाइज नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि कास्ट बेसिम पर किसी युनियन को रेकग-नाइज नहीं किया जा सकता। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला हो चुका है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट इज नाट ए कॉस्ट, इट इज ए कम्बीनेशन ग्राफ कास्ट्स । इसलिये यह दलील बिल्कूल -ग्रधुरी ग्रौर गलत है । ग्रिड्युल्ड कास्ट्स की ट्रेंड युनियन को इंसाफ ग्रौर रेकगनीशन मिलनी चाहिये । दूसरी यूनियनन्ज का एटीच्यड यह है की वे इस कैटगरी के केसिज को टेक ग्रप नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि उसके खिलाफ रीकमेंडेशन करते हैं । जब तक म्राप उसे फार्मल रेकगनीशन नहीं दे सकते, तब तक ग्राप उसे प्रापर हीर्यारग तो दीजिये, उनकी चिटिठयों का जवाब दीजिये। रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट ने यह किया है । अगर रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट कर सकता है, तो कम्य--निकेशंज डिपार्टमेंट क्यों नहीं कर सकता ?

मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे पायंटस पर गौर करेंगे । ग्राखिर में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब पे कमीशन बैठता है, तो उसमें पी एंड टी एम्पलाईज के साथ इंसाफ नहीं हो पाता । उनकी बहुत सी कैटेगरीज हैं । इसलिये ग्रगर उनके लिये सैपरेट वेज वोर्ड या पे कमीशन होगा, तो उनके साथ इंसाफ हो सकेगा ।

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK (Nagaland): While I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Minister of Communications, I would like to put forth some of the problems faced by the people of my Constituency, that is Nagaland.

We ail know that my State borders Burma, which is a hilly area. Road communication is very bad. It takes about 3 or 4 days from one Headquarter of reach the State Headquarter. When there are natural calamities, the people of this State should have

[Shri Chingwang Konyak]

the convenience of telephone, trunkcall, telegram and tele-communication facilities.

But out of 7 districts, we have trunk call facilities in only 4 districts.

In Mon, Phek and Zunhezoto, we have only local exchanges.

So, I would request the Hon. Minister, taking into consideration, the importance of the areas, to keep trunk services to all the district headquarters.

Secondly, we have local telephone exchanges in some of the district headquarters, but they are there only in name; most of the time these telephone exchanges are inoperative. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this.

Thirdly, we have the STD facility to Kohima and Dimapur, but most of the time it is very difficult to contact Kohima or Dimapur because it is not working most of the time.

Coming to the mocrowave system, it was introduced to streamline the communication system, but unfortunnately either due to the wrong selection of site of the microwave station and its relaying towers or due to mishandling of the machinery, people are not getting any improved communication facility. Most of the time the V.F. tone of the microwave station remains out of order which virtually cuts off Nagaland from outside world. The microwave station at Kohima does not get the proper supervision as, I understand, the controlling office is located not in Nagaland but in Jorhat, Assam.

Not only the telephone system is defective in Kohima but even sometimes trunk call conversations are heard over the radio. Similarly, during the transmission hour of the All India Radio Station, Kohima, all the programme is heard over the telephone: so, during the transmission time, it is very difficult for a subscriber to talk over phone with others. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this also.

In Nagaland the P & T Department is not having its own buildings for office as well as for the staff, and private buildings are not available for taking on hire. The department staff are suffering due to shortage of accommodation, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this, so that the departmental staff do not suffer any longer.

Another point is about recruitment. In the P & T office in Nagaland, you will find hardly any local recruits. All are recruited in Delhi or Calcutta or Gauhati and sent to Nagaland. The local people are hardly recruited. I would suggest that preference should be given, in recruitment, to local candidates.

Another point I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is about the house-rent allowance to staff. In pursuance of the sanction granted from time to time by the Government, the P & T employees in Nagaland were paid house-rent allowance at 15 per cent of their pay, but the Ministry of Finance has reduced it from 15 per cent to seven and half per cent. When the rent of houses has increased, the reduction in the rate of house rent allowance is being considered as an unrealistic and unsympathetic action. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to upgrade the house rent allowance to 15 per cent and extend it to all the employees.

Another point is that the P & T employees in Nagaland enjoyed a compensatory house rent allowance as a condition of service in the State of Nagaland at the rate of 10 per cent from February, 1974 but it was discontinued from 1979 in view of the fact that the payment was erroneous and the Finance Minister ordered recovery of the entire money from the employees. After so many years now

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it is very difficult on the part of these low-paid employee to refund the amount. I understand in this regard the General Manager of Telecommunications of the North-Eastern Circle has recommended a token recovery of 10 per cent of the money if the entire money cannot be waived on administrative grounds. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to look into this matter.

With these words I support the Demands of the Communications Ministry.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MAILU (Nagarkurnool): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the P & T. It has become a fashion for everybody to criticise the Telecommunications Department in particular. As far as I am concerned, I would like to convey my thanks to the Minister for Communications and his staff who are responsible in opening more than 1450 exchanges particularly in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh. I also would like to congratulate and convey my thanks to the staff from the lineman to the Director-General who are engaged in this Department and are trying their levelbest to improve the Posts and Telecommunication system. No doubt there are defects. I do not say that there are no defects at all. The very purpose of appointing the Sarin Committee is to find out the defects and at the same time to suggest various measures.

Coming to the recommendations of the Sarin Committee I would like to associate myself and request the Minister to consider the bifurcation of the Postal and Telecommunications Department in the best interests of the Department. There is no proper coordination in the P & T. At the same time, Mr. Utham Rathod has suggested various measures to improve the P & T Department. As far as telecommunications are concerned, telecommunications Department depends much on the technology whereas the Postal Department depends largely on manpower. So it would be better to bifurcate the Department as early as possible. I remember some decision was taken when Mr. Brahmananda Reddy was Minister of Communications to bifurcate the Department but it was bifurcated only at the level of the Department but at the Board level it is one and the same. So I suggest to the Minister to kindly keep this in view and try to take an early decision. to bifurcate the Department as early as possible to protect the interests of both the employees and at the same time the public also.

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Coming to the technology, I am happy to note that the Tele-communication Department is advanced quite a lot in its electronics technology. But, I suggest that we should not merely depend on the official machinery alone. We must try to put in highly skilled persons in the department so as to improve the conditions on the telecommunication side.

As far as buildings are concerned, I would like to make a point here. Nearly 80 per cent of the Telegraphs and Telecommunication Department are located in private buildings which are neither fair to the departments nor to the workers, the staff and the officials working there. I request the Hon. Minister to consider this aspect of the matter and try to arrive at a decision very soon. I also suggest that the present exchanges should be replaced in a phased manner by the auto-exchanges and these should he equipped with the coaxial system. Also it should be connected with the State and district headquarters as this will avoid delay and enable them to have a proper maintenance of equipments. In connecting these with the taluk and district headquarters, you should not consider whether it is profitable or not but you must take the state or the district as a unit. In that direction, you must take a decision.

Many a time, the former Members of Andhra Pradesh made a representation to the Minister for Communications, Shri Stephen who was pleased to assure us that an electronic switching factory would be set up in Medak District of Andhra Pradesh. You

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know, Sir, this constituency is represented by our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indiraji. It does not have the facilities. If a factory is set up there, it will help in the employment of people belonging to the backward classes. But, at the same time, I request that an early decision may be taken to set up a factory which is very badly needed there. At present. we have the Indian Telephone Industries in Bangalore. It has now become a capital city. I therefore, suggest that the Minister should do something in having a factory in this district of Andhra Pradesh. If he so desires, he may also take the decision of leaving that to be done by a private management. Quite a number of electronics corporations have come into existence now. This can be entrusted to the corporation to take up this job. I hope the Minister will take an early decision in this regard. I hope the Minister will tell this in his reply.

Coming to the import of stores, equipments, both the Director-General and also the General Manager of the Telecommunications are sympathetic to the problems of stores. But, they are not in a position to have stores for the purpose. An early decision will have to be taken in that direction also.

Now I come to the complaints. Many Members have already spoken about it. They said about wrong billing. I suggest that the ministry may consider a proposal to have a separate meter as is the case in regard to electricity and water. He may kindly examine if these suggestions are feasible or possible and he may try to take a decision on this also as this will avoid criticisms from the members of both sides of the House as also the criticisms from the subscribers.

Coming to the P.C.Os, I am very happy that quite a number of P.C.Os have been opened in the country particularly in the rural areas. Some Members of course, said that the P.C.Os are not being opened in remote

places. I suggest here that profit. alone should not be the criterion for opening the P.C.Os in tribal areas, remote areas or in scheduled castes areas. You must try to consider as to whose benefit these are to be opened.

Sir, I had the experience of writing a letter to the General Manager who had no doubt said that this was a very good suggestion. But, he said that, at the same time, this did not come within the norms. Sir, generally we do not write unless we feel it is a very deserving case and then only we write to the concerned Department. I would request while examining such proposals Government officials be authorised to accord permission of PCOs. I would like to mention that in agency areas and tribal areas the PCOs should be opened in the larger interest of the public.

Coming to post offices the post Master Generals are not coming upto expectations. I do not want to make any criticism but I have received a number of letters where they have refused opening of PCOs in the agency and tribal areas. The very purpose of opening a post office is defeated if these things are not given due consideration. I would like to suggest that the Department should have a lenient outlook in opening post offices and PCOs in agency areas, tribal areas and scheduled caste areas

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Sir, as far as problems of Andhra Pradesh are concerned I was told that some two hundred proposals have been sent to the Department for clearance for auto exchanges. The hon. Minister should show sympathy to Andhra Pradesh. I do not like to mention more because the hon. Minister has personally visited. Coming to my constituency I would like to convey my thanks to Mr. Ghosh who visited my constituency and also Mehboobnagar where he inaugurated the STD service Sir, I have got a small problem in my

constituency, that is, Jedcharla village which happens to be the biggest marketing centre in Telangana region. Villagers have submitted several representations to consider to convert it into an auto exchange. I have also made representations to the Director General and the hon. Minister. Though I was assured yet nothing has come out. I shall be glad if the hon. Minister considers this aspect. This may be considered to give an auto exchange as soon as possible at Jedcharla in my constituency. I also request the hon. Minister to kindly consider to have an auto exchange at Nagarkurnool. Sir, since Jedcharla happens to be a marketing centre even from the income point of view it will get more profit than any other district headquarter.

Now, a word about the employees problems. The hon. Minister, Mr. Stephen has been leader of the trade union and, as such, the employees should feel privileged to have Mr. Stephen heading this Department. Many a time I myself have participated in many conferences and assured the employees that their demands will be sympathetically considered by the hon. Minister. Unless employees are happy we cannot expect good results. So, all the long outstanding and pending demands of the employees should be given due and sympathetic consideration.

As far as reservations are concerned. Mr. Makwana is there and I am sure he will take care of the reservation aspect. But there is lot of backlog. When we point out the backlog to them then they talk of Class IV and Class III employees only. What about officers cadre? There is lot of backlog in that cadre. So, I would request the hon. Minister to get it reviewed and examined from time to time.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to congratulate the staff who worked day and night at the time of Bharat Bandh and maintained the efficiency of the Department. I suggest that the hon. Minister should declare incentive awards to the staff engaged in the Department right from the lineman to the Director General and who are responsible for effective maintenance of the system. Those exchange which perform better should also be individually awarded even in rural areas.

With these few words, I convey my thanks to the Hon. Minister for listening to me and to the hon. Chairman for having given me this opportunity to speak on these Demands.

I support the Demands for Grants of the Departments of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones. Thank you.

श्वो राम बिलास पासदान (हाजीपुर): सभापति महोदय, ग्रभी हमारे साथी ने कहा कि ग्रच्छे काम के लिए ग्रवार्ड मिलना चाहिए । निश्चित रूप से यदि काम ग्रच्छा हो तो ग्रवार्ड मिलना चाहिए लेकिन गलत काम के लिए दण्ड भो मिलना चाहिए । दोनों चीजें होनी चाहिएं ।

मंत्री महोदय को तरफ से मंत्रालय की यह वार्षिक रिपोर्ट है। इसका पेज 21 है। इसमें ग्राप देखें कि वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए जो राशि मंजूर की गई है वह 403.31 करोड़ रुपये है ग्रौर इसमें से खर्च 268.22 करोड़ रुपये हुई है। ग्रब ग्रापका डिपार्टमेंट इस तरीके से काम करे ग्रौर वह डिपार्टमेंट इस तरीके से काम करे ग्रौर वह डिपार्टमेंट इस तरीके से काम करे जिसके ग्रफसर एफीशियेंट हो ग्रौर मंत्री इतने बहादुर हों तो उसका ग्रवार्ड देने की बात जहां हो वहां साथ साथ दण्ड देने की भो बात होनो चाहिए । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस की लापर-वाही के कारण यह पैसा खर्च नहीं हुग्रा ?

ग्रापने पोस्टल चीजों के दाम बढ़ा दिये, टैक्स बढ़ा दिये जिनके कारण गरीब मर श्वी रामविलास पारवान]

रहा है । यह जो म्रन्तर्देशीय पत है, इसको कौन खरीदने वाला है ? रेड्डी साहब ग्राप जानते हैं कि हम लोगां का ट्रंक लाईन इमोडियेट भो हीं मिलतो है, आरडिनरी और ग्ररजेंट की तो बात छोडिये। जिसकी टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से सांठगांठ होगी, उसकी लाइन तो दो मिनट में मिल जाएगी। क्या गांव का गरीब ग्रादमी टेलीफोन से बात कर सकता है ? उसका सहारा तो यह ग्रन्तर्देशीय पत्न है । ग्रापने उसके दाम भो बढ़ा दिये हैं । इसलिए बढ़ा दिये हैं कि विभाग को, मंत्रालय को चैसे की ग्रावश्यकता है । जो पैसा ग्रापके विभाग के लिए मंजूर किया जाता है उसको आप पूरा युटिलाइज नहीं करते हैं, उसमें से 50 पत्सेंट यूटिलाइज करते हैं । यह है ग्रापके विभाग की सक्षमता ।

इस रिपोर्ट का पेज 28 देखिए जिसमें कहा गया है —

As on 31st December, 1981, the total number of post offices in the country was as follows:-

Rural	1,25,743
Urban	14,692
Total:	1,40,435

यह इनकी टोटल संख्या है। बिहार में पोस्ट ग्राफिसिज की संख्या ग्रापने बतलाई है, 10,284 । हिन्दूस्तान में 5 लाख 98 हजार गांव हैं ग्रौर ग्रापके गांवों में चोस्ट म्राफिसिज हैं 1,25,743 ग्रीर शहरों में 14,900। ग्रभी हमारे साथी बता रहे थे कि पोस्ट ग्राफिसिज की बड़ी दुर्देशा है। ग्रापके तीस परसेंट पोस्ट ग्राफिसों के ग्रपने मकान हैं ग्रौर बाकी के 70 परसेंट पोस्ट ग्राफिस किराए के ट्टे-फूटे मकानों में चल रहे हैं।

गांवों में जो ग्रापके पोस्ट ग्राफिसिज हैं और उनमें जो पोस्ट मास्टर हैं वे टेम्परेरी ग्रौर पार्ट टाइम पर हैं ग्रब मनीग्रार्डर उनके पास पहुंचे तो पहले तो वे उस रकम से कमायेगे, खायेंगे । जब उनकी कमाई या खाने से वह रकम बच जायेगी तो वे उस मनी ग्रार्डर वाले के घर पर कई महीनों के बाद पहुंचा देंगे । गांवों में स्रापके पोस्ट ग्राफिसिज के पोस्ट मास्टरों को यह हालत है । जब म्रापके यहां इतनी म्रनएम्प्लाएमेंट है तो क्यों नहीं ग्राप गांवों के ग्रनएम्प्लाएड ग्रेजुएट पास, मैट्रिक पास लोगों को इन पोस्ट त्राफिसिज में एम्प्लाएड करने की व्यवस्था करते हैं ? उन का ग्राप क्यों नहीं फुल टाइम बहाल करते हैं ?

हमारे गांव में, मुझे मालूम है कि पोस्टमैन का 6-6 मील तक डाक लेकर जाना पड़ता था । उसका वेतन कितना होता था ? उसका मासिक वेतन इतना होता था जितना कि हमारा एक दिन का खाने का भत्ता । हमारे पास ग्रांकड़े नहीं हैं, ग्राप बतलाएं कि रूरल एरियाज में जो पोस्ट ग्राफिस हैं, रिजर्वेशन तो वहां रहता ही नहीं है, इफीसिएंसी भी नहीं है। इफीसिएंसी इसलिए नहीं है कि खेती बाडी का काम भी चल रहा है ग्रौर साथ-साथ पार्ट टाइम में यह काम भी कर रहे हैं। 5 गांवों में एक पोस्ट ग्राफिस बनता है। सड़कें भी नहीं हैं, जिससे मोबाइल वेन की व्यवस्था की जासके। तो ग्राप पोस्ट ग्राफिसेस की संख्या ही बढा दीजिए, मोबाइल वेन की व्यवस्था कीजिए ग्रीर तीसरी चीज पार्ट टाइम के बजाए पूरी व्यवस्था कीजिए, इससे गांव के गरीब लोगों को रोजगार भी मिल सकेगा । इसके साथ-साथ पोस्टमैन का वेतन भी ग्रच्छा कीजिए, क्योंकि वह भी ग्रापका ही कर्म-चारी है ग्रौर बदनामी तो विभाग की ही होती है। आपके विभाग को समस्या है, इसलिए ग्राप से ही कहेंगे, ग्राप समस्या का निदान कीजिए । ग्रापका यह तर्क भी नहीं माना जा सकता कि ग्रापके पास पैसा

नहीं है । आपने पैसा लिया लेकिन खर्च नहीं किया । आपने 403 करोड़ में से 268 करोड़ रुपया ही खर्च किया है ।

टेलीकम्युनिकेंशन के बारे में मैं देख रहा था कि ग्रापने रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि 27 लाख 85 हजार 96 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं ग्रीर जनसंख्या है 68 करोड़ । 68 करोड़ की जनसंख्या है ग्रीर पोस्ट ग्राफिस की सुविधा नहीं है ग्रीर इन टेलीफोनों में से कितने डैंड रहते हैं ।

मैं मानता हं कि हर विभाग में कुछ गड़बड़ी होती है, लेकिन जिस ढंग से आपने कह दिया दोनों हाउस में झौर उसी का अनुसरण आपके डिपार्टमेंट ने करना शरू कर दिया । पब्लिक रेप्रेजेंटेटिव हैं, ग्रौर किसी भी ग्रादमी को शिकायत हो सकती है, ग्राप भी कभी-कभी झल्ला जाते होंगे। लेकिन आरापको तो पी० ए० मिला कर लाईन देता है, इसलिए ग्राप न झल्लाते होंगे, लेकिन हम लोगों को जब रंगा साहब के यहां टेलीफोन की लाइन नहीं मिलती तो हम 199 रिंग करते हैं तो मिल जाता है कहीं ग्रीर तो झल्लाहट तो होती है । एक देलीफोन काल के लिए 5 टेलीफोन काल बरबाद होते हैं, जब कि ग्रापने 15000 केाल की लिमिट लगा रखी है, चाहे हम लेंक-काल करें या कैसे भी उपयोग करें। (ध्यवधान)

एक मॉननीय सदस्य : चौधरी साहब नाराज हो जाते हैं ।

श्री राम जिलात पासचान : चौधरी साहब का हो या प्राइम-मिनिस्टर का हो, किसी का टेलीफोन ठीक काम नहीं करता। वहीं पालियामेंट हाउस में देख लीजिए जो इंटरनल टेलीफोन व्यवस्था की गई है, हमारे पार्टी प्राफिस के टेलीफोन के लिए दिन में दस बार कहना पड़ता

है । इसलिए जितने टेलीफोन हैं कम से कम वे तो ठीक ढ़ंग से काम करें। ग्राप ने ब्यान दे दिया कि कर्माशयल बेसिस पर है, लेना हो लीजिए नहीं तो, लौटा दीजिए---यह कोई जबाव नहीं है। स्रापके स्राफिसर सोचते हैं कि जब मंत्री ने ऐसा बोल दिया है तो हम भी बोल सकते हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर में लौटा दिया, बिहार में लौटा दिया गया। इसका भ्रंततोगत्वा नतीजा क्या होगा? इस प्रकार से ग्रापका विभाग रसातल में चला जाएगा, नर्क में चला जाएगा। डिपार्टमेंट ग्रागे नहीं बढ़ सकता। इसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जो अफसर अच्छा काम करें उनको शाबाशी दीजिए, जो खराब काम करें उनको दण्ड भी दीजिए। एशियन गैम्ज होने जा रही है नवम्बर में। उसके लिए ग्रापके पास कितना टेलीफोन का टारगेट है ग्रौर क्या वह पूरा हो जाएगा ? फारेन डिगनेटरीज सब ग्राएंगे जो लक्ष्य ग्रापने रखा है उस लक्ष्य के मुताबिक टेलीफोन्ज की सुविधा क्या उपलब्ध हो जाएगी? नहीं होगी ग्रखबारों में निकल रहा है वहां हो रही बंगलिंग्स के बारे में ।

बिहार में टेलीफोन की तो और भी ज्यादा दुर्दशा है। जंक्शन जहां दूसरी जगह 1157 ग्राप ने दिए हैं वहां बिहार में केवल 475 ही हैं। एक ग्राप की ग्रो वाई टी स्कीम है जिस में ग्राप ग्रा5 हजार रुपया जमा करते हैं। लोग दो-दो और तीन-तीन साल में लाइन में लगे रहते हैं लेकिन उनका नम्बर ही नहीं ग्राता है। लाइन चल रही है तो चल रही है, नहीं चल रही है तो नहीं चल रही है।

चिट्ठियों ग्रौर तारों के बारे में तो बहुत ही शिकायतें हैं। चिट्ठी ग्र**ौर** तार में कोई ग्रन्तर नहीं रह गया है।

[श्री राम लिनास पासवान]

कहीं कही तो पत्न पहले पहुंच जाता है श्रौर तार बाद में पहुंचती है। ट्रंक काल्ज की भी वही बुरी हालत है। लाइन मिलती ही नहीं है। श्रभी तो मेरे पास पांच छः महीने से बिल नहीं ग्राया है जो मैं शिकायत कर सकूं लेकिन ट्रंक काल्ज की हालत यह है कि ग्रादमी दिल्ली में है नहीं ग्रौर बिल पर बिल ग्राते जाते हैं। ये सब बातें मैं नुक्ताचीनी करने के दृष्टिकोण से नहीं कह रहा हूं लेकिन इनए फिशेंसी जो ग्रा गई है उसको दूर करने के लिए कह रहा हूं। मजबूती के साथ इसके बारे यें ग्रापको कदम उठाने चाहियें।

कम्युनिकेशन गैप नहीं होना चाहिए। कम्युनिकेशन सिस्टम पर सब चीज निर्भर करती है। नार्थ ईस्ट जोन में हम गए थे एस० सी० एस० टी० कमेटी के साथ। पनिका जी भी गए थे। हम ने वहां पर कम्युनिकेशन गैस इस कद्र पाया, रोड्ज का हो या ग्रापके कम्युनिकेशन सिस्टम का हो कि ऐसे लगता था कि शायद वह इलाका हिन्दुस्तान का भाग ही नहीं है। देश की एकता को बनाये रखने के लिए जहां ग्रौर चीजों का महत्व है वहां यह डिपार्टमेंट भी काफी महत्व-पूर्ण रोल ग्रया कर सकता है।

हम लोग अंदमान निकोबार गए थे। वहां की परिस्थिति अलग है। प्लेन की भी वहां डेली सर्विस नहीं है। वहां टेलीग्राम या टेलीग्राफ नाम की एक पत्निका निकलती है। मैंने कहा कि इसका नाम लैटर रखो, टैलीग्राम या टैलीग्राफ वयों रखा हुग्रा है।

ग्रब मैं दो गम्भीर मामले उठाना चाहता हूँ। एक डाक सेंसर करने का है ग्रौर दूसरा टैलीफोन टैंप करने का है। जहां तक सेंसर करने की बात है यहां पर इसके बारे में काफी डिसक्शन पिछली बार हो चुकी है ग्रौर विस्तारपूर्वक सब चीज बताई जा चुकी हैं। लेकिन उसके रिजल्ट कुछ नहीं निकला है । नतीजा यह है कि व्यापक पैमाने पर डाक सेंसर हो रही है पालिटिशियन्स की भी ग्रीर जरनलिस्ट्स की भी। ऐसा मॉलूम • देता है कि इसका कोई काइटीरिया है ही नहीं। नए सिरे से क्या श्राप इसे। मामले पर विचार नहीं कर सकते हैं? ग्रंग्रेजों ने जो कानून बना दिए उन पर हम चिपके हुए हैं । मैं मानता हूं कि उनके द्वारा बनाये गए सब कानून बुरे नहीं थे। लेकिन बहुत से बुरे भी थें अ लेकिन आज भी वही सारी चीज आजादी के नाम पर हो रही हैं। सारे के सारे जितने कानून हैं, जितनी व्यवस्था है, ब्यूरोक्रेट्स के तौर तरीके हैं सब वही हैं और वही पुरानी एप्रोच है। हिन्दुस्तान स्राजाद हो गया है लेकिन एप्रोच वही है। वही पुरानी नीति वही पुराने कानून और ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है जैसे कनफ्रंटेशन की स्थिति पैदा हो गई हो । सब जगह हम फेल होते जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि हम को नए तरीके से सोचना चाहिए।

टेलीफोन टैंप किए जाते हैं । ग्राप पास खुफिया विभाग है, सब चीज है। टेलीफोन टैंप करने की बात तो ग्राप छोड़ दें। ग्राज स्थिति यह है कि कोई प्रादमी ईमानदारी के साथ दो मिनट वात करना चाहे तो नहीं कर सकता है। लाइन कहीं से कहीं पहुंच जाती है। प्राप इधर से कहिएगा टेलीफोन रखा, वह उधर से कहेगा तुम टेलीफोन रखा, वह उधर से कहेगा तुम टेलीफोन रखो। ठीक है हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि हम पावर में थे तो हम ने क्या किया । ग्रब ग्रगर हमने नहीं किया तो इसकी मतलब क्या यह है कि ग्राप भी न करो ? पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों ग्रौर जर्नेलिस्टों के टेलीफोन टैप हो रहे हैं ग्राज। कल यदि ग्रापका ही टैप होने लगे रेब क्या करोगे? एक सज्जन मकवाणा जी को यह कह रहे थे कि रिजर्वेशन पोलिसी को इमप्लीमेंट क्यों नहीं करते ? हमने कहा कि उस पोलिमी को इमप्ली-मेंट करते करते होम मिनिस्ट्री से कम्यूनि-केशन्स मिनिस्ट्री में ग्रा गए, ग्रौर ग्रगर 'यहां इमप्लीमेंट करेंगे तो कहा जाएगा कि घर जाइये तो इमप्लीमेंटेशन तो पौलिसी का तभी होता है जब उसका रिवार्ड मिले।

🕨 हिन्दी के वारे में कहा जा रहा है प्रोग्रेसिव युज आफ हिन्दी। लगता है कि जैसे बहुत ज्यादा विकास हो रहा है हिन्दी का। मैंने स्राफिशियल लेंगुएज कमेटी में कहा था एक बार जब फोनो-ग्राम कर रहा था तो चार बार हम से पूछा गया कि आप ने क्या कहा । पहले तो एक लड़के की समझ में नहीं ग्राया, हमने कहा कि मानीटर को बुलाग्रो। तो उसने कहा फिर बोलिए। 10 मिनट बाद मैंने पूछा कि मेरा मैसेज कनफर्म हो गया ? तो कहा गया आपने क्या मैसेज दिया था। ग्रन्त में हमने कहा तुम ग्रंग्रेजी में ही लिख लो। यह हिन्दी की प्रोग्रेस है। जिस ने रिपोर्ट तैयार की है उसको शायद मालूम नहीं है कि ग्राफिशियल लेंगुएज ऐक्ट क्या है । इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि सारा काम हिन्दी में चलाइये। उसका मतलब होता है कि इस देश की भाषा हिन्दी रहेगी, साथ-साथ ग्रंग्रेजी भी चलेगी। लेकिन हो गया यह कि अंग्रेजी चल रही है साथ साथ हिन्दी चले या न चले।

र्सचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीकन): दोनों चलेंगी।

भी राम विलास पासवानः लेकिन अभी एक तरफा मामला चल रहा है। ग्रादेश है कि नैम प्लेट बाईलिगुग्रल हो। क्यों ? इसलिए कि तमिलनाडु में चले जाइये बहुत से लोग ग्रांग्रेजी नहीं समझते हैं। ग्रभी तो दक्षिण में भाषा के सवाल को लेकर कन्नड़, मुलियालम, तेलगू में झगड़ा हो रहा है, ग्राप किसी सुदूर गांव में जाइये कोई ग्रादमी ऐसा नहीं है जो ग्रांग्रेजी समझता हो। हिन्दी भो नहीं समझते हैं।

श्री एम० राम गोनाल रेड्डी : हिन्दी तमिलनाडु में भी समजते हैं।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): We don't understand Hindi.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): It is wrong information that Mr Reddy is giving. In Tamil Nadu whenever we go in remote corner, they will understand English.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is totally wrong.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: They do.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Wherever we go in Tamil Nadu, they understand Hindi.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: We don't understand Hindi in most parts of Andhra, except in Telengana.

श्रो राम विलास पासवानः मैं थह कह रहा था कि भाषा का मामला थह है कि दक्षिण भारत में न लोग हिन्दी समझते हैं न ग्रंग्रेजी समझते हैं। ग्रंग्रेजी निश्चित रूप से कुछ ही पढ़े लिखे लोगों की भाषा है। मैं साऊथ में एक होस्टल में गया था ग्रार थह समझ कर लड़के से कह रहा था कि वह ग्रंग्रेजी जानता होगा। तो वह भी हकला कर ग्रंग्रेजी बोल रहा था, जैसे कि यहां लोग बोलते हैं। इसलिए नहा गया या कि जब तथ देस में ग्रंग्रेजी

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[श्रो राम विलास पासकान]

समाप्त नहीं हो जाती तब तक दोनों भाषाग्रों में काम काज चले । लेकिन सरकारी दफ्तरों का मामला यह हो गया कि बाइलिंगुअल का मतलब हो गया ग्रंग्रेजी का राज्य कायम कर दो।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Then you will divide India. That you would do unnecessarily.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It is Hindi mandness that responsible for South India lagging behind in learning Hindi.

श्री राम विलास पासवानः रंगा साहब, आप बहुत पुराने नेता हैं।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Don't impose Hindi on us.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: J don't want to impose Hindi, but I do not want to impose English also.

आजादी के 35 साल के बाद भी इस देश की कोई अपनी भाषा नहीं बन सकी ग्रौर रंगा साहब, आप जिस पार्टी को बिलांग करते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री हमेशा कहती हैं कि अपने देश की कोई भाषा लिंक लेंगुएज बनाम्रो, अपने देश की भाषा चलाग्रो, अपने देश की भाषा चलाग्रो। यह कोई भाषा हो सकती है, मलयालम हो सकती है, कन्नड हो सकती है, तेलग, तमिल, गुजराती या मराठी कोई भी हो सकती है, लेकिन ग्रंग्रेजी देश की भाषा नहीं हो सकती है। यदि हो सकती है तो उन लोगों का ग्रपना देश भी नहीं हो सकता है। दोनों चीजें नहीं हो सकती है कि भाषा हम विदेशी ग्रहण करें ग्रौर कहें कि देश इमारा है। STAR WALLER

जिन-जिन दूसरे मुल्कों ने आजादी प्राप्त की है, वहां जाकर देखिये । ग्रफरीकन कंट्री हैं, अमेरिका है, यू एस ए है जिसकी कोई अपनी भाषा नहीं थीं, उन्होंने अपनी भाषा चलाई। हम लोग यहां कहेंगे टायलेट और वहां कहेंगे जैटिल मैन रूम। हम लोग कहेंगे यैस और वह कहेंगे या''। हम लोग कनाडा गए थे, तो एक फ्रैंच मैन ने कहा था --

Friddle to the state of the

"This is the second largest couptry in the world which is speaking French".

"I am proud about my language; but because you don't understand my language, I have to speak in English."

यह वह हम लोगों को बतलाता थाँ। ग्रापको ख्याल नहीं है। रशिया का व्यक्ति यहा आता है, हमारे सेंट्ल हाल में बैठते हैं ब्रेझनेव साहब ग्रौर वह रशियन में बोलते हैं और आप ट्रांस्लेट करते हैं ग्रंग्रेजी में। उनका ट्रांस्लेटर कहता है कि चूंकि आप हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं, इसलिए हमको ग्रंग्रेजी में बोलना पड़ रहा है। इसलिए कोई भी भाषा हो, हमारे जैसा मादमी जो प्रैजुडिस नहीं है, आप हिन्दी चलाइये, हम हिन्दी सीख लेंगे, तमिल चलाइये तमिल सीख लेंगे, तेलगू, मलयालम, कन्नड या गुजराती 🔎 जो भी आप चलायेंगे हम उसी भाषा को सीख लेंगे लेकिन अपने देश में अपने भाषा चलनी चाहिए।

दूसरी वात मैं यह कह रहा था कि कांस्टीट्यू जन के मुताबिक पालियामेंट में पास किए हुए एक्ट के मुताबिक दोनों भाषाग्रों में काम चलना चाहिए जब तक कि ग्रपने देश की भाषा लिंक लेंगुएज नहीं बनती है, उस में हिन्दी भी है, ग्रंग्रेजी भी है, लेकिन जो भी चीज निकलदी है, एक्सैंट्ट पालियामेंट की रिपोर्ट को छोड़कर ग्रापकी रिपोर्ट कागज-र पत्न सब ग्रंग्रेजी भाषा में ही चलते हैं। इस लिए मंती जी को इस तरफ गंमीरतापूबक ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं एक बात का लास्ट में आग्रह कर के बैठ जाऊंगा कि अमी कुछ दिन पहले आचार्य छुन्लानी जी का देहारन हो गया है। आप ने अमी तन समी राजनेताओं के नाम पर डाक-टिकट जारी किए हैं तो मेरा आग्रह है कि आपको आचार्य छुपलानी जी का डाक-टिक्ट जारी करने में भी कोई आपति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरियाँ (झाब्झा): समापति महोदय, मैं संचार मंतालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हमा हं संचार व्यवस्था हमारे जीवन के साथ काफी जुड़ी हुई है सौर यह पविलक डीलिंग है इसलिए जनता इस बात का एसेंबमेंट करती है कि हमारा टेलोफोन कनेक्शन, डाक व्यवस्था कितनी फुर्ती से काम करती है। एमजेन्सी में 1975 से 1977 में इसकी घोर तारोफ हई ग्रीर जसके बाद हमारे अपोजिशन के लोडर अदरणीय स्टीफन साहब बने और कमांडिंग इन चीफ रहे और उसके बाद फिर हम पावर में आ गए। अब यह डिपार्टमेंट उसी कमांन्डर इन चीफ के पास है। उनकी मार्शन ला लगाकर इस डिपार्टमेंट को ठीक करना चाहिए और बढ़िया से बहिया काम कर के दिखाना चाहिए। यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जो से कहना चहिता हा।

आज लोग इस टेलोकोन कम्यूनिकेशन से बहुत परेशान हैं। इस्का बजट बढ़ा हम गांव में जाते हैं, बस में बैठते हैं, ट्रेन में जाते हैं, लोग इस बात का एससमेंट करते हैं,

इसका रेट बढ़ाने की तंकलीफ नहीं है, मगर लोग टेलीफोन लगावर 10,10 घंटे, 6, 6 घंटे बैठे रहे और टेलीफोन न लगे, 100, 150 किलोमीटर से आदमी जाकर आ समता है, लेकिन टेलीफोन नहीं लगता है। इस बात की स्रोर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। में एक आदिवासी और पहाड़ी एरिया से आता हं। मैं आज तक दिल्ली से झाबुआ टेलीफोन पर बात नहीं कर सना हूं। यहां से इन्दौर कनेक्ट किया जाता है, इन्दौर से रतलाम और रतलाम से झाबुम्रा कनेक्ट किया जाता है। ये तीन सकल कभी नहीं मिलते हैं। हमेशा कहा जाता है कि लाइन बिजी है। अगर में शाम को ट्रेन में बैठ्तो कल सबेरे वहां पहुंच जाऊंगा और वहां दोनहर से चल कर दूसरे दिन सूबह जहां यहां पहुंच जाऊंगा। लेकिन टेलोकोन दर्स बारह घंटे में नहीं मिल सनता है। इसलिए टेलीफोन सिस्टम को ठीक किया जाना चाहिए। अनर हम दिल्ली से न्यूयाक जात करना चाहें तो पांच मिनट में कर सकते हैं। इसी तरह लंदन और टोकियों से बात कर सकते हैं। लेकिन सभापति महोदय दिल्ली से आंधकी कांस्टीट्यून्सी सतना, से बात नहीं हो सकती है।

त्रगर हमारे कैनान्डर इा-चौफ इस सिस्टम को अच्छा बना दें, तो शहरों में जो भोड़ बढ़ रही है वह कम हो सकती है। विदेशों में गांवों में टेलोको। का इनना अच्छा सिस्टम है कि वहां से कहीं भी बात कर सकते हैं। ग्रगर यहां भी गांवों में अच्छा टेलोकोन सिस्टम हो जाये और वहां पर ही दिल्तो के राजनैतिक भाव, व्यापार और विजिनेस के भाव मालूम हो जाएं, तो कोई इन्दौर या झाबुआ से दिल्ली में आने का कच्ट नहीं करेगा। चूंकि हमें / वहां पर D.G., '82-'83-Min. APRIL 20, 1982 of Communications

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दिल्ली का राजनैतिक भाव मालूम नहीं होता, इसलिए हम सोचते हैं कि चलो दिल्ली। इस लिए इस सिस्टम को सुधारने की आवश्यकता है।

हमें बहुत खुशी है कि अभी हमने जो इनसैट छोड़ा है, वह बहुत से गांवों को कनेक्ट करेगा। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ गावों और किसानों के विकास और हरिजन-ग्रादिवासियों को जाग्रति पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। अगर खम्बों पर लगी ग्रोपन लाइन के स्थान पर अंडरग्राउंड लाइनें लगा दी जाएं, तो निश्चित रूप से सिस्टम में काफी सुधार हो जाएगा।

छठी प्लान में कई लाइनें ग्रीर पी॰ सी० ग्रो० खोलने की योजना है। मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में 14 पीं० सी० ग्रों० खोले गए हैं। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि जिस दिन में किसी पी० सी० ग्रो० का उद्घाटन करता हूं, उस दिन तो टेलीफोन पर बात होती है, बाकी दिन वह पीं० सी० ग्रो० बन्द रहता है। मैंने पहले भी अन्ती कांस्टीट्यू एन्सी के नानपूर गांव का जिक्र किया था, जिलकी तीन हजार की पापलेशन है। जब मैंने उत्तका उद्घाटन किया, तो भोपाल में जेनरेल मैंनेजर से बात हो गई। लेकिन छः महीने के बाद जब मैं किसी काम से वहां गया, तो वह बन्द पढ़ा था ग्रीर इस अवधि में वहां पर एक भी काल बुक नहीं हुआ था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ऐसे बहुत से पी० सी० ग्री० हैं, जो बिल्कुल काम नहीं करते हैं। इससे लोग परेशान है। 2× 1 100

मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर सरकार ठीक व्यवस्था कर सकती है, तो बह

पी॰ सी॰ स्रो॰ खोले, वनी वह कह दे कि हमारे पास ग्रन्दमी नहीं है, तार नहीं है, दूसरे साधन नहीं है, इसलिए हम नहीं खोल सकते। तब हम लोगों को यह जबाब दे सकेंगे कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं, अगर इस साल नहीं, तो अमले साल पी० सी० ग्रो० कुछ खुल जाएग। लेकिन अगर एक बार खुल जाने पर पीं० सीं० ग्रो० बाद में काम न कारे तो हमें बहुत परेशानी होती है।

मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में रतलाम डिस्ट्रिक है। वहां 1300 कनेक्शन हैं। इस समय वहां पर मुश्किल से 60 परसेंट स्टाफ है। चूंकि ग्रोवर-टाइम बन्द कर दिया गया है, इसलिए जब स्टाफ झाठ दस घंटे तक अपनी ड्युटी दे देता है, तो चार-पांच रुपये पर कुलियां को वहां बिडा देते हैं। अपर हम 11 नम्बर मांगें तो बे 21 देते हैं ग्रीर 21 मांगें तो 11 देते हैं। यह स्वभाविक है क्योंकि वे अनगढ़ कुली होते हैं। इस लिए अधिक से अधिक लोगों को भर्ती करन चाहिए। ग्रीर ट्रेनिंग दें, नयी टेक्नीका दें तया उस सारे सिस्टम को ठीक करें, ये जो जगहें हैं वहां अच्छे से अच्छा आदमी रखें और अच्छे से अच्छा काम हो, यह मैं चाहता हूं। यह मेरी कॉस्टी-ट्यूएन्सी का मामला है। एक झाबुआ-रायगढ़ इन्दौर का मामला है जिस के बारे में कई बार जनरल मंनेजर को मैंने लिखा है कि एक जरा सा विभाग है, वहां इन्टर डिस्ट्रिक्ट का मामला है, एक रामा गांव है वहां तक लाइन है ग्रीर एक धार डिस्ट्रिक्ट का लत्ती गांव है, सिर्फ 12 किलोमीटर का मामला है, मगर वह इंटर-डिस्ट्रिक्ट का मामला आ जाता है, तो इंटर कने क्शन का मामला या जाता है। अगर वह 12 किलोमीटर

जोड़ दें तो इन्दौर से दाहौद झाबुआ सब जगह बात हो सकती है। मगर पता नहीं यह टेलीफोन वाले किस प्रकार काम करते हैं, किस सिस्टम से काम करते हैं? हमें किस लाइन से प्राफिट है इस को अगर देखें और प्राफिट को जोड़ें तो निश्चित रूप से इस डिपार्टमेंट को लाभ हो सकता है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि ये ऐसी छोटी छोटी बातें हैं, अलीराजपुर से इन्दौर, इन्दौर से छोटा उदयपुर, इन सारे स्थानों को जंड़ने का काम बहुत आसानी से हो सकता है और इस से हम लोगों का बहुत भला हो सकता है।

दूसरे ये जो फर्जी काल्स होती हैं, इसके बारे में आप जांच कराएं, कौन क्रापरेटर बैठता है क्रार कहां फर्जी काल होती है जो हमारे घर हमारे बिल में आकर पर जड जाता है, जैसे वर्ली मटका वालों को देखिए कि दिल्ली से बम्बई जो आदमी मटका खोलता है उस को विदिन टुद्रार धी मिनट्स मालम हो जाता है कि यह नम्बर खुला है झौर अाप दिल्ली से बम्बई लाइटनिंग काल लगावे तो घंटों लग जाएंगे और काल नहीं मिलेगी। तो ऐसे लोग जांच करने व ले रखिए, एक अलग एजेंसी बनाइये इसके लिए और ऐसे लोग जो फर्जी काल लगति हैं क्रोर फर्जी बिल बनाते हैं उन के खिलाफ अधिन से अधिक कठोर कार्यवाही कोजिए, उनको दण्डित काँजिए। एमर्जेसां के अन्दर हमारी रेलवेज ग्रौर कम्युनिकेशन के अन्दर बड़ी तारीफ हुई, हमारे नेता की तारीफ हुई है। उस के बाद हम हार गए। झाज फिरं चोफ कमान्डर हमारो नेता हैं, हम फिर लड़े ग्रार हम जीतनर पावर में आए हैं। तो थोड़ा सा इस डियार्टमेंट के ऊपर सखती करने की ग्रावस्यकता है । कुछ लोग जानबुझकर इस विभाग को बदनाम करने और

जानबूझकर इसकी जो टेकनीक है उसकों फेल करने में लगे हैं ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही कीजिए । ...(ब्यवधान)...

समापति महोदयः महिलाने कुछ लिख कर दिया वह भो कह दोजिए।

श्री **दिलोप सिंह भूरिया**ः हां, वह भी कह रहा हूं और ग्रापकी बात भी कह रहा हूं।

यह जो भवन वाली बात चली है, यह हमारा डिपार्टमेंट हर गांव में, हर शहर में फैला जरूर है, मगर जहां तक भवन का सवाल है जो हमारे साथियों ने विचार प्रकट किए हैं वे बिल्कुल सही हैं। यह सेण्टर का डिपार्टमेंट है, हमें गर्ब होता है, लेकिन हमारे पास भवन नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जो इसके लिए प्लान बनाएं कि कहां किस जिले में भवन है, कहां नहीं है। कम से कम जो ग्रामीण झोत्नों में काम करने वाला स्टाफ है उसको रहने का ग्रांर ग्राफिस कए भवन तो निश्चय ही होना चाहिए।

यह जो हमारा खजुराहो है वहां सारे बा॰ ग्राई॰ पी॰ लोग जाते हैं ग्रीग जब उनको वो॰ ग्राई॰ पी॰ ट्रोटमेंट दिया जाता है तो फिर लंदन से भी बात करनी पड़ती है, न्यूयार्क से भी बात करनी पड़ती है, टोकियो से भी करनी पड़ती है—– सब जगह से बात करनी पड़ती है। तो ऐसे जो हमारे टूरिज्म के ग्रड्डे हैं, जो पापलुर है, ग्रीर खजुराहो तो बहुत पापलुर है, ऐसी कल्चर है उसकी, तो ऐसी जगह टेलीफोन का सिस्टम ऐसा बनाएं कि जहां से भी जोड़ बर बात हो सके, वहां के लिए लाइन बिछाई जाए। चाहे दिल्ली से, चाहे भोपाल से, चाहे कहीं से भी जोड़ दें ग्रीर ये हमारी बहन कह रही हैं कि कभी वहां डायल टोन 403 D.G., '82-'83-Min. APRIL 20, 1982 of Communications 404

[क्षी दिलीप सिंह भूरिया]

नहीं मिलती है, वी ग्राई पी लोग हताश हो जाते हैं तो मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी ऐसी शिकायत का मौकान दें।

हमारा मध्य प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुग्रा प्रदेश है। वहां अगर लाइन बिछाते हैं तो कहीं 44 किलोमीटर, 42 या 43 किलोमीटर ऐसा कुछ बाता है। तो ऐसी जगह में जहां ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हैं, पहाड़ी इलाका है या जहां आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं वहां ग्रधिक से ग्रधिक पो सी ग्रोग्रीर पोस्ट आफिस खोलें जिस से उन लोगों को पता लगे कि यह टेलीफोन है जिस से इस तरह बात हो सकता है। पहले जमाने में वह बात करते थे कि झाकाशवाणी से भगवान राम बात करते थे, तो टेलीफोन को वह भगवान राम मानते अगर गांवों में आप वह खोल दें। यह इस विभाग की और मंती जी की बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी। मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं ग्रीर उन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : समापति महोदय, मैं संचार मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ। हंग आज के इस ग्राधुनिक युग में संचार केवल महत्वपूर्ण ही नहीं बल्कि वह जीवन का एक ग्रंग बन गया है। ग्राज संसार कहां से कहां जा रहा है। हमारा देश भी संसार में एक उच्च स्थान पर पहुंचे, आगे वहे-इसके लिए संचार व्यवस्था की भी अत्यन्त झावश्यकता है। यह विभाग अच्छी तरह से काम करे और लोगों की समस्यात्रों और परेशानियों का वूद करे, यह भी बहुत ग्रावश्यक है। बहुत से विवकी साथियों ने जो यहां पर अलीचना की है उनकी बातों का देखते हुए मेरा अनुरोध है कि मंत्री जी इसमें सुधार लायें।

इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि आजादी के बाद इस विभाग ने व्यापक पैमाने<u>पर</u> बहुत तरककी की है । दूर-दराज इलाकों में, जहां पर डाकखाने और तारघर नहीं थे वहां पर हजारों के तादाद में नये तारघर और डाकखाने खोले गए हैं तथा अन्य आधुनिक सुविधायें प्रदान की गई हैं लेकिन थोड़ी सी परेशानो इसकी व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में है ।

16.07 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair]

जैसा कि बहत से साथियां ने यहां पर कहा है कि वी आई पीज के टेलीफोन की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है, फिर जो छोटे छोटे स्थान हैं, छोटे-छोटे शहर या करबे हैं वहां की क्या हालत होगी---इसका ग्रन्दाजा ग्राप स्वयं लगा सकते हैं। दिल्ली ता इस देश की राजधानी है लेकिन जहां पर मैं रहता हं हाथरस, अलीगढ़, एटा, बुलन्दशहर, बदायूं, मैनपूरी-यह जी छोटे छोटे करने हैं वहां के जो टेली फोन आपरेटर्स हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में मंत्रं जं से मेरं गुजारिश है कि उनका ट्रेनिंग देते समय इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जाए जिससे कि वे व्यवहार-कृ झल बन सकें और मुदु-भाषी हो सकें। छोटे छोटे कस्बो के जा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज हैं वहां से जब हम टेलीफोन मिलाते।हैं तो उनका सब्सकाइवर्स के साथ व्यवहार अच्छा नहीं रहता ग्रीर उनकी भाषा ग्रच्छी नहीं रहते है। यह ग्राम तौर पर लोगां की शिकायत है ।

हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने यहां पर एक वात कही है जोकि एक हकीकत है। मेरा क्षेत्र हायरस है और जिला अलीगढ़ है। वहां से मैं या कोई भो ग्रन्थ सब्सकाइवर ग्रहमदाबाद, बम्बई, कानपुर या दिल्ली के लिए काल बुक करता है, जेन्यूइन काल, तो वह नहीं मिलेगी क्योंकि उनका बड़े बड़े ज्यापारियों, आढ़तियों और उद्योभपतियों से मिली भगत रहती है। होता यह है कि उनका फोन दो मिनट में मिला दिया जायेगा और फिर शाम को वे दुकान पर गए और पैसे ले आए। मंत्री जो को इस बात पर बड़ी गम्मीरता के साथ सोव-विचार करने को जरूरत है ताकि इस विभाग की जो बदनामी हो रही है उससे उसका बचाया जा सके।

बहुत से साथियों ने यहां पर रांग बिलिंग का भी जिक किया है । अक्सर देखने में आता है कि टेलीफोन कर रहे हैं आप और बिल आ रहा है मेरे नाम यह किसकी गल्ती है, यह कौन करता है और यह क्या चक्कर है—इसकी पूरी छान-बीन होनी चाहिए ।

यह तो सम्भव नहीं है कि हर छोटे-छोटे करबे का जिले के साथ सम्बन्ध हो जाए लेकिन मेरा सुझाव है कि कम से कम तहसील हेडक्वार्टर के साथ टेलीफोन के जरिए जिले का सम्बन्ध अवश्य हो जाना चाहिए ताकि अगर कमो कोई गम्भीर समस्या जन्पन्न हो, कोई मरीज बहुत बीमार पड़ जाये स्रौर उसके इलाज की कोई व्यवस्था न हो, या कहीं पर आग लग जाए या डकैती जैसी कोई वारदात हो जाए तो तुरन्त सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जा सके । कभो-कभो टेलीफोन मिलाने में पूरी-पूरी रात निकल जाता है, लेकिन लाइन नहीं मिलती है। कहीं पर आग लग जाए तो कहों भो सूनवाई नहीं होती है, क्योंकि दमकल की व्यवस्था जिले में होता है, जिले में बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी रहते हैं, एल॰ पी॰ कलैक्टर वहां पर रहते हैं, इसलिए तहसील हैडक्वार्टर टेलीफोन का सम्बन्ध सीधे ज़िला टेलीफोन से होना चाहिए। मैं अलीगढ़ ज़िले के सिकन्दराबाद का रहने वाला हं । यदि मुझे अलीगढ़ कॉल बुक

करनी हो, एस॰ पी॰ या कलैक्टर से बात करनी हो, रिश्तेदार से बात करनी हो तो पहले मुझे हाथरस कॉल बुक करानी होगी, फिर हाथरस ग्रलीगढ़ बुक करानी पड़ेगी । इसलिए मेरा ग्रापसे निवेदन है कि तहसील हैडक्वार्टर का सीधा सम्पर्क जिले के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से होना चाहिए ।

दिल्ली और अलीगढ़ के बीच में डायरैक्ट डायल है और अलीगढ़ में एटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज है । जब अलीगढ़ से दिल्ली या दिल्ली से अलीगढ़ टेलीफोन मिलाते हैं, तो घण्टों लग जाते हैं, लेकिन डायल नहीं मिल पाता है । अगर गाजियाबाद भी मिलायें, तो आपकी नाम में दम आ जाएगा, लेकिन आप की बात गाजियाबाद नहीं हो सकतो है ।

श्रीमन्, 1971 में सबसे पहले मैं लोकसभा में ग्राया था। उस वक्त ग्रलीगढ़ में एटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज नहीं था, लेकिन वहां पर टेलीफोन एडवाइजरी कमेटें थी। मुझे बड़े ग्रफसोस के साथ यह वात कहनीं पड़ रही है कि ग्रलीगढ़ एक इण्टरनेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस की जगह है, वहां पर यूनिर्वासटी है, गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इंडिया का प्रैस है, केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रौर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के बड़े-बड़े दफ्तर हैं, वहां पर बहुत बड़ा एक्सचेंज है, सरकार ने लाखों रुपयों की कीमत से बिल्डिंग बनाई है, इसलिए मेरा ग्रापसे निवेदन है कि ग्रलीगढ़ में टेलीफोन एड-वाइजरी कमेटी को बनाया जाए ।

जहां तक पी॰ सी॰ य्रोज की वात है, पी॰ सी॰ य्रोज छोटे कसबों में होते हैं, जो य्रक्सर काम नहीं करते हैं। देहातों में बिजली की समस्या है, बिजली नहीं याती है। बैट्रीज से चला सकते हैं, लेकिन पी॰ सी॰ य्रोज का फंश्शन ज्यादा सैटिस-फैक्टरी नहीं है। 17 D.G., '82-'83-Min. APRIL 20, 1982 of Communications

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श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी]

अक्सर अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिलता है प्रौर सुनने में ग्राता है कि पोस्ट काई इनलैंड लैटर ग्रौर लिफाफे डाकखाने में नहीं मिलते हैं। यह जनता की ग्रत्यन्त ग्रावश्यकता की बस्तु है । मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से बड़े विनम्न शब्दों में निवेदन है कि वे कम से कम इस बात का पता लगायें कि इस तरह की कमी क्यों होती है। इस प्रकार की समस्या का दूर करने के लिए तुरन्त उपाय क्यों नहीं किए जाते हैं। यदि <u>थोस्ट कार्ड, इनलैंड लैटर</u> ग्रीर लिफाफे आम जनता को नहीं मिलेंगे तो इससे उनको बड़ी परेश नी होगी। इस से खामख्वाह सरकार की ग्रालोचना होती है ।

देहातों में कई स्थानों पर डाकखाने नहीं होते हैं। वहां किसी व्यक्ति को उसकी दुकान पर कमीशन के वेस पर लिफ़ाफ़े, टिकट बैचने के लिए दे दिए जात हैं होता यह है कि जब कोई व्यक्ति लिफाफा मांगने जाता है, तो लाला जी कभी दाल तील रहे होते हैं, कभो तेल तोल रहे होते हैं, तो कभी आटा तोल रहे होते हैं, इस प्रकार वहां बड़ी परेशानी होती है। मनीग्रार्डर भी कभी ग्राता है, तो वह भी उपयुक्त समय पर लोगों का नहीं मिल पाता है । इसलिए मेरा ग्रापसे निवेदन है कि यदि वहां आप विभागीय कर्मचारी को रखेंगे, तो वहां सुविधा होगी । एक तरफ जहां ग्रापका विभाग सक्षम होगा, दूसरी तरफ लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा। ग्रभी भी हमारे देश में ग्रधिक से ग्रधिक डाक घर खोलने की ग्रावश्यकता है। दूर-दराज के इलाकों में, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, डाकखानों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए ग्रीर डाक तार व्यवस्था में सुधार लाया जाए ।

श्रीमन्, ग्राप ने यह देखा होगा ग्रीर ऐसे समाचार भी ग्राप ने पढ़े होंगे ग्रीर संसद में भी यह सवाल उठता रहा है कि जाली नोट छापे जाते हैं, ज ली सिक्के ढाले जाते हैं और नकली दवाइयां बनाई जाती हैं लेकिन ग्रब यह सुनने में ग्राया है और देखने में भी ग्राया है कि पिछले दिनों काफ़ी ऐसे डाक टिकट, लिफाफ़े स्रौर पोस्ट काई छापे गये, जो कि नकली थे । इस कार्य को सरकार को रोकना चाहिए ग्रौर गंभीरता से इस बात को लेना चाहिए ग्रौर जे लोग इस में दोषी पाए जाएं, उनको देशद्रोही करार देना चाहिए ग्रीर देश-द्रोहिता का मुकदमा उन पर कायम करना चाहिए । यह बहुत ही गलत काम है ग्रौर इससे देश के राजस्व का बहुत नुकसान पहंचता है। सरकार को इस को सख्ती से रोकना चाहिए ।

एक बात ग्रीर कहना चाहता हूं । ग्रब तक ऐसी व्यवस्था रही है कि तार देने की व्यवस्था ग्रंग्रेजी ग्रौर देवनागरी भाषा में है। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि हमारा देश बहु-भाषी देश है, जहां पर बहुत सी भाषाएं बोली जाती हैं। इसलिए तार देने की व्यवस्था ग्रंग्रेजी ग्रीर देवनागरी भाषाग्रों के साथ साथ जा राज्यों की क्षेत्रीय भाषाएं हैं, उन में भी शुरू की जाए, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

यह वैसे तो बहुत पुरानी बात है और ग्रब यह कुछ कम सी हो गई है लेकिन पोस्ट बम ग्रौर पार्सल बम की समस्या भी हमारे सामने आई है और यह बताया गया है कि इस के पीछे सी० आर्ड० ए० का हाथ है ग्रौर बहुत से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह इस में काम कर रहे हैं इन की छानबीन कर के इस तरह की बातों को रोका जाए।

ऐसे भी समाचार पढ़ने में आते है कि 36 मील का रास्ता एक पोस्टकार्ड ने 5 साल में तय किया और 150 मील का रास्ता एक पोस्टकाई 15 साल से ज्यादा में तय करता है । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा

प्राप से निवेदन है कि इ∃ में कहां पर कमी है ग्रौर किस की इस में ग़लती है, इस की जानकारी करनी चाहिए ग्रौर किसी सही एजेन्सी से इस की जानकारी करानी चाहिए ।

डाक-तार कर्मचारियों की बहुत सी समस्याएं हो सकती हैं ग्रौर हैं । मेरा कहना यह है कि उन को ग्रधिक से ग्रधिक मुस्तैद बनाने के लिए ग्रौर कार्यशील बनाने के लिए उन की समस्याग्रें का ग्रध्ययन कर के उन का समाधान करना चाहिए ।

ग्रभी कुछ महिला डाकियों की व्यवस्था की गई है। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि यह बहुत सफल हुआ है और इस काम में अधिक से ग्रधिक महिलाओं को लगाया जाए। डाक व तार बांटने की व्यवस्था में माननीय मंत्री जी अधिक से अधिक महिलायों को लगाएं, तो एक अच्छी बात होगी । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक निवेदन और है और वह यह है कि पार्ट-टाइम स्कूल स्रौर कालेजों के लड़के-लड़कियों को इस में लगाया जाए । यह देखा गया है कि कहीं पर डाक बांटने का काम दो घंटे में समाप्त हो जाता है । जो सूबह पढने के लिए जाते हैं, उन को शाम को डाक बांटने के काम में लगाया जाए ग्रौर जो शाम को पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं, उन को सुवह इस काम में लगाया जाए । इस से उन को पार्ट-टाइम जोव मिल जाएगा और कुछ पैसों को आमदनी भी हो जाएगी ।

डाक, तार ग्रौर पत्नों की जो दरों में बढ़ोतरी की गई है, उस सम्बन्ध में बढ़त से साथियों ने कहा है । मेरा सरकार से बहुत विनम्प्र शब्दों में यह निवेदन है कि इस पर पुर्नावचार किया जाए क्योंकि गरीब ग्रौर समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के लोग लिफाफों ग्रौर दूसरी डाक से ग्रपना काम निकालते हैं । इसलिए इन की दरों में पुर्नावचार कर के कमी की जाए या फिर पुरानी दरें इन की रखी जाएं । मैंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं मुझे आशा है मंत्री जी उन पर गंभीरता से विचार करेंगे और आपने जो मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं और इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समात करता हूं ।

श्री विजय कुमार यहव (नालन्दा): सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि इस साल के बजट अधिवेशन में इस मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स पर बहस करने का मौका हमको मिला है। यह ग्रौर भी खुशी को बात होती ग्रगर इस मंत्रालय के महत्व का देखते हुए, इसका एक अलग वजट रेलवे की तरह पेश होता ग्रौर जो गड़बड़ियां हैं, उन पर व्यापक तरीके से हमारे माननीय सदस्यों को वहस करने का ग्रौर सरकार को ग्रपनी राय देने का ज्यादा समय मिलता ग्रौर इस तरह से उस में सुधार लाने की दिशा में एक बहुत ही सकारात्मक कदम होता । मैं यह मांग करना चाहता हूं केन्द्रीय सरकार की कैबिनट से कि यह एक बहुत दिनों से लम्बी मांग है। कई बार यह सवाल उठाया गया है कि इस का एक इण्डिपेण्डेंट बजट पार्तियामेंट में पेश किया जाए ग्रौर मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर कैविनट विचार करे । ग्रौर भविष्य में इस तरह का निर्णय ले जिस से कि इसका अलग से बजट पेश हो।

अभी हमारे देश के अन्दर इस विभाग में जो गड़बड़ियां हैं, उसकी बहुत चर्चा की गई । मैं मेल सेंसरशिप को समाप्त करने का सवाल है उस पर जोर देना चाहता हूं । अंग्रेजों के जमाने से यह कानून चला आ रहा है । 1885 में इंडियन टेलीग्राफ एक्ट बना था और 1898 में इंडियन पोस्ट आफिसिज एक्ट बना था । उस के मुता-बिक हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के अफसरों को हमारी डाक को, हमारे टेलीफोन काल्स को पब्लिक सेफ्टी और

[श्रो विजय कुमार यादव]

टांक्विलिटी के नाम पर सेंसर करने का ग्रधिकार दिया गया था । मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राता कि इतना सारा समय गुजर जाने के बाद और देश को आजाद हुए इतने साल हो जाने के बाद भी इस तरह के काले कानून क्यों चल रहे हैं ? हमारे संविधान में एक्सप्रेशन की म्राज़ादी दी गई है । उसे इसके जरिए समाप्त किया जा रहा है । हमारी खतोकिताबत में जो गुप्तती होती है उसकी सुरक्षा को इन कानूनों के जरिए से म्राघात पहुंचाया जा रहा है। इस पर सरकार को पुर्नावचार करना चाहिए । ग्रगर मुल्क के ग्रन्दर कोई एक्स्ट्रा आरडिनरी सिचुएशन हो, तो ऐसे मौके पर यह बात की जा सकती है ग्रौर उस मौके पर यह बात समझ में ग्रा सकती है। लेकिन ग्राम तौर पर इसे एक नियम बना दिया गया है ग्रौर इस नियम का इस्तेमाल खास तौर पर विरोधी पार्टियों के खिलाफ किया जाता है मैं समझता हं कि हमारे देश के इस डेमोकेटिक सेट ग्रप में इस तरह के काले कानूनों को वापस लिया जाना चाहिए, इस तरह को सेंसरशिप को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए ।

सरकार ने डाक दरों एवं चिट्ठियों के दाम में वृद्धि की है इसे वापस लेना चाहिए ।

टेलीफोन के बारे में भी चर्चा की गई। जाहिर बात है कि देश का विकास हो रहा है ग्रौर डाक सेवा का भी विस्तार हो रहा है । इस से कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता है । टेलीफोन कनेक्शंस का भी विस्तार हुग्रा है, इस से भी कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता । लेकिन पिछले सालों में टेली-फोन के बारे में शिकायतों में भी वृद्धि होती रही है ? हमारे मंत्री जी ग्रांकड़ों के बहुत माहिर हैं ग्रौर मेरा ग्रयना ख्याल है कि वे इन ग्रांकड़ों से ग्रयने को संतुष्ट कर लेते हैं। वे ग्रव भी ग्रांकड़ों का जाल बिछा कर हमें संतुष्ट करना चाहेंगे। लेकिन केवल ग्रांकड़ों से ग्राम लोगों ग्रौर ग्राम जनता को शिकायतें दूर नहीं हो सकतीं पिछली बार जब इस पर चर्चा हुई थी तो हमने ग्राप के सामने इन शिकायतों को रखा था। इस सिलसिले में जब ग्राप गंभीरता से विचार नहीं करेंगे तब तक निश्चित तौर पर इस में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है ।

जहां तक टेलीफोन की बात है, इसके बारे में बहुत सी शिकायतें हैं । चाहे वह लोकल काल के गलत मिलने की बात हो, चाहे ट्रंक काल के देर से मिलने की बात हो, चाहे एस॰ टी॰ डी॰ नहीं मिलने की बात हो, चाहे रांग बिलिंग की बात हो, चाहे मेल के समय पर न मिलने की बात हो इन सब के बारे में आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि बड़े-बड़े शहरों में तथा आपके जो सर्किल या जिला आफिस हैं उनमें एडवायजरी कमेटी होनी चाहिए । मैंने इस विभाग को कंसलटेटिव कमेटी की बैठक में कहा था कि पटना टेलीफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एडवायजरी कमेटी होनी चाहिए । आपने इसकें बारे में कहा था कि हम विचार कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए ग्रापके पास नाम भी ग्राये हैं ग्रौर डिपार्टमेंट इन पर विचार कर रहा है, यह भी ग्रापने कहा था । यह 1980 की बात है लेकिन म्राज तक वह एडवाइजरी कमेटी नहीं बनी है। इस तरह को ग्रगर आपकी सलाहकार समितियां बन जाती हैं तो उनमें ग्रापके विभाग की शिकायतों पर विचार करने का मौका मिलता है, ग्रापके विभाग को सहयोग करने का मौका मिलता है और जो उसमें फाल्ट्स हैं उनको दूर करने का मौका मिलता है । इस में कोई ग्रौचित्य नहीं है कि दो-दो साल से पेंडिंग समितियों का निर्माण भी अब तक नहीं किया गया है। स्राप जवाब दे

देते हैं कि हम कर रहे हैं । क्या नहीं कमेटी बनी है, कहां पर यह कार्य पेंडिंग है, क्यों नहीं ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाती जो खामख्वाह विभाग को बदनाम करते हैं जब तक इस तरह के कदम नहीं उठाएंगे, तब तक विभाग में सुधार नहीं होगा । पूरे देश में ग्रापका नाम है ग्रौर इस मिनिस्ट्री में ग्राने से उम्मीद की जाती थी कि इसमें कुछ सुधार होगा, लेकिन जैसे-जैसे समय गुजरता जा रहा है, ग्रापकी बदनामी हो रही है— ग्रापके विभाग की बदनामी हो रही है, खुद ग्रापकी प्रतिष्ठा पर ग्रसर पड़ रहा है । मैं समझता हूं कि विभाग में सुधार लाने की

सेवाग्रों में गड़बड़ी है, जिसकी चर्चा लोगों . ने की । ग्राप सेवाग्रों में मुधार लाना चाहते हैं ग्रफसरों की तादाद बढ़ा कर, लेकिन कर्मचारियों की क्या स्थिति है । ई० डी० ए० की चर्चा लोगों ने की, उनको रेगुलाशइज नहीं कर रहे हैं, वेतन कम देते हैं । दो प्रमोशन की बात की जातो है, लगातार पालियामेंट में भी यह सवाल उठ रहा है, लेकिन ग्राप इसको मानने से इन्कार कर रहे हैं । बोनस, जिसको बड़ी मुश्किल से लोगों ने हासिल किया था— 8.33 प्रतिशत, ग्रापने उसको खत्म कर दिया, उत्पादकता की शर्त लगा दी । ग्राप इस शर्त को क्यों नहीं समाप्त करते ग्रौर 8.33 प्रतिशत की दर को क्यों नहीं मानते ?

 भ्रोवर-टाइम का सवाल है । भ्रापने
 भ्रोवर-टाइम बन्द कर दिया । क्वार्टर की समस्या उनके सामने है, प्रमोशन में उनकी उपेक्षा की जाती है, सीनियरिटी को उपेक्षा की जाती है, ट्रांस्फर्स में गड़बड़ी
 की उपेक्षा की जाती है, ट्रांस्फर्स में गड़बड़ी
 है--ये तमाम बातें हैं । जो डिपार्टमेंट का बड़ा ग्रंग मजदूर और कर्मचारी हैं, जिनके
 जरिए विभाग में सुधार लाया जा सकता है, उनके साथ एक तरह से होस्टाइल एटीट्यूड रख रहे हैं। ऐसा लगता है जैसे ग्राप उनको सबक सिखाना चाहते हैं। पता नहीं क्या ग्रापकी दुश्मनी उनसे है। वे ग्रापके कर्मचारी हैं, उनका सहयोग लेकर, उनकी स्थिति में सुधार लाकर ग्राप डिपार्टमेंट की स्थिति में सुधार ला सकते हैं, लेकिन ग्रापका ध्यान तो ग्रफसरों की तरफ है, उनकी तादाद बढ़ा रहे हैं ग्रौर कर्मचारियों पर वर्क लोड बढ़ रहा है। जब तक इन चौजों में सुधार नहीं लाया जाएगा, तब तक जिस तरह से इस विभाग से देश ग्रपेक्षा करता है, वह संभव नहीं हो सकेगा ।

सभापति जी, मैं कुछ ग्रपने इलाके खासतौर पर बिहार की बात करना चाहता हूं। पहले भी कंसलटेटिव कमेटी में मैंने मंत्री जी से कहा है कि बिहार राज्य की घोर उपेक्षा ग्रापकी ग्रोतसे हो रही है । पासवान जी ने कुछ म्रांकड़ों की चर्चा की है, मैं आंकड़ों का दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन कम से कम कुछ बातों को सिद्धांत रूप में माना जाना चाहिए । जो जिला हैड-क्वार्टर हैं वहां पर ग्रापको म्राटामेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । मेरी कांस्टीट्वेंसी नालंदा जिला जिसका नुख्यालय बिहार-शरीफ है, बार-बार मांग करने के बावजूद वहां पर ग्राटोमेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है। बिहार शरीफ मुख्यालय के लिए 210 लाइन एक्सटेंशन का प्रस्ताव भेजा गया है, लेकिन पटना में डायरेक्टर के यहां कई महीनों से पेंडिंग है । बिहार शरीफ स्व-चालित टेली-फोन केन्द्र के लिए भवन-निर्माण की बात की गई है जब तक ग्रपना भवन नहीं होता तब तक ग्राटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज नहीं होगा । काफी दिन हुए जमीन खरीदी गई थी, बाउंड्री वाल बनी है, कंसलटे-टिव कमेटी में कहा जाता है कि काम प्रोग्रेस में है, लेकिन काम नहीं हो रहा है । इसलिए

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[श्री विजय कुमार यादय]

मैं ग्रापसे अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि नालन्दा जिला हैड क्वार्टर में ग्राटामेटिक एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था की जाए । एकदम तो यह काम नहीं हो सकता, ग्रापने 1985 तक का समय तय किया है, मैं समझता हूं कि इस कार्य को ग्रीर भी पहले किया जाना चाहिए ।

पोस्ट-ग्राफिस खोलने के लिए जो शर्तें हैं, उनमें ढील देने की जरूरत है। जो शर्त 3000 की ग्रावाटी की है, पहाडी ग्रीर ग्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों को छोडक , मैं समझता हं कि उसको 2000 कीजिए ग्रौर 2000 में भी क्लस्टर ग्राफ विलेजेज लीजिए जो कम से कम एक किलोमीटर के दायरे के ग्रन्दर हो। क्योंकि बहत सारे गांव ऐसे हैं जों बिल्कूल सटे हुए हैं ग्रौर उनकी ग्राबादी 4-4 ग्रौर 5-5 हजार हो चुकी है, लेकिन फिर भो वहां पोस्ट-ग्राफिस नहीं है। पहले जो नियम था उस नियम के मुताबिक बहत सी ऐसी जगहें जो छोटी जगहें थीं छोटे गांव थे वहां भो ग्रापके पोस्ट श्राफिस खुल गए । लेकिन उसके बाद जो नियम में म्रापने सख्तो की है इससे लोगों का नुक्सान हो रहा है । इस ग्रोर ग्रापका ध्यान जाना चाहिए ।

विहार शरीफ में डबल डाक डिलिवरी की चर्चा मैंने की थी ग्रौर ग्रापने इस के बारे में 1980 में वादा भी किया था । वह मैं ग्रापको पढ़ कर सुना देता हूं । वह ग्राज तक पूरा नहीं हुग्रा है । कनसलटेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग जो 6-8-80 को हुई थी उसमें ग्रापने कहा था :---

"He is, however, considering conveyance of mail through private transpoters and has invited tenders for the purpose."

यह कहा गया था कि ट्रांस्पोर्ट को कमी हो हो रही है, दिक्कत हो रही है जिसकी वजह से डवल डिलिवरी नहीं है । ग्रापने 1980 में टैंडर इनवाइट किए थे । ग्राज 1982 है । पता नहीं उन टैंडरों का क्या हुग्रा है । लोक गाड़ियां देने के लिए तैयार हैं, जो कुछ चाहिए ग्रापको मिल सकता है, प्राइवेट बसिस मिल सकती हैं, सरकारी बसिस मिल सकतो है । डबल डिलीवरी की व्यवस्था ग्राप वहां करें ।

मैं इन्हीं शब्दां के साथ समाप्त करता हूं ग्रीर ग्राशा करता हूं कि जो गड़बड़ियां हैं उनको दूर करने में ग्राप सक्रिय कदम उठायेंगे ।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we can accuse Mr. Stephen of anything but not his attitude towards labour. He cannot be anti-labour. Throughout his life, he has been helping the labour and he has been a labour leader. After rising to the national level, he has to broaden his perspective and he has to look after the interests of all sections of the country. Only that much we can say. But to say that he is anti labour is absolutly wrong.

After assuming the charge of this Ministry, he is expanding

MR. CHAIRMAN: You mean, the Department is expanding.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: That is right. Naturally some defects will come in and, as and when we bring those defects to the notice of the officers concerned for rectification, all these defects are immediately and promptly attended to, I have written several letters to Mr. Vijay N. Patil Mr. Makwana, the former late Minister, Mr. Rartik Oraon and also Mr. Stephen that in the rural areas the telephones are not working properly." There are so many difficulties. Sometimes, the cow boys who are moving around there cut the lines and something happens. In the far off places

when we instal telephones, these practical difficulties are there. I request the hon. Minister that more attention should be paid to the telephones that are installed in villages. After all, India exists in villages. As such, more attention should be given to villages.

The O. Y. T. system is very good. The rich people must pay even if it is 8000 or, if necessary the amount may be increased. But under the O.Y.T. system, let the telephones be given in one year. There should not be a big time-lag. Even that also is taking more than 1½ to 2 years. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see that under the O.Y.T. system, the telephone should be provided within a year or so.

As regards telegrams, when I was in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, I had sent three telegrams to my constituency. My colleagues told me, "Mr. Reddy you are wasting money. They do not reach." But I came here, next day, those telegrams reached my constituency Nizamabad. To say that telegrams are going after 4 or 5 days is not correct. Whenever I send telegrams from Delhi to my constituency, not only my telegrams are reaching there but I am also getting replies on time. Whenever I send a telegram, I never write 'M.P. because I have to pay extra money. Even then, the telegram is reaching there in time.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about commoners?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: That is what I am saying. I never mention 'M.P.' You can verify from the Telegraph office. Still my telegrams reach my constituency in time.

16.35 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair].

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is not present here. Shri Paswan said that Hindi is not properly being implemented as required by the Official Language Act. As a matter of fact, full use of the Hindi language is not being made in Defence Services. Next comes the Ministry of Communication.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Who says? What you say is not correct. You are behind the Railway. I am also in that Committee to which you belong.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not get diverted, Mr. Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The use of Hindi in the Ministry of Communications is up to the mark and it is as per the Act.

Simply because we are sitting in Parliament, we should not go on condemning each and everything. Let us think that it is our duty to go on criticising everything. Not only the Opposition is indulging in critism but unfortunatly it has become a contagion to some of the Members this side also. They perhaps presume that by indulging in criticism of the Government, they would get more press publicity:

SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA HAL-DER: What you are saying is not true.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You wanted only five minutes.

SHRI RAM GOFAL REDDY: All right.

One Member said that there is censorship of the letters. I protest against that statement. After all, we are Members of Parliament. What do we write? You belong to communist Party. May be. But you cannot say that your letters are opened. I never said such things. Why do you unnecessarily level such charges?

There are some Scheduled Caste Associations which they are representing whether they are recognised or

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[Shri Ram Gopal Reddy]

not. They should get top priority. They should not be dealt with like other trade unions. When once we decide to help that Community, we should not allow patty wrangles to come and stand in the way. The Scheduled Caste people should be helped.

All the posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must be filled by candidates belonging to that Communities only.

I request the Hon. Minister to see that accommodation is provided to all the existing Post Offices in the country. Even if it costs a little more, it does not matter. Ways and means of collecting money can be found. Recently, some fares and taxes have been increased. Money can be got by such means. We do not grudge it. For the purpose of providing accommodation let a few more crores of rupees be collected. If there is no accommodation for the Post Office in the villages, how are they going to manage?

श्री बनवारी लाल बेरवा (टोंक) : सभापति जी मैं संचार मंत्रालय की मांगों का का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुग्रा हू । इसका महत्व इस तरीके से मानिये जैसे शरीर के अन्दर नसों और नाड़ियों का महत्व है, उसी तरीके से देश के लिये संचार व्यवस्था का महत्व है । इन दिनों इस मंत्रालय का भार माननीय स्टीफन के कंधों पर ग्रौर श्री मकवाना तथा श्री पाटिल साहब पर है । मैं मान-कर चलता हूं कि यह सभी लोग काफ़ी ऐनर्जेटिक, डाइनेमिक ग्रौंर काफ़ी सुद्रढ तरीके से चलने वाले हैं ग्रौर इनके नेतुत्व में काफ़ी ग्रच्छे क्षेत्र के ग्रन्दर विकास ग्रीर प्रगति हुई है । मैं उसके विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता , केवल ग्रपनी कांस्टीट्यूऐंसी तक ग्रपने को सीमित रखना चाहता हं ।

सभापति जी. मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि मेरे जिले टोंक में जो मेरी कांस्टीट्प्ऐंसी है उसके ग्रन्दर पोस्ट ग्राफ़िस की ग्रौर टेलीफ़ोन का कोई एक भी ग्रपना निजी मकान नहीं है । कोई एक भी निजी म्राफ़िस उनका नहीं है । पिछले साल पोस्ट ग्राफ़िस के लिए बिल्डिंग बनाने का तय हम्रा ग्रौर उसका काम चल रहा है, लेकिन उसके अन्दर भी एक गड़बड़ यह हो गई है कि वह भी शहर से करीब एक मील दूर होगा जो कि शहर का आखिरी मकान होगा । वहाँ पर उसका निर्माण हो रहा है । उसका कितना उपयोग शहर वाले कर पायेंगे, यह तो शायद भविष्य में ही बताया जा सकेगा ।

80 हजार की आबादी के अन्दर कोई दूसरा पोस्ट आफ़िस ऐसा नहीं है जो कि ग्रपनी निजी बिल्डिंग में हो । हमने तो पिछले 30, 35 साल में सिर्फ़ इतना ही ग्रन्तर देखा है कि जो टेली-फ़ोन के लिये कमरा तय था 35 साल पहले, ग्राज भी उसकी जगह सिर्फ़ दो कमरे किराये पर हैं, बाकी कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुग्रा है उसी तरह से पोस्ट ग्राफ़िस के लिए भी जो कमरा तय था , किराये पर था, ग्राज मकान मालिक को 10,15 साल चिल्लाते हुए हो गये हैं कि हमारा मकान खाली किया जाय, ग्रपना मकान बनाइये, लेकिन न तो महकमा उसकी वात सुन रहा है न कोई अफ़सर सुन रहा है । वह लोग बराबर चिल्लाये जा रहे हैं।

हमारे कैलक्टर के बराबर जो पोस्ट ग्राफ़िस है, उसके बारे में निवेदन है कि उसके नीचे से बरसात के दिनों में पानी फ़ट-फ़ट कर ग्राता है । मकान मालिक यह कहता है कि भाई निकल जाइये, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि मैं इसकी मरम्मत

भी न करा सकूं ग्रौर यह तहस-नहस हो .जाये ।

यह ठीक है कि ग्राप ग्ररबों रुपया पूरे देश में खर्च कर रहे हैं, देश को विकास की तरफ़ ले जा रहे हैं, टेलीफ़ोन लगा रहे हैं, पी० सी० ग्रो० खोल रहे हैं, लेकिन ऐसी बिल्डिंगों को तरफ़ भी ध्यान दीजिये जो कि इतनी ग्रस्त-व्यस्त खस्ता हालत में हैं । ग्रगर यह कहीं गिर जायेंगी तो बहुत नुक्सान होगा ग्रौर हम लोगों की बहुत जवाबदेही इसमें होगी ।

मैं ग्रपने इलाके के टेलीफ़न ऐक्सचेंज की तरफ़ ग्रापका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । यह एक ऐसी पुरानी बिल्डिंग में है, जो कि तालाब के किनारे है ग्रौर उसमें बरसात के दिनों में टेलीफोन आपरेटर भी बैठते हुए घबराते हैं, उसमें साँप, बिच्छु, केंचुए आ जाते हैं । वहां ऐसे ऐसे खतरनाक जानवर, कीड़े आ जाते हैं, लेकिन उसकी तरफ़ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है, उसके लिए कोई बिल्डिंग नहीं बनाई है । मैं 5, 7 सांल से बराबर इस वात को कह रहा हं, इस प्रयत्न में हूं कि ग्राप कोई जमीन लीजिए ग्रौर ग्रपनी बिल्डिंग बनाइये । अब ऐसी चर्चा चली है कि बिल्डिंग के लिए जमीन म्युनिसपैलिटी से ली गई है । ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा निवेदन है कि उस बिल्डिंग को टाप-प्रायर्टी बेसीस पर बनाया जाये । जहां वह जमीन ली है वह भी उतनी ही दूर है कि उसमें काम करने वाले म्रापरेटर 2,3 मील दूर रहते हैं । जिस तरह की म्राज व्यवस्था है, उसमें बड़ा मुश्किल होता है सब को बुलाकर एक जगह बैठाना ।

ऐसी स्थिति भी ग्राती है कि हम लोगों को भी तंग ग्राकर टेलीफ़ोन एक्स-चेंज में जाना पड़ता है कि वजह क्या है जो हमारा टेलीफ़ोन अटैंड नहीं हो रहा है, है, मिल नहीं रहा है, मिलाते कहीं हैं ग्रौर मिलता कहीं है । मैंने वहाँ देखा कि तीन बोर्डों पर एक टेलीफ़ोन **ग्रापरेटर बैठा है, उसने बतलाया** कि देख लीजिये मैं एक य्रादमी हूं, किस त**रह** से 3 बोर्डों को संभालूं ? स्थिति यह है कि उनका त्रोवर टाइम बन्द कर दिया, नई रिकटमेंट ग्राप नहीं कर रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से उन लोगों को भी परे-शानी है ग्रौर हमको भी परेशानी है, कम्जुमर्स ग्रौर सब्सकाइबर्स, सबको परे-शानों होती है । कुछ थोड़ा पैसा बचाकर ग्रगर हम पूरे लोगों को दिक्कत में लाकर खड़ा कर दें तो यह बहुत ग्रच्छी बात नहीं होगी ।

मैं समझता हूं कि हुमारे माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत ही एफ़ीशियेंट हैं ग्रौर सक्षम हैं वह इन तमाम कमियों को दूर कर सकते हैं, यहां के हालात को सुधार की तरफ़ ला सकते हैं ।

ग्रपने इलाके की कुछ समस्याएं मैं ग्रापके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । हमारे टोंक जिले के ग्रलावा हमारे क्षेत्र में दूर-दूर फ़ुलैरा जयपुर की तहसील हैं । मुझे जानकारी हुई है कि सामर के क्रन्दर जयपुर से डायरेक्ट डायलिंग किया जा रहा है । जयपुर ग्रौर सामर के वीच में फ़ुलैरा और दूदू, दोंनों बड़ी भारी तहसील हैं, उन दोनों की 15,15 हजार की ग्राबादी है । फ़ुलैरा एक रेलवे जंक्शन है, ग्रौद्योगिक क्षेत्र भी है । यद्यपि <mark>वह</mark>ां पर बड़ी तादाद में बिजिनेस क्लास के लोग रहते हैं, तेलेकिन वहां पर एक्सचेंज नहीं है । दूदू में भी एक्सचेंज नहीं है । मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां एक्सचेंज नहीं है, वहां एक्सचेंज खुलवाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, ताकि लोगों को सुविधा मिले ।

[श्रोः बतवारीः लाल वैरवा]

टोंक जिले में ग्रलीगढ़ तहसील है । टोंक से ग्रलीगढ़ का फ़ासला 50 किलो-मीटर का है । ग्रगर टोंक से टेलीफ़ोन करें, तो पहले निवाई मिलाना पड़ता है, निवाई से सवाई माधोपुर ग्रोर सवाई माधोपुर से ग्रलीगढ़ मिलाना पड़ता है। यह कूल 125 किलोमीटर का फासला हो जाता है, जबकि टोंक से बनैठा ग्रौर ककोड़ तक सीधी लाइन चली गई है । वहां पर 25 किलोमीटर की बात ग्रौर है । ग्रगर उसको मिला दिया जाय, तो टोंक ग्रौर ग्रलीगढ का सीधा सम्पर्क हो जाएगा । ग्राज तो स्थिति यह है कि हम सुबह बैठते हैं और शाम हो जाती है, लेकिन अलीगढ और उनियार के लिए लाइन नहीं मिलती है ।

दिल्ली में भें परेशानी यह है कि सुबह से शाम तक कोशिश करने पर भी टोंक नहीं मिलता है। यहां से जयपुर ग्रौर जयपुर से टोंक मिलाना पडता है । ग्राम तौर पर कहा जाता है कि लाइन ग्राउट <mark>म्रा</mark>फ म्रार्डर है । जयपुर से टोंक 60 मील का फासला है । ग्रगर इतने बड़े महकमे से यह लाइन भी ठीक नहीं हो सकती, तो यह खेद की बात है। वहां नौ डिले लाइन भी खराब मिलती है और रेगुलर लाइन भी खराब मिलती है। 3 मार्च को हमने सुवह मिलाया ग्रौर रात के 10 बजे तक बैठे रहे। कहा गया कि नो डिले लाइन ग्रौर रेगुलर लाइन दोनों खराब हैं । ग्रगर जरा सी हवा चलने पर भी लाइन खराब हो जाती है, तो यह एक ग्राश्चर्यजनक स्थिति है । इतने मुजबूत मंत्री हैं और कितने कमजोर तरीके से काम चल रहा है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी इन दिक्कतों को साल्व किया जाए । जो किराए के मकान लिए हुए हैं, उन्हें खाली करके नए मकान बनवाए जाने चाहिए, जिससे वहां पर एक नया वातावरण वने । ग्राप ग्रंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि जब ग्रापरेटर को यह डर लगा रहे कि कोई कीड़ा, सांप या बिच्छू न ग्रा जाए, तो क्या वह ढंग से काम कर सकेगा । इस लिए एक्सचेंजों ग्रौर पोस्ट ग्राफिसों की बिल्डिंगे जल्दी से जल्दी बनाई जाएं ।

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टोंक शहर काफी लम्बा है । वहां पर सिर्फ दो सब पोस्ट ग्राफिस हैं । वे काफी नहीं हैं । वहां पर ग्रौर सब पोस्ट ग्राफिस खोलने चाहिए । हमारे इलाके में जिन कस्बों की ग्राबादी दो तीन हजार की है, वहां पर पी० सी० ग्रो० खोलने चाहिए ग्रौर उनकी सर्विसिज को एफिशेंट, सक्षम, बनाया जाना चाहिए ।

मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हं कि भले ही इस विभाग पर पंच-वर्षींय योज-नाग्रों के ग्रन्तर्गत ग्ररबों रुपए खर्ज किए गए हों, लेकिन ग्रगर हमारे हिस्से में कुछ नहीं ग्राया, तो हमको कहना पड़ेगा कि हमारी तरफ तबज्जुह नहीं दी जा जा रही है । जयपूर हमारे राज्य का केन्द्र है । वह हमारे पड़ोस में होने की वजह से शायद हम लोगों को नेग्लेक्ट किया जा रहा है। हम लोग मजबूर होकर यह कहने पर ग्रामादा हो जाते हैं कि शायद मंत्री महोदय की निगाह हम पर नहीं गई है, वर्ना यह स्थिति न होती । हमारा एक छोटा सा जिला है। उसे ग्रौर तरीकों से भी नेग्लेक्ट किया जाता है । कम से कम मंत्री महोदय तो उसे नेग्लेक्ट न करें ग्रीर हमारे यहां तमाम सर्विसिज को सक्षम बनाएं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं संचार मंत्रालय की डिमांडज का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I immediately resumed when you rang the bell. I want to say Nizamabad is the best income-giving area. The telephone exchange there which is now manually operated should be converted into an automatic telephone exchange. It will give more income to the Department.

श्रीमती प्रमिला डंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्राज बहुत दिनों के बाद हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब दिखाई दे रहे हैं । इसलिए पहले मैं उनका स्वागत करती हूं, लेकिन टेलीफोन ग्रौर पोस्टेज के बारे में उन्होंने जो बजट के पहले ही कदम उठाए यह इस सरकार की नीति किस प्रकार से चल रही है, किस प्रकार से उसकी पहल है, यह 100 करोड़ रुपए का बोझ बजट पेश करने के पहले लगाकर उन्होंने जाहिर कर दिया ग्रौर यह गलत तरीका उनके हाथ से इस सरकार ने ग्रपनाया ।

उन्होंने टेलीफोन के रेंटल चार्जेज बढ़ाए हैं ग्रौर उनका यह कहना है कि हर महीने में जो सौ टेलीफोल उन्होंने मुफ्त किए हैं। इसका मतलब है कि 50 रुपए ही उन्होंने हर महीने का चार्ज लगाया । इस साल उन्होंने 1200 रुपए सालाना चार्जेज लगाए हैं जो 800 रुपए से 1200 हो गए । यह बहत ज्यादा हो गया । ग्रगर सिर्फ 50 रुपए ही देना पड़ता तो लोग बड़ी खुशी से दे देते । उन्होंने रेंट जार्ज वढ़ाया लेकिन उन्होंने टेलीफोन चार्ज नहीं बढ़ाया यह बात सही है, लेकिन ग्रभी जो टेलीफोन कंज्युमर है, उसकी शिकायत है । मुझे लगता है कि जगह-जगह से यह शिकायत म्राई है । पिछले साल उन्होंने जवाब दिया था कि अगर श्राप शिकायत करते हैं तो यू सरेंडर योर टेलीफोन ।

श्री एम॰ राम गोपाल रेड्डी ः वह तो हंसी मजाक में बोले थे ।

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श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : नहीं-नहीं, वह हंसी मजाक में नहीं बोले, उसका ग्रसर पूरे टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्री के कर्म-चारियों पर पड़ गया है । उनका भी कहना है कि ग्रगर टेलीफोन चलता नही है तो छोड़ दीजिए, मिनिस्टर ने भी यही कहा है । ग्रगर मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि मैं पूरी तरह से देख लूंगा श्रौर शिकायत दूर कैसे हो कैसे एफिसिएंसी हमारे विभाग की बढ़े उसके बारे में कूछ ग्राक्वासन देते तो उसका ग्रसर कर्मचारियों पर भी पडता । हमारे जैसे लोग कर्मचारियों के पक्ष में हमेशा होते हैं, उनके ग्रधिकार के लिए हम झगड़ते हैं, उनसे बात करते हए हमें लगता है कि मिनिस्टर की बात को सामने रखते हुए उनको नहीं काम करना चाहिए, क्योंकि स्राखिर में वे विरोधी दल के ही लोग हैं, क्योंकि हम मैनेजमेंट के ग्रन्याय के खिलाफ लड़ते हैं । लेकिन मेरा यह वहना है मंत्री महोदय से कि टेलीफोन वे बारे में इतनी शिकायते हैं कि जिसकी हद नहीं । ग्राज टेलीफोन एक तो चलते चलते टुट जाते हैं, लगते नहीं हैं, रांग नंबर्स लग जाते हैं, एक-एक टेलीफोन के लिए तीन-चार टेलीफोन करने पडते हैं ग्रौर एक-एक टेलीफोन का पैसा कितना होता है, इसके बारे में आप ही हिसाब लगवा लीजिए । इसलिए टेलीफोन के बिल बढते जाते हैं।

दूसरी मेरी प्रार्थना है कि हर टेलीफोन के के लिए आपको कुछ एक मीटरिंग करना चाहिए, क्योंकि बहुत लोगों के इसके बारे में शिकायत है । जिनके पास एस॰टी॰डीं॰ है वह आपके कर्मचारियों के जरिए बहुत गलत तरीके से उसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं बांदरा में मुझे पता है कि क टेलीफोन का एस टी डी दूसरे के टेलीफोन पर लगा देते हैं । एक आदमी एस टी॰डी॰ लगाता है और दूसरे का टेलीफोन बिल बढ़ जाता है, उसके वारे में आपको कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए । मुझे पता

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[त्रीमती प्रमिलादंडवते]

है दिल्ली में एक होटल में या सिनेमा क्षेत्र में एक मीटर लगाया गया था । मीटर बना हुन्रा है । ग्रमर ग्राप बना सकते हैं, ग्राई०टी० ग्राई० के जरिए या ग्रौर किसी जरिए तो यह बहुत ग्रच्छा होगा । अगर आप मीटरिंग कर देते हैं तो कंज्यूमर को पता चलेगा कि उन्होंने जितना टेलीफोन किया है उतना ही बिल उनको देना पड़ रहा है । ग्राप कहेंगे कि इलेक्ट्रिटी बिल का क्या होता है। बिलकूल सही है कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के बारे में भी यह हो सकता है कि वायर किसी के यहां लगाकर जो इस्तेमाल नहीं करता है, उसका बिल बढ़ जाए, लेकिन कम से कम कंज्यूमर को इसके बारे में लगेगा कि जितना हमने टेलीफोन किया उसकी मीटर रीडिंग के मुताबिक बिल देते समय बिल वह दे रहा है ग्रौर उसमें उसे कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं होगी । ग्रापके विभाग के लोग बोलते हैं कि "जितना बिल दिया गया है उतना पहले म्राप दे दीजिए फिर हम देखेंगे कि कितना रिफण्ड करना है'' लेकिन 25 परसेंट भी रिफ़ण्ड नहीं होता है ग्रौर बाकी सारा पैसा उसी के ऊपर पड़ जाता है। पहले जमाने में मुझे याद है कि ग्रगर रांग नंवर मिल जाता था तो फ़ोन करके हम बता सकते थे । इंग्लैण्ड का मेरा ग्रनुभव है कि फ़ोन करके जब मैं बताती थी कि हमारा नंबर रांग हो गया , पब्लिक टेलीफ़ोन पर भी क्वाइन डालकर के ऐसा होता था तो वह कहते थे कि ग्रब ग्राप क्वाइन मत डालिए , हम आपका नंबर कनेक्ट करके देते हैं । लेकिन हमारे यहां ऐसा है कि रांग नंबर मिले या कुछ भी हो उसके बारे में कोई कुछ सुनने वाला नहीं है । कंज्यूमर को उसका पैसा भुगतना पड़ता है। तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि ग्रापको मीटर लगाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात जो पब्लिक ग्रन्डर टेकिंग कमेटी में भी कही गई है, एक कार्ड देने की व्यवस्था कीजिए श्रौर जिनके पास ज्यादा ज्यादा शिकायत ग्राती है कि टेलीफोन बंद है तो उसका सिगनेचर लीजिए ग्रौर जहां जिस एरिए में जिस टेलीफ़ोन की ज्यादा से ज्यादा शिकायत होती है उस एरिया पर ग्राप कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं। ग्राज इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । ग्राज दिल्ली ग्रौर लखनऊ का टेलीफ़ोन बन्द है। ग्रगर कोई बीमार हो जाएगा तो पता नहीं चल सकेगा । इसलिए मेरी आप से एक तो यह प्रार्थना है कि जो रांग नंबर होते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में पहले जैसी सुविधा ग्रौर व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए । ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिससे कि रांग नम्बर्स के लिए पैसा देने की जरूरत न पड़ें इसके साथ-साथ जिनके टेलीफ़ोन ज्यादा दिनों तक बन्द रहते हैं उनके लिए रिबेट की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । टेलीफोन के संबंध में ही एक बात ग्रौर भी कहनी है। माडर्न सिविलाईजेशन के लिए ग्रौर डेवलप-मेन्ट के लिए कम्युनिकेशन की बहुत ग्राव-श्यकता होती है। फ़ास्ट डेवलपमेंट करने के लिए ग्राप कम्युनिकेशन के जरिए से जल्दी से जल्दी डिसीजन ले सकते हैं। लेकिन जो रांग नम्बर मिलते हैं या टेली-फ़ोन कनेक्शन टूट जाते हैं, डिस-कनेक्ट हो जाते हैं उससे बिल तो बढ़ता है लेकिन एफ़िशेन्सी भी कम होती है । यह बात केवल प्राइवेट कंज्यूमर के लिए ही नहीं है, गवर्नमेंट के बिल्स भी इसी तरह से बढ़ते होंगे । इस प्रकार से गवर्नमेंट को भी गलत तरीके से खर्चा करना पडता है। इसलिए इसको रोकने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मंत्री जी को मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जो पहाड़ी प्रदेश हैं, जो कि शहरों से बहुत. ही दूर हैं उनके लिए टेलीफ़ोन की खास व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए । उदाहरण के लिए मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि रत्नागिरि जिले में जो वैभवपुरी है वहां पर टेलीफ़ोन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । वहां से ग्रगर किसी को कोई ग्रावश्यक सूचना देनी हो तो उसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । कोल्हा-पुर तक जाने के लिए तो बहुत ही समय चाहिए । इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वारिश या बाढ़ की वजह से जो भाग ग्रलग-थलग पड़ जाते हैं वहां पर खास तौर से एक्सचेंज खोलकर टेलीफ़ोन की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ।

म्रापने जो पोस्टल चार्जेज बढाए हैं, जो मनी-ग्रार्डर चार्जेंज ग्रापने बढ़ा दिए हैं, इस संबंध में मेरा निवेदन है कि भारी तादाद में जो हमारे मायग्रेन्ट लेवर हैं उनके ऊपर ग्रापने एक नया बोझ लाद दिया है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि ग्रापने जो मनी-ग्रार्डर चार्जेंज बढाए हैं उसे समाप्त करना चाहिए । पोस्टकार्ड के चार्जेज तो ग्रापने नहीं बढाए हैं लेकिन एनलैण्ड स्रौर एनवैलप के चार्जेज बढाए हैं। मेरी ग्रापसे प्रार्थना है कि ग्राप इन-लैण्ड का दाम 25 पैसा ही रखिए ग्रौर ईनवेलप का दाम 50 पैसे के स्थान पर 40 पैसा रखिए । ग्राप एकदम से 15 पैसे मत बढाइये । लोगों को इनलैण्ड की बडी ग्रावश्यकता रहती है क्योंकि कुछ ऐसे। बातें होती हैं जिनको कार्ड पर नहीं लिखा जा सकता है । इसलिए इनलैण्ड की जो कीमत ग्राप बढ़ाना चाहते हैं वह मत बढ़ाइये-यह मेरी आपसे खास प्रार्थना है ।

स्टैम्प के बारे में मेरी एक शिकायत है । पिछले साल भी मैंने सुझाव रखा था कि साविती बाई फुले का स्टैम्प निकालगा चाहिए । 150 साल पहले इस महिला ने जो कि एक शिक्षिका थी, स्त्री की मुक्ति के लिए तथा विधवान्नों

एवं ग्रनाथ बच्चों के लिए बड़ा काम किया था । उनके स्मृति में एक स्टैम्प निका-लना चाहिए था लेकिन म्रापने नहीं निकाल । किर्लोस्कर के लिए भी मैंने कहा था लेकिन म्रापने कहा कि कागज नहीं है। संजय गांधी का स्टाम्प तो ग्रापने निकाल दिया लेकिन दूसरे इतने बड़े-बड़े लोग हुए हैं जिन्होंने देश के लिए ग्रपनी जिन्दगी समाप्त करदी, उनके स्टैम्प निकालने की सुविधा ग्रापको नहीं है । ग्रब जो हो गया वह हो गया लेकिन ग्रब इन्टनेशनल वीमेन डिकेड चल रहा है, मेरी प्राप से प्रार्थना है कि स्रभी यह डिकेड 1985 तक चलेगा , स्राप कोशिश करके इन ढाई सालों में, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पायनियर वर्क करने वाली जो महि-लायें रही हैं- मेडिसिन के क्षेत्र में, साइन्स के क्षेत्र में , समाज कल्याण के क्षेत्र में----. विभिन्न प्रान्तों नें, उनके स्टाप्म्प निकालने की ग्राप व्यवस्था करें तो यह एक ग्रच्छा काम होगा ।

17 hrs.

में ग्राप से यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि सरीन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पेश हुई है। उसमें बहत ग्रच्छी बातें वर्कर्स के लिए भी कही गई हैं । पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ़ को स्पेलिट करने के लिए कहा गया है । महिलाओं के बारे में भी कहा गया है, जो रात की ड्यूटी करती हैं, उनके लिए खास कर सोने के लिए नजदीक बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिए कहा गया है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूं कि आपने सरीन रिपोर्ट पर कहां तक कार्यवाही की है ? आपने उनकी रिकमेंडेशन को कहां तक स्वीकार किया गया है, किसको मंजूरी दी है किसको मंजूरी नहीं दी है ? इन सबके बारे में ग्रापको यहां पर बताना चाहिए, ताकि टेलीक्मयुनिकेशन में कुछ सुधार हो सके । 44

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते]

इनसैट तो चला गया, जैसा कि आपने कहा है कि उस का फ़ायदा 1983 में टेलीकाम्युनिकेशन को होने वाला है । इस बारे में भी ग्रापको बताना चाहिए कि हम कहां तक उस सिस्टम को ग्रच्छी तरह से चला सकते हैं । कहा जाता है कि म्राउट-मोडिड मशीनरी हमारे पास ग्राती है, जिसकी वजह से हमारा देश हमेशा पीछे रहता है । जिनके साथ हम कम्पीटीशन करना चाहते हैं, उस बारे में भो मिनिस्टर को प्रकाश डालना चाहिए। जो विकासशील देश हैं, उनके मुकाबले में हमारा टेलीकाम्यूनिकेशन सर्विस कहां तक उनके साथ बराबरी में है ग्रीर कहां तक पीछे है । उनकी बराबरी में जाने के लिए ग्राप कहां तक ग्रौर किंस प्रकार के कदम उठा रहे हैं । यदि इस बारे में ग्रापको मालूमात है, तो भ्राप ग्रपने भाषण में इस बारे में जरूर बताइगां।

मैं ग्राखिर में यह कहना चाहती हूं विकासशील देश के लिए टेलीकाम्यूनि-केशन सर्विस ग्रौर पोस्टल सर्विस बहुत ही ग्रावश्यक है। ग्रापने पहले ही सौ करोड़ रुपया बढ़ा दिया है ग्रौर वाद में पोस्टेज चार्जेज बढ़ाने का सुझाव दिया है, इससे मुझे नहीं लगता है ि ग्रौर घाटा सहने का ग्रापमें शक्ति नहीं है । मेरी ग्रापसे यह थी प्रार्थना है कि बाहर काम करने के लिए लोगों को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ग्राप भेजते हैं, उनके पत्राचार के लैटर को कीमत ग्राप कम से कम न बढ़ाइए। मनीग्रार्डर की कीमत न बढाइए । दूर-दूर के इालाकों में टेलीफोन की सुविधा ग्रौर डाक की सुविधा को बढ़ाइए । हमें उम्मीद है यदि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेंगे, तो ग्राप एक-दो साल ग्रौर मिनिस्टर रहेंगे । नहीं तो पता ही लगता है कि कौन सा मिनिस्टर कब श्रा रहा है ग्रौर कब उसको चटला जा रहा है। इसमें जहां-जहां पर भी

करप्ट एलीमेंट है, उनको दूर करने की तरफ ग्रापको ध्यान देना चाहिए । उन पर पाबन्दी लगाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ उपा<mark>घ्यक्ष महोदय</mark> ग्रापको धन्यवाद देते हुए ग्रपनी बात समाप्त करती हूं ।

श्री रामनाथ दुवे (बांदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संचार मंत्रालयको मांगों समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुन्ना हूं। मेरे से पूर्ववक्ताग्रों ने इस मांग के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें पक्ष ग्रार विपक्ष में कही है उनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं । हमारे देश में इस मंतालय के अन्तर्गत डाक, तार ग्रौर टेलीफोन—ये तीनों ही महत्वपूर्ण चीजें हैं। ये तीनों ही हमारे देश के लिए ग्राधारभूत वस्तुएं हैं । जैसा कि बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने सुझाव रखे हैं इसकी व्यवस्था को ग्रौर ग्रच्छा करने की जरूरत है---मैं उन बातों का समर्थन करता हूं । कमियों को तरफ पहले ही माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान ग्राकर्षित किया जा चुका है, इसलिए मैं उनको भी दोबारा दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं । इसके बावजुद भी इसका विस्तार ग्रौर इसका फैलाव हमारे देश में होता जा रहा है। यह देश के हित में बहत ही ग्रावश्यक चीज हैं, इसका विस्तार ग्रौर होना चाहिए । सन् 1976 में माननीय शंकर दयाल शर्मा हमारे संचार मंत्री थे। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि प्रत्येक खण्ड विकास मुख्यालय में टेलीफोन लगाया जाएगा । मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि यह लक्ष्य ग्रभी तक पूरा नहीं किया जा सका है । हमारा देश गांवों का देश है । ,देहातों में विकास खंड मुख्यालय जहां पर भो हैं, वहां टेलीफोन की सुविधा होना इन सब कमियां के बीच भी म्रावश्यक है ग्रौर मैं मंत्री जी से ग्रनुरोध करूंगा कि इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्त करने के लिए वह पूरा प्रयत्न करें।

हमारे ग्रामीण-क्षेत्रों में कहीं कहीं पर डाकघरों का फासला 10–10 स्रौर 15-15 किलोमीटर का है। ऐसी जगहों पर डाकघरों की व्यवस्था किया जाना बहुत जरूरी है और कोशिश इस बात की की जानी चाहिए कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाकघरों का फ़ासला कम हो। शहरी क्षेत्रों में तो बहुत से डाकघर हैं लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भो नजदीक नजदीक डाकघर हो सकें, तो उन से वहां के रहने वाले ग्रधिक से ग्राधिक लाभ उठा सकेंगे।

एक बात मैं यह ग्रौर कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो डाकखाने खोले जाते हैं, उन में सेविंग्स बैंक की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए त्रौर उस व्यवस्था के ग्रन्तर्गत किसान सैविंग बैंक का खाता ग्रलग से खोलना चाहिए, जिस से िसान भाई सेविंग्स बैंक में ग्रपना रुपया जमा करा सकें ग्रौर उन का धन सुरक्षित रह सके । इस तरह को सुविधा उन को मिलनी चाहिए ।

इस के साथ ही टेलीफोन के बारे में बहुत से साथियों ने बहुत कुछ कहा है । टेलीफोन के बारे में ता मैं यह कहूंगा कि टेलीफोन हमारा नौकर है, जिस को हम 1200 रुपये साल दे कर ग्रपने यहां लगाते हैं । ग्रगर हमारा नौकर ग्रच्छा काम नहीं करता है, तो उस का हम सजा देते हैं, उस को हम निकाल सकते हैं, उसे दंडित कर सकते हैं लेकिन ग्रगर टेलीफोन ठीक काम नहीं करता है, तो उस के लिये कुछ नहीं कर सकते । टेलीफोन के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि इस की व्यवस्था को ग्रौर ग्रधिक सुधारने को ग्राव-श्यकता है ग्राज की ग्रावश्यकताग्रों को देखते हुए ।

इस के ग्रलावा मैं ग्रपने संसदीय क्षेत्र के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा । मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जनपद का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं । मेरे क्षेत्र में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेन्ज बहुत पहले मंजूर हुग्रा था लेकिन ग्रभी तक उस का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हुन्रा है । इसी तरह से विभागीय तार घर मंजूर हुग्रा या लेकिन **ग्राज तक वह चालू नहीं किया गया है ।** मैंने ग्रनेकों चिट्ठियां इस के बारे में लिखी हैं लेकिन मुझे यह उत्तर दिया गया कि इस के लिए भवन नहीं मिल रहा है । मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि बांदा नगर में ग्रनेक भवन उपलब्ध हैं, जहां पर विभागीय तार-घर चालू किया जा सकता है। मैंने यह भी अनुरोध किया था कि बांदा जनपद को डाक सेवाग्रों की दृष्टि से पिछड़ा घोषित किया जाए लेकिन यह मांग भी अभी मंजूर नहीं हुई है । यह कहा गया है कि इसके मापदंड के ग्रनुसार यह उस केटेगरी में नहीं स्राता है । मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि डाक-सुविधाय्रों की दृष्टि से इस को पिछड़ा घोषित किया जाए, इस पर विचार किया जाए ।

हमारे जनपद से शंकरगढ़ हो कर इलाहाबाद नजदीक पड़ता है । मानिक-पुर से शंकरगढ़ तक पहले टेलीफोन को लाइन मिली हुई थी लेकिन किसी कारण वह टेलीफोन की लाइन काट दो गई, जिस से मानिकपुर-शंकरगढ़-इलाहाबाद से सम्पर्क सीधा न हो कर कानपुर से मिलाना पड़ता है । इतसे उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को बहुत अमुविधा होती है क्योंकि कानपुर एक्सचेंज जा है, वह बहुत बिजी एक्सचेंज है । वहां से बात करना बड़ा कठिन कार्य है। मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुये, मानिकपुर-शंकरगढ़ के द्वारा इलाहाबाद का सम्पर्क कराया जाए । उस लाइन को चालू किया जाए ।

इसके साथ ही मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि अभो हाल ही में हमारे बीच से देश का एक बहुत बड़ा स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सेनानी उठ गया है । पं परमानन्द जी हमारे बुन्देलखण्ड के निवासी थे ।

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[श्री राम नाथ दूबे]

मैं ग्रनुरोध करूंगा कि उनकी यादगार में एक स्टैम्प निकाला जाए 🛓

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपा-ध्यक्ष महोदय,

Kindly see what has appeared in India Today dated 15th January, 1982 under Letter from the Editor:

"Why is it that India can launch communications satellites but the telephones on the grounds don't work? Why does the Government pour investment into a Government-owned infrastructure and then provide the public with utilities which don't work?"

आपने मुझे पांच मिनट का समय बोलने के लिए दिया है । श्रब पांच मिनट में क्या क्या बोला जा सकता है ?

हमारे राज्य मती श्री मकवाना साहब जरा ध्यान देंगे कि ग्रापने जो पोस्टल लोसेज बताये हैं, ग्रपनी इस रिपोर्ट की टेबल बन के ग्रन्दर वे इस प्रकार हैं :---

1977-78	में	1.98	करोड़
1978-79	में	2.27	करोड़
1979-80	में	11.53	करोड़
1980-81	में	72.50	करोड़ ।

ग्रापके लोसेज 1977-78 में लगभग 'दो करोड़ से बढ़ कर 72 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा 1980-81 में हो गये। ग्रापने इन लासेज में इतनी बड़ी जम्प लगाई। इतने ग्राधिक लासेज होने का क्या कारण है ? यह टेबल तो रखने लायक है।

दूसरी बात आपने पेज नं० 33 पर टेलीफ़ोन काल्स के बारे में बताई है । "23.3 crores of trunk calls were handled during 1980-81, out of which 16.94 crores were successful. During the period 1.4.1981 to 31.12.1981, 17.2 crores trunk calls were booked out of which about 12 crores were put through."

The percentage of the successful call was 71 per cent and then 69 per cent.

इस से ग्राप देखेंगे कि टेलीफ़ोन काल्स में इतना डिटोरियेशन हुग्रा । ग्रापको जो इतना बड़ा घाटा हुग्रा उसका क्या कारण है ?

श्रीमन, मेरी समझ में इसका एक बडा कारण यह है कि आपके जो टेलीफ़ोन ग्रापरेटर्स हैं वे ग्रपनी ग्रपनी जगहों पर टिके हए हैं। आपने एक कदम उठाया था कि कोई भी ग्रापरेटर ग्रपनी जगह पर तीन साल से ज्यादा नहीं रहेगा । हमारे स्टीफ़न साहब भी क्या करें क्योंकि वें ट्रेड युनियन्स को चैलेंज नहीं कर सकते हैं । ग्राप ग्रफ़सरों को तो तीन साल में एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भेज देते हैं, किसी को दो साल में ही भेज देते हैं लेकिन ग्रापक ग्रापरेटर्स ग्रापके एक्सचेंजों में दस-दस ग्रौर बारह-बारह सालों से टिके हुए हैं। वे गहरी जान-पहचान पैदा कर लेते हैं । इस जान-पहचान करने को ग्रौर भी बहत से लोग सोचने लगे हैं ग्रौर यही जान-पहचान ग्रापको घाटा दे रही है। यही आपके विभाग केलास का बहुत बड़ा कारण है। यह बात ग्राज ग्रापके टेलीफ़ोन विभाग में हो रही है ।

आपने आटोनोमी पर बहुत जोर दिया है और आप उसके लिए लड़ भी रहे हैं। आप चाहते हैं कि आपके पी० एण्ड टी० डिपार्टमेंटे का सेप्रेट बजट होना चाहिए। आप इसके लिए अलग बजट लेने में पीछे नहीं रहेंगे । आपने जो कदम बढ़ामा है 437 D.G., '82-'83-Min. CHAITRA 30, 1904 (SAKA) of Communications 438

उसमें ग्राप सक्सेस भी प्राप्त करेंगे। लेकिन एक बात वताइए कि ग्रापकी रिकवरी क्यों इतनी है। मैंने एक सवाल किया था, जिसका जवाब ग्रापने दिया था कि—

Amount of telephone arrears to be realised by first July 1980 in respect of telephone bills is Rs. 18.17 crores.

मैं ज्यादा डीटेल में जाना नहीं चाहता । इतनी रिकवरी क्यों है । जो गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट हैं वे भो बरावर पेमेंट नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

जो रेट्स बढ़ाए हैं, सारे पेपर्स में निकला है —

In almost all papers postal rates will on postal Rates for Books.

जो किताबें गांवों में पहुंचती हैं उनकी कीमत बढ़ जाएगी । छोटे-छोटे ग्रखबारों की कीमत बढ़ जाएगी । ग्राज गांवों में किताबों ग्रीर ग्रखबारों की ग्रावश्यकता महसूस को गई है ग्रीर इसके बारे में कहा गया है ——

Publishers' Plea on Postal Levy in Every Paper. Elders Criticise Increase on postal Rates for Books.

लिफ़ाफ़े की कीमत 50 पैसे करके ग्रापने ग्रच्छा काम नहीं किया । यह बहुत ज्यादा है, इससे बहुत तकलीफ़ होती .है । कोई नया शादीशुदा ग्रादमी कैसे पत्र लिखेगा ? इस बारे में सोचिए । ग्राप सोशल सर्विस करना चाहते हैं ग्रौर यह बात सोशल सर्विस के खिलाफ़ है ।

कई ग्रखबारों पर, छोटे-छोटे ग्रखबार जो जिलास्तर पर निकलते हैं, उन पर भी इसका ग्रसर पड़ेगा ।

गेरे क्षेत्र पर आपकी बहुत पा है।। मैं जब से पालियामेंट का मेंबर बना हूं, मेरे यहां टेलीफ़ोन लगाने की मेहरवानी कम की गई है । लुनावा, लटोरा क्षेत्र हैं, ग्रापकी स्कीम बन जाती है, लेकिन ग्राप कहते हैं कि इक्वीपमेंट्स नहीं हैं । लटोरा में मेंबरों से पैसा जमा करा दिया, स्कीम बन गई, लेकिन ग्रभी तक लागू नहीं हुई है । लुनावा के ग्रन्दर भी यही हालत है । चानौद के लिए मना कर दिया गया ।

मेरा जिला पाली, जहां एक लाख की जनसंख्या है, मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मद्रास, बम्बई जाने के साथ-साथ कभी-कभी छोटे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में भी जाना चाहिए । एक लाख लोग रहते हैं और रोज टेलीफ़ोन दिल्ली करते हैं, ज्यादा रेवेन्यू देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम दिल्ली डायरेक्ट बात नहीं कर सकते । ग्रापकी स्कीम मंजूर है, लेकिन क्योंकि मैं ज्यादा बोलता हूं इसलिए मेरी स्कीम ग्राप काट लेते हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री । ग्रब बोलना कम करके देखिए । ्

श्वी मूल चन्द डागाः कहां, ग्रव बोलना कम करके देखना पड़ेगा ।

ग्रापने थोड़ा सा समय दिया है, इसलिए घर की कुछ बात करूंगा । रिपोर्ट्स को मैं पढ़ना नहीं चाहता । पाली में डायरेक्ट डायल करना चाहते हैं दिल्ली से ग्रौर बात करना चाहते हैं तो नहीं कर सकते हैं । स्कीम एप्रूब्ड है । कानपुर से नहीं कर सकते हैं । पाली में पांच सौ इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं । ग्राप को रेवेन्यु मिल सकता है । लेकिन बात नहीं कर सकते है । [श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

राजस्थान के जो गांब हैं, वहां जो ग्रापने पोस्ट ग्राफ़िस खोले हैं उन में ग्रापने मैट्रीकूलेशन और इण्टर पढे शैड्युल्ड कास्टस ग्रौर ट्राइब्ज और वीकर सैक्शंज के लोगों को न रख कर उनको लगा दिया है जो जैडलार्ड रह चुके हैं, जो कुछ काम नहीं करते हैं घण्टा भर भी नहीं करते हैं। विना किए उनको 130 रुपया मिल जाता है । चिट्ठि यां डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने वे नहीं जाते हैं और कहला देते हैं कि स्राकर ले जाग्रो। ग्रधिकारियं को कहा कि राम किशन ग्रीर हीर सिंह ग्रादि जो लैण्डलाई थे, जागीरदार थे, उनको क्यों रखा ग्रौर मैट्रिक ग्रीर इंटर लड़के जो मौजूद हैं ग्रीर जो काम कर सकते हैं, साइकिल पर जा सकते हैं, तोन-तीन मील दूर ग्रौर जा कर पत्न पहुंचा सकते हैं उनको क्यों नहीं रखा \vec{r} तो कोई सन्तोषजनक जवाब नहीं मिलता है। बेकार उनको 130 रुपया दिया जाता है। चिट्ठियां आती हैं पड़ी रहती हैं। लोगों को खुद जा कर अपने श्रौर अपने श्रासपास बालों के पत्न लाने पड़ते हैं। नौकरियां देनी हैं तो उनको दें जो डिजर्व करते हैं न कि उनको जिन की बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें हैं। यह ठीक है कि ग्रधिकारी जब जाते हैं तो उनकों सेवा वे थोड़ी ठीक कर सकते हैं, स्वागत उनका अच्छा हो सकता है, दूध घी ग्रच्छा मिल सकता है । मैं लिस्ट पेश कर दूंगा. और मंत्री महोदय जांच कर लें ग्रौर जांच करने के बाद सही पाएं तो दूसरों को नौकरी दें।

सुमेरपुर, पालना ग्रादि के बारे में बराबर शिकायत की जाती है । सुमेरपुर का इतना बड़ा एरिया है तथा ग्रौर भी कई बड़े-बड़े टाउंज हैं लेकिन वहां पर एक भी पी सी ग्रो या कुछ ग्रौर नहीं हैं । कहा जाता है कि सामान नहीं है, इक्विपमेंट नहीं है, स्कीम मंजूर हो गई है, रुपया जमा कर दिया है । लेकिन होता कुछ नहीं है। मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्न की लिस्ट ग्रापके सामने रख दूंगा । मैं आशा करता हूं कि उस पर आप ध्यान देंगे। साथ ही साथ पोस्ट्स एण्ड टेलीग्राफ की जो हालत है उसको सुधारने की भी कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (ग्रांवला) : संचार मंद्रालय को कुछ विशेषतायें हैं। पहली यह है कि टेलीग्राम कुछ दो जाती है ग्रौर पहुंचा कुछ ग्रौर दो जाती हैं, ग्रर्थ का ग्रन्थ कर दिया जाता है। एक बार इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट के फैंसले के बारे में लिखा ''जजमेट रिजर्व्ड'' पहुंचा दी गई ''रिजेक्टिड'। लोग पीछे पड़ गए कि ग्राप ने हमें घोंखा दिया। ग्राप कह रहे थे कि कैस ग्रच्छा चल रहा है, हार कैसे गए। जब उनको बताया कि टेलीग्राम ग्रापको गलत मिली ग्रौर यह डिपार्टमेंट को गलती है तो उनको तसल्ली हुई।

तीन दिन पहले हम मुरैना में एक मींटिंग के सिलसिले में गए। घर्जेंट टेलीग्राम किया। तीन दिन पहले किया। कई जगह किया, ग्रौर जब मोरेना में हम पहुंच गए मीटिंग में बोल चुके ग्रीर जब चलने के लिए बैठे थे तब टेली प्राम पहुंचा। यह हालत है। अर्थका अनर्थ करें, देर में पहुंचे। ग्रौर चिट्ठो पती का तो कुछ कहना ही नहीं। टेलोफोन उठा ग्रो तो पहले यही होता है कि अाउट आफ आर्डर और अगर मिल गया तो रोंग नम्बर, और उसके बाद भी मिल गया तो बातचीत पूरी ही नहीं हो पाती, बीच में ही कट जाता है। मंत्रो महोदय से मैंने एक दो, बार बात चीत की तो पूरी बात नहीं हो पायी। बिल गजत सलत । अगपके पास भी ऐसी शिकायतें पहुंची होंगी लोगों के फर्जी बिल ग्रा

रहे हैं। दिल्ली में कई टेलीफोन 4, 6 महीने से कटे हुए हैं लेकिन उनके बिल भी चले आ रहे हैं। यह जो हालत विभाग की है इस पर गम्भीरता से ग्रापको सोचना पड़ेगा क्योंकि संचार साधन देश को एक करने में, नजदीक लाने में ग्रौर लोगों की सुविधा देने के लिए एक जनसेवा का विभाग है। यह कोई उचोग नहीं है जैसा कि म्रापने समझ लिया है। ग्रौर शायद, इसीलिए ग्राप पोस्टल रेट्स बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं। लम्बा चौडा ग्रखबार कई पेज का बाजगर में 50 पैसे में मिल जाता है, लेकिन ग्रगर हम छोटी सी चिट्ठी भेजेंगे ग्रौर उसका एक तोले से कम वजन होगा तो 50 पैसे देने होंगे। तो कहीं तो समानता रखिये कीमतों में । पोस्ट कार्ड पहुंचते नहीं, मनीम्राईर झापके छघिकारी पहले अपने इस्तेमाल में ले आते हैं और नई महीने के बाद लोगों को देते हैं। गलत वितरण भी होता है। ग्रौर ग्रापके विभाग में कोई सुनवाई नहीं है। हम जो शिकायत करते हैं उसका जबाव नहीं म्राता। छोटी जगह टैलोफोन ऐक्सचेंजेज की हालत खराब है, एयर कंडी शनिंग का कोई उचित इंतजाम नहीं है, अधिकांश टेलीफोन खराब ही रहते हैं, उसका कोई प्रयोग नहीं हो पाता। कहीं पानी टपक गया, कहीं हवा चल गई तो छोटे कस्वों में टेलीफोन बेकार ही रहते हैं।

डाक दरों में जो ग्राप बढ़त्तरी कर रहे हैं इसको ग्राप जरूर व पस लें क्योंकि यह सेवायों हैं जनहित में, कोई उद्योग नहीं है । मुनाफे की भावना सामने रख कर सेवा की भावना रखें । ग्रौर यह काम तब तक नहीं चलेगा जब तक कर्मचारियों को ग्राप सुविधा नहीं देंगे। ग्रापके विभाग में लोखों लोग एडहाक वेसिस पर काम कर रहे हैं, उनको ख्यायी नहीं विषया है। उनको

कोई सुविधा नही है । डाकिया भीगता हुन्रा जाएगा, अच्छी साइकिल उसको श्राप नहीं देते, उसके पास बरसाती नहीं होगीं। टेलीग्राम देने जाएगा रात में तो उसके पास टोर्च नहीं होगी चाहे भले ही उसे सांप काट ले। चोर उचचकों का भो डर रहता है ग्रौर सब से दयनीय हालत ग्रैंड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स लोगों की है जो हर माने में सताने जाते है मैंने पिछले साल ग्रापको पत्र लिखे, बेचारी शेड्युल्ड कास्ट के कर्मचारी बरेली एक्सचेंजे में पीटे गए, मारे गए, केस भी रजिस्टर हुआ ग्रौर जो मुलजिम थे उनको सजा न मिल कर सजा मिली उन बेचारे गरीब लोगों को । उ नका फौरन ट्रांसफर कर दिसा गया क्योंकि तुम पिट क्यों लिए। वह बेचारे पिटे भी श्रीर मुकदमा दायर करें तो ऐक्सचेंज में लोग पिस्तौल ले कर घुस ग्राए। ग्रौर बेचारा सताया नहीं जायेगा। बैंड एन्ट्रीं का एक अच्छा तरीका हो गया, प्रमोशन का जब मामला ग्रापके विभाग में ग्राता है तो पता नहीं कौनसा तरीका है बैड एप्ट्री करने का कि बींकर सैक्शन का एम्पलायी नुक्मान उठाता है। प्रमोशन के मामले में जितनी धांधली आपके म्रधिकारी वर्ग के लिए लोग कर रहे हैं कर्मचारियों के साथ, वह किसी दूसरे विभाग में ढूंढने से भी मिलेंगी नहीं। ग्राप खास तौर से इन चीजों का सेंसर कीजिए, देखिए, इनकी स्क्रीगिन होनी 'वाहिए।

में ग्रापने क्षेत्र की बात क्या कहू, कई ऐसे कस्बे ग्रामला में हैं जिनका टेलीफोन ग्रौर टेलीग्राम से कोई वास्ता नहीं है। ग्रागर कोई टेलीफोन वहां है भी तो वह ग्राउट ग्राफ ग्रार्डर रहता है। [श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

टेलीफोन कनैक्शन की जितनी एप्ली-केशन्ज पूरे देश में चल रही हैं, उस में कनैक्शन दिलवाने में भी कितनी धांधली है, जिनको ग्रावश्यकता है, उनको नहीं मिल पा रहा है। आप कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए, देश को ग्रागे ले जाना है, सारे लाम बढ़ रहे हैं, धंधे बढ़ रहे हैं, लोगों की समस्याएं बढ़ रही हैं, टेलीफोन उसके लिए बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है, इसीलिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को नये कनैक्शन मिल सकें। इसके लिए आपको विशेष रूप से सकीय होकर काम करना चाहिए।

मैं लम्बी चर्चा करना नहीं चाहतो, यही कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्राप अपने एम्पलाईज का ध्यान रखिए, काम करने वाले स्टाफ की बढ़ाइये, जो टैम्पोरेरी हैं, एडहाक हैं, कच्चे एम्पलायी आपने रखे हैं, उन सारे लोगों को परमानेन्ट कीजिए और अपने डिपार्ट मेंट को सुधारिए, वरना आपका करोड़ों का बजट बढ़ती हुई कमिया एक दिन आपको लें डूबेंगी और आपका विभाग संचार विभाग नहीं बल्कि तोडने वाला विभाग बन जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev: You had already said that you want only five minutes.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: (Silchar): Only five minutes, not a second more!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we have heard the criticism of the telephone system and from my experience as a member of the Estimates Committee I have toured all the big cities and it is being observed that the telephone system in this country is the most efficient one and I will prove it by saying that in every big city a parallel exchange is being run by some trained staff, where through this efficient service you can get, if you unofficially make some payment to the employees of these telephone. exchanges, whatever. number you want. This statement came before the Estimates Committee and it was made by the Association of the Merchants' Chambers. If there is no efficiency why should commercial firms pay premium to those staff who run such a system that after giving the telephone connection every day they have got collectors to go and collect the money?. This is the case Gauhati, this is the case in in is. the in Bombay, this case Calcutta and this is the case in Delhi also. Therefore, the Ministry must find out certain means of catching hold of those people, because due to these parallel and artificial exchanges being run, we are losing revenue and the blame also is coming to the Ministry. This is my firm conviction. The hon, Minister may look into this case and find out by surprise checks through devoted and honest officers how he could improve the functioning of the Department.

Secondly, in moffusil towns like Gauhati, there is another menace and the pitfalls and difficulties of the telephone and telegraphs are many. One is the pilferage of the telephones lines by gangs behind whom there are businessmen and political leaders who help them. You should catch them and punish them. The punishment they get now under the rules is nothing and some persons are punished six times or seven times but still they persist because of the money. The rule must be the culprits who are indulging in these , theft cases of telephone lines and other appratus, must be punished in such a manner that they dare not do it a second time. If these two particular aspects are looked into then Mr. Paswan and others-take your seat, Mr. Paswan-will be able to get a better service. This is my experience by going round the country. There is a caucus working in the Department itself in collaboration with some public leaders and trade union leaders. Action should be taken against the erring officials within the

Ministry and severe punishment is to be given to them. As public leaders we have also to look into this and if you improve the Department, we will be able to have a better service.

About my constituency I will say only one thing. Our hon. Minister, Mr. Stephen, was kind enough to sanction an automatic exchange. The Department was saying that no land was available. But an officer of the S.D.O.T. has been occupying a bungalow for the last so many years, with about 8 bighas of land. I do not know why at this juncture, an officer should occupy a bungalow with such a big area. So, a portion of the bungalow can be utilised for locating the automatic telephone exchange. I am sure, with this efficiency-I do not agree that this Department is not efficient-it can solve this problem.

In the North-Eastern Region, our main problem is the communication with remote villages. The P&T has done a very good service there by installing telephones in remote police stations. The same areas should be connected with PCOs so that there can be communication with remote places. Kindly consider this proposal and give necessary attention to this. Our experience is that we can get better service in times of calamities or any such eventuality, if telephones are provided in remote areas.

In the Estimates Committee, one of the employees' associations told us a beautiful story. It is like this. The accomodation given t_0 the staff for working in parcel and other offices is very small. Though the geographic difference between Japan and America is too long, the area given for sorting out parcels for America and Japan is so small that if he does not work properly and kicks one parcel meant for Japan by mistake, it travels five yards and goes to America. So, the working space for the workers should also be provided properly.

I would request the hon. Minister very much to look into, this problem of my constituency regarding connecting through STD with Calcutta, Gauhati and Delhi because there is already a STD service in Mizoram. If I want to take to Mr. Stephen, I can do it within one minute through Mizoram but with the grace of the Telephone Exchange staff. The people are enjoying this facility unofficially by paying premium to the telephone staff there and thus the Department is losing revenue. If this facility is officially allowed, the Department will earn revenue and can get rid of Mr. Daga's criticism and we will get a better service.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संचार मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुग्रा हूं ! ग्रभी सदन के दोनों पक्षों के सदस्यों ने इस विभाग की सेवाग्रों के बारे में ग्रपने दर्द को व्यक्त किया है ! हमारे माननीय मंत्री श्री स्टीफ़न साहब, श्री भकवाना ग्रौर श्री विजय पाटिल बहुत लायक हैं, परन्तु पता नहीं कि वे ग्रपने शस्त्रों को तेज क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं, क्यों नहीं उन्हें काम में ला रहे हैं ? उनकी योग्यता को देखकर मुझे एक श्रेर याद ग्राता है—

दर्द करवट बदलने वाला है, शोला शबनम में ढलने वाला है, न सही ग्राज जफ़र कल जमाना बदलने वाला है।

मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं उन वैज्ञा-निकों को, जिन्होंने इनसैंट को ग्राकाश में भेजा है, जिस के लाभ हमें मिलने वाले हैं। उसके कारण हमें 8,000 टेलीफ़ोन लाइनें मिलेंगी ग्रौर ट्रंक-काल की हमारी समस्याग्रों का बड़ी सीमा तक समाधान निकल ग्रायेगा।

मेरे क्षेत्न में जो काम किए गए हैं, उनके लिए मैं संचार मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। वहां पर ग्रार० एम० एस० का ग्राफ़िस खोलने की बहुत [श्री शिव कुमार सिंह टाकुर]

दिनों से मांग थी, उसकी पूर्ति की गई है। मेरे क्षेत्र के लोगों में उससे बहुत प्रसन्नता है। इन 30 वर्षों में हमारे देश में जो 30 लाख टेलीफोन लगे हैं, इन में से 80 प्रतिशत टेलीफोन केवल नगरीय क्षेत्रों में लगे हैं ग्रौर 10 प्रति-शत सबर्वन एरिया में लगे हैं। ग्रौर ग्रामीण ग्रंचलों में केवल 10 प्रतिशत टेलीफोन लगे हैं। ये जो म्रांकडे हैं ये हमारी प्रगति को नहीं दिखाते हैं। हमारा देश गांवों का देश है ग्रौर बहुत सी टेलीफोन सेवाएं गांवों में होनी चाहिए थी परन्तु वह सेवाएं ग्रामीण ग्रंचलों को नहीं मिल पा रहीं हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि ग्रामीण ग्रंचलों से टेलीफोन सेवाग्रों की जो मांग है उसकी पूर्ति शीध्र से शीघ्र म्रत्यन्त ग्रावश्यक है। ग्राज जो हमारे टेलीफोन के सेम रेट पर 5 किलोमीटर के एरिया में नये कनेक्शन दिए जाते हैं, मैं यह मांग करना चाहता हं कि उसको बढ़ाकर कम से कम 7 किलोमीटर करना बहुत ग्रावश्यक है, क्योंकि बहत से गांव होते हैं, जिनकी दूरी कुछ ज्यादा होती है, परन्तु केवल कानूनों ग्रौर प्रावधानों के कारण वहां के लोगों को शहरों के समीप होने के बावजूद भी उसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। वह सेवाएं उनको मिलनी चाहिएं ।

जो स्पेशल केटेगरी ग्रापने बनाई है उससे भी हमें संतोष नहीं है। एक लायंस क्लब का मेम्बर हो या रोटरी क्लब का मेंबर हो वह स्पेशल केटेगरी में ग्रा जाता है, कोई छोटी-मोटी इंडस्ट्री लगा ले वह स्पेशल केटेगरी में ग्रा जाता है, लेकिन कोग्रापरेटिव सुगर फेक्ट्री ग्रगर ग्राप से ग्रगर टैलीफोन माँगे, वह स्पेशल केटेगरी का मेम्बर नहीं माना जाता है । जिस कोग्रापरेटिव

में उस जिले के चार-पांच ठजार लोग शामिल हों, किसान जिस में मालिक हो, वो चाहें कि उनकी फैक्ट्री में टेलीफोन लग जाए तो वह झापकी स्पेशल केटेगरी में नहीं ग्राता । मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि ग्रापकी जो स्पेशल केटेगरी क^किलिस्ट है, उसका पूनरीक्षण कर के जो ग्रत्याव-श्यक सेवाएं हैं उनको वह सुविधा देनी चाहिए। मुझे खुशी है कि ग्राप ने हमारी शुगर फ़ैक्ट्री के लिए टेलीफ़ोन कनेक्शन मंजर किया है, लेकिन विभागीय हमेशा बार-बार कहते हैं कि सामान के अभाव में हम टेलीफ़ोन नहीं लगा सकते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूं कि शोध्र वहां टेलीफोन लगवाएं ताकि उस जिले के लोग जो एक टेलीफोन से लाभान्वित हो सकते हैं, वह सारा फ़ायदा उनको मिले।

जिस प्रकार से ग्रांध्र प्रदेश में मुवेबल एंजिन जेनरेटर लगाए हैं, उसी प्रकार प्रामीण ग्रंचलों के एक्सचेंजों में भी लगाये जाने चाहिए, जब कि बैटरी या पावर फ़ेल्योर होता है तो हमारे ग्रामीण ग्रचलों के टेलीफोन बार-बार बंद हो जाते हैं, इसलिए ग्रामीण ग्रंचलों से बहुत जगह शिकायत ह ती है । तो जिस प्रकार से ग्रांध्र प्रदेश में बैटरी चार्ज करने के लिए मूवेबल एंजिन जेनेरेटर लगाए हैं, वैसे ही सुविधा सारे देशा के ग्रामीण ग्रंचलों में होनी चाहिए ।

ग्राज जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ताग्रों ने भी ग्रारोप लगाया है कि बहुत से फो काल पास होते हैं ग्रौर करोड़ों रुपये का भार व्यर्थ में शासन पर पड़ता है यह बात सही है। क्रिटिश शासन में पोस्ट ग्राफ़िस में यदि कोई 5 रुपये का भी गबन करता था तो उसको सर्विस से निकाल दिया जाता था। (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रभी तो मैंने गुरू किया है, ग्रापने मुझे 5 मिनट भी नहीं दिए हैं। MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not use the telephone for more than three minutes. Somebody else will be waiting for the call.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : मेरा यह कहना है कि उसी प्रकार से इसके लिए भो उन लोगों को दण्डित किया जाना बहत ग्रावश्यक है।

बुरहानपुर में खण्डवा जिले में एक डिवीजनल इंजीनियर टेलीफोन की नियुक्ति की गई थीं। ऋखवारों में भी नाम सहित छपा था कि श्री भटनागर की नियुक्ति वहां पर की गई, लेकिन न जाने कौन से कारण आ गए जो हमारी 6-7 साल से मांग चलो आ रही थी, ग्रौर ग्रापने नियुक्ति भी कर दी थीं, लेकिन आपने फिर से उसका हैंड ग्राफिस उठाकर इटारसी में कर दिया। हमारी जो बहुत जायज मांग थी, उस पर झापने जो निर्णय लिया था, उस पर कायम रहें, यह मैं निवेदन करता हूं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप उस पर पूरी सहानभूतपूर्वक विचार करेंगे ।

200 नए कनेक्शन्स के लिए बुर-हानपुर एक्सचेंज में मांग है। परन्तु बहुत दिनों की प्रतीक्षा के बाद भी उनको नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं। वे सुविधाएं वहां उपलब्ध कराएं, यह मैं निबेदन करना चाहता हूं। इसके साथ-साथ एक बात यह भी है कि बुरहानपुर का बोर्ड बहुत पुराना हो गया है। वहां पर जरा सी धूल उड़ती है तो सारे टेलीफोन खराब हो जाते हैं। तो नया बोर्ड १रहानपुर एक्सचेंज में लगाएं। इसके साथ-साथ खण्डवा में जैसा कि म्रापके दिमागीय ग्रधिकारियों ने छपवाया था कि रसे-भूसावल से इटारसी ग्रंडर-ग्राइंड कोएक्सल लाइन जा रही है, उसको ग्रगर खण्डवा से जोड़ दिय जाए तो खण्डवा का हमारे देशा के 15 बड़े नगरों से संबंध हो जाएगा। तो मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि कोएक्शल स्टेशन बुरहानपूर में भी ग्राप बना दीजिए, कोई ज्यादा समय नहीं लगेगा ग्रीर वे सारी सुविधाएं उसको उपलब्ध हो जाएंगी। उसके साथ-साथ मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत के बागली को भी वह सेवाएं शीघ्र उपलब्ध कराएं। मेरा दिल्ली का टेली-फोन नम्बर है 37 5594। मुझे चुनकर इस सदन में आए हए लगभग साढे सात सौं दिन हुए हैं और कम से कम चार सौ वार मैंने कंन्पलेन्ट लिखाई है कि मेरा टेली फोन खराब है। मेरा निवेदन है कि मेरा टेलेफोन सही करवाया जाए ताकि मैं अपने क्षेत्र को साथ सम्पर्क बनाए रख सकूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shiv Kumar Singh, your phone is always engaged. When some other call comes, how can we help?

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : खड़कोद ग्रौर दरियार के लोगों ने बहुत दिनों से, लगभग डेढ़ साल से, पैसा दे रखा है, उनकी टेलीफोन लाइन ग्रापने मंजूर भी कर दी है, लेकिन सामान के ग्रभाव में टेलीफोन कनैक्शन्स नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं । इसी प्रकार से मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत में बिचकुग्रा ग्रौर मैमून में पी॰सी॰ग्रो॰ खोला जाए । वहां के लोगों ने इसकी मांग की है । इसी प्रकार ग्रग्रवाल समाज की ग्रोर से ग्रग्रसेन महाराज, शिवाजी, राणाप्रताप के टिकटों की मांग मेरे क्षेत्न के लोग करते हैं । इसकी भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

मेरा इसके साथ-साथ ग्रापसे यह भी निवेदन है कि बुरहानपुर के टेलीफोन ग्रापरेटर, श्री इंगले, ग्रौर खण्डवा के टेलीफोन ग्रापरेटर श्री कुलकरणी, जिन्होंने [श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठ कुर]

बुरहानपुर में पड़ी डकैती में बहुत प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया था, उनको श्रापकी श्रोर से एप्रीसिएशन लेटर भेजे जायें ।

मेरा ग्रापसे यह भी निवेदन है कि भिण्ड दतीया को मिला कर एक पोस्ट ग्राफ़िस डिवीजन होना चाहिए । मेरा ग्राप से यह भी निवेदन है कि भिण्ड दिल्ली ग्रागरा कान्पुर डायरेक्ट लाइन होनी चाहिए । भिंड से दतिया वाया लहार दबो सीधे लाइन है, लेकिन बात ठीक तरह से नहीं होती है । ग्वालियर होकर होती है । इसलिए वहां पर बात ठीक से हो सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं संचार मतालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are 3 or 4 Members who have to speak. If they stick to 5 minutes each, I will allow them.

Now, Mr. Vyas may speak.

श्री गिरधारी लाल क्यास (भील-वाडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संचार मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ग्रौर जो कठिनाइयां हैं, उनकी ग्रोर ध्यान श्रार्कीषत करना चाहता हूं । लम्बी-चौड़ी बात करने से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है, क्योंकि समय कम है ।

सबसे पहली कठिनाई यह है कि भीलवाड़ा में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की कोई ग्रपनी बिल्डिंग नहीं है । ग्रापने पैसे की स्वीकृति दे दी है, लेकिन बिल्डिंग नहीं बन पा रही है । दो-तीन साल से जब से मैं इस पार्लियामेंट का मैम्बर बना हूं, मैं लगातार कहता ग्रा रहा हूं । दो साल से ग्रापने पैसा भी मंजूर कर दिया है, कलैक्टर ने जमीन भी दे दी है, लेकिन बिल्डिंग नहीं बन पा रही है । ग्राप कृपया करके बिल्डिंग बनाने की व्यवस्था कीजिए । सौ लाइन के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिए म्रापने जो बिल्डिंग किराए पर ली थी, ग्रब वहां पर 2000 लाइनें हो गई हैं । फ़िर भी वही बिल्डिंग चल रही है, इसलिए लोग कहते हैं कि टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था खराब है । ग्राप नई बिल्डिंग बना दीजिए तो सारी व्यवस्था ठीक हो जाएगी । इसमें ग्रापका भी नाम होगा ग्रौर हमारी सरकार की भी वाह-बाही होगी ।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि टैलेक्स सिस्टम आपने वहां पर स्वीकृत किया है । लोग उसको लेने के लिए तैयार हैं । लेकिन आप डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से नोटिस दे दी गई कि क्योंकि दस आदमियों ने नहीं लिया, इसलिए हम इसको हटाते हैं । वहां पर लोग लेने के लिए तैयार हैं, इसलिए आपने जो नोटिस दी है, उसको विद-ड्रा कीजिए ।

मेरा तीसरा निवेदन यह है कि भीलवाड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर है । इसकी दो तहसीलें ऐसी हैं, ग्रसीन्द ग्रौर जहाज-पुर, जो डायरेक्ट नहीं मिली हुई हैं । ग्रादमी बस में बैठकर भीलवाड़ा हो कर लौट ग्राए, तब तक भी टेलीफोन नहीं मिलता है । इसमें दस-पन्द्रह किलोमीटर से ज्यादा लाइन नहीं मिलानी है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि ग्रसीन्द ग्रौर जहाजपुर को भीलवाड़ा से मिला दिया जाए तो मेरी कान्स्टीचूयेसी की ग्राधी ग्राबादी को बहुत बड़ा फायदा पहुंचेगा । इसलिए इस संबंध में ग्रावश्यक कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए ।

पी०सी०ग्रो० को खोलने के लिए में बराबर दो साल से कह रहा हूं । एक शम्मूगढ़ का पी०सी०ग्रो० ग्रापने दो साल में खोला है, बाकी कोई नहीं खोला है । वहां पर ऐसे बड़े-बड़े गांव हैं, जिनकी पांच-पांच , सात-सात हजार को ग्राबादी है । जैसे ग्रन्टाली, जंगपुरा, सरेणी, निम्बा हेडा, ग्रासीन्द तहसील, कारोई, बरूदणी, स्टेशन सरेणी ग्रौर बोरापा— वहां पर पी०सी०ग्रो० खोलने के लिए वर्षों से पैरवी की जा रही है, लेकिन पता नहीं क्या कारण है कि पी०सी०ग्रो० नहीं खोले जा रहे हैं । मेरा ग्रापसे निवेदन है कि अल्दी से जल्दी पी०सी०ग्रो० खुलवा दिए जायें ।

- फूलिया गांव में सात हजार से ज्यादा की ग्राबादी है, इसलिए इसको सब पोस्ट ग्राफिस बनाया जाए । वहां पर जो एक्सट्रा डिपार्डमेंटल पोस्ट ग्राफिस है, उसमें जो ग्रादमी काम करता है, उसको 75 रु॰ तनख्वाह मिलती थी । वह ग्रपने 75 रु० कायम रखने के लिए वहां की ग्रामदनी पूरी नहीं बताता है ग्रौर बराबर ग्रापके डिपार्टमेंट के लोग कहते हैं कि ग्रामदनी नहीं है, इस वजह से उसको सब पोस्ट स्राफिस नहीं बनाया जा सकता है । वह इतना बड़ा कसबा है ग्रौर उसके ग्रासपास सौ पोस्ट ग्राफिस होंगे, यदि इसको बना दिया जाएगा तो निश्चित तरीके से ग्रापके विभाग की ग्रामदनी बढ़ेगी । इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को किया जाना चाहिए । फुलिया को सब पोस्ट म्राफिस बनाया जाना चाहिए ।

बिल्डिंग बनाने के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बनेडा, गुलाबपुरा ग्रौर माडल में पोस्ट ग्राफिस की बिल्डिंग बनाई जानी चाहिए । पंचायत व म्यूनि-सिपैलिटी बोर्ड ने ग्रापको जमीन दे दी है ग्रौर इस संबंध में मैं बराबर दो साल से ग्रापसे कहता ग्रा रहा हूं, लेकिन ग्रापका डिपार्टमेंट कहता है कि यह काम नहीं हो सकता है । इस व्यवस्था को भी ग्रापको जल्दी से जल्दी ठीक करा देना चाहिए ।

एक निवेदन में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक्सट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल पोस्ट ग्राफिस में जो लोग काम करते हैं, उनके बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । उनको ग्राप 75 रु० देते हैं, ग्रव शायद उसको 150 रु० कर दिया है । क्या 150 रु० मिनिमम वेज के ग्रन्तर्गत ग्राता है ? जब ग्राप ग्राट रुपया, दस रुपया या 12 रु० मिनिमम वेज देते हैं, किसी भी माइनिंग में ग्राप देख लीजिए, ग्रन्य डिपार्टमेंट में देख लीजिए, वहां दस रुपए मिनिमम वेज हो गई है । जब कि ग्राप एक्सट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल पोस्ट ग्राफिसेस में केवल 150 रुं देते हैं । उनको पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता है, इसलिए वे पूरा नहीं देते हैं ग्रौर इस तरह की गड़बड़ियां होती हैं। यदि उनको पूरा पैसा कलर्क का दिया जाएगा, तो ये लोग एफिशियेंटली पोस्ट ग्राफिस रन कर सकेंगे । इसी प्रकार नियुक्तियों में भी बड़ी धांधलेबाजी होती है । ग्रापके जो ग्रधिकारी लोग हैं, इन्सपैक्टर लोग हैं, वे मन-माने तरीके से ग्रपने लोगों को नियुक्त कर देते हैं । इस संबंध में चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों, एम०पी० या एम०पल०एज० से भी कोई राय नहीं ली जाती है । इसलिए इसमें निष्टिचत तरीके से वहां के जनप्रतिनिधियों की या वहां के पंचायत के लोगों की राय ली जानी चाहिए ।

टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था भी निश्चित तरीके से काफी ग्रागे बढ़ी है, मगर उसमें भी काफी सुधार की ग्रावश्यकता. है। मैं ग्रापकी कोई बुराई नहीं करना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि ग्रपनी सरकार की बुराई करना कोई ग्रच्छी बात नहीं है, लेकिन जो खराबियां हैं, उनको निश्चित तरीके से दूर कीजिए । डागा जी ने ठीक कहा कि 10–10 ग्रोर 15–15 साल से एक ग्रादमी एक जगह पर जमा हुग्रा है, क्योंकि उसका वहां पर वैस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट है । हमारे मोहन देव जी ने

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

भी सही बात कही कि वैस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट के कारण ग्रापके विभाग में काम करने वाले बड़े बड़े लोगों से मिले होते हैं, जिसकी वजह से लाखों रुपयों की ग्रामदनी गायब हो रही है । इसलिए मेरा ग्रापसे निवेदन है कि किसी भी ऐसे व्यक्ति को दो-दो, तीन-तीन साल से .ज्यादा मत रोकिए । उनको बदलते रहना बाहिए । ताकि ग्रापके डिपार्टमेंट को फायदा हो ।

एक बात मैं उन पोस्ट ग्राफिसेज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं, जहां पर सेविग बैंक है, ग्रौर जनता का पैसा जमा होता है । ग्रभी पिछले दिनों दो-तीन बैंकों में डाका पड़ चुका है, लेकिन फिर भी वहां पर कोई गार्ड की व्यवस्था नहीं है । वहां पुलिस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । वहां पुलिस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । जिस पोस्ट ग्राफिस में 10–10 ग्रौर 15–15 लाख रुपये, का लेन-देन होता हो, वहां पर किसी भी प्रकार की सिक्योरिटी का इन्तजाम न हो, तो उससे नुकसान होता है । इस ग्रोर भी ग्रापको निश्चित तरीके से ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

इनलैण्ड लैटर के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें जो पैसा ग्रापने बढ़ाया है, उससे गरीबों को तकलीफ होती है । लिफाफे के लिए मैं खास नहीं कहना बाहता हूं, लेकिन इनलैण्ड लैटर के बारे में यदि ग्राप पैसा कम नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो कम से कम ग्राइन्दा के लिए ख्याल रखें कि इसमें कोई पैसा न बढ़ाया जाए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ग्रपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

भी रामा वानतार ज्ञास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सब से पहले मैं टैलीफोन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। टैलीफोन के बारे में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है। टेलीफोन सब जगह गड़बड़ है। चाहे दिल्ली हो, पटना हो, कलकत्ता हो या ग्रन्य बड़े-बड़े शहर हों। इन सब जगहों पर टेलीफोन की स्थिति ग्रच्छी नहीं है। ग्रगर प्रफसरों से कहते हैं कि यह ठीक नहीं है तो वे कहते हैं कि ग्राप युनियन के जो लीडर हैं, उन से कहिए कि वर्कर्स ठीक से काम नहीं करते हैं ग्रौर वर्कर्स के नेताग्रों से जब बात कीजिए तो वे कहते हैं कि हमारे पास एक्सचेन्ज ठीक नहीं हैं, टूल्स ठीक नहीं हैं ग्रौर तरह तरह की बातें बता कर वे ग्रपनी जिम्मेदारी टाल देते हैं ग्रौर जनता हम लोगों को पकड़ती है कि हम ने तुमको एम० पी० चुन कर भेजा है ग्रौर पटना का टेलीफ़ोन विभाग ठीक से काम नहीं करता है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में ग्राप को एक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा ग्रौर ग्रगर ग्राप ठीक समझें, तो उस को मानिए । मेरा कहना यह है कि कभी कभी इस बात की व्यवस्था कीजिए कि तीनों फ़ैडरेशनस के जो नेता हैं भौर जो भी सम्बंधित ग्रधि-कारी हैं ग्रौर मेरे जैसे सांसद, जो उस इलाके के संसद् सदस्य हों, समय समय पर इनकी ज्वाइन्ट मीटिंग बुलाइए झौर उस में हम डिस्क्स कर लेंगे। ग्रधिकारी क्या कहते हैं ग्रीर एम्पलाइज क्या कहते हैं, सब बातें सामने श्रा जायेंगी, तो बहुत सी बातें साफ़ हो सकती हैं ग्रौर मेरा वि**श्वास है कि इस से कुछ सुधार होगा** ग्रौर ग्रापकी टेलीफोन व्यवस्था कुछ ठीक होगी। मेरे इस सुझाव पर ग्राप गंभीरता से विचार कीजिए श्रौर जहां माप बहुत से एक्सपैरीमेंट कर रहे हैं, वहां यह भी एक एक्सपैरीमेंट कर के देखिए कि स्थिति में इस से कुछ सुधार म्राता है या नहीं।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि टेलीफ़ोन सलाहकार समितियां बहुत सी जगहों पर प्रभी तक नहीं बन पाई हैं। दो साल बौत जाने के बाद भी मभी तक पटना में यह नहीं बनी है। मैं जानता हूं कि इस में कुछ काम होता है। कमेटी की बैठक होती है, तो उस में एम॰ एल॰ एज॰ ग्राते हैं, तो उस में एम॰ एल॰ एज॰ ग्राते हैं, एम॰ पीज॰ ग्राते हैं, जर्नेलिस्ट्स होते हैं, एम॰ पीज॰ ग्राते हैं, जर्नेलिस्ट्स होते हैं ग्रौर सब तरफ के रेप्रेजैन्टेटिवज होते हैं। उस में बात चीत करने से भी कुछ सधार होगा। दो-दो साल ग्राप इस में लगा देंगे, तो क्या सुधार होगा।

ग्राखिरी बात ग्राप के मंत्रालय की, म्राप के विभाग की एफ़ीशियेन्सी की है। इस में बड़ी गड़बड़ है। मैं एक उदाहरण ग्राप के विभाग की दक्षता का दे दूं। इस की कार्य-प्रणाली में कितनी गड़-बड़ है, यह मैं म्राप को बताना चाहता हूं। जनवरी में नये दिन के श्रवसर पर हम लोगों को पार्लियामेंन्ट हाउस के दफ्तर से बधाई-कार्ड जो छपते हैं, एक बधाई कार्ड मैंने ग्रपनी वच्ची के नाम, ग्रपनी लड़की के नाम से भेजा। वह 15 दिन के बाद यहां से पटना पहुंचा। एक दूसरा उदाहरण श्रौर है। मेरी बच्ची का जन्म दिन 21 फरवरी को था। 20 फरवरी को मैंने बौकारो से, जोकि एक बहुत मशहूर जगह हैं, फोनोग्राम के जरिए से एक तार भेजा, ग्रीटिंग कार्ड झपनी बेटी के नाम भेजा ग्रौर पता नहीं कि बह तार ग्रब तक कहां टहल रहा है। श्राज तक वह बौकारो से पटना नहीं पहुंचा । बहुत से कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं किसी की औरत मर गई श्रौर किसी का पिता मर गया ग्रौर वे बहुत तकलीफ़ में हैं, वे ग्राप के एम्पलाईज हैं श्रौर उनका स्राप ट्रांस्फर कर देते हैं लेकिन वे कहते हैं कि हमारे बच्चे हमारे बगैर कैसे रहेंगे । ऐसे कैसेज को जब हम लोग माप को रेफर करते हैं तो प्राप बोलते हैं कि हमदर्दी के साथ विचार हो रहा है लेकिन उन पर कोई विचार नहीं होता। उस तरफ भी ग्रापको ध्यान

देना चाहिए। ह्यूमैनीटैरियन ग्राउन्डस पर ग्रौर ग्रनुकंपा, कम्पेसेनेट ग्राउन्डस पर ग्राप के यहां उसको रोका जा सकता है लेकिन वे सब बातें ग्रापकी किताब में ही रह गई हैं ग्रौर उनका इस्तेमाल ऐसे केसों में नहीं किया जाता है। इन बातों की तरफ ग्रापको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मेरा विश्वास है कि मेरे इन सुझावों पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा । हम लोग सहयोग करने को तैयार हैं । यूनियन के नेताग्रों से ग्रब मैंने इस बात को कहा तो वे कहते हैं कि हम तैयार हैं लेकिन ग्राप के ग्रधिकारी तैयार नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे ग्रापका क्लियरेंस चाहते हैं । प्राइवेट में वे कहते हैं कि ग्राप की बात बहुत सही है लेकिन हम को ऊपर से क्लियरेंस मिलना चाहिए । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि ग्रगर ज्वाइन्ट मीटिंग की बात बात ग्राप मान लें ग्रौर इस पर एक एक्सपरों मेंट कर ले तो टेली फोन की व्यवस्था में सुधार ग्राएगा ग्रौर मौजूदा स्थिति सुधरेगी ।

इतना कह कर मैं म्रपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

17.59 hrs. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उर्जन)ः माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो टेली-फोन ग्रौर संचार विभाग है, यह काफी महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है ग्रौर इस से लोग

काफी उम्मीदें रखते हैं।

वर्तमान स्थिति में जो ग्राप का दूरभाष ग्रौर संचार विभाग है, इन कः सेवाग्रों में काफी सुधार करने की ग्रावश्यकता है । इस सारी प्रणाली में जो माड्रनाइजेशन चाहिए, ग्राधुनिकीकरण चाहिए, उस पर ध्यान देने की ग्रावश्यकता है ।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारा उर्ज्जैन का जो टेलीफोन एक्सचेन्ज है, उस की क्षमता पूरी हो चुकी है स्रौर उस के फरदर एक्सपेंशन के लिए मैं 12 m 3. 1

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

विभाग को स्वीकृति की मांग करता हूं क्योंकि टेलीफोनों की जो प्रतीक्षा सूची है, उस में काफी लोगों के नाम हैं। उन लोगों को लाभान्वित करने को दृष्टि से श्राप को टेलीफोन सेवाग्र^{ें} का विस्तार करना होगा । इसलिए उसके फरदर एक्सपेंशन ग्रौर सुधार करने की योजना विभाग द्वारा स्वीकृत की जानी चाहिए।

18 hrs.

उज्जैन एस० टी० डी० द्वारा देश के प्रमुख शहरों से जुड़ा हुन्ना है लेकिन देश के प्रमुख शहर उज्जैन से नहीं जुड़े हुए हैं। इसलिए देश के प्रमुख शहर भी उज्जैन से जोड़े जाएं । उज्जैन देश का एक प्रमुख शहर है। इस से उज्जैन के साथ भी देग के प्रमुख शहरों का सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो सकेगा ।

रतलाम ग्रौर नीमच के बड़े टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज हैं लेकिन वे मेनुग्रल एक्सचेंज हैं। उनकी ग्राटोमेटिक एक्सचेंजों में बदलने को स्वीकृति दी जानी चाहिए । बताया गया है कि उसके लिए जो पूर्जे ग्रौर यंत्र चाहिएं वे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। उनको जल्दी से जल्दी उपलब्ध करा कर इन एक्सचेंजों को स्वचालित और ग्राधुनिक बनाया जाए । इस से इन नगरों में टेलीफोन को व्यवस्था में सुधार हो सकेगा ।

नागदा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज भी बेहतर तरीके से काम नहीं कर रहा है। शायद उसमें कर्मचारियों की कमी है । इन कर्मचारियों की कमी को दूर किया जाए ताकि नागदा एक्सचेंज ठीक तरीके से काम कर सके ।

े खाचरोद, ग्रालोट, महिदपुर में भी टेलीफोन व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है । उनके एक्सचेंजों को भो ग्राधुनिक रूप में परिवर्तन किया जाए ताकि वहां दूरभाष को व्यवस्था

ठीक हो सके । बड़नगर तथा तराना की दूरभाष सेवा में सुधार किया जाये । ग्रागर ग्रौर शाजापुर में एक दूसरे से बात करने के लिए इन्दौर के बाया बात करनी पड़ती है । शाजापुर जिला केन्द्र है इसलिए इन दोनों का ग्रापस में सम्बन्ध जोड़ा जाना चाहिए।

जावरा एस० डी० ग्रो० हेड क्वार्टर है । उस से ग्रालोट को मिला दिया जाना चाहिए। ग्राप ताल-ग्रालोट को मिलाने के लिए व्यवस्था करें ।

इसी तरह से महिदपुर ग्रौर उज्जैन को भी सीधे जोडने की व्यवस्था करें। बड़नगर तहसील के भाटपचलाना में पी० सी० ग्रो० खोला जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं. यह भी कहना चाहुंगा कि उज्जैन में सिंहस्थ पर्व के सफल ग्रायोजन के उपलक्ष्य में विशेष डाक टिकट जारी करने का निर्णय लिया जाय । इस के लिए वहां की बहुत सारी संस्थायों ने ग्राग्रह किया है ग्रौर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भी <u>ग्रनुशंसा</u> की है । यह एक संस्कृतिक महापर्व है जहां पर लाखों लोगों का एकत्रि-करण देश की एकात्मा के साकार स्वरूप का साक्षात्कार लेता है । इसलिए मेरा ग्रनुरोध है कि सिंहस्थ पर्व के उपलक्ष्य में एक विशेष डाक टिकट जारी किया जाए ।

इसी प्रकार से देश की ग्रजादी के के लिए शहीद हुए ग्रमर शहीदों—– श्री भगत सिंह, श्री चन्द्रशेखर ग्राजाद, श्री राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल, की याद में भी विशेष डाक टिकट जारी किया जाना चाहिए । इन नामों से हमारे देश के युवाग्रों को उत्सर्ग की स्फूर्ति मिलती है ग्रौर उनमें चेतना <mark>ग्राती है ।</mark> उनकों स्मृति को बरकरार रखने के लिए उन नामों से विशेष डाक टिकट ग्राप जारी करेंगे, ऐसी मुझे आशा

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जो देश के दूरदराज के गांव हैं उनमें डाक व्यवस्था का कोई उपयुक्त माध्यम नहीं है । वहां डाक व्यवस्था ठीक करने के लिए चलित डाक घरों की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए । ये चलित डाकघर हमारे दूरदराज के गांवों में डाक सेवाएं पहुंचा सकें इस से वहां के लोगों का फायदा होगा ।

यह जो डाक विभाग है यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है। किन्तु इसकी सेवाएं जितनी ग्रच्छो होनी चाहिएं उतनी ग्रच्छी नहीं है। यह विभाग ग्रधिक ग्रच्छी डाक सेवाएं दे सके ग्रौर ग्राप ग्रधिक डाकघरों की स्थापना कर सकें इसके लिए ग्रापको प्रयास करना चाहिए।

ग्रापका जो तार का महकमा है, उसके बारे में ऐसा लगता है कि वह बिल्कुल काम नहीं कर रहा है। ग्राप इस विभाग की सेवा में ग्राधिक से ग्राधिक सुधार करें जिससे कि तार जल्दी से जल्दी लोगों को मिल सकें ग्रौर उसमें कोई लापरवाही नहीं कर सके।

इतना कहते हुए मैं यह भी ग्राग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि जो ग्रापने डाक की दरें बढ़ायी हैं उनको वापस लिया जाए। इतना कहते हुए मैं ग्रपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will reply tomorrow.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— Contd.

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENRTAL EXCISE RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JA-NARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. 130/82-CE and 131/82-CE (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1982 together with an explantory memorandum regarding modification in the scheme of excise duty exemption in respect of cotton fabrics processed without the aid of power or steam issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8958/82.]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned ttll Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday April 21, 1982/Vaisakha 1, 1904 (Saka)