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Vaisakha 4,1901 (Saka)

# Lok Sabha Debates

(Seventh Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**New Delhi**

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**LOK SABHA**

**Tuesday, April 24, 1979/Vaisakha 4,  
1901 (Saka)**

**The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock**

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**Availability of Steel for Railway  
Wagons**

**\*845. DR. MURLI MANOHAR  
JOSHI: Will the Minister of STEEL  
AND MINES be pleased to state:**

(a) whether it is a fact that necessary steel for the manufacture of railway wagons is not being made available to the industry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the industry is not able to utilise its full production capacity because of non-availability of steel; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure proper supply of steel required for the wagon manufacturing industries?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND  
MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):**

(a) and (b) The requirements of steel for the manufacture of railway wagons during 1978-79 had been estimated at roughly 67,000 tonnes. This has been generally met. Hence the capacity utilisation of wagon builders has not suffered for want of supply of steel materials. However, there

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has been a short-fall in the supply of wheel sets as against the original commitment.

(c) The main producers are in constant touch with the Railways and efforts are being made for meeting their requirements to the maximum extent possible.

**DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:** The Minister has stated that there has been a shortfall in the supply of wheel sets as against the original commitment. If the supply of wheel sets is short of the original commitment, then, may I ask whether it is not reflecting on the total production of wagons as such because without wheels, no wagon can be complete? What is the reason for the shortfall in the supply of steel for wheel sets? I would also like to know whether there has been a shortfall in the supply of steel for rails also.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** I will reply to the first question. The production of wheel sets lagged behind because Durgapur steel plant was practically flooded during the last serious cyclone and for nearly four months, there was hardly any production in that steel plant and therefore, the Railways have planned to import the balance of the wheel sets which the Durgapur plant could not supply. There has been a little delay in obtaining the imported wheel sets....

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think this question came up last week and has been answered by the Railway Minister.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** But we know the facts. In fact, when this question was referred to the Railway Ministry by us for answering, they have sent us a letter saying:

"As far as the Ministry knows it is not a fact that the industry has not been able to utilise its full production capacity because of non-availability of steel."

MR. SPEAKER: What about the non-supply of steel for rails?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It is not a fact. Necessary rails have been available generally. For rails, they wanted 1,60,000 tonnes. We had supplied 1,46,717 tonnes. There has been a marginal delay, but that does not hold up the production.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: What is the figure?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Railways wanted 1,60,000 tonnes for rails.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Is it not 2,32,000 tonnes?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: That is from different places. From IISCO—4,000 tonnes, Crossing Slippers—10,000 tonnes, Sleepers—50,000. This is including all these things. They have been generally met as the letter of the Railway Ministry itself states.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I would like to know whether it is a fact that in 1978-79, the total requirement submitted by the Railway Ministry for rails was 2,32,000 tonnes and the commitment of your Ministry was 2,07,000 tonnes and the supply was 1,57,900 tonnes.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: All the figures are incorrect.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: You say that the Officers are in touch for meeting their requirements. What steps are you taking? You have already announced that there will be a shortfall in the production of steel this year. My question is whether you will be able to supply the necessary steel for railway wagons and other items to the Railways this year.

I would like to have an assurance from you that the necessary steel for the manufacture of railway wagons, rails, etc. would be made available to the Department, because it creates otherwise very many problems.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: As I said, there was a marginal shortfall in the supply of rails last year i.e., 1978-79. From Bhilai, the commitment was 1,60,000 tonnes and the actual supply was 1,46,717 tonnes. From IISCO, the commitment was 4,000 tonnes and the supply was 3,500 tonnes. Crossing Slippers—10,000 tonnes, the supply was 10,503 tonnes, Sleepers—50,630 tonnes, the supply was 52,227 tonnes. There has been no general shortfall in meeting the requirements of the Railways. As the hon. member has said, I have declared that some cut back in production will be there. But I expect that to be there only till the monsoon period and after that the coal stock will be maintained and production will no doubt increase and over the year, I have no doubt that we will meet all the requirements of the Railways.

#### Multi-Nationals Engaged in Manufacture of Drugs

\*846. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the multi-nationals engaged in the manufacture of drugs; and

(b) what further steps have recently been taken for reducing their role in the manufacture of drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) The names of companies in the Organised Sector having a direct foreign equity of more than 40 per cent are given in the Annexure.

(b) The policy of the Government towards multi-nationals is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978. As indicated in para 11 thereof, one of the objectives of the Government is to provide parameters to control, regulate and rejuvenate the Drug industry as a whole, with particular reference to containing and channelising the activity of foreign companies in accord with national objectives and priorities. Briefly the following are the steps taken by the Government for limiting the role of foreign companies in the manufacture of drugs:—

(i) The term 'Drugs and Pharmaceuticals' listed at Item 14 of Appendix—I of the Industrial Licensing Policy has been re-defined to include only high technology bulk drugs from basic stages and formulations based thereon and drug intermediates from the basic stage for production of high technology bulk drugs.

(ii) In pursuance of the Government's decision to direct pure formulators to bring down the foreign equity to 40 per cent, directives have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to the 8 foreign companies who are pure formulators.

(iii) Lists of bulk drugs has been drawn up to guide industrial licensing reserving certain bulk drugs for Public Sector and certain others for the Public and Indian Sectors. No licences will be granted to foreign companies in respect of these bulk drugs.

(iv) Foreign companies producing formulation based on imported bulk drugs or those producing bulk drugs from penultimate stage are required to produce the bulk drugs from basic stage within a period of 2 years.

(v) Foreign companies will be given licences only for the production of high technology bulk drugs and formulations linked with them.

(vi) Foreign companies are prohibited from operating in the Small Scale Sector.

(vii) Foreign companies will not be given new Loan Licences for operating in the drugs field and the turnover of the foreign companies based on the existing Loan Licences will not be treated as Appendix-I activity.

(viii) While Indian companies are required to part with only 30 per cent of their bulk drug production to the non-associated formulators, foreign companies are required to part with 50 per cent of their bulk drug production.

(ix) Foreign companies will have to achieve a ratio of 1:5 between bulk drugs and formulations while Indian companies are allowed to go up to a ratio of 1:10.

(x) In respect of regularisation of excess production the highest production actually achieved in any year during the 3 years period ending 31st March, 1977 will form the basis. In respect of the foreign companies, however, this is further subject to:—

(a) Their making over 50 per cent of the total production of bulk drugs (including that regularised) to non-associated formulators; and

(b) Their restricting the value of their formulations to 5 times of the value of their total bulk drug production.

Further, the excess production in household remedies produced by the Foreign Sector will not be regularised.

*Annexure*

1. Burroughs-Wellcome
2. May & Baker
3. Roche Products
4. Parke Davis
5. Glaxo Labs
6. Johnson and Johnson
7. Pfizer
8. Wyeth Labs
9. Ciba-Geigy
10. Cyanamid
11. Alkali Chemicals Corporation of India
12. E. Merck
13. Merck Sharp & Dohme
14. Sandoz
15. Boots
16. Richardson Hindustan
17. Bayer
18. Hoechst
19. Warner Hindustan
20. Whiffens Labs
21. Organon
22. Uni-Sankyo
23. Geoffrey Manners
24. Suhrid Geigy
25. Abbott Labs
26. Smith Kline & French
27. Indian Schering
28. Anglo French Drug Co.

SHRI DURGA CHAND: According to the Annexure given in the Statement there are multinationals which have a direct foreign equity of more than 40 per cent. Out of those, 8 companies have been given directive that they should bring down their equity upto 40 per cent. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether necessary directives have also been issued to other 20 companies to reduce their foreign equity to the level of 40 per cent.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The question is related with determination about the technology involved in the

manufacture of medicine adopted by these people. The whole question is being looked into by a Committee which the Government has constituted in the wake of Hathi Committee's recommendations. It is called High Technology Committee. It has received the report and it is examining the cases. We will advise the Economic Affairs Department who are the controlling authority for this subject to take necessary steps to reduce the equity as contained in the directions in that particular decision.

SHRI DURGA CHAND: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any proposal to nationalise any other multinational companies.

MR. SPEAKER: All these problems were discussed yesterday. I am not allowing any supplementary on this. Yesterday we discussed this matter.

#### Manning of News Units in State Capitals

\*848. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the A.I.R. have Regional News Units in each State Capital;

(b) whether it is a fact that such Units in Srinagar, Chandigarh, Calcutta and Gauhati are manned by Senior Grade C.I.S. Officers while in Patna, Bhopal, Lucknow and Jaipur the News Units are manned by Junior Grade Officers; and the reasons for manning the units in Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan with Junior Grade Officers even though these States have larger areas and population; and

(c) when do Government propose to remove this discrimination?



THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir, except Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa and Sikkim.

(b) Yes Sir. The criteria for having a News Editor or an Assistant News Editor for manning the Regional News Unit is related to the number of States/Union Territories covered, the number of news bulletins broadcast, the multiplicity of languages in which the news bulletins are broadcast and also the strategic factors of the location of the Regional Units.

(c) There is no discrimination in the matter of the level of the Regional News Units. It is based on specific requirements of each Unit.

श्री नाथू सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उस से मैं संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ। इसलिए संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ कि राजस्थान वह प्रदेश है जिस का सब से अधिक इंटरनेशनल बोर्डर है और आज भी वहाँ यह स्थिति है कि बीकानेर, गंगानगर और जैसलमेर में पाकिस्तानी टी वी आराम से देखा जाता है। जयपुर का रेडियो भी वहाँ से ईजिली नहीं पकड़ा जाता और पाकिस्तान का आराम से पकड़ा जाता है। (अव्यवधान).....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का सवाल दूसरा है।

श्री नाथू सिंह : मैं प्रश्न पर आ रहा हूँ।

इतना बड़ा प्रदेश और इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या इसकी है। इसके होते हुए भी यहाँ और जितने भी हिन्दी स्पीकिंग स्टेट्स हैं, जैसा मैं ने अपने प्रश्न में कहा है कि श्रीनगर, चंडीगढ़, कलकत्ता और त्रिहाटी में तो सीनियर ग्रेड सी घाट एस अधिकारी हैं और पटना, भोपाल, लखनऊ और जयपुर में जूनियर ग्रेड अधिकारी हैं, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह इसलिए नहीं है कि ये हिन्दी स्पीकिंग स्टेट्स हैं और वह इंग्लिश स्पीकिंग स्टेट्स हैं (अव्यवधान)...

वहाँ अंग्रेजी बहुत अधिक बोली जाती है और राजस्थान में अंग्रेजी बहुत कम बोली जाती है।

दूसरे, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी बड़ी पापुलेशन वहाँ की है और रेडियो स्टेशन

वहाँ पर कम है, आप ने प्रोपोजल रखा है, एक और रेडियो स्टेशन वहाँ पर खोला जा रहा है, इस को देखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय वहाँ सीनियर आफिसर नियुक्त करेंगे और पूरे देश में समानता लाएँगे इस मामले में ताकि हिन्दी स्पीकिंग स्टेट्स और नान-हिन्दी स्पीकिंग स्टेट्स में कोई अन्तर न रहे ?

श्री नाथू सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि इस प्रश्न में हिन्दी का सवाल लाया गया जबकि इसका इस से कोई संबंध नहीं है, कोई रिलेशन नहीं है। सारे मुल्क में 35 स्टेशन्स हैं, जहाँ पर रीजनल लैंग्वेज में बुलेटिन्स प्रसारित होते हैं। उन 35 में से केवल 7 ऐसे हैं, जिनमें न्यूज एडिटर के लेवल का आफिसर है और बाकी जो स्टेशन्स हैं उन में एसिस्टेंट न्यूज एडिटर के लेवल का आफिसर रहता है। इस का आधार यह है कि वह स्टेशन कितने बुलेटिन्स प्रसारित करता है और क्या वह केवल एक स्टेट को सर्व करता है या कई स्टेट्स को सर्व करता है जैसे चंडीगढ़ है, उस की पापुलेशन बहुत कम है लेकिन चंडीगढ़ का स्टेशन हरियाणा को सर्व करता है, चंडीगढ़ की यूनियन टैरिटरी को सर्व करता है और पंजाब को भी सर्व करता है। इसलिए ऐसे स्टेशनों पर जहाँ पर अधिक भाषाएँ हैं और जो कि कई स्टेटों को सर्व करते हैं, न्यूज एडिटर लगाना जरूरी है लेकिन मैं इस बात से परिचित हूँ और स्वयं इस बात को अनुभव करता हूँ कि अनेक स्थानों पर और ऊँचे अधिकारी लगाने की जरूरत है और जैसे जैसे वहाँ के लिए वे सैन्शन होंगे, हम उन को ऐसे स्थानों पर लगाएँगे।

श्री नाथू सिंह : राजस्थान में 1965 में जब पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई हुई थी, उस समय जैसलमेर में एक रेडियो स्टेशन संचालन हुआ था।

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise? You are on the posting of the senior and junior officers.

श्री नाथू सिंह : मैं उसी विषय पर आ रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस के बाद आज तक वहाँ पर कोई कार्यवाही उस के लिए नहीं हुई।

MR. SPEAKER: But the question should not be wrong.

श्री नाथू सिंह : मैं प्रश्न पर ही आ रहा हूँ। आपने कहा है कि अधिक लैंग्वेज में जहाँ बुलेटिन्स प्रसारित होते हैं, वहाँ सीनियर आफिसर दिये जाते हैं। राजस्थान में, जोधपुर और जयपुर में राजस्थानी में भी न्यूज ब्रोडकास्ट की जाती है, हिन्दी में भी की जाती है और दूसरी कई भाषाएँ हैं, जिनमें वे ब्रोडकास्ट की जाती हैं।

इस तरह से अगर आप देखेंगे तो कई तरह की भाषाएं वहां पर हैं, जिनमें ब्रोडकास्ट होता है और इस बात को देखते हुए क्या आप एक रेडियो स्टेशन और राजस्थान में खोलेंगे क्योंकि वह देश का एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। पाकिस्तान से वहां पर बार बार लड़ाई होती रहती है। इस चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए और इस बात को देखते हुए कि वह भाग बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, क्या आप और अधिक स्टेशन वहां पर खोलेंगे। दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां पर रेडियो स्टेशनों पर और अधिक कार्यक्रम चलाए जाएं और टी०वी० पर स्वतंत्र न्यूज प्रसारित करने की वहां पर छूट दी जाए, क्या आप ऐसा करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: The question does not arise.

श्री द्वारिकानाथ तिवारी : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जिन स्थानों पर एक से अधिक प्रान्तों को या अधिक पापूलेशन को सर्व करना पड़ता है, वहां सीनियर आफिसर दिये जाते हैं और जहां कम लोगों को सर्व करना पड़ता है, वहां जूनियर आफिसर को लेते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीनगर या चंडीगढ़ में, इन दोनों को मिला दिया जाए या दो, चार को और मिला दिया जाए, तो जी ये यू०पी० से कम होंगे, बिहार से कम होंगे। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर जूनियर आफिसर क्यों भेजे गये और सीनियर आफिसर क्यों नहीं भेजे गये और जूनियर और सीनियर आफिसर्स को पोस्ट करने का आप का क्या क्राइटीरिया है ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण झाड़वाणी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह प्रश्न जो है, यह तो केवल न्यूज यूनिट के बारे में है, रीजनल न्यूज के बारे में है और रीजनल बुलेटिन्स के बारे में है। जहां तक स्टेशन्स का सवाल है, उन में अधिकारी बहुत ऊंचे लेवल के हैं जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में लखनऊ है, तो वहां पर रीजनल बुलेटिन्स दो ही प्रसारित होते हैं जबकि श्रीनगर में 8 बुलेटिन्स प्रसारित होते हैं काश्मीरी में और उर्दू में और इसीलिए वहां पर जो इसके लिए अधिकारी है वह ऊंचे लेवल का है लेकिन मैं स्वयं चाहता हूँ कि अनेक स्थानों पर विशेषकर स्टेट्स की कैपिटल्स में जैसे लखनऊ में या जयपुर में, ग्रप-रेडेशन की जरूरत मैं अनुभव करता हूँ। लेकिन कुछ कारण हैं जिन से अभी यह नहीं हो सकता और जब तक वे कारण हैं, मैं इसके बारे में नहीं कह सकता।

श्री राम कंवर बरबे : यह प्रश्न सीनियर और जूनियर आफिसर्स का समाचार प्रसारण के मामले में पूछा गया है, तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहां सीनियर आफिसर्स होते हैं और जहां जूनियर आफिसर्स होते हैं, जो समाचार प्रसारण का कार्य करते हैं,

उन में क्या अन्तर है। और सीनियर और जूनियर आफिसर्स को पोस्ट करने का मापदंड क्या है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण झाड़वाणी : मैं पहले ही प्रमुख प्रश्न के उत्तर में कह चुका हूँ कि किसी स्थान पर न्यूज एडीटर और असिस्टेंट एडीटर कितने हों, इसकी कसौटी यह है कि वहां से कितने बुलेटिन प्रसारित किये जाते हैं और वे कितने क्षेत्रों और राज्यों को सर्व करते हैं। फिर यह भी देखा जाता है कि कोई स्ट्रेटिजिक फैक्टर तो नहीं है। मैंने ये सब बातें गिनायी हैं और उन्हीं के आधार पर निर्णय होता है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र झा 'सुमन' : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि यू० पी० में दो भाषाओं में बुलेटिन प्रसारित होते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में जब मैथिली भोजपुरी, मगही, उर्दू, हिन्दी सभी विभिन्न भाषाएं हैं तो वहां फिर जूनियर आफिसर रखने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण झाड़वाणी : पटना से हिन्दी और दो क्षेत्रीय समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित होते हैं।

#### Demand of Iron and Steel in M. P.

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\*849. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total requirement of iron and steel in Madhya Pradesh for the years 1977-78 and how much quantity was actually granted for the two years; the reasons for the short supply; and

(b) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have requested the Government of India to open a Steel Stock-yard at Jabalpur?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) State-wise figures of requirement of iron and steel are not maintained. However, despatches of iron and steel to Madhya Pradesh from the steel plants in the public sector, including supplies to the Madhya Pradesh Lghu

Udyog Nigam, during 1977-78 and 1978-79 were as follows:—

(‘000 tonnes)

Category	1977-78	1978-78 (Provisional)
Pig Iron	41	59
Salcable Steel	208	225

(b) Yes, Sir,

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The first sentence of this reply bears repetition “State-wise figures of requirement of iron and steel are not maintained”. This gives a clue of all the *golmal* and *garbar* in the supply of Iron and steel. I would like to know....

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHAVJI: When the information is not available, the question should be postponed.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: What sort of method do they adopt? What is the criteria? What are the norms? If they do not maintain the figures of requirements of the States, how is the allocation made to the States? Is it on an *ad hoc* basis? Is it on whimsical basis? It is said there is some method in madness also. Is allocation by the Iron and Steel Deptt. made on madness basis? There must be some method. On what method is allocation made if you do not maintain state requirements. Because Madhya Pradesh requires more than 3 lakh metric tonnes of iron and steel? Madhya Pradesh Government has constantly made its requirement known to the Central Government. There are about 5,000 Industrial units registered.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech. Please put the question.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: He says that data is not available. On what basis allocations are made to the States?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He wants to know what is the method of madness!

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The method of madness arises from the fact that no State Government, and I repeat, no State Government makes a collective demand on the Steel Authority of India. It had never been done. It has not been done till today. We do not maintain the so called state-wise figures. The demands are made by the consumers—whether it is in public sector, Defence, other consumers, wagon builders or whatever it is. They make the demands and the demands are met by the Steel Authority of India and also by the Tata Iron and Steel and also by mini-steel plants and the rolling mills of which we have got about 700 and odd in this country. They supply according to the requirement of different consumers in different States. What the public sector steel plants have supplied to Madhya Pradesh, is the figure that I have given to the hon. member.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: In reply to my question (b), the hon. Minister has said ‘yes’ only. I would like to know whether the establishment of stockyard at Jabalpur which is a central place, which can serve 17 districts of Vindhyachal and Mahakoshal, is being made?

MR. SPEAKER: This question had come up last month.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: My question is on Madhya Pradesh. Whether the Government is going to take a decision on that? Otherwise, there is a proposal pending with the Centre from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for establishing a pelletisation factory in Bastar District where lot of raw material is lying idle. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government; what decisions

have been taken with regard to opening a stock-yard in Jabalpur and/or what is the decision with regard to establishing a pelletisation factory at that place?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** How does it arise from part (b) of the question? (Interruptions) The hon. Member knows that there is already a large steel plant in Bhilai in Madhya Pradesh. And Madhya Pradesh has three stockyards at Bhilai, Indore, and Gwalior. The question of opening another stockyard as he wanted in Jabalpur, is receiving our attention.

**श्री० हरीराम मन्कासर गोडारा :** आज देश में लोहे की कीमतें आसमान को छू रही हैं। नीचे घाने के बजाय ये ऊंची जा रही हैं। इसका क्या कारण है और इनको नीचे लाने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह दूसरा सवाल है।

**श्री राघवजी :** क्या कभी आपने एसेसमेंट किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स को कितने स्टील की आवश्यकता प्रति मास रहती है और कितने स्टील की पूर्ति प्राप करते हैं ? मध्य प्रदेश सरकार बार बार कह रही है कि इन यूनिट्स की आवश्यकतायें अधिक हैं और पूर्ति कम हो रही है और इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि ये जो इकाइयां हैं ये ठीक से नहीं चल पा रही है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जबलपुर में स्टाकवाइड खोलने का प्रस्ताव आपको कब प्राप्त हुआ था और अभी तक उस पर कोई निर्णय क्यों नहीं लिया गया है ?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** I have answered this question about Jabalpur so many times. When the Steel Authority of India are convinced that there is a sufficient offtake from the stockyards...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Only last week, this question had come up.

**SHRI RAGHAVJI:** I want to know what is the demand of the industrial units of Madhya Pradesh and what they are supplying?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Again, I do not know the demand. There is no

such thing as demand from Madhya Pradesh. But we have supplied to the Laghu Udyog Nigam only 1400 tonnes in 1977-78 and in 1978-79, we have supplied to them 7000 tonnes. There is no demand of steel from Laghu Udyog Nigam.

**श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :** मूल प्रश्न में यह पूछा गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश की आवश्यकता कितने स्टील की है। इसका उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में नहीं दिया है। इसको छिपाया गया है। इसके आंकड़े नहीं बताए गए हैं।

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you are so loud, my ear-drums will go off.

**श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :** मध्य प्रदेश को स्टील न मिलने के कारण मवा तीन सी लघु उद्योग वहाँ बन्द पड़े हैं। इन लघु उद्योगों को सरकारी आर्डर भी मिले हुए हैं लेकिन उनकी भी पूर्ति ये नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस कारण से मध्य प्रदेश का विकास रुका हुआ है मात्र स्टील न मिलने की वजह से।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** भाषण न दें।

**श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :** भाषण कहाँ दे रहा हूँ। मंत्री महोदय बहुत होशियार हैं। लोहे के घपले के जो मामले हैं उनकी वजह से ये खिन्न हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की लोहे की जो आवश्यकता है और जिसके न मिलने के कारण वहाँ का विकास रुका हुआ है और वहाँ के लघु उद्योग बन्द पड़े हैं वे फिर से चालू हो सकें, इसके वास्ते क्या उसकी लोहे की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति की जाएगी ?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** About the Laghu Udyog Nigam i.e. the Small Scale Industries Corporation of Madhya Pradesh, whatever the demands are, they are being met.

**SHRI RAGHAVJI:** He is not asking about the Nigam but about the Madhya Pradesh laghu udyog?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Perhaps, the hon. Member does not know that all the small scale industries of a State make their demands on the Small Scale Industries Corporation.

The Government or the Steel Authority of India make supplies only to the Small-scale Industries Corporation who in turn distribute it to the small-scale industries. And what the hon. Member Mr. Kachwai said is that 340 small-scale industries are closed. I am sure he has not gone round and seen even one which is closed. Let him bring it to my notice.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI V. DHANDAYUTHAPANI:** Sir, the price of steel is very high. So, the Government has allowed the import of smelting scraps to overcome the shortage of the raw materials. Accordingly, the Government has already allowed the import of smelting scraps. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any proposal to overcome the shortage of raw materials and whether the scraps can be imported from other countries.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It does not arise.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** It does not arise. But I can assure the hon. Member...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Question No. 850.

#### Rural Electrification Schemes for Purnea District of Bihar

\*850. **SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the rural electrification schemes of Purnea district in Bihar received by the Rural Electrification Corporation during 1977-78 and 1978-79 for approval;

(b) the number of villages proposed to be electrified under each scheme with full particulars;

(c) the progress made in respect of each scheme so far; and

(d) the reason for the delay in according approval to the schemes pending till now?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### Statement

#### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SCHEMES FOR PURNEA DISTRICT OF BIHAR

(a) 7 Rural Electrification schemes of Purnea District in Bihar were received by the Rural Electrification Corporation from Bihar State Electricity Board during 1977-78 and 1978-79. These included 2 schemes which were originally received in 1976-77 but were referred back to the Board for revision and had been resubmitted by them duly revised.

(b) The details of the schemes including the number of villages to be electrified under each of them, are given in Annexure I.

(c) 4 schemes have been sanctioned by the Corporation. One was withdrawn by the Board. The remaining two schemes are pending examination with the Corporation.

The schemes sanctioned by the Corporation are phased for completion over a period ranging upto 5 years and are in initial stages of implementation.

(d) The two schemes pending with the Corporation were received in December, 1978 and January, 1979. These will be considered for sanction of loan assistance during 1979-80, if on examination they are found to be technically feasible and financially viable, subject to the availability of funds.

## Annexure I

Details of schemes received from B. S. E. B. for Purnea district in Bihar during 1977-78 and 1978-79

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Date of Loan receipt	Loan amount	No. of villages			Remarks
				New	Electrified	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rupauli and Bhamanipur.	June, '76	51·674	82	7	89	Sanctioned in 1977-78
2.	Kochadam & Kishanganj.	June, '76	58·552	145	11	156	Sanctioned in 1978-79
3.	Bahadurganj Dighal Bank.	14-4-77	75·265	181	1	182	Scheme was with drawn by the- SEB in No. vember, 1977
4.	Purnea	22-3-78	30·451	System improvement does not involve village electrification.			Sanctioned in 1978-79.
5.	Purnea East	1-11-78	59·923	134	12	146	Sanctioned in 1978-79
6.	Purnea Sub-division.	December, '78.	21·487	15	4	19	To be appraised in April, 1979.
7.	Jokihat and Amour.	January, 1979.	17·996	196	..	196	Appraised. Appraisal comments under prepara- tion.

**SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** Sir, I have seen the statement that has been given in reply to my question. I should say, Sir, that I am not satisfied with the statement of the hon. Minister especially in regard to the performance of RCC in the district of Purnea in Bihar.

I am sorry to say that a large number of blocks and gram panchayats have not been covered under the REC programme in the district of Purnea. In this connection, Sir, the Chairman of the Bihar State Electricity Board—I think the hon. Minister might be knowing this—had intimated to me through his letter No. 1458/CS dated 31-7-78 that instructions had been given to the General Manager-cum-

Chief Engineer, Darbhanga, and Electricity Superintending Engineer, Purnea, to survey the other blocks and panchayats and prepare new schemes for those villages which are not yet covered.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please come to the question.

**SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** I want to know from the hon. Minister, firstly, the details of the blocks and panchayats where the survey was made and the schemes were prepared in pursuance of the above letter, and whether all the blocks and gram panchayats of Purnea districts have been covered. If this has not been done,

then who is responsible for this? Secondly, I want to give a specific instance of one Teragarh block in the district of Purnea which has not been taken up till now even after the instructions of the REC. This is peculiar and I want to know why this has not been taken up.

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:** Sir, I am not able to understand the entire question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There are a number of questions, not one question.

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:** Sir, the question is, the rural electrification schemes of Purnea district have been received by the Rural Electrification Corporation during 1977-78 and 1978-79, and I think we have given in the statement all the details required. And if he wants any specific area, it depends upon the scheme submitted by the Electricity Boards. Unless they submit a scheme, I will not be in a position to say whether the scheme is there or not. In the course of the last few years, ever since the Corporation is established, for that particular district 17 schemes have been sanctioned and two schemes are yet to be sanctioned, they are pending. They were received only in December and January—December of 1978 and January of 1979. They are under consideration.

**SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** This is not the reply to my question. According to the letter of the Chairman of the Electricity Board, Bihar, the rest of the areas which have been left out till now have not been surveyed and taken up. I wanted to know whether they have been taken up or not.

**MR. SPEAKER:** But he says, without notice he cannot sanction because it depends upon the recommendations of the Board.

**SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** This is the direction of the Chairman of the Electricity Board.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Any further supplementary?

**SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** I want to know the amount of loan assistance given to the District of Purnea for financing rural electrification schemes by REC in 1977-78 and 1978-79 and the amount spent for increased agricultural production and also for growth of rural industries.

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:** So far, 17 schemes in Purnea District for loan assistance of Rs. 6.64 crores have been sanctioned for electrifying about 1,262 new villages and for more intensive electrification of another 52 villages. So far this programme in this district, we have already sanctioned Rs. 6.64 crores, out of which we have disbursed an amount of Rs. 3 crores or so.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पूर्णिया जिले के लिए 17 योजनाएँ स्वीकृत की गई हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन योजनाओं का कार्य प्रारंभ हो गया है, यदि नहीं, तो वह कब प्रारंभ होगा और उनके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:** After the schemes are sanctioned they are to be implemented in the course of four to five years, and it depends on the Electricity Board as to when the first instalment will be given. Then, depending on the progress of the scheme, subsequent instalments will be given to the Electricity Board. It is for the Electricity Board to implement the scheme and take the loan assistant.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैंने पूछा है कि क्या उन योजनाओं का काम प्रारंभ हो गया है और अगर नहीं हुआ है, तो वह कब तक प्रारंभ होगा। मंत्री महोदय ने इस का उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:** As soon as the scheme is sanctioned, it is for the Electricity Board to commence the work. There is no question

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of any dictation. After all, these schemes go to the REC for sanctioning the schemes and it is for the Electricity Board to immediately commence the work.

**श्री लालजी भाई :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार छोटे किसानों से सिक्किमिटी के रूप में जो रुपया जमा कराली है, वह कितना है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह रकम बिहार राज्य और दूसरे राज्यों में भिन्न भिन्न है, अगर हाँ, तो क्यों ?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It does not arise.

**श्री हुकूम बेग मारारण भाबब :** बिहार में बिजली का जितना उत्पादन होता है, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम उसके आधार पर गांवों में बिजली देने का काम करता है। लेकिन बिहार में बिजली की जितनी आवश्यकता है, जब वहाँ पर उसका माठवाँ हिस्सा भी पैदा नहीं हो रहा है, तो सब से पहले मंत्री महोदय को वहाँ पर बिजली पैदा करने की क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए थी। अगर उसके लिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और न बिहार सरकार को पूरी मदद दी गई है। जब तक वहाँ पर उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, तब तक ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना बिल्कुल धोखा है और उससे कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही करना चाहती है या नहीं।

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is not a question it is a good suggestion.

#### Vacancies of High Court Judges in Gujarat

\*851. **SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vacancies of High Court Judges in Gujarat are not being filled up in spite of the proposals received from the Gujarat High Court; and

(b) if so, the reasons and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this matter?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) and (b). Proposals to fill up some of the vacancies have been received from the State authorities. The proposals are at an

advanced stage of processing and it is expected that the appointments will be notified very soon.

**श्री छीदू भाई गामित :** माननीय मंत्री जी मैं अपने जवाब में यह स्वीकार किया है कि गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीश के कई पद रिक्त हैं। गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय में बहुत से कोलेज पेंडिंग हैं। जिन लोगों का मुकदमा उच्च न्यायालय में पेंडिंग है उन लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होती है। गुजरात के दूर दूर के स्थानों से लोगों को ग्रहमदाबाद जाना पड़ता है। जाने जाने में उन को बहुत मुश्किलें पड़ती हैं। वे मुश्किलें दूर करने के लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात के उच्च न्यायालय में कितने स्थान कितने टाइम से रिक्त हैं ? इन स्थानों को अभी तक न भरने का क्या कारण है और ये स्थान कब तक भर दिए जाएंगे ?

**श्री शक्ति वृषभ :** माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है कि कब से ये स्थान रिक्त हैं तो इस वक़्त छः स्थान रिक्त हैं और इन में एक तो 26 सितम्बर 1975 से रिक्त है, एक 31 मई 1976 से रिक्त है, एक 5 अक्टूबर 1977 से रिक्त है, एक 28 दिसम्बर 77 से रिक्त है, एक 22 मई 78 से रिक्त है और एक स्थान 6 दिसम्बर सन् 78 को रिक्त हुआ है। पहले अप्रैल 78 में मुख्य न्यायाधीश जो गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय के हैं उन्होंने लिखा था कि ये सब जो रिक्तियाँ हैं, इन सब स्थानों को भरना उचित नहीं होगा क्योंकि सब स्थान भर दिए जाएंगे तो इतने जजेज हो जाएंगे कि वकील वहाँ हर जगह नहीं पहुँच पाएंगे। ऐसा उन्होंने उस वक़्त कहा था। लेकिन उन से बातचीत हुई। उस के बाद 30 नवम्बर 78 को कुछ प्रोपोजल हमारे पास स्टेट एथारिटीज के पास से आए जब कि वह स्थान रिक्त होने से कई महीने पहले जाने चाहिए। लेकिन 30 नवम्बर सन् 78 को वह आए और वह भी कम्प्लीट नहीं हैं। उन से ज़रूरी-किताबत हुई और उन से कहा गया कि फलां फलां जानकारी दें, और जनवरी के आखीर में जा कर वह जानकारी आई और प्रोपोजसन्स कम्प्लीट हुए क्योंकि काफी कुछ उस में कार्यवाही करनी पड़ती है तब वह पूर्ति होती है और वह एम्बार्सेटमेंट होते हैं। लेकिन अब मुझे आशा है कि दो हफ्ते के अंदर हम पांच स्थानों पर पांच एम्बार्सेटमेंट्स कर सकेंगे। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि दो हफ्ते के अंदर यह काम पूरा हो जाएगा।

**SHRI C. VENUGOPAL:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the High Court Judges were appointed only from the panel sent by the State Government or the judges were appointed even though their names were not in the panel.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That does not arise.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whe-



ther you have heard the entire answer given by the hon. Law Minister, because the convention is, the rule is that we cannot say here on the Floor of this House anything which will reflect on the judiciary, the judges, and therefore, I feel somewhat handicapped, but still I respect that convention and ask this question. The hon. Minister, in his reply to the supplementary, has said that as many as 6 vacancies were there beginning from 1975 and it was only in November, 1978 that for the first time the Gujarat Chief Justice sent the proposal for filling up vacancies. I would like to know, when so many vacancies are there, whether there is an standard procedure laid down as to how much time is required for the Chief Justice to send the proposals to the Government for filling up those vacancies; and secondly, how much time normally the Government takes in filling up these vacancies. Otherwise, as was pointed out by Mr. Gamit, thousands of cases remain pending. And it is all right to say that lawyers cannot go from one place to another. We may have more lawyers, but we cannot have more people wanting to have justice going from one year to another year and dying without justice. That is the main aspect.

**SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN:** As I said, there was a time at which the Chief Justice of the High Court was of that view that all vacancies need not be filled up. But I had a further discussion with him and I explained to him that some procedure must be found by which lawyers would be available, because lawyers must engage junior lawyers or the clients must be told to engage other lawyers, but the lawyers must arrange their work, because litigants cannot be allowed to suffer only because some senior lawyers are monopolising the work and therefore they are not able to attend to many courts. And if there are arrears, then in that case, all the vacancies should be filled up. And that is why, I said, the Chief Justice

of the High Court, thereafter made the proposal and on 30th November, 1978, the proposal was received from the state authority, but it was not complete in all respects, because we require a lot of information about various things. They are laid down. If a member of the Bar is suggested, then we ask what has been his income, gross income, net income for the last three years, etc.

*(Interruptions)*

**AN HON. MEMBER:** That is absolutely irrelevant. That is totally irrelevant.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** What is this? That is how the people are being promoted as High Court Judges.

**SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN:** In January, 1979 all the information was available and the proposals became ripe.

*(Interruptions)*

Once the proposal received from the State authorities have become ripe, namely, it is complete in all respects then action can be taken. So long as the proposal is not complete in all respects and all the information which is required for making a reference to the Chief Justice of India is not available, till then the opinion of the Chief Justice of India cannot be obtained. Towards the end of January all this information was complete. Thereafter some time is required in the office also to prepare a summary, etc., for making a proper reference. Thereafter the views of the Chief Justice of India have been obtained and as I said all the formalities have now been completed and decision has been taken to make five appointments and only..

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Mr. Speaker, what is this? He is not replying to my question.

**SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN:** I am coming to that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He is still replying.

**SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN:** There is a standard procedure laid down that three to six months before a vacancy is due to arise proposal has to be made. There are some vacancies which are known that they are going to arise on such and such a date. Sometimes vacancies may arise on account of either elevation of a judge to the Supreme Court or somebody dying or somebody resigning and so on. In that case within a month of occurrence of the vacancy, the Chief Justice is required to initiate the proposal. Otherwise where the vacancy can be anticipated, three to six months before vacancy arises he has to make the proposal. In fact, we have started now a new innovation for the first time. After this Government took office, the Law Ministry takes now an initiative and keeps on reminding, keeps a track as to where the matter is pending. It keeps on reminding either the Chief Justice or the Chief Minister, etc. to expedite matters, so that the appointments can be made.

#### **Committee for Revision of Electoral Rolls**

\*853. **SHRI CHATURBHUJ.** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a committee for intensive revision of electoral rolls as also for recommending structural organisation; and

(b) if so, the details in regard to the composition and the terms of reference of the committee?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) and (b). The Election Commission has constituted a Committee consisting of the following officials to study in depth the existing set-up of election

machinery in various States and Union territories, at different levels i.e. State, District, Taluk/Tehsil/Block and to recommend a model set-up of the election machinery for each such level:—

#### *Chairman*

1. **Shri R. Sampathkumaran,** Chief Electoral Officer, Karnataka.

#### *Members*

2. **Shri R. K. Pandey,** Chief Electoral Officer, Madhya Pradesh.
3. **Shri J. N. Bhattacharjya,** Chief Electoral Officer, Tripura.
4. **Shri H. S. Dubey,** Chief Electoral Officer, Himachal Pradesh.
5. **Shri S. N. Sinha,** Joint Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar.
6. **Shri G. C. Upreti,** Joint Chief Electoral Officer, Uttar Pradesh.

#### *Member-Secretary*

7. **Shri K. Ganesan,** Under Secretary (Legal) Election Commission of India.

The Committee may associate any other officer if they think if necessary so to do in the interest of the work of the Committee. The terms of reference of the Committee are:—

- (1) To study in depth the existing set-up of election machinery in various States and Union territories at different levels to deal with—

(a) Preparation and revision of electoral rolls;

(b) Conduct of elections; and

(c) Matters incidental thereto.

- (2) To make recommendations in regard to a model set-up of the election machinery at various levels in the States/ Union territories.

श्री चतुर्भुज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, निर्वाचन आयोग ने सात सदस्यों की जो समिति गठित की है वह कब गठित की गई, यह नहीं बताया गया तथा उसका कार्यकाल कब पूरा होगा, यह भी नहीं बताया गया है। समिति के कार्यक्षेत्र में, समिति के संचालन में कौन कौन से क्षेत्र आयेंगे यह भी स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं बताया गया है।

श्री शान्ति भूषण : एलेक्शन कमीशन ने इस समिति का गठन किया है और हाल में ही इसका गठन हुआ है। मैं नहीं समझता इस समिति को अपना कार्य पूरा करने में कोई बहुत लम्बा समय लगेगा लेकिन यह एलेक्शन कमीशन के हाथ में होगा कि कितना समय दिया जाए और कितना समय न दिया जाए।

श्री चतुर्भुज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, निर्वाचन आयोग ने यह समिति गठित की है। मैं इसलिए यह सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ कि जो जनरल इलेक्शन 1977 में हुए थे, वे 1971 की निर्वाचन सूचियों के आधार पर हुए थे। छः सालों में कितने मर गये और कितने जिये रहे, उन में से कुछ का नाम भी उन में नहीं था और यहाँ तक हुआ कि आपातकाल में जो हमारा समर्थन करने वाले व्यक्ति थे, उन सब का नाम हटा दिया गया। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि निर्वाचन आयोग निष्पक्ष रूप से काम करे, इसलिए इस समिति का भारी रूप में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। यह जो कमेटी गठित की गई है, यह डाऊटफुल समिति है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस समिति में निर्वाचित व्यक्तियों के एक दो प्रतिनिधियों को भी शामिल किया जाए लोक सभा के अन्दर से।

श्री शान्ति भूषण : चुनाव समिति का जो यह गठन किया गया है, यह इसलिए किया गया है कि शायद यह देखा गया है कि कुछ कमियाँ रह गई हैं चुनाव की प्रक्रिया में यानी इलेक्टोरल रोलस को तैयार करने के कार्य में और चुनाव पूरा कराने के कार्य में। इसलिए इन की इन-डेपथ स्टडी की जाए कि हर स्टेट में क्या क्या कमियाँ हैं क्योंकि हर जगह एक ही चुनाव मशीनरी नहीं है, हर स्टेट में अलग अलग चुनाव मशीनरी है और उन में आपस में फर्क है। इसलिए एक इन-डेपथ स्टडी कर के चुनाव के बारे में एक मोडल सेटअप बनाया जाए, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा और वह मशीनरी अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकेगी। इस सब को स्टडी करने के बाद वे रिक्मेंड करेंगे कि मोडल सेटअप क्या हो और फिर चुनाव आयोग उस में आवश्यक कार्य कर सकेगा।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : यह जो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, यह बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट इशू है मतदाता सूची का नहीं होना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इतना महत्वपूर्ण यह मुद्दा है और इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे में दो चीजें हैं। आप ने समिति सेटअप की है और उन चीजों का नाम आप ने दिया है जिनके जिम्मे यह काम सौंपा है। यह बहुत

महत्वपूर्ण काम है और इस पर पूरी जनतन्त्र की नींव खड़ी हो जाती है। तो मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि आपने जो संगठनात्मक पहलू है, उस पर भी क्या ध्यान दिया है? अभी तक यह देखा जा रहा है कि जो समाज का बीकर सेक्शन है, उस के प्रति घाघलियाँ होती हैं, कभी मतदाता सूची में उस का नाम नहीं जोड़ा जाता है और नाम जोड़ा भी दिया जाता है, तो उस को वोट के अधिकार से वंचित किया जाता है। इन पहलुओं को क्या आप ने ध्यान में रखा है और यदि रखा है तो उन समुदायों के अधिक से अधिक प्रतिनिधि इस में रखे जाएँ, जिससे वे निष्पक्ष रूप से अपने वोट डाल सकें क्या इस पर विचार किया है?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : मान्यवर, इस चुनाव समिति का गठन सरकार की ओर से नहीं किया गया है। इसका गठन चुनाव आयोग ने किया है। चुनाव आयोग जो बात जरूरी समझता है, उस की इन-डेपथ स्टडी वह कराएगा कि स्टेट्स में चुनाव मशीनरी क्या हो और किस तरह से वह अपना कार्य करे। इस के लिए एक मोडल सेटअप यह चुनाव समिति बताएगी। इसलिए चुनाव आयोग ने इस का गठन किया है।

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: In the last conference of the Chief Electoral Officers held in New Delhi, the Chief Election Commissioner disclosed that a large number of foreign nationals was found included in the electoral rolls of the North-eastern region. It was further disclosed that in one State the number of foreign nationals was upto 30 per cent. Therefore, it was suggested by the Chief Election Commissioner that a thorough inquiry should be made into this, and the system of issuing identity cards should be considered as far as North-eastern region is concerned. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: what steps have the Government taken in this regard. Have the Government accepted this recommendation?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as the issue of identity card to each voter is concerned, that is a complicated matter and it requires study in depth. The Election Commission has directed that an experiment should be carried out in some areas and then it should be studied whether it should be absolutely workable.

**Request for Reduction in Consumption of Petroleum Products to State Governments**

\*854. SHRI S. R. REDDY:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister has written a communication to all the State Chief Ministers requesting them to reduce the consumption of Petroleum Products for some time.

(b) if so, how many State Governments and Union Territories have been asked and the response thereof;

(c) whether the quota has also been reduced to them; and

(d) if so, to what extent Government have started economical use of these products in the Centre as well as in the States and the likely saving of petroleum products during the year 1979-80?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a)

Yes, Sir. Prime Minister has written to the Chief Ministers requesting them to take steps for reducing the consumption of petrol (motor spirit).

(b) All the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations have been addressed by the Prime Minister and by me also. Since these letters were addressed only towards the end of March 1979, it is too early for all the State Governments to indicate the steps taken by them in this direction.

(c) In the case of motor spirit (petrol) no State-wise allocations are made. The product supplies are effected according to anticipated demand.

(d) In the letters sent on the subject, it has been suggested that steps

should be taken for achieving a target of saving of 15 per cent in the consumption of petrol by the Central and State Government Departments and undertakings etc. during 1979-80 over that of 1978-79.

SHRI S. R. REDDY: Sir, it is all right for the Government to advise the State Governments to save to the extent of 15 per cent on the motor spirit and other essential items. I would like to know whether the Central Government will also advise themselves to save the petrol on the departmental cars and on the Ministers' cars and whether any scheme is being formulated to save the petrol.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Yes, Sir. I have addressed all my colleagues under the instruction of the Prime Minister about the 22nd of March, requesting them to see that their own petrol consumption, as that of the departmental cars, as also that of public undertakings under them is reduced. So far as the staff cars are concerned, the consumption of petrol is reduced in the same proportion of 15 per cent here also. The only person to whom I have not dared to write is the Speaker of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I will take it as a letter.

SHRI S. R. REDDY: Sir, it is a common knowledge that the Government is the bulk consumer in motor spirit. If the Government fixes a ceiling on the consumption of petrol, I think the rationing or advice to the State Chief Ministers is not necessary. That is my feeling. Secondly, the diesel and the petrol is being used in the non-productive sectors. So, the agricultural and other essential sectors are being starved of this essential commodity. And as the Minister said yesterday, we will have to live with the shortages for long. Will the Government think of some permanent measures to conserve this essential commodity so that we may not suffer?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** Sir, I explained at length the whole thing yesterday and I am repeating that again that we will give to the State Governments high speed diesel and kerosene oil at the last year's consumption rate plus 5 per cent more. It is for the State Governments to decide as to what is the priority for giving of high speed diesel and which are the sectors, and I have written to the Chief Ministers that our officers will report to every Collector as to how much product there is in the market available and they can regulate it the way they like.

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, since two months the people of Karnataka are experiencing hardship and inconvenience due to the acute shortage of diesel oil and kerosene oil. I want to know from the hon. Minister: (a) Is there any proposal in future to cut down the quota of kerosene and diesel oil to the States; and (b) Regarding the saving of 15 per cent in consumption of petrol, I want to know from the Minister whether there is any proposal to set up common car pool to the Ministers.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** 15 per cent cut is only for motor spirit, not for kerosene oil. I gave the figures yesterday and I will repeat that Karnataka has got, in the Year 1978-79, 7.9 per cent more high speed diesel and 7.6 per cent more kerosene oil than in the year 1977-78. It is for the Karnataka Government to see that the distribution system makes it possible.....

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:** What are the reasons for the shortage?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** I will have to ask the Chief Minister of Karnataka on that score.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Imbalances in Service Condition of Service Officers and Civilian Officers

\*847. **SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that big imbalances in service conditions exist between service officers and civilian officers serving the same organisation in the same capacity;

(b) is it a fact that service officers are posted for more than 10 years in the non-military Defence organisations; and

(c) if so, the reasons why Government have not introduced two cadre services for service officers one for the operational work and the other for laboratory work keeping them at par with the civilian officers?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) to (c). Presumably, Hon'ble Member has in mind organisations like the Defence Research and Development Organisation, Directorate General of Inspection etc. In the very nature of functions dealt with in these organisations, it is essential to provide for an admixture drawn from among civil, scientific and technical personnel as well as those from the Armed Forces, for the sake of requisite interaction. Therefore, a limited number of Service officers are permanently seconded to these Organisations, while some others are taken on deputation.

The terms and conditions of Defence Service Officers are peculiar to their parent Services and are different from those of the Civilian Officers.

Government are not aware of any major imbalances, as such, as between the terms and conditions of the two

categories of personnel, except for certain special features which characterise those of the Armed Forces.

Within these organisations, the officers are rotated from time to time. However, sometimes, officers are allowed to continue at a particular station for more than the normal tenure of 4-5 years.

The existing arrangement is working satisfactorily and the question of introducing two cadres of the kind suggested has not arisen.

**Project, based on Bombay High Gas in Maharashtra**

\*852. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many projects proposed to be located in Maharashtra based on "Bombay High Gas" have been submitted to Government for clearance so far;

(b) how many and which projects have so far been cleared by Government;

(c) how many and which projects are awaiting clearance; and when they are likely to be cleared; and

(d) what is the proposed financial outlay of each of the projects in (b) and (c)?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) It is proposed to set up two large sized gas based fertilizer plants at Thal Vaishet in Kolaba District of Maharashtra. In addition, M/s. Deepak Nitrite Ltd. had submitted a proposal to set up a gas based ammonia plant at Talaja also in Kolaba District of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). The Thal Vaishet project is in an advanced stage of appraisal for investment decision which is likely to be taken shortly. A letter

of intent has been issued to M/s. Deepak Nitrite for the setting up of an ammonia plant.

(d) The two plants at Thal Vaishet are estimated to cost about Rs. 512 crores including a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 230 crores. The Talaja project is estimated to cost about Rs. 35 crores including a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 13 crores.

**Proposal to Entrust Designing and Erection of Four Fertilizer Plants to Multinational Companies**

\*855. SHRI K. GOPAL:

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN  
NAIR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the designing and erection of four natural gas-based fertilizer plants in Maharashtra and Gujarat is proposed to be entrusted to some multinational companies;

(b) if so, details thereof and the names of the multinational companies which are to execute the work and cost of each of fertilizer plants;

(c) whether indigenous technology is available to undertake the work indicated in (a) above; and

(d) if answer to (c) above is in the affirmative reasons for entrusting the work to multinational companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Foreign consultants will be engaged only for the supply of process know-how and basic engineering package and for supervisory services in respect of procurement, detailed engineering, erection and commissioning of the main plants. Indian engineering capabilities would be fully utilised in detailed engineer-

ing, procurement, construction, erection and commissioning of the plants, and in the setting up of off-site facilities and utilities. The bids received from the foreign companies are under evaluation.

The Maharashtra project is estimated to cost about Rs. 512 crores including a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 230 crores and the Gujarat project is estimated to cost about Rs. 569 crores including a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 168 crores.

(c) and (d). As stated in the reply to parts (a) and (b) above, indigenous capabilities in detailed engineering, supply of equipment, erection, commissioning, etc. are available and would be utilised fully, and external assistance would be limited to the supply of process know-how, basic engineering package and supervisory services.

#### Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Assam

\*856 SHRI BIREN ENGTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of kerosene all over the State of Assam;

(b) whether Assam Government have sent a request to the Central Government for allotment of more kerosene to the State immediately; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) During the past few months, some reports concerning shortages of kerosene have been received from Assam.

(b) The Government of Assam have brought to the Central Government's notice the difficulties being

experienced in obtaining full supplies of kerosene against the allocations made to the State.

(c) All efforts are being made to ensure adequate availability of the product at the feeding locations. Besides, railway authorities have also been requested to improve tankwagon availability for transportation of the product to different locations.

#### Demand for Cold Rolled Steel Strips

\*857. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of the demand of cold rolled steel strips in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

#### THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands for CR Sheets/ Strips has been estimated at about 700,000 tonnes for the current year.

#### Rise in Price of Petroleum by Oil Producing Countries

\*859. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that oil producing countries have further raised their prices in the Conference held in Geneva on 26th March, 1979;

(b) if so, what are the prices that have been raised;

(c) what will be its effect on economy of India and the consequent increase in prices in India;

(d) the additional amount of expenditure to be incurred by Government every year as a result of increase in the prices of crude oil; and

(e) whether the Conference has left to each country to decide the increases if so, how many countries have informed India in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) (b) and (e). At the OPEC Ministerial Conference held in Geneva on 26th March, 1979, it has been decided to fix the price of Marker Crude at US \$ 14.546 per barrel with effect from 1st April, 1979. Besides this increase, it has been left for each Member Country to levy a further premium which it deems justifiable.

The increased prices, effective from April, 1, 1979 have been notified in respect of crude oil supplies received by India from Iraq, UAE, USSR, Saudi Arabia and Libya.

(c) The prices of petroleum products are determined on the basis of a weighted average price of both indigenous and imported crudes. Following the recent steep increases in prices of imported crude, the weighted average price has gone up. The need for consequent revision in the prices of the petroleum products is presently under consideration.

(d) It is estimated that the additional expenditure arising out of the price increase announced by OPEC Members after the March 26 meeting at Geneva would be of the order of \$150 million during 1979-80, for the import of about 16.5 million tonnes of crude.

#### Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Orissa

\*860. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of kerosene in Orissa State;

(b) whether Central Government are aware that kerosene was selling at Rs. 5 to 8 a litre in the black market in the Bhadkan sub-division against the normal retail price of Rs. 2.10 a litre; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) During the past few months, some reports concerning shortages of kerosene have been received from Orissa.

(b) The State Government of Orissa have denied that such a black marketing is taking place in the Bhadrak sub-division.

(c) All efforts are being made to ensure adequate availability of the product at the feeding locations. Besides, railway authorities have also been requested to improve tankwagon availability for transportation of the product to different locations.

#### Submission of Report by Central Study Group in respect of FACT, Cochin

\*861. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Study Group appointed to study the affairs of FACT, Cochin has submitted its report; and

(b) what are the important suggestions made and Government's decision thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) While no Central Study Group was appointed to look into the affairs of the Cochin unit of FACT, a Committee was set up to consider all possible alternatives for diversification of the activities of the Udyogamandal unit of FACT and suggest a viable solution.



(b) After examining various alternatives, the Committee recommended the setting up of facilities at Udyogamandal for the manufacture of caprolactum. A detailed appraisal of the Techno-economic feasibility report submitted by the company for the setting up of a caprolactum plant is on hand.

**Appointment of Head of A.I.R. and T.V.**

\*862. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directors-General of both the organisations, All India Radio and Doordarshan have been retired on 31st March, 1979;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Government propose to appoint an I.A.S. officer with some previous background of handling the media as an interim head of both the Radio and Television until the media are 're-structured' in the light of the Verghese Committee report; and

(c) details regarding the policy of Government to combine Radio and Television into one unit?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). On reaching the age of superannuation, Shri P. C. Chatterji, Director General, All India Radio and Shri P. V. Krishnamoorthy, Director General, Doordarshan, have retired from service on the 31st March, 1979. There is no proposal to restrict the choice of the Director-General to any particular Service. The Government have yet to take a view on the Verghese Group's recommendations.

**Closure of Small Scale Units of Synthetic Ropes etc.**

\*863. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grant of licences for the manufacture of synthetic ropes in large scale sector with foreign technical financial and foreign brand name collaboration to Garware, Nirlon, National Rayon and Shriram Rayon has led to the closure of 50 small scale units engaged in the manufacture of nylon ropes;

(b) whether the big units, having the raw materials like caprolactum are switching off their supply to small units at will; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to protect the small industries from the big units manufacturing products reserved for small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) M/s Garware Wall Ropes Ltd. is the only Company holding an industrial licence for the manufacture of ropes above four inches circumference. The manufacture of such ropes is outside the scope of the small scale sector and hence the closure of small scale units should not arise.

(b) and (c). The question of switching off of supplies of raw materials like caprolactam to small units does not arise because such units produce synthetic ropes from nylon moulding powder. Moreover caprolactam is produced by the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company which does not produce synthetic ropes.

**Shortage of Linear Alkyl Benzene Dodecyl Benzene and Soda Ash**

\*864. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to meet the shortage of basic raw-material like Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) Dodecyl Benzene (DDB) and Soda Ash especially in the small and tiny sector;

(b) how many new import licences have been issued by the STC or by

the Government to the newly set up small and tiny sector detergent manufacturing units;

(c) if not, the reasons for not issuing the new import licences to the small and tiny sectors?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., which started production of LAB in December, 1978, will be making available the material to the small and tiny sectors to the maximum possible extent before releasing any quantity to large units. Further, LAB and DDB have been reorganised through the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation to increase their availability to the small and tiny units.

As regards Soda Ash the distribution of the indigenous production has been streamlined and the import of the material has been placed under OGL.

(b) and (c). Based on the no objection certificates given by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation, import licences were given to small scale units. Details of import licences issued are published in the weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, a copy of which is also supplied to the Parliament Library. Separate information regarding new units is however not maintained.

#### Construction of the Salal Dam

865. **DR. KARAN SINGH:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical problems in connection with the construction of the Salal Dam have been finally sorted out; and

(b) the time schedule for the completion of this vital project?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) The main

technical problem being faced in the concrete dam at Salal is due to innumerable shear zones and one under-cut in the dam's foundation. Treatment of the shear zones and under-cut to ensure safety of the concrete dam are under detailed study of the designers and consultants.

(b) According to present indications, in view of the technical problems explained above, the 1st unit of the project is likely to be ready by February/March, 1986.

#### Qualifications for certain Posts in Doordarshan

8201. **SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether qualifications of certain posts in Doordarshan had unilaterally revised by the Directorate or the Ministry, if so, reasons therefor;

(b) whether the prescribed qualification by the U.P.S.C. is 5 years experience for the post of cameraman but why Doordarshan authorities have deleted the experience qualification of cameraman give reasons therefor,

(c) whether the comparative study and enquiry will be made regarding change of qualifications and U.P.S.C. will be consulted in this regard if not give reasons therefor; and

(d) when such irregularities will be removed?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) Consequent on the separation of T.V. from Sound Broadcasting and the setting up of a separate Directorate General, Doordarshan, it became necessary to prescribe recruitment rules for staff Artists positions and civil posts in Doordarshan. These rules have not yet been finalised.

(b) For the post of Cameraman in Films Division, direct recruitment to which is made by the Union Public

Service Commission to the extent of 50 per cent, the qualifications prescribed are as under:—

Matriculation of a recognised University or equivalent with about 5 years experience in Motion Picture Photography

OR

Degree/Diploma in cinema/Motion Picture Photography from a recognised University/Institute or equivalent with experience of Motion Picture Photography.

The recruitment rules for Camera-men in Doordarshan are yet to be finalised.

(c) The Union Public Service Commission is consulted in regard to civil posts in accordance with the prescribed procedure. In the case of Staff Artists, the UPSC is not consulted. However, while prescribing recruitment rules, the following factors are taken into consideration:—

1. Job requirements;
2. Classification of the post;
3. Similar posts in other organisations and qualifications prescribed therefor;
4. Availability of persons on the basis of prescribed recruitment rules;
5. Other posts in the same or equivalent scales and their prescribed qualifications; and
6. Avenue of promotion.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Import of Drugs from China**

8202. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether the Managing Director of C.P.C. (a subsidiary to S.T.C.) had visited China in December, 1978;

(b) whether it is a fact that he had discussed or entered into a contract with National Drugs Chemicals Import and Export Corporation of China for the import of life saving drugs such as Tetracycline Hydrochloride and Streptomycine Sulpha etc.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The delegation, among other items, discussed import and export possibilities for bulk drugs and pharmaceuticals, with the China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation. However, no contract for export and import of drugs was entered into during the delegations' visit to China.

#### **Representation from GSI Employees Association**

8203. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the GSI Employees Association, in a letter to the Director General, GSI and in a telegram to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Steel and Mines has specifically urged for implementation of the agreement reached on the 7th September, 1978, but the concerned officials allowed the situation to drift without taking action and thus also caused hindrances in supplying information relating to Parliament questions; and

(b) if so, what action Government proposes to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Earlier,

an informal principle was being adopted by the Geological Survey of India to regulate transfer of non-gazetter employees out of Calcutta-based offices. To rectify the imbalance in the staff strength of different Regional/Circle offices, in mid 1978 a large scale reshuffle was made. The Geological Survey of India Employees' Association had then represented to Secretary, Ministry of Steel and Mines, that these transfers be regulated only in accordance with the informal principle. At a meeting held on 7-9-1978, Secretary assured the representatives that, in cases of hardship brought to the notice of the Administration, an attempt would be made to adjust the employees in a manner which caused least inconvenience. No general assurance was given that the informal principle, being cited by the Association, would be adopted in all future transfers.

In order to make good the deficiency of staff in Bhubaneswar Circle Offices, four non-gazetted employees were transferred from the Regional Office at Calcutta in February, 1979. The Association represented against this, and started an agitation from 23-2-1979. This agitation was unjustified.

Due to the non-cooperation of the non-gazetted employees, some difficulty was experienced in obtaining information for Parliament Questions. However, with the assistance of the officers, all replies to questions have been furnished to the full satisfaction of Parliament.

(b) The Additional Secretary, Department of Mines, held discussions with representatives of the Association on 25-3-1979. As a result of the settlement reached, the employees called off the agitation immediately after that, and work has returned to normal routine.

**Decision regarding amalgamation of Reading-Staff of JCB Letter-Press and Photo-Litho-Press**

8204. SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEF-

ENCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3945 dated 20th March, 1979 and state:

(a) whether Government had come to any decision regarding the amalgamation of Reading-staff of JCB Letter Press and Photo-Litho-Press so far;

(b) if so, give the outcome of the decision in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons for its delay?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The matter needs detailed examination as various relevant factors like the requirement of work and the likely repercussion on career prospects of the concerned categories of staff in JCB etc. have to be taken into account before arriving at a decision.

**Representative of Workers on Directoral Board of IISCO**

8205. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any member in the Directoral-Board of I.I.S.C.O. representing workers interests;

(b) if so, the name of such Director and the Trade Union Organisation he belongs to; and

(c) remuneration if any, commissions if any, travelling allowance, car allowance or petrol etc. received by this Director and the amount spent for this Director till to date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Gopeshwar of the INTUC.

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

**पूगा, लहाब में बोरेक्स की खोज**

8206. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूगा, लहाब में पिछले तीन वर्षों से बोरेक्स का पता लगाने के लिए किये जा रहे कार्यों को अब रोक दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गयी है और कार्य को रोक दिने जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**इस्पात और खान राज्य मंत्री (श्री काङ्गड़ा मुन्डा) :**

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) बहुउद्देशीय सम्बन्धन परियोजना पर, जिसमें 1973-74 के दौरान पूगा क्षेत्र में भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा भूतापीय ऊर्जा और बोरेक्स तथा सल्फर के लिए किया गया मूल्यांकन सम्मिलित है, खनिजों के खोजकार्यों के पूरा होने तक कुल व्यय लगभग 6.35 लाख रुपये का हुआ । भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा पूगा क्षेत्र में बोरेक्स भंडारों की पुष्टि की जा चुकी है, जहां लगभग 5400 टन कूड-बोरेक्स के भंडार होने के अनुमान हैं तथा प्रति वर्ष लगभग 1250 टन भंडारों की भरवाई होने का अनुमान है ।

**Production of a Film on 'Ashoka'**

8207. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a feature film on the great king 'Ashoka' is proposed to be produced in collaboration with neighbouring Buddhist countries in near future;

(b) if so, actual cost of its production and the share to be borne by each country;

(c) whether Government propose to give financial assistance to the film industry for the purpose; and

(d) if so, his reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Government have no information whether a feature film on 'Ashoka' is proposed to be produced by any film maker. Some re-

ports have, however, appeared in film trade journals which indicate that Ralhan Productions, Bombay, is producing such a film.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Proposal to open a New Broadcasting Station in Uttar Pradesh**

8208. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals with Government to open new broadcasting stations in the state of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when and where?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a new radio station at Agra in Uttar Pradesh has been included in the 6th Plan (1978-83) schemes of A.I.R. Its actual implementation is, however, subject to availability of funds.

**Number of Non-Technical Staff in Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Gujarat**

8209. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-technical staff category-wise working in O.N.G.C. offices in Gujarat state;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in each category;

(c) whether any preference is being given to Gujarat residents in regard to appointments; and

(d) if so, the number of residents of Gujarat in each category?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and

(b). The required information is given below:—

Category	Total number of employees in ONGC working in Gujarat State.	Number of employees belonging to :	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class I . . . . .	94	9	..
Class II . . . . .	110	9	..
Class III . . . . .	2686	195	14
Class IV . . . . .	2660	509	143

(c) For posts in respect of non-technical staff, the maximum of scale of pay of which is less than Rs. 800 per month, recruitment is wholly from amongst the candidates sponsored by the local Employment Exchange.

For posts in the higher pay range, when direct recruitment is necessary, the ONGC issues advertisements on an All India basis and recruitment is made accordingly.

(d) Number of persons out of the number mentioned in reply to part (a) and (b) above who have given their home-town in Gujarat State is as follows:—

Class I	9
Class II	22
Class III	1531
Class IV	2255

**Jobs to persons in Lieu of their Land taken or damaged due to Mining Operation**

8210. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any principle of offering job in lieu of land taken or damaged due to mining operation in B.C.C.L.; if so, facts in detail;

(b) the principle followed in the E.C.L., W.C.L., and C.C.L. for the same;

(c) the area and land taken and the number of jobs given in all the subsidiaries of the C.I.L. during last two years;

(d) whether the same principle was followed during Emergency in acquiring land in Moonidih (Dhanbad); facts in details, land acquired and jobs given; and

(e) if not, why not and steps taken to undo wrong to the peasants?

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

**Offer against Tender Floated for L—Base**

8211. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Canalising agency, the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. has received only one offer against tender floated for L—Base;

(b) whether this single offer is a result of the cartel formed by manufacturers abroad; and

(c) if so, what steps do Government propose to take in the matter and if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are not aware whether the single-tender response is due to the formation of any cartel by manufacturers abroad.

(c) CPC have indicated that, in accordance with their normal practice they had ensured wide publicity for the enquiry floated by them by direct mailing of the inquiry to 32 foreign suppliers and trade representatives of East European countries in India and through the foreign offices of the State Trading Corporation of India (STC) and have spared no effort to ascertain whether there is any further supply possibilities in this regard.

**Use of L.P.G. by Industrial Concern**

8212. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the mounting demand for domestic use and in

consideration of the low production in liquefied petroleum gas, Government have advised prospective Industrial concerns not to take any effective steps for procurement of equipment and acquisition of process know-how without prior clearance from the Directorate General of Technical Development, Ministry of Industry or the Directors of Industries of the States concerned if L.P.G. is to be used as source of fuel or in the form of input on technological or other considerations; and

(b) whether it is a fact that before giving certificate or communicating formal clearance to any Industrial concern for use of L.P.G., concerned authorities examine the technological essentialities for the use of L.P.G. and find out the position of availability of L.P.G. from him?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Press Release has been issued in this connection on 9-2-79.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Press Release as in (a) above stipulates that the technological essentiality as regards use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas as well as availability of the product are to be examined before a clearance is given.

**COB Licences to M/s. Pfizer having more than 26 per cent Foreign Equity**

8213. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Pfizer which has more than 26 per cent foreign equity has been granted COB licences with consolidated capacities;

(b) if so, details of the COB licences granted with capacities and on what basis production has been made during the last three years; and

(c) whether all the conditions of notification of diversification were complied with by M/s. Pfizer when

COB licence was granted and the details of the application and concessions given, if any, to this firm?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) M/s. Pfizer Limited (foreign equity-75 per cent) have been granted only one COB licence for the manufacture of certain drug formulations subject to the condition, inter-alia, that such items will be manufactured by them within the overall capacity of the various types of formulations already licensed to them.

(b) The details of COB licence granted to M/s Pfizer are indicated in the attached statement. This COB Licence, which has been issued under the I (D&R) Act, forms the basis of production of the items covered therein.

(c) On the basis of comments received from Directorate General of Technical Development, Directorate General of Health Services and with the approval of Licensing Committee, M/s. Pfizer were granted COB Licence for those products for which production was reported by them in their COB licence application.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	No. & date of licence	Item of manufacture	Annual Capacity
1.	L/22/418/71-Ch. III dt. 6-7-1971.	(1) Prenex Capsules (2) Vistaril Syrup (3) Marax Capsules (4) Heptuna Capsules (5) Diadin Liquid (6) Anorexon Tablets (7) Distodin (Hexachlorophene) (8) Rumeton Tablets (9) Viterra Capsules.	These items will be manufactured within the overall capacity of the various types of formulations already licensed.

#### Sharing of Power from Pench Hydel Project by Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

8214. SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI;

SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of pench hydel project, an inter-state scheme between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and the share for Madhya Pradesh in power output;

(b) the target date of completion of this projects and when power is expected to be available;

(c) whether transmission lines in both the States have been installed;

(d) how much area in Madhya Pradesh is getting submerged on account of Pench Dam and whether timely action is being taken for payment of compensation for land and property and rehabilitation of oustees; and

(e) whether Maharashtra Government are contemplating use of waters available from Pench Hydel Scheme for irrigation and whether due share of water will be given to Madhya Pradesh for future irrigation needs as agreed to?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) The Pench Hydel Project envisages installation of two units of 80 MW each. Out of this, the share of Madhya Pradesh is 107 MW.

(b) The target date of completion of first generating unit is March, 1982 and dependable power is expected to



be available after monsoon season i.e. by September, 1982. The second generating unit is likely to be commissioned in 1983.

(c) Two transmission lines have been planned for the evacuation of power from the Pench Hydro-electric Project are:—

(i) Pench-Seoni 132 KV, D/c line in Madhya Pradesh (length 45 Km).

(ii) Pench-Ambazari 132 KV, D/c line in Maharashtra (length 75 Km).

These lines are expected to be ready before the commissioning of first unit March, 1982.

(d) In Madhya Pradesh, 5351 hectares of land are likely to be submerged. The cases relating to the payment of compensation for land and property and rehabilitation of oustees are being processed by the State Governments.

(e) The Pench Irrigation Project approved by the Planning Commission in October, 1977 for Rs. 40.69 crores proposes utilisation of tail race waters of the Pench Hydroelectric Project. This Project has been planned taking into consideration the upstream reservation required for Madhya Pradesh in the light of Inter-State agreement.

**सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से कोयले की सप्लाई**

8215. श्री युबराज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयले के वितरण का अधिग्रहण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या वितरण प्रणाली में छोटाला होने से कोयले की कुलिम कमी पैदा हो गई है और कोयले को तीन सी से चार सी प्रतिशत अधिक मूल्य पर और बाजार में बेचा जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या कोयले की कीमत राज्य सरकारों का स्वेच्छा से निर्धारित की जाती है और यदि हाँ, तो लक्ष्य से कितने टन कोयला कम होने की संभावना है और कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है और यह कार्यवाही कब तक की जाएगी और अगर कोई कार्यवाही न करने का प्रस्ताव है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में रायच मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) :**  
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) उपभोक्ताओं की और खासतौर से ऐसे उपभोक्ताओं को जो कोलियरियों से दूर हैं। कोयले की कमी मुख्य रूप से अपर्याप्त परिवहन सुविधाओं की वजह से हुई। उपभोक्ताओं से रिपोर्ट मिली है कि उन्हें कुछ डीलरों से अनधिक ऊंची कीमतों पर कोयला खरीदना पड़ा क्योंकि डीलरों ने परिवहन की कठिनाइयों का लाभ उठाया।

(ग) कोयले की खान मुहाना कीमतें (कोयला उत्पादकों का बिक्री केन्द्र) केन्द्र सरकार मासिक रूप से निश्चित करती है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने गतव्य स्थान पर कोयले के लिए फुटकर बिक्री की कीमतें निश्चित की हैं।

खान मुहानों पर कोयले की कोई कमी नहीं है।

कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ चुका है तथा मांग को पूरा करने के लिए इसे और भी बढ़ाने का विचार है। वैगनों की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए रेलवे उपाय कर रही है। रेलवे की दुलाई कोटा की कमी को मड़क द्वारा कोयला भेजकर पूरा किया जा रहा है।

**राजकोट रेडियो स्टेशन से वार्ता देने वाले व्यक्ति**

8216. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में राजकोट रेडियो स्टेशन से 1-4-77 से 31-3-78 तक तथा 1-4-78 से 31-3-79 तक रेडियो कलाकारों के प्रतिरिक्त जिन व्यक्तियों की वार्ता प्रसारित की गयी उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा ये व्यक्ति किन नगरों/शहरों के हैं तथा इनकी वार्ता के विषय और तारीखें क्या क्या हैं ;

(ख) ऐसी वार्ता के लिये चयन कर्ता कौन है और इसके लिये क्या मानदंड अपनाया जाता है;

(ग) ऐसी वार्ता के लिए एक बार में कितना मानदेय, यात्रा व्यय दिया जाता है तथा क्या आवास सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं;

(घ) इन दो वर्षों के दौरान एक वर्ष में जिन व्यक्तियों की एक से अधिक वार्ता प्रसारित की गयी उनके नाम, पूरे पते, गाँव तथा जिला सहित, योग्यतायें क्या हैं; और

(ङ) इन दो वर्षों में राजकोट रेडियो स्टेशन से किन संसद सदस्यों तथा गुजरात विधान सभा सदस्यों की वार्ता प्रसारित की गयी तथा इन वार्ताओं के विषय और तारीखें क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री जयल हनुम आडवाणी) : (क), (ग), (घ) और (ङ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ख) बार्ताकार का समय केन्द्र के प्रमुख के समुचे पर्यवेक्षण के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र के प्रोग्राम प्रोड्यूसरों द्वारा विषय विशेष में विशेषज्ञता और ज्ञान, ध्वनि की योग्यता से सम्बन्धित बार्ताकार की उपयुक्तता, प्रस्तुत करने की योग्यता तथा विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने की आवश्यकता आदि को ध्यान में रखाते हुए किया जाता है।

### Strike by Traders in Petrol

8217. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

SHRI MADHAVRAO  
SCINDIA:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI S. S. LAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Traders in Petrol throughout the country, particularly in Delhi had given a call for strike on 2nd and 3rd April, 1979;

(b) if so, whether the strike was observed as scheduled;

(c) if so, assessment by Government about its success or failure; and

(d) steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No assessment was made in view of its unconditional withdrawal.

(d) Does not arise.

**Purchase of Spirit by Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Works Limited**

8218. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Works Limited purchased about 10,000 bulk litres of rectified spirit at a rate of Rs. 3.53 net per bulk litres from West Bengal Spirit Warehouse.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the company had accepted an offer by Saraya Distillery in Gorakhpur District of U.P. for the supply of 36,000 bulk litres of the spents at the rate of Rs. 1.11 per bulk litre; and

(c) if it is so, what are the details and reasons for purchasing at a high rate when an order was already accepted for its supply at a lower rate?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Works Limited obtained rectified spirit from Ajodhya Distillery at Rs. 0.75 per litre ex-factory (Rs. 1.03 per litre delivered at Maniktala), who had quoted lower ex-factory and delivered prices than Saraya Distillery.

(c) The spirit purchased and referred to at (a) above is for use in non-drug manufacture and is not exempted from payment of entry tax while the spirit purchased at (b) above is for drug manufacture and is exempted from payment of entry tax and bought on the basis of competitive tenders.

### Advertisements of Cola Drinks

8219. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) there are a number of cola drinks being advertised, what is the criteria used to determine which of the Colas are violating the Commercial Code of advertisement;

(b) which of the cola drinks advertisement have been approved and reasons thereof;

(c) which are the ones objected to and the reasons thereof; and

(d) names of any other advertisements of any other product objected to in the last 12 months?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) Some brands of soft drinks with the word 'Cola' added to their brand names are advertised over the radio and television. The criterion followed to determine whether such advertisements violate the code for commercial advertisements is whether these are apt to mislead the public.

(b) Following are the 'Cola' drinks advertised over the Radio and Television:—

**Radio**

1. Bejal Cola
2. Campa Cola
3. Nova Cola
4. Top-7 Cola
5. Vibhu's Cola
6. Thums up

**Television**

1. Campa Cola
2. Thums up

(c) The soft drink 'Thums up' was originally being advertised with the descriptive words 'refreshing cola' used with the brand name. On the advice of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, this was reviewed with reference to the provisions of the Code for commercial advertisements on All India Radio and Doordarshan, and it was felt that the advertisement as worded was not in accordance with the Code. However, on receipt of some representations in this regard the matter is being re-examined.

(d) No advertisement of any other 'cola' drink was objected to during the last 12 months.

**Bauxite Deposits in Ratnagiri and Kolhapur Districts**

8220. **SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Bauxite available in Ratnagiri and Kolhapur Districts and the quality and grade of this Bauxite; and

(b) whether Government propose to make use of this Bauxite and if so in what manner?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) The reserves of bauxite in Kolhapur and Ratnagiri districts are 59.02 million tonnes and 1.43 million tonnes respectively, of which 46.57 million tonnes in Kolhapur district are in the measured category. The grade-wise break-up of the deposits is given below:—

District	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Total
Kolhapur	54.45	4.42	0.15	59.02
Ratnagiri	1.43	—	—	1.43

Grade I denotes 51 per cent and above alumina and silica 3.5 per cent (max); Grade II denotes 48-51 per cent alumina, silica 5 per cent (max.) and Grade III denotes 44 to 48 per cent alumina and silica 5 per cent (max.).

(b) A detailed project report has been prepared for setting up an alumina/aluminium complex in Ratnagiri based on the bauxite deposits in Dhau-garwadi and Ud giri areas of Kolhapur district. The investment decision for the proposed plant would come up for consideration along with some other alumina/aluminium projects which are under study.

**Amount spent on rents for the Accommodation of office of Bongaigaon Refineries and Petrochemicals Ltd., New Delhi**

8221. **SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount being spent monthly towards rent for the accommodation for keeping the office of the Bongaigaon Refinery, and Petrochemical, Limited at New Delhi and the separate amount monthly spent on paying extra allowances to staff for specifically deploying them in Delhi; and

(b) the target date by which the office will be shifted to the project site (by keeping a liaison office in Delhi) and why in spite of several assurances the shifting is being delayed inordinately?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) The Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited is paying Rs. 30,567.40 per month as rent for its New Delhi office. The staff posted in Delhi is the minimum meant for liaison work with the Government and consultants of the Undertaking. The question of payment of extra allowance to such staff for specifically deploying them in Delhi therefore does not arise.

(b) The office of the Company including that of the Managing Director has already been shifted to Bongaigaon in June, 1978.

**Clearance of Rural Electrification Schemes pertaining to Sangli District of Maharashtra**

**8222. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the broad details of the schemes, sent under special Project Agriculture loan, pertaining to Sangli district, Maharashtra State, pending clearance from the Rural Electrification Corporation;

(b) since when the same are pending with the R.E.C;

(c) the reasons for delay in the matter; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to sanction the same and to allot the requisite funds at an early date?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) and (b). One rural electrification scheme, under the special Project Agriculture (SPA) programme, of Sangli district in Maharashtra was received by the Rural Electrification Corporation from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board on the 13th February 1979. The Scheme is for a loan assistance of Rs. 22.481 lakhs and envisages energisation of 467 agricultural pumpsets.

(c) and (d). The Schemes are considered by the Corporation on the basis of the order of their receipt priority indicated by the State Electricity Boards and availability of funds. The SPA Scheme for Sangli district is proposed to be taken up for field appraisal in June/July 1979 and will be considered for sanction during 1979-80, if, on examination, it is found to be technically feasible and financially viable subject to the availability of the required funds.

**News regarding Draft Bill on Autonomy for A.I.R.**

**8223. SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in the 'Sunday Standard' dated 8th April, 1979 under the caption "Setback to autonomy in draft Bill on AIR";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations of serious nature made therein; and

(c) action taken/proposed and facts of the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) Yes, Sir. Government has seen the news report.

(b) and (c). Government is finalising its views on the recommendations of the Working Group on Autonomy for Akashvani and Doordarshan. A Bill on the future set-up of Akashvani and Doordarshan is likely to be introduced in the current Budget Session.

**Disparity in Pension Payable to High Court Judges**

8224. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the High Court Judges taken from the bar on retirement get higher pension as compared to the Judges promoted from the Judicial services;

(b) what are the reasons for maintaining this disparity to the disadvantage of the Judges promoted from the services;

(c) what steps are being taken to dispel this anomaly; and

(d) the reasons why a uniform method of giving pension to retiring Judges has not been introduced till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (d). The pensions of High Court Judges are regulated by the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954. The pension admissible to Judges appointed from the Bar are governed by Part I of the First Schedule to the said Act. The pensions admissible to Judges appointed from the Judicial Service are governed by Part III thereof. This separate set of provisions (Part III) has been made with a view to giving the Judges appointed from the Judicial Service the benefit of their service in the parent Judicial Cadre.

Under Part III, for service as an officer of the Judicial Service pension is earned by a High Court Judge as per rules of that Service and additional pension is given to him for service as High Court Judge. However, by virtue of Section 15 of the said Act, it is open to a service Judge to opt for pension under Part I of the First Schedule referred to above. It cannot therefore be said that there is disparity to the disadvantage of the Judges appointed from the service as compared to those appointed from the Bar.

**Prices of Steel in Tripura and other North Eastern States and Union Territories**

8225. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of different types of steels in Tripura and other states and Union Territories in the North East are much higher than in other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, whether with a view to helping these tribal border States in their accelerated development Government propose to make arrangements as in the case of petrol to ensure a uniform steel price pattern for the entire country including the said border areas; and what steps are contemplated in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MANDA): (a) and (b). The Joint Plant Committee prices and the stockyard prices of the steel produced by the integrated steel plants are already uniform throughout the country. Open market prices, however, differ from place to place and from time to time depending on its demand and supply at the particular place and the time and certain other factors.

**Publication of "Yojana" Magazine in different Languages**

8226. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-  
GO: Will the Minister of INFORMA-  
TION AND BROADCASTING be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Yojana' monthly  
is published by his Ministry in dif-  
ferent languages;

(b) the reasons for not publishing  
the 'Yojana' magazine in all the re-  
gional languages;

(c) whether his Ministry has any  
proposal to publish this magazine in  
Oriya language also;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K.  
ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). 'Yojana' is not being  
published in all the regional languages  
because of financial constraints. How-  
ever, a proposal to bring out 'Yojana'  
in four more regional languages, in-  
cluding Oriya, during the current Plan  
Period (1978-83) is under considera-  
tion.

**Indulging in Extravagance of Funds  
by Officials of the Bengal Electric  
Lamp Works**

8227. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:  
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE  
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether attention of the Gov-  
ernment has been drawn to the fact  
that the Directors and other top offi-  
cials of the Bengal Electric Lamp  
Works Limited are indulging in ex-  
travagance with the funds of the  
company while the workers are de-  
nied normal facilities and adequate  
working conditions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that  
company Director had purchased  
several imported cars from the STC  
in complete violation of the Articles  
of Association and memorandum of  
the company;

(c) if so, whether Government  
have gone into these cases and taken  
any action; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW,  
JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a), (c) and (d).  
On receipt of some complaints against  
the functioning of the company, an  
inspection of the books of accounts  
under section 209A of the Companies  
Act, 1956 was carried out. The com-  
plaints inter alia referred to—

(i) Squandering the shareholders'  
monies and loans from Financial In-  
stitutions by the company's manage-  
ment;

(ii) The directors and their rela-  
tives enjoying life at the expense of  
the company; and

(iii) Victimization of labourers and  
dismissal of workers at the pleasure  
of Managing Director.

The inspection report of which was  
received in Feb. 1978 did not reveal  
anything to substantiate the allega-  
tions (i) & (ii) against the company.  
In regard to (iii), it was observed that  
consequent on the deterioration in gas  
supply to the company's factory at  
Calcutta and stoppage of gas supply in  
November, 1973, the company had to  
lay off workmen numbering about 500  
and later there was a lock out in the  
factory from 5-12-73 to 10-6-74. Al-  
though the lock out was lifted, the  
labour trouble continued and the com-  
pany had to take action against some  
workmen. The report did not reveal  
any instance of the company not pay-  
ing compensation to the workers who  
were affected.

(b) The company had informed that  
it purchased one second hand Mer-  
cedes, Benz car during the year ended  
31-3-77 and one second hand Volks-  
wagon (1961 Model) during the year  
ended 31-3-78 from private parties in

India. There is nothing to suggest that the said purchases contravened the provisions of the Articles of Association and Memorandum of the company.

recurring and non-recurring, being given to the Hindustan Samachar Cooperative Limited since it started functioning?

**Non Payment of Salaries to Staff of Hindusthan Samachar**

8228. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints that the staff of the Hindustan Samachar Cooperative Society Limited is not getting its salary regularly;

(b) ~~it so~~, since when the details regarding the amount of grant-in-aid,

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI: (a) and (b). Government are aware that there was delay in payment of salaries to some of the employees of Hindusthan Samachar for the months of December, 1978 and January and February, 1979. Salaries for the month of March, 1979 were paid on April 2, 1979. Details of grant-in-aid given to Hindusthan Samachar are as under:—

Purpose of grant	Amount of Grant
<b>I. Recurring</b>	
Two instalments of six monthly advance payment of differential of salary and allowances as also bonus, gratuity, provident fund owing to increase in scale of pay of the employees as a result of upgradation on formation of Samachar.	(i) Rs. 3.34 lakhs (ii) Rs. 3.06 lakhs
<b>II. Non-recurring</b>	
(a) Rehabilitation grant to restart operations	Rs. 4.50 lakhs
(b) Ad-hoc grant for development of news service	Rs. 3.50 lakhs
	Rs. 14.40 lakhs

**Supply of .22 & .12 bore cartridges to Arms Dealers**

8229. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Defence ammunition factories have not been supplying .22 and .12 bore cartridges to the local arms dealers regularly as it was supplied before emergency;

(b) if not what is the reason; and

(c) will Government see to it that ammunition is supplied to the local shops immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The facts about the two kinds of ammunitions are as below:—

(i) .22 cartridges—This ammunition is common for both Defence and civilian use. In order to meet Defence requirements, which have

overriding priority, the supply of this ammunition to Arms dealers has sometimes to be reduced.

(ii) .12 Bore cartridge is only for civilian use. Supplies to Arms dealers are made according to registration of orders on 'first come—first served' basis.

Steps, however, have been taken by the Government to reduce waiting period against registered orders.

#### **Acceptance of Declared Prices of Bulk Drugs**

3230. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have not accepted declared price of Erythromycin stearate which is an essential drug whereas prices of other essential drugs like Metronidazole, Pheno Barbitone Sodium, Phthalyl Sulphathiazole etc. have been accepted; if so, date of declaration of prices of Erythromycin Stearate and other drugs; and

(b) what are the reasons for discrimination in the matter of accepting declared prices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Government was empowered under Paragraph 4 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 to fix the prices of essential bulk drugs after such inquiry as it deemed fit for the purpose. For essential bulk drugs like Erythromycin Stearate, Metronidazole, Phenobarbitone Sodium and Phthalyl Sulphathiazole the question of acceptance of declared price, therefore, does not arise. The prices of these drugs approved by the Government for the purpose of fixation of formulation prices are indicated below:—

	Rs./Kg.
1. Erythromycin Stearate	1006
2. Metronidazole	428.77 (distribution price of IDPL)
3. Phthalyl Sulphathiazole	129.40 (pooled price)
4. Phenobarbitone Sodium.	320.56

(b) In view of the position explained in reply to part (a) above, the question of any discrimination does not arise.

#### **Crisis in Marine Diesel Engine Plant, Ranchi**

8231. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government owned Marine Diesel Engine Plant at Ranchi, a unit of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta, is facing a serious order crisis; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The general recession in the Shipbuilding Industry has adversely affected the order book position of the Marine Diesel Engine Plant at Ranchi. However, efforts are being made by the Government as well as the management of Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd. to secure orders from the concerned agencies. The Company is also exploring various avenues to enable maximum utilisation of the installed capacity of the plant based on market demand and other relevant factors.



**Enquiries against Synthetic and Chemicals Limited.**

8232. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many enquiries are being conducted presently by the Central Bureau of Investigation against Synthetic and Chemicals Limited and its directors;

(b) what are the charges for such enquiries and since how long these enquiries are going on; and

(c) when the Central Bureau of Investigation is expected to complete its enquiries and to submit its reports to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation has reported that apart from the enquiry into the collection of funds from the companies in the guise of contribution as advertisement charges in Souvenirs proposed to be published by the AICC, in which M/s Synthetics and Chemicals Limited is also involved, it is not conducting any investigation in relation to this company. The said investigation is in the final stage.

**Import of Stainless Steel**

8233. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total year-wise import of stainless steel sheets needed for utensils industry during the year from 1974 to 1978;

(b) whether the small scale re-roller units which are on the verge

of closure cannot cater to the requirements of small stainless utensils manufacturers;

(c) whether the reduction in import of stainless steel sheets was due to the built up capacity of these small re-rollers units to meet the country's full demand; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to discontinue import of stainless steel sheets to help these units meeting the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Import of stainless steel sheets/plates/strips for utensil making was banned under the policy till 1975-76. However, some import on *ad hoc* basis by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC) was allowed in October 1975 for utensil making. Stainless steel sheets in gauges 22 to 28 are mainly used for utensil making but these have other end uses also. Total import in these gauges by the canalising agency MMTC during 1974-78 were as below:—

Year	Quantity in tonnes
1974-75	7478
1975-76	4425
1976-77	6001
1977-78	9181
1978-79	14730

(b) to (d). The Small Scale Re-rollers are not capable of meeting the demands of the utensil manufacturers in full in terms of quality, size and quantity. Hence Government do not consider that there is any justification, at present, to discontinue import of stainless steel sheets as the policy is considered to be fair and equitable to all concerned.

**Strengthening of Air Force by  
Pakistan**

8234. CHOWDHRY BALBIR  
SINGH:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN  
PANDEYA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Pakistan very recently strengthened its AIR FORCE and very modern missiles fitted Mirage bombers have been purchased from France;

(b) if so, what steps have Government taken to strengthen Indian AIR FORCE to meet any challenge from neighbouring countries?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Government is fully aware of the military build-up in our neighbourhood, including Pakistan, and takes this into account in formulating our plans for defence preparedness.

**Cancellation of the Result of Interview  
for Recruitment of Inspectors Grade-I  
by DESU**

8235. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that DESU cancelled the results of interviews held in December, 1978 to recruit Inspectors Grade-I and issued a fresh advertisement on 18th February, 1979 for the same posts; and

(b) the reasons for the cancellation of the previous results and issuing the fresh advertisement?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). It is learnt from Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking that as per

the provisions of draft 'Recruitment and Promotion Rules' for the post of Inspectors, which had been sent by DESU to Union Public Service Commission for concurrence, DESU had invited applications for the posts of Inspectors through the press advertisement in August, 1978 and on the basis of the applications received against this advertisement, interviews were also held during the period 16th December, 1978 to 23rd December, 1978. Before the result of the selection could be notified, however, the recruitment and promotion rules for the posts of Inspectors duly published in the official Gazette on 14-12-1978 had become available. In view of the changes in the provisions of the Recruitment and Promotion Rules, as gazetted as compared to the draft Rules under which the interviews were held, previous results had to be cancelled and fresh advertisement issued for recruitment of inspectors.

मुक्तारी अधिकार

8236. श्री एच० एल० पी० सिन्हा : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी पब्लिक नोटरी द्वारा प्रमाणित मुक्तारी अधिकारों को सम्पत्ति के अन्तर्ण के लिए भारतीय पंजीकरण अधिनियम की धारा 33 के अन्तर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त है जबकि भारतीय पब्लिक नोटरी द्वारा प्रमाणित मुक्तारी अधिकारों को मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भारतीय पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1908 में सम्पत्ति के अन्तर्ण के लिए मुक्तारी अधिकारों को प्रमाणित करने हेतु भारतीय पब्लिक नोटरी को अधिकार देने हेतु उपयुक्त संशोधन करने का है।

यह संजालय तथा बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एल० पी० सिन्हा) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) बिधि आयोग ने भारतीय रजिस्ट्रीकरण अधिनियम, 1908 पर अपनी चौतीसवीं रिपोर्ट में अन्य सिफारिशों के साथ-साथ यह सिफारिश भी की है कि भारतीय रजिस्ट्रीकरण अधिनियम की धारा 33 में इस दृष्टि से संशोधन किया जाए कि सम्पत्ति अन्तर्ण के लिए भारतीय नोटरी पब्लिक द्वारा प्रमाणित मुक्तारालेखों को मान्यता दी जा सके। उक्त रिपोर्ट की समीक्षा की जा रही है।

### Fixation of prevailing capacities

2237. DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy regarding fixation of prevailing capacities, salient features of the same and in how many cases this policy was applied during the year 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(b) how many amendments have been made to the COB Licences issued during the above period, what was the production of various items included in COB licences through these amendments production then and now and also date when the permission of the Drug Controller was obtained in each case?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The uniform criteria for both Indian and foreign companies for fixing annual capacities in the COB Licence are as under:—

(i) Where production has been established and reported for a period of more than one year prior to the specified date, the capacity is fixed at the level corresponding to the highest annual production, subject to a minimum economic capacity to be determined in respect of the concerned industries/products, whichever is higher. However, where it is not practicable to fix a minimum economic capacity, the capacity is fixed provisionally on the basis of peak production in any of the previous years.

(ii) Where production had commenced within less than one year before the specified date or the undertaking has not yet gone into production, the capacity is provisionally determined on the basis of the minimum economic capacity. But in cases where it is not practicable to fix the minimum economic capacity, the capacity is provisionally deter-

mined on the basis of the capacity claimed or the computation based on plant and equipment installed.

(iii) Where a minimum economic capacity or a provisional capacity is fixed, this capacity is fixed finally on the basis of the highest annual production, after the unit has been in production for a period of 3 years.

The above said uniform criteria for fixing annual capacities were applied in all the COB Licences issued during 1975, 1976 and 1977.

(b) The following amendments were made to the COB Licences granted to drug firms during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977.

- (i) COB Licences granted to M/s. Roussel Pharmaceuticals Limited and
- (ii) M/s. Tamil Nadu Dhadha Pharmaceuticals Limited.

Their COB Licences were amended to include certain items which were earlier left out in the COB Licence inadvertently.

- (ii) COB Licence granted to M/s. Cadila Labs.

Initially, M/s. Cadila Lab. were granted a COB Licence for the manufacture of certain drug formulations where the annual capacities for various types of formulations were fixed category-wise on the basis of maximum production achieved by them for each item during the preceding 3 years from the date of submission of COB Licence application by them. After obtaining the said COB Licence, this party represented against the annual capacities fixed in the COB Licence on the ground that, since it was by the virtue of installation of additional machinery that they ceased to be a small scale unit and became a DGTD unit, their annual capacities should be fixed on a provisional basis upto the level of the additional installed capacities, in addition to the capacities already granted to them in the COB Licence. With the approval of the Licensing

Committee, the party's request was acceded to and their COB Licence was amended accordingly on 28-11-77.

The requisite details to the extent available, relating to production of various items included subsequently in COB Licence through above said am-

endments are indicated in the attached statement. The dates when the permission of the State Drugs Controller under Drugs & Cosmetics Act were obtained by the firms for the manufacture of each item referred to in Annexure will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

S. No.	Name of the Party	No. & date of COB licence	Name of items included subsequently.	Production	
				Before including the items in the COB Licence (Maximum during any of the past year)	After including by the COB licence (1977-78)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Tablets</i>					
1.	M/s. Tamil Nadu Dadha.	IL. No. 53/76, dt. 8-4-1976	(1) Ethionamide Tablets 125 mg.	3.45 lakh Nos.	8.6 lakh Nos.
			(2) Ethionamide Tablets 250 mg.	10.98 lakh Nos.	6.9 lakh Nos.
			(3) E.P.A. Tablets	6.05 lakh Nos.	1.9 lakh Nos.
<i>Injectables</i>					
			(1) Aneurine Injection I.P. 25 mg./ml.	389.19 litres	..
			(2) Thiamine Hcl. Inj. USP 100 mg/ml.	214.92 litres	..
			(3) B. Complex Inj. NFI	1512.57 litres	4870 litres
<i>Liquids</i>					
			(1) Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.	2768.85 litres	10958 litres
			(2) Liquid Paraffin I.P.	6744.50 litres	15089 litres
<i>Tablets</i>					
	M/s. Roussel Pharm.	IL. No. 551/75 dt. 25-12-1975	(1) Prednisolone	5010 Nos.	} Not available.
			(2) Carbutyl	2408 Nos.	
			(3) Previson	1991 Nos.	

1                      2                      3                      4                      5                      6

*Ointments*

(1) Hydrocortisone Eye Ointment	17 kgs.	}	N.A.
(2) Hydrocortisone Skin Ointment.	14 kgs.		
(3) Prednisolone Skin Ointment.	4 kgs.		
(4) Proctosedyl M. Ointment.	3 kgs.		
(5) Sofracort Ear/Eye Ointment.	4 kgs.		

*Liquid Orals*

Ambrosian Compound 52 litres N.A.

*Sterile Products*

Hydrocortisone 41572 vials N.A.  
Coolyrium.

**Increase of Oil Price by Libya**

(c) whether it will affect the prices of oil in our country?

3238. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) From the information available in Market Journals it is gathered that Libya has increased crude oil prices during 1979.

(a) whether Libya increased oil price;

(b) The crude oil price increases announced by Libya during 1979 are as under:—

(b) if so, by how much; and

Crude	1978		1979			
	December	1 Jan.	21 Feb.	3 Mar.	1 April	
Zuctina (40.5°)	13.90	14.74	15.42	16.12	18.30	
Brega (40°)	13.85	14.69	15.37	16.07	18.25	
Sirtica (41°)	13.58	14.52	15.20	15.90	18.08	
Es Sider (37°)	13.68	14.52	15.20	15.90	18.08	
Sarir (38.5°)	13.29	14.13	14.81	15.51	17.70	
Bu Attifel (40°)	13.21	14.05	14.73	15.43	17.62	
Amma (36°)	13.19	14.03	14.71	15.41	17.60	

(c) The prices of Petroleum products are determined on the basis of weighted average price of both indigenous and imported crudes. Following the recent steep increases in prices of all imported crudes, the weighted average price has gone up. The need for consequent revision in the prices of the petroleum products is presently under consideration.

#### Restrictions on Freedom of Press

8239. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there still exist any restrictions on the freedom of the press in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) So far as the Central Government is concerned, no restrictions have been imposed on the freedom of the Press in the country. Newspapers are, however, subject to the normal laws of the land. Moreover, the Second Press Commission will be examining, among other things, the present constitutional guarantee with regard to the freedom of the Press.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Departmental Promotion Committee and Selection Board in Northern Region of Indian Oil Corporation

8240. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that some Departmental Promotion Committee and Selection Boards for promotion and direct recruitment have met in the Northern Region of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Marketing Division) at New Delhi during February and March, 1979;

(b) if so, whether a representative belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes community was associated in the above DPC and Selection Boards; and

(c) if not, the specific reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Recruitment/promotions Committees consist of senior managers and since there is no senior Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officer, the question of his association does not arise. Relaxations to be extended to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as per Government directives are brought to the notice of the Committees so that the rights/privileges of the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities are safeguarded.

#### Extension of Municipal limit to Air Force station in Jamnagar

8241. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1 of 20th February, 1979 and state:

(a) whether Air Force authorities at Jamnagar have received any communication from the Gujarat Government in regard to the extension of municipal limit within 900 metres to Air Force Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the road on which limit has been extended belongs to the Air Force Station;

(d) whether it is a fact that as a result of the extension, the area within Air Force Station is to be converted into a Municipal Ward for purpose of election to the Municipality, Jamnagar;

(e) if so, the reasons for which the area is not converted into a cantonment Area on the pattern of areas; and

(f) what legal precautions have been taken to prevent civic construction in extended municipal limit?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The Collector, Jamnagar, has informed the Commanding Officer, Air Force Station Jamnagar that the Government of Gujarat have postponed the proposed extension of the municipal limits of Jamnagar Municipality for the time being. In a separate communication, the Administrator of Jamnagar Municipality has confirmed that no construction will be permitted within 900 meters of Air Force Camp in future even if the Municipal limit is extended.

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

#### Steel Supply to Tamil Nadu

8242. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that against the total demand of nearly 4 lakh tonnes of steel, Tamil Nadu is being given only about 12,000 tonnes, which formed only two to three percent of its requirement;

(b) whether the off-take from Hindustan Steel Stockyard in Madras is the criterion for the allocation of steel to Tamil Nadu; and

(c) since Tamil Nadu has the largest number of 73,000 engineering small scale units, the steps taken by Government to meet the total requirement of scarce iron and steel items in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) State-wise figures of demands of iron and steel materials are not available. However, the despatches of steel materials to Tamil Nadu during 1978-79 from the steel plants in the public sector were, 2,70,000 tonnes approximately.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Supplies of steel materials to Tamil Nadu are being made within the limits of overall availability of steel materials from domestic production as well as from imports taking into consideration priority demands from Tamil Nadu vis-a-vis the total demand in the country.

मध्य प्रदेश के शाहडोल जिले में भारत एल्यूमिनियम कंपनी, खुरखरी में विभिन्न पदों पर नियुक्तियों

8243. श्री स्वाम लाल शुक्ल: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977, 1978 तथा 1979 में मध्य प्रदेश के मांडला तथा शाहडोल जिलों में वास्को खुरखरी (अपरकटक) खानों में किन विभिन्न पदों पर मांडला जिले के शिक्षित बेरोजगार नियुक्त किये गये;

(ख) हजारी दादर जो मांडला जिले में खानों का भंडार है और जहाँ कार्य प्रारंभ होने वाला है, उसके लिये मांडला जिले के कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगार किस-किस पद पर नियुक्त किये गये; और

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान हजारी दादर खानों में विभिन्न पदों पर रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से, पदवार कितने-कितने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कविता मुन्डा) : (क) और (ख) भारत एल्यूमिनियम कंपनी लि० यथासंभव अधिक से अधिक स्थानीय लोगों को, इस विषय में सरकारी निर्देशों के अनुसार सरकारी उपक्रमों पर लागू भर्ती नीति के अंतर्गत, रोजगार पर लवा रही है। कर्मचारियों के मूल स्थान के बारे में जिलावार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं और न ऐसे आंकड़े रखने की कंपनी से प्रार्था ही की जाती है।

(ग) 1978-79 में अनुसूचित जातियों के 2 और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के 21 शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार कार्यालयों की मार्फत हजारीदादर खानों में रोजगार दिया गया। ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
ब्लास्टर	1	
सहायक वाई कीपर		2
भट्टे-कुशल कामगार		4
बनिक		5
मजदूर	1	10

**Impact on India's Import of Oil on the Increase of price of Crude by OPEC**

8244. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:  
SHRI S. S. SOMANI:  
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-  
KHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) the impact of the proposed increase of 9 per cent in the crude prices announced by OPEC recently on India's imports during the next financial year;

(b) whether Government are considering any plans on how to compensate the refineries in the country since the increase in the imported crude price would also affect the profitability of the public sector oil refineries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) It is estimated that the additional expenditure arising out of the price increase announced by OPEC Members after the March 26 meeting at Geneva would be of the order of \$150 million during 1979-80, for the import of about 16.5 million tonnes of crude.

(b) and (c). This increase would affect the profitability of the public sector oil refineries. Every aspect of the question is being examined to find out methods of meeting the situation.

**Civilian Teachers attached to various Units**

8245. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of certain teachers attached to various Army units;

(b) the details regarding their pay scales and other Service Conditions;

(c) how many have been confirmed;

(d) the reasons why the others have not yet been confirmed; and

(e) if so, when their confirmation is likely?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Guidelines to A.I.R. and Doordarshan regarding Supporters of Emergency**

8246. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines to all India Radio and Doordarshan that those considered by Government to have supported the emergency should be kept out of both media;

(b) whether Government are aware that the application of this policy to keep out political opponents is doing great damage to media credibility; and

(c) steps taken by Government to withdraw this policy?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). In order to restore the credibility of the media, both Doordarshan and Radio were advised that persons who were active in the presentation of programmes in justification of Emergency or in support of 20-point programmes of former Prime Minister and 5-point programmes of Shri Sanjay Gandhi, should not be booked too frequently, and in any case, not for political discussions and commentaries. They could be booked for such programmes of Akashvani and Doordarshan which are of cultural nature. There has been



no attempt to keep out political opponents as such from appearing in programmes both in Akashvani and in Doordarshan. However, the matter is being reviewed.

बालतरों में उपयोग में लाया गया धुला हुआ कोयला

8247. श्री राम दाम सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कमी के बावजूद कर्मचारियों द्वारा बायलर में कोयला धोवनशालाओं (वाशरीज) द्वारा धोये गये कोककर कोयले का उपयोग किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुष्ता) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Stoppage of Tiffin to Boys of Durgapur Steel Plant Schools

8248. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Durgapur Steel Plant authorities have stopped supply of tiffin to students of Durgapur Steel Plant schools;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether tiffin will be reintroduced in the International Year for children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The system of giving school tiffin to students in the schools of the Durgapur Steel Plant was discontinued quite some time ago, in June 1976. This was in line with the action taken in Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants and the system prevailing in the other steel plants of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).

(c) The amount saved is being utilised by the plant for providing additional educational facilities. There

is no proposal under consideration of SAIL to revive the scheme of providing tiffin to the students.

#### Defaults found in Inspection of Companies

8249. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3873 on the 26th March, 1979 regarding Inspection of Companies belonging to Large Houses and state:

(a) in how many cases in the replies given to parts (b) and (c) of the above question 'serious defaults' as mentioned have been found on inspection and what were the specific 'stricter measures' taken against them;

(b) what are the two companies of which approval of Managing Director, have been referred and whether this was done on the basis of Inspection report; and

(c) what were the defaults for which the above two appointments of Managing Directors have been refused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The approval to appointments as Managing Directors was refused in the case of two companies, namely, M/s. Tinsplate Company of India Ltd. and M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd. on the basis of irregularities brought out in the inspection reports submitted under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) A statement indicating the defaults/irregularities noticed is attached.

**Statement****DEFAULT/IRREGULARITIES RELATING TO M/S. TINPLATE COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED**

1. Under realisation of money on sale of scrap.
2. Under realisation of money on sale of blackplates.
3. Under realisation of money on sale of steel materials purchased for expansion project.
4. Irregularities in evaluation of tenders and award of civil construction work of the factory buildings.
5. Financial improprieties in the deal for purchase of cranes.
6. Lavish and unauthorised perquisites enjoyed by the Managing Director.
7. Non-disclosure of full facts in the application submitted to Central Government under section 269 seeking approval for re-appointment of Managing Director.
8. Certain cases of payment of non-genuine nature.
9. Charging of personal expenses of the Managing Director to the company.
10. Mis-statement in the advertisement inviting deposits from the public resulting in violation of section 58-B read with section 63 of the Companies Act.
11. Favouritism in the matter of granting increments etc. to the Executives.

**DEFAULTS/IRREGULARITIES RELATING TO M/S. SWADESHI COTTON MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.**

1. Heavy loss incurred by the company during the last few years.
2. Payment of guarantee commission to the relative of Managing Director without complying with the requirements of section 314.
3. Irregularities in payment of remuneration and perks to the Managing Director.

4. Employment of two college going sons of the Managing Director in the company on high remuneration without any useful services being rendered by them to the company.
5. Persons not validly appointed as directors functioning as directors of the company.
6. Irregularities in sale of certain investments held by the company.
7. Investment of huge sums in capital equipments without proper long term credit arrangement and not utilisation of the same resulting in frittering away the resources of the company.
8. Defaults in payment of wages, P.F., E.S.I. Bonus, Electricity charges etc. to considerable extent.
9. Failure to gear up the marketing organisation adequately which resulted in unusual accumulation of stock of cloth.
10. Non-payment of the amounts due to creditors as a result of which the company could not procure dyes and chemicals on credit resulting in eventual closure of dye house.
11. Permitting the Managing Director's father to attend the registered office of the company regularly and allotting chamber to him after he ceased to be a director of the company and not connected with the company.

**Agreement between Director and Workers Association of Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun**

8250, SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two agreements were reached between the Director, Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun and I.I.P. Workers Association and the A.S.W.L.-IIP Branch during 1978;

(b) what are the main points of these agreements;

(c) whether these have not been implemented and the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the breach of assurances by the Management has created mistrust and resentment leading to agitation by the employees; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to normalise the situation and create harmonious relations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (e): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Action taken on the Recommendation of the International Seminar on Coal Washery

8251. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the recommendation of the International Seminar on the coal washery held in New Delhi in the third week of December, 1978 that the oil agglomeration technology developed by the Central Research Laboratory Institute should be given top priority;

(b) whether a high level official committee comprising of department of Coal, SAIL, department of Steel, CFRI, MEA, BHEL and the Planning Commission has been set up to supervise the implementation of the recommendations of the Seminar; and

(c) the salient features contained in the paper contributed by the BGV, the leading West German organisation in the world on the thermal power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The International Seminar on Prospects, techniques and economics of 'Coal Washing in India' held from 18-20th December, 1978, recommend-

ed, *inter-alia*, setting up of a committee comprising nominee of Bureau of Public Enterprises, Department of Steel Authority of India Ltd., Central Electricity Authority, Central Fuel Research Institute, Planning Commission, Coal India Ltd. etc. to be entrusted with the examination and implementation of its recommendations which also included Spherical Agglomeration process developed by Central Fuel Research Institute. The constitution of the Committee is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) The proceedings of the Seminar may be referred to for details, which are available in the Parliament library.

On-Shore Pipeline to supply Gas to Hajira, Broach, Vadodara

8252. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has desired to have on-shore pipeline to supply gas to Hajira, Broach, Vadodara, etc.; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India would ask ONGC to undertake this work; and give details?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Working Group has been constituted on 19th March, 1979 to recommend *inter-alia* the most economic and optimum utilisation of off shore gas keeping in view the production programme of crude oil/associated gas and free gas. The Working Group would also examine the most optimal transportation of gas and the location of onshore landing of offshore gas, etc. The Working Group has been asked to submit its report within a period of 2 months. On receipt of the report, a view on the utilisation of offshore gas for various purposes would be taken by Government.

**Contract for Basic Engineering Facilities for Thal Vaishet Fertiliser Plant**

8254. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertiliser (RCF) handed over the contract for basic engineering for off-site facilities for the Thal Vaishet Fertiliser Plant in Maharashtra to a private company;

(b) whether the Fertiliser (Planning and Development) India Ltd. also had placed a tender for the same;

(c) if so, what are the prices quoted by Development Consultant Pvt. Ltd. (DCPL) and FPDIL; and

(d) what is the reason to give it to DCPL?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Consultancy contract for some of the off-site facilities viz. steam generation plant, turbo generator set and steam and power distribution has been awarded to M/s. Development Consultant Private Ltd., Calcutta.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) M/s. Development Consultant Pvt. Ltd. quoted a lump sum price of Rs. 71.43 lakhs as against Rs. 51.75 lakhs plus Rs. 12,000 for every man-month in excess of Rs. 280 man-months and free secretarial assistance and residential accommodation quoted by Fertiliser (Planning and Development) India Ltd. (FPDIL). After detailed negotiations, M/s. Development Consultant Pvt. Ltd. brought down their offer to Rs. 62.93 lakhs.

(d) The Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. awarded the contract to M/s. Development Consultant Private Ltd. primarily because of their proven capability and experience in designing and erecting a large sized integrated steam and power system.

**Decision on High and Low Technology Bulk Drugs**

8255. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criterion was laid down for taking decision on high and low technology bulk drugs before making announcement in the Lok Sabha and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that although a policy was announced a year back, no formal decision of Government on the question of high/low technology bulk drugs has been announced so far; reasons for such a delay; and

(c) how long it would take for Government to take a final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) A High Level Committee comprising of Secretaries of Chemicals and Fertilizers (as Chairman), Industrial Development, Technical Development and Science & Technology alongwith 4 experts in the field including Adviser (Drugs) in the Department as Secretary of the Committee, was set up by the Government on 14-4-1978.

In order to assess the technology content, the Committee had to frame a detailed Questionnaire which was then issued to the foreign companies for furnishing the requisite data. The companies took considerable time to furnish all the details and the latest information was received in February, 1979.

(c) The High Level Committee has met 5 times so far for examining the technology content of various bulk drugs produced by the foreign firms as well as for those covered under the new proposals submitted by them. Since such examination requires de-

tailed scrutiny from all angles, the Committee may have to have a couple of more meetings. It is expected that the report of the High Level Committee would be finalised soon.

**Memorandum by Bihar Petrol Dealers to Raise the price of Petrol and Diesel**

8256. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Petrol Dealers have given notice to increase the prices of petrol and diesel;

(b) whether it is a fact that excise duty has been increased and loss suffered by dealers through evaporation of petrol has also gone up;

(c) whether it is a fact that when the price of petrol was Rs. 3 per litre evaporation loss was three paise per litre and at the current price level (Rs. 4 per litre) the loss has been estimated at four paise a litre while the dealers commission is five paise per litre; and

(d) if so, the details regarding their demand and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. This presumes an evaporation loss of 1 per cent. In fact, Government accepted the OPC recommendation of 0.75 per cent as evaporation and handling loss for low throughput outlets gradually tapering to 0.5 per cent for high throughput outlets. The dealers, commission is determined on a slab system.

(d) Their demand is for an evaporation loss of 1 per cent, which the Government does not accept in view of the recommendations of an expert body.

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**Average Cost of Imported Petrol and Diesel**

8257. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average cost of petrol and diesel which Government imports from foreign countries and refine it later on;

(b) what is the price of different types of petrols and diesels which Government charges from the consumers;

(c) how much profit Government has earned in the sale of petrol and diesel in the last 3 years;

(d) what is the excise and other Government taxes on petrol and diesel per litre;

(e) will Government consider to reduce the prices of petrol and diesel; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The average cost of import of High Speed Diesel Oil during 1978-79 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 876.58/KL. There are no imports of petrol (motor spirit). The crude oil imports during 1978-79 are expected to be effected at an average rate of Rs. 722.71/KL.

(b) and (d). Enclosed Statement 'A' shows the retail selling prices excise and other taxes of MS, HSD and LDO ex-Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Bombay as on 1st March, 1979.

(c) Petroleum Products are sold by the Oil Cos., and not by Government. The Oil Refining Companies are allowed a gross profit of 15 per cent on their capital employed before interest and tax. The Oil Marketing Companies are also allowed return on the same basis.

The rate of profit built into the prices of these products for the marketing companies are as follows during the last three years:—

	(Rs./per KL)	
	w.e.f.	w.e.f.
	14-7-75	16-12-77
M.S. . . . .	27.41	30.33
HSD . . . . .	10.38	12.55
LDO . . . . .	7.68	9.88

The above profits as a percentage to

Ex-storage price works out as under:—

	% of Ex-storage price w.e.f. 16-12-78
M.S. . . . .	0.86
HSD . . . . .	1.04
LDO . . . . .	1.11

(e) and (f). There is no proposal, at present, to reduce the prices of petrol and diesel oil as a substantial portion of crude oil is still imported, the prices of which are increasing.

## Statement

Retail selling prices in Rs. per litre as on 1-3-1979.

	Calcutta			Delhi			Madras			Bombay		
	MS-83	HSD	LDO	MS-83	HSD	LDO	MS-83	HSD	LDO	MS-83	HSD	LDO
(a) Retail												
Selling price	4.03	1.49	1.00	4.02	1.46	1.03	3.90	1.49	No retail sale	4.04	1.39	No retail sale.
(b) included in above												
(I) Excise Duty	2.70325	0.49395	0.15395	2.70325	0.49395	0.07415	2.70325	0.49395	..	2.70325	0.49395	..
(II) Calcutta Entry Tax	0.02	0.02	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(III) Sales Tax	0.35841	0.16822	0.20917	0.25944	0.09408	0.07062	0.24150	0.17850	..	0.39522	0.11290	..
(IV) Bombay Octrol sur-charge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.02850	0.01850	..
(V) Delhi Terminal Tax	..	..	..	..	0.00468	0.00482	..	..	..	..	..	..

सरकारी उपकरणों पर एकाधिकार तथा प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया अधिनियम का लागू होना

8258. श्री राम बिलास पासवान :

श्री कचकसाल हेमराज जैन :

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

(क) क्या एकाधिकार तथा प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया अधिनियम के उपबन्ध सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों पर लागू नहीं होते;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में सचर समिति की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने का नहीं है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० बाटिल) : (क) और (ख). एकाधिकार एवं निर्वहनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार, शासकीय राज-पत्र में अधिसूचना द्वारा अन्यथा निर्देश न दे, यह अधिनियम निम्नांकित पर लागू नहीं होगा :—

- (1) किसी सरकारी कम्पनी के स्वामित्व अथवा उसके द्वारा नियंत्रित कोई उपक्रम;
- (2) सरकार के स्वामित्व अथवा उसके नियंत्रणाधीन कोई उपक्रम;
- (3) किसी केन्द्रीय, प्रांतीय अथवा राज्य के अधिनियम द्वारा स्थापित, किसी निगम (जो एक कम्पनी न हो) के स्वामित्व या नियंत्रणाधीन कोई उपक्रम;
- (4) कामगारों, अथवा कर्मचारियों द्वारा, उनके अपने कार्यों सम्बन्धी हितों को समुचित सुरक्षा के लिये बनाई गई ट्रेड यूनियन अथवा अन्य ऐसोसियेशन्स;
- (5) कोई उपक्रम, जो किसी ऐसे उद्योग में संलग्न हो, जिसका प्रबन्ध, उस समय पर लागू किसी कानून के अन्तर्गत, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किसी प्राधिकरण के अनुसरण में किसी व्यक्ति, या व्यक्तियों के निकायों द्वारा, हाथ में लिया गया हो।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम के लागू करने के लिये अभी तक कोई अधिसूचना प्रेषित नहीं की गई है।

(ग) इस सम्बन्धी सचर समिति की सिफारिशों, वर्तमान में केन्द्रीय सरकार को सक्रिय विचाराधीन हैं, तथा उन सिफारिशों जो सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत कर ली जायेंगी, को प्रभावी बनाने के लिये कानूनी संशोधन समेत समुचित कार्य-वाही यथा समय की जायेगी।

#### Recruitment Office in Gurgaon

8259. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there used to be a Recruiting Office under his Ministry in Gurgaon in Haryana;

(b) whether this Recruiting Office was disbanded during Emergency, and if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government now propose to set up the Recruiting Office in Gurgaon, and if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The Branch Recruiting Office at Gurgaon was not disbanded but moved to Hissar in 1976 particularly to cater for the need of the recruitable male population in North Western Area of Haryana where no Recruiting Office was in existence.

(c) No, Sir. There are at present 4 Recruiting Offices in Haryana to cover a total of 11 districts whereas in other States a Recruiting Office generally covers more districts and sometimes even to the extent of 15 districts. It is, therefore, not considered necessary to have a Recruiting Office exclusively to serve the needs of one district alone. District Gurgaon has been brought under the jurisdiction of Delhi Recruiting Office which is in close proximity of this district and is easily accessible to the candidates from this district. Besides, periodical recruitment tours are also, carried out in the district.



**Proposal to Open a Broadcasting Station at Narnaul in Haryana**

8260. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a broadcasting station at Narnaul in Haryana State;

(b) if so, whether a decision has been taken in this behalf; and

(c) when the said station is likely to be commissioning?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir. The entire Narnaul district is presently well served by the A.I.R. stations at Rohtak and Delhi.

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

**Large Industrial Houses Owning Dailies and Weeklies**

8261. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the large Industrial Houses owning or managing 'Dailies' or Weeklies or periodical and journals indicating the names thereof; and

(b) what is the amount of expenditure incurred by each of these large industrial houses on advertisement of their products in their own papers or those managed by them?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a): A statement is attached.

(b) These industrial houses as also the newspapers concerned are in the private sector and this Ministry do not have the information.

**Statement**

Name of the Large Industrial House	Dailies/Periodicals published by the Industrial House
1. Andhra Prabha Private, Ltd.	1. Andhra Prabha, Telugu Daily, Vijayawada. 2. Kannada Prabha, Kannada Daily, Bangalore. 3. Andhra Prabha, Telugu Daily, Bangalore.
2. Kirlosker Brothers, Poona	1. Manohar, Marathi Weekly, Pune. 2. Kirlosker, Marathi Monthly, Pune. 3. Sree, Marathi Monthly, Pune. 4. Balwadi, Marathi Annual, Pune.
3. Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) Private Limited	1. Lok Satta, Marathi Daily, Bombay. 2. Sunday Lok Satta, Marathi Weekly, Bombay. 3. Indian Express, English Daily, Bombay. 4. Sunday Standard, English Weekly, Bombay. 5. Indian Express, English Daily, Ahmedabad. 6. Sunday Standard, English Weekly, Ahmedabad.

Name of the Large Industrial House	Dailies/Periodicals published by the Industrial House
4. Indian Express (Madurai) Private Limited	7. Financial Express, English Daily, Bombay. 8. Financial Express, English Daily, New Delhi. 9. Loka Prabha, Marathi Weekly, Bombay. 10. Screen, English Weekly, Bombay. 11. Screen, English Weekly, Madras. 12. Screen, English Weekly, Delhi. 13. Aas Pas, Hindi Weekly, Delhi. 14. Indian Express, English Daily, New Delhi. 15. Sunday Standard, English Weekly, New Delhi. 16. Indian Express, English Daily, Chandigarh. 17. Sunday Standard, English Weekly, Chandigarh.
	1. Indian Express, English Daily, Bangalore. 2. Sunday Standard, English Weekly, Bangalore. 3. Indian Express, English Daily, Cochin. 4. Sunday Standard, English Weekly, Cochin. 5. Indian Express, English Daily, Madras. 6. Sunday Standard, English Weekly, Madurai. 7. Indian Express, English Daily, Madurai. 8. Sunday Standard, English Weekly, Madurai. 9. Indian Express, English Daily, Vijayawada. 10. Sunday Standard, English Weekly, Vijayawada. 11. Dinamani, Tamil Daily, Madurai. 12. Dinamani, Tamil Daily, Madras. 13. Indian Express, English Daily, Hyderabad. 14. Sunday Standard, English Weekly, Hyderabad. 15. Dinamani Kadir, Tamil Weekly, Madras.
5. Traders Private Limited	1. Jansatta, Gujarati Daily, Ahmedabad. 2. Loksatta, Gujarati Daily, Baroda. 3. Nutan Gujarati, Gujarati Weekly, Ahmedabad. 4. Jansatta, Gujarati Daily, Rajkot. 5. Rang Tarang, Gujarati Monthly, Ahmedabad.

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| <p>6. Associated Publishers (Madras) Limited.</p> <p>7. Newspaper Limited . . . . .</p> <p>8. Capital Limited . . . . .</p> <p>9. Eastern Economist Limited . . . . .</p> <p>10. Tamil Nadu . . . . .</p> <p>11. Navhind Papers and Publications Private Limited, Goa.</p> <p>12. Chowgule &amp; Company Private Limited, Goa.</p> | <p>6. Chandni, Gujarati Monthly, Ahmedabad.</p> <p>7. Rang Prabha, Gujarati Weekly, Baroda.</p> <p>1. Mail, English Daily, Madras.</p> <p>1. Bharat, Hindi Daily, Allahabad.</p> <p>1. Capital, English Weekly. Calcutta.</p> <p>1. Eastern Economist, English Weekly, Delhi.</p> <p>1. Tamil Nadu, Tamil Weekly, Madras.</p> <p>1. Navhind Times, English Daily, Panaji.</p> <p>2. Nava Prabha, Marathi Daily, Panaji.</p> <p>1. Gomantak, Marathi Daily, Panaji.</p> |
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**Price of Plant and Machinery paid by M/s Pharmed**

8262. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when did India Schering purchase the factory of M/s. Pharmed and whether their entire machinery was purchased and if so, the price of plant and machinery paid by India Schering; details of equipment installed subsequently year-wise for the production of various bulk drugs and formulations;

(b) when did India Schering become an organised sector unit i.e. when did they cross the limit of Rs. 10 lacs investment in plant and machinery; whether the company applied to Government for grant of COB licence at that time; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how they have been authorised to produce their own formulations with machinery of Pharmed which was purchased by them and what happened to the products which Pharmed was manufacturing on that machinery?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) M/s. Indian Schering had purchased the entire factory of M/s. Pharmed in October, 1970 at a price of Rs. 60 lakhs which included Rs. 21 lakhs for plant and machinery and Rs. 5 lakhs for equipment. The details of equipments installed subsequently by M/s. Indian Schering for the manufacture of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) After acquiring the factory of M/s. Pharmed in October, 1970, M/s. Indian Schering became a DGTU unit. However, no COB licence was required by them since prior to that they were not manufacturing any drug item themselves.

(c) No such approval has been accorded to M/s. Indian Schering. In fact, when it came to the notice of this Ministry that they are manufacturing certain drug items under authorisation of doubtful validity under I (D&R) Act, action was taken in 1977, after consulting with other concerned authorities including Ministry of Law, to stop release of canalised raw materials

to them as well as import of other non-canalised raw materials required by them.

M/s. Indian Schering are reported to have dis-continued the manufacture of such products which M/s. Pharmed were authorised to manufacture under Registration Certificate.

#### **Proposal for Exploitation of Russian Coking Coal Mines**

8263. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry have submitted a concrete proposal for exploitation of Russian coking coal mines to the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, whether the Steel Ministry are keen to finalise the arrangement for financial participation also;

(c) if so, whether Government has accepted the proposal; and

(d) if so, when the same is likely to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir, this matter was, however, discussed with the Soviet authorities during the visit of the Minister of Steel and Mines to USSR in October 1978; this subject is also included in the long term agreement on economic trade, scientific and technical cooperation concluded with the USSR during the recent visit of Prime Minister Kosygin to India.

(b) to (d). To ensure a steady and uninterrupted supply of high quality low ash coking coal for the steel plants. Government has been considering a number of alternatives including acquisition of coking coal mines abroad and/or finalisation of long term supply contracts with certain countries including Soviet Union. Two proposals are still in an exploratory stage and a final view is yet to be taken.

#### **Foreign Share Holdings in I.T.C. and V.S.T.**

8264. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it not true that ITC and VST who have not become Indian companies still have largest shareholding of BAT company a multinational of U.K.;

(b) is it not true that ITC and VST are largest shareholders in Bhadrachalam Paper Boards, a paper company in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) is it also not true that ITC and VST have other common interests including transfer of managers from one to the other;

(d) is it not true that inspite of all these, ITC and VST have been declared as not being interconnected with the collusion of the officials of the Company Law Department; and

(e) the Government reaction thereto and what action Government contemplates in this context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) I.T.C. Ltd. and Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. Ltd (referred to as VST in the question) are both companies incorporated under the Indian Companies Act. According to information dated 30th November, 1978, 37.9 per cent of the equity share capital of I.T.C. Ltd., is held in the name of Tobacco Manufacturers (India) Ltd., a subsidiary of the British American Tobacco Company Ltd. (referred to as BAT company in question). According to information dated 26-9-77, two subsidiaries of BAT hold a total of 31.73 per cent of equity shares of Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company Limited. These are the largest blocks of equity share holdings in the two companies.

(b) Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by Bhadrachalam Paper Boards Ltd., in its annual return made upto 22-9-78 filed with the Registrar of Companies, Andhra Pradesh, the following are major equity shareholders of the company:

i) I.T.C. Ltd.	32.4%
ii) Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. Ltd.	14.2%
iii) A. P. Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	13.8%
iv) I.D.B.I	13.9%
v) I.F.C.	5.7%
vi) J.C.I.C.I.	5.7%

(c) Both ITC and VST were originally under the majority equity control of BAT's subsidiaries. Several business connections are, therefore, believed to have existed between the two companies. Thus, several former employees of ITC were observed to have joined as executives in VST over the past several years dating from 1955 onwards. The information furnished in July 1978 in the statement annexed to the Annual Report to the Board of Directors of ITC in compliance of the provisions under Section 217(2A)(b)(ii) of the Companies Act, 1956, shows only three persons as having joined from VST and that too in the years prior to 1960.

(d) Prior to June 1975, the Department of Company Affairs had declared the two companies ITC and VST to be interconnected undertakings on consideration of equity share capital held by BAT's subsidiaries. With effect from 6-6-1975, however, the shareholding pattern of VST changed substantially and it was found that the holding of BAT's subsidiaries stood reduced to 31.73 per cent only VST could not, therefore, be considered any longer as an interconnected undertaking of ITC in accordance with the statutory provisions laid down in Section 2(g) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

(e) The decision regarding interconnections between the undertakings are to be taken strictly in accordance with the existing statutory provisions as laid down in the M.R.T.P. Act. The provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act have been reviewed recently by the High Powered Expert Committee set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Justice Shri Rajindar Sachar. The recommendations of the Committee are currently under examination by the Government.

**कुकिंग गैस की कीमत**

8265. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा मुजुम : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत की मुलना में अधिकतर अन्य देशों में कुकिंग गैस की कीमत कम है ; और

(ख) भारत में इसे उचित मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेम-वती नन्धन बहुगुणा) : (क) विश्व के कुछ देशों में खाना पकाने की गैस के मूल्यों को दमाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि कच्चे तेल का काफी मात्रा में आयात होता है, जिसके मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है, हमारे खाना पकाने की गैस का मूल्य अनुचित नहीं समझा जाता ।

**विबरण**

विभिन्न देशों में खाना पकाने की गैस (एल.पी.जी.) के मूल्य

देश का नाम	15 किलोग्राम की बराबर मूल्य (रुपये)
<b>एशिया और दूर पूर्व</b>	
1. थाइलैण्ड (बैंकाक)	34.25
2. जापान (टोक्यो)	102.87
3. ईरान (तेहरान)	22.80
4. भारत (नई दिल्ली)	34.98
5. इंडोनेशिया (जकार्ता)	50.65
6. श्री लंका (कोलम्बो)	20.83

## महोका

7. मिस् (काहिरा)	13.00
8. मारिजल (पोटे सुइस)	83.56
9. नाइजीरिया (लागोस)	101.50

## यूरोप

10. पश्चिम जर्मनी (बोन)	113.50
11. नीदरलैंड (हेग)	96.93
12. इटली (रोम)	—
13. बेल्जियम (ब्रुसेल्स)	70.50
14. यूगोस्लाविया (बेलग्रेड)	42.98

## आस्ट्रेलिया

15. आस्ट्रेलिया (कैरिबीयन)	69.66
16. न्यूजीलैंड (वैलिंगटन)	101.77

नोट : यह सूचना वर्ष 1978-79 से संबंध रखती है। भारत के बारे में वर्तमान मूल्य दर्शाया गया है।

#### Acute Power Shortage in Calcutta and other Parts of West Bengal

8266. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power shortage in and around Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal have developed a stage of acute crisis;

(b) whether the industrial, commerce and other Engineering units are incapable of making production even by 15 per cent a day;

(c) whether as a result of acute power shortage the West Bengal Government is thinking of enforcing closure of shops and markets by 7 p.m. in the evening;

(d) whether educational, commercial, trade, industry, business, social and other aspects of the lives of the people of West Bengal are facing serious difficulties due to power shortage;

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government to help the West Bengal Government for resolving the

power crisis and giving immediate relief regarding power shortage;

(f) whether any date-line can be fixed when the power crisis will be overcome; and

(g) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Due to the simultaneous outage of a number of thermal generating units in various power systems in West Bengal, the States faced acute power shortage for a few days in the recent past.

(b) West Bengal have introduced peak load restrictions and HT consumers are not allowed to draw power during peak load hours of 6 P.M. to 10 P.M. only. It is difficult to work out losses of industrial production due to the above restrictions in power supply.

(c) The State Government have directed the shops not to use power after 7 P.M.

(d) Except for HT consumers who are restricted during 6 P.M. to 10 P.M. other Consumers by and large are now getting power round the Clock.

(e) During the recent power crisis, immediate steps were taken by the Central Government to arrange assistance to West Bengal power system from Northern Regional Grid and from Orissa. U. P. is supplying about 30 MW to 40 MW of power to West Bengal to tide over the crisis and Orissa is also supplying about 40-50 MW. In addition, Damodar Valley Corporation have also stepped up its assistance to Calcutta. A scheme of rationing has been introduced whereby industries are now getting regular supply of power except during the peak load hour.

Member (Operation), Central Electricity Authority had also been deputed to go to Calcutta to discuss the

matter with West Bengal authorities to suggest ways and means to help to ease the power crisis.

(f) and (g). The generation from various thermal power stations in West Bengal has since improved and the load shedding now is reduced. The State Government is taking necessary steps to resolve the power crisis at the earliest. The Central Government have also assured the State Government of all assistance in this matter. However, no date-line can be fixed by which time the power position will become comfortable but all efforts have to be made by all concerned including the various generating agencies and the State Government to improve management of projects so as to expedite commissioning of on-going projects and maximise generation from existing power stations.

बेरु को 1978-79 के दौरान हुई हानि

8267. श्री कचकलाल हेमराज बीन : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय उपक्रम को 1978-79 के दौरान कुल कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ख) क्या पावर और बिजली की दरें बढ़ाने के बाद भी दिल्ली प्रदाय उपक्रम को हानि हो रही है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या हानि का मुख्य कारण दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय उपक्रम में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार है ; और

(घ) भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामकृष्णन) : (क) वर्ष 1978-79 के वार्षिक लेखों को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। जन: वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान यदि कोई हानि हुई हो तो उसकी मात्रा बताना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान वहापि अपने प्रचालन खर्चों को पूरा कर लेना उनके लिए संभव होगा, तथापि आर्थिक प्रारक्षण निधिओं की व्यवस्था करने, सरकारी ऋण को षदा करने या उसके ऊपर देव आभ प्रचार देने के लिए राजस्व प्राप्त करना नहीं होयी। षडय तथा प्रचालनार्थक स्तरों को धीरे-धीरे बढ़

जाने, स्थापना व्यय में तथा ताप विद्युत की खरीद में बढ़ोतरी होने आदि के परिणामस्वरूप प्रचालन व्यय में हुई असाधारण वृद्धि के कारण राजस्व प्राय तथा राजस्व व्यय के बीच अधिक अन्तर हुआ है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हिन्दी के कार्य के लिये पद

8268. श्री हरिसंकर महाले : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों से चले आ रहे हिन्दी पदों को गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या ई० 11034/17/72-ओ.एल. दिनांक 9 मार्च, 1972 के अधीन स्थाई घोषित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी पदों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को स्थाई घोषित कर दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेम-बती लक्ष्मण बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख) हिन्दी से सम्बन्धित पदों को स्थायी बनाने के लिए कार्यवाही प्रारंभ कर दी गयी है।

(ग) और (घ) हिन्दी पदों पर कार्य कर रहे कुछ कर्मचारियों को स्थायी कर दिया गया है और अन्य कर्मचारियों को उनके पद स्थायी बना दिये जाने पर तथा स्थायी बनाने के लिए नियमों के अन्तर्गत उन्हें योग्य पाये जाने पर स्थायी बनाया जायेगा।

Decision to increase production capacity of Fertiliser Industry

8269. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised its decision to increase the production capacity of the fertilizer industry during the Sixth Five Year Plan and if so, to what extent; and

(b) the details regarding the amount of foreign capital invested in the fertilizer industry in the country at present and to what extent foreign capital is expected to be invested during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) It has been decided in principle to set up four large sized gas based fertilizer projects, two each at Thal in Maharashtra and Hazira in Gujarat, and one gas based plant at Namrup in Assam. Besides, M/s. Indian Explosives Limited are carrying out expansion of their existing fertilizer plant at Kanpur. The proposal of Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative for expansion of their Kandla plant has also been approved. These projects will contribute an additional capacity of 15.2 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.33 lakh tonnes of  $P_2O_5$ .

(b) The company-wise details of foreign capital investment in fertilizer industry are given below:—

Name of the company	Foreign capital investment (Rs. crores)
<b>Public Sector</b>	
1. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	6.69
<b>Private Sector</b>	
2. Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd.	7.21
3. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.	8.00
4. E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd.	0.63
5. Indian Explosives Ltd.	17.19
6. Rallis India Ltd.	The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

The financing of Expansion project of Indian Explosives Ltd., Kanpur, wherein ICI, U.K. hold the majority shares, will be done by way of

rights issue of convertible debentures and loans. However, the percentage of foreign shareholding in the company will not increase as a result of this Expansion.

#### Requirement of Domestic Gas in Rajasthan

8270. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey in regard to the requirements of gas for domestic use in the State of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, how far the requirements are likely to be met and by what time;

(c) if not, whether the State by itself has sent any note regarding requirements; and

(d) action taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) It has not been possible to accurately assess the demand for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (cooking gas) in the country including Rajasthan because of the various other alternative fuels also be used as domestic fuel. However, an index called Thompson Index which is based on a number of economic indicators has been used for determining the demand potential of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in different parts of the country. According to the assessment based on the said Index the total demand potential of LPG for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes taken together is estimated to be about 22,000 tonnes in 1979-80.

(b) The LPG availability in the country is expected to increase substantially by 1980-81 with the commissioning of:—

(i) Facilities for separation of LPG from the Bombay High associated gas;

(ii) The Mathura Refinery;

(iii) Secondary Processing facilities at Koyali Refinery; and



(iv) Coker Unit of the Bongai-gaon Refinery.

The potential demand is expected to be met when such substantial increased availability materialises.

(c) No representation appears to have been received from Rajasthan Government in this respect.

(d) Does not arise.

**Bulk Drugs given to Public Sector Units**

8271. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many bulk drugs have been exclusively given to public sector units after commencement of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(b) detailed history of grant of industrial licences, setting up of capacity and production by public sector units along with details of applications of other private sector units rejected for the same from year to year;

(c) whether it is a fact that in these items public sector units have neither been able to meet the demand nor to develop technology so as to match the price of efficient production in the country; details of cost of production of public sector units vis-à-vis import prices; and

(d) why public sector has not been given prices based on landed cost in spite of their being in the field for so many years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) 14 bulk drugs have so far been exclusively licensed for manufacture in the Public Sector Units after the commencement of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) A Statement furnishing the details of Industrial Licences granted for the manufacture of these bulk drugs and production thereof during 1978-79 by the Public Sector Units is attached. The dates on which the capacities have been set up for these bulk drugs by the Public Sector Units are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

As regards details of applications of Private Sector units rejected for these bulk drugs in the past time and labour involved in collecting this information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(c) The production figures (for the year 1978-79) of the bulk drugs for which licences have been given exclusively to Public Sector Units are indicated in the Statement referred to in reply to part (b) above. The demands estimated for these bulk drugs by the Working Group on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals are as under:—

(In tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the drug	Estimated demand by	
		1979-80	1982-83
1	2	3	4
1.	Sulphanilamide	Not estimated	
2.	Sulphaguanidine	200	200
3.	Acetazolamide	Not estimated	
4.	Amidopyrin	65	75
5.	Vitamin B <sub>1</sub>	118	180
6.	Vitamin B <sub>2</sub>	33	50
7.	Folic Acid	6	9
8.	Sulphamethizole	Not estimated	
9.	Sulphadimethoxine	Not estimated	
10.	Diallyl Barbitone	Not estimated	
11.	Sulphamethoxy Pyridazine.	17	20
12.	Griseofulvin	14.5	25
13.	Hamycin	Not estimated	
14.	Aureofungin	Not estimated	

The details of cost of production of these bulk drugs by Public Sector Units are, just like cost of production data of private sector companies, confidential information which cannot be divulged in public interest.

(d) Under the provisions of the Drug (Price Control) Order 1970, the

prices of indigenously produced bulk drugs by all the units including Public Sector units are either fixed on the basis of cost-cum-technical study by the BICP or accepted as notified by the manufacturers. Under the DPCO 1979, which has replaced DPCO 1970 recently, prices of bulk drugs going into price controlled formulations will be subject to price control.

## Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	No. and date of Industrial Licence	Annual licensed capacity (In tonnes)	Production during 1978-79 (In tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
(A) I. D. P. L.				
1.	Sulphanilamide	L/22/471/73-Ch. III dated 9-5-1973.	150	18.14
2.	Sulphaguanidine	Do.	250	50.40
3.	Acetazolamide	L/22/112/62-Ch. III, dated 9-3-1962.	25	1.47
4.	Amidopyrine	Do.	40	10.79
5.	Vitamin B <sub>1</sub>	CIL: 124 (76) dated 22-3-1976	120	29.28
6.	Vitamin B <sub>2</sub>	Do.	24	6.45
7.	Folic Acid	Do.	7.5	3.23
8.	Sulphamethizole	Do.	12	4.85
9.	Sulphadimethozine	CIL: 276 (76) dated 27-7-1976	30	Not in production.
10.	Diallyl Barbitone	CIL: 239 (76) dated 24-6-1976	10	Not in production.
11.	Sulphamethoxy pyridazine.	CIL: 425 (75) dated 20-11-75	20	Do.
12.	Griseofulvin	L/22/399/70-Ch. III, dated 24-7-1970.	6	560.85 (Kgs.)
(B) H. A. L.				
1.	Hamycin	L/22/24/65-A & I dated 2-2-1965	250 (Kgs.)	Not in production
2.	Aureofungin	L/19/11/38/66-A & I dated 15-9-1966	5	Do.

**Land acquired near Kota**

8272. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time ago the personal land of Kota Maharao near Kota (Rajasthan) station was purchased by a private firm;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there was a scheme to develop a city on the land under a Cooperative Society;

(c) whether this land was afterwards given to the Ministry for developing a military area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). As explained in answer to Unstarred Question No. 4319 given in Lok Sabha on 20th December 1978, for meeting the additional land requirements of Army at Kota, land appurtenant to Umed Bhawan Palace in Kota City was selected. The site falls between two areas already held by the Army. The Govt. of Rajasthan had also offered other sites and after considering all aspects, including security, this site was selected. The site had been requisitioned in September 1976 by the Rajasthan Government at the request of Government of India and the question of transfer of this land to the Defence Ministry is under discussion with the State Government.

At the time of requisitioning the land, the question whether any part thereof had vested in any housing societies had been looked into by the Collector, Kota, who had confirmed that no part of the land was in the name of the co-operative society in the Revenue Registration Records and

that the societies were not owners of any part of the land. The entire requisitioned land was handed over by ex-ruler of Kota formally on 20th September 1976. The Central Government have no information that a part of the land was purchased by a private firm.

**Application for change of Name of Fire-stone Tyre and Rubber Company**

8273. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Fire-stone Tyre and Rubber Company has applied for change of its name;

(b) if so, what is the reason for the same; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reason given by the Company for the change of name in their application is as under:

"The company was named "Fire-stone Tyre and Rubber of India Private Ltd." because The Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio United States of America, had 100 per cent shareholding of the company. Pursuate to a directive of Reserve Bank of India under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, the non-resident interest in the company is required to be reduced to 74 per cent. The new name will now be more appropriate in the case of the company."

(c) Necessary approval under section 21 of the Companies Act, 1956 for the change of name of "M/s. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company

of India Private Ltd." to "M/s. Bombay Tyres International Private Ltd." was accorded by the Regional Director, Department of Company Affairs, Bombay on 3.2.79 and a fresh certificate of incorporation consequent on change of name was issued by the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra, Bombay on 1-3-79.

**Issue of Identity Cards to Voters to check Foreigners**

8274. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the influx of foreigners in alarming proportions it is proposed to issue identity cards to voters in the North-Eastern region to prevent foreigners from registering themselves in India; and

(b) what other steps are being taken to check the names in electoral rolls and distinguish citizens from foreigners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The system of issuing photographed identity cards to voters is proposed to be tried by the Election Commission, as an experimental measure, in the ensuing general election to the Sikkim Legislative Assembly. The extension of this system to voters in other States and Union territories in the north-eastern region will be considered in the light of the experience gained in Sikkim.

(b) The question of laying down clear guidelines for the determination of citizenship of persons seeking enrolment in the electoral rolls, particularly in the north-eastern region, and the question of setting up the necessary administrative machinery to decide the question of citizenship in doubtful cases, are under consideration.

**Increase in I.A.F. Plane Accidents**

8275. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of accidents of I.A.F. Planes have increased significantly during the last two years;

(b) if so, furnish important details by broad standard classification regarding the number of accidents and losses suffered;

(c) how does the trend of accidents compare with the corresponding trend for the previous two years; and

(d) details of safety measures taken/proposed in the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (c). No Sir. The accident rate during the last two years was in fact lower than that for the previous two years.

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

**Decline in production of Bitumen**

8276. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for a sharp decline in the production of bitumen in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the inter-company rivalry between Indian Oil Corporation and the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation has led to this shortage of bitumen in certain parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to resolve this tangle?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) The production of bitumen in 1978-79 is estimated to be about 9.6 lakh tonnes as against the production of 9.9 lakh tonnes in 1977-78. This small decline in production was due to processing of more Bombay High and other such crudes which do not yield bitumen, problems of drumsheet availability at the beginning of the year and some transportation constraints.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of what has been stated at (b) above.

**भागलपुर में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित किया जाना**

8277. डा० रामजी सिंह : : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि भागलपुर में शीघ्र ही एक स्वतंत्र और पूर्ण विकसित रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित किया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त रेडियो स्टेशन के पास प्रगले वर्ष कितने मकान बनाने का विचार है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लालकृष्ण झाड़वाणी) :** (क) और (ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि (1978-83) के दौरान भागलपुर में स्थायी स्टुडियो स्थापित करके वहाँ के महायक केन्द्र को पूर्णरूपेण कार्यक्रम तैयार करने वाले केन्द्र में बदलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) आवास यूनिट में 12 मकानों का निर्माण का प्रस्ताव भी छठी योजना में किया गया है। किन्तु इसका क्रियान्वयन धन की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करता है।

**प्रखिल भारतीय आंध्र पर जारी किये गये विज्ञापन**

8278. श्री अर्जुन सिंह बरोहरिया : : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रखिल भारतीय आंध्र पर जारी किये गये जाने वाले और हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में जारी किये जाने वाले विज्ञापन हिन्दी तथा आंध्र प्रदेशों को भी दिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी समाचारपत्रों को दिये जाने वाले विज्ञापनों का पाठ केवल अंग्रेजी में दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राजभाषा अधिनियम के इस प्रकार के उल्लंघन को रोकने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लालकृष्ण झाड़वाणी) :** (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). हिन्दी में पत्रों को यथा संभव अधिक से अधिक विज्ञापन हिन्दी में रिलीज करने के प्रयास किये जाते हैं ; तथापि, समयाभाव और कमचारियों की कमी के कारण, हिन्दी पत्रों को बहुत से वर्गीकृत विज्ञापन अंग्रेजी में ही रिलीज किये जाते हैं। जहाँ पर ऐसा किया जाता है, वहाँ सम्बन्धित समाचारपत्र द्वारा अनुवाद की व्यवस्था की जाती है। इन कमियों के होते हुए भी नियम के अनुसार यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि (1) सभी सजावटी विज्ञापनों और ;

(2) संप लोक सेवा प्रायोग के वर्गीकृत सजावटी विज्ञापनों आदि के सम्बन्ध में हिन्दी रूपान्तर तैयार किया जाए।

**Control of Irrigation Headworks of Rupar, Harike and Ferozepur to Bhakra-Beas Management**

8279. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has written to Punjab Chief Minister for handing over the control of three Irrigation Head Works of Rupar, Harike and Ferozepur to Bhakra-Beas Management Board;

(b) whether this decision is not acceptable to Government of Punjab; and

(c) if so, what will be the future course of action and reaction of other neighbouring States?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chief Minister, Punjab had represented against the order of the Central Government directing the transfer of the Rupar, Harike and Ferozepur headworks to the Bhakra-Beas Management Board.

(c) The Chief Minister has been informed that the transfer of the headworks is in compliance with the provisions of the Punjab Reorganisation Act. This position was reiterated in the latest communication sent to the Chief Minister, Punjab but no reply has so far been received.

**श्रीमती जेठों में ईंटों के भट्टों के लिए कोयले का प्रयोग कोटा**

8280. श्री रामचारी शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयले की कमी को देखते हुए श्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ईंटों के भट्टों के लिए कोयले का प्रयोग कोटा आवंटित करने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर निष) :** (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ईंट भट्टों के लिए कोयले का कोई प्रयोग कोटा आवंटित नहीं करती है। ईंट भट्टों को (श्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित ईंट भट्टों को भी) कोयले का आवंटन राज्य सरकारें करती हैं। राज्य सरकारें ईंट भट्टों की मांग का निर्धारण करती हैं और फिर रेलवे द्वारा राज्य के लिए समय समय पर जो कुल राख्यवार कोटा नियत किया जाता है उसमें से ईंट भट्टों के लिए कोयले की रेल द्वारा बुलाई प्रायोजित करती हैं। रेल कोटा में कोयले की बुलाई में जो कमी आ जाती है उसको, और साथ ही राज्य के कुल रेल कोटा से बुलाई में कमी के कारण जहाँ कोयला नहीं पहुंच रहा है वहाँ इस समय सड़क द्वारा कोयला पहुंचाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। सड़क द्वारा कोयला राज्य के प्रायोजन प्राधिकारियों की विशिष्ट सिफारिशों के आधार पर भेजा जाता है। सभी कोयला कंपनियों के पास ऐसे कोयले का पर्याप्त स्टॉक है जिसे ईंटें पकाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।

**उत्तर प्रदेश में ईंट भट्टों को स्लैक कोयले की सप्लाई**

8281. श्री कैलाश प्रकाश : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरवरी 1978 से फरवरी 1979 की अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश को ईंट भट्टों में उपयोग में लाये जाने वाले स्लैक कोयले के प्रतिमास कितने टैंक दिये गये तथा राज्य द्वारा स्लैक कोयले के कितने टैंक मांगे गये थे ;

(ख) उनमें से मेरठ को कितने टैंक दिये गये ; और

(ग) जिला मेरठ को गाड़ियों के अतिरिक्त ट्रकों द्वारा कितना कोयला सप्लाई किया गया ?

**ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर निष) :** (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में फरवरी, 1978 से फरवरी, 1979 तक ईंटें पकाने के लिए आवंटित कोयले की टैंकों की माहवार संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

महीना	उत्तर प्रदेश को उ०प्र० सरकार आवंटित टैंकों	उत्तर प्रदेश को उ०प्र० सरकार की कोयला टैंकों की मांग
फरवरी, 1978	31	150
मार्च, 1978	46	150
अप्रैल, 1978	44	150
मई, 1978	41	120
जून, 1978	9	70
जुलाई, 1978	18	100
अगस्त, 1978	31	94
सितम्बर, 1978	28	110
अक्तूबर, 1978	21	125
नवम्बर, 1978	8	150
दिसम्बर, 1978	20	150
जनवरी, 1979	9	150
फरवरी, 1979	0	150

रेलवे द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए ईंटें पकाने के कोयले की बुलाई हेतु निश्चित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार माहवार औसत 122 टैंकें हैं जिसमें से राज्य सरकार विभिन्न जिलों के लिए कोयले की सप्लाई प्रायोजित करती है। ईंटें पकाने के कोयले की मांग उसके लिए आवंटित बैगनों से अधिक होने के कारण राज्य सरकार की सिफारिश पर अक्षरत के अनुसार सड़क द्वारा कोयला ले जाने की भी अनुमति दी जाती है।

■ (ब) मेरठ का फरवरा, 1978 से करवरी, 1979 के बीच सप्लाई की गई ईकों की संख्या 16 है।

(घ) किसी विशेष जिले प्रथवा राज्यों की दृकों द्वारा जो कोयला भेजा जाता है उसका प्रलग हिसाब न तो कोयला कंपनियां रखती हैं और न केन्द्र सरकार रखती है। कोयला कंपनियां केवल प्रत्येक मास सड़क ारा ले जाने के लिए बेचे गए कोयले की कुल मात्रा का हिसाब रखती हैं।

**Provision of Consultancy Service by Indian Firms for Ammonia Fertiliser Plant**

8282. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian firm is in a position to provide consultancy services for ammonia plant with 1350 tonnes a day capacity;

(b) if not, what is the extent to which Indian Fertiliser consultancy firms could provide complete engineering services to fertiliser industry; and

(c) whether their services have been fully utilised in the proposed west coast fertilizer plants?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). While Indian firms have developed considerable capabilities for detailed engineering, procurement, construction, erection and commissioning of a fertilizer plant, the process know-how and basic engineering for certain critical sections of the ammonia plant such as Reforming Section, Carbon-di-oxide Removal, Ammonia Synthesis etc. have to be imported along with limited supervisory services for procurement, detailed engineering, erection and commissioning.

(c) Capabilities of Indian firms would be fully utilised in detailed engineering, procurement, construction

erection and commissioning of the plants and in the setting up of off-site facilities and utilities.

**Amount sanctioned for Rural Electrification in Rajasthan**

8283. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for Rural Electrification work to the State of Rajasthan during the year 1977-78 and actual expenditure incurred so far;

(b) the progress made in the implementation of these Schemes; and

(c) the number of schemes to be taken up in Rajasthan during 1978-79 and outlay approved therefor by the rural Electrification Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) An outlay of Rs. 12.25 crores was provided in the Annual Plan for 1977-78 for rural electrification in Rajasthan. The details are as follows:—

	Rs. crores
Rural Electrification Corporation Normal Programme	5.50
Minimum Needs Programme	4.00
Normal Development Programme of the State.	2.75
	12.25

The actual expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 18.09 crores.

(b) 1,648 villages were electrified and 20,881 irrigation pumpsets/tubewells were energised during 1977-78.

(c) During 1978-79 the Corporation approved 45 rural electrification schemes of Rajasthan for a loan assistance of Rs. 14.40 crores.

**Availability of Radio and T.V. Sets vis-a-vis Populations**

8284. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of radio and T.V. sets to population in the major developing and developed countries of the world vis-a-vis India's position in this regard; and

(b) the steps taken during the two years of Janata Rule to improve India's position?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI

L. K. ADVANI): (a) The ratio of radio and T.V. sets to population in some of the countries of the world including that of India is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) This is a general question linked with the economic development of the country and also expansion of radio and television facilities. However, the number of radio and television licences for the years 1976 and 1977 is given below:—

	Radio	Television
(i) 1976	1,73,59,710	4,79,226
(ii) 1977	2,00,96,453	6,76,615

**Statement**

*Ratio of Radio and T. V. Receivers vis-a-vis Population in different Countries.*

Countries	Radio Receivers per 1000 of Population (1975)	T. V. receivers per 1000 of Population (1975)
Western Europe . . . . .	460	255
USSR and European Communist Group . . . . .	258	242
Middle East including North Africa . . . . .	171	35
South Africa . . . . .	209	22
Other African countries . . . . .	69	2
India . . . . .	41*	1
Chinese People Republic . . . . .	75	1
Japan . . . . .	791	382
Other Countries in Asia . . . . .	89	16
Australia Pacific and Oceania . . . . .	565	217
United States of America . . . . .	1767	512
Canada . . . . .	217	413
Latin America . . . . .	212	76
West Indies . . . . .	400	120

Source: BBC Handbook—1977.

**Broadcasting Receiver Licences.**

\*According to figures supplied by DGP& T the ratio is 31 per 1000 of population in respect of radio and 1 in respect of Television.

(a) Estimated population of India as on Dec. 1977 . . . . .	62,52,30,000
(b) Number of radio sets according to BRL figures as on 31-12-1977 . . . . .	2,00,96,453
(c) Numbers of licensed T. V. sets as on 31-12-1977 . . . . .	6,76,615



**Visit by Australian Experts Team in country with setting up of Steel Plant**

8285. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Australian Experts Team has visited India recently for discussions regarding the setting up a public sector steel plant at Mangalore and for expanding and modernising the Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants; and

(b) if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Applications of Civil Service Rules to Staff Artists**

8286. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Civil Service Rules are applied on staff artists (contracted staff) of Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether staff artists of T. V. are allowed pensionary benefits; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Conditions of service of Staff Artists in Doordarshan are regulated by the terms of contract entered into with them and such other conditions as are extended to them on the analogy of those applicable to civil servants.

(b) The following benefits, available under service rules applicable to civil servants have already been made applicable to Staff Artists in Doordarshan:

1. Regular fee scales.
  2. All allowances at the same rates as are applicable to civil servants.
  3. Travelling Allowance Rules.
  4. Benefits of CGHS Scheme or reimbursement of medical expenses.
  5. All normal advances at the same rates and subject to the same conditions as are applicable to civil servants; (a) festival advance; (b) purchase of conveyance; (c) house building advance; (d) T.A. advance; and (e) pay advance.
  6. Benefits of C.P.F.
  7. Gratuity.
  8. Leave Rules: They are eligible for all permissible kinds of leave such as: (a) Casual leave (b) earned leave (c) Leave on medical certificate, or (d) extra-ordinary leave as applicable to Government servants on contract.
  9. Avenues of promotion.
  10. Benefits of Benevolent Fund.
  11. Central Government Insurance Scheme.
  12. Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme.
- (c) and (d). Staff Artists are entitled to the benefits of Contributory Provident Fund under the Contributory Provident Fund Rules, which are applicable to non-pensionable Government Servants. In addition, they are entitled to gratuity as for civil servants.

भीलवाड़ा जिले के झगड़ा गांव के निकट बड़ी झरना में श्रेष्ठ किसिम के जल्ले और सीसे के खंभार

8287. श्री बीलंत राम सारण : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान खान और भूवैज्ञानिक विभाग ने भीलवाड़ा जिले में झगड़ा गांव के निकट बड़ी मात्रा में श्रेष्ठ किसिम के जल्ले और सीसे के खंभारों का पता लगाया है और क्या उक्त क्षेत्र में 13 प्रतिशत से अधिक जल्ले और सीसे प्रतिशत से अधिक सीसा विद्यमान है ;

(ख) क्या वहाँ निकल और कोबाल्ट का भी पता है ?

■ (ग) राजस्थान के किन अन्य स्थानों पर खनिजों का पता लगा है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन खनिजों का पता लगाने और राजस्थान सरकार के माध्यम से इन पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये कोई योजना बनाने का है ; यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी और क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुष्ठा) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार के खनन और भूतत्व निदेशालय द्वारा भीलवाड़ा जिले के भगुटा ग्राम के निकट गोसान क्षेत्र में जस्ता—सीसा खनिजीकरण होने के सतही संकेतों का पता लगाने की सूचना मिली है। एकल किए गए कुछ नमूनों में औसतन लगभग 2.5 प्रतिशत तांबा और लगभग 3 प्रतिशत जस्ता के संकेत हैं।

(ख) नमूनों में गीण मूल्य (प्रति मिलियन 5 से 110 डॉलर) और कोबाल्ट (प्रति मिलियन 5 से 90 डॉलर) के निकल का संकेत मिला है।

(ग) सीसा-जस्ता अयस्क के महत्वपूर्ण भंडार उदयपुर जिले के जाबर और राजपुरा बरीबा में स्थित हैं। राजस्थान में सीसा—जस्ता अयस्क के अन्य प्राप्तिस्थल देवदास और देवपुरा जिला भीलवाड़ा; साबर जिला भजनेर और डेरी जिला सिरौरी में हैं। नुसर्गु जिले की खेतड़ी पट्टी में तांबा खनिजीकरण के और साथ कोबाल्ट और निकल का भी पता चला है। पाली जिले के रणकपुर में भी गीण मूल्य के निकल का पता चला है।

(घ) हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० (भारत सरकार का प्रतिष्ठान) द्वारा पहले ही जाबर में सीसा-जस्ता भंडारों की खुदाई की जा रही है और उदयपुर के पास देवारी में उनका एक जस्ता प्रहावक है। वे राजपुरा-बरीबा में भी सीसा-जस्ता भंडार का विकास कर रहे हैं।

भीलवाड़ा जिले के भगुटा ग्राम में सीसा-जस्ता भंडार के बारे में कुछ कहना जल्दबाजी होगी क्योंकि अभी वहाँ खोज कार्य चल रहा है। अन्य प्राप्ति स्थलों के बारे में भी विभिन्न स्तरों पर समन्वय का कार्य चल रहा है।

प्रश्न खनिज विज्ञान विभाग राज्य

8288. श्री कमलकांत वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ खनिजों के प्रश्न विज्ञान हैं ;

(ख) इन खनिजों के सर्वोत्तम उपयोग के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उन राज्यों को किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या अपने हित में, तथा इन खनिजों को सर्वोत्तम उपयोग के लिए कानून बनाने का राज्यों की अधिकार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुष्ठा) : (क) बिहार, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, पंजाब, आसाम, गुजरात और गोवा।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार खानों के विनियमन; खनिजों के विकास, संरक्षण और उपयोग; खनन कार्यों की लागत में कटौती; और खानों में सुरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों में सलाह देकर राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को सहायता देती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार खनिजों के समन्वय और खोज तथा भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण का काम भी करती है।

(ग) संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की केन्द्रीय सूची की प्रविष्टि संख्या 54 के अन्तर्गत खानों के विनियमन और खनिज विकास के लिए कानून बनाने का अधिकार केन्द्र सरकार के पास है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जब किसी सीमा तक इन अधिकारों का उपयोग करना समीचीन नहीं समझा जाता, तो सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची की प्रविष्टि संख्या 23 के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारें ऐसा कर सकती हैं। राज्य सरकारें इस समय गीण खनिजों के प्रबंधन काइसेस/खनन पट्टों के अनुदान के विनियमन हेतु नियम बनाने के अधिकारों का उपयोग कर रही हैं।

Proposal from Gujarat Government in setting up of a T.V. Centre

8289. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:  
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have proposed and pressed for some site in Gandhinagar, the capital, and not in Ahmedabad, for setting up the proposed new T. V. Centre in Gujarat;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether Central Government have decided to accept the said proposal, if so, why; and

(d) whether Government explored the sites in and around Ahmedabad for the said purpose, and if so, reasons for rejecting them?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). The Government of Gujarat has offered a site at Gandhinagar free of cost for setting up the proposed TV Centre. Survey of other sites in or around Ahmedabad is in hand. A final decision on the site will be taken after the results of the surveys now in hand are known.

**Rupar Thermal Power Project**

8290. SHRI IQBAL SINGH  
DHILION:

CHOWDHARY BALBIR  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1000 MW Rupar Super Thermal Projects is pending with Central Electricity Authority, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, since how long it is pending and the reasons for its non-clearance?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). A preliminary report for installation of 5x200 MW thermal power station at Ropar was received in the Central Electricity Authority in November, 1977. This report did not contain adequate data required to assess the techno-economic feasibility of the project. A number of meetings were held in C.E.A. with technical officers of the Punjab State Electricity Board to clarify various issues. Based on these discussions, a revised feasibility report was received from P.S.E.B. in November, 1978. This report envisaged installation of two units of 210 MW each under Stage-I and subsequent extension by three units, of 210 MW each under Stage II at Ropar. There was no confirmation by the Ministry of Railways regarding their ability to move the required quantity of coal for this station in the

time frame envisaged in the report for completion of the project. The Department of Coal have indicated that coal can be made available for this Power Station from 1985-86 onwards. The question of advancing the coal supply to 1984-85 is, however, being examined. A meeting was held in the Planning Commission recently to consider these matters. The Department of Coal and the Ministry of Railway have asked for some more time to study the problem of availability of coal in the time frame required and its transportation for this project.

The project will be posed to the Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance after the Department of Coal have confirmed the linkage of coal from 1984-85 and the Ministry of Railways have confirmed their ability to move the coal to the proposed power station site from that year.

**Demand for a separate Film Censor Board in Bangalore**

8291. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for a separate Film Censor Board in Bangalore;

(b) whether Government are aware of the large number of Kannada and other films produced in Karnataka some of which have won National and International awards; and

(c) in view of that they would favourably consider the demand?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The feasibility of opening another Regional Office of the Board of Film Censors is being examined.

**बिलासपट्टी पेट्रोल का लेन जाला**

8292. डा० महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोल के व्यापारी मिट्टी का लेन बिलास पेट्रोल बेच रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसको रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेम-वती लखन बहगुणा) : (क) फुटकर बिजली केन्द्रों पर विक्रय किये जाने वाले पेट्रोल में मिलावट के संबंध में कुछ एक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उनकी जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) क्वालिटी नियंत्रण उपायों के रूप में तेल कंपनियों निम्न उपाय कर रही हैं :—

(1) पेट्रोल सप्लाई करने वाले स्टॉक केन्द्रों पर क्वालिटी नियंत्रण उपाय लागू किये जा रहे हैं ;

(2) सप्लाई करने वाले स्टॉक केन्द्रों पर पेट्रोल ले जाने वाले टैंक ट्रकों को सील किया जाता है ;

(3) उत्पाद की क्वालिटी को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए टैंक ट्रक चालकों को सावधान किया जाता है ;

(4) तेल कंपनियों के फील्ड स्टॉक द्वारा फुटकर बिजली केन्द्रों की नियमित जांच की जाती है ;

(5) पेट्रोल देने वाले पम्पों में दिखायी गयी कुल मात्रा के साथ डीलर के स्टॉक का वास्तविक स्थापन किया जाता है ;

(6) पेट्रोल की मिलावट पकड़ने के लिए फिल्टर पेपर परीक्षण अपनाया गया है ; और

(7) प्रयोगशाला में जांच के लिए फुटकर बिजली केन्द्रों से सैंपल लिये जाते हैं।

राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध अधिकारों का प्रयोग करें और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों में मिलावट करने वालों के साथ कड़ी कार्यवाही करें। उन्हें यह भी सलाह दी गयी है कि फुटकर बिजली केन्द्रों से समय समय पर पेट्रोल के सैंपल जांच सुनिश्चित करें और अपराधियों के खिलाफ उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करें।

### Transfer of L.P. Gas

8293. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a consumer of L.P. Gas cannot transfer the connection to any other person in any circumstances; if so full facts and reason for such a ban;

(b) whether the Government are aware that due to lack of transfer facilities, a large number of gas connections in Delhi are being held and utilised by persons other than the genuine consumers registered in the records; if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to devise a policy for permitting transfer of the L.P. Gas connection with permission under certain circumstances with a view to check their misuse by unauthorised persons if not reasons?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) As per the present practice, normally gas connections are non-transferable. There is no system of transferring a gas connection from one name to another. However, in exceptional circumstances involving death, etc., as and when a gas connection has to be transferred at the request of a close blood relation the Oil Company's distributors first prepare a Termination Voucher in the name of original subscriber and then issue a new gas connection in lieu of the said termination voucher (with a changed name). In such cases, security deposit for the gas cylinder and pressure regulator is collected at the prevailing rates.

(b) The possibility of certain gas connections being held and utilised by persons other than the genuine consumers registered cannot be ruled out.

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

### Charges for Boarding of Retired Military Officers in Military Hospitals

8294. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKAR RAO MANE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state whether it is proposed to facilitate retired military officers at the same rate of boarding charges in Military hospitals?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM); No, Sir.**

**Allegation against Eastern Coal Fields Limited**

**8295. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reported allegation against Eastern Coalfields Limited, a Government of India Undertaking, published in the Coal Field Times, a Bengali Weekly dated 2nd April, 1979;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) measures to be taken by Government for smooth functioning of the organisation?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation have investigated into certain allegations against certain officers of Eastern Coalfields Limited and given their findings. Appropriate action in these cases is in progress as per the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission.

**SC/ST Employees in Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. . .**

**8296. SHRI MAHI LAL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees category-wise in Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the number of those belonging to SC/ST communities in each category separately;

(b) whether reserved quota in all the categories is complete there;

(c) total number of recruitments made during the last three years in each category and also the reserved quota filled; whether the backlog has been fulfilled; if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have received some complaints against illegal recruitments made in the concerned; and

(e) if so, the action taken or being taken by Government against the management in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Grant of Registration Certificate**

**8297. SHRI S. S. DAS:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1972 instructions were issued by Ministry of Industry to the effect that details of products and capacities indicated by drug firms in their Form A and B would be the capacities for purpose of grant of Registration Certificates;

(b) if so, why details are not available with his Ministry about the Registration Certificate applications vis-a-vis capacities applied in Form A and B; and

(c) whether in the absence of such details, companies can take up manufacture of new products under Registration Certificates; if not on what basis manufacture of such new products has been allowed or stopped with details of permissions granted during three years, year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details furnished in Form A and B by the drug firms at the time of obtaining Registration Certificates are available with this Ministry.

(c) The Registration Certificates authorise drug companies to manufacture only such items as were being produced by them prior to the introduction of I (D&R) Act or for the production of which effective steps had been taken.

This Ministry have not granted any permission during the last 3 years to any drug company to take up manufacture of new products under the authority of Registration Certificate.

**News regarding presence of certain persons at opening day of Film Festival**

8298. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the "Times of India" dated 4th January, 1979 about the presence of children and non-Journalists in the Press enclosure at Vigyan Bhawan on the Opening Day of the Film Festival;

(b) if so, whether the invitations to these were issued by the special Accredited Committee; and

(c) if so, the names and individuals to whom these were issued?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) No such item appears to have been published in the "Times of India", New Delhi dated 4th January, 1979.

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

**Companies of large Industrial Houses**

8299. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of large houses (industrial);

(b) the names of the companies belonging to large house, category-wise/industrial house-wise as on 31st December, 1978; and

(c) addition of new companies in each industrial house after March, 1977 with names?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL):** (a) In the context of the present Industrial Licensing Policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, every undertaking which, by itself or together with its interconnected undertakings, has assets of Rs. 20 crores or more and which thereby comes within the ambit of the provisions of Section 20(a)(i) or 20(a)(ii) of the M.R.T.P. Act is considered as a large industrial house.

(b) A full list of all such undertakings registered under Section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act as on 31-12-1978 arranged by groups/categories is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4359/79].

(c) The names of undertakings which were registered under Section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act subsequent to March, 1977 are indicated by\* the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4359/79].

#### **Ordinance Board**

8300. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Ordinance Board is being formed on the pattern of the advanced European countries;

(b) if so, whether it has been studied in depth as to whether such patterns of foreign countries will satisfy

our requirements considering its capacity, efficiency and climate conditions; and

(c) whether Government consider it necessary that any reorganisation should be done step by step?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (SHRI SHER SINGH):** (a) An Ordnance Factory Board (not Ordnance Board) is going to be set up according to our own requirement and not on the pattern of any advanced European countries.

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

**"Inside H.A.L. Today"**

**8301. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item "INSITE HAL TO-DAY" appeared in three parts in the English Daily 'DECCAN HERALD' dated 10th, 11th and 12th March, 1979;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government whether the Government realised that these serious lapses/actions brought out in these series of articles should be rectified expeditiously; and

(c) if so, what action the Government is proposing to improve production, industrial relations specially between the Officers' Association and the top management, to encourage indigenous design development and to fix responsibility for the lapses in indigenous design development and to reduce top heavy non-power?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC**

**ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (SHRI SHER SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The articles were found to have been based on incorrect information and projected a distorted picture of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. Therefore, a rejoinder was issued by Chairman, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, which has been published on 17th March, 1979 in the 'DECCAN HERALD'.

(c) Does not arise.

**Compensation paid for those whose land has been acquired**

**8302. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding payment of compensation to land owner whose lands were acquired for Salem Steel Plant project; and

(b) the total number of cases, the no paid and the period by which remaining cases will be settled; indicating amounts involved?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) & (b). The compensation to the land owners is to be paid by the Government of Tamil Nadu, who are acquiring the lands. The State Government have paid Rs. 202.06 lakhs as compensation on 275 awards covering the lands acquired for the Salem Steel Project. However, in a large number of cases, appeals and counter appeals are pending in different courts.

**अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को राज्यों में कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियों का प्रावधान**

**8303. श्री बागुन बुन्बर्ई :** क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजस्थान और उत्तरांचल में यह बताने की इच्छा करती है :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियों के प्रावधान के मामले में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के

व्यक्तियों को उचित प्रतिनिधित्व और पर्याप्त प्रतिभक्तता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त श्रेणियों के उनके नाम और पते क्या व्यक्तियों जिन्हें विभिन्न राज्यों में कुकिंग गैस की एजेंसियां दी गई हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेम-वती नरथन बहुगुणा) : (क) सरकारी नीति निर्देशों के अनुसार इस समय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की सभी तेल कम्पनियों में खाना पकाने की गैस की वितरक एजेंसी सहित सभी तरह के डीलर एजेंसी की 25% एजेंसियां अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित समुदाय के व्यक्तियों को दी जाती हैं। ये मार्ग-दर्शी नियम दिनांक 23-9-1977 को जारी किए गये थे। परन्तु इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन (आई० एच०सी०) इस नीति का दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 1974 से ही अनुसरण कर रहा है। पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए ऐसा कोई प्रारंभित कोटा नहीं है।

(ख) दिनांक 1-1-1974 से दिनांक 28-2-1979 के बीच अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदायों के व्यक्तियों, जिनको खावा पकाने की गैस की वितरक एजेंसियां दी गयी हैं, उनके नाम और पते दर्जाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

#### विवरण

क्रम सं०	वितरक एजेंसियों के नाम और पते
1.	श्री माखन लाल, 3382, किश्चयन कालोनी, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली।
2.	श्री चन्द्र गुप्ता, 104, नार्थ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली।
3.	श्री एस० श्रीधरन, श्रीधर गैस सर्विस, 354, एम०के०एन० रोड, अलन्दूर, मद्रास (तमिल) नाडु)।
4.	श्री के० बैलनूरि, 26, सी०आई०टी० नगर, फास स्ट्रीट, टी० नगर, मद्रास, तमिलनाडु।
5.	श्री टी०एस०साहा सै०कृकिंग गैस एप्लिएसिस, ग्राम नं० 65, साल्ट लेक सीटी कलकत्ता (पश्चिम बंगाल)।
6.	श्री एस०पदमावामन, अय्यना गैस सर्विस, टी० सी० नं० 2/1771, एच आई०सी०के सामने, पट्टोन, सिक्किम, केरल।
7.	श्री एम० के० देव बर्मन, सै० गैस एंड पलीम, प्लेस नार्थ, चाटे, अगर्लक्का-799001 (मिपुर)।
8.	श्री रीजा, सैसीपुर गैस सर्विस, बांगल बाजार, पी०पी० इम्फ्लस, मनीपुर।

9. श्री सगैमा, सै० सुप्रकाशुमा, 16 जुरकोट स्ट्रीट, ऐजल, मिजोरम।
10. श्री केरिस्टोडो जोपिभंगा, सै० डोमेस्ट गैस, फ्राफिससै हिल, कोहिमा (नागालैंड)।
11. श्री एच० एस० चौहान और श्री आर० एन० सोलन्की, उदय गैस सर्विस, पुलिस चौकी के पास, सैजापुरमुगहा नरोदा रोड, महमदाबाद (गुजरात)।
12. श्री यशवंत कुमार कुरै और श्री पुरशोतामैल कुरै, बसंत गैस एजेंसीज, बेली कालेज के पीछे, मृताखेरी रोड, इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश)।
13. श्री एन० क० सोलन्की, अतुल एजेंसीज, मरदार नगर, मेन रोड, एस्टान मिनेमा के सामने, राजकोट (गुजरात)।
14. श्री कुमार नायक, सै० क्लीन गैस, कमरानं० 5, नरला आईस फैक्टरी, यूनिट-3, जनपथ, भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा)।
15. श्री एम० एस० नाम, तुषार एजेंसीज, बस स्टैंड के सामने, हजारीबाग (बिहार)।
16. मिम पाली दास, दम दम गैस सर्विस, 213/3, दम दम कोसीपुर रोड, कलकत्ता-74 (पश्चिम बंगाल)।
17. श्री सुनीत बरन डे, श्रीमा इण्डेन डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर्स, 87-बी, राजा एस० सी० मलिक रोड, कलकत्ता-47 (पश्चिम बंगाल)।
18. श्री एस० मण्डल, बडानगर गैस सर्विस, 44/51, बरकपुर ट्रंक रोड, कलकत्ता-50 (पश्चिम बंगाल)।
19. श्री अनूप चन्द्र कालिटा, सै० सिवन्द गैस सर्विस, गोहाटी (असम)।
20. श्री बिपल के० धार० दास, सै० माया गैस सर्विस, गोहाटी (असम)।
21. श्री मुरलीधर नायक, स्टेशन कालेज होस्टल नं० 3, बहागड़ रोड, भुवनेश्वर-14 (उड़ीसा)।
22. श्री के० एन० खरीम, गाँव—बपा, जिला कर्नेग, अदवाबिल प्रदेश।
23. कृपाश्रिया एंटरप्राइजिज, महाराजक कोम्पारे-टिन सीताइटी जि० मि०, 152/ए/6, बंकर मठ, पुणे-411013 (महाराष्ट्र)।



**Re-incorporation of M/s. Dumex as M/s. Pfizer**

8304. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer reply given to Unstarred question No. 4765 on 29th August, 1978 regarding change of name from Dumex to Pfizer and state:

(a) when did M/s. Dumex Pvt. Ltd. cease to exist as a separate company in India and when its re-incorporation as M/s. Pfizer came into being;

(b) was M/s. Pfizer incorporated in India before or at the time M/s. Dumex was in existence;

(c) how was M/s. Dumex Pvt. Ltd. subsequently changed to M/s. Pfizer on Industrial Licences and Registration Certificate of M/s. Dumex and on how many industrial licences and registration certificates of M/s. Dumex this change was made; and

(d) under what provisions of IDR Act rules and regulations this change in the name was made, what were the details of the application made by M/s. Pfizer for transferring the industrial licences and registration certificates and who endorsed the name of M/s. Pfizer on the registration certificate of M/s. Dumex at that time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). On 20-2-1961, M/s. Dumex Pvt. Ltd. passed a special resolution altering the name of the company from M/s. Dumex Pvt. Ltd. to M/s. Pfizer Pvt. Ltd. w.e.f. 1-6-1961. Fresh certificate of incorporation consequent on change of name to M/s. Pfizer Pvt. Ltd. was issued on 1-6-1961 by the Registrar of Companies Bombay. There was thus no cessation of M/s. Dumex Pvt. Ltd. as such, but its name was changed to M/s. Pfizer Pvt. Ltd. w.e.f. 1-6-1961. M/s. Pfizer Pvt. Ltd. became public company subsequently.

(c) and (d). As per Rule 19 (A)(2) of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952, if there was any change in the owner of registered industrial undertaking or an undertaking in respect of which a licence or permission had been granted under the Act, the new owner thereof was required to give notice in writing of the fact to the then Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India and forward the Registration Certificates or the licences, as the case be, to that Ministry for endorsing thereon the change in the owner of the industrial undertaking.

Since M/s. Dumex Pvt. Ltd. changed its name to M/s. Pfizer Private Ltd. on 1-6-1961, as explained in answer to parts (a) and (b) above, the Industrial Licences and Registration Certificates held in the name of M/s. Dumex were endorsed in the name of M/s. Pfizer in July, 1961 by the then Ministry of Commerce and Industry as provided for in the said Rule of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952. The information as to the number of Industrial Licences and Registration Certificates of M/s. Dumex Pvt. Ltd. in which the name was changed to M/s. Pfizer Ltd. is being collected by the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Issue of Pesticides formulation licences to organised sector**

8305. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the items of pesticides formulations licences to drug manufacturing units in the organised sector; details of names of firms, items, capacity, production during last three years, prices at which sales are effected and imports allowed against each item;

(b) how many application of Indian Sector units for same/similar formulations rejected during this period, the details and reasons for rejection; and

(c) what is the position of Patented products of pesticide/insecticide formulations marketed by multinationals in our country and details about the time since when they are marketed and annual profit earned by various multinational, for the last three years, year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) to (c). The time and effort involved in collecting the requisite information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

**Working of certain Employees in Photo Division**

**8306. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of Bromide Printers, Finishers and Dry Mounting Assistants in the Photo Division of the Ministry;

(b) since when they are working on the same post;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give them further promotions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Recruitment Rules for the higher post of Promotion Assistant are proposed to be revised to provide for promotion of Dry Mounting Assistants, Finishers and Bromide Printers.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

S. No.	Designation of Post	No. of incumbents in position	Year since when the incumbents are working in the same capacity.
1.	Dry Mounting Assistant.	3	(i) One incumbent since 1976. (ii) Two incumbents since 1978.
2.	Finisher	12	(i) One incumbent since 1958. (ii) Three incumbents since 1961 (iii) One incumbent since 1962. (iv) Three incumbents since 1970. (v) Two incumbents since 1971 (vi) One incumbent since 1974. (vii) One incumbent since 1976.
3.	Bromide Printer	25	(i) Two incumbents since 1956. (ii) Three incumbents since 1957. (iii) One incumbent since 1958.

S. No.	Designation of Post	No. of incumbents in position	Year since when the incumbents are working in the same capacity.
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- (iv) Three incumbents since 1961  
 (v) Two incumbents since 1962.  
 (vi) One incumbent since 1963.  
 (vii) One incumbent since 1964.  
 (viii) One incumbent since 1965.  
 (ix) One incumbent since 1967.  
 (x) One incumbent since 1970.  
 (xi) One incumbent since 1973.  
 (xii) Four incumbents since 1974.  
 (xiii) One incumbent since 1975.  
 (xiv) Two incumbents since 1978.  
 (xv) One incumbent since 1979.

#### Purchase of Assam Oil Company

8307. SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government was negotiating for the outright purchase of the Assam Oil Company;

(b) if so, what is the outcome of the negotiation;

(c) if acquisition has been finalised what is the value of the assets Government will gain and what is the market value thereof in India;

(d) if not, what are the constraints against early acquisition of the interests of the Company; and

(e) for how long oil wells of Digboi oil fields may continue to give crude oil?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. These negotiations relate only to the assets and liabilities of this company in India.

(b) Details cannot be divulged in public interest.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Cannot be divulged in public interest.

(e) According to present indications, the estimated economic period of recovery is in the range of 10 to 15 years.

#### बर्गीकरण संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समिति का प्रतिवेदन

8308. श्री राम सागर: क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त बर्गीकरण संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समिति ने इस बीच अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; और यदि हां, तो सरकार इसे कब तक लागू करेगी ;

(ख) इसको कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार औद्योगिक और गैर-औद्योगिक श्रमिकों की स्थितियों और सेवा शर्तों में विभक्तता को पूरा करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में कोई अनुमान प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा उच्चा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). उच्चा मन्त्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त विशेषज्ञ वर्गीकरण समिति ने औद्योगिक कार्यों के संबंध में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है। गैर-औद्योगिक कार्यों से संबंधित रिपोर्टें, प्राणा है, समिति मई, 1979 में प्रस्तुत कर देगी। समिति की सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा और यथासंभव जोष्र सुसम्पन्न कार्यक्रमों की जाएगी।

(ग) इन बातों की ध्यान में रखते हुए औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों की वर्तमान छुट्टी की हकदारियों में कोई परिवर्तन करना सरकार व्यवहार्य नहीं समझती—उत्पन्न के व्यापक हित, उच्च वित्तीय प्रतिबद्धता, अन्य क्षेत्रों पर इसके प्रत्याशित प्रभाव और औद्योगिक तथा गैर औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों में पूरी तरह से अन्तर।

(घ) वह मामला जे० सी० एम० की राष्ट्रीय परिषद के कर्मचारी एक ही श्रेणी से उठाना सजा था। मामले को पंच फैसले के लिए भेजने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

मंस सिलेण्डरों में कम गैस की सप्लाई

8309. श्री मंगा लाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलिकम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार इस तथ्य का पता लगाने का है कि गैस सिलेण्डर (एल०पी० सी० गैस सिलेण्डर) सप्लाई करने वाली एजेंसियां गैस सिलेण्डरों में पूरी मात्रा में गैस नहीं भरते और सामान्यतः सिलेण्डरों का भार निर्धारित भार से कम होता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार कौसी एजेंसियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) ऐसे मामलों का म्यारी क्या है अर्थात् उन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ ऐसी अनियमितताएँ की गयी हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेम-वती कश्यप बहुगुणा) : (क) गैस सिलेण्डर तेल कंपनियों के बुकिंगप्रार्थियों के बटालिन सयंत्रों पर स्वकारित तथा गैर स्वकारित मशीनों द्वारा भरे जाते हैं। सिविल आपूर्ति तथा सङ्कारिता मंत्रालय का तेल और माप निदेशालय नियमित अवधि में इन मशीनों का निरीक्षण करता है और मोहर लगाता है। परिवहन कर्तियों को सिलेण्डरों को देने से पहले कभी कभी अचानक निरीक्षण किया जाता है। कम भरे हुए सिलेण्डर, यदि कोई हो अलग रख दिये जाते हैं और बटालिन संयंत्र से केवल सही गैस वाले सिलेण्डरों को ही बाह्रकों

को दिया जाता है। डीलरों द्वारा डिजीबरी क समक, उनके भी कम तथा गोदामों की भी सहसा जांच की जाती है। तेल कंपनियों को पुनः सलाह दी गई है कि डीलर के गोदामों, की कम तथा एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान को ले जाते समय वह अपनी एल०पी०सी० सिलेण्डरों की जांच को तेज कर दें और उन डीलरों के विरुद्ध कड़ा कार्रवाई करें जो कि कम गैस भरे सिलेण्डरों की सप्लाई करते हुए पाये जायें।

(ख) उपरोक्त सावधानियों के बावजूद भी यदि इस प्रकार की शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, उन पर आवश्यक सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई को तुरन्त शीर किया जाता है।

(ग) वर्ष 1979 के प्रथम तीन महीनों के दौरान भेरे मंत्रालय के शिकायत कक्ष में डीलरों द्वारा कम तेल के सिलेण्डरों की डिजीबरी के संबंध में पांच शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं। यह शिकायतें दिल्ली (4) और पटियाला (1) शहरों से सम्बन्धित थीं। तेल कंपनियों द्वारा प्राप्त इन और अन्य शिकायतों पर आवश्यक सुधारात्मक कार्यवाही हेतु जांच की गई।

#### Import of Know-how for Industries

8310. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how far it is correct to say that Government have recently liberalised import of know-how in case of industries like organic chemicals, synthetic, fibres, plastic raw materials and rubber synthetics; and

(b) whether Government have assessed the present know-how availability within the country and the potentiality of using Indian talent for such purposes?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) After making an assessment of the availability of indigenous know-how, the Government announced a modified policy for the import of knowhow even in the fields with proven indigenous technology in

certain justified cases, as outlined in the press note dated 28-12-1978. This policy is applicable not only to industries like organic chemicals, synthetic fibres, plastic raw materials and rubber synthetics but to other industries as well.

प्रसारण के लिये प्रयोग की जा रही भाषाएँ

8311. श्री महाबल सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत की 14 राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं के अतिरिक्त प्रसारण के लिये अन्य कौन सी भाषाओं (बोलियों) का प्रयोग किया जाता है और किन केन्द्रों से ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री सातल कृष्ण छाटवणी) : भारत के संविधान की भाषाओं अनुसूची में बताई गई भाषाओं के अतिरिक्त भाषाशास्त्री विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में स्थापित 48 केन्द्रों से 136 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं/बोलियों में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है ।

**Free Conveyance to Parents and Dependants of Army Officers**

8312. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the rules framed in 1971, parents and other dependants of Armed Forces officers, who did not have individual income of Rs. 250/- per month and who resided with the officers concerned were entitled to free conveyance to home and back;

(b) if so, whether this ceiling of individual income has since been increased proportionate to the rise in cost of living index since 1971; if so, what is the revised ceiling;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Defence Services personnel including officers are not allowed the leave travel concession facility with their families, once in four years as is allowed to other Government employees; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Parents and other dependants of Armed Forces Officers whose individual income does not exceed Rs. 250/- per month and who reside with the officer concerned are entitled to free conveyance to home station and back with effect from 1st January 1976. No rules were framed in 1971 on the subject. The ceiling of individual income of Rs. 250/- per month fixed in 1976 has not been increased.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Defence Services personnel are governed by separate rules under which they are entitled to the following leave travel concession:—

(i) Officers when proceeding on leave are entitled to free conveyance to home town and back once in a block of 2 years commencing from their second year of service. The family members of the officer are also entitled to this concession.

(ii) A Commissioned Officer and his wife are entitled once in a calendar year free conveyance to and from the place where they intend to spend their annual leave subject to the journey not exceeding 965 KMs in each direction.

(iii) Officers serving with unit/formation whose personnel are in receipt of Field Service concession have the option to avail of other leave travel concession.

In addition, the Service Officers are entitled to 3 sets of Form 'D' for use by themselves and their family.

सेवानुवृत्तियों और उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त पद

8313. श्री केशव राम चौहान : क्या विधि न्याय और कानून कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने सेवानुवृत्तियों और उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों के पद रिक्त हैं

(ब) ऐसे रिक्त पदों की, संख्या, क्या

(क) इन पदों को छह तक न भरने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) सरकार पदों को भरने के लिए क्या विशेष कार्यवाही कर रही है?

विधि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री हार्दिक कुंभ) : (क) और (ख) संवेदित जानकारी देने वाले विवरण संलग्न हैं।

(ग) और (घ) उच्च न्यायालयों में रिक्त पदों के न भरने जाने का मुख्य कारण राज्य प्राधिकारियों से प्रस्तावों का प्राप्त न होना या देर से प्राप्त होना है। वर्तमान सरकार इस विषय पर अविलम्ब रूप से ध्यान देती रही है और उसने राज्य प्राधिकारियों से प्रस्तावों के बारे में पूछने और उन्हें भेजने के लिए जोर देने में पहल की है। विशेष प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप, स्थिति बहुत हद तक सुधर गई है। 1-4-77 से 23-4-79 तक कुल मिलाकर 125 नई नियुक्तियां की गईं (जिनमें से 52 नियुक्तियां 1977-78 के दौरान और 23 नियुक्तियां उसके बाद की गईं) जबकि 1976-77 में केवल 23 नियुक्तियां ही हुई थीं।

सेशन न्यायालयों में रिक्त पदों को भरने का कार्य प्राथमिक रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का है, केन्द्रीय सरकार का नहीं।

### विवरण

#### (i) उच्च न्यायालय

क्रम सं०	उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	23-4-1979 को न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त पदों की संख्या	स्थायी	अपर
1.	इलाहाबाद	1	1	
2.	झारख प्रदेश	1	कुछ नहीं	
3.	मुम्बई	1	3	
4.	कलकत्ता	2	2	
5.	दिल्ली	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	
6.	गोवाटी	2	कुछ नहीं	
7.	गुजरात	3	3	
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	कुछ नहीं	
9.	जम्मू-कश्मीर	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	
10.	कर्नाटक	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	
11.	केरल	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	1	कुछ नहीं	
13.	मद्रास	कुछ नहीं	2	
14.	उड़ीसा	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	
15.	पटना	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	
16.	पंजाब और हरियाणा	कुछ नहीं	3	
17.	राजस्थान	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	
18.	सिक्किम	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	

- 13 14

उपरोक्त के प्रतिरिक्त, नए अंजूर किए गए उन 13 पदों को भी भरा जाना है, जो उनके भरे जाने की तारीखों से सूचित किए गए हैं।

(ii) सेशन न्यायालय (राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में यथाप्राप्त जानकारी)

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	कुछ नहीं
2. असम	कुछ नहीं
3. बिहार	8
4. गुजरात	कुछ नहीं
5. हरियाणा	कुछ नहीं
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	1
7. जम्मू-कश्मीर	कुछ नहीं
8. कर्नाटक	कुछ नहीं
9. केरल	1
10. मध्य प्रदेश	कुछ नहीं
11. महाराष्ट्र	जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है
12. मणिपुर	कुछ नहीं
13. मेघालय	1
14. नागालैण्ड	नागालैण्ड में कोई सेशन न्यायालय नहीं है।
15. उड़ीसा	कुछ नहीं
16. पंजाब	3
17. राजस्थान	कुछ नहीं
18. सिक्किम	1
19. तमिलनाडु	कुछ नहीं
20. त्रिपुरा	कुछ नहीं
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	15
22. पश्चिमी बंगाल	1
	31

#### संघ राज्य क्षेत्र

1. प्रन्थमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	कुछ नहीं
2. चण्डीगढ़ प्रदेश	सेशन न्यायाधीश का कोई पद नहीं है।
3. दादर और नगर हवेली	कुछ नहीं
4. गोवा, दमण और दीव	कुछ नहीं
5. दिल्ली	1

6. बन्धीगढ़	कुछ नहीं
7. नमकीन	कुछ नहीं
8. सिधौरव	कुछ नहीं
9. पाण्डिचेरी	कुछ नहीं
	1
जोड़	32

**Government Advertisements for an Orissa Daily**

8314. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that in the Orissa state there is only one English Newspaper "The News of the World" which has applied for advertisements of the Government with other facilities;

(b) if so, when that concern applied for and what action has yet been taken;

(c) how many newspapers have applied for advertisements and subsidies with paper-wise and State-wise figures; and

(d) how much amount has been granted in the form of advertisement to the newspapers, paper-wise and reasons for those which are not been given?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). "The News of the World" is the only English Daily published from Cuttack, Orissa. The Daily made its first application for DAVP advertisements in the year 1976 and since then continues to receive DAVP advertisements subject to publicity requirement. The Daily did not, however, apply for newsprint quota for the year 1976-79, though an advance of 50 mts of newsprint was made available to it from the buffer-stock of State Trading Corporation in November, 1976.

(c) No subsidy as such is provided to the newsprints. The State-wise number of newspapers which applied for DAVP advertisements during the year 1978-79 is being compiled and this information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(d) Amount paid to newspapers/periodicals individually is treated as confidential in public interest. However, no newspaper is refused advertisement provided it satisfies the conditions as laid down in the Government Policy.

**Working Group and Grant of Autonomy to Films Division**

8315. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a working Group has been set up to study the feasibility of granting autonomy to the Films Division; and

(b) if so, by what time the report will be submitted to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) It has been decided to appoint a Working Group to study the structure and functions of the Films Division in the field of production and distribution of documentaries and newsreels for public exhibition and to examine the feasibility of converting the Films Division into an autonomous organisation, having regard to functional, financial and other related aspects. The Working Group will be headed by Shri Hrishikesh Mukherjee, an eminent film maker and will consist of the following members:—

1. Kumari Mehra Masani
2. Dr. Dharamveer Bharati
3. Shri P. Rama Reddy
4. Shri Fali Billimoria
5. Shri M. V. Krishnaswamy
6. Shri Chidananda Dasgupta

7. Shri L. Kumar

8. Shri S. M. Patankar

9. Shri N. V. K. Murthy

10. Shri R. K. Shastri, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting—Member—Secretary.

(b) The Working Group will be required to submit its report within six months from the date of the first meeting.

### रक्षा वस्तुओं का आयात

8316. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 से 1978 तक देशवार और कम्पनी वार कितनी कीमत की रक्षा वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया; और

(ख) उन कम्पनियों अथवा व्यापारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके नाम इस बीच वाली सूची से निकाले गये हैं और क्या उनकी बकाया राशि का भुगतान किया गया है और यदि हाँ तो उक्त राशि कितनी है।

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जनजीवन राव) : (क) और (ख) माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान 3-4-1979 के प्रश्न संख्या 5821 के उत्तर की ओर दिलाया जाता है।

### Life Saving Drugs

8317. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:—

(a) which are those life saving drugs which have been made cheap and what are their uses;

(b) what were their previous prices and what are the prices after reduction; and

(c) is Government considering steps to make more important medicines cheaper and if yes, when it will be done?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Prices of 879 packs of formulations (including 36 packs where reductions were effected twice) were reduced after February, 1978. Some of the essential and life saving formulations prices of which have been reduced are based on the following bulk drugs:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Bulk Drug	Group to which belong
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1.	Oxytetracycline and its salts and derivatives	Antibiotics
2.	Genamycin	Do.
3.	Chlortetracycline	Do.
4.	Chloramphenicol	Do.
5.	Trimethoprim and Sulfamethoxazole	Anti-infective
6.	Ethambutol	ti-T.B.
7.	Refamicia	Do.

(b) A statement showing pre-revised and post-revised prices of some formulations and their end uses is attached.

(c) The price reductions indicated in part (a) above include the price reductions consequent to the notification of leader prices in terms of para 12 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1978, which has replaced the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, with effect from 31-3-79. Government would not hesitate to reduce the prices of more formulations if such reduction is warranted as a result of cost studies being conducted by the BICP or for any other good reason.



## Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the formulation	Pack size	Pre-Rev-ised price	Post-Rev-ised price	Percentage	Use of the formulation
1.	Terramycin Capsules 250 mg.	25 × 4's	63.00	51.02	19	Anti-microbial
2.	Doxt Capsules (each capsules contains 100 mg. of Doxycyline).	4's	10.17	8.06	21	Do.
3.	Genticyn Injection (each ml. contains 40 mg. of Gentamycin)	1.5 ml. amp.	21.30	7.70	64	Broad Spectrum anti-microbial.
		2 ml. amp	28.85	11.37	61	
4.	Chlorostep. Caps. (each capsules contains 125 mg. Chloramphenicol and 125 mg. Streptomycin).	100's	37.79	35.49	6	Anti-diarrhoeal.
5.	Septran Adult Tabs. (each tablet contains Trimethoprim 80 mg. + Sulphamethoxazole 400 mg.)	10 × 10's	107.59	96.00	11	Anti-Infective.
		5 × 4's	23.91	19.63	18	
6.	Betnelan Tablets (each tablet contains Betamethasone).	10's	2.83	2.08	27	Anti-Allergic and anti-inflammatory.
7.	Zyloric Tablets (contains 100 mg. of Allopurinol).	10 + 10's	111.87	57.88	48	Anti-Gout.
8.	Lev Dopa (Each tablet contains 500 mg. of L-Dopa)	50's	53.67	44.03	18	Anti-parken Sonism
9.	Mvambutol tablets (each contains 200 mg. of Ethambutol).	10's	8.31	3.30	60	Anti-T.B.

**Recommendations of Study Group for Exploitation of Salt and Sea Water**

8318. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Study Group on the exploitation of salt and sea water for manufacturing of chemicals and the question of utilisation of 'bittern' has submitted its reports;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations; and

(c) what action Government have taken on the proposed recommendations of the study group?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Study Group are as under:—

(i) Government should take concerted measures to increase production of Salt by locating new or additional sources; to increase utilization of available areas; to improve technology to get higher and better yields and to provide suitable incentives to the salt producers.

(ii) In order to make Salt based industrial units located in Eastern India competitive in prices, when compared to the units located in other

parts of the country, there should be free movement of industrial salt to such units by rail routes.

(iii) While setting up Caustic Soda plants, it is necessary to plan and work out a strategy for maximum utilization of Chlorine in advance. Chlorine utilization schemes will have to be located in close proximity to Caustic Soda plants.

(iv) An integrated plan for the movement of raw materials and finished products in respect of Soda Ash plants should be drawn up annually and implemented by the Government in consultation with the Industry and the Railways.

(v) Surplus Ammonia should be planned in fertilizer plants so that there could be dispersal of Soda Ash plants which can adopt the modified Solvay Process and be located near such fertilizer plants.

(vi) Separation and extraction of Gypsum from sea water should be taken up seriously and facilities for washing and processing of marine Gypsum should be set up on modern lines.

(vii) Additional capacity of 1500 tonnes per annum of Bromine should be set up by 1982-83.

(viii) Two large units each with capacities of 30,000 tonnes per annum of refractory grade Magnesia should be set up.

(ix) Production of Sodium Sulphate from salt mix should be encouraged.

(x) With a view to proving the feasibility of an alternative route for the recovery of marine chemicals, a demonstration or pilot plant should be set up in the public sector preferably by the Hindustan Salts Limited in technical collaboration with Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute and competent Engineering Consultants with assistance from the Salt Cess Fund.

(xi) Government must come forward to set up very large complexes in the public sector for mass production of marine chemicals.

(xii) Hindustan Salts Limited should be entrusted with the responsibility of setting up a large marine chemicals complex in the Great Rann of Kutch and a similar complex in Vedaranyam may be set up by the State Government in the Joint Sector if necessary, in collaboration with Hindustan Salts Limited.

(xiii) Detailed feasibility Studies should be undertaken in both areas and the expenditure for the purpose may be met as grants from the Salt Cess Fund.

(xiv) Entrepreneurs establishing marine chemicals industries should be given suitable assistance from the Salt Cess Fund by way of grants and loans.

(c) The following action has been taken on the recommendations made by the Study Group:—

(i) A Salt Inquiry Committee has been set up to undertake a comprehensive review of the Salt Industry including production and transportation aspects.

(ii) Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers has been in touch with the Gujarat and Tamil Nadu Governments regarding Salt-cum-bittern based chemical complexes. State Undertakings in the States and Hindustan Salts Limited are examining the feasibility of setting up of such projects.

(iii) Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers has contacted the fertilizer units to examine the feasibility of putting up Soda Ash plants based on modified Solvay process.

(iv) The recommendation regarding assistance from Salt Cess Fund has been accepted in principle.

**Challans for Demanding Dowry and Child Marriage**

8319. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have been challaned for demanding dowry in the marriages in the last one year throughout the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that practically no action has been taken and the Dowry Act is not being implemented for all practical purposes;

(c) the specific steps Government propose to take to see that this Act is implemented;

(d) whether it is also a fact that even now the girls and boys are married at a very tender age; and

(e) if so, how many cases have been registered in the country for it in the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) State Governments are in charge of the enforcement of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The success of a social welfare legislation like the Dowry Prohibition Act depends on public opinion and cooperation. Though it may not be accurate to say that practically no action has been taken, it has to be conceded that the Act has not been very effective. Due publicity is being given through voluntary organizations in regard to the provisions of the Act. Though Government does not have full information, there have been prosecutions under the Act. Government is also considering to amend the Act to make it more effective *inter alia* by making the offences under the Act cognizable.

(d) and (e). Government has received three complaints to the effect that girls and boys are being married at tender age, but it has no authentic information as regards the number of child marriages that are taking place. The State Governments are responsible for the enforcement of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 also and the necessary information is being collected. The same would be placed on the Table of the House.

**Plant for manufacture of Magnesium Metal in Tamil Nadu**

8320. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu proposes to set up a commercial plant for the manufacture of magnesium metal in the public sector;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have agreed to the proposal;

(c) if so, the details of the same;

(d) when the plant is likely to be set up; and

(e) the cost of expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited proposes to set up a plant for the manufacture of magnesium metal based on the technology developed by the Central Electro-chemical Research Institute Karaikudi, Industries set up on the basis of technology developed by National Laboratories are exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

**Import of French Technology for manufacture of Sub Type Hydro-Electric Units**

8321. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been arrived at between India and France regarding import of French Technology for the manufacture of bulb-type hydro-electric generating units; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Indonesian Collaboration for setting up Cement and Power Generation Industries**

8322. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indonesian Government have pursued industrial collaboration with India in a number of areas specially in the fields of cement and also power generation;

(b) whether any discussion in this regard had been held in Jakarta between the officials of the two countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Recent discussions with the Indonesian Government have resulted in a recognition of the fact that there exists a great deal of complementarity between the economies and natural resources endowments of the two countries. Consequently, a number of projects/programmes have been identified for possible collaboration and development for mutual benefit of both the countries. Among the areas of such possible collaboration, the Indonesians have requested us for a package proposal covering construction of a dam and hydel power station with reversible turbines. India and Indonesia have also agreed to collaborate in the location/development of additional gas resources for power generation.

The Indian side has also offered to consider participation in the development of cement plants in Indonesia. In pursuance of this, a team sponsored by Projects and Equipment Corporation has already left for Jakarta.

**Proposal to increase prices of Essential Drugs**

8323. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the prices of essential drugs; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. There is no general proposal to increase the prices of essential drugs.

(b) Does not arise.

**Closure of a Boiler of Sindri Plant**

8324. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the boilers of the Sindri plant had to be shut down during January, 1979; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir; one out of the three boilers of the Sindri Modernisation Project had to be shut down in January, 1979.

(b) The shut down of the boiler was due to the failure of shop-weld of the import steam super-heater during first charging.

**Release of Vitamin B1 and B2 to New Small Scale Units**

8325. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new small scale units which are in the Bakery or in non-drug user, the user are given 2.5 kgs. each of Vitamin B1 and B2 per annum against release of any quantity of these items to DGTD units as per recommendation; and

(b) if so, why a ceiling is fixed for small scale units only and how do Government justify its action in light of Government commitment to encourage small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. As per the guidelines for distribution of Vitamin B1 and B2 issued by this Ministry on 23rd June, 1978, release to non-drug units, like bakeries, units manufacturing animal feed and processed food etc. were to be made on the basis of recommendations made by the concerned sponsoring authorities viz. DGTD in the case of units in the organised sector and State Directorates of Industries, in the case of small scale units. In either case, the best of past two years' consumption of these items was the ceiling.

(b) Does not arise.

**Reconstruction of Jharia Coalfields to increase production of Coal**

8326. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present quantity of coal production from the entire Jharia coalfield;

(b) whether recently Government are scheming a Master Plan for reconstruction to increase the present

production to 15 million tonnes within the coming 15 years;

(c) if so, what will be the number of blocks of development and reconstruction; and

(d) of the number of such blocks, how many may be underground block and how many may be open cast blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The present production of coal in the Jharia Coalfield is about 20 million tonnes per annum.

(b) The Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited with Polish collaboration, has submitted a Feasibility Report covering a Master Plan for the reorganisation of mines in the Jharia Coalfield of Bharat Coking Coal Limited for increasing the production to about 50 million tonnes per annum by 1991 and about 56 million tonnes per annum by 2000.

(c) and (d). There will be 30 blocks, of which 21 will be underground blocks and 9 open cast blocks.

**Export of Pig Iron**

8327. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the commitment and actual export of pig iron in the years 1977 and 1978 and the pending commitment as on 1st January, 1979; and

(b) the policy with regard to export of pig iron for the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Export commitments and actual exports of pig iron during 1977 and 1978 were as under:—

	Export commitment	Actual export
1977	1,208	845
1978	433	272

As on January 1, 1979, pending export commitments were of the order of 153,000 tonnes.

(b) The policy for export of pig iron is drawn up annually taking into account all relevant factors like indigenous production, demand in the home market, availability of surplus etc. During 1979-80, exports will be regulated, keeping in view the internal requirements and the policy for the year after that will be finalised at the appropriate time.

#### कोरबा उर्वरक कारखाना

8328. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाय :

श्री दयाराम शाक्य :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोरबा उर्वरक कारखाने पर अब तक 20 करोड़ रुपये की परिष्वय के बावजूद भी उस की प्रगति सन्तोषजनक नहीं है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कारखाने को द्रुत गति से चालू करने के लिए केन्द्र से बार बार अनुरोध किया है और क्या केन्द्र ने यह संकेत दिया है कि तालचौर तथा रामानुष्टम परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने के बाद ही अग्रेतर कार्यवाही की जाएगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तालचौर और रामानुष्टम परियोजनाओं को कब पूरा किया जाएगा और उर्वरक कारखानों द्वारा उत्पादन क्षमता को और आगे न बढ़ाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेम-वती लखन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी नहीं। संसोधनों की प्रत्यन्त कमी के कारण वर्ष 1974 के मध्य में कोरबा उर्वरक संयंत्र का कार्यान्वयन अधीमा कर दिया गया था। बाद में यह निर्णय किया गया कि कोरबा उर्वरक परियोजना का कच्चे माल के रूप में कोयले पर आधारित सतिरिक्त क्षमता की स्थापना के लिये प्रणाली कार्यान्वयन पर सभी विचार किया जायेगा जब रामानुष्टम और तालचौर में कोयले पर आधारित दो उर्वरक संयंत्रों को पूर्ण रूप से परिचालन के अंतिम स्तर में है के कार्यान्वयन का अनुभव प्राप्त हो जायेगा।

(ख) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में ही गई स्थिति के मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को सूचित किया गया है।

(ग) तालचौर और रामानुष्टम उर्वरक परियोजनाओं से जो कोई प्रगति 79 तक परीक्षण उत्पादन प्राप्त होने की आशा है। ऐसा कि प्राय (क) में बहले ही उत्तर दिया गया है कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक का उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर विचार किया जायेगा जब देश में पहली बार स्थापित की जा रही कोयले पर आधारित इन दो परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन को देख लिया जायेगा।

मैसर्स इण्डो बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी को एकक स्थापित करने के लिये आशय-वत्त जारी किया जाता

8329. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाय :

श्री दयाराम शाक्य :

क्या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मैसर्स इण्डो बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी को पांच हजार टन प्रतिवर्ष की क्षमता वाले एकक स्थापित करने के लिये कितने प्राथम्य पत्र जारी किये और उक्त एकक कितनी किन किन राज्य में तथा कहाँ कहाँ स्थापित किये जायेंगे; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वह इण्डो बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी को प्राय परधरिया के भूखण्ड पर विचार करने के संबंध में सलाह दे क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र में, भूमि रेलवे स्टेशन तथा अन्य सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बारे में कम्पनी को भी सलाह दी है और कम्पनी द्वारा इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेम-वती लखन बहुगुणा) : (क) मैसर्स इण्डो बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी लि० को मध्य प्रदेश में प्रत्येक 5,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष की क्षमता वाले चार औद्योगिक विस्फोटक संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्रदान किया गया है। उनमें कोरबा में स्थापित एक संयंत्र ने मार्च, 1978 से उत्पादन शुरुआत कर दिया है। कोरबा में दूसरे संयंत्र की स्थापना का कार्य हाथ में ले लिया गया है। शेष दो संयंत्रों के स्थान के संबंध में अंतिम रूप से अभी निर्णय लिया जाता है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से इस संबंध में कोई इस प्रकार का अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। तथापि शेष दो संयंत्रों के लिये स्थान के चयन के संबंध में कम्पनी उक्त राज्य सरकार से विचार विमर्श कर रही है।

नवुरा रिकानरी पर आधारित नवुरा उद्योग संयंत्र की स्थापना

8330. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार राज्य के उत्तरी भाग में मथुरा रिकॉयनरी पर प्राधारित मथुरा उद्योग समूह की स्थापना के लिए लगातार केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करती रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय किया गया है और मध्य प्रदेश के उसी भाग में एक उद्योग समूह की स्थापना करने में केन्द्र सरकार को क्या कठिनायाँ रही हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेम-वंती लखन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, नहीं। मध्य प्रदेश के उत्तरी भाग में मथुरा शोधनशाला के उत्पादों पर प्राधारित एक उर्वरक तथा पेट्रोरसायन काम्प्लेक्स की स्थापना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने हाल ही में कुछ समय पूर्व लिखा है

(ख) अभी इस विषय में कोई अंतिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

### Acquisition of Land at YOL

8331. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 500 on 22nd November, 1978 and state:

(a) the progress so far made in acquisition of 484 acres of additional land at Yol for construction of more accommodation at that place; and

(b) what are the details of the programme for construction of new accommodation at Yol, the number of Units proposed to be constructed and by when the construction work will start and be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Demand for acquisition/transfer of 484 acres of additional land at Yol was placed by the Military Estates Officer on the Land Acquisition Officer, Kangra/Dharmasala on 27-10-78. The Revenue details of the land to be acquired/transferred have been collected by the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra and a draft notification to be published under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act,

1994 has also been prepared. The Collector has informed that some Government land in village Bason which is included in the land to be acquired/ transferred has been leased out by the State Government for religious purposes. This land will, therefore, have to be excluded from the land to be acquired/transferred. The question whether exclusion of this land will affect the utilisation of the remaining area and if so whether realignment of its boundaries will be necessary, is under active consideration of the military authorities in consultation with the civil authorities.

(b) As soon as the land is taken over, Zonal Plan/Master Plan will be prepared. Accommodation will be planned and executed in a phased manner depending on the availability of funds and units moved to the new accommodation when the project is completed.

### कुछ व्यक्तियों के व्यक्तियों को रोजगार

8332. श्री लखेश्वरलाल सिंघा : क्या मुख्य मंत्री और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या कुछ व्यक्ति (जो कैमरामैन, एडिटर रिफ्लेक्टि जैसे कार्यों में विशेषज्ञ हैं) 35 वर्ष की आयु पूरी होने के बाद सेवा में प्राय्य; उनका पूरा ज्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या 35 वर्ष की आयु पूरी करने पर या उसके बाद ऐसे जो व्यक्ति दूरदर्शन में सेवा में प्राय्य उनके मामले में पदोन्नति के मामले में प्राथमिकता और छुट देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या स्वाधीनता सेनानियों के बच्चे या परिवार के सदस्य भी दूरदर्शन में काम कर रहे हैं, यदि हाँ, तो क्या पदोन्नति के मामलों में उन्हें कुछ रियायतें देने का विचार है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या दूरदर्शन का विचार इन लोगों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर प्रदान करने हेतु नियम बनाये जा रहे हैं? यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; क्या इन व्यक्तियों को उन्हीं स्थानों पर नियुक्त किया जाता है जिनका वे विकल्प करते हैं, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या दूरदर्शन प्राप्त किये गये प्रसारण को कोई विशेष महत्त्व होता है, यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

दुबका और प्रसारण केंद्रों (की बात दुबका का-  
नाली) : : (क) जी, हाँ, ऐसे 16 व्यक्ति हैं  
जिनमें दूरदर्शन में उस समय प्रसारण किया जब वे  
35 वर्ष से अधिक की आयु के थे।

और निम्न प्रकार है :—

श्रेणी	वेलनमान	35 वर्ष की आयु हो जाने के बाद दूरदर्शन में प्रसारण करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या
केंद्रीय सेवा-2	550-900 ४०	11
साउथ रिकावर्स्टि	425-750 ४०	1
फिलिम सम्पादक	425-750 ४०	4
		16

(ख) दूरदर्शन में प्रवेश करने के लिए वर्तमान  
शर्तों नियमों में अधिकतम आयु का प्रावधान 40  
वर्ष से कम आयु है। तथापि, यह सीमा केन्द्रीय  
और राज्य सरकारों के संसार माध्यम में पहले के  
काम कर रहे व्यक्तियों पर लागू नहीं होती। पदोन्नतियों  
के लिए उच्चतर आयु को बेटेज देने का कोई प्रावधान  
नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) दूरदर्शन सामान्यतया संवदन  
में काम करने वाले स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के परिवारों  
के सदस्यों या बच्चों का रिकार्ड नहीं रखता है।  
पदोन्नतियों व शर्तों नियमों के आधार पर की जाती  
है। दूरदर्शन में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के परिवार के  
सदस्यों तथा बच्चों को पदोन्नतियों और उन्नतियों के  
नामों में रियायतें देने का न कोई प्रावधान है और  
यही कोई प्रस्ताव है।

(ङ) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए पदोन्नति के मामले  
में शर्तों नियमों में न्यूनतम अनुभव का प्रावधान है  
जिसका है स्टाफ डायरेक्ट के लिए पदोन्नति के लिए  
पात्र होने से पहले होना आवश्यक है। यह सरकारी  
विभाग के पदोन्नति के लिए धपनाई गई प्रक्रिया के  
अनुरूप है।

#### T.V. coverage of States Ministers' visits to Metropolitan Cities

8333. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ :  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the  
States Chief Ministers and other  
Ministers visits to Metropolitan cities,

including Delhi are not regularly  
covered by Doordarshan;

(b) if not, the details of the visits  
of the State Ministers and the other  
Ministers covered by Delhi, Calcutta,  
Bombay and Madras Television during  
the last two years, date-wise; and

(c) the details of the action taken  
up-to-date to highlight the States  
problem in the Television in these  
Metropolitan Cities?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K.  
ADVANI): (a) Whenever Chief Minis-  
ters and other Ministers from a State  
visit any metropolitan city where a  
Doordarshan Kendra is situated, their  
visits and the statements they make  
during their visits are reported in the  
news bulletins of that Doordarshan  
Kendra according to their news value.

(b) and (c). The collection of this in-  
formation involves obtaining details of  
the visits of the State Ministers from  
the respective State Governments and  
scrutiny of all the news bulletins and  
programme log books for the last two  
years at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and  
Madras Doordarshan Kendras. The  
time and effort spent on this task will  
not be commensurate with the results  
obtained.

#### Staff in P.I.B. Office at Calcutta

8334. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ :  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cal-  
cutta P.I.B. is working with the in-  
sufficient staff;

(b) if so, the details of the staff  
position of Calcutta P.I.B. at this  
moment and the details of the require-  
ments of staff;

(c) the details of the amenities  
given to Calcutta P.I.B. staff in com-  
parison to P.I.B. staff in New Delhi;  
and



(a) the action being taken for modernising the functioning of Calcutta, Hyderabad and Shillong P.I.B. with the result achieved?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) and (b). No, Sir. Calcutta Office of PIB has adequate staff. As against the sanctioned strength of 55 posts, 50 persons are in position. The remaining 5 vacancies are in the process of being filled-up.

(c) The usual amenities like drinking water facilities, hot and cold weather arrangements, sports etc. to the extent possible are provided without discrimination to the staff working in PIB offices at Calcutta and Delhi.

(d) These offices are functioning reasonably efficiently. However, periodical review of the working of the entire organisation is made to bring out improvements, wherever necessary.

**Absorption of Apprentices by Hindustan Antibiotics, Pimpri**

8335. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4012 on the 19th December, 1978 and state:

(a) how many of apprentices have requested the management to employ them in the undertaking HAL, Pimpri (PUNE-Maharashtra) since 1st December, 1978;

(b) how many of them were offered employment in the undertaking;

(c) whether the undertaking recruited other personnel other than the said apprentices; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) Eight ex-apprentices applied for appointment in Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL). These were not against advertisements for any specific posts.

(b) Seven ex-apprentices who have passed last National Certificate of Training in Vocational Trade (NCTVT) Examination were offered production traineeship with stipend, pending consideration for regular employments. Two of these trainees have left immediately after joining, and five persons are continuing training. Besides this, one ex-apprentice was offered the post of Supervisor Grade II (Elect.) but did not join and another ex-apprentice was absorbed as Technician (Refrigerator and Airconditioning).

(c) Personnel were recruited in a few areas only which are other than those where the said apprentices were imparted training.

(d) Only NCTVT Certificate holders in Chemical Trade were considered for production traineeship. For regular employment, only those who meet specifications and apply against advertised vacancies are considered for selection.

**Representation for a Full-fledged Radio Centre at Sangli**

8336. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recorded in the last week of January, 1979 the representation regarding the Full Fledged Radio Centre at Sangli (Maharashtra) along with maps, charts of restoration of the Sangli, Manufull Connel and local Revenue authorities recommendation to state Government for making available land for the above Centre;

(b) if so, the details of demands made in the representation; and

(c) what action have Government taken or propose to take in near future?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) to (c). The exact purport of the question is not clear. However, the conversion of the auxiliary centre at Sangli into a fullfledged pro-

gramme originating station of AIR is one of the scheme proposed to be implemented during the Sixth Plan period. A site has been selected for setting up the studios at Sangli. The local revenue authorities have written to the State Government recommending allotment of this site to AIR. Further action will be taken by AIR after the site is made available.

**इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ कारेन ट्रेड एल्यूमीनि एसीलियेशन, बम्बई द्वारा शायन**

8337. श्री धर्म सिंह जाई पटेल : क्या बिधि, म्याग और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ कारेन ट्रेड एल्यूमीनि एसीलियेशन, बम्बई से निर्यात के बारे में दिनांक 20 दिसम्बर, 1977 का एक शायन प्राप्त हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौर क्या है;

(ग) इसमें की गई मांगों का स्वरूप क्या है;

(घ) उनमें से कितनी मांगें स्वीकार की गई और कैसे तथा कब;

(ङ) अब तक स्वीकार न की गई मांगों का स्वरूप क्या है और इनके क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) अब तक विचार न की गई मांगों पर कब और कैसे विचार किया जायेगा तथा उन्हें पूरा किया जायेगा?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा बिधि, म्याग और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एल० बी० यादव): (क) से (च). इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ कारेन ट्रेड एल्यूमीनि एसीलियेशन, बम्बई के अध्यक्ष ने 19 दिसम्बर, 1977 (प्रश्न के भाग (क) में क्या उल्लिखित—20 दिसम्बर, 1977 नहीं) को जांच निवेदन, एकाधिकार एवं अश्वरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार शायन को निर्यात नहीं जो भारत सरकार द्वारा मायता प्राप्त कहे कहे गये हैं तथा जो प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से एकाधिकार एवं अश्वरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 के अन्तर्गत बड़े धारों से सम्बन्धित हैं, के कार्यों की जांच की प्रार्थना करते हुए पत्र भेजा था। जांच निदेशक ने इस पत्र को एकाधिकार एवं अश्वरोधक व्यापारिक व्यापार शायन की आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए अर्पित कर दिया। शायन ने, परीक्षा करने के पश्चात् इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ कारेन ट्रेड एल्यूमीनि एसीलियेशन के अध्यक्ष को अपने 8 जनवरी, 1978 के पत्र द्वारा एकाधिकार एवं अश्वरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 14(क) (1) के अन्तर्गत तथ्यों की जो निर्यात

गुहों द्वारा प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रथाओं में प्रस्त होन को नियत करते हैं, विशेषतः बड़े धारों के सम्बन्ध में व्यापारिक संघ का गठन करते हैं तथा उनके द्वारा निर्धारित नियम, जिसमें संगठन के नये सदस्यों के प्रवेश पर प्रतिबन्ध बोधे गये हैं, की लिखते हुए शायन के पास शिकायत प्रस्तुत करने का अनुरोध किया। उनका ध्यान एकाधिकार एवं अश्वरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 15(ग), जो कतिपय मामलों में शायनों के शायनपत्र पर प्रतिबन्ध निर्धारित करती है, पर ही दिलाया गया था। इस पत्र का शायन द्वारा अभी तक उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं किया गया है।

**शाकाशवाणी, भोपाल के कर्मचारियों की अनियमितताओं की शिकायतें**

8338. श्री हुसैन खन्व कच्छवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शाकाशवाणी, भोपाल के कुछ अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों द्वारा अनियमितताएं करने के बारे में जनवरी और फरवरी, 1979 में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं और यदि हां, तो क्या शिकायतें की गई थीं तथा उन्हें दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि शाकाशवाणी, भोपाल के कर्मचारियों को वहां के कुछ अधिकारियों द्वारा परेशान किया जा रहा है तथा कर्मचारी लिखित रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार से शिकायतें कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों में कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार की यह शिकायतें भी मिली हैं कि वहां के अधिकारियों की भूतपूर्व सत्तापुत्र दल के नेताओं के साथ साठ-गांठ है तथा वे बार-बार वर्तमान सरकार के विरुद्ध उनके वक्तव्यों और नीतियों का प्रसारण करते हैं तथा ऐसे कर्मचारियों को संभ्या कितनी है जो इस केन्द्र में पांच वर्षों से अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा वे अपनी निजी व्यापार भी कर रहे हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज. कृष्ण शाह-वाणी) : (क) से (ग). शाकाशवाणी भोपाल के केन्द्र निदेशक के विरुद्ध दिनांक 27 जनवरी, 1979 की एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी जिसमें उनकी निष्ठा और केन्द्र के कुछ कर्मचारियों के साथ उनके सम्बन्ध के बारे में विभिन्न आरोप लक्ष्ये गये हैं। इसी प्रकार की एक शिकायत पहले अक्टूबर, 1978 में "युग धर्म" के सत्यापक से प्राप्त हुई थी। शाकाशवाणी महा-निदेशक के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने अक्टूबर, 1978 में प्राप्त आरोपों की जांच की, जो भी उन्हें सत्याहीन पत्रा था। दिनांक 27 जनवरी, 1979 की शिकायत में विदे गये आरोपों को हाल ही में शाकाशवाणी महा-निदेशक के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी द्वारा जांच की गई है। जांच की रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

**Pending proposals for change in name, Price approval and Grant of Licences**

proposal relating to change in name received from drug manufacturing companies has been kept pending.

8339. DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

As regards proposals relating to price approval, since there was a freeze on the prices of drugs after 28th March, 1978, increases in prices of bulk drugs and formulations have not been allowed by the Government.

(a) details of proposals for change in name, price approval, grant of industrial licence etc. that have been kept pending during last two years; details re. name of the drug, composition, manufacturer and facts of each case;

The details of Industrial Licence applications which have been kept pending, are furnished in the Statement attached.

(b) whether show-cause notices have been issued to certain companies in this regard and if so, their details; and

(b) No show-cause notice on the above said proposals has been issued by this Ministry.

(c) what action has been taken to ensure that products marketed by foreign companies under so-called permission letters and modifications of existing formulations are stopped forthwith since the opinion of the Law Ministry has now become available to the Ministry?

(c) Government have decided that production under the authority of Permission Letters is authorised production, so long as the conditions of the Permission Letters are fulfilled. Modifications of existing formulations are treated as New Articles except when such modifications are made to comply with statutory requirements. The cases are examined accordingly.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No

**Statement**

S. No.	Name of the company	Date of receipt of Application	Item of manufacture	Reasons for delay/ Present Position.
1	2	3	4	5
(1)	M/s. Hoechst	9-10-75	Ethacridine Lactate	All these applications (which were received on or before 29-3-78) were earlier kept in abeyance pending Govt.'s New Drug Policy. Now, in terms of New Drug Policy, foreign companies shall be given licences for only those drugs which involve High Technology. The criteria for High Technology of bulk drugs are under the finalisation of the Com-
(2)	M/s. Hoechst	9-2-76	Pentoxifylline	
(3)	M/s. Smith Kline & French.	12-2-76	1. Phenothiazine	
			2. Diphenyl Pyraline Hcl. 3. Phenyl Propanolamine Hcl.	
			4. Triamterene	

S. No.	Name of the company	Date of receipt of Application	Item of manufacture.	Reason for delay/Present Position
1	2	3	4	5
			5. Nifuroxime	mittee set up for the purpose. All these cases are therefore, still pending with Government.
			6. Hydrochlorothiazide	
			7. Chlorpheniramine Maleate.	
			8. Oxyphenbutazone	
			9. Deglycyrrhizinated liquorice.	
			10. Oxibendazole	
			11. Zoalene.	
(4)	M/s. Pfizer	28-4-76	1. Zinc-Bacitracin (for Pharmaceutical use)	
			2. Zinc-Bacitracin (for veterinary use)	
			3. Oleandomycin	
			4. Polymyxin	
(5)	M/s. Richardson Hindustan.	May 1976	Thymol	
(6)	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome.	11-6-76	Trimethoprim (S.E.)	
(7)	M/s. S. K. F.	30-6-76	Cephadrine	
(8)	M/s. Bayer	7-4-77	Clotrimazole	
(9)	M/s. Roche	27-5-77	Vit. 'A' (S.E.)	
(10)	M/s. Ciba-Geigy Ltd.	15-6-77	Trimethoprim	
(11)	M/s. Geoffrey Manners	20-8-77	Xanthotoxin	
(12)	M/s. Hoechst	24-8-77	Reagents for diagnosis Vit. 'K'	
(13)	M/s. E. Merck	21-9-77	1. Oxyphenbutazone	
(14)	M/s. Glaxo	30-9-77	2. Norethisterne	
			3. Solatol Hcl.	
			4. Perphenazine	
			5. Amterptylene Hcl.	
			6. Nandrolone Esters	
			7. Chlorpheniramine Maleate.	

1	2	3	4	5
			8. Norethandrolone	
			9. Isopropamide Iodide	
			10. Buphenine Hel	
(15)	M/s. S. K. F.	24-9-77	Poultry Vaccine and Animal Vaccine.	
(16)	M/s. Pfizer	17-1-78	Tinidazole	
(17)	M/s. W/oth International.	1-6-78	1. Prednisolone/Hydrocortisone & esters.	
			2. Dexamethasone & its salts/Esters.	
			3. Norgestrel Isomers	
			4. Norethisterone/Acetate.	
			5. Mephentermine Sulphate.	
			6. Oxycythazine	
			7. Oxazepam	
			8. Lorazepam	
(18)	M/s. Sandoz	10-8-78	Chloroquin Phosphate	
(19)	M/s. Glaxo	7-9-78	Betamethasone (S.E.)	
(20)	M/s. E. Merck	17-1-79	Papain (Refined)	
(21)	M/s. ACCI	15-2-79	1. Primaquin Phosphate	
			2. Chloroquin Phosphate	
(22)	M/s. Roche	21-2-79	Sulphamethoxazole (S.E.)	
(23)	M/s. Ciba-Geigy	29-3-79	Ancletol	

(24) M/s. E. Merck

*Composition*  
 Dolonurobion B1-50mg  
 tablets. B6-100mg  
 B12-100mcg  
 Analgin—  
 250mg

} Kept pending to examine certain legal aspects of this case.

**Arrangements to Monitor Naval Manoeuvres of Superpowers in Indian Ocean**

8340. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made adequate arrangements for monitoring the naval manoeuvres of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the naval preparedness in view of the increasing tension and the changing international situation in the above area?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. It will, however, not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

(b) The Indian Navy is being progressively modernised keeping in view all developments, including the Naval build up in the Indian Ocean and Arabian sea, which have a bearing on our national security. This is being done with due regard to the changing situation as well as our own needs and priorities.

बिधि कालेजों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों के बाबिले के बारे में भारतीय बिधि परिषद के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त

8341. श्री बलराम सिंह सरस्ते: क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करते कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसरण में भारतीय बिधि परिषद ने अपने संकल्प में संशोधन कर लिया है जिससे बिधि कालेजों में किसी पाठ्यक्रम में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को बाबिले के लिये निर्धारित निम्नतम अंकों में दी गई पांच प्रतिशत की छूट के अतिरिक्त और पांच प्रतिशत अंकों की छूट दी जा सके बलराम उनके लिये प्राप्ति लीट वाली हों; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं

यह मंत्रालय तथा बिधिन्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल): (क) और (ख) भारत की बिधिज्ञ परिषद् ने 6 मई और 7 मई 1978 को आयोजित अपनी बैठक में यह विनिश्चय किया था कि वह बिधि पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश के लिए अंकों की न्यूनतम प्रतिशतता में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों के लिए और अधिक छूट देने के पक्ष में नहीं है।

**Bharat Electronics Limited**

8342. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high-level Expenditure Finance Committee of the Union Government has turned down for the first time a proposal by the giant public sector Bharat Electronics Limited for setting up two new projects for manufacturing radar, communication equipment navigational aids and some sophisticated items needed by Defence;

(b) if so, what were the main causes for turning down the proposal;

(c) whether it was only due to the firm stand taken by Chairman of the Electronic Commission to oppose this move;

(d) what were the other proposals made by the B.E.L.; and

(e) why they were also rejected and on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c).

Bharat Electronics Limited have submitted a proposal for setting up two new factories to meet the Defence needs for electronic equipment. The proposal is under examination. No final decision has been taken as yet.

(d) and (e). No other proposals were made by Bharat Electronics Limited.

#### नोटरीज को देय शुल्क

8343. श्री एच० एस० पी० सिन्हा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नोटरीज मैनुअल 1956 के नियम 10 के अन्तर्गत नोटरीज को देय शुल्क 1956 में निर्धारित किया गया था तथा तब से मूल्य सूचकांकों में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन के शुल्क और यात्रा भत्ते में मूल्य सूचकांक के अनुपात में वृद्धि करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) :  
(क) और (ख). नोटरी संबंधी कोई भी कार्य करने के लिए किसी नोटरी को संदेय फीस 1956 में नोटरी नियम 1956 के नियम 10 के अधीन विहित की गई थी। उन फीसों का संबंध मूल्य सूचकांक से नहीं है। नोटरी नियम 1956 के अधीन विहित विद्यमान फीस और यात्रा भत्ते का पुनरीक्षण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

#### Organisational Set Up of N.C.C.

8344. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the NCC is losing its efficiency and effectiveness due to dual control of the Centre as well as the State Governments;

(b) the existing organisational set up and the amount being spent at present; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to improve and change the NCC to make it more effective?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The NCC functions under the administrative control of the Central Government, though State Governments are consulted in matters affecting them. This arrangement has, by and large, worked satisfactorily and has had no adverse effect on the efficiency of the Corps.

The NCC is headed by a Director General. He has under him 16 State Directorates covering all States and Union Territories, which, in turn, administer Units under them. A sum of Rs. 3.95 crores has been provided for in the Central Budget for expenditure on NCC during 1979-80.

Institutional arrangements have been made in the form of Central and State Advisory Committee on NCC to consider and suggest measures for improvement in the working of the Corps. Matters concerning NCC are also discussed in the annual conference of State Representatives and Directors of NCC. A high powered committee carried a comprehensive review of NCC and made its report in 1974. Government have taken decisions on these recommendations and several of these have already been implemented.

#### Stagnation among Superintendents B/R and E/M in MES

8345. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the alarming stagnation amongst the Superintendents Buildings and Roads and Electrical and Mechanical and surveyor Assistants of MES;

(b) if so, what is the extent of stagnation in each case; and

(c) what remedial action is being taken to remove the stagnation in this cadre of service in MES?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. There is some stagnation among Superintendents, Buildings and Roads, Electrical and Mechanical and Surveyor Assistants Grade I of the M.E.S.

(b) The extent of stagnation varies in each case.

(c) A proposal for improving the pay scale of Rs. 550—900 as against the existing pay scale of Rs. 500—750 for Supdts Gde. I is under examination by the Government. The post of Assistant Engineer in the scale of Rs. 650—1200 has been introduced w.e.f. 1-2-1977. A panel of 352 names of charge holders for promotion to Assistant Engineer Class II is under implementation. Direct recruitment of Assistant Executive Engineers has been reduced from 75 per cent to 33-1/3 per cent and recruitment through departmental promotion increased from 25 per cent to 66-2/3 per cent to allow the absorption of ad hoc Assistant Executive Engineers.

#### **Assistant Executive Engineers in M.E.S.**

8346. SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 593 dated 22nd November, 1978 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an alarming stagnation amongst the Civilian Engineers and non Assistant Executive Engineers in MES;

(b) whether Government are aware of alarming stagnation amongst Civilian Supdt. Grade I in MES; if so, what is the extent of stagnation in this grade at present and how many years of service Civilian Supdts. Grade I have put in each case;

(c) what steps are being taken to reduce the stagnation referred to in parts (a) and (b) above; and

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the remarks of the Chairman of the Institute of Engineers made on the level of stagnation amongst senior subordinate engineers of MES which appeared in the Journal of the Institution (India) Vol. 27 of February, 1978?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) There is no alarming stagnation in the Officers' grades of Civilian Engineers.

(b) Yes, Sir. Stagnation to certain extent exists amongst the Superintendents Gde. I Superintendents have mostly put in 10 to 15 years of service.

(c) Creation of selection Grade for Superintending Engineers, Superintending Surveyor of Works and Senior Architects is under examination. As regards Superintendents Gde. I and Surveyor Assistants Gde. I, a proposal for improving the pay scale of Rs. 550—900 as against the existing pay scale of Rs. 550—750 is under examination. The post of Assistant Engineer in the scale of Rs. 650—1200 has been introduced w.e.f. 1-2-1977 in replacement of existing charge holders (Rs. 700—900). A panel of 352 names of charge holders for promotion to Assistant Engineer Class II is under implementation. Direct recruitment of Assistant Executive Engineers has been reduced from 75 per cent to 33-1/3 per cent and recruitment through departmental promotions increased from 25 per cent to 66-2/3 per cent to allow the absorption of ad hoc Assistant Engineers.

(d) The remarks of the Chairman have not been brought to the notice of the Government. The Government, however, are aware of the fact of stagnation.

#### **Service Office in DGI Organisation**

8347. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government are aware that in the D.G.I. Organisation 99 per cent of the establishments and Inspectorates are headed by the Service Officers;

(b) if so, the number thereof; is it because adequate number of qualified departmental civilian officers including scientists, engineers are not available;

(c) is it a fact that the research, development, production and factory inspection of various defence wings are mostly done and headed by civilian scientists and engineers; and

(d) if so, the reasons why the functioning of D.G.I. has not been manned and headed by civilian scientists and engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). 81 out of 101 Establishments are at present headed by Service officers from the three Services (about 80 per cent) and the remaining 20 Estts. by the Civilian officers. These posts are filled on the basis of specific job requirements an officers-Services or Civilians—with requisite technical background and seniority are selected for the appointments.

While undertaking acceptance inspection of stores on behalf of Defence Services, Users' knowledge of the equipment in the field is one of the basic factors which is largely provided by the Service officers. This apart, as a result of bifurcation of the erstwhile common cadre into R&D and Inspection Cadres (in August 1976) a larger number of Civilians got absorbed in R&D Establishments and the Service Officers, due to their Users' experience, opted for the Inspection side.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As at (a) and (b) above.

#### Steps to clear pending cases in courts

8348. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department has set any standards for determining the number of courts depending upon the number of pending cases;

(b) whether Government are seriously thinking of setting up "Conciliation Boards" to deal with the pending disputes of civil nature where the amount involved is Rs. 5,000;

(c) whether Government are thinking of giving priorities to pending cases regarding matrimonial, eviction, motor accident and succession and such other cases which are of urgent nature;

(d) whether Government are thinking of amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to carry out the recommendations of the Law Commission; and

(e) the decision taken on the above matters and the time set to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Generally speaking proposals for increasing the judge strengths in the High Courts are examined in the light of institution, disposal and pendency of main cases. The broad guideline adopted for determining judge strength is 650 main cases per judge per year or actual disposal per judge, whichever is higher. Variations are allowed in suitable cases.

In so far as the subordinate judiciary is concerned, it is for the States in consultation with High Courts to set norms, depending on local conditions, to determine the number of courts.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(c) The Law Commission in their 77th Report have recommended that matrimonial cases, eviction cases, cases filed before Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, cases under the Indian Succession Act, 1925 and cases of such categories should receive prompt attention. Copies of the Report have been forwarded to State Governments/High Courts for necessary action.

(d) The Law Commission in their 77th Report have recommended that the Law should be amended to enable a Session Judge to act on evidence partly or wholly recorded by his predecessor. A provision to this effect has already been inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1978.

(e) It is difficult to set any time limit for implementation of the matters mentioned against (b) and (c).

#### Censorship of the Film "Sholay"

8349. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department has started investigation into the Censorship of the film "Sholay";

(b) what are the findings of the investigations regarding the fixation of responsibility for giving "A" Certificate to the above film; and

(c) what was the view of the examining panel, regarding the original film given for Censorship and how was an uncut picture exhibited at various places?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation is investigating the matter.

#### Printing of the Sachar Committee Report

8350. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee on Companies and M.R.T.P. Acts headed by Mr. Sachar was printed first by a private printing press; and

(b) if so, the amount given to printing press therefor and the reasons for giving it to a private party?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A net sum of Rs. 46,098.06 was paid to the private printing press for printing 3000 copies of the Report running into 400 pages per copy. The work was entrusted to the private press after consulting and obtaining a 'no-objection' certificate from the Directorate of printing since the minimum period required for getting the work printed from a Government press was 8 weeks whereas the private press was in a position to supply the printed copies within a month of placing the order. It was also considered urgently necessary to place in the market authentic and complete version of the Report of the Committee since a private party had already got the Report printed as an Appendix to a 'study' of the Report and published the same within about ten days of the presentation of the Report by the Committee to Government.

#### Recommendations of Committee Appointed to go into Question of Allocation of Gas

8351. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received report from the committee, appointed to go into the question of allocation of Associated and non-associated gas, for various uses such as feed stock for fertilisers/petro-chemicals, domestic fuel in the form of L.P.G. and fuel for power generation, etc. in various regions;

(b) what are the recommendations of the committee; and

(c) what decision Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Apparently the Honourable Member is referring to the Working Group set up on 19th March, 1979 to recommend (i) the most economic and optimum utilisation of offshore gas keeping in view the production programme of crude oil/associated gas and free gas, (ii) the most optimal transportation of gas and the location of onshore landing of offshore gas, etc. and (iii) to go into the question as to whether there is need for use of gas for power generation in any part of the country keeping in view the availability of other sources of power generation.

The Working Group has been asked to submit its report within a period of 2 months. On receipt of the report, a view will be taken by Government regarding utilisation of offshore gas for various purposes.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply given to (a) above.

**Revised Grade I of Readers Grades and Copy Holders in JCB**

8352. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ No. 3948 dated 20th March, 1979 and state:

(a) whether the duties, responsibilities and nature of work of Reading-staff of JCB letter-press are

different to those of Photo-litho press of JCB;

(b) if not, give reasons for not giving the revised pay scales to its reading-staff of JCB Letter-Press with effect from 9th December, 1974, the date of issue of the Government of India letter regarding the same pay scales to the similar-category of staff of the same JCB, when the duty of Reading-staff is simply to read the proof of manuscript, either written or typed or Photo-copy; and

(c) the Reading job is as Technical a Trade as of Lift-man, Car-driver, Electrician, Book-binder, Camera-man etc. working in any Department of any Ministries/Ministry in equal capacity?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The duties and the nature of work of reading staff in the JCB Letter Press and Photo Litho Press differ to some extent. However, the reasons for not giving revised pay scales to the reading staff of JCB Letter Press have already been explained in reply to the same Question on 20-3-1979 by the Honourable Member.

**Low Paid Employees of Fertiliser Corporation of India**

8353. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interests of low-paid employees were kept in view at the time of reorganisation of the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. as assured by him;

(b) if so, whether the cases of those low-paid employees will also be kept in view whose wives/husbands are working in Delhi and whose services are not transferable; and

(c) whether the low-paid employees of FCI will be given another chance for opting for other companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Consequent on the re-organisation of the Fertiliser Corporation of India, Class III and Class IV employees of the Central Office were not transferred to other companies except those who opted for such transfer. The representations of low paid employees for transfer from one company to another would be considered on merits by the management depending on the availability of vacancies.

#### Shifting of Central Office of Fertiliser Corporation of India from Delhi

8354. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to shift the Central Office of the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. from Delhi;

(b) by what time the same will be done; and

(c) the place where the same will be shifted?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is expected that the shifting will be effected by the end of this year.

(c) No decision has yet been taken about the final location of the head-quarter of FCI.

राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश को कोलतार की सप्लाई

8355. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह वर्ष सप्लाई किये गये कोलतार की तुलना में राजस्थान को कितना कम कोलतार सप्लाई किया गया तथा यह वर्ष कितना कोलतार सप्लाई किया गया या और इस वर्ष कितना कोलतार सप्लाई किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश को यह वर्ष से अधिक कोलतार सप्लाई किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो कितना अधिक ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान में झालावाड़ जिले को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पिछड़ा हुआ जिला घोषित किया है तथा उस जिले में सड़क विकास के लिये नियतन के अनुपात में कोलतार आवंटित किया गया या और यदि नहीं तो इस संबंध में भेदभाव बरतने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या झालावाड़ पिछड़े जिले में सड़क विकास के लिये कोलतार का पूरा कंटा सप्लाई किया जायेगा तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेम-वती मन्थन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभी पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

#### Import of Steel

8356. SHRI K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coking coal imported from abroad could not be unloaded at Paradip Port and could not reach the plants for days; and

(b) if so, steps taken to remedy the situation and keep the steel plants working?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. Three vessels carrying about 97,000 tonnes of coking coal imported from Australia were to be unloaded at Paradip. Of these, the first vessel arrived on 6-1-1979 and its unloading was completed on 15-2-79. The vessel which arrived on 1-2-79 got a berth on 8-4-79 whereas the third vessel which arrived at Paradip on 11-2-79 is yet to be berthed. The delay in unloading was mainly because of lack of adequate facilities.

(b) Close and constant liaison is being maintained by Department of Steel and Steel Authority of India Limited with the Port Authorities to expedite unloading of imported coal. This problem was also discussed at an inter-ministerial meeting held on the 16th of April, 1979.

**Proposal to set up an AIR Station at Diphu**

8357. SHRI BIREN ENGTI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is considering a proposal for setting up a regional All India Radio Station at Diphu Town, the headquarter of Assam Hill District; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to have an 'on-spot' survey for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A frequency for 1 kw mw transmitter has been coordinated for Diphu under the LF/MF Plan of the International Telecommunications Union. Its installation will, however, depend upon the availability of financial resources and relative priority.

**Compensation to Tribal People affected by Hydro Electric Project Garampani**

8358. SHRI BIREN ENGTI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to hydro-electric project at Garampani, N. C. Hills, Assam, a large number of local tribal people were affected;

(b) how many people were given compensation and how many of them rehabilitated so far; and

(c) is there any proposal to rehabilitate all those people affected by the project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). About 10,000 acres of land belonging to the District Council have been taken over for execution of this project. A sum of Rs. 105.94 lakhs has been paid to the District Council for this land.

About 500 people are affected due to submergence. 224 cultivators have been paid a sum of Rs. 72.5 lakhs as development cost for wet paddy.

**Promotion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees in IOC**

8359. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some promotions were effected on 14th February, 1979 from Typist Clerks to Assistants Grade in Northern Region of Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division), New Delhi;

(b) is it a fact that some Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees eligible for promotion have been superseded in contravention of O.M. No. 36012/3/75-Estt. (SCT) dated 6th October, 1976 issued by Cabinet Secretariat; and

(c) if so, the specific reasons in regard to their supersession may please be stated?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

सरकारी उपक्रमों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए पदों का आरक्षण

8360. श्री राम चरण : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी उपक्रमों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या उन पदों के आरक्षण संबंधी आदेश लागू कर दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक उपक्रम में कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी-वार संख्या कितनी है और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) अगर इन कर्मचारियों की संख्या पर्याप्त नहीं है, तो इसके लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है और इसके लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) से (ग) सूचना, एकल को जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### **U.K. Government's Offer to Modernise Indian Coal mines**

8361. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. Government have offered aid for modernising Indian coal mines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). A Coal Mission of the Ministry of Overseas Development, U.K. visited the coal mining areas in India in April, 1978. This Mission in their report, *inter alia*, recommended the use of modern mechanised methods of mining in order to increase the rate of increase in coal production. It also referred to the possibility to giving further financial aid, when required, for procuring inputs from the U.K. for raising the level of production.

#### **Plane Crash at Lohagaon on 28-3-1979**

8362. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an IAF Plane crashed at Lohagaon Airport on the 28th March, 1979; and

(b) if so, the causes of the crash?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). An

IAF aircraft crashed about 500 meters to the east of Poona Airfield on 28th March 1979. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the cause of the accident. This Inquiry is in progress. However, since the accident relates to an operational training exercise, it will not be possible to disclose any further details.

#### **Suspension of Publication of certain Newspapers**

8364. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

(SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether some of the major newspapers are not being published for the last one or two months;

(b) whether "The National Herald" and "The Hindustan Times" are out of publication for the last two months; and

(c) if so, what is the main reason for the same?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). According to information available, "The National Herald" is not being published since sometime in March 1979 and "The Hindustan Times" was not published for some time in March-April, 1979. Strike/lock out due to dispute in the matter of wages, alleged mismanagement etc. are stated to be the reasons for non-publication of "The National Herald", while "The Hindustan Times" was not published for a short while due to strike of its employees mainly for enhancement in their wages and payment of bonus.

**Survey of Collieries in Bihar and other States**

8365. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to survey the collieries in Bihar and other States also;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be done;

(c) whether any foreign experts are being approached;

(d) if so, the names of the countries; and

(e) when the survey is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (e). Coal Mines are opened only after the reserves of coal are known by carrying out detailed exploration and after examination of the detailed project report for their techno-economic viability. With a view to meeting the increasing demand of coal during next decade the exploration programme is being executed in 2 phases, viz., phase I (for meeting the demand in 1982-83 and 1987-88) by May, 1980 and phase II (for meeting the demand for 1992-93) by March, 1985. The exploration is to be completed 8/10 years ahead of the production schedule. The entire exploration programme in the country is being conducted through indigenous know-how and technology.

**Blending of Imported Coking Coal in Bhilai and Rourkela**

8366. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has now come to light that the Steel Authority of India Ltd. was compelled to advise the Bhilai and

Rourkela Steel Plants to draw on the limited stocks of imported coking coal even without undertaking the planned series of tests to determine the optimum blend ratio;

(b) if so, the main reasons for this, and

(c) whether the Railways have also initiated measures to honour their commitment to transport coal to these steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Increase in price of Coal by Producers due to increase in cess on royalty**

8367. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of coal to consumers will go up due to producers decision to pass on the burden of a 20 per cent increase in cess on royalty;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government; and

(c) whether Union Government have taken steps to see that coal prices do not rise?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The prevailing prices of various grades of coal are statutorily controlled and they have not been revised since 1st August, 1975. These prices are pithead prices which are exclusive of royalty and cesses levied by the Government, local authorities or other bodies, duties of excise and sales tax. The producers are entitled to add the amount of such levies to the pithead prices.

**Proposal to Finance Small Newspapers**

8368. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to finance the small papers especially language newspapers for establishment of printing presses and working capital;

(b) what are the details regarding the newspapers being financed or getting financial assistance, State-wise; and

(c) the procedure Government have adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir. However, at the instance of the Government it has been decided by the Industrial Development Bank of India to grant financial assistance to newspaper industries.

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

**Award for the best Agriculture Programme by Upgrah Doordarshan, New Delhi**

8369. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some prizes were distributed for the best agriculture programme done by Upgrah Doordarshan, New Delhi;

(b) whether one agriculture programme got award in Japan T.V. Competition held in 1977; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, the persons involved in production and those who were given the award?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The "Chaupal" programme produced by

the Upgraha Doordarshan Kendra, New Delhi, won the 'Japan Prize' in a competition held in Tokyo in 1977. The prize money was US \$500.1/3rd of the money was credited to Government and the remaining 2/3rd distributed to the following persons who were involved in the production of the programme:—

- (i) Shri K. K. Chaturvedi, Producer.
- (ii) Shri J. P. S. Arora, Assistant Engineer
- (iii) Shri S. G. Sane, Film Editor.
- (iv) Shri J. P. Gautam, Cameraman.
- (v) Shri G. D. Shukul, Station Director (Script Writer).

आदिवासी किसानों द्वारा सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग की गई बिजली पर मांग शुल्क और न्यूनतम शुल्क का समाप्त किया जाना

8370. श्री हीरा सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिए आदिवासी किसानों द्वारा प्रयोग की गई बिजली पर वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान लगाए गए मांग शुल्क और न्यूनतम शुल्क को समाप्त करने के लिए आदेश जारी किए गए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना शुल्क समाप्त किया गया है और किस तासेख से ; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त आदेशों का उल्लंघन करते हुए आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के किसानों से इस वर्ष अतः प्रतिशत मांग-शुल्क और न्यूनतम शुल्क बसूल किए गए थे ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उपरोक्त आदेश को रद्द करने के लिए कोई निर्णय किया है ; और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उपरोक्त आदेशों का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री श्री० राजचन्द्रन) : (क) से (ङ). सिंचाई की शर्तों निर्धारित करने, मांग प्रचार तथा न्यूनतम प्रचार लगाने और समाप्त करने के अधिकार विद्युत (प्रदाय) अधिकारियों, 1948 की धारा 49 के अन्तर्गत पूर्ण रूप से



राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को सौंपे गए हैं। आदि-वासी किसानों द्वारा सिंचाई संबंधी कार्यों के लिए उपयोग में लाई गई बिजली पर मांग प्रभार तथा न्यूनतम प्रभार के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई आदेश या मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी नहीं किए हैं।

यद्यपि राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि आदि-वासी किसानों से, गलती से न्यूनतम प्रभार की बसुलों के कुछ उदाहरण उनके ध्यान में आए हैं तथा इस प्रकार बसुल की गई अधिक राशि को इस वर्ष उपयोग प्रभारों में समावोजित करने के लिए वे कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं।

**Release of Canalised Bulk Drugs to M/s. Pfizer, Sandoz and Hoechst**

8371. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state with reference to reply to Unstarred Question No. 4913 of 29th August 1978 in Lok Sabha and State:

(a) how the releases to M/s. Pfizer of canalised bulk drugs Vit. B1 and B2 increased from 5579 Kgs. to 8890 Kgs. and from 2736 Kgs. of 3550 Kgs. respectively between the period 1975-76 and 1977-78, under what provision of industrial licences and distribution policy; these increases were considered;

(b) how many applications from Indian companies were rejected during this period; was this raw material indicated in the industrial licence application made by the Company; is it true that in the Registration Certificate only tableting machines are mentioned; and

(c) how Becosule capsules are considered in the Registration Certificate and under what provision of IDR Act was this considered?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) All DGTD units (including M/s. Pfizer Ltd.) were released up to the year 1976-77, canalised raw materials to the extent off best of consumption during any of the two previous years or the quantity recommended by the

State Drug Controller whichever was less. The releases of Vitamin B1 and Vitamin B2 to M/s. Pfizer Ltd. upto 1976-77 were made on this basis.

During 1977-78, the ITC policy (vide Section III—Group 'A') provided that Vitamin B1 and Vitamin B2 and Folic Acid would be released by the canalising agencies under the policy of 'Direct Allotment' without requirement of release order. The increased quantity of Vitamin B1 and B2 to M/s. Pfizer Ltd. in 1977-78 has been released in pursuance of this policy.

(b) and (c). The position regarding Becosule Capsules is being explained in reply to Unstarred Question No. 8398 being answered today.

No names of specific items of manufacture or any other details are mentioned in the Registration Certificates.

Information on the following points is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha:

(i) number of applications made by Indian companies for release of Vitamin B1 and B2 on Direct Allotment Procedure, which were rejected.

(ii) whether the industrial licence applications made by M/s. Pfizer Ltd., contained the names of specific raw materials.

**मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए प्रावधान**

8372. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की विभिन्न ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण प्रयोजनाओं के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा 1979-80 के लिए क्या प्रावधान किया गया है ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य ने कितनी राशि की मांग की है ; और

(ग) गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान के ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कितना प्रतिशत है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० रामबलराम) : (क) और (ख) राज्य में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित की गई राशि तथा 1979-80 की वार्षिक योजना में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम) के जरिए अनुमोदित परिकल्पना नीचे दिए जाते हैं :—

राज्य द्वारा प्रस्तावित योजना भाग्यो  
द्वारा  
अनुमोदित

(करोड़ रुपए)

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम का सामान्य कार्य	क्रम	10.60	10.67*
न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम (एम० एन०पी०)		9.00	9.00

\*विशेष परियोजना कृषि कार्यक्रम तथा प्रणाली सुधार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निगम अतिरिक्त धनराशि उपलब्ध कराएगा।

(ग) 31 जनवरी, 1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में 27.0% गांव विद्युतीकृत थे। इसकी तुलना में गुजरात में 49.6% महाराष्ट्र में 63.6% तथा राजस्थान में 32.4% गांव विद्युतीकृत थे।

#### Suggestions made by Chief Justice of India regarding legal aid to poor

8373. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the suggestions made by the Chief Justice of India in the Seminar on Implementation of Legal Aid to poor held under the auspices of Indian Council of Legal Aid and Advices in New Delhi; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Although the Seminar was on "Effective Implementation of Legal Aid" some of the

suggestions made by the Chief Justice of India did not relate to Legal Aid as such. The main suggestions were: (i) Prevention of frivolous and spiteful litigation, (ii) Lawyers to play the role of a lawyer, an advocate and a judge and to consider themselves whether the claim is bona fide, plausible and such as can be taken to the court, (iii) Possibilities of an amicable settlement to be evolved at all stages of the case, (iv) Elective principle not to be introduced into the adjudicatory process even at the lowest levels, (v) Senior Lawyers should take interest. A method may be devised whereby lawyers who mean something may be offered some tax incentive if they part with, say 50 per cent to the legal aid scheme, (vi) in big cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, courts could sit in shifts and evening shifts reserved for legal aid cases, (vii) The Supreme Court should give the lead and reserve two days in a week for legal aid cases, (viii) Legal Aid lawyers can go from place to place, educate people and ask their grievances.

(b) The suggestions made by the Chief Justice of India in so far as they relate to Legal aid, would also be considered by the Government while taking a decision on Bhagwati Committee Report on Legal Aid which is being examined.

#### Costs of Fertilisers Projects at Talcher and Ramagundam

8374. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the increased provision in the revised estimates towards the costs of the Fertilisers Projects at Talcher and Ramagundam; and

(b) the details with regard to the various heads on which the expenditure had to be increased on account of delay in implementation of these two projects?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) The original estimated cost of the Talcher and Ramagundam fertilizer projects was Rs. 70.49 crores and Rs. 71.18 crores whereas their revised approved cost is Rs. 184.76 crores and Rs. 185.52 crores respectively. The main reasons for the escalations in costs are as follows:

(i) Change in scope and extra provision for effluent treatment and pollution control, coal handling etc.

(ii) Modifications in the plant and provision of fourth gasifier.

(iii) Change in parity of foreign exchange.

(iv) Price escalation.

(v) Increase in financing cost and departmental charges due to delay in the implementation of the project arising out of:

1. Delay in finalisation of civil designs;
2. Delay in civil construction by the contractor;
3. Delays in the supplies and commissioning of equipments.

(vi) Increase in custom duty and ocean freight.

(b) The delay in the implementation of the two projects resulted mainly in an increase in financing cost and departmental charges indicated at (v) of reply to part (a). The increase in financing and departmental charges is of the order of Rs. 23.37 crores in the Talcher project and of the order of Rs. 23.79 crores in the Ramagundam project.

**Supply of L.P.G. by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation in Maharashtra**

8375. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new towns will be given LPG supply from Hindustan

Petroleum Corporation, Trombay, in Maharashtra State during the next financial year and the names of the towns thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the quantum of supply for the towns which are already connected with LPG supply in Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) The Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPC) has on hand plans to set up new cooking gas distributorships at the following locations in Maharashtra during 1979-80; Prabhani, Osmanabad, Malad (Bombay) Karad, Vengurla, Vashi (New Bombay), Rahuri and Uran.

(b) HPC has already enrolled 74,442 additional domestic consumers during 1978-79 in the existing markets of the company in Maharashtra.

(c) As at (b) above.

**Expansion programme of IDPL Unit at Pimpri**

8376. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details with regard to the expansion programme of IDPL Unit at Pimpri in the next financial year;

(b) whether Government are considering any schemes for formulation plant at Pimpri and Joint Sector Plants in Maharashtra State in the next financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutics Limited (IDPL) have no expansion pro-

gramme at Pimpri. However, Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) will continue to implement the following projects approved by Government at Pimpri.

- (b) 1. Expansion in capacity of
  - (i) Penicillin
  - (ii) Streptomycin
  - (iii) Ampicillin
2. Manufacture of Gentamycin
3. Formulation Plant—II

(b) Apart from the Formulation Plant mentioned at (a) above, the joint venture formulation plant in Maharashtra has also been approved by Government for implementation.

(c) The Formulation Plant at Pimpri and Joint Venture Formulation Plant in Maharashtra will involve outlay of Rs. 339 lakhs and Rs. 308 lakhs respectively, HAL's share in the equity capital of the latter being Rs. 58 lakhs.

#### **Quota of Hard Coke for Rajasthan**

8377. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the hard coke quota for the State of Rajasthan in 1978 and for the year 1979; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to provide an uninterrupted supply of hard coke to that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The quota of By Product hard coke for the State of Rajasthan was 30 wagons in 1978 and 50 wagons in 1979. In addition a quota of 200 wagons for Beehive hard coke and 100 wagons for nut coke, pearl coke, coke breeze and mixed coke was also fixed by the Railways for the year 1979.

(b) The manufacture of hard coke in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. which was seriously affected upto October, 1978 due to rain and floods is being stepped

up by commissioning more and more coke ovens. The Government is also trying to improve the supply of wagons. Shortfalls in rail quotas are made good by road releases.

#### **Training facilities to Chinese Engineers at Neyveli**

8378. SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has requested the Government of India to provide training facilities for her mining engineers in the open cast mines in Neyveli in Tamilnadu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Progress in take over of TISCO**

8379. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in taking over the TISCO; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The various aspects of this proposal are still under consideration of the Government.

#### **Consideration for shifting of Oil Refinery from Mathura**

8380. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to shift the six million tonne oil refinery from Mathura;

(b) whether Ministry of Education has also agreed to shift the refinery from its present location; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government are determined to take all steps as are necessary to ensure that the environmental impact of the Mathura Refinery is minimum. The Expert Committee, appointed by Government has suggested various measures to be adopted by the IOC in implementing effective pollution control measures. In view of the comparatively very small contribution which pollutants from the refinery are likely to make to the environment in Agra and the various protective measures which have either been taken or are under consideration, it is not considered necessary to shift the refinery to another site.

**Discovery of fuel, purge gas by Barauni Fertilisers**

8381. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Barauni Fertiliser Factory has discovered a new fuel, purge gas for its boilers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government would carry out a survey in other parts of the country for discovering a new fuel, purge gas; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The purge gas which is available

within the process system of a fertilizer plant based on steam reformation

as fuel as fertilizer factory also uses purge gas such fertilizer plants. The Barauni process has been in use as a fuel in

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

**Renewal of existing loan licences of foreign drug companies**

8382. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to renew the existing loan licences of the foreign drug companies; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the renewal of licences?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The renewal of loan licences will be limited to the products already covered by the existing licences and subject to the condition that the loan licensee possesses a valid industrial licence for the products. Other terms and conditions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945 will continue to apply as hithertofore.

**Deposits of Coking Coal with locations and quantity**

8383. SHRI RAM DAS SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how much deposit of coking coal has been located so far in the country, with details of locations and quantity of deposit;

(b) how much coking coal is required/demanded by the SAIL for the current year;

(c) the nature of difficulties the Coal India Limited is facing to cope up with the demand of coking coal for steel plants, specially which are managed by the SAIL; and

(d) the details of progress made so far to reopen the coking coal mines of Giridih and Jarandit collieries?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a)

The reserves of coking medium coking and semi to weakly coking coals have been estimated to be the order of about 20000 million tonnes in seam thickness of 1.2 metres and above and upto a depth of 600 metres. The reserve of such coals are spread over in Raniganj, Giridih, Jharia, East Bokaro, West Bokaro, North Karanpura, Ramgarh, Sonhat and Pench Kanhan coalfields, falling in the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) 12 million tonnes of coking coal as charged to the ovens is demanded by SAIL for their steel plants for the year 1979-80.

(c) The production and pit head stocks of coking coal have improved since November, 1978. The difficulties faced by Coal India Limited in increased supplies to steel plants mainly arise due to frequent power interruption difficult law and order situation and inadequate transport. Efforts are being made to meet the requirements of the Steel plant fully.

(d) Giridih incline is under excavation to approach the seam. Pumps are to be utilised for dewatering to enable some patches and barriers, left in the past to be worked. Jarandih is a working mine. However, one deep shaft mine, which was abandoned in 30s, is not proposed to be reopened at present.

कोयले पर आधारित उर्बरकों की प्रौद्योगिकियों का अध्ययन करने के लिए गठित विशेष समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत होगा

8384. श्री राम शंत सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की रूप करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कोयले पर आधारित उर्बरकों से संबंधी प्रौद्योगिकी का अध्ययन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई विशेष समिति ने उक्त प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करने वाले देशों का दौरा करने के पश्चात् अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका मुख्य व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1979 के दौरान कोयले पर आधारित उर्बरक संयंत्रों को स्थापित करने का है, यदि हां, तो किन-किन स्थानों पर ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेम-वती नम्बन बहुगुणा) : (क) कोई ऐसा दल हाल में नियुक्त नहीं किया गया था। परन्तु पांच सदस्यों का एक शिष्ट मंडल, जिसमें पेट्रोलियम एवं रसायन, तथा वित्त मंत्रालयों, योजना आयोग और भूतपूर्व फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के योजना एवं विकास प्रभाग के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं, नवम्बर 1968 में पश्चिम जर्मनी, टर्की, स्पेन और य.के. में कोयले पर आधारित उर्बरक संयंत्रों के अनुरक्षण तथा संचालन का अध्ययन करने के लिए गया था और उन्होंने सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की।

(ख) शिष्ट मंडल द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट में निम्नलिखित सिफारिशों की गई हैं :—

(i) कि सामान्यतः कोयले पर आधारित उर्बरक संयंत्रों की तकनीकी-आर्थिक संभावनाओं की जानकारी की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी और विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं को विस्तृत विचार के लिए हाथ में लिया जा सकता था।

(ii) कि कोयले वैसीफिकेशन की उपलब्धता प्रक्रियाओं में से कोपर टोटजेक प्रक्रिया को देश में अपनाया ही सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त होगा।

(ग) तालचर और रामगुण्डम में कोयले पर आधारित दो संयंत्रों द्वारा यूरिया का परीक्षण उत्पादन जुलाई/अगस्त 1979 में धारम्भ होने की आशा है। कोयले के कोक-स्टाक पर आधारित अतिरिक्त उर्बरक क्षमता की स्थापना पर विचार इतने कोयले पर आधारित उर्बरक संयंत्रों के संभावित संबंधी अनुभवों के प्राप्त किए जाने के तथा कोयले पर आधारित प्रौद्योगिकी की व्यवहार्यता की स्थापना के पश्चात् ही किया जाएगा।

**Accident in Samla Chatrisganda Colliery in Raniganj Coalfields**

8385. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether accident occurred in Samla Chatrisganda Colliery on the 4th March, 1979 in Raniganj Coalfields area;

(b) if so, the reasons for the accident; and

(c) total loss due to accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, On 4th March, 1979, a fatal accident occurred in Samla Colliery. Shri Ram Gopal Ghosh was engaged alongwith other workers to clean sand from pit bottom stowing pit. Water accumulated over sand which burst out and Shri Ghosh fatally injured.

(c) 4th March, 1979 was Sunday with no coal production and therefore, no coal production lost.

**Estimated Reserve of Crude Oil in Assam**

8386. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated reserve of crude oil in the State of Assam;

(b) how many years they are expected to last at the current rate of production; and

(c) how many years they are expected to last if oil discovered by ONGC also could be transported?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Recoverable reserves of crude oil for ONGC and Oil India Limited fields in the State of Assam are as follows:—

O.I.L.—About 39 million tonnes (As on 1-1-1979).

ONGC—About 43 million tonnes (As on 1-1-1978).

(b) At the present planned production rate from ONGC fields in Assam, the balance of recoverable reserves will last about 20 years. In Oil India Limited fields production at the present rate is sustainable until 1983/84.

(c) The rate of depletion of oil reserves is not only dependent on the capacity to transport but is determined by various other factors including the rate of exploitation keeping in view the refining capacity in the area and the demand for petroleum products, development and use of secondary recovery techniques and discovery techniques, etc. Hence, it is not possible to indicate a specific period.

**Auction of Scrap in Ordnance Factories**

8387. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding irregularities/malpractices in the auctioning of metal scrap at the ordnance factories in various parts of the country and the manipulations made by the contractors in connivance with the concerned officer;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government/action taken on each of such complaints—complaints-wise during the two years; and

(c) will Government set-up a committee to streamline the procedure of auctioning of scrap metal with a view to plugging the loop-holes in the existing procedure and check the malpractices/irregularities details of steps taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENER-

GY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A few complaints have been received in this regard.

(b) Two main complaints have been investigated. In one case there appears to be no prima facie case for suspecting any collusion/connivance between the contractor and any officer of the Factory. The other case is still being enquired into by an official of this Ministry, whose report is awaited.

(c) As detailed guidelines have been issued again for ensuring adequate publicity in these tenders, setting up any committee for this purpose is not under consideration.

**New Service Rules for Defence Research and Development Organisation**

8388. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3134 on the 18th March, 1979 and state:

(a) whether the new DRDO Rules which provide that the scientists having B.Sc. qualifications will not be considered for promotion to SSO II and above, are applicable to new entrants or for both existing and newly promoted JSOs;

(b) if so, what incentive will be provided by the Government for such affected persons;

(c) total number of existing/future JSOs group-wise who will be affected by these Rules; and

(d) any remedial measures are under consideration of the Government by which these Junior Scientific Officers are not stagnated, if there is no such proposal under consideration, the reasons for this in detail?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The provision that scientists having B.Sc. qualification will not be considered for promotion to the grade of SSO II and above is not applicable to the existing and

newly promoted JSOs. In future, B. Scs. will not have direct entry to DRDO.

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

**Panel for Promotion from S.S.As to J.S.Os in DRDO Headquarters**

8389. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the panel for promotion from S.S.As to J.S.Os has been issued by DRDO Headquarters;

(b) is it also fact that in some groups the employees upto 1970 seniority have been approved and in same groups the employees of beyond 1970 seniority have been approved;

(c) number of such individuals upto 1970 seniority group-wise and number of persons beyond 1970 seniority group-wise who have been approved in this Panel;

(d) the reasons in detail for not approving the persons beyond 1970 in all groups; and

(e) whether the Government will consider to increase this Panel and bring at par in all the groups?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) Panels have been drawn to cater for existing and anticipated vacancies in each subject. Therefore, there is a variation in the dates covered in different subjects.

(e) Maximum possible number of persons have already been included in the panel. A fresh panel will be drawn as soon as the present one is exhausted.



## Statement

Disciplines/SP Subject	No. of persons upto 1970	No. of persons beyond 1970
Metallurgy . . . . .	11	1
Armaments . . . . .	143	13
Explosives . . . . .	63	11
Instrumentation . . . . .	43	7
Electronics . . . . .	122	18
Engineering . . . . .	65	14
Flight Science . . . . .	1	55
Nuclear Science . . . . .	3	..
Chemistry . . . . .	106	4
Biology . . . . .	23	2
Physics . . . . .	33	3
Physiology . . . . .	7	1
Psychology . . . . .	1	1
Maths & Stats . . . . .	29	2
Scientific Information and Technical Documentation	12	..
General Stores . . . . .	22	3
Textiles . . . . .	28	2

**Manufacture of Pesticides by  
M/s. Agro-Chemicals, U.P.**

8390. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IDL Agro-Chemicals, a 100 per cent subsidiary of IDL Chemicals Limited has been formulating pesticides in their factory at Sahibabad (UP) without any manufacturing/industrial licence; if so, details;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this company in contravention of the Government's directive has not dis-

posed of their unauthorised imported basic material to the actual users; if so, details;

(c) whether there are some other complaints of such like malpractices indulged into by the company; and

(d) if so, details thereof and what action has been/proposed to be taken by Government against the company?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) IDL Agro-Chemicals Limited were granted a Letter of Intent in July, 1970 for the manufacture of pesticides such as Dalapon and Dowpon etc., based on imported technology. To enable them to undertake a seeding programme they were granted an Industrial Licence in May, 1972 for making formulations based on imported technical material subject to the condition that, in case their Letter of Intent for the manufacture of technical material was not converted into an Industrial Licence, their Industrial Licence for formulations would automatically stand cancelled. As the foreign collaboration proposals submitted by the Company were not accepted by the Government, their Letter of Intent for the manufacture of technical material was treated as having lapsed on 29-3-1976. Thus their Industrial Licence for formulations also stood automatically cancelled from that date. The party have, however, formulated some imported material even after the decision of the Government was conveyed to them.

(b) As the Company had imported certain quantities of the technical material even after 29-3-1976, they were directed to dispose of the technical material to other authorised formulations. They have recently informed the Government that since the material had a limited shelf life, they had formulated it themselves. As this activity of the party is unauthorised, a show cause notice is being served on them and, on receipt of their reply further action against them will be considered by the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Keltron Scheme for covering Kerala by Television Net Work**

8391. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a scheme prepared by the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (KELTRON) for establishing a television net work covering the whole of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the reaction of the Government with regard to the feasibility of this scheme; and

(d) whether Government propose to put this scheme through or any other scheme to set up TV in Kerala if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). Government has not received any scheme prepared by the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. for establishing a television net work covering the State of Kerala. However, Doordarshan authorities have been asked to get in touch with the Corporation to find out if there is such a scheme and the details thereof.

In the Sixth Five Year Plan it is proposed to set up a full-fledged TV Station having a single studio set-up with provision to add a second studio later, and a 10 KW TV transmitter with a 150 Metre tower at Trivandrum.

**Subsidy from pool fund for L-Base**

8392. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a subsidy is proposed to be given from pool fund for L-Base if imported through the canalising agent CPC;

(b) whether a subsidy is paid on Vit. C if sold through canalise distribution;

(c) whether a subsidy could be paid on Chloramphenicol instead of L-base;

(d) whether attention of Government has been drawn by some men of the Parliament and associations in this matter; and

(e) if so, what is the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) In the context of the recent freeze on Prices of bulk drugs including Chloramphenicol Powder and the recent increase in the c.i.f. price of L-Base (penultimate intermediate for manufacture of Chloramphenicol Powder), Government have made arrangements with the CPC whereby, in respect of units which hold Actual User Import Licences of sufficient validity under which they could import L-Base and which provide CPC with the needed letter of authority, CPC will import L-Base and supply the same at the price at which CPC had effected supplies of L-Base during 1978-79 provided the Chloramphenicol Powder manufactured from such supplies is made over to CPC for canalised distribution at the Government approved price. As and when there is revision in the Chloramphenicol Powder price the price at which CPC will effect supplies of L-Base under these arrangements will also be revised. This would ensure that the concerned organised sector or small-scale units would continue to have L-Base at a particular price for carrying on their operations.

These arrangements might entail meeting the under-recovery in making L-Base available to the concerned.

Actual Uses at the Government approved price from the Pool Accounts.

(b) No; Sir.

(c) Since the intention behind this arrangements outlined in reply to (a) above is to make available L-Base at the approved price despite fluctuations, in its international price, the said arrangements would apply only to the L-Base supplies made by CPC.

(d) Yes; Sir.

(e) Since the price of Chloramphenicol of Rs. 460/- per kg. ex-L-Base (based on L-Base price of 475/- per kg.) includes a reasonable margin of profit, Government would not like to disturb the existing arrangements.

**Release of Prednisolone to Wyeth and Warner Hindustan Ampicillin to Cadila, HAL and IDPL and Oxytetracycline to Pfizer**

8393. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of letters issued by his Ministry during the last three years (year-wise) for release of Prednisolone in favour of Wyeth and Warner Hindustan and Ampicillin in favour of Cadila, HAL and IDPL and Oxytetracycline in favour of M/s. Pfizer;

(b) whether these letters were issued subject to certain conditions and if so, salient features of those conditions and why those conditions were not complied with by Actual Users and by State Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Ltd.; and

(c) detailed history of release of these items in favour of the above units during last three years (year-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Details of release of Prednisolone in favour of M/s. Wyeth Laboratories and M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd. have

already been given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3874 answered on 20-3-1979. Details of letters issued for release of Ampicillin Anhydrous, in favour of M/s. Cadila Labs. and for release of Oxytetracycline in favour of M/s. Pfizer Ltd. are given below:—

*M/s. Cadila Laboratories*

Upto 1977-78, M/s. Cadila Laboratories were treated as a small scale unit though they were granted COB licence late in 1977-78 thereby changing their status to that of a DGTD unit. For the year 1978-79, this company was released canalised bulk drugs including Ampicillin Anhydrous as a DGTD unit. In the case of release of Ampicillin Anhydrous, CPC were advised on June 15, 1978 to restrict the release for the first six months of 1978-79 to 50 per cent of the quantity of this drug released to them during 1977-78. The party, however, represented against this decision, in consideration of which CPC were advised on 7th July, 1978 to allow release of 3240 kgs. of Ampicillin Anhydrous to this party, pending determination of their entitlement. Further releases of 3240 kgs. and 2000 kgs. of Ampicillin Anhydrous were authorised on October 3, 1978 and 7th March, 1979 respectively. These recommendations for release of Ampicillin Anhydrous were based on the provisional capacities indicated in the COB licence granted to M/s. Cadila Laboratories on February 28, 1977 which was initially valid upto the end of August, 1978, but was later extended upto the end of 1978-79, when the final capacities for this company are expected to be fixed on the basis of actual production achieved by them.

*M/s. Pfizer Ltd.*

On 21st November, 1977, in the context of certain production problems faced by M/s. Pfizer Ltd. due to break-down in their plant, IDPL were instructed to release a quantity of 5 tonnes of Oxytetracycline to M/s. Pfizer so as to enable them to conti-

nue the production of formulations based on Oxytetracycline pending examination of their total entitlement for release of Oxytetracycline from IDPL during 1977-78.

(b) Only in the case of the release of Ampicillin Anhydrous to M/s. Cadila Laboratories during 1978-79 following conditions were specified:—

(i) In the context of the allegation received by the department of Chemicals and Fertilizers to the effect that COB licence was obtained by the party on false premises, it was stipulated that if the said allegation proved to be correct, the excess allocation of Ampicillin Anhydrous made to the party in 1978-79 (in excess of 2.53 tonnes allocated to the party during 1977-78 would be adjusted against the party's 1979-80 allocation for this drug. In case the allegation proves unfounded, the party would be given during 1979-80 the benefit of the allocation of canalised raw materials which it should have received during 1978-79 on the basis of the ratio of 1:2 between imported/canalised raw materials, on the one hand, and indigenous raw materials on the other.

(ii) They shall ensure that the provisional approved capacities of individual categories of formulations like capsules, tablets, injectables, etc. are not exceeded by them for the year 1978-79.

(iii) In case the ratio of 1:2 between imported/canalised raw materials and indigenous raw materials is not actually maintained in their manufacturing operations relating to formulations for 1978-79, the excess value of canalised items of raw materials would be debited to their entitlement of canalised raw materials for the year 1979-80.

The question whether the above conditions have been complied with or not will be considered at the time

of taking a final view with regard to the licenced capacities of M/s. Cadila Laboratories.

(c) The position has been indicated against (a) above.

**Foreign Companies having more than 26 per cent Foreign Equity under Loan Licence System debarred from operating**

8394. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether firms having more than 26 per cent foreign equity have been debarred from operating under loan licence system under the new policy laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978;

(b) details of various items produced by various foreign companies having more than 26 per cent foreign equity under loan licence arrangements and the sources from which canalised raw materials were procured by them during 1978-79; and

(c) if loan licence activity has been stopped for foreign firms, why canalised bulk drugs have been released to them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Foreign firms, namely those with a foreign equity in excess of 40 per cent will not be given new loan licences for operating in the drugs field in terms of the New Drug Policy.

(b) Details of various items produced by companies mentioned under (a) above under loan licence arrangements, if any, and the sources from which canalised raw materials were procured by them during 1978-79, will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Since the existing loan licences of such firms are being continued, provided the items of manufacture

are covered by an industrial licence, canalised raw materials are being released in such cases as per policy in force.

**Effective steps for grant of COB Licence**

8395. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are considered 'effective steps' for the grant of COB licence and such effective steps were satisfied for various drugs granted in COB licences to various companies during last 3 years;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that in several cases the permission under Drugs and Cosmetics Act was granted only after the grant of COB licence; if so the details of products where this come to the notice of Government during the last 3 years; and

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure that bogus items and bogus data on the basis of which COB are granted is scrutinized and appropriate action taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The definition of "Effective steps" has been given under Rule 2 of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertaking Rules, 1952. All the COB Licences issued during the last 3 years to drug firms are for the manufacture of only those products for which production was reported by them in their COB licence applications.

(b) Only in the case of M/s. Cadila Labs., who have been granted a COB Licence on 6-10-1976 for the manufacture of certain drug formulations, it has come to the notice of this Ministry that this party has obtained the permission of State Government under Drugs & Cosmetics Act for the manufacture of one formulation each

based on Doxycycline and Rifampicin (covered under COB Licence) after submitting their application for COB Licence.

(c) The question whether M/s. Cadila were authorised to get these formulations under COB Licence is being looked into. Instances, as and when they come to the notice of Government, will be investigated.

**Lockout in Bharat Electronics Ltd.**

8396. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Electronics Limited, Ghaziabad, had declared a lockout recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that the management which denied the grant of city compensatory allowance to workers at the time of signing an agreement with them in October, 1978 had decided to grant the same to the Executives of B.E.L. posted in Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and what are the reasons for denying the same to the workers; and

(d) what are the steps taken to settle this dispute and lift the lockout and the results thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A comprehensive agreement between the management and workmen of BEL, Ghaziabad, valid upto June, 1981, is in force, regarding wages and allowances based

on the settlements signed in April, 1978 and October, 1978. As the Agreement was arrived at by both the parties after mutual discussions on all relevant issues, the question of denial of grant of city compensatory allowance to the workmen does not arise. CCA has been granted to the Executives of BEL as their Dearness Allowance is linked to the All India Consumer Price Index. The workmen had agreed to link their Dearness Allowance to the Local Consumer Price Index and were, therefore, not granted any CCA.

(d) The management had several discussions with the representatives of the Unions to persuade them not to resort to an agitational approach to press for unjustified demands. However, as the workmen did not show any positive response, but continued to adopt intimidatory tactics, go-slow and other coercive methods, the management was forced to declare a lockout. The management have told the Unions that they would lift the lockout provided the Unions assure adherence to the Code of Discipline, normal productivity and abide by the settlements already entered into.

#### Visit of Chinese Military Teams to Bangladesh and Pakistan

8397. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese military teams recently have visited Bangladesh and Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether this collusion in military field is posing any new threat to our defence; and

(c) if so, details thereof and steps taken to ensure our security?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) There have been reports to this effect.

(b) and (c). Government is aware of the steady military build-up over the past few years in certain quarters of our neighbourhood. As has been clarified repeatedly, all such developments which have a bearing on our national security are taken into account while formulating and updating our own defence plans, and programmes.

#### Prices of BECOSULES of M/s. Pfizers

8398. CHAUDHARY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether BECOSULES capsules are marketed by Pfizer under registration certificate;

(b) when was the manufacturing licence approved and whether in the registration certificate any capsule machine was mentioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons why these capsules are permitted under the registration certificate?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) M/s. Pfizer have stated that they are manufacturing Becosules under the authority of Registration Certificate.

(b) Since Registration Certificate is issued under I (D&R) Act, no separate licence was issued for Becosules capsules. The Registration Certificates were issued to the drug manufacturing firms (including Pfizer) for the manufacture of "Drugs & Pharmaceuticals" and no names of the specific items of manufacture or any other details were mentioned in these certificates.

(c) The question whether Pfizer are manufacturing Becosules Capsules under a valid industrial approval will be examined at the time of consolidation of licences.

**Total Number of Villages Electrified in Bihar**

8399. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages electrified so far in Bihar; and

(b) the time by which the remaining villages are likely to be electrified?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a)

There are 67,566 villages in Bihar. 18,878 villages (27.9 per cent) were electrified upto 31-1-1979.

(b) Subject to the availability of the required resources the Bihar State Electricity Board expects to electrify all the villages in the State by 1994-95.

**Provision of Appointment of Deputy Prime Minister in Constitution**

8400. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Editorial and Bombay Calling of the February, 1979 issue of 'Mother India' that there is no provision of Deputy Prime Minister in Constitution; and

(b) if so, reaction therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is nothing unconstitutional in the appointment of a Deputy Prime Minister. The Constitution does not contain any prohibition against there being different categories of Ministers in the Council of Ministers. The institution of Deputy Prime Minister has been recognised not only in India but also elsewhere, like the United Kingdom.

12 hrs.

**RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT**

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur):** The Prime Minister has made a statement in Shillong that those who cannot study Hindi in one year must quit India... *(Interruptions)* It is a very serious matter. We have given adjournment motions... *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):** I have given an adjournment motion. Let us make it clear once and for all... *(Interruptions)* The Ministers have sent protests to him. The Prime Minister is reported to have said... *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Sathe has given an adjournment motion at 10.30 A.M. it came to me just as I was coming over here. Even before coming here, I have requested the Prime Minister to give comments. Until I get that, I cannot do it. Even though he notice was out of time, because I did not want to delay the matter, I have immediately requested the Prime Minister to give his comments.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** He is here. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** It is in his personal knowledge. It is reported that on 7th April... *(Interruptions)*

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** May I now what it is about?

**MR. SPEAKER:** You appear to have made a statement in Shillong that those who cannot study Hindi in one year must quit India.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** It is a total lie. *(Interruptions)\**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Don't record. He has denied it.

\*Not recorded.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** \* (*Inter-  
rptions*)\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** After his comments, I will consider it. He denies having made any such statement. When the Prime Minister denies it, there is no question. You give notice out of time and you want to discuss it. I am not allowing. Nothing of the sort. Papers to be Laid.

12.02 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT**

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Companies (Application for Extension of time or Exemption under sub-section (8) of Section 58A) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 244(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4344/79.*]

**ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF MANGANESE INDIA LTD., NAGPUR FOR 1977-78.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions), under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited, Nagpur, for the year 1977-78.

(2) Annual Report of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited, Nagpur, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4345/79.*]

**DRUGS (PRICES CONTROL) ORDER, 1979, ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF BONGAIGAON REFINERY AND PETROCHEMICALS LTD. BONGAIGAON FOR 1974-75, 1975-76 AND 1976-77, ANNUAL REPORTS, ETC. OF FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD., INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM Co., LTD., CALCUTTA, AND PETROFILS COOPERATIVE LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 190(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4346/79.*]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, Bongaigaon (Assam), for the year 1974-75.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, Bongaigaon (Assam) for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited Bongaigaon (Assam) for the year 1975-76.



(ii) Annual Report of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, Bongaigaon (Assam), for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, Bongaigaon (Assam) for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, Bongaigaon (Assam) for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4347/79].

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4348/79].

(e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited, Calcutta and its subsidiaries for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited, Calcutta and its subsidiaries for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers men-

tioned at (a), (b), (c) and (e) of item (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4349/79].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petrofils Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Petrofils Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4350/79].

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta; he has given prior notice. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going into the record. It is not going into the press, I am not allowing. The press is directed not to record, I sometimes seen the press recording. Sometimes I have some press reports.

I have called Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: (Delhi Sadar): I want to invite your kind attention to item No. 4 of the agenda. The hon. Minister, Shri Nar-Singh, has laid on the Table a report on the working of the Bongaigaon Refinery for 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77.

About this petroleum refinery he has laid reports for three years simultaneously whereas you have made very strong observations many times.

The reports are late by 3 years and 4 years and this is strange in spite of the recommendation of our committee. I do not know what is to be done. If three year's reports are laid simultaneously, the very purpose of the reports is defeated.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): He is the Chairman of the Committee on Papers Laid. Is it in the fitness of things that he raises a debatable matter on the floor of the House?

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not a debatable matter unless you want to make it debatable. There is nothing debatable in it.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** This way, Sir, the very purpose for which the reports are laid on the Table of the House is defeated. I want your observations on this because this is a very serious matter.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have made your point all right.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE** (Akola) On item 4(1)—previously on 29th March 1978 the hon. Minister, Shri Bahuguna I do not see him here—had laid a policy statement on the Table of the House which was considered by the Cabinet. Now they come out under the garb of Drug Price Control Order 1979 completely reversing the policy statement. Nobody would know it unless one goes through it. Just by laying a paper on the Table of the House you reverse the policy statement earlier adopted by the Cabinet by an executive order like this. This is very highly irregular. This is never done. We normally do not take notice of papers laid on the Table of the House and everybody allows these things to go. This is very surprising. Cabinet decisions are diluted in this manner and the entire industry, Indian, small-scale and every thing have pointed out by telegrams and memoranda to the Minister this reversal of the policy

laid down earlier and that it will be unworkable. Later on the country will face a crisis and then the Government will try to find something.

Bureaucracy takes you for a ride. You must investigate whether it is in keeping with the Drug Price Control order earlier approved by the Cabinet. By an executive order you cannot also allow this thing to be done.

I would like this to be withheld till it is examined whether it is in keeping with the Government policy in regard to Drug Price Control Order or not.

श्री नरसिंह यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननी सदस्य, श्री कवर लाल गुप्त, ने कहा है कि श्री आर पी गुल की 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 की रिपोर्ट्स सदन के पटल पर बहुत देर से रखी गई है। वह सही है। उनकी तिथियां 31 दिसम्बर, 1975, 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 और 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 निर्धारित थीं। मगर दुर्भाग्य से ये रिपोर्ट्स सदन के पटल पर नहीं रखी जा सकीं। आप जानते हैं कि इस सरकार का अस्तित्व मार्च, 1977 में हुआ। उसके पहले रिपोर्ट्स सदन के पटल पर क्यों नहीं रखी जा सकीं, इसके बारे में मुझे जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन ये रिपोर्ट्स सदन के पटल पर नहीं रखी जा सकीं, इसके लिए मैं सरकार की तरफ से सिनसियरली रिपेट करता हूँ। इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई है कि भविष्य में पब्लिक अडर-टेकिंग की रिपोर्ट्स ठीक समय पर सदन के पटल पर रखी जायें। इस बात के लिए पूरी चेष्टा की जायेगी।

श्री साठे ने एग्रेसिविटी के बारे में एग्जामिन करने का जो मुझसे दिया है, उसको प्रमल में लाया जायेगा।

**MR. SPEAKER:** He says that the report is in contradiction of the drug policy laid down by the Cabinet.

**SHRI NARSINGH YADAV:** I cannot say anything at this time.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He will examine it.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Till such time, ask him to withhold the order issued. Don't take the Parliament for a ride. I am pointing out to you.

This is a reversal of policy. It has also been pointed out by the Planning Commission. Why can't they re-examine this? Till such time ask him to withhold the order that has been issued. Once it is issued, it becomes a public order. So, ask him to withhold it. You have got the power to do that.

श्री विजय कमार मल्होत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली)  
 ये दोनों कांटेडिक्ट्री हुए तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही  
 होगी, यह तो बता दें।

MR. SPEAKER: The order has already been issued.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is laying it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: He will examine it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It should not be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter. The order has been issued. That is why it has been brought to our notice. I shall certainly look into the matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It becomes a public document once it is laid on the Table. Ask him to withhold it. Mr. Minister, why can't you agree to that?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Zulfiqarulla.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE  
 RULES AND CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
 ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay  
 on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 248(E) and 249(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1979 regarding extension of concession of excise relief to paper produced from elephant grass and mesta (Kenaf) also, issued under the Central Excise Rules,

1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4351/79].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 241(E) and 242(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1979 re-fresh and chilled pancreas together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 243(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1979 containing amendment to Notification No. 64—Customs dated the 6th March, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4352/79].

12.18 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID  
 ON THE TABLE

MINUTES

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table relating to their Ninth to Fifteenth Reports.

12.19 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
 OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FAST UNDERTAKEN BY ACHARYA VINOBA  
 BHAVE TO PRESS HIS DEMAND FOR TOTAL  
 BAN ON COW SLAUGHTER IN THE  
 COUNTRY

डा० राजकी सिंह (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविमलकनीय लोक महत्त्व के विम्वन-लिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान-आकषित करता हूँ और उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस विषय पर एक वक्तव्य दें ;

[डा० रामजी सिंह ]

“देश में गोवध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लगाये जाने की अपनी मांग के समर्थन में श्री विनोबा भावे द्वारा आमरण अनशन प्रारम्भ करने से उत्पन्न स्थिति।”

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):  
 Once it is laid on the table, it becomes a public document. Till you re-examine, let him not lay it on the table.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is that it does not make any difference. But, if there is any policy difference, I shall get it examined; I shall ask my office to examine to see whether there is any departure from the policy statement in which case I would request them to study the matter.

Now, Call Attention. Dr. Ramji Singh.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given a notice to you.....

MR. SPEAKER:.....Don't record. I have not selected the notices.

(Interruption)\*\*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL):  
 Sir, We deeply regret that Acharya Vinoba Bhabe has commenced his indefinite fast. As the House is aware, all possible efforts were made to persuade the Acharya not to undertake such a fast and to give all of us more time to bring about adequate changes in the position obtaining in West Bengal and Kerala. Leaders for all parties and groups in the House accompanied me to meet the Acharya. He agreed to reconsider his decision if the Governments of West Bengal and Kerala would accept the principles in the judgement of the Supreme Court on the question. The Prime Minister spoke to the concerned two Chief Ministers. As a result, they met the Acharya on 18th April, and ex-

plained their points of view. But these efforts have not been of any avail till now.

It was suggested that it would help matters if States other than West Bengal and Kerala were to suitably amend their laws to prevent transport of cows and other cattle to slaughter houses outside their States. Such a provision exists in Karnataka. I accordingly requested all the other concerned Chief Ministers that they may consider immediate amendments to laws in force in their States. The response so far from the States is encouraging. If the inter-State movement of cows and other cattle is strictly enforced, the number of cows available for slaughter above the age of 14 in West Bengal and 10 in Kerala would get automatically reduced.

It has also been suggested that voluntary agencies should be encouraged, particularly in West Bengal and Kerala, to make appropriate arrangements for looking after old animals so that the slaughter of cows could be prevented. We would certainly extend all our co-operation in such endeavours.

We sincerely believe that West Bengal and Kerala would take due note of the Acharya's feelings as well as the feelings of large sections of people in the country on the subject. Our efforts to persuade them to fall in line with the rest of the States would also continue. I would once again make an earnest appeal to the Acharya to reconsider the matter and give all of us more time.

डा० रामजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार का अनशन एक बार १० राम चन्द्र शर्मा ने किया था तो बंगाल ही नहीं, सम्पूर्ण भारत में कवि गुरु रवीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर ने कविता लिखी थी। मैं यह ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव कोई राजनीतिक हित या उद्देश्य के लिए उगड़ित नहीं कर रहा हूँ, बल्कि एक प्रार्थना-मूलक भाव से कर रहा हूँ रवीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर ने गाया था :

प्राणघातके च बढ़ने करिते धिक्कार  
हे महात्मा प्राणों वित्ते चाप्रो आपनार

तोमार जवाई नमस्कार ।।

रबीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर ने कहा था कि आपने मुक पशुओं के लिए, उनके प्राण बचाने के लिए अपने प्राणों की बाजी लगा दी है—हम आपको नमस्कार करते हैं। आज विनोबा जी का इसमें कोई व्यक्तिगत उद्देश्य नहीं है। जीवन में कभी उनकी कोई आकांक्षा नहीं रही है। हम उनके विचारों से सहमत हों या न हों लेकिन आज उन्होंने अपने प्राणों की बाजी लगा दी है। सभी के लिए आज यह चिन्ता का विषय है। (स्ववधान) सचमुच में, विनोबा जी कौन हैं यह तो मैं कह सकता हूँ लेकिन मैं उनका परिचय देने की श्रुद्धता नहीं कर सकता हूँ। जब अंग्रेजी सत्ता से लड़ने का सत्याग्रह चला तो गांधी जी ने आचार्य विनोबा को प्रथम सत्याग्रही घोषित किया था इसलिए उनको देश भक्ति और निष्ठा पर कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने कहा कि आज जब देश में हरिजनों की हत्याएँ हो रही हैं, अल्पसंख्यकों की हत्याएँ हो रही हैं... (स्ववधान) आप कम से कम मुन लें कि आचार्य विनोबा ने हरिजनों के लिए तथा अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए क्या किया। पुरानी पीढ़ी के जो लोग यहाँ बैठे हैं वे बतायेंगे कि केरल में जो सत्याग्रह हुआ था उसमें गांधी जी ने हरिजनों के मन्दिर प्रवेश के लिए विनोबा जी को भेजा था। हरिजनों के साथ मन्दिर प्रवेश के समय पशुओं ने जो प्रहार किया था उसी का कारण है कि विनोबा जी बहरे हो गए। आपका मामूल होगा कि जब हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दू मुसलमान बंटा हुआ था तो गरीब मीलों को उन्होंने बसाया था। (स्ववधान) इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है कि आप मेरे विचारों से सहमत हों लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति चाहता है कि इस विधान समर्पित व्यक्ति के प्राणों की रक्षा होनी चाहिए। यही कारण है कि लोकनायक जयप्रकाश जी नेह भी अपनी रण शैया पर पड़े हुए दो राज्यों से पुनः अनुरोध किया है कि विनोबा जी की बातों को आप स्वीकार करें और उन के प्राणों की रक्षा करें। (स्ववधान)

कुछ लोग जो अपने को अधिक सेक्युलर कहते हैं उनको मामूल होना चाहिए कि जब हिन्दुस्तान का संविधान बन रहा था तो अनुच्छेद (48) जिसके द्वारा गोवध पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है, वह सर्वसम्मति से पास हुआ था और एक मुस्लिम सदस्य सारी साहब ने कहा था

"My own submission to this House is that it is better to come forward and incorporate a clause in the Fundamental Rights that cow slaughter

is henceforth prohibited rather than to leave it vogue in the Directive Principles."

यह केवल संविधान सम्मत ही नहीं है बल्कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी अपना निर्णय देते हुए उसका समर्थन किया है। विनोबा जी जो कह रहे हैं वे अपनी सनक आपके सामने नहीं रख रहे हैं बल्कि जिस का संविधान में समर्थन दिया और जिस को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने समर्थन दिया। इस को आप अधिक कारणों से कहते हैं कि नहीं हो सकता। यह रिपोर्ट आफ दि एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ग्रान प्रिवेशन आफ स्लाटर आफ काऊज है। इसमें पहले ही यह दिया है। मैं पढ़ कर आप को सुनाता हूँ :

The existing legislation against slaughter is proving more or less ineffective in cities because the legislation is applicable only to a few areas and not to the whole country.

यह जो समिति है, यह भारत सरकार की समिति है। इस के अलावा आप रिपोर्ट आफ दि कंटिल प्रोजेक्शन एण्ड डेवलपमेंट को देखें, जिसके सदस्य थे सब श्री दातार सिंह, सरदार बन्नादुर हरचन्द सिंह, हरदेव सहाय, जयन्ती लाल मनकर, धर्मलाल सिंह और पी० एन० नन्दा इन सब लोगों ने स्पष्ट कहा है :

Slaughter of cattle should be prohibited totally as early as possible.

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से यह संभव नहीं है और हमारे राजन भाई और बैस्ट बंगाल की गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ किताने दी हैं लेकिन श्री सी० एम० बकाल ने, जा एक एकोनामिस्ट हैं, जो पर्चा दिखा है "एकोनामिस्ट आफ काऊ प्रोटेक्शन, उस में उन्होंने यह कहा है :

"The enclosed note on the economics of cow protection brings out the fact that it is essentially an economic problem affecting all classes of people in the country irrespective of religion. It establishes the fact that if the problem is viewed dispassionately from all points of view, it will be realised that the cow is a course of gain, alive or dead, to the people of the country and never a loss. It is to be hoped that all concerned thus realise the importance of the cow as the most important basic factor in the economy of the country."

श्री ० रामजी सिंह]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, समयाभाव के कारण मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोग यह कहते हैं कि यह सबमूख में हिन्दू-मुसलमानों का प्रश्न है। उनसे मैं यह निवेदित करना चाहूँगा कि वे इतिहास को देखें कि बबर से ले कर औरंगजेब तक किसी ने गी-बघ नहीं किया था, हैदरअली ने गी-बघ नहीं किया था और शाह आलम ने नहीं किया था। इसलिए वे लोग जो यह कहते हैं कि यह सांस्कृतिक प्रश्न है, वे यह देखें कि कुरान शरीफ की एक भी आयत में यह नहीं लिखा है कि गी-मांस खाना शोबलीगेटरी है। आप यह भी देखें कि मीर मुश्ताक साहब ने भी इसके बारे में क्या कहा है और हमारे सम्मानित कुरेशी साहब यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं, काश्मीर जो मुस्लिम बाहुल्य प्रान्त है, वहाँ पर भी इसकी बंदिश है और जो ऐसा करता है उसको 10 वर्ष तक की सजा हो सकती है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। भारत-वर्ष में वेस्ट इन्डिया और केरल में जो विरोधी दलों की सरकारें हैं, मैं उनके सामने सर झुकाता हूँ। मैं स्टीमोलर नहीं लाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के सभी राज्यों में जब यह कानून लागू है, जब संविधान का निर्देश है और उच्चतम न्यायालय का इस पर निर्णय है और अर्थशास्त्र का भी सिद्धान्त है, तो उनको भी इस को मानना चाहिए... (अध्यक्ष)

मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहूँगा कि कुछ लोग, दोनन बाबू आप भी विनोबा जी से मिलने गये थे।... (अध्यक्ष)... आज यह विवाद का विषय नहीं है और चाहे हम उनके विचारों से सहमत हों या न हों, लेकिन विनोबा जी देश की एक विभूति हैं और वे जो कह रहे हैं, वह संविधान सम्मत है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि गांधी जी इस तरह के लेजिसलेशन के खिलाफ थे। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे "यंग इंडिया", 7 जुलाई, 1927 में गांधी जी ने कहा था "काऊ इन मैसूर", उसको देखें। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कर्नाटक के रहने वाले हैं। "काऊ इन मैसूर" में उन्होंने कहा था :

"The cow in Mysore: I have received letters from Cow Protection Societies in Mysore, protesting against my letter to the Mysore Cow Protection Committee appointed by the State. My letter was in answer to the questionnaire issued by that committee. Extracts from that letter published in the

Madras Press led the Cow Protection Societies to think that I was totally against legal prohibition of cow slaughter under any circumstances whatsoever. I am surprised to receive these letters and I wondered whether, in a moment of forgetfulness or inadvertence, I had ever said that there should never be any legislation against cow slaughter.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken lot of time. Please conclude.

श्री ० रामजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। मुझे खूबी है कि राष्ट्र के सारे नेता, चाहे वे किसी भी दल के हों, ज्योति बाबू और श्री वासुदेवन नायर से उन्होंने विनोबा जी के प्राण रक्षा की अपील की है। लोक सभा में इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा संकल्प पास भी हुआ है। तो मैं गृह मंत्री जी से बहुत प्रार्थनापूर्वक कहना चाहूँगा कि वे विनोबा जी की प्राण रक्षा के लिए वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार से और केरल की सरकार से कहें। मैं चम्पूण साहब से अपील करूँगा और विरोधी दल के नेता श्री स्टीफन से भी अपील करूँगा कि उनकी भी पार्टी यह कह रही है कि विनोबा भावे की प्राण रक्षा हो, उसके वास्ते वे इन राज्य सरकारों से अपील करें और कहें कि संविधान की मान्यताओं का आदर...

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you must follow the orders. I have given you a lot more time than is ordinarily being done. I would not allow any more recording.

Do not record.

DR. RAMJI SINGH: \*\*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member has given expression to the reasons why Acharya Vinoba Bhave has proceeded on his fast. I do not think, he has asked any question. The only question that has been asked by him is whether we would make further efforts to persuade these two State Governments to ban the cow slaughter. I have already said that we would continue to do that.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):** I am really happy that the hon. Home Minister has said that he would once again make an earnest appeal....

श्री श्रीमन्नारायण स्वामी (बहराइच) : इन्होंने पूछा था कि इनकॉर्ट लिस्ट में इस विषय को रखेंगे ? इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया है ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** He said that he would make every possible effort in this respect.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** With all sincerity at my command, on behalf of myself and West Bengal Left-front express deep sense of concern and anxiety for the life of Vinobaji who has undertaken a fast. But with all humility, I beg to submit that the Governments of West Bengal and Kerala have in detail explained the position to Shri Vinoba Bhave with regard to his demand of total ban on cow slaughter. I have something to point out to the hon. Members regarding the erroneous statement being made in this statement. The whole purpose of the statement has been to single out the West Bengal Government and the Government of Kerala as if these two State Governments are not falling in line with the decision of the Supreme Court. The fact is not that; the fact is otherwise. Would you kindly note that in some other States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Union Territory of Delhi, there is a ban on the slaughter of cow and calves, but no ban on the slaughter of the bullocks and bulls.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram):** Sexual discrimination.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** There is no legislation whatsoever on cow protection in Nagaland, in Meghalaya, Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, and there is no ban in the North Cachar and Mithi districts of Assam. In Tripura and Manipur also, there is no such legislation about cow protection. Thus, the purpose of the statement has been only to single out these two States; where the Governments enjoy the confidence of the

people and the minority community as a whole. Therefore, if I am not incorrect, there are certain forces who are out to create trouble in these two States on this unfortunate affair of Vijobaji's fast.

I want some few minutes' time to explain the difficulties of the Governments of West Bengal and Kerala. I hope, the hon. Members of this House will rise above the partisan attitude and appreciate the feelings and difficulties of these two Governments. The West Bengal Government has mentioned that there are no laws in several States concerning the subject, but in West Bengal there is a law. In West Bengal there is a law, West Bengal Animal Slaughter Control Act, 1950 which was enacted by the state legislature as far back as 1950, under which only those animals which are over 14 years of age and unfit for work or breeding or have become permanently incapacitated for work or breeding due to age, injury, deformity or any incurable disease can be slaughtered. With regard to Kerala, there is provision in the rules of Kerala under which slaughter of animals under 10 years is banned in the panchayat area and the rules are now being modified to cover municipal areas also.

My friend mentioned the name of Mahatma Gandhi. I should only like to quote a passage from Shri P. C. Sen's letter addressed to Nandaji in 1966 on this issue; Shri Sen, it will be acknowledged, has faith and belief in the principle of Gandhism:

"You would no doubt appreciate that the existing West Bengal Animal Slaughter Control Act, 1950, which practically bans the slaughter of all useful cattle in this state, safeguards the fundamental spirit of article 48 of the Constitution of India. In order to organise animal husbandry 'on modern and scientific lines' with a view to improving the breeds of milch and draught cattle, it is absolutely necessary to eliminate old, diseased and otherwise useless cattle, especially in view of the

[Shri Chitta Basu]

pathetic dearth of green fodder. Hence in our opinion, no further action in the direction is considered desirable so far as at least this state is concerned."

This was written by an ex-Chief Minister, Shri P. C. Sen, now a Member of this House, who believes in the principle of Gandhism.

Another Gandhian and ex-Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Ajoy Mukherji, in his letter says:

"In our opinion, the existing West Bengal Animal Slaughter Control Act, 1950 which practically bans the slaughter of all useful cattle in this State, and the West Bengal Livestock improvement Act, 1950 which provide for preservation and improvement of the cattle in this State—safeguards the fundamental spirit of article 48 of the Constitution of India. We may however in due course amend the West Bengal Animal Slaughter Control Act 1950 for the purpose of its more effective application and the Act which at present applies to Calcutta and in other municipalities in the State, may gradually be extended to new areas,...."

I only want to quote one Chief Minister, another Chief Minister, Siddhartha Shankar Ray, who is a known lawyer and he has interpreted article 48.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not on legal things.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is an important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a call attention.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am just finishing. He said referring to the 1950 Act of West Bengal:

"This provision is in consonance with article 48 of the Constitution of India. This legislation, it appears, is also in line with the interpretation of the Supreme Court in the case of Md. Hanif Qureshi and others versus the State of Bihar and others (AIR 1958 SC 731) to the effect that 'the protection recommended by this part of the directive is confined only to cows and calves and to those animals which are presently or potentially capable of yielding milk or of doing work as draught cattle but does not from the very nature of the purpose for which it is obviously recommended, extend to cattle which at one time were milch or draught cattle but which have ceased to be such.'"

The position with regard to the Supreme Court decision has also been negated by the letter written by Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray to the Government of India on the subject.

The present position of the West Bengal Government has been succinctly explained by the Chief Minister of West Bengal as follows:

"This Government shares the view that the West Bengal Slaughter Control Act, 1950 should be extended to the entire State. At present it is enforced in all the Municipalities and Corporations and the State Government is making all efforts to ensure that the provisions of the Act are enforced. We would like to bring the entire State under the provisions of this Act as soon as we have built up the necessary infrastructure for enforcing its provisions. You will kindly appreciate that mere extension of the Act without the supporting machinery to enforce the provisions would not be correct."

Therefore, the stand of the West Bengal Government is that the Act is being enforced and further efforts have to be made for the stricter enforcement of the Act. But it is not possible to impose a total ban.



Gandhiji's name has been mentioned. I quote....

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Give one minute for Gandhiji.

MR. SPEAKER: Not for Gandhiji, but for you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Gandhiji said:

"The Hindu religion forbids cow slaughter for the Hindus but not for the whole world. The religious prohibition comes from within. Any imposition from without means compulsion. Such compulsion is repugnant to religion."

Therefore, in all humility, I appeal to Vinoba Bhave to give up his fast. (Interruptions). I also want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that there are some elements in this country who are out to take advantage of the fast of Vinoba Bhave and encourage forces of obscurantism, Hindu revivalism and Hindu rashtravad and embitter the relations between community and community and whether it is a fact that this has become a source of fear and insecurity to the minority community in the country? If that is so, will the Minister take adequate precautions to see that these forces which represent obscurantism, Hindu revivalism and Hindu rashtravad are not encouraged? Also...

MR. SPEAKER: You must conclude now. Don't record.

SHRI CHITTA BASU:\*\*

(Interruption)\*\*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, the hon. Member spoke on the basis of the statement I read out and he thought that I singled out West Bengal and

Kerala as being out of line with the rest of the country. That is why he has asked this question, which to my mind is not relevant really to the Calling Attention, which refers to the situation arising out of the indefinite fast of Shri Vinoba Bhave. He referred to the north-eastern States, Shri Vinoba Bhave has expressly said that he does not want that the ban may be made applicable to the North Eastern States. So, that does not arise. Therefore, the only States that remain were the three States at the time when he announced that he would go on fast, namely, West Bengal, Kerala, Goa, Diu and Daman. Goa has agreed to fall in line..... (Interruptions). If you listen, I can tell you. Goa said that it will take action to fall in line with the Supreme Court judgement. If I may point out to my hon. friend the Supreme Court has emphasized these points and summarised them, whatever Shri Siddharath Shankar Ray may say. They are:

"(1) that a total ban on the slaughter of cows of all ages and calves of cows, the buffaloes, male and female, is quite reasonable and is in consonance with the Directive Principles laid down in article 48;

(2) that a total ban on the slaughter of she-buffaloes or breeding bulls or working bullocks as long as they are capable of being used as milch or draught cattle is also reasonable and valid; and

(3) that a total ban on the slaughter of she-buffaloes, bulls and bullocks, if they cease to be capable of yielding milk, or breeding, or working as draught animals cannot be supported as reasonable in the interests of the general public and is invalid."

When we talked to Shri Vinoba Bhave he said that if the States accept the position as set out in the Supreme

[Shri H. M. Patel]

Court judgement, he would be quite satisfied. Now this is what has been put to the two Governments. But, as I said in my statement, these two Governments, for reasons which they certainly consider to be adequate, do not find it possible to do so. I have said nothing more than that. I think this should answer the doubts of my hon. friend.

श्री कान्वरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गोवध देश में पूर्णतया बन्द हो यह किसी एक पार्टी की नीति नहीं है। यह सारे देश की नीति है। यह देश की भावनाओं के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है विशेषतः किसानों के लिए जिनकी सारी गजर गऊ पर आधारित होती है। इस देश में जितने राजनैतिक दल हैं जिनकी जड़ें भारत की भूमि के साथ बंधी हैं वह इसका समर्थन करते हैं और जिन पार्टियों की जड़ें भारत के बाहर हैं वह इसका विरोध कर रही हैं। अभी एक बात मिस्टर चित्त बसु ने कही कि केरल में और बंगाल में भी कुछ उन्नत की गायों के बंध पर पूर्ण पाबन्दी है। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही बात नहीं है कि यह पाबन्दी होने के बाद भी वहाँ पर छोटे छोटे बछड़े और नौजवान गायें भी काटी जाती हैं? .... (व्यवधान) .... मैं दावे से कहना हूँ कि एक नहीं हजारों गायें काटी जाती हैं, लाखों गायें काटी जाती हैं। .... (व्यवधान) .... मैं चैलेंज के साथ कहना हूँ, ये एन्वयरी करा लें कि वहाँ पर जो बछड़े हैं और जो नौजवान गायें हैं क्या वह नहीं काटी जाती हैं? मैं इनको चैलेंज करता हूँ, जूडिशियल इन्वयरी हो जाये बंगाल के अन्दर। इसलिए अगर गोवध बन्द होना है तो पूर्णतया होना चाहिए। .... (व्यवधान)

इनका कहना यह है चित्त बसु जी का कि यू० पी० में और दूसरी स्टेट में नहीं है, तो क्या वह जो दूसरी स्टेट्स हैं उनकी लाइन पर चलने के लिए तैयार हैं? अगर हैं तो वह कहें कि जो यू० पी० में होगा वह बंगाल में और केरल में वह फालो करेंगे, ऐसा वह कहें। वह तैयार नहीं हैं। मेरा कहना यह है.... (व्यवधान) .... गोवध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के सम्बन्ध में नेशनल सीन से बाहर केवल ये दो राज्य केरल और बंगाल हैं, इन दोनों राज्यों को मैं कहूँगा कि ये कम्यूनलिज्म को बढ़ावा कर इस तरह से करना चाहते हैं।

It is nothing but political arrogance, and they want to indulge in a cheap type of communalism.

I am quoting the resolution passed by CPI(M). The heading is. "CPI(M) calls Bhave's Fast 'Religious Fanaticism'". I say it is the height of political fanaticism to call Shri Vinoba Bhave's fast religious fanaticism. You want to have political blackmail, you want to arouse communal tension. You will not be allowed to do it. These two Governments should not be allowed to fish in troubled waters.

मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि विनोबाजी ने जो व्रत रखा है उसमें उनकी संतुष्टि के लिए इस विषय को आप विधान में संशोधन करके कान-करेंट लिस्ट में लायेंगे या नहीं?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आपने सभी स्टेट्स को डायरेक्शन दी है कि वहाँ से गायें बाहर न जायें, केरल और बंगाल में, तो उसमें क्या प्रोमिस हुई है और उन्होंने क्या जवाब दिए हैं?

मेरा तीसरा सवाल यह है क्या आप बीफ का एक्सपोर्ट पूरी तरह से बन्द करेंगे?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As far as I know, there is already a ban on the export of beef. So far as the other question is concerned, constitutional amendments, etc., that is a long-term question which can be examined.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is your attitude?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We will examine it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is the reaction of other States to your direction about the export of cattle?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have already said in my statement that it is encouraging. I have seen all the replies I have received so far. Each reply is in favour of complying with whatever I have asked.

12.56 hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH, HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST AND HUNDRED AND FORTIETH REPORTS

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda): I beg to present the following Report of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundred and thirtieth Report on printing of Ahmedabad Telephone Directories and Kiosk Advertisements on telegraph and telephone poles relating to Ministry of Communications (P & T Board).

(2) Hundred and thirty-first Report on paragraph 36 and 22 of the Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Defence Services) relating to Ministry of Defence.

(3) Hundred and fortieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-sixth Report on Customs Receipts.

**COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**

FORTY-FOURTH AND FORTY-FIFTH REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have the honour to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

(1) Forty-fourth Report on Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited—General Functions and Internal Sales.

(2) Forty-fifth Report on Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited—Export Performance.

(3) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the two Reports mentioned above.

**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES**

**FOURTH REPORT**

श्री वसन्त कर्मा (गुरबासपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से सरकारी गारंटी-समो सम्बन्धी समिति का चौथा प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

12.57 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

(i) DISPOSAL OF PENDING APPLICATIONS OF PROSPECTIVE NON-RESIDENT INDIAN INVESTORS FOR IMPORT OF MACHINES

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Sir, I wish to raise the following matter under rule 377:

Under the current import policy, a special scheme was announced for non-resident Indians intending to return to India. The provisions of sub para (1) (ii) of Para 82 in Chapter 15 of the policy permit import of any capital goods upto Rs. 25 lakhs by them with their own foreign exchange savings. It is specifically stated in the said provision that permission would be given without indigenous clearance.

After announcement of this policy, our foreign missions, the Indian Investment Centre and various agencies gave wide publicity to the scheme and induced several non-resident Indians to come to India and set up industries in India by investing their foreign exchange savings in capital goods. A number of non-resident Indians submitted applications as per the scheme for permission to import texturising machines for processing polyester filament yarn.

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

13 hrs.

[SHRI N. V. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

By about September, 1978, some applicants received Customs Clearance Permits for import of such machines. At the same time, other 18 applications submitted as per the same policy were approved by the Capital Goods Committee but have been kept pending under the pretext that the Policy is being reviewed. This has raised suspicion that some indigenous vested interests have created a lobby to mislead the Government by giving wrong facts and figures.

Without any fault on the part of the applicants, who have made certain commitments with foreign suppliers, this sudden action of the Government has caused a lot of resentment, suspicion, and misgiving about our policy in the minds of the Indian settled abroad desirous of coming back to India with their foreign exchange savings.

In view of the above, the Steering Committee of non-resident Indians have made representations to Government with a request to consider pending applications on the same basis as the Customs Clearance permits already granted to others so as to avoid unjust discrimination.

This sudden change in implementation of the Policy in force in the middle of the year has led these applicants and other prospective non-resident Indians to doubt Government's intentions, besides damaging the Country's image abroad.

I, therefore, earnestly request the Government to dispose of all pending applications and reassure prospective non-resident Indian investors about the continuity of the Policy as declared. This scheme was calculated to facilitate Indians abroad to come back to India and invest their foreign exchange savings by bringing capital goods to develop the Indian economy and save foreign exchange for the

country and to avail of this opportunity of importing technology suitable to India.

I call upon the Government to take immediate decision in the above matter before announcement of the new Import Policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call Mr. Kamath I would request the Hon. Members to keep to their respective seats. Noise is going on and the speeches are not audible. Shri Kamath.

(ii) REPORTED NON-AVAILABILITY OF WAGONS ON JABALPUR-ITARSI SECTION OF CENTRAL RAILWAY FOR MOVEMENT OF GRAINS AND PULSES

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): By your leave, I proceed, under Rule 377, to make the following statement on a matter of urgent public importance.

Complaints are mounting day by day that, on the Jabalpur-Itarsi section of Central Railway, wagons are not being supplied at any of the stations of that Section for the movement of grains and pulses. There are big grain markets (Mandis) at all stations on that Section, particularly at Itarsi, Piparia, Gadarwara, Kareli and Narsinghpur. The kisans and traders of the region are experiencing acute hardship owing to non-availability of wagons. Representations by letters and telegrams have been made to the Railway Administration, but with no tangible or appreciable effect so far. Serious allegations of corrupt practices, apart from apathy and negligence, on the part of the local Railway Officers have been made by responsible persons of the locality.

The situation is fast deteriorating and may even erupt into violence and I would, therefore, earnestly request the Railway Minister and the Railway Board to pay immediate attention to this matter and set matters right, lest worse befall;

(iii) LOCATION OF CENTRAL SECTOR  
UNITS IN KERALA

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I make the following statement under Rule 377 regarding location of Central Sector units in Kerala.

Very few Central Sector units have been located in Kerala. I believe that there is scope for location of units under Central Public Undertakings.

Kerala is the biggest market now for drugs and medicines. Apart from the small State-owned formulation unit, there are no units for manufacture of bulk drugs and intermediates. The Central Undertakings like IDPL, HOC, HAL should either locate units or establish joint ventures in collaboration with KSIDC or State Government. Immediate studies may be initiated for this. The Government of Kerala has invited a team of representatives of these firms for discussion. All assistance will be given by the State Government.

Within the Ministry of Industry, BHEL should be persuaded to establish one of the proposed units in Kerala during the next five years. Similarly, HMT and KSIDC can come to an understanding for the establishment of a plant for manufacture of stainless steel watch cases. Here also, directions may be given by the Union Minister to hold discussion with the State Agencies.

There is not a single Defence-oriented industry in Kerala. In this field also, Government of India should come forward to establish one or two units and the State Government will render all assistance. The Kerala Government have raised this point on several occasions, but to no avail. In the interest of decentralisation of defence industries in the country, the Union Ministry of Industry may take up this question.

(iv) DEMONSTRATION BY TEACHERS FOR  
WITHDRAWAL OF HOSPITALS AND EDU-

CATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (CONDITIONS  
OF SERVICE OF EMPLOYEES AND SETTLE-  
MENT OF EMPLOYMENT DISPUTES) BILL

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-  
pore): Sir, under rule 377, I want to  
raise the following matter of urgent  
public importance in the House:—

Thousands of teachers from all over  
the country participated in a demon-  
stration at the Boat Club on Monday.  
The demonstration, organized by the  
All India Federation of University  
and College Teachers' Organisations,  
demanded immediate withdrawal of the  
Hospitals and Educational Institutions  
Employees (Conditions of Service)  
Bill.

The Bill, which was introduced in  
Parliament last year, sought to take  
away the employees' right to go on  
strike. According to its provisions,  
the strikers could be sentenced to a  
maximum of three months' imprison-  
ment or a fine of Rs. 1,000.

The Bill also sought to debar State-  
or national level teachers' associations  
from participating in the settlement of  
employment disputes. Under the Bill  
the employer could set up Grievances  
Committees to settle the employees'  
problems. Though the Committee  
would have equal representation of  
employers and employees, its Chair-  
man, who also has the right to vote,  
would be the employer's nominee.

The teachers also demanded statu-  
tory security of service through suit-  
able legislation by Parliament, UGC  
scales to directors of physical educa-  
tion, librarians and demonstrators,  
students' representation in all Univer-  
sity bodies and that of non-teaching  
staff in the Executive Council and  
majority of elected teachers in the  
Governing Bodies of the college and  
the academic and other administra-  
tive bodies of the University. The  
Education Minister should respond im-  
mediately.

(v) STRIKE BY EMPLOYEES OF GARDEN REACH SHIP BUILDERS AND ENGINEERS, CALCUTTA

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance:—

About 10,000 employees of the Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers, Ministry of Defence Production, are on strike for nearly three months and as a result of the uncompromising attitude of the authorities, the country has already lost production worth about 15 crores of rupees. Every category of employees has joined the strike.

Because of the devotion of the workmen it is a well run workshop and it has recently built Asia's biggest bulk carrier of 26,000 tonnes—Lok Priti, which was launched by the Prime Minister only the other day.

From 70 lakhs ship repairing company in 1961, today it is a 20-crore Ship-Building Workshop and they are able to manufacture 80 per cent of its ancillaries, thus saving huge amounts of foreign exchange on imports. The production has risen from 231.30 lakhs in 1960-61 to 5069.94 lakhs in 1977-78, and the gross profits for the said years are Rs. 8.71 lakhs and Rs. 405.37 lakhs.

The wage content in total production in 1960-61 was 36 per cent whilst in 1976-77 it has come down to 12 per cent. Wage rates are also very low. An unskilled worker gets Rs. 440/- per month while a highly skilled worker gets Rs. 561/- p.m. In spite of this, the productivity has gone up from 33 per cent in 1964-65 to 54 per cent in 1977-78.

On 25-5-78 Shri D. N. Prasad, Joint Secretary and Member of the Board of Directors of the Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers gave a written assurance:

"Workmen would not lose anything in view of the fact that the ensuing settlement which would arise at least for the period of 5 years might be given effect from 1-1-1977 (ref. Company's minutes dated 25-7-1978.)"

On this basis the Managing Director also gave a similar written assurance stating that workmen would not lose since settlement would arise from 1-1-1977.

What has been given to Mazagon Dockyard and Goa Shipyard must be given to Garden Reach Workshops also.

I demand that the Government immediately move in the matter and with the help of West Bengal Government make joint efforts to settle the dispute without any further delay and to the best satisfaction of the employees concerned.

I would invite the hon. Member who is present in the House to make his observations on the same.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): The hon. Member has raised many questions. Many of these questions he raised today, these very questions were raised last month also and I have given a reply to all these questions.

It is very unfortunate that the strike is still going on. With regard to the demand made by the hon. Member in his statement, we are already doing what he wants us to do. In fact we moved in the matter immediately and referred it for conciliation to the Labour Commissioner of West Bengal Government and we are making joint efforts with the West Bengal Government to settle the dispute.

GRSE is a public sector undertaking and it is not a private property of any company or individual. It is engaged in producing important items and equipment for the defence of the

country. There is a loss of production to the tune of about Rs. 15 lakhs every day.

I must make it clear that the workers and the management are bound by a tripartite settlement and within that settlement whatever benefits or incentives can be given, have been offered to the workers... (*Interruptions*) But they are not coming round. I think it will be settled soon. That is my information. But, through you, I would like to request the workers to come back to work in the interests of the country and in their own interests.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The Joint Secretary who is on the Board of Directors has given an assurance and how can he go back on his words?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** This is not Question Hour. The Minister has been kind enough to reply to you.

**SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH:** In his case the Minister is present whereas in our cases the concerned Ministers are not here. You kindly make it clear whether the Ministers should remain present to reply to 377 statements.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** It is very clear. He is here and he was kind enough to give a reply.

(vi) NEED FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY OF RAILWAY WAGONS TO LIFT HIGH GRADE COAL FROM THE EASTERN AND CENTRAL COALFIELDS

**SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH** (Jamnagar): With your permission, Sir, I want to make the following statement under Rule 377.

The reported news that coal on fire as pithead stocks are mounting near mines in Eastern and Central Coalfields due to failure of the Eastern Railway to supply adequate wagons to lift high grade coal. The government should take immediate action before fire breaks out in many areas

threatened. In view of shortage of coal in many parts of the country, this reported fire, if unchecked in time, will upset industrial output in the nation.

(vii) SPORTS GOODS MANUFACTURING UNITS PUNJAB

**SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON** (Jullundar): Under Rule 377, I want to make a statement on the matter of urgent public importance as under:

"That the Sports goods manufacturing units in Punjab State are facing closure due to non-availability and sharp rise in the price of inputs required".

The industry had already reached the export target of 18 crores last year and is expecting to hit the target of 30 crores this year.

But difficulties had been cropping up during the last three months due to export of leather and leather manufactures. This has caused shortage and encouraged thereby rise leather prices. Now this has caused hindrance to compete the manufacturers of sports goods in the foreign market.

Again Karnatak Government has also imposed 100 per cent cess on cane and this has raised the prices of cane steeply, and above all, the supply of Willo wood has also been stopped by the J. K. Government.

There are 500 units in my Parliamentary Constituency namely, Jullundar, employing about 30,000 workmen. These small scale industrial units are very labour intensive and employing skilled labour who is doing the profession for the last fifty years. This skilled labour migrated from Sialkot (now in Pakistan) earned a very good name in the industry in foreign markets after partition of country and took up this profession in Jullundar City and similarly, they enjoy the old reputation in the foreign and internal markets. As 50 per cent of these small

[Shri Iqbal Singh Dhillon]

units have already been closed rendering nearly 10,000 workers unemployed and now the steep rise and non-availability of Willo Wood, high class leather and high priced cane has threatened to face total closure of the entire industry. The matter is of a very serious nature and requires immediate intervention by the Central Government. So, I hereby raise it on the floor of the House under Rule 377.

13.15 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1979

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Agarwal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Sir, I move that the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kamath.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, under Rule 218 read with Article 113 of the Constitution.....

(Interruptions)

श्री हुकूम देव नारायण दादव (सधुबनी) : सभा बसि जी, मैंने भी आपको लिखकर दिया है, उस पर हम भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहते

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है पहले माननीय कामत को कह लेने दीजिये, उसके बाद आप कहियेगा ।

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Rule 218, sub-rule (2) reads as follows:

"At any time after the introduction in the House of an Appropriation Bill, the Speaker—you, Sir, now are in the same position of the Speaker—may allot a day or days, jointly or severally, for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the House, and when such allotment has been made—according to my knowledge and my colleagues, allotment is made here for the discussion of this Bill; if this is made—the Speaker shall, at 17-00 hours—now it is 18 hours—on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days....."

That means it can be one day or two days or it can be tomorrow also for Appropriation Bill or just one day. I quote further:

"...as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which the day or days have been allotted."

Sub-Rule (4) says:

"The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration."

Yesterday—you too were here in the House—you are aware that the Guillotine was applied, and many ministries were—I do not say Ministers—massacred, non-chalantly massacred.

I know the Speaker was then in the Chair—you were not in the Chair—and the Speaker did it reluctantly.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Not reluctantly but happily.



**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
Ministers were happy, I saw one or two ministers were chuckling with glee, but the Speaker became perhaps a reluctant executioner of these Ministers' demands. He did it willy nilly, more nilly than willy particularly in view of the speeches he had recently made at Patna and Madras as to how to make Parliament more effective. I think he did not have the heart in it, but it had to be done. I need not dilate on this further but the relevant point is, in view of sub-rule (4) of Rule 218, discussion should be allowed to be raised on the Demands for Grants of the massacred Ministries during the discussion on the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this point is reinforced by Article 113 of the Constitution Article 113:

"So much of the estimates as relates to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be submitted to the vote of Parliament, but nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the discussion in either House of Parliament of any of those estimates."

This means that even the non-votable, charged estimates/demands must be discussed in the House. Even the non-votable grants could be discussed in the House.

A fortiori, therefore, the Demands of the Ministries which were guillotined yesterday and which were not discussed at all in the House can be and should be discussed in the course of the debate on the Appropriation Bill and they are not barred under sub-rule (4) of Rule 218. I do not know whether the Ministries are to be discussed later in the monsoon session. That is pointless. They should be discussed now. I, therefore, demand that you first, Sir, fix a day or days under sub-rule (2) of Rule 218 for discussion of the Appropriation Bill and permit members to raise points to discuss the Demands for Grants of the Ministries which were guillotined, massacred or slaughtered yesterday.

**श्री अक्षयचंद्र भारद्वाज भास्कर (मधुबनी):**

सभापति महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि मैं जिन प्रश्नों को उठाना चाहता था, उन्हें माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत ने उठाया है। मैंने इस सवालों पर अध्यक्ष महोदय को एक पत्र भी लिखा था। मैंने यहाँ माँग की थी कि मुझे इन बिन्दुओं को नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत उठाने दिया जाय। उसके बाद मैंने पुनः आज भी अध्यक्ष महोदय के नाम पत्र भेजा है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112 और 113 के तहत में कुछ बुनियादी बातों को उठाना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि नियमावली के नियम 218 (2) और (4) में स्पष्ट उपबन्ध है जिसको कामत साहब ने स्पष्ट किया है, वह इसलिए उसमें प्रावधान किया गया है कि अनुदानों की माँगों पर बहस के दरमियान जिन मंत्रालयों की माँगों के ऊपर बहस न हो सके उन संबंधित मंत्रालयों की माँगों पर विनियोग विधेयक जब आए तो उस समय बहस की जा सकेगी। इसलिए नियमावली में यह स्पष्ट उपबन्ध है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि संविधान ने जहाँ यह अधिकार दिया है, सदन भी संविधान के उस अनुच्छेद के तहत बंधा हुआ है और साथ ही सरकार को भी संविधान के उसी अनुच्छेद के तहत चलना है। प्रापकी जो नियमावली है वह सर्वांगपरि नदी है और सार्वभौम नहीं है। यह नियमावली संविधान के अनुच्छेद के तहत बनाई गई नियमावली है। जहाँ संविधान के अनुच्छेद का सवाल उठेगा यह नियमावली गीण हो जायगी, इसकी प्रधानता नहीं होगी, मान्यता होगी संविधान के अनुच्छेद की। अभी कामत जी ने इस सवाल को उठाया है। यह सवाल कोई प्राप का नहीं है। जब मैं लोक सभा की पुरानी प्रोसीडिंस को पढ़ रहा था तो मैंने देखा कि डॉ राम मनोहर लोहिया हर बजट सेशन में उनके बार इस प्रश्न को उठाते रहे हैं और वह प्रोसीडिंस में दर्ज है। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि संविधान का जो अनुच्छेद 113 का (1) और (2) है ये दोनों सदन को साफ अधिकार देते हैं कि वह एक भी पैसा चाहे संश्लि कोष में हो या किसी भी तरह से खर्च होने वाला हो बिना बहस के न जाने दे। सदन को जब यह संविधान इतना अधिकार देता है तब अध्यक्ष या अध्यक्ष और सरकार मिल करके दिन तय करें और उसमें हमको बहस करने से रोकें तो यह जो मौलिक अधिकार सदन को संविधान के तहत प्राप्त हुआ है उस पर कुठाराघात करना है।

प्राप कहेंगे कि हमने गिलोटिन किया। गिलोटिन के समय प्रापने हाँ या ना ले लिया। वह हाँ या ना कोई महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है क्योंकि सदन में जो बहुमत प्राप्त दल है वह अपने बहुमत के बल पर एक मिनट में कोई भी कानून पास करवा सकता है। लेकिन इसका धर्म यह नहीं है। बहस के दौरान बहुत सी बुनियादी बातें सदस्यों द्वारा उठाई जाती हैं चाहे वह सत्तापक्ष के हों

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

चाहे विरोध पक्ष के हों। सदन में कीमत बहस की है, सदन में प्रस्ताव पारित होने की उतनी कीमत नहीं है।

मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 में यह लिखा है कि संविधान निधि पर भारत निधि से सम्बद्ध प्राक्कलन सदन में मतदान के लिए नहीं रखे जाएंगे, परन्तु उस पर चर्चा करने से सदन को नहीं रोका जा सकता। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112(3) में इसके विषय उपबन्धित किया गया है कि कौन कौन से विषय संविधान निधि में आते हैं। कल जब आपने गिलोटिन किया तो यह स्पष्ट है कि मतदान पर वह नहीं रखे जाएंगे लेकिन इन्हीं विषयों पर मतदान भी आपने लिया...

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपका जवाब समझ गया। आप वही बातें दोबारा कह रहे हैं।

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : कामत साहब का कहना एक बिन्दु पर है, मेरा कहना दूसरे बिन्दु पर है। मेरा कहना यह है कि संविधान निधि में जैसे सदन के खर्चे हैं, राष्ट्रपति के खर्चे हैं या न्यायपालिका के खर्चे हैं, ये खर्चे उसमें रखते हैं। ये जो खर्चे हैं इनमें जो इनका प्रशासनिक पक्ष है वह बिलकुल मलग चीज है। जैसे राष्ट्रपति एक पक्ष है, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति के कार्यालय का जो प्रशासनिक खर्च है वह दूसरा पक्ष है, इसी तरह स्पीकर एक इस सदन में हैं और एक स्पीकर का जो प्रशासन चलता है वह उनका दूसरा पक्ष है। इसी तरह सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के जो प्रशासनिक खर्चे हैं वह उनका दूसरा पक्ष है। तो उस बारे में सारी बातें सदन में उजागर हो और उनके अन्दर कोई गड़बड़ी हो तो जब तक सदन में उस पर बहस नहीं कराते हैं तब तक सीधे गिलोटिन करा कर बहुमत के बल पर कुछ भी सदन में पास हो जाय, यह स्पीकर को नहीं करना चाहिए। स्पीकर बहुमत के बल पर नहीं चलेगा। स्पीकर संविधान की धारा के तहत चलेगा। यह मेरा निवेदन है।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I beg to add a few important footnotes with your permission, Mr Chairman, to what my esteemed friend, Mr Kamath has said, in regard to the whole discussion on the Appropriation Bill. I go to the fundamental point before I come to Article 113 of the Constitution and Rule 218 on the Appropriation Bill. I go to the fundamental question first, namely what is the whole purpose and

business of this Parliament. The whole purpose and business of this Parliament is not to allow a single paise to be sanctioned until it is satisfied that a full and complete discussion has taken place. For what purpose the monies are asked? In fact, we had started the whole system of parliamentary democracy in this country and the institutions thereof on the basis of the British system and the British system has now been completely well-established on the principle of 'no taxation without representation'. The whole purpose of parliament is to ensure that Government cannot surreptitiously, incompletely, inadvertently, advertently, deliberately or suspiciously take to itself any amount of money, small or big, without parliament knowing why the money is wanted by the Government; for what purpose it is being wanted? Whether it is being spent for the purpose for which it is being asked, whether this parliament or for that matter any parliament in the democratic system has anything to say against the Government proposals on those matters? Now, therefore, if this is of such a fundamental importance, I submit that Article 113 and Article 114 of our Constitution are in consonance with the spirit which has now been mentioned, that is, 'no taxation without representation'. Therefore, rule 218 is merely pointing out in continuation of what has been put down in Articles 113 and 114. Now, I will say one thing about the Constitution. Articles 113 and 114 clearly say that the scope of the discussion cannot be restricted to the Demands for Grants under consideration but even the so-called barred items, which normally through convention built up over a period of years are not referred to, can also be discussed in the House, if the Parliament so chooses. Now, yesterday, the guillotine was applied at 6 O'clock and it is true that in this particular parliament session it has been most unfortunate that because of certain accidents, unforeseen circumstances, including the tragic deaths of some of our valuable colleagues, time was cut off. I am fully aware of that

position. But even if you make an allowance for all this, perhaps you should have been still able to discuss more Ministries. But my point is that over a period of last several years, I am finding that certain Ministries and certain Departments never come up for any discussion. For instance, the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Rajya Sabha Secretariat never come up for discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have followed the point.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The point is regarding the importance and seriousness involved in this, whether in this parliament we cannot discuss what is happening right under our nose. Is it because there is no time, no time for Lok Sabha Secretariat, no time for Rajya Sabha Secretariat, no time for parliament and no time for other important details?

Now, yesterday what would have happened at 6 O'clock? When the hon. Speaker applied guillotine? Some of us said loudly 'No'. Now, we could have even pressed for a division. We did not press for a division because apart from the fact we knew that it would be passed by majority, we did not want that the money which was demanded by the Government was not sanctioned. So we wanted to say 'No', but we did not press for a division. But the matter is very serious.

Please see the content of the Rule 218, particularly, Sub-sections No. (4) and (5). I suggest that sub-sections (4) and (5) are really meant for ensuring that the debate on the Appropriation Bill which is naturally coming at the end of the discussion for all the Demands for Grants of various Ministries after having covered the entire grant of governmental performance or otherwise. Therefore, the remaining time of the parliament should not be used or spent in repeating what has been said. That is the burden of these two things.

Now, if that is so, there have been two points. First of all, apart from supporting the point of Mr. H. V. Kamath, that is, Rule 218 Sub-Section (2), that is, allotted days are not given. But 15 hours are given for the Finance Bill. Now, what does the entire 218 (4) say? It reads—

“(4) The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration.”

Now, for these Ministries which never came up for discussion, technically you can say that Demands have been put on the Table of the House, but they have never been considered. So, I suggest that you please accept our views that with regard to anyone of us wanting to speak on those Ministries which have been guillotined, we will not be obliged to give you points in advance. It is only with regard to those Ministries whose discussion have taken place that we would be obliged to give you points in advance, but on those Ministries which have never been discussed, we should be free to discuss those points as if their Demands are under discussion; it should not be only the Appropriation Bill. I want these two points to be kept in mind so that there is no repetition and also no curtailment of the duty of Members of Parliament to raise these matters, as a matter of public duty and as a matter of their conscience. Those matters must be raised and the Government must be told that monies will be given to them only after you have satisfied that there is a full discussion and the public grievances and the public feelings have been expressed fully here.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Rule 218(4) clearly envisages a full-fledged debate, I am not reiterating the points that have already been made by the hon. Members. I

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

have one more thing to add. It is quite correct that there must be a full discussion with respect to the Ministries which unfortunately fell victim to the guillotine and could not be discussed in the House, but that is not what is contemplated wholly and solely by Rule 218(4). In the first place, there must be a full-fledged discussion on the day or days allotted by the Speaker with respect to the Ministries which fell a victim to the guillotine and could not come up for discussion. At the same time, Rule 218(4) also envisages discussion on new points with respect to the Ministries which have been discussed in this House. The discussion on those new points cannot be ruled out saying that those Ministries have been discussed. Even in the case of those Ministries if there are some new points, the Members may give those points to the Speaker and then should be entitled to raise it in the House. For example, I may just draw your attention to an important point. I have mentioned in my notice given to the Speaker that the Home Ministry demands were discussed in the House on 3rd, 4th and 6th April. However, the Jamshedpur riots took place on the 11th April and, therefore, no points with respect to Jamshedpur could be made out when the Demands for the Home Ministry were under discussion in this House. No doubt, the matter has been discussed in another form, but that is not what is contemplated by Rule 218(4).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not discuss your notice. I have seen it and I am giving you time for that. You need not worry about that. In so far as the other academical question is concerned, you may say something if you like.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I support the points already made by the hon. Members.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is not academical; this is a very serious and fundamental point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Of course.

अन तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खारंग साय) : सभापति महोदय इसमें सभी गुटों के नेताओं से कन्सल्ट करके पूरे विषयों के लिए समय निर्धारित किया गया था और जितना समय निर्धारित किया गया था, उस सारे समय का उपयोग भी हुआ। किसी विषय में माननीय सदस्यों ने अधिक समय भी लिया। इसक अलावा इस विषय के लिए 25 और 26 तारीख भी रखी गई है और उसके लिए समय निर्धारित है।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उपस्थित किया है वह यह है कि यह जो बिल है, जो प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसके लिए कोई समय निर्धारित किया गया है या नहीं या समय निर्धारित करना चाहिये। अभी जो एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल सदन के सामने है, इसके लिए क्या कोई समय निर्धारित है? क्या कोई समय निर्धारित किया गया है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): With your permission, Sir, I may be permitted to say only this much that the demands were guillotined yesterday which is not for the first time that this has been done. A specific calendar is there for the discussion of the demands, and it is true that unless the Bill moved by the hon. Member, Shri Kamath is passed by this House, we cannot do it. We have to finish every financial business within 75 days. Now the hon. Member has moved a Private Members' Bill which seeks to extend the period from 75 days to 90 days. But till it is passed, within 75 days, naturally, the whole business has to be over.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him have his say.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The Finance Bill has to be passed finally by both the Houses before 75 days are over.

(Interruptions)

Whatever it is, but this is true. So, how that is irrelevant? That is very much relevant because 75 days provi-

sion is there. If it is not passed by that particular time, then the whole recovery of taxes becomes illegal. Naturally, when that particular Bill is passed, then it will give us more time for a discussion on various demands for grants. Till then the difficulty is there. This guillotining of the demands is not unusual, this was not the first time that this was done yesterday. It has been going on since the very beginning. But so far as the time is concerned, normally—I have gone through the proceedings of this House—after the demands are passed, it is a constitutional obligation under Art. 114 to have an Appropriation Bill passed by this House so as to have a legal authority to withdraw the sums. Conventionally and traditionally—this has been the practice in this House—that is more or less a formality, so far as the Appropriation Bill is concerned, it is not very much debated.

*(Interruptions)*

I do not dispute the right of the hon. Members to discuss them, to initiate a discussion, I do not dispute the right of the hon. Members to say something on the demands which have not been discussed, but I say that conventionally and traditionally, the practice has been that it does not take much time, it is hardly half an hour or an hour that the Appropriation Bill is passed. Then the Finance Bill is dated for three days: 24th, 25th and 26th. That will be discussed in this House, and this has to be passed by 26th. So far as the rights are concerned, I do not dispute that, but the practice and the convention in this House has been generally—Mr. Kamath knows much more than I know about it—that the Appropriation Bill is just passed.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): By and large, I agree with the hon. Minister that this is the precedent and the practice. There is no dispute about that. It has been pointed out that the demands for

grants of the Ministries like Social Welfare, Health, Education, Tourism, Labour Parliamentary Affairs, were guillotined. We are not trying to streamline the whole thing. We are only saying that ultimately they be allotted for these six or seven Ministries together so that Members may have the opportunity to have a discussion on them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think we must come to the end of this discussion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): The Chair must stick to the rule. If you want to relax on one side, then there must be some relaxation on this side also.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I have two simple points to make in reply to the points raised by the hon. Members on the opposite side. First, while the House has every right to have a free and full discussion on every item, on every demand relating to every department, at the same time, no right in this world is absolute. It is conditioned by circumstances. The House has a right to regulate its own business. So, it is the Business Advisory Committee which lays down the programme for discussion of the various demands in this hon. House. So, it is according to the direction or the decision of the Business advisory committee that the demands were presented. Secondly, this objection could perhaps be raised—I don't think it could be raised—but if it is at all raised, it could be raised only yesterday when the guillotine formula was applied. After the demands for grants have been voted, this question does not arise at all.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I should like to request the hon. Members to find out a way so that the purpose of the hon. Members will be served and the difficulty of the government also is resolved. Those who have given notice here should take as little time as possible,

[Mr. Chairman]

four or five persons have given notice and I would allow one or two more and this can be disposed of as early as possible. I will request the hon. Members to be very brief and only points have to be brought into the debate, it should not be forgotten that it is restricted to matters of public importance and instead of giving illustrations only points should be made in brief.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** May I request you to clarify what you have stated just now because the Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister was pleased to say that all these things should be adopted and passed within a definite time.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Why waste time over that now?

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** I am not wasting time, it is relevant. 75 days period was mentioned. The computation of that period will take us to 14 May. The deadline is not today or tomorrow. (Interruptions) Otherwise the Lok Sabha will be reduced to a farce.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Shri Banatwalla.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** The hon. Minister has to move the motion, is it not?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** He has already moved the motion.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration."

I request Shri Banatwalla to be very brief.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** I rise to make just two very important points. It is most shocking and deplorable that the Bihar Military Police displayed in Jamshedpur a very partisan and anti-

Muslim attitude in the recent Jamshedpur riots. There are very serious allegations of BMP having abetted in crimes, and also of having committed crimes.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I have allowed you because technically it is not barred under 218. You know that there has already been a discussion on that point, I request you to just make mention of points only.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** I will not take the time of the House. In order that I may make my demand to the government very clear and to show that the BMP stopped so low I want to say that in the Munshi Mohalla, at the point of rifle, the BMP made men, women and children parade the street, the whole mohalla, with their hands up and they were rescued by the Army from the atrocities of the BMP. When the BMP has lost and forfeited the confidence of the people there, it is absolutely essential that it should be withdrawn and BSF should be deployed over there.

The second point about which I have written to you is that there is an imminent need for massive housing and occupational rehabilitation to be undertaken even by the Centre there. The Centre must come in a big way in order to see that the people are housed duly and occupational rehabilitation is also done. I understand that hon. Finance Minister may not be able to say much on this point but I request him to give an assurance to this House that the points that have been made will be duly considered by the government and prompt action taken.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA** (Serampore): I have got to mention very briefly two points. One is regarding the dead-lock that has been created in the public sector by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. No wage negotiations could be completed or no settlement could be arrived at unless the Bureau of Public Enterprises gets clearance. For this reason the wage

negotiations in the steel, in the coal and in other public sectors are facing a serious dead-lock. So, my request to the Government is to at least see that this barrier created by the Government itself, in the name of Bureau of Public Enterprise may be cleared at the earliest so that the wage settlement may be arrived at in all these important sectors. Otherwise, it is already known to the Government that all the collieries which are under Government will have no other alternative but to go on indefinite strike if their demand for the wage revision is not settled within or before 18th May.

The next point that I want to raise is regarding the Communication Ministry. The Minister for Communications is not here. I do not know what will be the result? I gave notice before 10 A.M. to-day...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am supporting you.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: That this Ministry is taking a partisan attitude in respect of certain States and certain areas. I speak specially of the telephone system in Calcutta and suburbs. Calcutta and suburbs—they have to pay under one system, the areas otherwise are within the suburban areas of Calcutta. Very many times it has been mentioned here that an area which is not more than fifteen miles from Calcutta is charged under trunk system, as if I am making a trunk call whereas in Bombay, Delhi and other areas I have seen that for such distant places it is treated as a local call. In the District of Hoogly—Chander Nagar, Chinsura, Triveni and in the 24 Pargana District, Nohali and in some places of Kancharapala those calls are on the basis of trunk call system.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made the point.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: We are facing a serious difficulty. People are accusing us saying, "what are you doing there? Why don't you ask the

Minister to come here and verify it?" Say it was assured by the Minister of Communications several times that he would look into the matter. But he is briefed by the bureaucrats who always say, it is not viable and it will not be practicable. This way they are avoiding this question. Therefore this point should be taken care of by the Ministry at the earliest and Chander Nagar, Chinsura, Triveni and other exchanges should be treated at par with the Calcutta exchange so that the people may not have to pay more than what the people in other places are paying for similar distances.

श्री हुकम देव नागय्य बाबू (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि देश के बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति और व्यापारी घरानों के लोग प्रगतिशील कदम उठाने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ लगे हुए हैं। मैं भारत सरकार से यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बात की जांच कराये कि अभी जब बिहार में श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर द्वारा विश्वासमत प्राप्त करने का मामला चल रहा था, तो क्या (1) हिन्दुस्तान की चीनी मिल मालिक एसोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष, (2) श्री बी एम बिड़ला, (3) श्री डालमिया और (4) जबिल भारतीय ब्राउब विन्नेता एसोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष पटना में पाटलीपुत्र होटल और सौर्य होटल में तीन चार दिन तक ठहरे हुए थे या नहीं, अगर वे वहाँ ठहरे हुए थे, तो किन कारणों से ठहरे हुए थे। भारत सरकार और वित्त मंत्री ने यह नीति बनाई है कि गरीबों और किसानों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए प्रगतिशील कदम उठाये जायें। इन कदमों के रास्ते में, और श्रौण्डियों में रहने वाले लोगों की खूजहाली देने के मार्ग में, देश के बड़े बड़े लोग बाधक बन कर खड़े हुए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसे लोगों से निपटने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई योजना है या नहीं। अगर सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई कारगर योजना है, तो सरकार को बड़ी मजबूती के साथ उनसे लड़ने के लिए भी योजना को कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए। लेकिन यदि सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है, तो तमाम लोग इस तरह की बाधा पैदा करते रहेंगे।

यह जो बड़े पूंजीपतियों की लाबी सारे देश में बनी है, वह केन्द्र सरकार में भी प्रभावशाली होती जा रही है, और भागे भी धीरे धीरे होने वाली है, जिसका नतीजा कुछ बुरा ही निकलने वाला है।

हमारे गाँवों में जो श्रौण्डियों में रहने वाले और किसान हैं, उनके लिए इस बजट में बहुत से प्रावधान किये गये हैं, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जो चार इंच का बोरिंग का सामन पहले 8 रुपये प्रति फुट

[श्री हुचम देव नारायण यादव]

मिलता था, उसके दाम बढ़ गये हैं और बिहार में हमको वह 18 रुपये प्रति फुट के हिसाब से खरीदना पड़ रहा है। लोहे और स्टील के दाम बढ़ने से किसानों के काम धाने वाली चीजों—बोरिंग के पाइप, इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर, पंपिंग सेट, बिजली के पोल और वायर के दाम भी बढ़ेंगे एक तरफ तो स्टील के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्र और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में प्रतिस्पर्धा है, और दूसरी तरफ निजी क्षेत्र के लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए ही सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में घोटाला और गड़बड़ की जाती है, जिससे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के माल की कीमत बढ़े, और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को माल की कीमत बढ़ेगी, तो निजी क्षेत्र के माल की कीमत अपने भाव ही बढ़ जायेगी। इस प्रकार निजी क्षेत्र और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो गुप्त गठबंधन है, उसके जरिये देश में कीमतों को बढ़ा कर लूट की जा रही है। इस लिए इस मामले में सरकार की दृष्टि साफ़ होनी चाहिये कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र के रिश्ते क्या होंगे।

14 hrs.

जब तक भाप लोहे और स्टील को सस्ता नहीं करेंगे, बिजली पानी और मशीन बरीरह किसानों को सस्ता नहीं मिलेगी तब तक किसानों को उतना लाभ नहीं मिलने वाला है। इस पर भी इस सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

आखिर में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हाई स्पीड डीजल का दाम बढ़ा दिया गया है उस से हमारे किसानों के पावर टिलर खड़े हो रहे हैं, जो ट्रैक्टर चल रहे थे वह भी खड़े हो रहे हैं। तो इस पर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I will deal with the Ministry of Communications. Getting a telephone connection in the cities in India is a problem now a days. The Communications Ministry is one of the labour oriented Ministries which can provide lakhs and lakhs of employment if it is expanded in a proper way. Many of the applications for telephone connections are still pending because of many reasons. And one of the reasons is that the cross bar system is still to be corrected. I know Chaudhari Saheb himself wants to give employment to young people. So, I request him to make a study and see what is the scope of employment in the Communications Ministry. According to me, it runs into lakhs and lakhs. The expansion of telephone

system can create a large number of jobs in cable making industries, telephone equipment industries and other industries connected with the telephones. The demand is there. So, please have a look into it and try to give as much telephone connections in cities as is possible.

In, Cochin city, we have a lot of problems because we are not getting telephone connections even though there is a heavy demand. The officers are there for more than six years and they are creating problems. I request you to change these people and bring more energetic people there. I know many thousand applications are pending there. Please look into this.

About ED employees, the hon. Minister himself knows. I request Chaudhari Saheb to have a look into it. There are about 2.5 lakh ED workers in the country. They work more than 8 hours. The communications Ministry give a report that they work for two hours only. It is wrong. I can show you if you go to any village. He has to sort out letters, collect letters and deliver letters. Here is Parliament House Post Office, one girl is working as ED employee at Rs. 100 per month. Can somebody live in Delhi with a meagre sum of Rs. 100/-? There is no need of extra-departmental employees in cities. There should be regular employees there. Otherwise, there will be a charge on you that you are exploiting the educated unemployed youth of this country. Please stop this practice.

Recently, a new federation has been recognised by the Ministry of Communications without any proper verification. To my knowledge, Mr. Ravindra Verma has not recommended it because I know that he is a man of wisdom and well informed of such things. How, they have started asking every employee to indicate which union he belongs to. The Ministry reorganised the RSS dominated RMS as



the Minister also is known for his RSS affiliation. Do you think a poor Government servant dares to indicate to which union he belongs? Naturally, it is coercion and intimidation to enlist the support of employees to BMS. I record my protest against this. I request Chaudhari Saheb to look into it and establish a proper democratic form of trade union system in this country.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): If you send me some detailed information, I will see what can be done.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am grateful to the hon. Deputy Prime Minister for this.

According to the agreement, the Cochin Shipyard has to pay damages to the Shipping Corporation of India because of the delay in the delivery of ships.

I want a thorough inquiry into the whole affairs of the Cochin Shipyard should be ordered as to why the ship-building has been delayed and what is the affairs of the new crane that is erected in the Shipyard where an investment of Rs. 100 crores is made. Now, they are paying every day Rs. 2 lakhs as damages to the Shipping Corporation of India.

I will not take much time of the House, I only demand of the hon. Minister this: You are the paymaster. So, please inquire into the affairs of the Cochin Shipyard as to why the ship-building has been delayed and who is responsible for that. Please fix the responsibility and punish the culprit.

SHRI VINODBHIA B, SHETH: The Cochin affairs is prolonged because of some labour trouble and so the gantry crane erection was not completed in time. So, the labour trouble is important there.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I was the person who was there for 5 years. I can tell you from the record that not a single minute the workers went on strike.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't enter into these things now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Yes, Sir. Secondly, about the Cochin Port, I do not make any accusation in regard to the Cochin Port. They are doing very well. Of course, they negotiate everything. But there is no Deputy Chairman there. Unfortunately in the Port Trust, the system is that the Chairman comes on deputation and the Deputy Chairman also comes on deputation. So, both these persons go away after some time. There is no continuity in the Port Trust. So, I want that at least the Deputy Chairman must be selected from among the Heads of Departments of the Port Trust itself. This is a suggestion I am making. Please convey this suggestion to Mr. Chand Ram that the Deputy Chairman must always be selected from among the Heads of Departments of the Port because the Chairman may come and go. There should be continuity of the whole procedure because as a trade union leader in the Cochin Port I am suffering as the people are changed every time. In the Cochin port there is a vacancy of Deputy Chairman. So, when the case for appointment of the Deputy Chairman comes in a few weeks, this suggestion of mine should be considered.

I will now come to the Labour Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you should wind up now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There are only two points now. This is a matter which Mr. Ravindra Varma should look into because I still receive complaints from EPI project employees in Kuwait. Their interests are to be protected. So, I am only requesting

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

the hon. Minister to look into this aspect.

Mr. Chairman, my last point is regarding the Home Ministry. There is a new political situation arising in Goa. There were ugly scenes there and what happened in Goa is an insult to democracy. As soon as possible, there must be a democratic government installed there. The Government should take a decision in this regard as early as possible.

SHRI A. G. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Sir, I am, indeed, thankful to you for giving me a minute or two to speak.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: May I know whether all the hon. Members who are raising the points today, just now, have sought your permission or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: All of them? Then there should be a limit to it, say 3 or 5 points; it should not go on indefinitely.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am seeing that the hon. Members are cooperating and they are very brief.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: They have been unusually brief. I will just follow the example of earlier hon. Members who have been unusually brief.

The Chaudbary Sahib was kind enough to point out certain things. I have got to say one thing. That is, from now onwards, when the Appropriation Bill is being discussed, the Ministers whose demands are guillotined or slaughtered or massacred or whatever it may be, should be present at least for one hour when this matter is being discussed. There are quite likely to be points. They are liberated from being here for 18 hours. So, I just make a point that the Ministers in charge of the Ministries whose de-

mands are guillotined have to be invariably present during the discussion of the Appropriation Bill.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: This is quite an important point.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: One thing is about Cochin Airport. There is a funny situation here. Nearly Rs. 85 lakhs are provided for providing a runway to facilitate the landing of Boeing 737. Sir, it is very interesting to note that Cochin is the one airport from where the maximum paying passengers are going. You may be confused when I say 'paying'. From Bombay, Delhi and other airports, the payment is from one Department of the Government to the other Government department because most of them are either civil servants or company executives where the payment is not direct, whereas in regard to the Cochin Airport, a study has shown that passengers are really paying not from one kitty to another, but paying from their own pocket or their own had earned money. So, that airport has to be given a top priority. 737 was proposed to be landed there. I do not know whom to blame. Perhaps the blame may come back to me, since I was also a Minister at that time. It may boomerang. I am frankly confessing. Rs. 85 lakhs were provided for lengthening and strengthening the runway, but what is called apron and taxi-track have not been provided for. They are necessary for the landed aircraft to come to the airport. The runway has been provided, but Apron and the taxi-track are yet to be provided. Since the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tourism have not been discussed, I want to suggest that a facility for expediting that work may be done.

As my good friend, Mr. Ravi, pointed out, Cochin is known as the Queen of the Arabian sea. It is one of the best Arabian ports, especially facing the West. But in the matter of providing funds for the development and expansion of ports, it is grossly being discriminated. It is being given not even a step-motherly attitude, but a grand-step-motherly attitude. So, a

provision has to be made for more berthing facilities. In the matter of allotment of funds for the development of Cochin port, it has to be seen from a long-term perspective. Here, in this context, I would like to add that from Aden to Singapore, there is not a proper dry dock provision. Cochin port is an ideal location for having a dry dock provision, which is a labour-intensive project and which can earn foreign exchange for the country. Right now, Bombay is congested.

The dry dock proposal has been pending for a long time. It would be good for ships plying in Singapore direction. Cochin port is the ideal place to attract the ships. The dry dock proposal may be expedited and that is quite a legitimate right of the Cochin port.

Here I may add one point, which I think, may attract the attention of the Finance Minister; the talk of the telephone was going on. I can, here and now, give a solid assurance that at least 50,000 requests for telephones are there from people who are working in the Gulf countries and foreign countries. I make a specific proposal. If those people who are making the requests, are to contribute 500 dollars each in foreign exchange—similar facilities are there for cement and other things—and if the Government of India can give a promise that in the matter of giving telephone connections, priority will be given to them—there are at least 50,000 requests from Kerala alone which are pending—that will easily fetch 2.5 crore dollars, which will amount to at least Rs. 20 crore dollars in foreign exchange and that you will get just within two weeks of announcing this.

The last point with which I want to conclude is about the National Flood Plans. Normally, it has been the tendency of the administration to think about floods only when the flood is at our door step or only when we are flooded or when we are just drowning. There should be a National Flood Plan

with particular stress on anti-sea erosion.

When we talk about floods, we think of rivers only. There is flooding by sea also. In the coast of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and in fact in the entire sub-continent, there is a tendency for the sea erosion to spread slowly. During the last monsoon, this natural calamity occurred in the city of Madras and the famous Marina beach is being eroded.

When we think of National Flood Plan, let us think of this also. Only when there is a bright sun, some work can be done, and not at the nick of the moment, when we are half-drowned or when the flood is at our door-steps. A National Flood Plan including anti-sea erosion work as to be formulated at least before the coming monsoon. Let all of you sit together, formulate and announce it so that this country will have a project, a proposal which would take into account all the perspectives of the decades to come and as a result of which the valuable wealth of the country will not be wasted.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall be very brief and I shall mention only a couple of points and on each point, a couple of sentences only.

This Appropriation Bill has come at a stage when the Janata Government have completed two years. I compliment them for having done many good things. But I want to suggest quickly that in terms of policies of public importance, the general image that one hears of and reads into various things of the Government is far from satisfactory and there is no stability and there is no credibility. I am not saying that there is no stability and credibility at all. But the points of stability and credibility of the new Government are eroding and I am concerned because I want this Government to give a good chit to the people in terms of its stability and credibility. About Jamshedpur, I would only say this: I am sorry that political parties

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and political groups take advantage and exploit the situation, resulting in deaths of hundreds of innocent people. I think this is a shame on us: this must be stopped as early as possible.

I will not say anything about Acharya Vinoba Bhave's fast, because it has been discussed here, except to say that Acharya Vinoba Bhave, whom we hold in great respect, should look to the persuasive requests of the Parliament of India and various Leaders and give up his fast and give more time for further discussion and concrete proposals to take shape in the direction in which he wants the country to go.

About Hindi, I say that I am a great Hindi lover and believer, and if I had more time to speak on every occasion, I would speak more in Hindi, but my difficulty is that I do not have as good a vocabulary in Hindi as in English. But the point is that Hindi is being implemented very enthusiastically, rather, over-enthusiastically! Already there is confrontation between the South and the North and I would like to tell my Government friends, with great sincerity, that it will not do any good either to the country's unity or the country's welfare if you surreptitiously and over-enthusiastically push in Hindi. It should come very quietly and reasonably. In other words, there should be no fanaticism of any kind in regard to the implementation of Hindi, and the South must be taken into confidence before Hindi is implemented.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Not 'before it is implemented'. It should not be implemented at all.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My friend Shri Unnikrishnan's interruption only strengthens my point that we have come to a stage where we have antagonised our vast millions of brothers and sisters in the South unnecessarily, because this is avoidable tension which we can get rid of if only we do not show too much fanaticism.

About education, I will say that I am glad that the new Government is spending more money for adult education and the Finance Minister has also given more money...

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Are we to bring in all these subjects?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I would request the Finance Minister to bear with us. After all, we are not discussing things which are irrelevant. We are discussing things as briefly as possible and as quickly as possible, relating to those Ministries which have not been discussed at all this year, and which need to be spotlighted here.

Therefore as I was saying, adult education has been given more funds, but I would like to sound caution that the disbursement of these funds should be looked into carefully because a plethora of institutions has come up to use the extra money that Government has given. I do not want that to happen...

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: May I ask the Hon. Member whether Jamshedpur has been discussed here or not, whether cow slaughter has been discussed here or not and whether the question of Hindi has been raised here many times or not. I only request my Hon. friend that the time of the House may be spent for better purpose.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Since I hold our Deputy Prime Minister in esteem and affection, I shall abide by his request and will not enter into an argument (*Interruption*). I do not want to enter into an argument because that will take up further time.

Now Sir, with regard to education,—education has not been discussed at all—I want to give a warning. I am repeating this because some of my arguments may have been lost because of the intervention. Since more money has been allotted for adult education, I would like the Government to ensure

that the moneys are not used by spurious types of institutions which have been created because monies are now available. That is my point.

I would request the Deputy Prime Minister also to give more funds for education in general because it requires more funds. The national policy on Education which is already out by way of draft should be brought before the House as early as possible so that we will have more time for discussion.

About Information and Broadcasting I would like to say that Ahmedabad has been promised, along with Trivandrum and Bangalore, a Television Centre. I would like to say that the Centre should be at Ahmedabad and not at Gandhinagar. The Government of Gujarat has been saying it should go to Gandhinagar, but it is not practical nor is it possible for the Television Centre to develop if it is kept at Gandhinagar and therefore it should be at Ahmedabad, and the relevant authorities there must give the necessary land and other facilities to the Government of India to ensure that the Television Centre is established as early as possible at Ahmedabad.

As regard Communications, I would only say this, that the complaint of excessive billing is genuine and terrible. I want to go on record that I have found that my own bills show that I am being charged heavily. I have been maintaining a record of what number, at what time and to whom I gave a call. I need hardly add, the record that I keep it honest and genuine. I hope that the House will see that I have no reason to keep a wrong or false account. After taking all these troubles and difficulties, I find, the records that I have kept and the bills that I got have no relationship whatsoever! I want to go on record to say that if the officials are going to charge me like this, as a Member of Parliament, I am prepared to go without any telephone at all. But I refuse to pay unjustly and dishonestly a single paise more than what I am supposed to pay under the rules of the

Government. There is some corruption, mismanagement and negligence. That must go. If I am without a telephone and the people suffer—I do not mind if I suffer—the fault will be entirely of the Ministry who are charging disproportionately higher amounts even from honest people who keep records, who spend time in keeping records, and yet excess bills come one after another, from 300 to 1000 calls within a quarter, when I have not made so many calls. This is happening not only to me but to thousands of people in the county.

With regard to Shipping, I want the Government to take a decision with regard to the construction of a shipyard at Hajira near Surat as early as possible. I do not know why, after so many technical committees have been constituted, the decision is not taken.

About Labour, since the hon. Minister is here, I will talk to him later on.

I want to say a word each about Civil Aviation and Health. About Civil Aviation, I would like to make a point that Ahmedabad is today an alternate international airport. I would like the Government to see that in the Sixth Plan Ahmedabad becomes a fullfledged international airport because it is an all-weather airport. Many times, aircrafts are diverted to Ahmedabad because it is a safe airport. It must be made a fullfledged international airport.

Lastly, about Health, the Minister of Health has promised us now and again that the Government are very serious about family planning programme. But I want to go on record to say that after two years of the Janata Government, I have yet a feeling which I am constantly having and about which I am agitated that the Government do not seem to be either serious or earnest about the implementation of family planning programme. That is the heart of the matter. Unless we have controlled population through persuasion, not by coercion consistently and regularly and in a sustained manner, I am afraid much of economic

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growth and progress will be completely wiped out.

**श्री चरण सिंह (होमियारपुर) :** पहली बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अमृतसर में ड्राई पोर्ट बननी चाहिये। यह बहुत जरूरी है। जितनी तज्ज्वाल पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान और दूसरे देशों से होती है वह वहां से होती है और अगर वहां ड्राई पोर्ट बना दी जाती है तो इस हिस्से को बहुत ताकत मिलेगी, तज्ज्वाल बहुत बढ़ेगी और दूसरे सरकार की जो आमदनी होती है वह भी बढ़ेगी।

अभी हाल में पासपोर्ट्स के बारे में एक सम्मेलन जारी हुआ है और उस में कहा गया है कि गारंटी की ज़रूरत नहीं है। थोड़े भत्ते तक पासपोर्ट क्लॉकों को बाहर किसी मेहनत और बिना किसी खर्च के मिल जाता था लेकिन अब फिर से वता नहीं ट्रेवल एजेंट्स की लाबी ने क्या नक्कड़ की है कि यह सम्मेलन जारी करा दिया है और कह दिया है कि पासपोर्ट के लिए फाइनेंसियल गारंटी रखने में हानि नहीं है। इससे फिर से पुराना सिन्डिकेला शुरू हो जाएगा और पासपोर्ट बनवाने के लिए ट्रेवल एजेंट पांच-पांच सी लेंगे। इसकी आप देखें।

आलू और गेहूँ के बारे में एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। आलू की पिछली फसल का सत्यामाग हो गया और किसान तबाह हो गया है। अब आलू की नई फसल निकलने वाली है। कोल्ड स्टोर खरीद सब खरे हुए हैं। अब अगर नई फसल को रखने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो ग्रामियों का मौसम है और यह सारी की सारी फसल तबाह हो जाएगी। आपने किसान को पांच दस रुपये कीमत कम करके जो फायदा पहुंचाया है, अगर वह इस तरह से तबाह हो जाएगा तो उसका कोई भय नहीं रह जाएगा। अगर उसकी सारी की सारी पैदावार ही खत्म हो जाएगी तो इस राहत का क्या मतलब होगा ? इस वास्ते नई फसल जो आने वाली है इसको रखने की और इस को जहाँ इसकी भेजना हो भिजवाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, इंतज़ाम होना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक गेहूँ का तात्कालिक है आपने प्रखबारों में क्या होगा ? फसल मार्केट में आनी शुरू हो गई है और फूड कारपोरेशन या स्टेट्स की जो मार्केटिंग जैसी संस्थाएँ बनी हुई हैं उन्होंने मार्केट में आ कर माल खरीदना शुरू नहीं किया है— और किसान को जो सरकार ने सपोर्ट प्राइस फिक्स की है वह नहीं मिल रही है।

**SHRI CHARAN SINGH:** Sir, I raise a point of order. According to Rule 218 (5)....

**श्री चरण सिंह :** भाप इतने अलाजिक क्यों हैं ?

**श्री चरण सिंह :** वह सब चीजें डिस्कस हो चुकी हैं इसलिए उनको फिर यहाँ नहीं उठा सकते हैं।

**श्री चरण सिंह :** अखबार में अब आ रहा है कि मार्केट में माल आ रहा है और किसान का माल सरकारी एजेंसियाँ नहीं खरीद रही हैं।

**श्री चरण सिंह :** ज्यादा जोर से बोलने से क्या मामला रेलीवेंट हो जायेगा।

I am addressing the Chair.

Rule 218 (5) says:

“The Speaker may, in order to avoid repetition of debate, require members desiring to take part in discussion on an Appropriation Bill to give advance intimation of the specific points they intend to raise, and he may withhold permission for raising such of the points as in his opinion appear to be repetitions of the matters discussed on a demand for grant or as may not be sufficient public importance.”

So, there are three points or your discretion. You will excuse me for saying it, but if you will not use your discretion, then the debate will go on till the very end of the day.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** So far as the point regarding Demands which have already been discussed is concerned, of course sub-rule (5) applies, and therefore I will not allow any repetition. But I do not want to give any ruling in regard to sub-rule (4). To those Ministries whose Demands have not been discussed, sub-rule (5) does not apply. For that purpose..

**श्री चरण सिंह :** मैंने पहली जो दो बातें कही हैं वह उन मिन्यूट्स के बारे में हैं जो डिस्कस नहीं हुई हैं। यह सेटेटेड डेवलपमेंट हुआ है, अ ज़ारी में आया है कि मार्केट में फसल आ गयी है और मार्केट की जो सरकारी एजेंसीज हैं वह माल खरीद नहीं रही हैं। तो सपोर्ट प्राइस जो सरकार ने सुकरें की है उस पर भाप उन एजेंसीज से कहिये कि माल की खरीद शुरू करें। अगर सपोर्ट प्राइस सुकरें करने के बाव किसान को पूरी कीमत नहीं मिलती है तो कोई फायदा नहीं है। इसलिये किसान को बचाने के लिये और सरकारी एजेंसीज को बचाव के लिये खरीदना चाहिये और सरकार उन पर पूरी निगरानी रखे कि उनके साथ कोई ब्याइती न हो। इस बबल

ज्यावती हो रही है। वही बनाव जा रहा है और कहते हैं कि इसमें नयी है। लेकिन वही माल काफ़ी करीब लेता है और उसी माल को मंडी में जा कर बेचता है। जिसको आपकी एवम्लीय करीब लेती है। इस प्रकार किसान के साथ बीजा होता है। यह बीजा बन्द होनी चाहिये।

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the speeches which Hon. Members made while discussing the Appropriation Bill. I am very thankful to them for making some suggestions but, at the present moment, I can only say, with regard to the various points covering the entire gamut of the Ministries left undiscussed, that those points will be replied to by the respective Ministers and I am sure the Hon. Members will get replies.

One point has been raised by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya which directly relates to my Finance Ministry, and that is with regard to the blocking tactics of the Bureau of Public Enterprises on the wages settlement question. I can assure the Hon. Member that the Bureau of Public Enterprises is a nodal point for certain guidelines and directions or for coordination purposes. After all when we have to monitor all these, it cannot be disputed that the Bureau of public Enterprises has a role to play with regard to issuing certain guidelines for settlement. If my memory does not fail me, I am aware and I recollect that, recently, during this week or fortnight, many wage settlements have been finalised with the workers and, whatever guidelines we have issued, Government propose to discuss those guidelines with the Trade Unions also. But we cannot deny the right of the Bureau of Public Enterprises to have certain guidelines on this score, and the Bureau does not block any such settlement. The Management is free to have wage settlement with the workers. They have been doing it; they are doing it and they will be doing it.

Mr. Banatwalla raised a certain issue. It was discussed threadbare in this House on 18th April. So, I need not go into all those details. The question of rehabilitation or deployment or replacement of the BSF by the BMP is always a question for the State Government to consider. A judicial inquiry has already been ordered; a judicial commission is going to look into all those questions. So, it is not for me to say anything on that now. I am told that the situation, at the moment, in Jamshepur is quite normal. Whatever has happened is very unfortunate.

The other points that have been raised concern the various Ministries—Communications, Transport, Labour, Education, and so on. So far as the Finance Ministry is concerned, so far as disbursement of funds is concerned, so far as monitoring is concerned, so far as proper use, proper appropriation, proper utility, of the funds is concerned, we are quite conscious of all those issues and we will see to it, I wish to assure the House, that no misappropriation of funds sanctioned by this House is permitted.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** You can send those points to the various Ministers, with your weight added to them.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** They will be replied to by the respective Ministers.

I convey my thanks and seek the cooperation of the House in passing this Appropriation Bill without any further debate.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3 and 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2, 3 and 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.34 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1979

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Finance Bill. 15 hours have been allotted for all the three stages of the Bill. If the House agrees, we shall have eleven hours for the General Discussion, three hours for clause-by-clause consideration and one hour for the Third Reading....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, the Bill which was passed just now has been passed without a quorum in the House....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): There was no quorum in the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: How can an Appropriation Bill be passed without a quorum in the House? There should be at least quorum when so many crores of rupees are being pressed....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): It is all over. When the Bill was passed, there was quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, we have gone ahead now. The point was not raised at that time. Now it cannot be raised. Now we cannot say that quorum was not there at that time. It was deemed to have been there.

Regarding the allotment of time for the Finance Bill, I think the House agrees to what was proposed....

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Let it be flexible.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): In view of the fact that many of the Ministries have been guillotined, let us leave the time flexible. For the present, we say 'yes'.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I think, Choudhri Saheb wants to hear all of us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am in the hands of the House.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: On a point of order. On the 20th April, last Friday, I had raised this issue about Finance Bill....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it regarding allotment of time?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Yes, it is about time allocation. The Speaker, responding to the issue which I had raised on the 20th April last Friday, observed thus—I am quoting from the debate.

'15 hours have been allotted for the Finance Bill. We will have five hours each on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.'

We do not have five hours today unfortunately. Fortunately the Ap-



propritation Bill did not take more than one hour. We will have five hours each on Wednesday and Thursday. Please note the words of the hon. Speaker:

"So, next week to sit beyond 6 p.m. will not be necessary or, if necessary, we will consider...."

So as to get 5 hours each on these days or we will sit on Friday. We must have 15 hours. Therefore, the House will consider here and now whether we would like to sit on these days beyond 6 p.m. or sit on Friday also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me first decide this particular point. Then I will take your other points.

The first point is that 15 hours have been decided. That you have to agree. I just put it to the House whether this should be the sort of division—that is, 11 hours for General Discussion, 3 hours for clause by clause discussion and one hour for the Third reading. If the House agrees, we proceed accordingly.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the House agrees to that.

Another point raised by Mr. Kamath is we have to find five hours each on these three days. But to-day we have to sit upto 6 p.m. only. How to find time for five hours, I think that can be considered to-morrow? Why to-day? We will decide it tomorrow.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Tomorrow if it is to be considered, it should be considered early in the day. I agree that we do not consider it to-day in view of the tremendous attendance that is there! It can be considered tomorrow early in the day.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Sir, I move\*:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration."

The salient features of the proposals contained in the Finance Bill had been outlined in my Budget Speech. I would not, therefore, like to take the time of the House by traversing the same ground.

As Hon'ble Members would recall, in responses to the suggestions made in the course of the general debate or the Budget in this House, I had already announced on 16th March certain modifications to my original proposals relating to indirect taxes. I would like to recapitulate briefly the modifications announced then. The excise duty on confectionery, cocoa powder, chocolates and biscuits was reduced from the originally proposed levels to 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Duty on low-priced toilet soap was reduced from 15 per cent to 12.5 per cent *ad valorem* and that on laundry soap from 20 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*. Duty on tooth paste was reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent *ad valorem*. I had also announced that tooth brushes and locks would be subjected to 8 per cent duty and that they would be ultimately brought back to the residuary tariff item No. 68 of the Central Excise Tariff. Accordingly I shall be separately moving official amendments to the Finance Bill.

Further, I had reduced the duty on matches produced by the mechanised sector from Rs. 9.20 to Rs. 7.20 per gross of boxes. I had also announced complete exemption from excise duty on footwear valued upto Rs. 15 per pair. In pursuance of the an-

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Charan Singh]

nouncement made by me then that the rate of import duty on specified vegetable non-essential oils imported by the State Trading Corporation, would be reduced from 12.5 per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem*, necessary exemption orders have already been issued. These reliefs already announced by me would involve a sacrifice of revenue of about Rs. 20 crores under excise duty and Rs. 11.45 crores under customs duty.

It is nearly 7 weeks since the Finance Bill was introduced in this House. During this period I have received many valuable suggestions from the Hon'ble Members of this House, members of the public, chambers of commerce and other professional bodies and I am gratified that the budget proposals this year have evoked keen interest and constructive criticism. On a careful study of these representations and suggestions, Government thinks it proper to make some further modifications in these proposals.

In many of the representations received by me, it has been urged that increased levies on certain articles, which are widely used particularly in urban areas will affect adversely the urban middle class. In deference to this point of view, it is proposed to reduce the duty on house-hold and laundry soap from 15 per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem*, that on low priced toilet soap from 12.5 per cent to 10 per cent *ad valorem* and that on other varieties of toilet soap from 20 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*. I would like to submit for the information of the Hon'ble Members that, with these changes, these varieties of soap will not only be relieved of the additional burden placed on them under the original budget proposals but, in fact, will pay lower excise duty in the aggregate than prior to the introduction of the budget. Keeping in view the reduction in excise duty now effected on toilet soap, I propose to reduce the rate on deter-

gents also from 20 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*. I hope that these reliefs will be welcomed specially by the lady members on my side of the House.

As a measure of help to the hand-processing sector of the textile industry, I had increased the consolidated rate of basic plus additional excise duty on power processed white cotton fabrics from 8 per cent to 12 per cent *ad valorem*. It has been urged by the powerloom sector that with this change, the excise differential on this variety of fabrics in relation to similar fabrics produced by composite textile mills had been narrowed and that this might adversely affect the competitive capacity of powerloom fabrics. It has also been presented that these white fabrics are used as base fabrics by the hand-printing industry. While I recognise the force of these arguments, I would like to point out that it is also necessary to ensure that whatever corrective action is taken, it does not affect handlooms adversely in their competition with powerloom fabrics. Having regard to the need to reconcile these conflicting considerations, I propose to reduce the consolidated basic plus addition excise duty on such par processed white fabrics from 12 per cent to 11 per cent *ad valorem*.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, the budget proposals had sought to reduce somewhat the prices of certain essential and life-saving drugs by downward adjustments, the duties leviable on them. In furtherance of the same objective of reducing the prices of essential drugs I now propose to restrict the level of excise duty on glass vials and ampules which are generally used for packing injectibles, to the duty paid on the base glass out of which they are manufactured. These glass articles are generally made in the small-scale sector out of duty-paid glass and it is appropriate that they should not bear a high duty burden.

These modifications proposed by me now in excise duties, would involve a further sacrifice of revenue of 16.29 crores in a full year.

These will be given effect to immediately by issue of Gazette Notifications. I am also placing\* copies of the notifications on the Table of the House.

I have also received a number of representation in regard to other indirect tax proposals. I have given due consideration to them. However, I regret, I am unable to accept these suggestions because they run counter to the basic social and economic objectives underlying my budget proposals or would cause serious erosion of resources.

I would like to make special mention of the widespread demand for reconsideration of the increase in duties on petroleum products in general and kerosene in particular. I have already explained briefly in my reply to the General Debate on the Budget on 16th March the rationale of these levies. If I have not been able to respond favourably to the suggestions made by the Hon'ble Members for withdrawal or reduction of these levies, it is not because I am insensitive to the hardship caused to the middle class and poor people in both urban and rural areas by these levies. I would like to point out to the Hon'ble Members that my Budget proposals in regard to this sector only reflect the inevitable consequences of the sharp increase in prices of crude and petroleum

\* (1) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 and an explanatory memorandum were laid on the Table:—

- (i) Notification No. 170/79 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1979 regarding effective rate of duty on soap.
- (ii) Notification No. 171/79 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1979 rescinding Notification Nos. 53/79-CE dated the 1st March, 1979 and 119/79-CE dated the 16th March, 1979 relating to rates of duty on soap.
- (iii) Notification No. 172/79 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1979 regarding effective rate of duty on organic surface active agents.
- (iv) Notification No. 173/79 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1979 making certain further amendments to Noti-

fication No. 136/77-CE dated the 18th June, 1977 revising duty on power processed white fabrics (fents).

- (v) Notification No. 174/79 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1979 making certain further amendments to Notification No. 226/77-CE dated the 15th July, 1977 revising duty on power processed white fabrics.
- (vi) Notification No. 175/79 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1979 exempting glass ampoules and glass vials for injectibles made from glass on which excise duty or additional duty under section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 has been paid.

- (2) An explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions) in regard to Notifications mentioned at (1) (i) to (vi) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-352-A/79).

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products effected by Oil Exporting Countries. According to the latest estimates, our oil industry will have to bear an additional burden of nearly 500 crores in 1979-80 as a result of the rise in international prices of crude. The estimate even a few weeks back was only Rs. 350 crores. In the face of these developments in the international energy scene, over which we have no control, adjustments in prices of petroleum products became inescapable. By postponing price increases, we would only be weakening the urge for economy in the use of petroleum products and piling up difficulties for the immediate future and rendering more painful the process of adjustment of our life styles and economic policies to the imperatives of the new energy situation. I would request the Hon'ble Members to view my proposals in this wider perspective and not to press for reliefs in the levies on petroleum products.

Surprisingly, I have received a large number of representations about the increase in excise duty on matches produced in the mechanised sector, some of them, if I may say so, from unexpected quarters. I have already scaled down by 50 per cent the increase originally proposed in the excise duty on matches produced by the mechanised sector. I am afraid that I cannot agree to any further reduction consistent with my objective of using the fiscal mechanism as an instrument for promoting labour-intensive methods of production wherever there is some room for choice of techniques of production. I would therefore request the mechanised sector of the industry to adjust itself to the new pattern of levies and strive to serve the public and meet their needs on prices which are both fair and economical.

The increased levy on the residual Central Excise Tariff under item No. 68 has evoked considerable comment. Inasmuch as the increase in levy under this item has been pro-

posed largely on considerations of revenue, I would request the Hon'ble Members that most of the other excisable commodities, in fact, already bear a levy at rates significantly higher than 8 per cent. The sum of Rs. 100 crores, which I am seeking to raise under this item 68, will be spread over a wide range of articles and will thus cause less hardship and economic distortion than if I had sought to raise the same amount from a few select commodities. The modifications which I have effected in the scheme of relief available to small-scale manufacturers under this item, has also come in for criticism. I have received a letter signed by a large number of Members of Parliament proposing restoration of the original limit of exemption under this head. The object of providing exemption for small-scale manufacturers is to confer on them a competitive advantage in relation to the large-scale sector. Under the original scheme of exemption to the small-scale manufacturers under this item 68, when the rate was 5 per cent, a manufacturer with annual clearances aggregating to Rs. 30 lakhs would have secured a tax advantage of Rs. 1.5 lakhs per annum. Under the revised scheme, in terms of which he would pay no duty at all on clearances upto Rs. 15 lakhs and only at 4 per cent on clearances between Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs, he will get a duty advantage of Rs. 1.80 lakhs as compared with a large-scale unit. I would like the Hon'ble Members to appreciate that a small-scale manufacturer of products falling under item 68, would therefore be better off than he was earlier in relation to large-scale manufactures of the same items. We should eschew an emotive approach to this question of preferential treatment to small-scale manufacturers and view it dispassionately in terms purely of the monetary advantage which could reasonably be conferred on small-scale manufacturers as against their large-scale competitors. If such a logical approach is adopted

I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Members would appreciate that I have done nothing to impair the competitive advantage of small-scale manufacturers but have on the contrary enhanced it somewhat.

Criticism has also been voiced regarding my proposals relating to biris. It has been urged that the poorer sections of society, particularly the rural areas will be affected by the levy on biris. If allowance is made for the duty incidence on tobacco which has now been abolished, and has been shifted to tobacco products, the net effective increase in duty on biris will be of the order of only 60-70 paise per 1,000. The total additional excise burden on the biris sector is of the order of only Rs. 2.07 crores. The additional burden on a smoker of biris would not exceed 1 paise per bundle of 15 biris.

It has been urged by the smaller cigarette companies that the specific component of excise levy introduced in this year's Budget, may bear harshly on them. They have expressed the fear that the cheaper varieties of cigarettes produced by them, would be priced out by the bigger and better established cigarette manufacturers. Hon'ble Members may recall that the specific component was incorporated with a view to recouping, among other things, the loss of revenue from tobacco excise duty. Any attempt to reduce the specific duty component on cheaper priced cigarettes, would not solve the problem of smaller companies because such reduction would also benefit the bigger multi-brand companies. However, Government will watch the situation with a view to taking corrective action, if need be at the appropriate time.

I now turn to some modifications in my original proposals relating to direct taxes.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, the Finance Bill now before them seeks to withdraw the exemption from

income-tax on capital gains, arising on transfer of long-term capital assets made after 28th February, 1979. This exemption was hitherto available in cases where the sale proceeds of the capital asset were re-invested within six months in shares, bank deposits, units in the Unit Trust of India or other preferred assets. The withdrawal of this exemption has been assailed on two main grounds. Firstly the flow of investible funds into certain socially desirable form of assets will be adversely affected. Secondly, the consideration for transfer of capital assets may also be under-stated with a view to avoid or minimise the tax on capital gains thus resulting in generation of black money. Having weighed carefully these arguments, in supersession of the original budget proposal, I now propose to continue the tax concession but in a modified form. Capital gains arising on the transfer of capital assets made after 28th February, 1979, will qualify for exemption from income-tax, provided the sale proceeds of such assets are invested within six months in 7 year National Rural Development Bonds proposed to be issued by the Government. These bonds will carry an interest of 7.5 per cent per annum. The rate of interest is, no doubt, lower than that available on bank deposits or unit trusts and this is because I want persons deriving capital gains to make some sacrifice. While persons making capital gains will thus be subject to some sacrifice in terms of relatively lower interest on investment of the sale proceeds of the capital assets, Government will be mobilising additional resources for a cause dear to it. I venture to believe that the modified scheme will thus be beneficial to both the tax payers and Government as also benefit the national economy to the extent it removes an incentive for under-valuation of capital assets and the consequential generation of black money.

I also propose to make another amendment in the scheme of taxation

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of capital gains so as to give effect to one of the recommendations of the Chokshi Committee. Under this amendment, the amount to be invested will be determined with reference to the net sale-proceeds of the capital asset, after deducting the expenditure incurred by the tax payer in connection with the transfer thereof.

The Finance Bill seeks to provide that where the spouse of an individual is a beneficiary under a trust and the trustee joins in any partnership business with the individual, the income accruing to the trust from such partnership, to the extent it is for the benefit of the spouse, will be included in the total income of the individual. A doubt has been expressed that the provision as now ordered may not apply in cases where the income is accumulated for the benefit of the spouse over a specified period and accumulations are thereafter to be paid over to the spouse. Since the intention is that the provision should also cover income accruing to the deferred benefit of the spouse, I propose to make a specific amendment to bring out the intention clearly.

The Finance Bill also seeks to provide that the income arising from the separate property, gifted to the Hindu Undivided Family by a member of the family, will be included in the total income of the donor. This provision is primarily intended to check tax-avoidance by making gifts to the Hindu undivided family. Since the provision is likely to be circumvented by making an indirect gift or by making a transfer of the property by an individual to his Hindu undivided family for less than its fair market value, I propose to extend the scope of this provision to cover all transfers made by an individual to his Hindu undivided family otherwise than for adequate consideration. A similar amendment is also proposed to be made to the corresponding provision contained in clause 23 dealing with the Wealth Tax Act.

Under the Bill, profits and gains

derived by an individual from growing mushrooms under controlled conditions, will be exempt from income-tax up to one-third of such profits and gains, or Rs. 10,000, whichever is higher. My intention was to benefit persons with relatively small resources who take up this activity. Accordingly, I propose to limit the tax concession originally proposed, by providing that profits and gains from growing mushrooms will qualify for exemption only up to one-third of such profits, or Rs. 10,000, whichever is lower.

Hitherto, financial corporations engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial or agricultural development in India, were entitled to a deduction, in computation of their taxable profits, in respect of amounts transferred by them to a special reserve account, up to 40 per cent of the taxable income in the case of State financial corporations and 25 per cent in the case of other financial corporations. The Bill seeks to increase these ceiling limits to a uniform level of 40 per cent in the case of all approved financial corporations. In conformity with the Government policy of encouraging house-building activities, I propose to extend the benefit of this provision to approved public companies formed and registered in India with the main object of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of residential houses in the country.

Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Bill prescribes the rates for deduction of income-tax at source in certain cases. This Part, among other things, provides that income-tax will be deductible at source from interest on 'Rights' debentures issued by widely-held companies at the concessional rate of 10 per cent as against 24 per cent in respect of interest on other securities. I now propose to extend the benefit of deduction of income-tax at source at the concessional rate of 10 per cent to interest on all debentures issued by public companies listed in recognized stock exchanges local autho-

rities, statutory corporations and also to interest on Government securities payable to non-corporate resident taxpayers.

I request the Hon'ble Members to lend their support to the Finance Bill with the modification now proposed.

15 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Vinayak Prasad Yadav, are you moving your amendment No. 101?

SHRI VIJAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa): I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Venkatasubbiah.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad the Deputy Finance Minister has moved the Finance Bill with certain concessions. I do not know what will be the financial commitments or consequences that flow from the concessions that he has given today. I am also glad that he is here because today's newspapers carried a report that he was not present at the meeting of the Janata Parliamentary Board yesterday throughout as he was not well.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

Before going into the proposals of the Finance Bill, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. House a news item that has appeared in the *Patriot* dated 22nd April, 1979:

"Purification of Janata—'defiled' Gandhi Samadhi. Now the Gandhi Samadhi is going to be 'purified'.

A decision to this effect was taken on Saturday at a meeting of the Manav Maha Sabha Trust at Raj Ghat. According to trust General secretary, Inderpal Singh, youngmen and intellectuals participated in the meeting.

Mr. Singh declares that Members of Parliament belonging to the Janata Party, under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan, had taken oath at the Samadhi plead to follow the ideals of the Mahatma, but subsequently by not following the ideals, the Janata men have defiled the Samadhi.

To purify the Samadhi, he feels, it must be washed with the holy waters of the Ganga."

Why I am highlighting this news item is because I want to bring it to the notice of the august House that any economic growth or economic development very much depends upon the political stability in this country. The budget that has been presented by the Finance Minister, I feel, is a budget that is retrograde and not conducive to the economic development of the country. The Finance Minister made a statement to the House that the price index has not gone up considerably and that it has been kept in check. Here is a UNI report in the *Patriot* on 22nd April, which states:

"Record rise in price index.

The official wholesale price index for all commodities (base 1970-71) continuing its gallop for the sixth week touched another new peak of 192.4 (provisional) during the week ended 7th April."

The Finance Minister, while giving information said that the price index had not gone up. He has quoted it for the week ending 24th February, 1979. The increase stood at 183 points, but in the subsequent 4 weeks, it has advanced from 3.2 per cent to 119.4 per cent. But the latest report contradicts the statement of the Finance Minister.

[Shri P. Vankatasubbaiah]

Taxes proposed by the hon. Finance Minister presenting the budget are unprecedented and high. Some members of his party have also reminded him in their party meetings that it is just like a Liaqat Ali Khan's budget. But I do not want to go to that extent. I only say that he being the son of a simple farmer has fallen into the trap of the bureaucracy and has taken their baby to himself and which is a tailor made budget by his predecessor and by the bureaucracy and which is intended only to help a certain higher brackets of the society; and he has taken the blame to himself. Any amount of trying to undo the wrong that has been done will not minimise the disastrous effect it is having on the economy of the country.

The deficit has been envisaged as Rs. 114 crores and the indirect taxes have been to the extent of Rs. 660 crores. The amount of certain concession which had been announced just now comes to Rs. 47.6 crores. But it will not minimise the burden. The increase in the railway fare has added additional burden of Rs. 117 crores. Postal rates have gone up to Rs. 28 crores. Compulsory deposit schemes have gone up to Rs. 160 crores. It all goes to show that there has been a deficit of Rs. 3000 crores; and to that extent, I assure, the Nasik Press will have to work over time to create this sort of inflationary trend in this country.

Another point which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister is that with all these economic measures, the growth rate has gone down. I will compare the steady growth that has been attained in the previous years and how during the regime of the present Government whatever economic stability has been maintained is being set at naught.

The industrial growth rate has been down from 9.4 per cent in 1976-77 to 3.9 per cent in 1977-78. According to the Central Statistical Organisation, it appears that in almost all the manufacturing areas the growth rate has come down. Another important disturbing factor is that in all the vital sectors of economy, there has been a shortfall; there has been deficiency. The price of steel has gone up. Cement has become scarce. Coal has become beyond the reach of the common man. But this Government which had inherited a huge foreign exchange reserve and also 18-20 million tonnes of buffer stock of foodgrains, has been indiscriminately squandering the precious foreign exchange by giving wrong priorities. When there is a scarcity of cement, they will say, let us import it. When there is a scarcity of coal, they will say, let us import it or raise its price. And same is the case with coal. The Finance Minister, who is the champion of the cause of the agriculturists, has formulated this budget in such a manner that except one or two inputs, the price of every input that is necessary for the agriculturists has gone up. A few hours back an hon. Member from the ruling party was narrating how the price of steel pipes had gone up and how the agriculturists are being put to great difficulty. I ask the hon. Finance Minister: In what manner have you helped agricultural production in the country by making higher the prices of all essential commodities that go into agricultural production, making them beyond the reach of a common farmer. You may take credit for abolishing excise duty, for reducing the price on fertilisers, chemical fertilisers. But to what extent the concessions that are being given have helped the small and marginal farmers? You have not touched the fringe of the problem. As a matter of fact the condition of agriculturists has become worse; at the harvest time prices crash and foodgrains, sugarcane and other things are sold at distress price by the farmers. How can the condition of the farmers improve in these circumstances?



Having been criticised of harassing middle class, the Finance Minister has condescended to show certain concessions to the urban population; he wanted also to please the womenfolk by reducing the price of certain detergents and laundry soaps. He does not know to what extent the womenfolk have been infuriated by the manner in which the fixed income group people had been affected by the budget proposals.

What is the condition of the public sector projects in this country and what is their performance? Why are they incurring huge losses since this government came into power? The pre-tax profit of the public sector undertakings excluding the National textile corporation has come down to Rs. 476 crores in 1976-77 and to Rs. 236 crores in 1977-78; in 1978-79 we are told that there will be no profits at all. At the same time there has been share division in the Cabinet itself with regard to nationalisation, and also on the working of public sector projects. What is the position of the government with regard to strengthening of public sector projects? Are you going to hand over some of the public sector projects to multi-nationals? Are you going to surrender to the influence of the multi-nationals and destroy the concept of the public sector affecting all the public sector projects in this country. I want to know categorically from the hon. Finance Minister. What is the position of coalmines now?

**SHRI CHARAN SINGH:** The same as we inherited from you.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** That is not the answer that I expected from you. When it suits you, you compare it with the previous Government and when it does not, you say we are inheriting. Even if you have inherited, what steps have you taken to improve? You have said in the Budget that there will be a profitability.

**SHRI CHARAN SINGH:** It will take time.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** What is the difference? You profess to be a progressive Government! You say that you have taken all the economic measures to improve the lot. What is the technological improvement?

The Prime Minister says that he wants to stop all nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and he wants to put a stop to the technological advancement that is being carried on in this country. Even the agricultural infrastructure has been made very scientifically all these years. Unless there is technological advancement, we cannot have a major break through in the production of foodgrains in this country. We have reached a peak of 135 million tonnes of foodgrains because of the technological advancement in this country and by announcing, by proclaiming that you do not want any technological advancement in this country, you have created an unhappy situation wherein there will be a complete stop to further progress in the scientific and technological development. As a matter of fact agricultural production as well as economic development are inter-dependent. They must go hand in hand. Unless that is done, the whole economy comes to a stand still and there will be a sort of stagnation in our economy.

The foreign exchange position and also the food production position is there inspite of you. Because of the good monsoon that we had successively, the picture of food production is bright. Even the broad infrastructure, laid over the years that is helping the self-generating economy that has been created all these years, has been responsible for the economic development of this country. That is why I said 'inspite of you' the development is there and I do not that this Government should come in the way of putting a stop brake to the economic development of this country.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Another important factor which I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. House is—the Prime Minister said within 10 years unemployment problem will be solved. I want to know to what extent that unemployment problem has been solved. The live register of the employment exchanges show galloping increase in unemployment in this country. In these two years what are the specific proposals, this Government have formulated to solve unemployment problem?

You are bringing Industrialisation Bill and creating an anarchy in the labour front. It has been opposed by all the Opposition parties in this country. You are trying to create a new class by introducing the obnoxious Bill in Parliament. I may warn the Government that this will be resisted by all the people.

There is the problem of energy in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, etc. All these States face a serious, acute energy problem. Time and again it has been pleaded to form a national group and to take steps to accelerate the production of energy—both thermal and hydro electric to cater to the needs of the people both in the industrial field as well as in the agricultural field. But our position has become still worse. Some States have been starved of this energy and one does not know what is going to happen to several industries in the States especially in West Bengal and other States.

Another problem is with regard to the execution of the Garland canal. The Garland canal which has been envisaged by this Government is now in cold storage. One does not know when it is going to see the light of the day.

Another important thing is with regard to correcting the regional imbalances in this country. What concrete steps has Government taken to correct the regional imbalances?

Coming to my State, there is the problem of acute scarcity of water in certain areas. The scarcity areas should receive water from the important rivers. This is with regard to the diversion of Krishna water to the areas of Rayalaseema. Now there is a proposal to take water from Krishna to Madras city to meet the demands of the people there. Along with that, our plea has been that this water must be used for irrigation purposes. But on one plea or the other, the whole matter is being put in cold storage and no attempt is being made in this regard.

When the proposals are taken in their totality at the time of the presentation of the budget and also at the time of introduction of the Finance Bill, I have no doubt in my mind that this Government is incapable of managing the economic affairs of this country. There is instability in every State—mostly ruled by Janata Party. There is internecine civil war going on. There are communal riots, the last being the holocaust we witnessed in Jamshedpur. There are atrocities on Harijans and weaker sections. This Government has lost its right to govern this country. As Prof. Mavalankar said, the first casualty of this Government is its loss of credibility, its incapacity to rule and utter failure in providing political stability in the country.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): Madam Chairman, the charge is levied on the Finance Minister that this is a rural-oriented, agriculture-biased budget. But the persons who levy the charge are used to the old sort pattern budget. For the first time, the Finance Minister has taxed capital intensive, urban-oriented production and given relief to employment-intensive production in the decentralised sector. The Finance Minister wants to remove the stagnation in the rural sector hitherto neglected by the successive Finance Ministers of the past. Now the emphasis has shifted.

I would like to call it as a progressive Finance Bill. Without injecting a very heavy dose of taxation, a major purpose is served, i.e. to mobilise resources. Today according to my understanding the Finance Minister was over-liberal. He has given many, many concessions. He has accepted one of the basic concessions for which I had brought an amendment—concession in the capital gains tax. I congratulate the Ministry for at least paying attention to the views of the public at large and some Members of Parliament who made some representations. In this connection, I would like to draw attention to a few lines from this book "Making Parliament more effective sent to me by Mr. Pai:

"If the Parliament is to be effective, it must have sufficient control over the executive. The executive today is not in my opinion sufficiently controlled or guided by the Parliament. As one writer very recently said, it is the executive that legislates with the consent of the Parliament not the Parliament that is legislating with the assistance of the executive."

It will be an unholy day when Members of Parliament feel that their presence is not very effective and whatever they speak, they speak only for the sake of making speeches in Parliament, to be published in newspapers. This Finance Bill is prepared for the first time looking to the needs of 80 per cent of population. I would very rightly conform to the views of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister when he said in his booklet 'Underlying Philosophy of the Budget':

"A clue to the 1979 budget may be found, in some small measure, in this new policy. No democracy can survive in an environment where wealth accumulates and men decay."

The pivot of this new entire new policy is the human being and not the machine. Our Deputy Prime Minister has very rightly brought the objective of Mahatma Gandhi in this booklet and I quote:

"The foremost of these objectives is that the people should be brought into the centre of things—people, not machines."

So, this is really an employment oriented Finance Bill which looks to the needs of 75 to 80 per cent of the population, the voice of whom was never heard. I may personally be affected by the Budget. Even my wife may not like the Budget because we are all urbanites. But as a Member of Parliament taking the objective view, representing 80 per cent of population who elected us, I should welcome this Finance Bill. I agree with him subject to certain constructive suggestions which I would like to give to the hon. Deputy Prime Minister.

The Finance Minister has tried to remove the imbalance and the disparity of income and wealth. A man from the affluent society might be spending Rs. 2000 per day which is more than the average income of a human being in this country. This imbalance is required to be bridged by the Finance Minister. Still there is scope for mobilisation of resources in the country.

Unfortunately, we have handed over major trade and industry to the public sector undertakings with an investment of Rs. 12,800 crores. I think he will agree with me that the result is not satisfactory. I request the Finance Minister to appoint a commission as soon as possible to look into the affairs of the public sector undertakings and also to see that much of the wasteful expenditure is curtailed.

You have not touched the corporate sector. I had some discussion with the corporate sector. They were afraid that now Chaudhari Charan Singh had come, they would be axed. But you have taken a very legitimate view in the interest of the capital formation by not touching this sector. You have done the right thing by enhancing the surcharge on the Corporation Tax. But I do not agree with

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you when you have enhanced the surcharge on income-tax because first, the middle class section will be hit hard by this additional surcharge and secondly, the price index has increased by three to four per cent as you will agree. So, I would request you to withdraw this surcharge upto some limit so that it may not affect the middle class with fixed income.

You have brought many things in the Budget like Food for Work, rural electrification plan, impetus to fertiliser and money allocated to drinking water scheme. I bring to your notice a case which I read in my local newspaper that in a small village named Jamrahal, one bucket of water is sold at Re. 1/-. It means that whatever you allocate, that evaporates. I do not know whether the funds which are allotted to the State Governments, percolate or not. There must be some machinery to look into that.

The most important thing for which I should give congratulation to the hon. Minister is the withdrawal of the levy on unmanufactured tobacco. The tobacco growers are grateful for this. Of course, some of the excise officials did not like it, as I found when I visited Andhra Pradesh, but that cannot be helped.

Then I come to the removal of octroi, which you can do at any time, because the amount involved is not much. After all, this is one of the solemn promises which you made at the time of the elections. Of course, so far as sales-tax is concerned, you cannot do it without the concurrence of the State Governments. At least the octroi can be removed so that there is some satisfaction in the business community.

So far as small-scale industries are concerned, you have given very good concessions and I am happy. But I would request you to stick to them. But they are being exploited by the big multi-nationals by splitting their units. No less a person than Shri J. H. Doshi of the All India Shippers'

Council has written to Shri H. M. Patel, the then Finance Minister, and he has promised to look into the matter. There should be some vigilance in the matter because some big business houses are splitting and thus depriving the State of its legitimate dues. So, the loss will be much more than Rs. 27 crores which we have anticipated in the budget.

Coming to direct and indirect taxation proposals, some of the provisions or their implications are not properly understood by the implementing authorities. Even a small mistake made by a Section Officer or Deputy Secretary in the preparation of the notification leads to a lot of confusion and inconvenience. I have come across many such cases in the matter of the small scale industries. For instance, there is a clear undertaking that zinc ash is not liable to countervailing duty. Yet, it is not being exempted from duty. I fail to understand this. Either you please convince me or withdraw the duty. In spite of the clear order from the Customs Collector that zinc ash is not subject to countervailing duty, they are levying it. The result is that many units in the small scale sector have suffered huge losses. This is a matter where promissory estoppel comes into the picture. Since the Minister is a lawyer, I will refer to him the case of Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills Private Ltd. Vs. the State of Uttar Pradesh, in which this matter has been finally settled on 12-8-78 by the judgment of Justice Bhagavati. When you give a promise to the public, you have to fulfil it, rather than trying to protect the officers. There are many such cases. I would request the Minister to go into them.

Section 64-E you have amended. There was a loophole in section 64 that the income is accumulated till the spouse is Akhand Soubhagyawati or the child has attained majority. I was afraid that because of the loophole some trouble may arise to the income accumulated. It is good that you have taken care in amending this.

Then I come to the restoration of Section 35-B, which is welcome. When Shri Venkatasubbaiah spoke, since he did not refer to this, I take it that the opposition agrees to it. The main purpose of the restoration of section 35-B is to have more and more foreign exchange. The industries covered are hotels and travel agencies, which are earning foreign exchange right on the table by providing services and facilities. I feel that this should be incorporated in the law.

You have made the Commissioner of Income-tax as the "prescribed authority" under section 35-CC. I am very thankful to you for that. There are so many charitable institutions which would like to give something, but because of the cobweb of official machinery and red-tapism the purpose is not served. I am thankful you have accepted my amendment in this respect.

Coming to long term savings, the provision relating to rebate on insurance premium is not a step in the right direction. In fact, we were looking forward for some concessions, because LIC represents long-term savings. It is also an anti-inflationary measure. So, the proposed change, which will reduce the tax rebate, will act as a great deterrent to mobilisation of long-term savings, and the confidence of the people will be affected. It is true that you may get a sum of Rs. 9.6 crores...but lose the savings of hundreds of crores of rupees. So, you think over the matter. There are so many amendments, I think you will continue the *status quo*. What you have done is contrary to the recommendations of the Choksi Committee in their Report. The Choksi Committee wanted to continue the concession.

Then, according to Section 80(J), 7½ per cent of the capital employed is liable to get some sort of exemption or concession. It is a nice thing you have done. But you have withdrawn this without giving sufficient notice of two years to the non-priority industry. So, I would like you to continue

this concession for two years so that the industries who want to avail of this concession can reconsider the proposal of establishing this industry.

Regarding Section 80(JJ-A), I do not understand why the mushroom growers have been singled out. About the perfume I can understand. As you explained, there are many other growers who can avail of this benefit.

Section 208 reduced the limit of payment of advance tax to firms from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 20,000. Now the rupee is devalued. While the value of the rupee is coming down, instead of making it Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000, you have reduced it to Rs. 20,000.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: We are thinking of reducing it to Rs. 10 lakhs.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Not Rs. 10 lakhs. This is about the payment of advance tax to firms. This will create complex problems even to the administration.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): Partnership tax.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Yes, partnership tax.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Rs. 10,000 is exempt in the case of one individual.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta, Mr. Sheth will clarify what he is saying.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: This is Section 208 of the Income-Tax Act in which the limit for the advance payment to the firm is Rs. 30,000, which you have reduced to Rs. 20,000. This will increase the work of the Income-Tax Department. Now, you make it Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000 instead of Rs. 20,000.

Similarly, Section 209A is amended and it is a very welcome suggestion.

Section 245D restricts the powers of the Commissioner and gives more

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powers to the Settlement Commissioner to call for the file. In this connection I have one suggestion to make. When the cases of either Customs or Central Excise or Income-tax are *sub judice*, there are thousands of files in the High Courts and in the Supreme Court. Sir, cases of *sub judice* should not be set apart. When you come to a compromise, the workload of the Government and the judiciary will be reduced. So, I think this suggestion should be taken in a proper perspective. When there is a Settlement Commissioner for Income-Tax and Wealth Tax, why not for Estate Duty? Because Estate Duty is a very high charge and those persons who inherit are almost finished in their life-time. So, I request you to kindly consider this matter also.

In giving impetus to the small-scale industry sometimes we are helping multinationals. I will give you one example. You have reduced the import duty on life-saving drugs from 75 per cent to 25 per cent. It looks very fine. In this connection I would like to know whether the consumer will get the reduced price benefit because these items are manufactured by big companies. Now I will give you the example. There is a drug called "8-Hydroxy quinoline". This item is manufactured for the first time. It is of indigenous nature. About 11 factories have started producing it in the country on a small-scale. They are making headway and before they make the headway, the head is chopped off. So, I think it is not our intention. I think you will re-consider the point as to which are the small manufacturers giving their small items to the big industries. So, some re-thinking in this matter is necessary.

The ITO's powers should be curtailed. Section 132 is a dangerous one. I think sometimes they are misusing these powers. I have brought some cases to the notice of the Finance Ministry. We have got very great regard and respect for them. Our intention is to collect revenue, to see

that black money is not generated, but on small pretexts houses are raided, and it creates a flutter in the entire family.

Some concession in excise duty has been given to the match industry, and this will be welcomed throughout the country.

Some friends have drawn attention to the fact that unless we have family planning, what we propose the unborn children will dispose of.

Political stability is a necessary, to which all hon. Members should subscribe.

While giving all support to the Finance Bill, I would once again request you to look into certain things. There are no personal considerations in this. For example, in Bombay big houses have to pay *pugree* to the tune of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 lakhs for 1000 sq. ft. of accommodation. Can you control them? If you want to purchase a house, you have to pay 40 per cent in black money. I was personally cross-examined four or five months back for depositing Rs. 5050 in June 1970 in the name of my wife. I am a law-abiding citizen. I must appear before the department and I must obey the orders of the officers, but see how the big persons can get away with holding black money which is generated. I congratulate Mr. Dharia. He has streamlined the import export licensing system. It will help reduce the generation of black money.

It is not correct to say that you have enhanced the total income-tax structure only up to 72 per cent, because if you take over Rs. 10 lakhs, it is more than 87 per cent. So, try to reduce the tax, try to see that the taxpayer are honest. Let us not doubt their *bona fides*. Unless they are caught, let us presume they are honest. With this presumption we have to go ahead.

In regard to the Choksi Committee's Report, we are picking up only those points which are favourable to the

department. What is beneficial to the taxpayer is thrown away. This is the tendency. So, I would request you to be judicious with the people who have sent you to power, for ultimately power rests with the people, not with us. We are temporary persons, the people and the bureaucracy are permanent to some extent. So, let what a Member of Parliament says be implemented partly, if not fully. If you cannot implement it, kindly try to explain to us why it cannot be implemented.

Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me sufficient opportunity to express my views.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am thankful to you for being brief.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): I fully support the Finance Bill as presented by the Finance Minister, but as a citizen and as a Member of Parliament, it is my duty to draw attention to certain facts which, in the jugglery of statistics, are lost sight of, as the statistics do not tally with what is actually happening in the market or in the rural and urban sectors of our public life.

Have we divided our country so much? I am tired of hearing—forward, backward, caste, religion and now urban and rural. Are they not parts of this nation?

For the rural people, for especially the rural rich....

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Who are the rural rich?

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: You are one of them. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU): You are a *Raja*.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Yes. I am proud of that. But there are certain bigger people who are black-marketeers and they are the new Maharajas.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Try not to get derailed.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Madam, I am a hunter. I can hit them.

There is no special virtue in taking birth in rural areas and no sin in taking birth in urban areas. Birth is not in our hands. I wonder, why we should divide our country horizontally and vertically. I was amazed at the Finance Minister's insistence on levying the duty on kerosene oil. The last argument that I heard for this is that kerosene is being used as a mixture for high-speed diesel oil. May I stretch this argument a little more logically? There are so many things where adulteration is there. Water is being mixed with milk. May I ask our Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance whether he will tax water to the extent that the price of water becomes higher than that of milk? That is not the reason. After all, who are the people who use kerosene? Neither the new *maharajas* or men like myself..

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: You are the new *maharaja*.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Don't force me to disclose the story of everybody here.... (Interruptions)

Who use kerosene oil? The Secretaries of this great Government do not use kerosene. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. members to desist from running commentary.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I am not worried about that. I can take care of myself.

Kerosene is being used by 46 to 50 per cent of the population which is below the poverty line. Whom are you taxing, hitting? On the one hand, the Janata Government says that we stand for the weaker sections and

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on the other hand, we are hitting the weaker sections. Is it fair and proper? So, with all the force at my command, I will beg of the Finance Minister to reconsider the duty on kerosene.

May I tell you one thing more? Here we are told that duty is only this much and that the price will go up by 1 per cent, 2 per cent or three per cent. From my knowledge about the price in Jaunpur, kerosene is being sold at Rs. 4 a litre. What is the reason for this difference? There must be some incompetence, some loophole somewhere. Whatever may be the talk about the percentages of increase in prices, I think, it is not less than 30 per cent. I am very happy that he has reduced the duty on soap. May I tell you what happened exactly after the Budget was announced? You have reduced the duty on soap, today. But there has been a time lag of three weeks, during which period, the consumer was being fleeced with higher price. Are you in a position to get that money back to the consumer? If not, I am sorry, you should have taken the steps much earlier to see that this fleecing during the time lag had not been there. Therefore, I hope the Finance Minister will give serious thought, to this matter.

We have been told that this Budget has made a special thrust towards rural areas. I am very happy. We have got about 20 million tonnes of foodgrains in our stock and about 5000 crores of foreign exchange. We happen to be very rich. But has this richness been reflecting in the rise of purchasing power of 46—50 per cent of the people who are living below the poverty line. If not, then the thrust of the Budget is not towards socialist equality, egalitarianism. It is only in name socialist equality, egalitarianism. A certain class is being fed by this Budget. A certain bias, a certain prejudice, has

been brought against a certain class living in the urban areas. Urban areas do not have all the rich. As you know, Madam, from your own experience, the rich farmers of the rural areas of punjab have a much higher income than the urban lower middle-class workers in Madras or in Kerala or in Karnataka.

An Hon. Member: How many they are:

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: They are a very big number.

Therefore, I would like to say that the thrust should be equal. I am glad that the thrust is towards agriculture. But may I remind the Finance Minister that agriculture alone will not lead to a nation's rise? There must be an equal thrust on agriculture and industry and modern technology. Look at America. Agriculturally and industrially, it is a very advanced country. Look at Russia, my friends' heavy industrially, it is a very advanced country but agriculturally, it is not. It has to buy wheat from outside. After 50 years of State capitalism, they have failed. So, I suggest that industrial and agricultural advancement must be coupled together. The thrust should be in that way. The thrust should be for the weaker sections of the population, for the 46—50 per cent who are living below the poverty line.

Now, I come to another point in regard to the weaknesses which I personally feel in the Budget. Look at the direct taxation. I have certain figures. I will not go into details. But I would like to enlighten the House. India continues to be among the highest direct taxed nations in the world. With an income around Rs. 50,000 a year, an Indian pays Rs. 11,850 in personal income tax; a Britisher with the same income pays Rs. 7200, an American Rs. 4950 and a Japanese Rs. 850 only. We are the



poorest nation of income-tax payers among these nations. And yet we are very highly taxed.

What is the result of the direct taxation? This results in black money and tax evasion. With all this high taxation and high income-tax, I feel and I am frightened that there may be a tax evasion to the tune of Rs. 400—500 crores. What happens? A parallel black economy may develop and the entire thrust, with the good intentions of the Budget, may be in danger. That is a point which my hon. friend the Finance Minister should look into. Don't have a method of taxation, direct or indirect which will lead to black money or tax evasion.

It is a joke going round, like the Frenchmen, we are the masters of tax-evasion, everybody keeping four or five or six *Bahis* and so on and so forth. Why? Because of the high incidence of taxation which, I said, is fleeing and, add to all this indirect taxation, what picture emerges from this whole thing, a very dangerous picture, a black money economy springing up in combination with high inflation. It may lead to industrial unrest; it may lead to consumer unrest and to increase of social and political tensions in this country. All my friends have been saying—and I agree with them—that for the development of a nation, political stability is essential. Does this budget contribute to that aspect? I am afraid the tone and the time of the taxation—I hope I will be proved wrong—may lead to inflation, inflation leading to social and economic tensions and the tensions and higher tensions leading to instability, particularly political instability of the country.

Resources have to be created in this country, it is true. So may I suggest to the Finance Department certain spots from where they can get resources. Lakhs of shares are traded in the stock-market every day. Why don't you tax these shares

speculators? You may have stamp duty for transfer of shares, but you have no direct taxes for transfer of shares or sale of shares. This is a spot you should look into and I am sure that if a speculator can spend lakhs of rupees in buying shares, he can give you at least 15 per cent duty directly, on the proceeds of the sale or purchase of shares.

The second point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of State for Finance is about the CDS. Whom does it affect? It is the lower middle-class, the worker, the common man in the fixed income-group who is affected whereas I am afraid the petty trader in the village to the biggest capitalist has the biggest capital in this country. This is a huge item known as 'Dharmada' but this 'Dharmada' is not utilised. I regret to say that the amount taken out of the 'Dharmada' is again re-invested in different ways, while it goes tax-free or scot-free in the name of religion. Why not have this money put in the compulsory Deposit Scheme? You can get crores, if you care to.

Another point I want to suggest is that every company, public or private, has crores of rupees in undistributed dividends, whereas these undistributed profits go free. These are 'benami' shares which are not paid. It is carried over in the company's account and is utilised by the company for its own purpose. Therefore, I would request the Minister of State to have a check on every company and see the amount of undistributed profits lying with them. Why not tax them to the tune of 98 or 99 per cent. There is no harm in that. I am sure that if you do that, you will have a bigger source of income in your hands.

I want to draw attention, of the entire House, to one particular fact. Our neighbour has been developing nuclear weapons and has been buy-

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ing uranium—highly enriched uranium which is suitable for atomic bombs. So our security may be in danger. The Finance Minister and the State Minister of Finance will have to bear this in mind. Supposing by October or November a nuclear weapon is exploded by Pakistan, you will have to look out for your security and develop an equal weapon. You must keep that in mind and, instead of being very proud that we are spending 3.5 per cent on our national defence, you should be prepared to go up to 10 per cent if need be, because security is essential. And we are encircled by nuclear powers....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made this point. Please conclude now.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: We are encircled by nuclear powers. While, on the one hand, the Americans have Diego Garcia....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Therefore, we should be prepared for everything.

SHRI T. A. PAI (Udipi): I congratulate hon. Member, Shri Yadvendra Dutt, on many of the suggestions that he has made. I am inclined to agree with the many viewpoints he has expressed. It only shows that the ruling Party has still some people who can think and who are able to express themselves very clearly, whether it pleases the party bosses or not.

May I suggest this, in addition to the many suggestions he has given? It has been customary in this country to collect money for presenting large purses to politicians. Most of that is tax-avoided money. Why should it not be subjected to their maximum tax? This has become serious because the amounts collected are not

small; they are very big amounts. Ultimately every rupee that is collected by hard work is required to be taxed and is taxed. When that is so, if the money which is collected without any effort is to avoid tax, it would not be very fair.

I have been listening to the speech of the Finance Minister introducing his Bill. While it is quite legitimate that he might amend many of the suggestions that he made during the debate, I am surprised how he can include new proposals for taxation or how basic changes can be brought about in the taxation measures. I think it has been absolutely unusual, and I do not think that it is appropriate to do it.

The Economic Survey for 1978-79 says:

"...Contributions from the public sector enterprises and savings of Government on revenue are supposed to provide a sizable proportion of the finance required. The performance of the public sector enterprise last year gives room for doubt about their ability to fulfil all expectations held about them. Similarly, overruling non-development expenditures on account of interest subsidies, advance expenditure, etc., seem to make it difficult to meet the savings targets. Although economy in expenditure is everybody's objective, enough good reasons can always be mustered why this objective is to be given up. The brunt of resource mobilisation, therefore, has to fall on additional taxation."

If this nation perpetuates low productivity and extravagance in government expenditure in the name of development, the only alternative seems to be for the people of this country to continue to groan under heavy taxation.

You may mobilise any amount of money, but the people of this coun-

try have a right to know how it is being spent. After all, we are fooling the people of this country. I am not accusing this Government or the other Government. We should look into what has been happening to our economy, how far the money that we have collected is going for investment, how far it is going to create more employment, not of government servants but outside the government sector. We have created a situation where seven out of ten persons employed today are almost in government service, and this could not possibly be a healthy development. We have got to see where things have gone wrong. If this Government has the courage to look into where exactly the failures have been and try to set them right, then even additional taxation is not necessary.

You may recall, presenting the Budget for 1977-78 Mr. H. M. Patel proclaimed to this House that there was going to be a saving of Rs. 130 crores, and as usual, the members of the Janata Party applauded it. He could have been hauled up before the House and told that he had misled the House because the next year that did not happen, Rs. 130 crores were not saved. After all, when you make a promise, are you able to keep it up?

Last time, talking on the Budget, I said: "Can't you save one per cent of Rs. 1,800 crores? There could be a saving of Rs. 180 crores". Now we are higgling and haggling over small taxation.

Take the case of taxation on small scale industries. Most of these are ancillaries. They are automobile ancillaries. A few people may realise that it take 4,000 parts to make a car. All these 4000 parts come from various small scale ancillaries. If all of them are to be taxed and ultimately taxation on taxation, what will happen? L. K. Jha's Committee was appointed to look into this specific problem. And they have pointed out that this is a ridiculous

situation and that we must now try to simplify. Now what do we do? My friend, Mr. Subramaniam, introduced this tax of 1 per cent. I protested to him and I said, 'this is going to cause a lot of harassment.' He put forward the official viewpoint that it is for collecting statistics. Now what has happened? Last year Mr. Patel found it convenient to raise it to 5 per cent. Now the present Finance Minister says 8 per cent. And the beautiful argument that he placed before the House is that he is convinced that the taxation measure that he has proposed is better than what was in existence. Now from the point of small scale industries, I cannot reconcile myself to it. If it is so much better, why is the government collecting Rs. 100 crores? It is not giving anything back to the small-scale industrialist. If they want to collect Rs. 100 crores, they should be honest to say, 'We do not want to lose money.' It is not a question of losing or earning money. What exactly is the total damage that you do to the economy? Are you able to achieve what you want to achieve? Ever since the tax is imposed, it has brought about a paralysis in the small scale industries. Do you know the harassment the small scale industrialists are subjected to? How many of them know the excise law? I am told that the Department is now re-opening cases for four years and the small people are made to suffer. They are not able to maintain a large staff to give all the information that is required. Even the officers who deal with them would not know it because we believe in making such intelligent laws that we ourselves are not able to understand what we want.

Therefore, apart from that, since taxation was announced, the MMTC has raised the copper price by Rs. 5000. The Steel Minister comes here and says, 'I am increasing the surcharge by 15 per cent. Now it is 8 per cent and on that 15 per cent and on that Sales Tax will also be add-

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ed. Will it not have a cascading effect? Do you think that if you keep the prices of foodgrains low, the economy can sustain? You are making a serious mistake. The Government is directly responsible for price increase in the last few days. You are not able to control that. In fact, I am afraid you are losing the grip over the prices. What is your answer? Credit squeeze. I must tell you. Out of the money that the banking system has collected, Rs. 2500 crores is sick because they are on sick industries and then 30 per cent of the advances are given for agriculture which you cannot recall. Then 12 to 15 per cent of your money is given to the Food Corporation for holding foodgrains and for the last four years, whereas in the past the government was responsible for providing the working capital requirements to the public sector—when we were in charge we might have made that mistake of shifting it to the banking sector but you are now continuing it in a big way—so another 15 per cent go to the public sector and the private sector is left with only 30 per cent for big industries, small industries and everybody. What is this credit squeeze? It is as meaningless as your 10 per cent cut in government expenditure across the board. Have you got a strategy of credit management? You should deny credit to certain activities which are totally irrelevant. In the case of others you may have to provide more than what is enjoyed by them now so that your production targets may be reached.

There is no answer to inflation except production. I think short of production your public distribution will be a farce. Public distribution and credit squeeze are not an answer to inflation. In fact, I think we are persisting in outmoded theories in this country. If you realise that there is a large amount of money outside the banking system—I am not talking of black money—there are two

types of money in this country. One is which is taxed and another is that which is not taxed. May be agricultural income comes under that. But the resources outside the banking system to-day can play a great damage with reference to your control. My own hunch to-day is that, if foodgrains are produced in large-scale, they will be unloaded also. And the FCI will have to take the burden on itself of purchasing a much larger amount of foodgrains this year than in the past. That means, the people of India will have to provide a much larger subsidy. But, when there are larger stocks of foodgrains, people would not hoard foodgrains. They would hoard sugar, they would hoard cement; they would hoard steel also. Certainly, this money will find its way in trying to control such commodities.

Madam, unfortunately or fortunately, the best of brains of Mother India's sons are either in Industry or in trade whether you like it or not. All the economists put together will not be able to match their intelligence. They keep a very close watch over Government policies long before you make up your mind. Are we incapable of giving our own reaction to the situation that is developing? How long will we take to react? We have not built up the mechanism. Even the advanced country, like the United States, with the topmost or best economists in the world, they are not able to control their inflation. Why? Because, the countries are no longer insulated; the world is becoming small. There are Euro-dollars outside America; there are petro-dollars coming from the sale of petrol. The normal credit instruments would have no effect on these situations. What is necessary is to have a mechanism which is pragmatic enough to react to the situation quickly. Then only, you will be able to control the situation. You should not wait till the next budget to see what should be done. So, what I am saying is we cannot

control the prices by a credit squeeze, the prices must be subjected to fiscal manipulations. You know that to-day it is no longer a question of managing the general price level; we must also try to have a mechanism developed and thereby you keep a watch over every commodity—industrial product—or agricultural product—and try to see that we have more or less a stabilisation of that price-level by appropriate fiscal measure. Even if excise reduction is necessary, we should not feel that we are losing income. This is a theory. Shri Dhar during the discussion on the Fifth Five Year Plan in the Rajya Sabha, when asked when the prices were going up did he not think that the Plan targets would not be fulfilled, said that the plan targets on investments would be fulfilled on account of increasing prices. Surprisingly enough, the economists of the Planning Commission told him that. And he said: 'well, if the prices go up, it would be possible for us to mobilise more resources and our plan could be fulfilled'.

Precisely, the Government has vested interest in increasing the prices unconsciously and it thinks that the higher the prices, greater will be the income of the Government.

Madam, I have not been able to understand one thing still. My successor, Mr. George Fernandes and this Government have been claiming an eight per cent industrial growth rate. I wish it is 8 per cent; I wish it is 10 per cent; I also wish that it is better than what we had. But, I am not able to reconcile why is it that Government is collecting less excise this year than budgeted and why is it that the excise expectations are going down. Now on most of the commodities there is excise duty. If there is a larger production, we would have expected a larger out-turn of excise and perhaps, larger income-tax and larger corporate taxes. Please look into this. How can you reconcile this? Last time, I

was told when I raised the question of public debt, that I must be taught elementary economics. I am prepared to learn. It is only the man who is willing to learn is capable of teaching also. These people are unwilling to learn and, it is those who do not understand what it is are unwilling to learn. My point is this. Certainly you go into the public debt. Public Debt of India comes from the L.I.C., from the Banking system and from the savings of the community through provident funds: the people of this country have a right to get a proper reward for those savings. Therefore, I plead for the higher return on their savings because we are having inflation in this country. These are the savings of the middle-class people, I have been told. What can we do? Government does not get a proper return for the investment. Is this the fault of the citizens of India if there is no proper return on those investments made by Government? Why should not Government learn to see that proper returns are received. If you do not get a proper return, your children and grand children will have to bear the burden and the present generation will have to bear the interest burden.

This brings me to a crucial question. Take any public sector project. What time does it take between the Planning Commission and the government decision? The period that lapses is so considerable that if the cost gets escalated who is responsible for it. From the day the decision is taken by the government from the point of view of starting and upto completion of the project how long do we take. If a steel plant in Japan can be completed in thirty-six months why should Indians be proud to say that we cannot complete it even for ten years because after all we are going to achieve much less result with much larger investments only because we are incapable of changing our system of decision making. Then there is the third stage of

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utilisation. How long do we take to get the maximum out of the installed capacity? Unless we are prepared to remove these inefficiencies—and these are national inefficiencies—I do not understand why we are claiming to have the best of engineers and scientists? Is it not a matter of disgrace to this country that our own trained people are unable to get the best of the installed capacity in electricity? Now, take the irrigation schemes. We are taking pleasure in starting an irrigation scheme but we do not get a thrill to see that it gets completed and the farmer is able to make use of it.

Madam Chairman, the basic cause of inflation in this country is the half-finished jobs. We have greater thrill in starting new schemes but no thrill in completing the existing ones. These are some of the inefficiencies, which I would like to be looked into.

Now, there are many things. Export has got to be encouraged. You are now very happy that lot of money is coming but I would like to know while you have been keeping this money in USA and getting 4-1/2 per cent, why is it that the loans for shipping which India has borrowed, guaranteed by the Government of India, carry an interest rate of 8 to 12 per cent. Why are they not being repaid because somebody has no time to take the decision. I would like you to look into it.

Madam Chairman, I will now say a few words about non-resident Indians. Once you decried the brain drain. Now we are having not only brain drain but also brawn drain. Brains have been going to developed world and brawns are going to developing world. It is not on account of our efforts but more to because the brains will not be used in this country, they will be drained. Now, having exported them, they have been remitting money and we are enjoying the same by saying that we are having a comfortable foreign exchange balance. Madam Chairman,

it is the cheapest foreign exchange that we get. But how do you treat these Indians? Why should not a non-resident Indian be able to buy a house in India? The rules and regulation that you make and the treatment that you give to him makes him feel as if he is a first-class criminal who has escaped abroad and those who remain here are patriots. I would like the government to look into this matter. Let us be sensible. We are a responsible society and we should look after all these problems and, in my opinion, the total resources of the non-resident Indians are ten times the total resources of the Government of India. We should be very happy that they have done extremely well. We should be proud of them wherever they are and if our brains are used anywhere in the world we should feel happy as India has pleaded for world citizenship. There are plenty of opportunities. Take, for example, printing industry. Hong Kong and Japan are losing their advantages on account of high wages. This industry can be started anywhere. I had developed a Printing Council at that time to give encouragement. Suddenly I find this. For importing printing machinery, the duty has been raised from 10 to 51 per cent. I would request the hon. Minister to look into it. I do not mind if corresponding machines are made by the HMT here. You certainly have a high taxation to protect this industry. But there are machines which are not made, which are needed for our development and I do not think it would be logical not to go in for them.

Then I would like to plead for the exemption of his duty on *hooka* tobacco. *Hooka* is used by the poorest people. Why do you have this sadism in taxing very small, small things? There is one thing on which I congratulate hon. Shri Charan Singh ji. He has imposed taxes on everything. For the first time the people have started thinking. Before that, they thought, taxes meant that somebody else was

being taxed. Now, once they all have been taxed, the next stage is for us to educate the people: Is it right that the money to be collected from you is to be wasted? Cannot the money be better utilised in order to achieve what we want? We have no objection to your collecting the taxes. You call upon the people of India to make any sacrifice. But don't see that a few people enjoy all the benefits of them. These benefits must accrue to all. Otherwise we are only going to make the country poorer and poorer and the problems that you will have to face will be much bigger and bigger. Now, the point is this. It is not because we want to hurt the urban people; it is not because we want to hurt the children in the children's year. The point is that we have reached the limits of taxation of this country and there is no commodity which is left which can be taxed by a future Finance Minister. You should not be surprised at the way things are going, if one of these days, the Finance Minister comes before the country and says, in order to raise resources, I will have to impose a tax on hair-cut! Why not? From products, you go into services. These are bright ideas which can be pursued. You can calculate the number of people, the number of heads, and calculate, if you charge eight annas, what would be the revenue. This is the way it is collected. But let us be practical. This is a society where taxes can be used only for building up. One of the most important concerns in our development is this. Madam, when I went abroad, I found that development and high prices go together. My own feeling is this. In a country like ours, development and high prices cannot go together. We must try to see that we stabilise the prices, to see that they are remaining as low as possible. And then only development would be possible. We will have to use our resources much more effectively than what a developed country does. America can afford to wait. But we cannot. So, these are a few things which I would like you to consider.

Regarding imposition of surcharge, well, why did you not straightway increase the income-tax? What was wrong.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It will go to the States.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Now? I say, this is a fraud on the States. The surcharge that you collect will not be passed on to the States. If you had raised the tax straightway, you would have to part with it. Now, we have been getting complaints that people are trying to find out ways and means, to avoid taxes. Should the Central Government set the example, by resorting to these sorts of measures, where it can avoid payment to the States? It would be a very bad example and I think we should not support it.

Well, one more thing. A suggestion has come—and one of the important suggestions at that—saying that we should have a commission to look into Government expenditure. There was a committee appointed in the U.S. to look into the problem of prohibition. Whenever the committee members were non-drinkers they always said, it is a wonderful success. But when the members were all drinkers, they said, it is a total failure. Now, this is the type of thing that will happen in this country, if it consists of non-officials. The departments will not give the information to them and they will not be effective. Suppose it is consisting of only officers. I will not be surprised if they come out with a report like this. In America they are spending 30 per cent of the gross national income; we have not yet reached that stage, and therefore it is justified, that our expenditure can increase. So, if the Government is really sincere, my request to the hon. Finance Minister is this: Let him begin with his department first, let him begin with the Planning Commission; let him not wait for a report. I say this because a Commission is considered in this country to have to be set up to avoid responsibility. Why not act now? Why do you wait for day-after-to-

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tomorrow? Have you got to consult anybody in this matter? You have to apply your mind. If you apply your mind, it will be possible for you to effect economy. Unless you apply your mind, you are not going to achieve the result. All Committees' reports have no meaning in this country. You have to be serious. Why I am telling you this is this. Next year the deficit in this country should not be increased on account of the expenditure on another Commission which would not achieve anything. I would, therefore, say for Heaven's sake, look into your expenditure, bring it down and avoid deficit. You have no means. Now, you are pushing this economy by accelerating it and at the same time you are applying your brake also with the result the whole vehicle may overtime and the economy may suffer.

बी संवर्धन न्याय (दिल्ली सदन) : सभापति महोदय, जो प्राय रिलीफ मंत्री महोदय ने की है और उससे पहले कुछ बोझ रिलीफ दिया था, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बहुत माजिनल था। लेकिन बजट का जितना बोझ प्राय जनता पर है वह मनप्रीसीडेंट है। इसलिये अगर उस बोझ को कम करना है तो माजिनल रिलीफ—marginal relief here and there will not do. There should be a substantial relief. Unless that is there, there won't be anything.

जनता पार्टी का सबसे बड़ा कारनामा यह है कि दो वर्ष तक हमने प्राइसेज को कंट्रोल करके रखा जब कि प्राइसेज पहली सरकार के समय में तेजी से जाने बढ रही थीं। परन्तु यह साल एक फिटिकब ईयर है, कुबन ईयर है इस देश के लिए। इसलिये कि हमारी वार्षिक स्थिति क्या है? 1,000 करोड़ ६० का ऐडवर्स बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड है। हमारा इम्पोर्ट ज्यादा है और एक्सपोर्ट कम है। मैक्सिमम हमने इस साल टैक्स लगाये हैं। प्रायको ताज्जुब होना कि सातवीं योजना में जितने टैक्सेज लगने चाहिये वे पांच साल में, दो साल में उसका 75 परसेंट हन गया चुके हैं। इस साल में और पिछले साल में 75 परसेंट सारी प्लान को फालवेरी टैक्स लग चुका है; इसके प्रतिरिक्त डेफिसिट ग्राहनेसिंग है 1,350 करोड़। वह सब मिला कर एक स्थिति ऐसी भा गई है कि प्राय देश इकोनामिक दृष्टि से एक फिटिकल स्थिति में ले जा रहा है, किमते बौद्ध रही हैं, और तेजी से बढ़ रही हैं। हमारे मंत्री भी कहते हैं कि 1 परसेंट बढ़ी होगी। उनका अपना कैलकुलेशन हो सकता है। लेकिन जो कंज्यूमर आइटम है, रिटेल में उनके बाव 5 से कर कर 30

परसेंट तक बढ़े हैं। समय नहीं, नहीं तो मैं कोट कर सकता हूँ, एक नहीं बहुत। उसके बीच, बार कारण है, कुछ तो बजट को बजह से बढ़े हैं, कुछ इंटरनेशनल प्राइसेज बढ़ी हैं, जैसे तेल के अन्दर और कोपर में इंटरनेशनल प्राइसेज बढ़ी हैं। लेकिन उसमें निश्चिंत बात यह है कि जो इंटरनेशनल प्राइसेज बढ़ती हैं उसमें एस० टी० सी० अपना प्रोफिटिबल और करती है। जैसे जो तेल प्रायको मिलता है और प्राय जनस्यति वालों को तेल देते हैं उसमें एस० टी० सी० 400 ६० पर टन मन्ना कमाती है। सरकार की एजेन्सी भी प्रोफिटिबल करेगी उसके बाव मैनुफैक्चरर्स और ट्रेडर्स भी प्रोफिटिबल कर रहे हैं। शुरू से ले कर आखिर तक प्रोफिटिबल हो रहा है और कंज्यूमर पिस रहा है।

दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारी इकोनामिक मिनिस्ट्री में जितना कोमार्डिनेशन होना चाहिये वह नहीं है। कोयले वाले कहते हैं कि रेल नहीं है, रेल वाले कह रहे हैं कि कोयला नहीं है और वीसरा मंत्रालय कहता है कि स्टील नहीं है क्योंकि कोल नहीं है और वह कहानी चल रही है, बार पांच मिनिस्ट्री में अभी तक तय नहीं कर पाये हैं कि यह गुल्फी क्यों है। मैं चाहूंगा सरकार इस गुल्फी को जल्दी से जल्दी सुलझा ले, और हमारी इकोनामि मिनिस्ट्री में ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोमार्डिनेशन हो जिससे प्राइसेज पर भी कंट्रोल हो और प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़े।

एक तरीका तो यह है कि जो कुछ पैदा होता है उस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्राय टैक्स लगा दीजिये। प्रायको रैवेन्यू मिलेगा। दूसरा तरीका यह है कि एरीकलबल और इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाइये और रेट आफ टैक्स कम करिये, प्रायका रैवेन्यू ज्यादा बढ़ेगा।

इस बजट में दुर्भाग्य से जो नीति अपनायी गई है वह यह है कि जो कुछ है उस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स लो, उससे ज्यादा लीचो। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह बहुत खतरनाक चीज है। प्रायको बाव होया सन् 1974 में डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज का रेट कम किया गया और पहली बार 97 परसेंट से 79 परसेंट किया गया। उससे प्रोपोज रैवेन्यू कम नहीं हुआ बल्कि 176 करोड़ बढ़या ज्यादा मिला। उसके बाव 1976 में उसको 66 परसेंट जाया गया 77 परसेंट से, और 11 परसेंट कम किया गया। इस तरह से प्रोपोज रैवेन्यू से 246 करोड़ बढ़या ज्यादा सरकार को मिला।

इन्सान जितनी मेहनत करता है, वह चाहता है कि उसके पास ज्यादा पैसा रहे। प्राय जितना रेट आफ टैक्स बढ़ायेगे, उतना रैवेन्यू कम पायेगा। सास्ट ईयर पटेल साहब ने 3 परसेंट बढ़ाया तो इस तरह से क्या प्रायका रैवेन्यू पहले से कम नहीं थाया? जब 3 परसेंट और बढ़ा दिया गया है इससे रैवेन्यू और निरेशा क्योंकि तरीका यह है कि जब



तक इंडस्ट्री की और एपीकल्डर की प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़े, डिस्ट्रीब्यूट क्या करने और कहाँ टैक्स लगायेंगे ? मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक यह दोनों चीजें नहीं बढ़ेंगी तब तक रेवेन्यू नहीं आ सकता । इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि आप 10 हजार की लिमिट इनकमटैक्स की रखिये, अभी आपने 8 हजार की की है । मिनिमम 10 हजार की लिमिटेड होनी चाहिये, उससे ऊपर इनकम पर 1 टैक्स लगाया जाये । इसके साथ ही मैक्सिमम रेट भाग टैक्स कट किया जाये । जिसकी 40 हजार इनकम है अब वह 56 परसेंट टैक्स देता है, वह इन्वेन्शन करेगा, बलैक मनी बनायेगा ।

आपने कैपिटल गेन्स में सुविधाएँ दी हैं, उसके लिये बढ़िया किया । लेकिन जो पहले था, उस पर कैपिटल गेन होता तो अच्छा रहता । मैं अर्ज करता हूँ जैसे बीयररी साहब के किसी जतीजे या सन-इन-ला ने या किसी ने जमीन बेची और बेचने के बाद अब यह कहा गया कि वह जमीन सरकार को वापिस जायेगी तो पहले जो जमीन पर कैपिटल गेन्स टैक्स लगा और सरकार को वापिस जायेगी तो सब पर क्विफ्ट टैक्स देना पड़ेगा क्योंकि क्विफ्ट टैक्स जो सही वैल्यू है, उस पर लगाया जायेगा तो इस तरह से ख़स मार पड़ी ।

इसलिये यह जो तरीका है कि हर साल 10, 20 सैकन्ड कम करना या ज्यादा करना अच्छी चीज नहीं है । इनकम टैक्स को स्थायी रखना चाहिये । कभी थोड़ा रिलीफ देते हैं, कभी वापिस लेते हैं, और फिर देते हैं ।

अब कहते हैं कि इन्डस्ट्रियल को रोकने के लिये दाम बढ़ाया कैरोसिन आयल का । यह प्रोग्रामेंट पहले भी दी गई थी और जब कम किया गया तो यह प्रोग्रामेंट की गई कि यह गरीबों की चीज है । तो यह चीज ठीक नहीं है । अगर लोगों के बोझ को ठीक करना है, तो इसमें जबर्दस्त कमी करनी होगी ।

एक चीज मैं यह कहना कि ब्लैक मनी के वालेवटरी डिस्कोन्डर के 2, 3 मीके धामे । मैं इसको ठीक नहीं समझता । मैं मंत्री महोदय को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ, अगर वह इस पर ध्यान दें तो । जो इस तरह का कपया आज मार्केट में ब्लैक मनी, पैरलल मनी चल रहा है अगर उसको रोकना है, परसेंट करना है तो उसका तरीका यह है कि गांव में जो भी पब्लिक बैंककेयर का काम हो, 100 परसेंट बैंककेयर का काम हो, उस पर जो भी कपया लगाना चाहते हैं, आप उनसे पूछिये मत कि कपया कहाँ से आया । इस तरह वह पैसा पब्लिक एक्टिविटी में लगेगा । अगर कोई आदमी हासिपटल, स्कूल-कालेज, कम्युनिटी सेंटर या क्लब बनवाने, या गहर खूबचाये—बाहे वह कपया गांव में लगे या गहर में लगे—, तो उससे उस रुपये के बारे में न पूछा जाये । मैं इस बात के खिलाफ हूँ कि हर एक बात में यह शर्त लगा दी जाये कि अगर गांव में कुछ किया जाये, तो क्लॉग एम्प्लेन्स या सुविधा दी जायेगी, और अगर गहर में किया जाये तो नहीं दी जायेगी । इस तरह पैस को दो दुकानों में बिबाइव

नहीं करना चाहिए । बाकिर गहरों में भी धरीब लोग रहते हैं । इस लिए गहरों में भी सुविधाएँ दी जानी चाहिए ।

कहा जाता है कि पैसा कहाँ से आयेगा । शायद फ़िनांस कमीशन ने कहा है कि गांवों में जो करल रिच रहते हैं उनपर बीस साल पहले जो टैक्स था आज उन पर उसका दसवाँ हिस्सा टैक्स लगता है । क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कभी यह सोचा है कि गांव में जिस की आमदनी 10, 15, 20 या 30 हजार रुपये है क्वर पर भी टैक्स लगना चाहिये ? क्यों नहीं लगना चाहिये । फ़िनांस कमीशन ने यह रीकमेंड किया है । कई राश्यों ने तो बैंड रेवेन्यू भी करल कर दिया है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि गांव में जिस किसान की आमदनी 12 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा है उस पर इनकम टैक्स लगना चाहिये ।

इस बजट की प्रोपोजल से फ़ायदा किस को होता है ? वित्त मंत्री ने आप में जो रिलीफ दिया है उससे केवल करल रिच को फ़ायदा होता है । इरिरोशन और बिबली में लास होता है मगर उसका फ़ायदा गांवों के सिर्फ 20 परसेंट बड़े किसानों को होता है । साढ़े तीन करोड़ छोटे किसानों को जिनके पास ढाई एकड़ से कम जमीन है कोई लाभ नहीं हो पाता है । मैं करल डेवेलपमेंट के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको प्राथमिकता दी जाये । पहले हज़ गांवों के लोगों का है क्योंकि वहाँ ज्यादा गरीबी है । लेकिन वह डेवेलपमेंट साढ़े तीन करोड़ किसानों के लिए होना चाहिये । जब तक उनके लिए कुछ नहीं होता है तब तक मैं नहीं समझता कि गांवों का विकास होगा ।

जनता पार्टी के मैनिफेस्टो में कहा गया है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा दिया जायेगा । ग्राइटम 68 की कोई डेफ़िनीशन नहीं है—नेगेटिव डेफ़िनीशन है कि जो चीजें एक्साइज में कवर नहीं होती हैं वे सब ग्राइटम 68 में आयेगी । उस लिस्ट में ग्राइस, एपीकल्डरल इन्प्लीमेट्स, इंडस्ट्रियल बाइसकिल इलेक्ट्रिक गृहज, बूट पालिश, बकेट वगैरह बहुत ही छोटी छोटी चीजें हैं । उन सब पर 8 परसेंट टैक्स लगाने से सब चीजों के दाम बढ़ गये हैं ।

इसके अलावा स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री की एम्प्लेन्स लिमिट को 30 लाख रुपये से कम कर के 15 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है । जिसने 10 लाख रुपये की कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट की है क्या वह 15 लाख रुपये का टर्न ओवर कर के अपना काम चला सकता है ? मंहंगाई के कारण इस लिमिट को 30 या 40 लाख रुपये कर देना चाहिये—30 लाख रुपये तो ख़र कर देना चाहिये । मैं यह वारनिंग देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तो सब स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज बँट जायेगी । जिसने रेवेन्यू को सरकार की उम्मीद है, वह भी उसको नहीं मिलेगा । दुबहूस, बीड़ी, मैच बाक्स, कैरोसिन आयल और इलेक्ट्रिक क्रीन पर सरकार ने

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

जो टैक्स बढ़ाया है, वह सब का सब वापस ले लिया जाने ।

जहां पर खर्चा ज्यादा होता है, उसको पिन डाउन करने के लिए कमीशन बिठाने की जो योजना बनाई गई है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ । श्री पाई उसके बारे में क्रिटिकल होंगे, लेकिन मैं उसके लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ । मैं उस कमेटी का भी स्वागत करता हूँ जो लेबर प्रोएरिटेड इंडस्ट्रीज क्या क्या है उस चीज में जायगी वह भी एक अच्छी बात है और जो दस लाख टुर्की प्रोमिस को हैरेसमेंट हो रहा था वह हैरेसमेंट आप ने दूर किया उस के लिए मैं आप को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ ।

भालटनेटिव सोलेंज क्या हो सकते हैं इस के बारे में कह कर के मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा । पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग्स में 15 हजार करोड़ खपया लगाया हुआ है । जब पहला प्लान बना था पहले साल में केवल 27 करोड़ लगा था आज 15 हजार करोड़ खपया लगा हुआ है । आप कहते हैं— We achieved commanding heights. What is your height? You are showing a loss of Rs. 15 crores. Is that your commanding height? Is there any height at all? That is my question. Are we supposed to pay tax on account of mismanagement? On account of inefficiency and corruption in the public sector undertakings. I am not against public sector undertakings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. You are depriving backbenchers of their chance; they are sitting patiently.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I will not take more than a minute.

लेकिन इस को टाइटने आप करना पड़ेगा । दो हाई परसेंट से शुरू करते तब भी आप का दो सौ हाई सौ करोड़ खपया आ जायगा । 1100 करोड़ खपया बढ़े बढ़े उद्योगपतियों की तरफ आप के इनकम टैक्स का एरियर है । उन में बहुत सारे ऐसे हैं कि जिन में कोर्ट में केसेज नहीं चल रहे हैं । वहाँ पर आप दो सौ या तीन सौ करोड़ खपया बसूल क्यों नहीं कर सकते ? शराब बन्दी तो आप चाहते हैं लेकिन शराब पर भी आप टैक्स लगाएँ ।

आखिर में मैं एक चीज यह कर खत्म करता हूँ कि यह जो हमारे पास कारेन एक्सचेंज है वह

बहुत काफी है । इस के लिए स्टडी करिए आप कि इसका किस तरह से इस्तेमाल हो । अभी तो यह हैपहेंड तरीके से हो रहा है जहाँ शार्टेज होती है कारेन एक्सचेंज इस्तेमाल कर लेते हैं । मेरा यह कहना है कि वह कैसे भी आता है उस की एक साइंटिफिक स्टडी हो और इस के बाद इसका उपयोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा कैसे हो सकता है यह देखना आवश्यक है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट में जो अच्छी बातें हैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को जो मैंने सुझाव दिए हैं उनकी ओर ध्या दिया जाय ।

SHRI AINTHU SAHOO (Bolangir): I welcome the Finance Bill. We have been listening to great industrialists like Shri Pai and unbanites like Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta. Now you will hear a man from the village who is a cultivators. As regards the Finance Bill this is a Bill which reflects the inspiration of the cultivators. It has given some concessions and some relaxations also. During the last thirty years we had been having planning but unemployment problem is there. Mr. Pai was saying that the Planning Commission writes something to the government and the government does not do it. I may remind that the late Rajagopalachari said that the Planning Commission for all times to come should go and the government should view these things. This Bill is concerned with the rural people. In the beginning our planning was on the Russian model. Russians started their plans to meet their immediate need for heavy industries. We adopted the same model. If we know the history of the days when planning was formulated, at that time great stalwarts like Dr. Brahmananda argued what type of planning should be there. We needed the wage good Model Planning for India at that time. Shri Krishnamachari said that they had already committed to socialist planning of the Russian type and asked the others not to put forward any other new types. As a result we have got all these things unemployment, poverty, etc. as the rural people were neglected for all times to come. I congratulate the

Finance Minister; for the first time he has presented a budget where the needs of the village people and cultivators had been given attention. Last time also I quoted from the book he has written: *Gandhian Blueprint*. If at all we have to develop this country, we have to shift population from agriculture to industry. Prof. Dantawala has written a book: *"Hundred years of Poverty"*. He is an expert and is advising the Planning Commission and he has said that as long as the people depend upon land, their per capita income will be the lowest. In the last 30 years, the Congress Government or the previous Government have given or distributed land to the people. But the per capita income of the people remains the lowest, rather more persons live below the poverty line.

The value of the rupee had also been decreasing. A rupee that is 100 paise in the year 1950 came down to 25 paise in 1977 when the Congress Government left and this Government came in. Now the rupee is a stable rupee.

In the country we have got our food stock at an impressive figure of 20 million tonnes. The record production 126 million tonnes in 1977-78.

In the last Budget the trade deficit was there and now also it is due to more import and less export. There was a fall in exports. As a result of it, there was trade deficit. I tell you there will be no trade deficit this year. We have got a huge store of foreign exchange in the country and huge quantity of foodgrains.

Now I will come to taxation. The rate of taxation in our country is really very high. Maximum revenue through maximum taxation leads to Diminishing Return and also is counter productive. Maximum revenue through minimum taxation is always better. Dr. Ludwig Erhard, the

author of the German Miracle and Prof. Colin Clark have been of a definite view that maximum personal taxation should not be more than 50 per cent. You will be surprised to know that Prof. Kaldor the eminent Socialist advocated that the maximum rate of taxation should be 45 per cent. In our country we have the highest income tax. Maximum revenue we can get through minimum taxation, wherein there will be no evasion.

Last year in Great Britain they reduced income tax. The British economy cut down the income tax to £ 2,000 in the Budget, as a result of which they got more revenue. Accordingly we should think of reducing income tax to avoid more evasion. In our country only 3 million people pay income tax. There is heavy taxation. That is why there is more of black money. We should follow the example of Great Britain. In England those who have black money, they go and deposit the amount by cheque in the bank without disclosing the identity or name. Ultimately the money comes into circulation. If we adopt this type of method, there will be no trouble at all.

In 1951 there were 15 items on which there was excise duty. Now we have more than 133 items. If heavy excise duties are levied, then there will be depression. Therefore, we should relax the excise duty. At the same time we should have supervisory staff to see that the purpose for which excise duty is reduced, the benefit reaches the persons for whom we reduce the excise duty. I would like to cite the example of Electric Pumps. Excise duty on Electric Pump was relaxed for the benefit of the cultivators last year. But the benefit never reached the cultivators. The price remained the same even though concession on excise duty was given.

Public Sector is always an ailing baby. 60 per cent of our investment is in the Public Sector and it is run-

[Shri Ainthu Sahoo]

ning in a loss. It is the ailing baby of the previous Government. We are not guilty for this. The previous Government is responsible for this.

The Steel plants in the country have not been started by the Janata Government. These have been started by the previous Government. It is an ailing baby. In the public sector we have investment. But we have no return. Whatever we lose, we lose the money of the common man, the common tax payer. We lose Rs. 100 crores every year in Coal India which has been nationalised by the previous Government. We are not responsible for it. I request the present Government not to go in for nationalisation. This poor nation cannot afford the luxury of nationalisation we cannot afford to have nationalisation and to let the country go to ransom.

My last point is, I was going round the capital and I found that there are five items which the common people want to have at cheap rates, namely, rice, wheat, coal, kerosene and cooking oil. Now the prices of foodgrains have come down and there is no restriction on movement of foodgrains from one State to another. No longer is there any difficulty for the people to get foodgrains. Regarding sugar also, this Government has cancelled the system introduced by the licence-quota-permit raj and people are getting enough sugar at reasonable rates. Regarding coal, the difficulty is not because of this Government but because of the actions of the previous Government. So far as kerosene oil is concerned, Government should not increase its price and people should get kerosene at cheap rates. I request the Government to be kind enough to see that these five items which I have mentioned, which the common people use in towns and villages, are made available at cheap rates.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM *alias* 'ALADI ARUNA' (Tirunelveli): Madam Chairman, I rise to say a few words on the Finance Bill which has been placed before this august House. Within a very little span of period, before the public get even the modicum of benefit of the budget, their life has been seriously affected by the tax proposals. The price of the essential commodities, petrol, diesel and kerosene have shot up so as to cause injury to the economy of the country and the people as well. During the period of Congress rule, we saw the people standing in the queues. But thanks to our hon. Deputy Prime Minister, we see the queues of lorries, buses and tractors along the roads.

While he submitted the budget, the wholesale price index was 185. When he comes with the Finance Bill, the wholesale price index has reached the peak of 190.5. When the hon. Deputy Prime Minister was replying to the general discussion on the general budget, he assured the House that he would see that there would be no significant increase in general price index. Now it seems he is indulging in exercising his intellectual subterfuges and brainy twists to defend his position.

The radical changes in fiscal policy between the States and the Centre are quite essential to form a welfare nation. The adoption of highly centralized planning, taxation and finance is a complete failure for the past 30 years and it is neither helpful to develop our industries nor helpful to remove the regional imbalances among the States or fruitful to improve the under-developed regions and remove their backwardness. Instead it has resulted in lopsided industrial development and it has been construed as a political weapon against the States where a party other than the party at the Centre is entrusted with ministerial responsibility.

It is said that the Janata Government took right steps towards the decentralisation of economy. Accordingly it is argued that it has liberally provided Rs. 3112 crores for assisting the States and that the total acceptance of the recommendations of the seventh Finance Commission is another indication towards its decentralisation policy. Some of the dailies in Delhi, without analysing the factual position, are publishing articles in support of this view. But in fact, there is no decentralised economy or planning. There is no departure from the policy and principle of the previous Government. The tactics adopted by this Government make the people believe that it is more pragmatic and empirical towards the States but it cannot disguise the fact that its policy and principle remain unchanged.

Mere total acceptance of the recommendations of the seventh Finance Commission is not at all going to create any radical change in the economy of the States. Virtually there is no considerable improvement upon the recommendations of the sixth Finance Commission. The fiscal transfer to the States on the basis of the recommendation of the sixth Finance Commission was Rs. 11,168 crores out of a total tax revenue receipts of Rs. 43,916 crores.

In other words, the devolution of revenue to the States was 25.4 per cent. On the basis of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, the estimated fiscal transfers to the States will be Rs. 20,907 crores out of the estimated total revenue receipts of Rs. 80,126 crores. So, the devolution to the States will be 26.1 per cent thanks to the Seventh Finance Commission. Due to the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission the increase is mere 0.7 per cent only. How this modicum is going to change infrastructure of our States' economy? Claiming of any credit for total acceptance of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission is nothing but a trap and delusion.

If we examine the transfers of amount under various heads to States for the current year, the position will be further helpful to remove our vestige of doubts. The total net transfer to the States in 1978-79 was Rs. 6552 crores. It is increased to Rs. 6938 crores in 1979-80. If we compare this kitty with the total revenue receipts, the net transfer in the last year was 33.5 per cent. This year it is only 33.6 per cent. The increase is mere 0.1 per cent. Therefore, it is false and even a fraud to state that Janata Government is liberal and generous towards the States regarding the devolution of revenue. Because of the failure of the centralised economy and planning, all the States are now forced to fight for economic autonomy. Otherwise, there is no other remedial measure to the States. Now, they begin to adopt a new strategy and utilise various forums to succeed in their attempts.

I am not unaware of the criticism from some quarters about lapses on the part of the States. But the pivotal point is, the centralised planning and obnoxious policy of the Centre in fiscal matters are mostly responsible for the micro level of the States.

Unfortunately, the founding fathers of our Constitution failed to incorporate true federal principles in our Constitution. Of course, they have assigned limited powers to our States in financial matters, but my point is even to the limited jurisdiction, there is a danger from the Centre. If you go through it, you can easily understand. So far we have not come across even a single instance to say that the Centre has relinquished its rights in favour of States.

16.59 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

But at the same time, under the pretext of national importance and special importance, uniformity in taxation, it transgresses the limited

[Shri V. Arunachalam *alias* 'Aladi Aruna']

jurisdiction of the States. So, the powers of the States have been snatched away by the Centre. I think, it needs some explanation.

In 1948-49, there were only 15 items on excise tariff schedule. This number was allowed to remain at the same level upto 1953-54. Then additions took place. At present, I remind the House that the central excise tariff covers 135 items. When the Centre is proliferating its jurisdiction without considering the resources left to the States, how could the States mobilise their resources for their welfare? Even though the States have the right to levy salestax on all items, owing to the heavy burden of excise duty, they are forced to be self-restrained.

17.00 hrs.

Realising the weakest position of the States, every Finance Commission took a lenient view on sharing of the income-tax and excise duties. Only because of the continuity of this trend, in order to keep its lion's share in income-tax and excise duty, the Centre introduced new devices, such as corporation tax and surcharge on income-tax. These taxes are nothing but fraudulent methods on the part of the Centre against the States.

The amendment to the Income-tax Act in 1959, conferred power on the Central Government to levy corporation tax, which is not sharable with the States. In other words, the category of the income-tax was converted to the category of corporation tax. Thereafter, the Centre concentrated on increasing the corporation tax, rather than the income-tax so that the constitutional claim of the States could be defrauded by the deceptive method.

Despite the strong representation by the States for sharing of the cor-

poration tax, the Centre is still not prepared to accede to the demands of the States. When it was brought to the notice of the Seventh Finance Commission, it passed some favourable remarks. They stated "even if we sympathise with the point of view of the States, we are unable to make any specific recommendation on this matter, since the Constitution is categorical that corporation tax revenue is not sharable with the States. We can only request, in view of the strong representation made by the States, to us, as well as to earlier Commissions, that the Central Government may consider holding consultation with the States in order to settle the point finally". I do not know whether our Deputy Prime Minister is going to honour this decision of the Seventh Finance Commission.

The surcharge on income-tax is another device discovered by the Centre to escape from the legitimate responsibility of sharing the income-tax with the States. I am very glad to see that even though the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission is trammelled in this matter, it has promptly pointed out that "the surcharge continued indefinitely could well be called an additional income tax, sharable with the rest of the proceeds of income tax". Therefore, it should be brought within the ambit of divisible pool through changes in legislation.

The dispute between the States and the Centre regarding the Additional duties of excise is still unresolved. The States have constitutional right to levy sales tax on tobacco, sugar and textiles. But the Centre, under the guise of special importance, entered in to unison with the States and got the right to levy resolved. The additional duties of excise, replacing the sales tax on sugar, textiles and tobacco.

The principle for the distribution of the net proceeds of additional excise duty among the States on the basis of consumption of the article in each State did not work successfully. Most of the States were not satisfied with this arrangement. Had the States been allowed to levy the sales tax, no doubt they could have increased the revenue more than what they were to receive from the Centre. Then, in order to satisfy the States, the Centre, with the consent of the States, introduced a new scheme of additional duties of excise in December 1970. It is unfortunate to mention that since its inception, this Government of the agreement reached in 1970 about tax distribution.

The Centre promised to raise the revenue from additional excise duty to the level of 10.8 per cent of the value clearance. But if you go through the facts, you will find that the actual percentage gradually slid down from 8.66 per cent in 1973-74 to 6.82 per cent in 1977-78.

The most important source of revenue which is constitutionally allotted to the States for enhancing their revenue has remained unchanged and under-utilised due to the obnoxious policy of the Centre.

The attitude of the Centre regarding the grant in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares heavily affected the revenue income of the States. After the repeal of the Railway passenger fares Act, 1957, the Railway Convention Committee came forward to pay Rs. 12.5 crores annually to all States for distribution in lieu of this tax. The quantum of the amount was increased to Rs. 16.25 crores for the period from 1966-67 to 1970-71. Thereafter, the Railway Convention Committee did not increase the quantum of the amount paid to the States. The quantum of the amount to be paid to the States is unchanged and petrified. At the same time, the income to the Railway Board through fares is increasing abnormally.

Sir, I remind this august House, if the tax imposed under the Railway Passengers' Fares Act had been allowed to operate, according to the particulars given by the 7th Finance Commission, the collections would have reached Rs. 61.17 crores in the year 1977-78 and Rs. 63.72 crores for the year 1978-79. But still the Railway Board is paying only Rs. 16.25 crores, which is less than one-fourth of the amount due to the States.

In his Budget speech, our Finance Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister has given assurance to the States that he would see that the States would get their legitimate share in taxes. I do not understand how he defined the word 'legitimate'. Is it not legitimate asking the Government to give share in corporation tax? Is it not legitimate demanding the Government to give the share of surcharge on income-tax? Is it not legitimate asking the Government to implement the terms and conditions of the agreement reached in 1970? Is it not legitimate asking the Government to pay to the States according to the collection of fares by Railways? I do not know. Let the Minister spell out his explanation to the House as to what is legitimate. The States' share of tax has been seriously neglected by the Centre.

The irrefutable fact is the obnoxious policy of the Centre. Centralised economy and planning is the cause of all the troubles prevailing in the country. Unless radical changes are brought about by changing the laws and amending the Constitution so as to extend the revenue province of the States, the progress of our country would be put on reverse gear. To have a sound and successful economy in the States, the overhauling of the fiscal relationship between the Centre and the States is quite necessary. Therefore, in a federal set-up, without economic autonomy to the States, the creation of a Welfare State may be a matter of hope, but not a matter of fact.

को इस 0 एव 0 तीसरी (चित्रीय बड़) सभापति महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत फायनेंस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये बड़ा हुआ हूँ। अक्सर हमारे विनों द्वारा यह कहा गया कि जनता पार्टी ने 2 साल में क्या काम किया और जनता पार्टी की नीतियाँ किस प्रकार से पुराने शासन से भिन्न हैं? एक बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन 1977 में इस देश में हुआ था और उसके बाद जो जनता पार्टी की नई सरकार बनी, उसने पिछली सरकार की विकास की जो आर्थिक नीति थी, उसको पूरी तरह से बदल दिया।

पहले की सरकार शहरों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे रही थी और उनका अनुमान था कि अगर हम शहरों का विकास करेंगे तो इसका गाँवों पर भी प्रभाव पड़ेगा और वह भी विकसित होंगे। उस समय भी हम कहते थे कि यह नीति गलत है। 80 प्रतिशत लोग गाँव में रहते हैं इसलिये जब तक हम गाँव का विकास नहीं करेंगे तब तक देश पूरी तरह से विकसित नहीं हो सकेगा और इसलिये हमने उस नीति की पूरी तरह बदल दिया। आज गाँवों के विकास का सिलसिला शुरू हुआ है। मैं राजस्वान का उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ। वहाँ कोई भी शहर गाँव में जाकर देखना चाहे वी वह देख सकता है। लोगों की धारणा यह है कि वहाँ गाँव में पिछले 30 सालों में सार्वजनिक कार्यों के लिये एक ईंट या एक पत्थर भी नहीं लगा। वहाँ राजस्वान में जब एक एक गाँव में एक एक नहीँ दो दो और तीन तीन भवन भग्नाव के बदले काम के आधार पर खड़े हैं। आज गाँव के लोग कहते हैं कि पिछले 30 साल में कभी इस प्रकार का काम नहीं देखा।

अन्योदय का प्रोग्राम देखिये। इस तरह की योजना राजस्वान सरकार ने चलाई है। इसको राष्ट्रीय रूप देना चाहिये। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस काम के लिये पूरे बजट की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये थी, परन्तु उसके लिये कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। इस अन्योदय योजना के तहत गाँव के गरीबों को खेती के लिये जमीन और रहने के लिये मकान की जमीन दी गई है। जिसके पास खेती है उसको उसे विकसित करने के लिये साधन दिये हैं और जो भ्रमण हैं, काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, बूढ़ हैं, ऐसे लगभग 30 हजार प्रायमियों को 50 से 60 रुपये मासिक पेंशन दी जा रही है। यह काम करने का तरीका बनाया गया है। इस तरह से इस साल का जो वित्त विधेयक और बजट प्राया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

परन्तु कुछ आधारभूत बातों की ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। उत्पादन चाहे उद्योग का हो या कृषि का हो, हमारे देश की इकनोमी को बेलेन्स रखना आवश्यक है। हमें प्रसन्नता है कि खेती और सिंचाई व उद्योगों पर पूरी मुस्वी से ध्यान दिया जा रहा है परन्तु इसमें और भी कुछ

करने की आवश्यकता है। केवल आँकड़े रखने से सरकारों में पब्लिसिटी करने से काम नहीं होगा। अगर हम देश का और गाँवों की जनता का विकास करना चाहते हैं तो हमें वास्तविक प्राउट-पुट बताने पड़ेंगे, हमें सारी चीजें जनता के सामने विधानी पद्धती ताकि लोगों की यह कि हमारी आँकों के सामने काम हो रहा है। इसलिये उत्पादन की ओर मैं विशेष रूप से वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि कृषि सिंचाई और उद्योग धंधों के लिये जितनी भी रियायतें आपने दी हैं वह बहुत अच्छी हैं किन्तु और जितनी भी देने की आवश्यकता हो वह भी दी जानी चाहिये।

श्री हमारे मित्र श्री कंदर लाल गुप्त स्माल हकेस इंडस्ट्री के लिये कह रहे थे। आपने जो 30, 40 हजार स्माल स्केल की इंडस्ट्रीज की सेट्टल एक्साइज की लिमिट को 30 लाख से 15 लाख किया है, वह उससे प्रभावित होती है। इसका सरकार बाया मीडिया निकाले। उन लोगों को प्रोडक्शन का हिसाब किताब रखना होगा और भी कई तरह की कठिनाइयाँ आयेंगी। अगर इस तरह की चीजें स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री में करेंगे तो उससे माल प्रैक्टिसेज होगी और हिरसमेंट होगा। उसके कारण स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की प्राडक्शन में कमी होगी। इस बारे में आल-इंडिया फेडरेशन आफ स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ से आपन दिया गया है। लगभग 70 एम पीज ने भी एक लिखित आपन दिया है। प्रबन्धनों में इस बारे में बहुत कुछ ध्याया है। इस पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे पास लोग करते हैं। वे बहुत परेशान हैं। उनका कहना है कि हम ने जो गति अपने उद्योगों में प्राप्त की थी इस नये प्रावधान के कारण वह रुक जायेगी और विकास में कठिनाई होगी।

मैं राज्य मंत्री श्री अग्रवाल, की विशेष रूप से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो साल में दिमेंशन बर्क किया है—बासकर तस्करी और कस्टम्ज के मामले में। फिर भी कुछ जगह अनियमितताएँ हैं। बम्बई में जो माल पड़ा हुआ है, वहाँ का कस्टम अधिकारी अपनी इच्छा से जमानत ले कर उसको छोड़ देता है। इसके मुकाबले में मद्रास में लोगों का माल पड़ा रहता है। व्यापारी कहता है कि जिस प्रकार बम्बई में माल छोड़ा जाता है, उसी प्रकार छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन वहाँ के अधिकारी छोड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं। दो तीस हजार रुपये का डेपोजिट व्यापारी को प्रति दिन देना पड़ता है। इस बारे में कोई बाया मीडिया निकाल कर इस मामले को तय करना चाहिये। सामान पड़ा रहता है और उसपर जितना डेपोजिट बढ़ता है, उतना सामान बचाया नहीं जाता है।



मंत्री महोदय ने सार्वजनिक रूप से कहा है कि यह प्रत्येक राज्य में इकानोमिक डेवलपमेंट के लिए एक्सपेंस कोर्ट बनाने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। हमारी इकानोमी के डेवलपमेंट होने का सबसे बड़ा कारण धार्मिक अंधराज करने वाले लोग हैं, जो कानून के सिक्के में नहीं आते हैं। इसके कारण देश में कई तरह की अशांतिपूर्ण गतिविधियाँ होती हैं। मंत्री महोदय को इस प्रस्ताव पर जल्दी से ध्यान कर के धार्मिक अंधराज करने वाले लोगों की ऐसी अशांतियों के दायरे में लाना चाहिए, जो अपने निजी स्वार्थ के लिए समाज और देश के साथ गद्दारी करते हैं। धार्मिक अंधराजों को रोकने की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

मैं वित्त मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि स्वर्ण नीति का क्या हुआ। सोने के भाव की स्थिति क्या है? उसपर पिछले काफी समय से बहस चूप है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि वह इस बारे में कुछ कहने की स्थिति में नहीं है। वह एक डायनामिक पॉलिसी लागू कर के इस गड़बड़ी को कंट्रोल करें, क्योंकि वर्तमान नीति का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है।

ग्रामीण विकास के लिए बहुत तरह के अच्छे प्रावधान किये गये हैं। नेरे मिश्र, श्री कंबरसात गुप्त, ने कहा है कि सरकार नई नीति बना कर ग्रहों और गांवों का विचार पैदा न करे, देश को विभाजित न करे। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि तीस साल तक ग्रहों में बहुत काम होता रहा है। वहाँ के लोगों को बहुत सुविधायें मिली हैं और उन की हालत अच्छी हुई है। अगर सरकार पांच दस साल तक गांवों के विकास पर ध्यान देती है, तो वह इस में रोड़ा और बाधक न बनें। गांवों के लोगों के लिए काम करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। किसान वित्त में गांवों के इकीक्यूइकेशन, पीने के पानी और शिक्षा के लिए जो प्रावधान किये गये हैं, मैं उनका पूरे जोर से स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस गति को बनाये रखना चाहिए। गांवों के लोगों की हालत को सुधारने के लिए ग्रहों के लोगों को कुछ त्याग करना पड़ेगा।

उत्तर से बोलने वाले पहले वक्ता ने अंत में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार और अहिंसा की बात कही। उनके पास कहने के लिए कुछ नहीं है, इस लिए बून-फिर कर इन्हीं बातों पर वापस आते हैं। परन्तु इसी सभा में इस बात को स्पष्ट किया जा चुका है कि पिछली सरकार के समय में हरिजनों पर कितने अत्याचार हुए, जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने उन को कंट्रोल किया है और हरिजनों पर अत्याचार के परसेंटेज में कमी हुई है। हम तो नहीं चाहते कि एक भी व्यक्ति पर अत्याचार और अत्याचार हो परन्तु यह एक 30 साल की व्यवस्था को

आप ने खड़ी की उस को बराबारी करने में समय लगेगा।.. (अवधान) .. पहले भी होते हैं और अब भी हो रहे हैं तो उन को कंट्रोल करेंगे। आप और हम सब लोग उस के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं और यह कोई पोलिटिकल समस्या नहीं है, यह सामाजिक समस्या है और हम सब को मिल कर इसको समाप्त करना पड़ेगा।

एक बात बात तौर से और कहना चाहता हूँ। कई बार इस सदन में भी यह बात आई है कि बैंकों से जो ऋण की व्यवस्था है उस में बहुत गड़बड़ियाँ होती हैं। हजारों असीकेस कारतकारों की आज बैंकों में पेंडिंग है और कोई बैंक वाला अपनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं समझता। आप ने लघु उद्योगों को बैंकों से ऋण दिए जाने की व्यवस्था की है परन्तु बिना कुछ दिए लिए न कारतकार को ऋण मिलता है न उद्योग लगाने वालों को मिलता है। इसलिए इस में अगर किसी तरह से आप ऐसा परिवर्तन कर सकें कि जिस में बैंक के आफिशियल को कुछ भी करने की गुंजाइश न रह जायें तो उसे करने की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

राजस्थान कैनाल जैसी राष्ट्रीय योजना जो विश्व की सबसे बड़ी सिंचाई योजना है, इस का काम बहुत मन्व गति से हो रहा है। सिंचाई मंत्री जी भी यहाँ बैठे हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी राष्ट्रीय योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर विशेष प्रकॉन्ट्रोल बजट बना कर इस को पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। कितने वर्षों से यह योजना चल रही है। जिस योजना के सब पर हम यह मानते हैं कि पूरे देश का अनाज का आउटपुट दस परसेंट बढ़ जायगा, इतनी बड़ी योजना पर भी हम गंभीरता से विचार न कर के उड़ी रफ्तार से काम कर रहे हैं वह उचित नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें और ऐसी योजनाएँ जो देश में हैं किये के कारण पूरे देश पर असर पड़ता है उन को त्वरित गति से पूरा करने के लिए विशेष प्रावधान करें।

पिछले सत्र बताया गया था कि सुपर मिश्रों के जिम्मे कारतकारों का 40 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। मुझे पता नहीं है कि अभी इस समय क्या स्थिति है परन्तु इतना अवश्य है कि यह राशि और बड़ी है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेरे क्षेत्र में जो बीपीएल खास सुपर मिश्र है चित्तौड़ जिले में उस के जिम्मे कारतकारों का 5 लाख रुपया बाकी है। चित्तौड़ जिले में मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि जितना पता पिछले साल पैदा किया गया था उस का अनाज वना कारतकारों ने इस साल पैदा किया क्योंकि बड़ी यह एक ही मिनट है और उस में अपनी बीपीएल बनाई हुई है। यह पता उठाते नहीं हैं। इसलिए हम दोनों बावों का

[श्री एस० एस० सोमानी]

सामंजस्य बिदा कर उस के लिए व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है। मैंने राजस्थान में भी कहा था और यहाँ भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में एक फैक्ट्री बहाने और बड़ा ही नामे तो हमारा उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा और कारखानों को भी सहूलियत होगी। सारा काम अच्छा होगा। अगर फैक्ट्री लगाने पर कोई बहुत लागत भी नहीं आती है। केवल 8 करोड़ लागत आती है। इसलिए इस और भी मैं ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ।

एल आई सी के एम्प्लॉइज जो एजीटेडनल ऐटी-क्यूड बनाए हुए हैं उस के कारण आप को नुकसान हो रहा है। दो वर्षों से फील्ड आफिसर्स एजीटेड हैं। एमजैसी के दिनों में जो काला कानून और काले प्रतिबंध लगा कर उन के वाजिब अधिकारों को समाप्त किया गया था, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन को समाप्त कर के उन के पुराने अधिकारों को फिर से रिबाइज करें और इस बीमा उद्योग को आगे बढ़ाने में सहयोग दें। इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री राजब जी (विदिआ) : सभापति महोदय मैं वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहला सुझाव मेरा यह है कि यह जो डायरेक्ट टैक्स कानून बहुत काफी बने हुए हैं इन सब को मिला कर एक करना बहुत जरूरी है। इनकम टैक्स, वेल्थ टैक्स, गिफ्ट टैक्स और एस्टेट ड्यूटी, ये चार टैक्स इकट्ठे किए जा सकते हैं। इन को अलग अलग रख कर इस को और ज्यादा काम्प्लीकेटेड कर दिया है। यह न तो करदाताओं के लिए ठीक है और न सरकार के लिए ठीक है। सरकार का इस पर व्यर्थ में पैसा भी खर्च होता है। तो इन चारों टैक्सों का एक कानून बना दिया जाना चाहिए और इनमें कोई विशेष कठिनाई भी नहीं है, आसानी से कर सकते हैं क्यों कि वेल्थ टैक्स का एसेसमेंट भी इनकम टैक्स आफिसर करता है और गिफ्ट टैक्स का असेसमेंट भी इनकम टैक्स आफिसर करता है। सिर्फ एस्टेट ड्यूटी के लिए अलग अधिकारी होने से दोनों का सामंजस्य नहीं बनता है। इस से स्टेट ड्यूटी की बोरी भी बहुत होती है और उस की ठीक से व्यवस्था भी नहीं होती है। इसलिए एस्टेट ड्यूटी भी इसके साथ मिला दें, वही अधिकारी इस का भी असेसमेंट करे और एस्टेट ड्यूटी के बारे में थोड़ा संशोधन भी कर दें। आज जो भी डायरेक्ट टैक्स ऐक्ट है उस में एस्टेट ड्यूटी सब से ज्यादा काम्प्लीकेटेड ऐक्ट है। उस में आवश्यक संशोधन करें। उस की सीमा वही रखें जो वेल्थ टैक्स की है। वही पुरानी 50 हजार की सीमा जब कानून बना था तब से चली आ रही है जब कि रुपये का

मूल्य गिर गया है, लेकिन उस की सीमा में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है। उस में जो छूट है वह भी बहुत कम है। यहाँ तक कि इन्वॉरेंस का जो पैसा मिलता है वह भी उस में जोड़ा जाता है। इसलिए वेल्थ टैक्स की छूट की जो सीमा है वही वही उसकी भी छूट की सीमा होनी चाहिए। वेल्थ टैक्स के लिए जो एग्जेम्पत्स हैं वही उसके लिए रखे जायें और एक ही कानून में दोनों को मिला दिया जाये—यह मेरा सुझाव है।

जनता पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणापत्र में यह वायदा किया था कि हम सेल्स टैक्स खत्म करेंगे लेकिन दो वर्ष समाप्त हो गए, अभी तक सेल्स टैक्स समाप्त होने की स्थिति देखने में नहीं आ रही है। इसके लिए पूरे देश में आन्दोलन चल रहा है कि सेल्स टैक्स को समाप्त किया जाए लेकिन अभी तक उस दिशा में कोई भी प्रयास नहीं किया गया है। अगर राज्य सरकार सेल्स टैक्स समाप्त नहीं करना चाहती तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ही कुछ पहल कर सकती है। अधिकांश प्राइमर्स जोकि प्राइमरी इंडस्ट्री सेक्टर में पैदा होते हैं उनपर अगर केन्द्र की ओर से एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा दी जाए तो राज्य सरकारें उन पर बिक्रय कर नहीं लगा सकती हैं। वर्तमान में दो चार चीजें हैं जिन पर एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगी हुई है और किसी राज्य सरकार को वह अधिकार नहीं है कि उन पर बिक्रय कर वसूल कर सके। तो ऐसी सैकड़ों वस्तुओं हो सकती हैं जिन पर आप एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा सकते हैं। यदि उन पर आप एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा देंगे तो फिर राज्य सरकारों को बिक्रय कर लगाने का अधिकार ही नहीं रह जायेगा। जिन वस्तुओं की आप एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी के अन्तर्गत शामिल कर लेंगे कम से कम उन वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में परेशानी डर हो जायेगी। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस कार्य को बड़ी आसानी से कर सकती है। मैं चाहूँगा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री मेरे इस सुझाव पर उचित ध्यान दें।

फाइनेन्स बिल में इनकम टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में जो बात है उस पर मेरा सुझाव है कि दस हजार की आयवनी तक पूरी तरह से छूट होनी चाहिए। अभी दस हजार की आयवनी पर टैक्स नहीं लगता है लेकिन आयवनी बढ़ने पर कर का जो निर्धारण होता है उसमें 8 हजार की आयवनी को छूट मानकर ही हिसाब लगाया जाता है। इस प्रकार से हिसाब लगाने में भी परेशानी होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि 10 हजार की आयवनी पर पूरी तरह से छूट मिलनी चाहिए। 10 हजार से अधिक आयवनी होने पर भी प्रथम 10 हजार पर कोई भी टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए।

संयुक्त हिन्दू परिवार के साथ सीतेला व्यवहार होता था रहा है। पहले संयुक्त हिन्दू परिवार के लिए छूट की सीमा व्यक्तिगत सीमा से दुगुनी होती थी लेकिन 5-7 साल पहले पिछली सरकार ने उनको समान स्तर पर कर दिया। इस दश में संयुक्त हिन्दू परिवार की एक विशेष व्यवस्था है, वह एक साम्रीदारी की फर्म जैसी है लेकिन उसको साम्रीदारी फर्म के कोई लाभ नहीं मिलते हैं। मेरा सुझाव यह कि संयुक्त हिन्दू परिवार में दो से अधिक विवाहित पुरुष होने पर छूट की सीमा 15 हजार होनी चाहिए और तीन से अधिक विवाहित पुरुष होने पर 20 हजार की छूट की सीमा कर देनी चाहिए अन्यथा जान बूझ कर उसको तोड़ना पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि संयुक्त हिन्दू परिवार के लिए छूट की सीमा को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से वेल्थ टैक्स के मामले में पहले संयुक्त हिन्दू परिवार में छूट की सीमा, अगर व्यक्तिगत में एक लाख थी तो वहाँ पर दो लाख थी लेकिन अब उसको समान कर दिया गया है। वेल्थ टैक्स के मामले में भी संयुक्त हिन्दू परिवार के लिए, यदि दो से अधिक विवाहित पुरुष हों तो सीमा बढ़ा कर दो लाख कर दी जानी चाहिए। वित्त मंत्री जी ने वेल्थ टैक्स में ऊपर के स्लैब में जो बढ़ोतरी की है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। पिछली सरकार का कदम समाजवादी कदम नहीं था, जबकि यह एक समाजवादी कदम है।

वित्त मंत्री ने इनकम टैक्स पर सरचार्ज को 10 परसेंट से बढ़ाकर 15 परसेंट कर दिया है। अब आवश्यकता इस बात की की, सरचार्ज को एकदम पूरी तरह से समाप्त कर दिया जाता। इससे टैक्स कैलकुलेशन और कॉम्प्लिकेटेड बनता है। ऊपर के स्लैब वालों पर इतना टैक्स हो जाता है कि वे इमानदारी से टैक्स देना नहीं चाहते। इसलिए सरचार्ज को बिल्कुल समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। न तो 10 परसेंट, न 15 परसेंट, इसको पूरी तरह से समाप्त होना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कन्ज्यूमर कोम्पैरेटिव स्टोर्स के लिए एक विशेष व्यवस्था यह की गई है कि उनके लिए छूट की सीमा 40,000 रुपये कर दी गई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि केवल कन्ज्यूमर कोम्पैरेटिव स्टोर्स के लिए ही यह सीमा क्यों रखी गई है? जो एपीकल्चरल प्रोडक्ट्स मार्केटिंग सोसाइटी है, उसके लिए वह सीमा क्यों नहीं रखी गई है। आपने केवल कन्ज्यूमर्स कोम्पैरेटिव स्टोर्स के लिए ही यह सीमा लगा दी लेकिन जो दूसरे क्षेत्रों में दूसरी ऐसी सहकारी संस्थाएँ हैं, जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और दूसरे ग्रन्थ क्षेत्रों में काम करती हैं, जो आर्टिजानल सोसाइटीज हैं, उन

कोम्पैरेटिव सोसाइटीज की भी पूरी छूट प्राप्त होनी चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि कोई भी कोम्पैरेटिव सोसाइटी हो चाहे वह कन्ज्यूमर्स कोम्पैरेटिव स्टोर हो या दूसरी कोई संस्था हो, उनको भी 20,000 रुपये की बजाएँ 40,000 रुपये की छूट होनी चाहिए और इस सीमा को धापको बढ़ाकर 40,000 रुपये तकके लिए करना चाहिए।

एडवान्स टैक्स का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, एडवान्स टैक्स के बारे में रजिस्टर्ड फर्म के लिए एक नया संशोधन कर दिया गया है और वह संशोधन यह है कि पहले जिसकी ग्रामदनी 30,000 रुपये से ऊपर होती थी, उसको एडवान्स टैक्स भरना पड़ता था लेकिन अब इसको कम करके 20,000 रुपये कर दिया गया है। इसके लिए कोई तर्क समझ में नहीं आता है। अब मान लीजिए कोई पार्टनरशिप है और उसमें दो, तीन या चार पार्टनर हैं, अब अगर 20,000 रुपये की सीमा ग्रामदनी की है, तो अगर दो पार्टनर भी हुए तो एक पार्टनर के हिस्से में 10,000 रुपये आएँ और 10,000 रुपये की धाप इनकम टैक्स में छूट देते हैं लेकिन अगर उन दोनों पार्टनर की ग्रामदनी 20,000 से ज्यादा बढ़ जाए, तो उनको एडवान्स टैक्स भरना पड़ेगा। यह जो किया गया है, यह मेरी समझ में ठीक नहीं है। इस सीमा को 30,000 रुपये से घटाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और मेरा सुझाव है कि इसको 30,000 रुपये करना चाहिए या उससे अधिक बढ़ाना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से एनुयिटी डिपोजिट के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। बार बार यह कहा जाता रहा है कि एनुयिटी डिपोजिट को जो स्क्रीन है, यह केवल टेम्पोरेरी है। पहले यह दो साल के लिए थी। फिर इसको एक साल के लिए और बढ़ाया और अब फिर एक साल के लिए और बढ़ा दिया। इसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है। अब 15,000 से ज्यादा ग्रामदनी वालों को, हर एक को एनुयिटी डिपोजिट करना पड़ेगा। यह ठीक नहीं है। अगर धाप इसको आवश्यक ही समझते हैं तो कम से कम 20,000 रुपये इसकी लिमिट कर दीजिए। जिनकी ग्रामदनी 20,000 रुपये से ज्यादा हो, केवल उन लोगों को बाध्य किया जाए कि वे एनुयिटी डिपोजिट जमा कराएँ और अन्य लोगों की इसके लिए छूट होनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा कुछ छोटे छोटे संशोधन हैं। फार्म नं० 12 के सम्बन्ध में भी धोन और बिफोर ये शब्द जोड़े जाएँ। एडवान्स टैक्स में कई प्रावधानों में "धोन और बिफोर" वाले शब्द जोड़े गये हैं लेकिन फार्म नं० 12 में धून से लिख दिया गया है "बिफोर बरदिथिब जून"। इसका नतीजा यह है कि जो फार्म 30 जून की भी पेश करता है, तो उस रजिस्टर्ड फर्म को भी अग्ररजिस्टर्ड फर्म मान कर जिम्मेदारी डाल दी जाती है। यह ठीक करना बड़ी

[ श्री राघव जी ]

आवश्यक है। टेनिकल कारणों से करदाताओं पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगा जाता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं यह बताऊँ कि हुए बार रजिस्टर्ड फर्म मानी जाने वाली कोई भी संस्था अगर देर से नक्सा भरती है, तो जुर्माना भरने के लिए उसको अनरजिस्टर्ड फर्म माना जाता है और एक अनरजिस्टर्ड फर्म मान कर उस पर जुर्माना लगाता है। पहले यह भूल हो गई है और वही भूल अभी तक चली आ रही है और इस टेनिकल गलती के कारण लोगों को सफर करना पड़ता है।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी रजिस्टर्ड फर्म ने अपना एडवांस टैक्स का रिटर्न देर से भरा हुआ है, तो उसको जो इन्स्टे देना पड़ता है, वह टैक्स से भी ज्यादा हो जाता है। यह बहुत छोटी सी बात है और इस प्रकार के संशोधन करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि इसमें संशोधन किया जाए।

इसी प्रकार से मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कभी कभी इन्स्टे की रकम, ब्याज की रकम टैक्स से भी ज्यादा हो जाती है। इस प्रकार का कानून बनना चाहिए कि ब्याज की जो रकम है, वह मूल टैक्स से ज्यादा न हो। यदि किसी करदाता ने पांच साल पहले या दस साल पहले रिटर्न न भरा हो, तो उसको जो इन्स्टे देना पड़ता है, वह मूल टैक्स से भी ज्यादा होता है और इन्कम टैक्स अधिकारी इतना ज्यादा इन्स्टे उस पर लगा देते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा कहीं भी नहीं होता है कि मूल टैक्स से ब्याज ज्यादा लग जाए। इसमें संशोधन किया जाए और बाहे रजिस्टर्ड फर्म हो या बाहे इन्विजुअल हो, उसको टैक्स से ज्यादा ब्याज नहीं लगना चाहिए। यह एक बहुत आवश्यक संशोधन है, जिसका करना नितांत जरूरी है।

एक बात और भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और यह यह है कि इस देश में काला धन बहुत बन रहा है लेकिन काला धन रोकने के लिए प्रायः क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

वास्तव में कई स्थानों पर इन्कम टैक्स का जो पूरा भेज होता है, उसका ठीक बँग से सर्वे नहीं हो पाता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन्कम टैक्स इन्स्पेक्टर्स बढ़ाये जाने चाहिए ताकि सर्वे ठीक से हो। सर्वे ठीक से न होने से टैक्स इमेजिन होता है, और काला धन बढ़ता है। बड़े बड़े सहूरीयों में—बिल्डी, बन्दई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, बंगलौर में बहुत से लोग ऐसे होंगे जोकि एक लाख की आयपत्री करते हैं लेकिन टैक्स दस हजार पर देते हैं और बहुत से तो देते ही नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसको का जाए।

दूसरे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कैरोसीन भावत पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने का कोई प्रौचित्य नहीं है। कैरोसीन भावत का इस्तेमाल अभीर भावमी या सहूरीयों में रखने वाले ही नहीं करते हैं। सहूरीयों में तो बिजली भी है। इसका अधिकतर इस्तेमाल प्राचीण भेजों में होता है जहाँ कि बिजली नहीं है। इसका बोझ उन पर पड़ता है जो कि कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं। आपने कहा कि यदि यह मिलावट के काम में लाया जा सकता है इसलिए इस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ायी गयी है। लेकिन मैं इसे कोई तर्क-संगत बात नहीं मानता। अब पेट्रोल में भी कैरोसीन की मिलावट हो सकती है तो क्या आप कैरोसीन पर पेट्रोल की बराबर एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ावेंगे ? इसलिए मेरी जोरदार शब्दों में यह मांग है कि यह एक चीज गरीबों के इस्तेमाल की है, इस पर से एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम की जाए।

आपने छोटे उद्योगों पर 30 लाख की सीमा को घटा कर 15 लाख कर दिया है। इसका कोई प्रौचित्य नहीं है। मेरी मांग है कि इसे तीस लाख ही किया जाए नहीं तो इससे जितने भी छोटे उद्योग धंधे हैं उनको बहुत चोट पहुँचने वाली है। इससे छोटे उद्योगों का तो अस्तित्व खिन रहा है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि इसे फिर बढ़ी किया जाए।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो सरकारी उपक्रम हैं, पब्लिक अम्प्टरेकिंस हैं, इनके बारे में ठीक से विचार होना चाहिए। इनमें देश का 15 हजार करोड़ खपया गया हुआ है लेकिन ये इस पूँजी के बचने में देश को क्या देते हैं ? अगर इनको मुनाफ में बचाने की कोशिश की जाए तो प्रायः इनसे इतना लाभ हो सकता है कि प्रायः को नये टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। प्रायः बार-बार टैक्स बढ़ाना पड़ता है, यह नहीं पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इनकी ठीक से जांच की जाए कि ये बाटे में क्यों बन रहे हैं ? उनके मुकाबले में प्राइवेट ट्रेड तो बाटे में नहीं बन रहे हैं। अगर इनके मैनेजमेंट में बदल करने की जरूरत पड़े तो वह भी बदल की जाए। अगर मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट को भी बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में रखने की जरूरत हो तो वे भी रखे जाएँ। इस सब की गहराई से जांच होनी चाहिए और जो गवर्नर हो उसे सख्ती से पूर किया जाना चाहिए। अगर इनका मैनेजमेंट हम ठीक कर सकें और इनसे हम उचित मुनाफा ले सकें तो देश का बहुत बड़ा लाभ होने वाला है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और धारा करता हूँ कि जो मैंने सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर विचार होना।

**SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA** (Bellary): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me to speak on the Finance Bill.

First of all, I would like to point out that many vital ministries like Steel and Mines, Civil Aviation and Parliamentary Affairs have not been discussed and their Demands for Grants have not been voted by this House even during the last year, after discussion. It was not possible for us to discuss these Ministries even during last year. If this is the case, I am afraid Parliament Members may find it difficult to ventilate the problems of their constituencies, which they really want to do effectively. So, at least I request the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister about one thing. Hereafter the Hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister should take up those guillotined Ministries first for discussion in the next year's budget, and then only the other Ministries should come. This is my considered view and I hope that the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs will do the needful in this regard at least next year.

Now I come to vital subjects. I do not want to say anything much about the taxation. The most important things for a nation is steel. A country's economy is measured by steel, and country's wealth is measured by the Steel production which it has. But unfortunately what has happened in this country is that the Government had neglected the new steel plants which have been coming up in the new areas where the projects are ready to take off stage. In my constituency, the Vijayawada Steel Plant which was to come up seven years back, till today, it has reached nowhere. The Government, it seems, is now thinking politically in a different way. The Janata Government, in fact, is ruling the country on the basis of political vendetta. I can boldly say that this attitude of political vendetta is responsible for the

slow progress of Steel Plants in the South. The total cost of Vijayanagar Steel Plant is expected to Rs. 1580 crores, whereas the Government was generous enough to allot only Rs. one crore last year, and this year also they have earmarked the same one crores, whereas the Government was Steel Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik, wants to complete this Steel Plant in 1500 years, thinking that he will still be continuing as Steel Minister to complete the steel plant. If that is so, it is a fool's paradise. I have strong apprehensions that this Government has decided to look towards Vijayanagar Steel project on the basis of their political vendetta.

The other day when our Prime Minister visited Bangalore to meet Shri Kanchi Swamiji who was camping at Thoranagallu which is the heart of Vijayanagar Steel Plant area, and when the press people asked the Prime Minister as to what happened to this Steel Plant, I am sorry to say, he told them that they should ask the person who had laid the foundation. Is that the way for a responsible Prime Minister to give such an answer on a vital question like this. Is it not the overall development of the entire country involved in this steel industry? It is very obvious that the Janata Government has taken a decision not to go ahead with this Steel Plant because of political vendetta against Karnataka State.

During the election campaign, for Chikmagalur seat, Shri George Fernandes, Minister for Industry told the people there, that the proposal for Vijayanagar Steel Plant has been shelved, and that Mangalore Steel Plant is coming up. That was just with an idea to attract votes for the Janata Party for the Chikmagalur seat. He, however, failed there miserably. Further, on the eve of the Commonwealth Industry Ministers Conference, Shri George Fernandes said that the Mangalore Steel Plant will come up with the collaboration of French Government at a cost of Rs. 4500 crores. I would like to ask

[Shri K. S. Veerabhadrappa]

the Government if the Industry Minister can get Rs. 4500 crores for Mangalore Steel Plant, why not Rs. 1500 crores for Vijayanagar Steel Plant can be raised from foreign companies? It really indicates that the Central Government is really against the Karnataka State. This is because the people of Karnataka have not voted for the Janata Party neither in Parliament nor in the assembly elections. That is why, their attitude towards Karnataka is like this.

Now, in the annual report of 1978-79 of the Ministry of Steel & Mines, it is mentioned that the Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant is coming up with the collaboration of USSR, while Paradip Steel Plant is coming up with the collaboration of West Germany. If these Steel Plants are coming up with the foreign collaboration, why not Vijayanagar Steel Plant also? Why are they neglecting it? Karnataka State has got adequate resources of iron ore, limestone, dolomite etc. in the vicinity to the Vijayanagar Steel Plant. I would, therefore, make an earnest appeal to the Government of India that instead of taking a political decision, against the Vijayanagar Steel Plant, they must take a decision considering the overall development of the country in general and Karnataka in particular regarding steel production in the country. For your information, Sir, I want to point out that the DPR has been prepared and submitted to the government. The techno-economic feasibility report for the setting up of an integrated steel plant at Tarangallu (Vijayanagar Steel Plant) was submitted by the CEDB, now BECON, in January 1972. After clearance from the Public Investment Board, MECON prepared and submitted a detailed project report during April 1977. The DPR envisages the commissioning of the plant in two over-lapping stages keeping in view the need for continuity of work and avoidance of infructuous expenditure. The first stage will be for the production of 765,500 tonnes of billets

per annum and the second stage for 880,000 tonnes of billets and 1.735 MT of hot rolled flat products in addition to its bye-products like ammonium sulphate, benzene, road tar, etc. amounting to 8,30,000 tonnes which will also be for sale. The site for Vijayanagar Steel Plant is ideally located in respect of availability of all raw materials required for an integrated steel plant except coking coal. If it is decided to use imported coking coal, it can be transported by rail to Torangallu via Madras or Goa. In the case of Madras, the wagons transporting iron ore by M.M.T.C. for export can be used since they are empty on their return. Every year MMTC is exporting 3 million tonnes of iron ore and the wagons which carry iron ore return empty. If coal is imported, these wagons can be used to carry coal to the steel plant direct.

Kumaraswamy deposits will be the source for iron ore and Bagalkot for limestone and dolomite. Water for the plant will be drawn from the Tungabhadra reservoir. With the commissioning of further units of Kalinadi and Shravathy hydro-electric projects and the Raichur and Ramagundm thermal power plants, the power requirements of the steel plant can be met. In addition there is provision for inplant generation to meet the essential loads of the plant.

The employment potential during the peak period of construction would be about 50,000 and about 25,000 during operation. In addition to creation of employment opportunities, starting of the steel plant will give a tremendous boost to the economic development of the region as a very large number of ancillary industries also will spring up. This will also provide opportunities for import substitution, saving in foreign exchange and utilisation of indigenous resources. From this report one can understand how important this plant is and how feasible it is. It should be taken up for implementation.

This budget is said to be rural oriented, kisan budget. I am afraid that the farmer is not going to be benefited much. He can get a saving of Rs 5 per bag of fertiliser and nothing else. If really they want to help the farmer, they should bring in crop insurance scheme to cover small and marginal farmers. If they have to depend upon the rain for their crops, the farmers are put to great difficulty. Rural oriented crop insurance scheme will help the farmers. Similarly in SFDA one irrigation well for each family should be taken up so that they can have assured crop, otherwise if they have to depend upon the rains, they have no fortune and the rural budget will be of no benefit to farmers.

Many hon. Members have requested the Finance Minister to reduce excise duty on kerosene. I also joint them because it is the common man's commodity and it really needs exemption from excise duty. In Karnataka octroi has been abolished and our government is in need of central assistance. Merely because Karnataka government has already abolished octroi it should not be denied central assistance. I earnestly request that the central government should encourage such states that abolish octroi and they must immediately go to their rescue so that such states can give aid to the respective municipalities and corporations.

I would once again request the Deputy Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to provide in Consultation with the Steel Minister, adequate funds to the Vijayanagar Steel Plant and sanction the Project, which is on the take off stage.

श्री हीरा भाई (बांसवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं विल विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमेशा जो हमारा बजट बनता था, उसमें और आज के बजट में बहुत फर्क है। अब 40 और 60 परसेंट का देहात के लिये

मार्जिन रखा है, इसलिये हमें उम्मीद है कि यह जो विकास आया है इससे अगर देहात की पैदावार होगी तो शहरों की भी आमदनी होगी और उसके माध्यम पर हमारा विकास होगा।

एक बात मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि देहात के विकास करने में कई तरह की रुकावटें हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं बताता हूँ कि जिस रूरल एरिया से मैं आता हूँ वहाँ की परिस्थिति क्या है। अगर छोटी सड़क बनानी है, एक सड़क से दूसरी सड़क मिलानी है तो वहाँ पर मापदण्ड यह रखा है कि 15 हजार तक की आबादी हो या 1500 की आबादी हो, तब सड़क बन सकती है। इस माध्यम पर हमारे आदिवासी रूरल एरिये में ग्रामीण विकास का काम केवल कागजों पर ही रह जायेगा। अगर आबादी को आधार बनाया जायेगा और उससे हम विकास का काम करेंगे तो इस बजट से कुछ नहीं होगा। सिर्फ बातों और नारों में ही सब कुछ रह जायेगा।

हमारे यहाँ 1 लाख की आबादी के एरिय में 1 प्रतिनिधि चुनकर आता है लेकिन वहाँ की आबादी की गिनती में वह नहीं है। अगर रूरल एरिये में आबादी की गिनती और प्रांकों से काम करेंगे, तो उससे हमें कैसे विश्वास हो जायेगा कि काम चलायेंगे सकेगा।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ आप ग्रामीण विकास के बारे में बहुत बढ़िया काम करने जा रहे हैं, उसमें आपकी दिलचस्पी है, लेकिन कानूनी जो रुकावटें हैं उनमें भी जब तक आप सुधार नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह देहात का विकास केवल कागजों में रहेगा।

अब मैं शिक्षा के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ, मैं बांसवाड़ा, हुंगरपुर से आता हूँ, वहाँ क्या हुआ है? राजाओं के टाइप से हमारे यहाँ के आदिवासी लोग पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं। न वहाँ स्कूल थे और न कालेज थे। कांग्रेस की हुकूमत में भी हायर सैकेण्डरी स्कूल और कालेज नहीं थे। उसके बाद अब 2 साल में सैकेण्डरी स्कूल जरूर खुलवाये गये हैं। इसके लिये हमारी जनता सरकार बर्खाई की पाव है, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सैकेण्डरी पढ़ने के बाद वहाँ विद्यार्थी क्या करेंगे? एक तरफ शहरों की शिक्षा है जहाँ कि डिग्री कालेज हैं या दूसरे प्राइवेट विश्वविद्यालय हैं, वहाँ लोग अपनी पढ़ाई करेंगे, शिक्षित बनेंगे। दूसरी तरफ देहात में शिक्षा प्रणाली में एक रुकावट पैदा कर दी गई है कि जहाँ 15 हजार तक की आबादी वाला क्षेत्र होगा या कच्चा होगा वहीं हायर सैकेण्डरी स्कूल खोले जायेंगे। उसके साथ साथ कालेज के बारे में आज क्या परिस्थिति है? जिस क्षेत्र के लोगों को हुआ रो ए.ए.सी. शिक्षा की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं थी, जहाँ आज बारह, तेरह सौ सड़कें हायर सैकेण्डरी पास कर

[श्री हीरा भाई]

के भटक रहे हैं, वहाँ के लिए पांच साल के इस नियम को हटा देना चाहिए। अगर एक इन्सान शिक्षा प्राप्त करके दूसरे इन्सान के बराबर बनना चाहता है, तो उसको वह सुविधा न देना अन्याय है। मैं शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन की बात मान सकता हूँ, लेकिन यह जो रोक लगा दी गई है, कि पांच साल के लिए कोई कालेज नहीं खोला जायेगा, उसका क्या मतलब है? जहाँ पचासों सालों से कालेज चल रहे हैं, वे तो चलते रहेंगे, तो फिर आदिवासी एरियाज में इस रुकावट की क्या जरूरत है, जहाँ कोई भी कालेज नहीं है?

इस हालत में हम कैसे दावा कर सकते हैं कि हम गैर-बराबरी की खाटा खाई को पाटने जा रहे हैं। हमारा वह नारा बिल्कुल थोथा है। शिक्षा मंत्री सदन में नहीं हैं, इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से अर्ज करूँगा कि इस बात का बिल्कुल खुलासा होना चाहिये। देश में जो डिग्री कालेज और विश्वविद्यालय हैं, अगर उनको बन्द कर दिया जाये, तब तो मैं मानूँगा कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन हो रहा है। मगर सरकार की नीति यह है कि जो कालेज और विश्वविद्यालय चल रहे हैं, वे तो चलते रहें, और जब आदिवासी एरिया में लोग कालेज खोलने की मांग करते हैं, तब सरकार कहती है कि हम ने इग पर पांच साल के लिए अंकुश लगा दिया है।

इसका अर्थ तो यह है कि जहाँ हम पहले थे, वहाँ ही रहे। हम पिछड़े हुए लोग थे और पिछड़े हुए माने जाते थे। अब शहरों के मुकाबले में हम और भी पिछड़ जायेंगे। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी बार-बार कहते हैं कि निडर बनो। जब तक एक व्यक्ति दूसरे व्यक्ति के मुकाबले में डोमियार नहीं होगा, तब तक वह निडर कैसे होगा? इसलिए कम से कम इस पांच साल वाले नियम को हटा देना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें।

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 25, 1979/Vaisakha 5, 1901 (Saka).