

Seventh Series, Vol. XXVI No. 29

Tuesday, March 30, 1982
Chaitra 9, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXVI Contains No. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 4.00

C O N T E N T S

No. 29, Tuesday, March 30, 1982/Chaitra 9, 1904 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 519, 524, 525, 529 and 530 1—26

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 520, 521, 526, 527 and 531 to 538 27—38

Unstarred Questions Nos. 5821 to 5843, 5845 to 5872, 5874 to 5961,
5963 to 5985 and 5987 to 6054 38—325

Papers Laid on the Table 325—26

Committee on Public Undertakings

Thirty-third Report 326

Joint Committee on Offices of Profit

Third Report 326—28

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance —

Reported unearthing of a spurious drug racket by East Delhi Police 328—53

Shri N. K. Shejwalkar 328, 331—35

• Kumari Kumudben M. Joshi 328—30

• ADHULANKARANAND 335—41, 344—45, 350—53

Shri Eduardo Faleiro 341—44

• Shri G. M. Banatwalla 346—51

Matters Under Rule 377—

- (i) Need for a survey for exploration of minerals in Dungarpur and Banswara districts of Rajasthan

Shri Bheekhabhai 353—54

- (ii) Need for financial assistance from the Banks etc. for development of small-scale units in Kheri-Lakhimpur area of Uttar Pradesh

Shrimati Usha Verma 354—55

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

(iii) Supply of cement and coal for Rajasthan Canal Project

Shri Virldhi Chander Jain 355—56

(iv) Demand for improvement of railway facilities on Pansukura-Haldia section of South-Eastern Railway

Shri Satyagopal Misra 356—58

(v) Need for probe into alleged disfiguring of the statue of Shahid Bhagat Singh at Pilani, Rajasthan

Shri Mani Ram Bagri 358—60

Shri Bhisma Narain Singh 360

(vi) Need to stop private agency system for booking cargo and passengers at Madras awarded by Shipping Corporation of India

Shri D. S. A. Sivaprakasham 360—61

(vii) Relief measures for people affected by hailstorm in Farrukhabad, Etawah, Agra and Mainpuri districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Chhotey Singh Yadav 361—62

Demands for Grants, 1982-83—Contd.**Ministry of External Affairs—Contd.**

Shri Madhavarao Scindia 362—72

Shri Daulatsinhji Jadeja 372—80

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee 380—406

Shri B. R. Bhagat 407—15

Shri R. R. Bhole 415—20

Shri T. Nagaratnam 420—25

Shri H. K. L. Bhagat 425—34

Shri Ashfaq Husain 434—57

Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik 457—63

Shri G. M. Banatwalla 465—74

Prof. Narain Chand Parashar 463—65,474

Shri Chitta Basu 481—87

Shri Dilcep Singh Bhuria 487—91

Shri C. Chinnaswamy 491—94

Shri Chandrajit Yadav 494

Message from Rajya Sabha 494—96

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 30, 1982 /Chaitra
9, 1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VEN-
KATASUBBAIAH): Shri Bhishma
Narain Singh, the Minister of Parlia-
mentary Affairs, has been elected
from the Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: Congratulations.

Prof. Dandavate, it looks to me that
the House is in the mood of furogh.
The Members do not want to sit.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Raja-
pur): Shri Bhishma Narain Singh has
become elder statesman.

MR. SPEAKER: Why is it that they
are attached more to the Upper
House?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That
House is nearer the heavens.

**Posting of Telegrams on certain
Routes in C.T.O., New Delhi**

519. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Is it correct that posting of tele-
grams has been continuing for a

2

number of years on certain routes to
certain stations in the C.T.O., New
Delhi; and

(b) if so, the names of these sta-
tions and what action has been taken
to avoid posting of telegrams, to en-
sure expeditious delivery of tele-
grams and to avoid public complaints?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATONS
(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b).
A statement is laid on the table of the
house.

Statement

(a) No, Sir. Telegrams are posted
on certain occasions only when the
exigency of the service so demands.
However, telegrams have been air
lifted on certain routes on some occa-
sions.

(b) The following are the names of
the stations to which telegrams have
been air-lifted:

Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta,
Chandigarh, Gauhati, Hyderabad, Jai-
pur, Jammu Tawi, Kanpur, Lucknow,
Madras, Ranchi, Srinagar and Vara-
nasi.

The following action has been taken
to avoid posting of telegrams and en-
sure expeditious delivery:

(i) Development of Short-duty
telegraphists;

(ii) crash recruitment programme
to fill the vacant posts of tele-
graphists.

(iii) certain procedural changes in
operations;

- (iv) augmentation of GENTEX at Delhi and Bombay to reduce transiting delays;
- (v) close watch on performance of long distance transmission lines.
- (vi) continuous monitoring of the performance of telegraph service.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे लिए यह गुस्ताखी की बात होगी जो मैं यह कहूँ कि अपनी गलती को छिपाने के लिए ये उत्तर बड़ी सावधानी से देते हैं। गलती को कबूल करना अच्छी बात है और सावधानी से गलती का छिपाने का कोशिश करना अच्छी बात नहीं है। ये प्रश्न का उत्तर क्या देते हैं ;

“No, Sir. Telegrams are posted on certain occasions only when the exigency of the service so demands. However, telegrams have been air lifted on certain routes on some occasions.”

You have mentioned the names of the stations—Bombay, Calcutta and others.

पहला सवाल मेरा यह है कि जो आदमी अपनी गांठ का पैसा जमा कर के पहले तार का पैसा जमा कराता है, कि मेरा तार जाना चाहिए जिस से कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का जल्द पहुंच जाए और उसकी रेडियों पर खबर आ जाए। लेकिन वह तार समय पर नहीं पहुंचता। आप उस से पैसा तो ले लेते हैं तार का और जहां हवाई जहाज नहीं जाता है, वहां आप तार हवाई जहाज से न भेज कर डाक से भेजते हैं तो फिर आप तार भेजने वाले से तार का पैसा क्यों लेते हैं ? उसको एक्सेप्ट क्यों करते हैं ? अगर एक्सेप्ट करने के बाद भी आप उसे डाक से भेजते हैं तो क्या उसका पैसा तार भेजने वाले को रिफण्ड करते हैं ?

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों कितने तारों का पैसा ले कर तार डाक द्वारा भेजे हैं और कितना पैसा आपका डिपार्टमेंट पचा गया है ? उस पैसे को आप रिटर्न करना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लोग तो चिट्ठी भी तार की माफिक भेजना चाहते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA): Sir, this is done on rare occasions where it is absolutely necessary to do so. There is a provision under the Indian Telegraphs Act for this purpose. So, when it is not possible during the late hours of evening, because in Delhi there are number of telegrams which are received from the Government organisations, banks and other organisations, at the end of the day, they send these telegrams. It is not possible, some time, to transmit the message to certain stations because the lines are disturbed and also because of the less deployment of the staff during night. There is 20 to 25 per cent absentism during night. In such cases only, it is sent by air so that it can reach earlier than the time taken to transmit by wire. Transmission by wire of a number of telegrams received during the evening period will take a lot of time and some time it will reach only the morning of the next day. Now, if it is sent by air, it will reach early. Therefore, it is done so. There is no question of refunding the amount.

So far as the second part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned, there is a considerable reduction in such instances. Now, during January, 1981, from Delhi itself to the different stations, say Ahmedabad, it was sent on 10 occasions. Now it is reduced to nil in January, 1982. So far as Bombay is concerned, it was done on 8 occasions in January, 1981. During January, 1982, it is only one occasion, and so on. I can give you a

list showing that it has reduced to one instead of 10 to 15 on the earlier occasions of the corresponding month of the previous year. So, it is considerably reduced and our efforts are to further reduce it and make it nil.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा: अध्यक्ष, आप कहते हैं कि हम तार डाक के द्वारा भेजते हैं लेकिन पैसा आप वसूल करते हैं तार का । आपने एक बात यह कही कि हम लोग कोशिश करते हैं कि तार हवाई जहाज द्वारा भेजे लेकिन बहुत सी जगह हवाई जहाज नहीं जाता । अब जहाँ हवाई जहाज नहीं जाता वहाँ तो आपने तार डाक द्वारा भेजा और पैसा आपने ले लिया है तार का । क्या आप ऐसा कानून बनायेंगे या कानून में अमेंडमेंट करेंगे कि जो तार आप डाक से भेजे उसका पैसा आप रिटर्न करें ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): When this question is asked, we must have some idea of the complexity and the wide ramifications of the whole thing. He asked about the rural telegrams. We have got telegraph offices which work all the 24-hours. We have got what is known as Combined Telegraph Offices which are 26,000 in number located in the different rural areas. They work only for a specific period. If the telegram does not reach within the particular period, the telegram will be held up. Nobody will be receiving it. Therefore, the problem of transmitting the telegram from a rural telegraph office to another rural telegraph office is different, from the problem of transmitting a telegram from a metropolitan city to another metropolitan city or from one CTO to another CTO or from one DTO to another DTO. The problems are practically different.

We made an analysis and we found that out of the originating telegrams in a particular State or a circle, as

we call it, only about 55 per cent are originating and terminating in the same area....

AN HON. MEMBER: He has not asked that; he has asked for figures.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am giving the whole picture. 45 per cent is different from that. This is the whole picture. As far as the other thing is concerned, he asked what amount of money we are collecting, that was already answered. There is a provision that if a route is not available, it would be sent by post.

Only one submission I want to make. We are now taking three steps. We had a whole review in the beginning of 1981, to send it as fast as possible. The result is that the telegrams that are sent by air-lifting have been considerably cut down and the telegrams that are sent by post have been most substantially cut down. It is now going by wire. We are lifting 2 lakh telegrams per day; the number of originating telegrams is 2 lakhs per day. This is the total. Out of that, about 0.1 per cent is sent by post and by air-lifting. The other thing is going by wire.

I want the answer to be complete. We are now introducing two systems. one is known as the genetics system. it is already there in Bombay and another in Delhi. It is being expanded. It is going to be planted in Calcutta and another at Madras which will enable the stations to get the far-out station and then to pump out the telegrams straight there rather than going through the transmitting thing. There is an experiment which is going on in Madras and that is the store and forward system. The electronic company owned by us have perfected it—I am glad to announce that the experiment has proved to be fairly good which shows that if a telegram comes, irrespective of the availability of the route, we will just store it up and, as soon as the route is available, it will be fired out to reach the other

and which will take away any inhibition or obstruction on the way. With this new system coming up, the telegraph problem will stand considerably reduced.

Augmenting Capacity of Transmitter Wiresets

*524. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:-

(a) Whether Government have received any proposal from the State Governments for augmenting capacity of transmitter wiresets; and

(b) if so, Governments reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) It is presumed that the reference made is to AIR's transmitters. The State Governments of Orissa, Haryana, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh had made proposals for increasing the power of some of the AIR transmitters in those States.

(b) Due to relative priorities and constraints on resources, it has not been possible to include those schemes in the current Sixth Five Year Plan.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether priority is also given to the tribal areas, specially Indore and Ahmedabad which are adjacent to the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Yes, Sir. Importance is given to the tribal areas in the new schemes, for introduction of new projects as well as for strengthening the power of the existing transmitters.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Is there any representation received from the State of Rajasthan for augmenting the capacity of Udaipur AIR?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have not received any such representation.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि उड़ीसा, हरियाणा, त्रिपुरा और यू० पी० की सरकार ने ही सिर्फ भेजा है। हम लोग दिल्ली में रहते हैं। राज्यों के जो समाचार होते हैं, कोई भी आदमी अपने प्रान्त के समाचार नहीं सुन पाता है इस वास्ते कि ट्रांसमिटर उतने शक्तिशाली नहीं होते हैं जितने होने चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बिहार सरकार ने भी अपने यहाँ ट्रांसमिटर को और ज्यादा शक्तिशाली करने के सम्बन्ध में लिखा है यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और यदि नहीं लिखा है तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार अपने इनिशिएटिव पर वहाँ की सरकार की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, उसको और ज्यादा शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए कदम उठाएंगे ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : आज जो भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में ट्रांसमिटर हैं, उनकी ताकत देने की योजना की गई है ? छठी योजना में जो शामिल किए गए हैं उनके नाम में बता देता हूँ। डिब्रूगढ़, असम में 100 किलोवाट से 300 किलोवाट करने की योजना है। रांची बिहार, 10 किलोवाट से 100 किलोवाट, राजकोट, गुजरात 20 किलोवाट से 30 किलोवाट, धारवाड़, कर्नाटक 10 किलोवाट से 200 किलोवाट, रायपुर, मध्य प्रदेश 20 किलोवाट से 100 किलोवाट, पुणे महाराष्ट्र 20 किलोवाट से 100 किलोवाट, अजमेर, राजस्थान 20 किलोवाट से 200 किलोवाट, मद्रास, तमिलनाडु 20 किलोवाट से 200 किलोवाट, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश 50 किलोवाट से 300 किलोवाट, सिलीगुड़ी, वस्त बंगाल, 20 किलोवाट से 200 किलोवाट; कड़प्पा, आंध्र प्रदेश 20 किलोवाट से 100 किलोवाट, पटना, बिहार 20 किलो-

वाट से 100 किलोवाट । इस तरह से बिहार में पटना और राँची दोनों जगह की शक्ति बढ़ाई जाएगी । सौ किलोवाट किया जाएगा दस किलोवाट से राँची में और पटना का 20 किलोवाट से सौ किलोवाट किया जाएगा ।

Progress made in Petrochemical Complex at Haldia

*525. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

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

(a) the progress made in setting up the proposed Petrochemical Complex at Haldia in West Bengal; by when construction will start, if not already started;

(b) whether Government of West Bengal had asked for Central assistance in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government have given any assistance so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) A letter of intent was issued to West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC) in 1977 for the establishment of a petrochemical complex with ethylene capacity of 54000 tpa. In May 1980, the Corporation submitted a detailed project report changing the ethylene capacity to 100,000 tpa. The letter of intent was amended to the new capacity on 19-12-1980.

A site for the complex has been selected in Haldia by WBIDC.

It is difficult to indicate when the construction will start.

(b) to (d). The State Government has proposed financial participation by the Central Government in the project. At present there is no pro-

vision in the Central Sector of the Sixth five year plan for this project.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You will notice that this project, petro-chemical project at Haldia, how vital it is for West Bengal because, if this Project materialises, more than 1 lakh people will get employment and it involves an investment of Rs. 428 crores. As you have said, you have issued a letter of intent in the year, 1977, and then that was abandoned.

The letter of intent was again issued on 19-12-1980.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Amended.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Yes, amended.

If my information is correct, a team headed by the Secretary of your Department also visited. You examined the whole proposal and the letter of intent was given on the specific understanding that the project was a viable one. But then how is it that, even after a lapse of so many months, you cannot categorically assure the Government of West Bengal either of your intention in equity participation or in granting of industrial licence? Since this is very important, I would like to have a categorical answer. You have said that it is most difficult. What are the reasons?

MR. SPEAKER: You have put the question. Let him answer.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: As I informed my friend, the letter of intent was issued in the year 1977. The West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation wanted the capacity to be increased and they wanted that the letter of intent should be amended accordingly, which has been done in December, 1980. Once the project report was prepared and submitted, as my friend said, it involved a question of expenditure of Rs. 428 crores. The Chief Minister, in the year 1981, made a proposal that, having regard to the expenditure, there should be an equity

participation by the Central Government, and the suggestion that he made was that the State Government would invest 40 per cent of the equity share capital while the Centre should also equally contribute that amount; further, it was said that so far as the balance 20 per cent equity capital is concerned, this should be provided from public financial institutions. This was the suggestion which was put forth, again, the whole thing was put forth. After this suggestion was put forth, again, the whole thing was gone into from the point of view of the cost and from the point of view of the project also. With a little bit of changes with reference to the products that had to be manufactured, the proposed project, on the basis of the proposal of the Government, came roughly to about Rs. 660 crores to Rs. 690 crores. After this, the position as it stands is that, so far as the Central Sector of the Sixth Five Year Plan is concerned, there is no allocation of money at all; so far as the State Government is concerned, the Working Group of the Planning Commission considered for 1982-83 in the State Plan a sum of Rs. 3 crores; that Plan has also not been finalised. So, left with this position where the State Plan has not been finalised and where, so far as the Centre is concerned, in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, there is no allocation whatsoever, on this basis it was very difficult for me to commit myself, and it would be difficult, on the two questions raised by my friend on the equity participation by the Centre and also on the question of industrial licence. If the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation or the State Government, after completing their project report and after completing financial arrangements and other requirements come forth, so far as the question of the granting licence is concerned, that cannot be delayed. But since a hedge has been put in the saying that the Central Government must participate, it is a question of getting the resources, and resource mobilisation being what is, it was difficult, and that is how it is getting delayed.

SHRI R. P. DAS: That was a suggestion—that the Central Government may participate in the joint venture.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: That, is exactly what I have said.

SHRI R. P. DAS: That was simply a suggestion.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is a specific letter of the Chief Minister—not a mere suggestion. I am speaking on the basis of the documents. The Chief Minister did realise certain difficulties with reference to resource mobilisation and that is why he put forth this proposal. Now, the Chief Minister's proposal was gone into as I have said and the Study Group went into it as Mr. Chakraborty put it and afterwards it appeared that the estimated project cost comes to roughly Rs. 660—690 crores. That is what I said and there is nothing in the Plan allocation.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: From this reply it comes that the Central Government is thinking about its own participation and the resources that have to be mobilised. Now the question is: suppose you come to the conclusion that you cannot participate and since there is no provision in your plan, wisely or unwisely now then are you going to issue the licence without your participation to allow the Government of West Bengal to go ahead and mobilise their own resources?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I think I have already answered this question... (Interruptions). The point that I had already said was that if the resources are mobilised by the State Government, it is not as though that so far as the Central Government is concerned, the Central Government is not keen on it. The Central Government is worried about resource mobilisation and the Sixth Five Year Plan has not made any allocation. I may also bring to the notice of the House that such a demand has also been made by the Gujarat Government for the Gujarat Petro-chemical complex for equity participation. But there is no allocation of the funds in the Sixth Five Year Plan, so far as the centre is con-

cerned. But if the West Bengal Government is resourceful enough to raise the funds, I assure the House that the licence would certainly be issued. But that is a question of a big If. I do not know how you will be raising so much money.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Niren Ghosh.
... Yes, Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I think the question is very clear. The whole matter relates to two particular aspects. One is the viability of the project. The second aspect is Central participation. Now may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that so far as regards the viability of the project is concerned, the State Government or the WB IDC modified the project report in tune with the advice given by the Central Team which visited. Therefore, there is no question of any objection being raised for the viability of the project. Would the hon. Minister clear this—that the project is viable? That is No. 1.

My second question is about financial constraints, that is the question of equity participation by the Centre. Would the hon Minister take up the matter with the Planning Commission and suggest that there should be a certain allocation from the Planning Commission in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied to that.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I would submit that I did not say that the project is not viable.... (*Interruptions*) in fact I would go to the extent of saying after going through the records. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, after going through the records, I felt that the project is undoubtedly worthpursuing. (*Interruptions*). I think you better hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: If he is not interested in hearing, then I shall stop you from replying.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: As I said, Sir, the resources have been the main problem. So far as we are concerned, we are still examining the question of the financial resources. As it happened, in the Sixth Five Year Plan, there was no allocation whatsoever made. I have already given the example of Gujarat where also they wanted to set up another petrochemical complex but the Letter of Intent has not been issued so far though, in the State Plan, only a very nominal amount has been made for the purpose of survey and so on and so forth. In the ultimate analysis, it is a question of finances. Once the financial position is cleared, the project will have to be gone through. That is a question of time which I cannot say at this stage.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am putting my question properly. The questions were not properly put by the West Bengal Members. That is why I am putting this question. Sir, West Bengal is a most populous State not because of its own growth but because many of the refugees have come from different parts of the country and from outside and they are all settled in West Bengal. So, it is a most populous State. That is why they are not in a position to put money. I want to know whether, in view of the fact that refugees have come here from other parts of the country, they are going to give a helping hand to them.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Let him answer this question whether he can give the money or not on this basis.

MR. SPEAKER: This is something which the Rehabilitation Ministry should do and not the Petroleum Chemicals Ministry.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I am prepared to put one more question.

MR. SPEAKER: Tomorrow.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I shall come with a question tomorrow.

Requirement of Anti-Leprosy Drugs

*529. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate annual requirement of anti-leprosy drugs in the country;

(b) the buffer stock of anti-leprosy drugs, particularly Dapsone as on 31 December, 1982;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a paucity of anti-leprosy drugs in the country;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase the production of anti-leprosy drugs; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The three major drugs used in our country in the treatment of leprosy are Dapsone, Clofazimine and Rifampicin. The annual requirements of these drugs for the current year and the next year as estimated by a Working Group on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals are as follows:

Sl. No.	Drug	Annual requirements (Kgs.)	
		1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4
1.	Dapsone	37,000	45,000
2.	Clofazimine	430	520
3.	Rifampicin	9,800	13,300

(b) Dapsone is currently canalised for import through the State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. (CPC). The stock of Dapsone available with CPC as on 28th February, 1982 was 1268 Kgs. In addition, 9500 Kgs are in the pipeline. The likely bufferstock of Dapsone with the CPC as on 31st December 1982 cannot be anticipated at this point of time. The requirements of the bulk drugs Clofazimine and Rifampicin are met mostly by imports and these imports are on Open General Licence.

(c) There is no shortfall in the availability of the bulk drugs Clofazimine and Rifampicin and formulations based thereon. However, there has been a short supply of Dapsone bulk in the international market on account of which it was not possible to import as much of this drug as was planned for this year and there were some delays in imports. However, the total available imports and the domestic production together have been slightly more than the total requirements of this year. There were only some localised shortages of its formulations.

(d) and (e) The following steps have been taken to increase indigenous production of the drugs for treatment of Leprosy:—

(i) Additional capacities have been granted for the manufacture of Dapsone, Clofazimine and Rifampicin.

(ii) Approval for foreign collaboration has been granted to an Indian company for the manufacture of Rifampicin. In the Public Sector M/s Hindustan Antibiotics Limited have taken steps to negotiate with foreign parties for securing suitable technology for Rifampicin.

In order to increase indigenous availability of drugs for treatment of leprosy, imports of Rifampicin and Clofazimine have been allowed under Open General Licence and with exemption from the payment of customs duty. Finished formulations i.e. Clofazimine Capsules, Rifampicin/Rifampicin Capsules are also allowed to be

imported with exemption from the payment of customs duty. Formulations based on Dapsone, Clofazimine and Rifampicin have also been exempted from payment of excise duty.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Sir, the Prime Minister's announcement for the eradication of leprosy by 2000 AD is very wellknown. In view of the seriousness of the problem, the nature and the quality and the supply of the drug should be kept in mind. The Minister, in his reply, has given the assessed requirements. I had my doubt whether it was a re-assessed requirement after this important announcement by the Prime Minister and the strategy to be adopted. Besides this, I would like to ask the Minister what are the programmes of the Government for encouraging indigenous research and development for discovering an effective anti-leprosy drug. Is there any research and development—made here in this field? Why I am saying is that in the Hindustan Times of the 27th August 1981, it is given like this:

“The drug dapsone (DDS) has been found effective for the last over thirty years in the treatment of lepromatous, leprosy, one of the main types of disease. Britain's Medical Research Council found that by 1964 some patients with long dapsone treatment were showing signs of relapse. Test indicated that the germs had developed resistance to the DDS. The Council is working in the development of more effective vaccine.”

Dapsone, at present is more effective in this country. I do not deny this. It is a more useful and effective drug. But, we must be sure of it through our Research and Development. I would, therefore, like the Minister to highlight more on this.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, on the question of stock I have made the position clear that the availability of the main drug which is used for the treatment of leprosy, Dapsone, with the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation which is a subsidiary of

the State Trading Corporation and which canalises the imports is 1268 kg as on 28-2-1982 and 9500 kg of Dapsone is in the pipeline. The question that has been asked is what will be the buffer stock as on 31-12-1982. As this is a matter of future it is not possible to assess the stock position. So, I gave that answer. Because the question has been asked with reference to future date I could not give specific answer and necessarily it has got to be left to the realm of imagination to a certain extent.

On the question of future programme and the steps that have been taken I must submit that additional capacity has been licensed and registered with the DGTD for Dapsone. In the case of one of the concerns which is manufacturing Dapsone, viz., Burroughs wellcome their original capacity previously was 10,800 kg. This capacity has been expanded to 28,000 kg in February, 1981. M/s. BCPL are also in the process of expanding their capacity for the manufacture of this drug from 6,500 kg to 15,000 kg.

For ensuring availability of Dapsone formulation of reasonable prices the formulations are exempted from the payment of excise duty also. This is with reference to the availability part of it so far as this drug is concerned. Then, Sir, research is being carried out so far as drugs and pharmaceuticals are concerned from time to time but so far as our country is concerned with reference to this particular drug it is in infancy stage.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Sir, the point is that there is great demand for Dapsone and it seems the bulk drug from which the formulation is made is totally imported and the import of Dapsone is confined to a monopoly supplier concern which means that we may face difficulty in having timely supplies. Here in the statement the Minister has stated.

“However, there has been short supply of Dapsone bulk in the inter-

national market on account of which it was not possible to import as much of the drug as was planned for this year and there were some delays in imports."

In view of this may I know what steps are being taken to manufacture it indigenously through public sector undertakings to reduce dependence on international monopolistic markets?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is true that so far as the bulk drug is concerned for the purpose of formulation of Dapsone it is being imported from a monopolistic concern in Paris; that is one company which alone manufactures the bulk drug. But, I must submit that it is not as though the import of it, so far as this country is concerned, is on the basis of OGL. But, it is canalised through the CPC, as I have already stated. The company which is located at Paris which is supplying the bulk drug for the formulation of Dapsone is Roussel Uclaf of Paris. I have already submitted that various steps have been taken in our country for increasing the capacity utilisation of the company which is manufacturing this drug. And also, in certain cases, letter of intent have also been issued for the new companies. As a result of this, we are expecting very shortly, say in about a year or two, that we will be able to become self-sufficient so far as the formulation of this drug is concerned. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: We have already taken 15 minutes on this. Order please.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I want to ask one supplementary. It is a very important question. It is a neglected part of our health system. That is why we are trying to bring it to their notice.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: About the import of Dapsone the hon. Minister was telling us about the present position. DDS can be manufactured inside the country because the ingredients are available in the country like Diphenyle Diacetyl Sulphone. So, may I know why we cannot

formulate this drug indigenously in this country and become self-sufficient? Then, part (b) of my question is this: How this Burroughs Wellcome and another public sector company have been given the licence for increase and not a company which I called ASTRA-IDL, which is an Indian company? Why have they not been given the licence for increase?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as the production of Dapsone in the country is concerned, I must make this clear. By 1982-83 the production is expected to meet the demand of the country and therefore, there is this likelihood of self-sufficiency. I have already said, it is partly a question of import and partly it is a question of manufacturing it here. The other part of the question which my hon. friend asked was: Why multinationals have been encouraged? He was asking with reference to ASTRA-IDL and asked why this Company has not been allowed to manufacture this drug. May I inform him that this is an Indian company and a letter of intent has been issued to them for the formulation to the tune of 20,000 kg. of this particular drug. Certain other companies have also been granted. There are some other companies which are registered with D.G.T.D. So, it will take a little time. But, as I have stated already, but 1982-83, there is a likelihood of our becoming self-sufficient completely.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: It is estimated that India is having a large number of leprosy patients. I am happy to know that the hon. Minister has just now said that by 1982-83, we will be self-sufficient in the production of drugs for this purpose. My question relates to one specific point. As far as manufacture, distribution of these essential drugs and also making them available at the cheapest price are concerned, what measures have been taken by the Government? Many of the voluntary organisations and associations which are taking steps to

combat this disease, have complained that the medicine is not available. Therefore, I would like to know what steps the Government have taken in regard to indigenous manufacture and distribution of this essential drug. Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Orissa have got the maximum number of lepers. This disease is spreading to the cities also.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: On the question of manufacture of this particular drug, I had submitted earlier that the additional capacity has been licenced and certain of the concerns have registed themselves with the D.G.T.D. In respect of certain concerns, letters of intent have already been issued. If the hon. Member would like to have the list, I can give. M/s. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., which is a public sector undertaking has the annual capacity of 15,000 Kgs. and M/s. Burroughs wellcome have a licenced capacity of 28,000 Kgs. per annum. This is the capacity of these two concerns. In regard to production, as I said, Astra IDL has been given the letter of intent and the production has already started and the position would be known after 1982-83. So far as the indigenous production of this drugs is concerned, there is going to be sufficient quantity in conformity with the demands in this country. We need not be unduly apprehensive about the availability of this drug on the basis of indigenous production after 1982-83. A question was asked with reference to marketing. There are different agencies and they are partly looked after by the Health Ministry. In the ultimate analysis, once the production is self-sufficient, I doubt whether we could say that the availability would be less. The distribution of the formulation through the Government is for the Government hospitals and through the commercial channels by the producers. That is the marketing aspect of it.

Setting up of Road Network Connecting several Towns with Medium Transmitters

* 530. **SHRIMATI M ADHURI SINGH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the international telecommunications union has approved the setting up of a radio network connecting several towns with medium transmitters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) The decision taken by Government thereon and the time when the scheme would be implemented?

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

(b) The Regional Administrative LF/MF Conference of ITU, held at Geneva in 1975, had evolved a plan for utilisation of medium frequency band by various countries, fixing the frequencies and Powers of operation. India too has been allotted 780 channels for day time operation at various places in the country, out of which 500 channels have been authorised for night time operation also.

(c) The validity period of the ITU Plan expires in November, 1989. As the total investment on this would be very large, it has been decided by the Govt. to implement the plan in phases. In the 6th Plan period (1980-85), proposals to upgrade the power of transmitters at 12 centres and also to set up 12 new stations have been approved for implementation.

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत एक केन्द्र को चालू करने में कितनी धनराशि खर्च करना होगी और इस स्कीम के लिए 1982-83 में सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि जारी की है और क्या चयनित धनराशि पूरी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति कर

सकेगी? यदि नहीं, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय अन्य स्रोत से इसकी पूर्ति करेंगे, जिस में विदेशी सहायता भी सम्मिलित होगी?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : अध्यक्ष जी एक केन्द्र के लिए कितना खर्चा होता है, यह उसको शक्ति पर निर्भर करता है। एक किलोवाट के केन्द्र पर 20 से 25 लाख रुपये और दस किलोवाट के केन्द्र पर 40 से 50 लाख रुपये का खर्चा होता है। इस से भी अगर ज्यादा बढ़ाते जाएं तो करोड़-डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा होता है।

छठे पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो हमारा प्रावधान है, जैसा कि अभी मैंने एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा भी है कि 12 स्टेशंस की शक्तिशाली बनाने की योजना है। करीबन 12 जगह नये स्टेशंस खोले जाएंगे ईटानगर में 100 के० डब्ल्यू० का, तुरा में 20 के० डब्ल्यू० का, गैंगटोक में 20, मदुराई में 10, आगरा में 10, जमशेदपुर में 1, दिप्पु में 1, आदिलाबाद में 1, कर्णोन्नर में 1, शोलापुर में 1 नागरकोयल में 1 के० डब्ल्यू० का। जहां तक खर्च की सारी बात है, इंटरनेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन ने हमको 780 का प्रावधान क्लियर किया है। हम अपने खर्च के मुताबिक 125 कर पाये हैं, बाकी के जो बचे हैं, उनके लिए प्लान में प्रावधान मिले तो हम तैयार हैं कि बाकी के भी किये जाएं। अब यह सरकार और सदन कर सकता है।

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय, यह भी बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि अभी तक यह स्कीम किसी भी जगह पर देश में लागू की गई है अथवा नहीं? क्या सरकार इस स्कीम को तत्काल लागू करने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है ताकि जन जागृति आ सके?

श्री वसन्त साठे : अभी मैंने बताया कि यह जो स्कीम छठे योजना में चालू की गई है, वे प्रोसेस में हैं।

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय, यह भी बतायेंगे कि सरकार जिला तथा हेडक्वार्टर स्तर पर रेडियो स्टेशन खोलने का कोई विचार कर रही है?

श्री वसन्त साठे : अब जिले तो बहुत हैं। हर जिले में फण्ड्स और साधनों की कमी के कारण नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : उत्तर पूर्वी बिहार के क्षेत्र में दस के० डब्ल्यू० के दस दूर संचार केन्द्र खोलने का आप से पहले मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था। उस क्षेत्र में मोतीहारी और रक्सौल, नेपाल और चीन के बॉर्डर पर है। क्या आप कहां 10 के० डब्ल्यू० के प्रसारण केन्द्र खोलने जा रहे हैं?

श्री वसन्त साठे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि न तो रक्सौल और न मोतीहारी इस लिस्ट में हैं। ये इस लिस्ट में नहीं दिखायी पड़ते हैं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Before I put my supplementary, through you, Sir, I would like to inform from the House that the Supreme Court has rejected the petition of Ashok Sen and Company in the West Bengal electoral rolls case.

The hon. Minister has mentioned about the 12 stations which are going to be opened within the 6th Plan period. But there is no mention of Durgapur. It is within the industrial area. Therefore, you should consider it.

My second Supplementary is that from Delhi we cannot hear the Ber-

gall news broadcast from Calcutta. As you have said that you are going to strengthen different radio centres, I would like to know whether you are going to strengthen the Calcutta radio station also, so that we can hear the programmes of All India Radio, Calcutta, in the morning, noon and in the night in Delhi.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I talked about the medium wave stations. Even if you make the medium wave stations powerfull, they can be heard clearly only at a shorter distance. It is only when you have short-wave stations, which skip and jump and go on the wave over a larger area, it is clear over a distant place. For example, if you want to hear in Delhi, the Calcutta Radio station, then Calcutta on short-wave alone it will be possible to hear in Delhi clearly. India itself is a vast country. So, if you want to hear Calcutta in Delhi and vice versa, you will have to wait till we have more powerful stations.

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : स्पीकर साहब, पिछले सवाल में बदन की बीमारी का तजकिरा था, इसमें मिजाज की बीमारी का तजकिरा होना चाहिये । इनफर्मेंशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री की जिम्मेदारी बड़ी भारी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने समझदारी है ।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : वह मैंने नहीं कहा । मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि इनफर्मेंशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग की जिम्मेदारी मिनिस्ट्री की जिम्मेदारी बहुत भारी है और वह मुल्क के मिजाज को बनाती है । मैं आप के जरिये अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर पूर्वी हल्के,

सहरसा, पूर्णिया और कटिहार से चाइना नेपाल और बंगलादेश का बार्डर लगता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल करिये ।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : इस स्थिति को मद्देनजर रखते हुये इन इलाकों में मुल्क के आइडियाज को प्रोजेक्ट करने के लिये पूर्णिया में एक रेडियो-स्टेशन कायम किया जाना चाहिये । बिहार की आबादी 6 करोड़ है और वहां पर मीडियम वेव के ट्रांसमीटर हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लगता है आप जबाब नहीं लेना चाहते, क्योंकि समय खत्म हो रहा है ।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन बातों को देखते हुये क्या आप पूर्णिया में एक रेडियो-स्टेशन कायम करेंगे, ताकि सारे लोगों को फायदा हो ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक बिहार का सवाल है, अन्य राज्यों के मुताबिक बिहार में रांची और पटना दोनों जगह 100-100 किलोवाट के दो बड़े स्टेशन पावरफुल करने का प्रावधान किया गया है । मेरे ख्याल में और गुंजाइश पूर्णिया नगर के लिये अभी नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, R.L.P. Verma. He is absent. Sir Satyagopal Misra.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Question No. 532.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

उत्तरी क्षेत्र के राज्यों के बीच बिजली परियोजनाओं सम्बन्धी विवादों के निपटान के लिये समिति

* 520. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तरी क्षेत्र के राज्यों के बीच बिजली परियोजनाओं सम्बन्धी विवादों के निपटान के लिये कोई स्थायी समिति गठित की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और कब तक ऐसी समिति बनाने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) क्या इस समिति ने इस मामले पर अभी तक कोई प्रतिवेदन दिया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो समिति द्वारा अपना निवेदन कब तक दिया जायेगा ?

उर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Appointment of Central Agency (Litigation Cell) by Government of Goa for Supreme Court Cases

* 521. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Central Agency (Litigation Cell) has been engaged by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu to represent it litigation before the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, what are the specific terms and conditions of this appointment;

(c) in how many cases (including miscellaneous matters) the Advocates of the Central Agency were engaged by it to represent that Government in the Supreme Court between 1st August, 1981 and 1st February, 1982; and

(d) what is the amount paid or payable by that Government towards fees for appearance for such Advocates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) The Central Agency Section of this Ministry handles the litigation work in the Supreme Court of the Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu.

(b) The litigation work of this Union Territory is handled by the Central Agency Section in the same manner as the work of the Government of India and the other participating State Governments.

The total expenditure incurred on account of the Central Agency is shared between the Government of India and the participating State Governments.

(c) During the period in question, the Union Territory Administration for the work done by the Advocates of the Central Agency Section handled eight cases including miscellaneous matters, on behalf of the Union Territory Administration.

(d) No fees are payable by the Union Territory Administration for the work done by the Advocates of the Central Agency Section as they are whole-time government servants.

वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 में बिजली की मांग और सप्लाई स्थिति

* 526. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 के अन्त में देश में बिजली की मांगवाट में मांग और सप्लाई की स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 में बिजली की मांग और सप्लाई की स्थिति के बारे में क्या अनुमान लगाया गया है ;

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82 के अन्त में मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली की मांग और सप्लाई की स्थिति क्या थी और वर्ष 1982-83 के लिये इसकी स्थिति क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश को अक्टूबर, 1981 से फरवरी, 1982 की अवधि में बिजली के संकट का सामना करना पड़ा था और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जामंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधुरी): (क) देश में विद्युत की स्थिति में सुधार हो रहा है तथा 1979-80 की तुलना में यह बहुत अच्छी है और इसमें सुधार होने का आशा है । देश को अप्रतिबाधित अधिकतम मांग 22274 मेगावाट है । इसकी तुलना में वर्तमान उपलब्धता लगभग 1827 मेगावाट है । वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान देश में ऊर्जा का प्रत्याशित उत्पादन 122000 मिलियन यूनिट हैं । इसकी तुलना में ऊर्जा की प्रत्याशित आवश्यकता 137000 मिलियन यूनिट है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 में देश को ऊर्जा की अनुमानित आवश्यकता 145000 मिलियन यूनिट है । इसकी तुलना में वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्याशित उपलब्धता 132000 मिलियन यूनिट होगी ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत की वर्तमान उपलब्धता लगभग 1080 मेगावाट है । इसकी तुलना में प्रत्याशित वस्तुतः मांग 1500 मेगावाट है । वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान अनुमानित व्यस्ततम उपलब्धता लगभग 1320 मेगावाट है । इसकी तुलना में व्यस्ततम मांग 1675 मेगावाट है ।

(घ) अक्टूबर, 1981 से फरवरी, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश ने विद्युत की कमी का सामना किया । उसके कारण ये हैं (1) प्रतिष्ठापित विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता की पर्याप्तता ; (2) 40 : 60 के अपेक्षित स्तर की तुलना में जल विद्युत-ताप विद्युत का लगभग 12 : 88 का घटिया मिश्रण ; (3) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान गांधी सागर जलाशय में जल का अनुप्रवाह कम होना, जिससे जल विद्युत का उत्पादन सीमित हुआ ; तथा (4) सतपुड़ा में 200 मेगावाट के यूनिटों के आशोधन तथा नवीकरण में अत्यधिक समय लगना ।

Subar Arekha Hydel power station

527. SHRI HARIHAR SOPEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to commission the ubanarekha Hydel Power Station in the current Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of the place where Subarnarekha Hydel Power Station is going to be located;

(c) its estimated cost; and

(d) the progress made so far in implementing the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) to (d) Subarnarekha Hydere Electric Project in Bihar con-

sists of two power stations with the installation of one unit each of 65 MW. This project is located on the river Subarnrekha at Ranchi district. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 33.10 crores. Both the power stations of this project have already been commissioned in October, 1977 and October, 1980.

Feature Documentaries Produced by Delhi T. V. Centre

*531. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of feature documentaries produced by Delhi T. V. centre in 1981 and how many were produced by contractors; and

(b) is there any programme to produce creative films and moralistic films?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi produced and telecast 23 documentaries in the year 1981 out of which only one was by an outsider.

(b) It has always been the endeavour of Doordarshan to produce creative and purposeful films.

Shifting of H. F. C. Headquarter to Calcutta.

532. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the headquarters of the different Fertilizer Corporations in our country,

(b) whether the headquarters of the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation has not still been shifted to Calcutta; and

(c) if so, the reasons why so much time has been taken for implementation of the decision of Government in this regard?

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

(a) The headquarters of the public sector fertilizer companies are as follows:—

Name of the Company	Location of the Headquarters
1. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	Delhi.
2. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	Delhi.
3. National Fertilizers Limited.	Delhi.
4. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Bombay.
5. The Fertilizer (Planning & Development) Ind	Sindri
6. The Fertilisers And Chemicals Travancore Limited.	Udyogamandal
7. Madras Fertilizers Limited.	Madras
8. Paradeep Phosphates Limited	Delhi.

(c) It was tentatively decided in March, 1979 that the headquarters of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation should be shifted to Calcutta. Subsequently, certain representations from employees against the shifting were received by the Government. Meanwhile, on the basis of the availability of larger quantities of gas, it has been decided to build one fertilizer plant in Rajasthan, one in Madhya Pradesh and four in Uttar Pradesh. The locations and ownerships of these plants are yet to be decided. These decisions will have a bearing on the question of the Headquarters of some of the existing companies.

Projected Depth of Diamond Harbour well, West Bengal

*533. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the projected depth of the Diamond Harbour well in West Bengal;

(b) how many objects have been tested in this well; and

(c) what is the prospect of the Diamond Harbour well?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The projected depth of the Diamond Harbour well in West Bengal was 5,500 metres.

(b) Three objects have been tested in the well so far.

(c) No hydrocarbons have been discovered so far in this well. Future prospects will depend on the results of further testing proposed to be taken up at a later date.

Cooking Gas for Karnataka

*534. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of persons given cooking gas agencies in various cities in the State of Karnataka and the number of persons who are still in the waiting list for allotment of these agencies;

(b) the policy laid down or guidelines issued to give them agencies;

(c) whether any quota or preference or concession in price etc. has been given to certain categories of weaker sections also; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the number of such beneficiaries in the State of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) 27 LPG distributorships are reported to have been awarded by the Industry in different cities of Karnataka against 1980-81 & 1981-82 plans. No waiting list for allotment of agencies is maintained.

(b) The appointment of dealers is made by the oil companies from among the applicants applying in response to specific press advertisements and on the recommendations of duly constituted Selection Committees. Selection Committee evaluate the candidates on the basis of business ability/salesmanship, capacity to arrange finance and capability to provide facilities, full time (self) working dealer, general assessment, personality and extra curricular activities.

(c) From 1980-81, 70 per cent of the dealerships/distributorships to be

awarded by the Oil Companies are reserved for various sections of the society. No security deposit is taken from them.

(d) LPG distributorships have already been awarded to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes (5), physically handicapped (2) and unemployed graduates (4).

Shortage of Power in Karnataka

535. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) has it come to the notice of Central Government that there is shortage of power in Karnataka State which is affecting trade, industry and agriculture;

(b) necessary steps taken by the Central Government to make Karnataka self-sufficient in power;

(c) the progress made in respect of two thermal projects at Bangalore and Gulbarga; and

(d) do Government propose taking early steps to take up and complete the projects early?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Karnataka is at present facing power shortage. The energy availability in the State is about 20 MU per day including assistance from neighbouring States as against its requirement of about 25 MU per day. In order to meet the deficit, the State has imposed power cuts of 10-33-13 per cent on energy consumption and 10 to 30 per cent on peak demand on HT industrial consumers with demand of above 200 KVA w.e.f. 7th January 1982. Demand cut was enhanced subsequently to 10-45 per cent on HT industries, w.e.f. 4th March, 1982. There is no cut on agricultural consumers.

(b): In order to improve power availability in the State, an additional capacity of 1517 MW is under construction in the State; out of which 790 MW will be commissioned during the period 1982-85. The primary responsibility for project implementation, including ensuring adequate flow of funds rests with the State Government. The Central Government is rendering assistance through intensive monitoring, securing coordination with equipment suppliers and railways and allocation of essential inputs like cement, steel and aluminium.

(c) No proposals have been received from Karnataka state for setting up thermal power plant at Bangalore and Gulbarga.

(d) Does not arise.

Raids on Petrol Pumps in Northern India

*536. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have conducted any raids on the petrol pumps in Northern India during the last three years;

(b) if so, the number of petrol pumps on which raids were conducted for adulteration of petrol and diesel;

(c) the particulars of petrol pumps whose petrol and diesel was found adulterated and whether any action was taken against them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Training to T. V. Engineers and Producers for Asian Games

†537. SHRI S. B. SINDAL:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Thomson Foundation of Scotland had offered to train television engineers and producers for the Doordarshan for the Asian Games;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Foundation had expressed its readiness to send experts and a team for training journalists in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (c). Thomson Foundation TV College Glasgow have expressed their willingness to send experts to train engineering and programme staff of Doordarshan for colour coverage of the Asian Games. They have intimated the terms and conditions of the proposal which is being examined.

(b) No, Sir.

गुजरात में तेल/गैस के नए क्षेत्र

* 538. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में तेल और गैस वाले नये क्षेत्र कहां-कहां पाये गये हैं और उनमें तेल और गैस की कितनी-कितनी मात्रा होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) तेल वाले इन नये क्षेत्रों में कब तक उत्पादन शुरू होने की आशा है ; और

(ग) वहां उत्पादन शुरू करने में ढिलाई के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) वर्ष 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 (फरवरी, 1982 तक) के दौरान तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने गुजरात में लोहार, सिसोदरा तथा लघनेज में तेल तथा दहेज तथा कुदारा में गैस की खोज की थी। इन क्षेत्रों की उत्पादन संभावनाओं का पता केवल तभी लगेगा जबकि इन संरचनाओं में और मूल्यांकन कूपों का व्यवस्थापन किया जायेगा।

(ख) अभी यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इन क्षेत्रों से उत्पादन किस समय तक प्रारम्भ किया जा सकेगा क्योंकि यह क्षेत्र अभी मूल्यांकन अवस्था में है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Setting up Special Benches of High Courts for I.C.A.R. Cases

5821. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider creation of special benches in State High Courts in view of the large number of litigation cases in ICAR which are affecting its research output and thereby upsetting national goals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government.

हिन्दी पत्रकारिता में एक वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम

5822. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय जन संचार संस्थान द्वारा हिन्दी पत्रकारिता के लिए एक वर्षीय डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि हिन्दी समाचारपत्रों, उनके पाठकों और पत्रकारों की संख्या किसी भी अन्य भारतीय भाषा या अंग्रेजी की अपेक्षा बहुत अधिक है; और,

(ख) सरकार भारतीय जन संचार संस्थान में हिन्दी पत्रकारिता में एक वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने के बारे में कब तक निर्णय कर लेगी?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) संस्थान द्वारा पत्रकारिता में इस समय आयोजित किये जा रहे दो मुख्य पूर्णकालिक पाठ्यक्रम ये हैं (1) विकासशील देशों के लिये पत्रकारिता में स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम तथा (2) गुट निरपेक्ष देशों के लिये समाचार एजेंसी पत्रकारिता में डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम। इसके अलावा, संस्थान ने 1980-81 में विज्ञापन और जन संपर्क में एक नया पाठ्यक्रम तथा प्रसारण पत्रकारिता में एक उन्नत पाठ्यक्रम भी शुरू किया। इसके अलावा संस्थान द्वारा हिन्दी पत्रकारिता में पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रमों सहित संचार में अनेक पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम भी आयोजित किये गये थे। संस्थान ने सम्पूर्णानन्द संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय के सहयोग से 22 जून से 4 जुलाई, 1981 तक हिन्दी पत्रकारिता में एक पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम वाराणसी में आयोजित किया था। जिनमें से 11 उत्तर प्रदेश से, पांच मध्य प्रदेश से तथा दो बिहार से आये थे।

(ख) संस्थान वर्तमान प्रशिक्षण तथा पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रमों में पूर्णतया व्यस्त है तथा फिलहाल और प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों को हाथ में लेना कठिन होगा।

Regularisation of excess capacity of Hindustan Lever Ltd.

5823. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of regularisation of excess capacity, endorsement of production capacities on registration certificates, issued under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act and endorsement of productive capacities on carrying on business licences has been completed in respect of Hindustan Lever Ltd., a subsidiary of Unilever Ltd., U.K.;

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

(c) what action has so far been taken by Government and what further steps are likely to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). After due consideration, the Government approved the application of M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited for regularisation of the excess capacity for the manufacture of aromatic che-

micals. The details are in the state-ment attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the item	Licensed capacity (Tonnes per annum)	Capacity regularised (Tonnes per annum)
1. Group B—Aromatic chemicals			
	(Synthetic esters, aldehydes and musks)	60	75
	(i) Champakal		
	(ii) Cinnamic aldehyde		
	(iii) Cyclamine aldehyde		
	(iv) Cyclomechone		
	(v) Fatty aldehydes		
	(vi) Garionolene		
	(vii) Hincleme		
	(viii) Lionoyl formate		
	(ix) Kastrone		
	(x) Metaxolene		
	(xi) Styrallyl acetate		
	(xii) Vestester		
	Group C—Aromatic Chemicals	60	114
	(i) Gerarniol and esters		
	(ii) Citronellol		
	(iii) Hydroxy citronellal		
	(iv) Phenyl ethyl alcohol & esters		
	(v) Benzyl alcohol & esters		
	(vi) Carvone & its derivatives		
	(vii) Citral acetals		
	(viii) Citronellal		

प्लास्टिक की वस्तुओं के लिए कच्चा माल

निर्माण करने वाले उद्योगों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ; और

5824. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्लास्टिक के सामान क बड़े मध्यम और लघु पैमाने पर

(ख) उन औद्योगिक एककों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने पिछले दो सालों के दौरान प्लास्टिक की चीजों का उत्पादन करने के लिये विदेशों से कच्चे माल का आयात किया और प्रत्येक

मामले में कितने मूल्य का कच्चा माल आयात किया गया ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्रीपी०शिवशंकर) : (क) महानिदेशक तकनीकी विकास (डी०जी०टी०डी०) के पास पंजीकृत प्लास्टिक वस्तुओं का निर्माण करने वाले बड़े तथा मध्यम उपयोगों की राज्यवार संख्या तथा उन उद्योगों की संख्या जिन्हें कि औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं, नीचे दी गयी है :—

राजस्थान	2
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	8
गुजरात	19
हरियाणा	3
महाराष्ट्र	76
उत्तर प्रदेश	9
तमिलनाडु	9
कर्नाटक	10
पश्चिम बंगाल	23
दिल्ली	1
मध्य प्रदेश	3

163

प्लास्टिक वस्तुओं का लघु स्तर पर निर्माण करने वाली यूनिटों की राज्यवार संख्या जो कि अपने राज्य के उपयोग निदेशालयों के पास पंजीकृत हैं, उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) औद्योगिक यूनिटों के अनुसार वास्तविक आयातों के आँकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं ;

दिल्ली में खराब टेलीफोन

5825. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में 1 मार्च के बाद काफी बड़ी संख्या में टेलीफोन कई दिनों तक खराब पड़े रहे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नार्थ एबेन्यू में संसद् सदस्यों के यहां लगे टेलीफोन भी इन दिनों खराब पड़े रहे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे टेलीफोन सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) उनके निष्क्रिय होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) सरकार ने क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवानना) : (क) 28-2-82 तथा 1-3-82 को बेमौसम वर्षा होने के कारण भूमिगत केबुलों में गड़बड़ी हो जाने से लगभग 5000 टेलीफोन खराब हुए जिन्हें 7-3-82 तक ठीक कर दिया गया ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) दिनांक 1-3-82 को 08.25 बजे नार्थ एबेन्यू में 278 टेलीफोन खराब पाए गए। इनमें से 50 तो पूरी तरह खराब थे तथा 228 में आंशिक खराबी थी। ये टेलीफोन 2-3-82 का 1700 बजे तक ठीक कर दिए गए ।

(घ) क्षतिग्रस्त केबुल में पानी घुस जाने के कारण इन 278 टेलीफोन के फीडिंग केबुल खराब हो गए थे।

(ङ) दोष का पता चल जाने पर तुरन्त सुधार कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर दी गई थी काम रात दिन चलता रहा तथा दिनांक 2-3-82 को 1700 बजे दोष ठीक कर संचार संपर्क चालू कर दिया गया। इसके अलावा दिल्ली टेलीफोन में भूमिगत केबुलों को पूरी मरम्मत करने के लिए बहुत से कदम उठाए गए हैं।

Bungling of Trunk Calls in Telephone Exchanges

5826. HRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the bungling of trunk calls in Telephone Exchanges;

(b) if so, the details thereof, particularly in the capital; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop such bungling in the trunk calls and urgent trunk services?

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

(c) Instructions exist so as to take stringent disciplinary actions whenever such cases are detected.

Setting up Bench of High Court at Madurai

5827. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM:

HRI N. SOUNDARAJAN:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Bench of High Court of Madras Madurai; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and at what stage it stands as present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b). The State Government have proposed the establishment of a Bench of the Madras High Court at Madurai. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government.

Shortage of Telephone Cables

5828. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of telephone cables in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what measures are being taken to meet the increasing demand of telephone cables; and

(d) by when the country will be self-sufficient in regard to manufacture of telephone cables?

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

(b) the production capacity of the existing factories is not adequate to meet the requirements fully;

(c) and (d): To attain self sufficiency, the existing factories are being expanded and new units are also being set up.

Drug Undertakings functioning in Public and Private Sector

5829. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state what

are the details of the drugs undertakings functioning in India, both in the public and private sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): There are 4 public sector undertakings in the Central Sector manufacturing drugs and pharmaceuticals and about 170 other units in the private sector borne on the Registers of the Drugs and Pharmaceutical Directorate of the DGTD. In addition there are reported to be over 2500 small scale units engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations in the country.

Increase in Manufacturing Capacity and Technology Upgrading in Telecommunications

5830. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state: ::

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to embark upon the massive programme of increasing manufacturing capacity and technology upgradation in telecommunications during the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether foreign concerns had offered proposals for the purpose; and

(c) the details in this respect and the decision taken by Government in the matter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have decided, in principle, to set up two units for manufacture of large local exchange equipment of electronic type with an annual production capacity of 5 lakh lines each at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 crores each during eighties. Global tenders have been invited for the collaborative manufacture in respect of the first

factory. The Site Selection Committee has since submitted its report for the location of the first factory. This is under examination.

It has also been decided to set up manufacturing capacity for 8,000 Electronic Teleprinters per annum in replacement of existing electro-mechanical version of teleprinters at Hosur in Tamil Nadu at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 crores by M/s. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras, a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Communications. The foreign collaboration proposals received in this regard are under consideration.

The Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, another public sector undertaking under the control of Ministry of Communications, proposes to take up the following major expansion and modernisation programmes during the Sixth Plan period:

- (i) Setting up a Crossbar Switching Equipment factory of Indian Crossbar Project design at Rae Bareilly with an annual production capacity of 2 lakh lines. For this purpose, ITI Ltd. will have a limited collaboration with M/s. BTM of Belgium. This will be in the form of deployment of experts for technical assistance in manufacture and documentation;
- (ii) Expansion of Palghat unit from 10,000 lines per annum of Small Electronic Exchanges to 1.5 lakh (equivalent) lines per annum of Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchanges, Rural Automatic Exchanges and Electronic Private Branch Exchange. The foreign collaboration proposals received in this regard, are under consideration.
- (iii) Setting up a capacity for manufacture of one million telephone instruments and 1.5 million of major sub-assemblies thereof of contemporary design at its two factories at

Bangalore and Naini. Action for final selection of the collaborator and sanction of project etc. are in progress.

(iv) Setting up manufacturing Capacity for new channelling/multiplexing equipment in its transmission divisions at Bangalore and Naini. Action for the final selection of the collaborator and sanction of the project etc. are in progress.

(v) Setting up manufacturing capacity for plastic intensive dials for use in telephone instruments manufactured presently by the Indian telephone Industries Ltd., in collaboration with M/s. Tamura Electric Works Ltd., Japan at Bangalore and Naini. Assembly has already commenced at Bangalore.

(vi) Setting up manufacturing capacity for a number of telecommunications equipments such as single channel per carrier (SCPC), ground communication equipment at Bangalore and very high frequency/ultra high frequency systems at its two units at Naini and Bangalore.

Change in Electricity Tariff in view of New 20 Point Programme

5831. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the objectives of the twenty-Point Programme, Central Government propose to bring about any change in the present tariff of electricity, particularly for the projects which are now being run by State Governments for the supply of drinking water to the remote rural areas;

(b) whether Government have also considered the desirability of augmenting power for agricultural purposes so

that the pump-sets in the fields can be energised for a longer period helping betterment of agricultural produce in the country;

(c) if so, what particular steps are contemplated by the Central Government to help the Government of Punjab with regard to the issues referred to in (a) and (b) above; and

(d) what additional allocations are being proposed to accelerate the above projects in the State of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to, (c). Electricity tariffs for different categories of consumers are determined by the State Electricity Boards in consultation with the respective State Governments.

Utmost priority has been accorded for supply of power to the agricultural consumers. The State Governments/State Electricity Boards are supplying power to agricultural pump-sets on an average 5 to 12 hrs./day.

(d). An outlay of Rs. 732.94 crores has been contemplated for power development in Punjab during the Sixth Plan.

Amount Demanded by West Bengal State Electricity Board

5832. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) total amount demanded by the West Bengal State Electricity Board from the Central Government during 1981-82;

(b) whether Government have released the total amount demanded by the Electricity Board;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) how much has actually been released to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The Government of West Bengal had submitted proposals regarding outlays for power projects amounting to Rs. 189.25 crores in connection with the discussions of the Annual Plan 1981-82. These were discussed in the Planning Commission and in consultation with the State Government, an outlay of Rs. 162.85 crores was approved.

Difficulties Faced by Manufacturers of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Ammonium Sulphate Fertilizers

5833. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the manufacturers of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Ammonium Sulphate fertilizers are facing serious difficulties in selling their products in competition with statutory controlled fertilizers like urea and DAP;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the retention price formula is not the same in both the categories and the former categories does not enjoy the benefits which are given to the fertilizers whose prices have been controlled; and

(c) whether the producers of the former category of fertilizers have requested Government to bring them at par with the manufacturers who are producing under controlled prices and if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a). Some problems in the sale of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Ammonium Sulphate have been reported to the Government by the manufacturers.

(b) The retention price scheme is not applicable to Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Ammonium Sulphate

which are not under statutory price control.

(c) The manufacturers have made some suggestions including re-introduction of statutory price controlled retention price scheme in respect of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Ammonium Sulphate. The implications of these suggestions are being studied with a view to finding out whether any relief whether any relief is warranted and, if so, to what extent.

World Bank Loan for Indravati Hydel Project

5834. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: SHRI K. PRADHANI:**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank loan has been sought by Orissa for implementing the construction programme of hydro-electric generating station at Upper Indravati;

(b) if so, the total amount of financial assistance as loan expected to be given by the World Bank to Orissa;

(c) whether that amount is expected to be available to that State in the current financial year; and

(d) the total MW of hydro-electricity which can be generated on implementation of the above project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Upper Indravati Project of Orissa, envisaging installation of five units of 120 MW each (600 MW), has been proposed for World Bank Group Assistance in the fiscal year 1983. Recently World Bank Team visited the project site in connection with pre-appraisal of the project for Bank assistance. However, the project is still to be finally appraised by the World Bank, after which the likely amount of Bank assistance etc. would be known.

Violation of MRTP Act

5835. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports submitted by the MRTP Commission during the last two years contain any cases involving violation of provisions of the Act;

(b) if so, which are those cases; and

(c) what action has been taken against the companies which have violated the provisions of the MRTP Act;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (c). Violation of the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act would imply either contravention of the orders of the M.R.T.P. Commission under Section 13 or Section 37, Orders of the Central Government under any date of the provision of the and contraventions necessitating proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Act. The details of the cases involving contravention of the orders of the Commission indicated in the reports submitted by the Commission for the years 1980 and 1981 and the action taken in respect of these cases are indicated in the Statement attached.

Statement

Details of cases involving violation of the M.R.T.P. Act as a result of non-compliance of the Orders of M.R.T.P. Commission as contained in the reports of the Commission for the years 1980 and 1981.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Nature or Allegation	Action taken by the Commission
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Basant Radio and Electronics, Indore.	Non-compliance of the Commission's Order dated 22-8-78 passed by it in Enquiry No. 3/1978.	The Commission issued a show cause notice to the company on 28-8-1980. The proceedings did not reveal any non-compliance of the order by the company. According by the Commission discharged the show cause notice vide its Order dated 12-6-1981
2.	M/s. Western Electronics Ltd.	Non-compliance of the cease and desist order dated 9-7-76 passed by the Commission in Enquiry No 90/1975.	The Commission issued a show cause notice to the company on 17-2-81. The Commission vide its Order dated 17-10-1981 <i>inter-alia</i> observed on the basis of the record or the proceedings that the company was not interested in defending itself against the allegation or non-compliance or the Commission's Order and Director of Investigation was, therefore, directed by the Commission to take necessary steps under section 50 read with section 57 of the Act to make a report in

1	2	3	4
			writing to the Magistrate concerned of the facts constituting offence under Section 50 of the M.R.T.P. Act. The company has also made an application under section 13(2) of the Act which is pending before the Commission.
3. M/s. Shri Gopal Metal and Wood Works, Aligarh and other manufacturers of Padlock of Aligarh.	Non-compliance of the Commission's cease and desist Order dated 23-10-1978.	The Commission has issued a show cause notice on 28-5-81. Further proceedings are pending before the Commission.	
4. M/s. Tank Lorry Owners Association.	Non-Compliance of the Commission's Order dated 20-12-1980.	The Commission has issued show cause notice to the Association on 23-3-1981. The Association filed affidavits of compliance which were considered to be in order and the Commission, therefore, decided on 13-7-1981 that no action on the aforesaid show cause notice was necessary.	
5. M/s. Maharashtra Tank Lorry Owners Association.	Non-compliance of the Commission's case and desist Order dated 20-12-1980.	The Commission issued a show cause notice to the Association on 28-1-1981. The Association informed the Commission that they have withdrawn the objectionable notification dated 18-12-80 on 19-12-1980 and by issue of fresh notification dated 16-3-1981, they have complied with the Commission's Order dated 20-12-1980. The notice issued under section 50 of the M.R.T.P. Act was, therefore, discharged by Order of Commission dated 25-5-1981.	
6. M/s. Chloride India Ltd.	Non-compliance of the Commission's cease and desist Order dated 5-12-1980 passed by it in enquiry No. 42/1977	After issue of a show cause notice to the company, the Commission on examination of all facts and circumstances of the case vide its Order dated 21-12-1981 directed prosecution of the company for contravention of the Commission's Order dated 5-12-80. The Company, however, made an application under Section 13 of the M.R.T.P. Act and the Commission vide its subsequent Order dated 19-3-1982 revoked its earlier Order for prosecution dated 21-12-1981 with certain conditions.	

Setting up Telephone Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh

5836. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telephone Exchanges going to be established in Andhra Pradesh during 1982-83;

(b) the particulars of telephone exchanges which are already under construction or have been approved by Government as well as those proposed to be automatized in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the measures proposed to improve the telephone exchanges in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHR YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) About 30, subject to availability of equipment.

(b) The exact location of the small new exchanges depends upon the demand existing at the time of receipt of equipment. The List of exchanges proposed to be automatized during the 6th Plan is given in the statement.

(c) The performance of the exchanges is being improved by continuous monitoring and intensive maintenance effort.

Statement

Names of Manual Telephones Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh approved for automation upto end of Sixth Five Year Plan.

1. Amalapuram
2. Eluru
3. Jagtial
4. Kurnool
5. Kothagudem
6. Kamareddy
7. Miryalguda
8. Madanapalle
9. Nizamabad

10. Narasaraopet

11. Ravulapalem

12. Samalkot

13. Tenali

14. Tanuku

15. Tuni

Introduction of Digital Technology to Improve Telephone Services

5837. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal for introducing digital technology to improve the telephone services in the country;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) progress so far made in this regard?

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

(b) It has been decided to introduce digital electronic telephone Exchanges during the current Plan. Two new factories each with a capacity of 5 lakh lines per annum to manufacture these exchanges with imported technology are planned. The Palghat unit of M/s. Indian Telephone Industries would also be expanded to a capacity of 1.5 lakh equivalent lines per annum for manufacture of digital telephone exchange equipment. Import of some finished equipment in the initial phase from the collaborator(s) chosen for technology transfer is also planned;

(c) Global tenders invited for expansion of the Palghat unit are under evaluation. The last date for receipt of the global tenders for two new factories is 31-3-1982.

Import of Push Button Telephone Instruments

5838 SHRI ARJUN STEHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to import push button telephone instruments for use during Asiad;

(b) if so, whether there is no possibility to obtain it by indigenous electric units;

(c) whether Government are in a position to provide manually operated or push button instruments to subscribers; and

(d) if so, by when push button telephone instruments are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government are in a position to provide manually operated ordinary telephones to the subscribers. Subscribers are also having choice of using their own push button instruments under licence from P & T as extension on plug and socket.

Electrification of Tribal Villages

5839. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tribal villages are mostly ignored for having electricity in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal under their consideration to supply electricity to the tribal villages on priority basis;

(c) if so, what is the number of tribal villages which are proposed to be electrified in different States during the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) what is the number of tribal villages in various States which have been electrified so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Rural Electrification Corporation provides financial assistance to the State Electricity Boards for Rural Electrification Schemes in Tribal areas on concessional terms and on priority basis.

(c) During the Sixth Plan period (1980—85) about 15,000 villages are likely to be electrified under Rural Electrification Corporation schemes to be sanctioned in tribal areas in different States.

(d) Upto the end of June, 1981, 24,011 Tribal villages have been electrified in the various States.

Reservation of Advertisements for Employment News

5840. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed that the advertisers have been limiting their advertisements only to the top newspapers and periodicals (both English and other languages);

(b) whether Government propose taking a policy decision that all the 'Appointment' and 'Recruitment' advertisements of various Ministries and Public Sector Undertakings, including Class IV services, are published in 'Employment News' (and its language editions) and in smaller English dailies in the country; and

(c) if not, what are the difficulties being experienced in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes Sir. The preference of private advertisers'

for leading newspaper/ periodicals is well known.

(b) and (c). Time permitting, all recruitment advertisements relating to Government Department and Public Sector undertakings are inserted by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity in the Employment News/Rozgar Samachar. However, public sector undertakings have a certain measure of autonomy in regard to release of advertisements and all of them do not route their advertisements through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity. Efforts are being made to persuade the Public Sector Undertakings to route the maximum number of their advertisements through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity.

Exploration for Gas in Narsapur, Andhra Pradesh

5841. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that traces of gas were first found in Narsapur, Andhra in 1980;

(b) whether since then further steps have been taken to explore the area in a big way;

(c) if already done, the findings thereof, particularly whether the gas reserves are adequate to merit commercial exploitation; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed for this purpose.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Presence of gas in the first well on the Narsapur structure was indicated in a blow-out in December, 1979.

(b) Since then two more wells, namely, Narsapur-2 and Razole-1, have been taken up for drilling. Narsapur-2, projected to a depth of 500

metres, has been drilled to 3401 metres. Razole-1 has been drilled to 4501 metres against the targetted depth of 4500 metres.

(c) and (d) No commercial discovery of hydrocarbons has so far been made in Andhra Pradesh. Without further exploration and assessment, it is difficult to say anything definite at this stage about the further possibilities of the area.

आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन द्वारा समाचार एजेंसियों को की गई अदायगियों की दरों में असंगति

5842. श्री. रामविलास पासवान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन द्वारा विभिन्न समाचार एजेंसियों की जा रही अदायगियों की दरों में असंगति है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन द्वारा विभिन्न समाचार एजेंसियों को किन दरों पर अदायगियां की जाती हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा दरों में असंगति को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) और (ख) जो, नहीं। समाचार एजेंसियों को किया जाने वाला भुगतान प्रत्येक द्वारा प्रदान की गई सेवा पर निर्भर करता है जो प्रत्येक एजेंसी द्वारा समाचारों के कवरेज को मात्रा पर निर्भर करती है ।

(ग) वर्तमान दरें नीचे दी गई हैं :—

पी० टी० आई०	2,59,000	रुपये प्रतिमास	
यू० एन० आई०	1,93,000	रुपये प्रतिमास	
हिन्दुस्तान समाचार	40,300	रुपये प्रति मास	) इसमें क्षेत्रीय समाचार यूनिट का समाचारों की सप्लाय के लिए भुगतान भी शामिल है।
समाचार भारती	35,500	रुपये प्रति मास	

(घ) समूचे मामले पर विचार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अधिकारियों को एक समिति गठित की गई थी। समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट और सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत कर दी हैं। सिफारिशों का सारांश संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। सिफारिशें विचाराधीन हैं।

विवरण

सिफारिशों का सारांश

क. भुगतान के लिये सिद्धान्त

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन द्वारा समाचार एजेंसियों को अंशदान के भुगतान के लिए सिद्धान्त निम्नलिखित होने चाहिए:

1. भुगतान सर्वथा और एकमात्र गुणवत्ता के आधार पर होना चाहिए अर्थात् समाचार एजेंसियों द्वारा दी गई सेवाएं।
2. इस प्रकार की सेवा दक्ष और उपयोगी होनी चाहिए तथा वह आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन दोनों की वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करे।
3. समाचार एजेंसी (एजेंसियों) और उनकी संख्या का चयन आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर होना चाहिए।

4. आकाशवाणी द्वारा किए जाने वाले भुगतानों में उपदान का कोई तत्व शामिल नहीं होना चाहिए।

5. समिति ने यह नोट किया कि आकाशवाणी अपने ढांचे पर प्रति वर्ष लगभग 55 लाख रु० खर्च कर रही है जो कुल समाचार सामग्री की लगभग 60 प्रतिशत सामग्री उपलब्ध करता है और इसलिए समाचार एजेंसियों को भुगतान सामान्य तथा इतना ही होना चाहिए।

ख. उन एजेंसियों की संख्या जिनका प्राहक बनना है

6. आकाशवाणी को अंग्रेजी की एक ही समाचार एजेंसी का प्राहक बन करके अपने समाचार बुलेटिनों को घोषित करने के लिए अपनी सभी आवश्यकताओं को प्राप्त कर पाना चाहिए।
7. आकाशवाणी के लिए एक भाषाई समाचार एजेंसी में ही सेवाएं प्राप्त करना पर्याप्त होना चाहिए।

ग. भुगतान का नया फार्मूला

8. समाचार एजेंसियों की वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान सभी चार एजेंसियों द्वारा प्रदान की गई सेवाओं के लिए, एक बारगी

व्यवस्था के रूप में वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए टेलीप्रिन्टरों के किराए के लिए भुगतान की गई राशि को छोड़ कर उनमें से प्रत्येक की भुगतान की गई राशि से 20 प्रतिशत अधिक राशि का भुगतान किया जाए। वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए टेली-प्रिन्टरों के किराए के लिए भुगतान की जाने वाली राशि वही होगी जो वर्ष 1980-81 में थी।

9. वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान और उसके बाद अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी की समाचार एजेंसियां को देय राशि में टेलीप्रिन्टर द्वारा या दस्ती प्रदान की गई सेवाओं सहित सभी सेवाओं के प्रभार शामिल होंगे; टेलीप्रिन्टर के रूप में या दस्ती डिलीवरी के लिए कोई प्रभार देय नहीं होंगे।

10. एक अंग्रेजी की और एक भाषाई समाचार एजेंसी के चयन से सम्बन्धित पैरा 5.8 और 5.12 में की गई सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन के अधीन रहते हुए, तीन वर्ष की संविदा अवधि के लिए भुगतान का पिछले वर्ष में किए गए भुगतान से 5 प्रतिशत अधिक भुगतान किया जाना चाहिए। सिफारिश संख्या 8 के अनुसार संविदा अवधि के प्रथम वर्ष अर्थात् 1982-83 के लिए देय राशि टेलीप्रिन्टर सेवा के लिए भुगतान की गई राशि

सहित सम्बन्धित समाचार एजेंसी को वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए किए गए भुगतान की राशि जमा उस राशि की 5 प्रतिशत राशि होगी।

11. तथापि, यदि सिफारिश संख्या 10 के अनुसार देय राशि किसी भी विशिष्ट वर्ष में इस राशि से कम हो तो भाषाई समाचार एजेंसी का प्रति वर्ष न्यूनतम सात लाख रुपये का भुगतान किया जाए।

12. भुगतान उन केन्द्रों जिनमें एजेंसी द्वारा सेवा उपलब्ध की जा रही है, में सेवा के वर्तमान स्तर पर सेवा के लिए है। इस प्रकार के केन्द्रों की सूची किए जाने वाले करार के साथ लगाई जानी चाहिए।

13. नया फामूला 1-4-1982 से 3 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए लागू रह सकता है।

14. यदि सेवा की मांग की गई हो तो करार में असम्मिलित केन्द्रों के लिए प्रदान की गई हो तो अतिरिक्त भुगतान 1000 रु० प्रति मास प्रति महीने की दर पर टेलीप्रिन्टर किराए के रूप में हो सकता है।

15. समाचार एजेंसी (एजेंसियों) द्वारा प्रदान की गई सेवाओं के स्वरूप को वर्ष के अन्त में

आन्तरिक रूप से संतोषजनक प्रमाणित किए जाने के बाद भुगतान किए जाने के लिए वर्ष के दौरान देय कुल राशि का 10 प्रतिशत भाग अलग रख लेने की वर्तमान परिपाठी को जारी रखा जा सकता है। किए जाने वाले करार में एक उपयुक्त प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए।

16. रोकी गई राशि का भुगतान वित्तीय वर्ष के समाप्त होने के बाद एक महीने के भीतर शीघ्र कर दिया जाना चाहिए।
17. यदि प्रेस आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार आवश्यक हो तो सरकार तीन वर्ष की अवधि के समाप्त होने से पहले भी फामूलों पर पुनर्विचार कर सकती है।

घ. समाचार एजेंसियों के निदेशक-मंडलों में आकाशवाणी का प्रतिनिधित्व

18. भविष्य में जिन समाचार एजेंसियों का ग्राहक बनने का प्रस्ताव हो, उनके निदेशक-मंडलों में आकाशवाणी का प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए। यह आवश्यक है, क्योंकि एक एकल यूनिट के रूप में, आकाशवाणी का भाग समाचार एजेंसियों द्वारा सभी दैनिक समाचार पत्रों से प्राप्त किए गए अंशदान के 1/3 के
19. नए करार के करने से पहले ही आकाशवाणी द्वारा चुनी गई एजेंसी (एजेंसियों) के मंडल में इस प्रकार के प्रतिनिधित्व के लिए लिखित में अनुरोध किया जाना चाहिए।

20. यह वांछनीय है कि कोई औपचारिक करार करने से पूर्व संबंधित एजेंसी / एजेंसियों से मंडल में आकाशवाणी को प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिए लिखित सहमति प्राप्त कर ली जाए। इसका करार में उल्लेख होना चाहिए या अनुरोध और स्वीकृति की प्रतियां उसके साथ लगाई जानी चाहिए।

21. आकाशवाणी को चाहिए कि वह इस बात पर नजर रखे कि आर्टिकलज आफ एसोसिएशन या उप-नियमों में संशोधन किए जाने या निदेशक मंडल द्वारा औपचारिक संकल्प पारित किए जाने जैसा भी मामला हो, की औपचारिकताएं पूरी हों।

समाचार भारती

58 43. श्री कुंभाराम आर्य : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्ब मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी समाचार एजेंसी समाचार भारती, जो कि एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है, ने अपनी वार्षिक विवरणी किस तारीख तक फाइल की है, और

(ख) विवरणी प्रस्तुत न करने के लिए कम्पनी, जिसके अधिकतर शेयर सरकार के हैं, के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्ब राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 159/162

के अन्तर्गत वार्षिक विवरणियां 30-6-1977 तक प्रस्तुत की गई हैं।

(ख) वार्षिक विवरणी को सम्मिलित करते हुए, विलम्बित दस्तावेजों को प्रस्तुत न करने पर, कम्पनी को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया गया है।

Improvement in telecommunications in Sunderbans area of West Bengal

5845. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in improving tele-communications in the Sunderbans area in West Bengal;

(b) what is the present position regarding the linking of the head quarters of Sunderbans at Canning with Calcutta and other principal towns in West Bengal by STD;

(c) whether during the rainy season the entire telecommunication system goes out of gear; and

(d) what positive steps have been or are being taken to maintain the normal working of the system during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The progress made in improving tele-communications in Sunderbans area in West Bengal is as follows:—

- (i) Number of telephone connections provided since 1-4-81—68.
- (ii) Number of long distance public telephones/combined offices opened since 1-4-81—10.
- (iii) New Trunk Centre at Barui-pur is under installation.

(iv) 3 Channel open wire carrier system for connecting Joynagar and Canning to the Trunk Centre at Barui-pur has been approved.

(b) The present exchange at Canning is likely to be replaced by an automatic exchange of appropriate type in the next 5-year plan and STD is expected to be provided thereafter.

(c) The telephone service gets affected to some extent during the rainy seasons. The water enters the cable at points damaged by other digging agencies.

(d) Pre-monsoon preventive maintenance of outdoor plants is carried out every year to ensure satisfactory functioning of telecommunication services during the monsoon period.

मथुरा तेल शोधन कारखाने में नियुक्तियां

5846. श्री दिगम्बर सिंह: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मथुरा तेल शोधन कारखाने में 1 जनवरी, 1982 के बाद नियुक्तियों के लिए चुने गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है तथा उनके ब्यौरे क्या हैं?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह): 1 जनवरी 1982 के पश्चात् मथुरा शोधनशाला में नियुक्ति के लिये 25 उम्मीदवारों का चयन किया गया है। इनके ब्यौरे नीचे दिथे गये हैं:

क्रम सं०	चयन किये गये व्यक्तियों की सं०	पद का नाम (पदनाम)	वेतनमान
1	2	इंजीनियरी सहायक (सिविल)	495-1033
2	2	ड्राफ्ट्समैन	450-877
3	9	फायर फायरिंग तथा सेप्टी आपरेटर ग्रेड "डी"	360-624
4	1	टेलिफोन आपरेटर	360-624
5	8	ड्राइवर	360-624
6	1	सहायक सफाई निरीक्षक	395-756
7	1	हस्पलात परिचायक (महिला)	275-451
8	1	कुक-कम-वेयरर	275-451

Splitting of O.N.G.C.

5847. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the reported move to split the ONGC into two units;

(b) whether the several units of the employees have sent Memoranda to Government expressing their concern to split the ONGC; and

(c) if so, what were the reasons and rationale in considering a proposal to split the ONGC into two units and the justification behind it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) At present there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to split the ONGC into any units.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SCs./STs Amongst Officers of personnel Department of Bharat Coking Coal Limited

5848. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst the officers of the Personnel Department of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited, the facts in details;

(b) whether Government's stipulation regarding reservation has not been maintained;

(c) whether the total absence of tribal officers creates great difficulty in dealing with the workers whose large percentage is tribal specially in the matter of language; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) 5.2 per cent of the total number of officers in the Personnel Department of BCCL belong to SC/ ST communities.

(b) Government's stipulation regarding reservation is being adhered to.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

जिला हरदोई को सीधी ट्रंक डायल प्रणाली से दिल्ली एवं लखनऊ से जोड़ना

5849. श्री मन्नी लाल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला हरदोई को सीधी ट्रंक डायल प्रणाली से दिल्ली एवं लखनऊ तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण नगरों से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर कब तक विचार किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) क्या इस मामले में पहले भी कोई कार्यवाही की गई थी और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विभिन्न संयोजित कार्यों के लिए आवश्यक प्राक्कलन हेतु कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) इस सुविधा की व्यवस्था हेतु योजना पूरी हो गई है ।

Awarding Contract for Transportation of Coal for F.C.I. Unit Gorakhpur

5850. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly consumption of coal in the Fertilizer Corporation of India, Gorakhpur Unit for the past three years;

(b) the mode of transportation of coal from coalfields to the Gorakhpur Unit;

(c) if by road transport, the details of tenders accepted for transportation of coal by road from coalfields to Gorakhpur Unit during the past three years;

(d) the name of the contractors to whom the tender was finally awarded and at what rate;

(e) whether it was given to the person making lowest offer;

(f) if not, the reasons for not awarding to lowest tenderer; and

(g) whether the notice inviting the tender contained any penalty or bonus clause; if so, the number and names of parties penalised or awarded bonus, together with the details of amount?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Monthly consumption of coal in the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) Gorakhpur Unit for the past three years is given in the statement.

(b) The mode of transportation of coal from coal fields to the Gorakhpur Unit during the years 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 has been both by rail and road.

(c) and (d). The names of contractors to whom the tender was finally awarded are as follows:—

Year	Name of contractors	Rate/MT	Remarks
1979-80	M/s. Bharat Roadways	Rs. 207/-	This rate was subsequently revised to Rs. 252/- per MT due to general escalation in the cost of diesel and maintenance of trucks.
1980-81	M/s. Jiwan Das, Gorakhpur.	Rs. 257/-	For transportation of coal from Karanpura area.
	M/s. Kanodia Enterprises, Deoria	Rs. 257/-	For transportation of coal from Karanpura area.
	M/s. S. N. Transport, Jharia	(a) Rs. 275/-	For transportation of coal from Jharia area.
1981-82		(b) Rs. 257/-	For transportation of coal from Karanpura area.
	M/s. S.N. Transport, Jharia	Rs. 225.23	
	M/s. Ashoka Coal, Bureau, Gorakhpur.	Rs. 225.23	
	M/s. Shukla & Co., Deoria	Rs. 225.23	

(e) and (f). 1979-80 The contract was initially awarded to the lowest tenderer M/s. Gupta Carriers of India, Calcutta, who backed out of his commitment. The second lowest tenderer, M/s. Super Transport Organisation, Calcutta, did not attend the negotiations. The contract was, therefore, awarded to the third lowest tenderer, M/s. Bharat Roadways, Calcutta at the rate of Rs. 207 per MT.

1980-81 After negotiations with the eligible tenderers, three parties were selected and awarded contract at the lowest negotiated rates.

1981-82 Out of first five lowest tenderers, the lowest and the fourth lowest tenderers were rejected for lack of experience. The contracts were, therefore, awarded to other three tenders at a uniform rate of Rs. 225.23 per MT.

(g) Penalty clause was included in all the above contracts. The penalty clause was applied in the case of M/s. Bharat Roadways, Calcutta in their contract relating to the year 1979-80. However, the party went in for arbi-

tration against the sums withheld as penalty and the award was given in their favour. No provision for bonus existed in these contracts. However, due to critical stock position, bonus was allowed to ensure speedier movement of coal as per following details for a period of one month only when the stock position of coal had come down to a critical level:

S. No.	Name of the Transporters	Amount of bonus paid
1.	M/s. S. N. Transport, Dhanbad	96,985.00
2.	M/s. Kanodia Enterprises, Deoria	57,240.00
3.	M/s. Jiwan Das, Gorakhpur	39,040.00

Statement

Coal consumption for the last three years

Month	Year 1979-80	Year 1980-81	Year 1981-82
April	5918	6705	10392
May	9285	4945	7577
June	8130	4497	7746
July	10765	4745	9163
August	9384	8267	9838
September	6046	8523	9372
October	8427	9435	7658
November	6930	9500	6682
December	4418	6200	7898
January	5292	8520	8324
February	4908	7343	8275
March	6226	8730	11336
			(Approx. expected consumption)
Total Consumption	85729	87410	104261

Telephone Arrears

5851. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of arrears as on 28th February, 1982 due from the

existing telephone subscribers in Delhi Telephone District, area-wise; and

(b) number of persons in North and South Delhi areas against whom the total arrears does exceed Rs. ten thousand

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

Adverse remarks by Session Court against special metropolitan magistrates on Traffic Duty

5852. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sessions Court has adversely commented on the Special Metropolitan Magistrates in Delhi appointed for checking traffic violations;

(b) if so, details of violations committed by such Magistrates having come to the notice of the judiciary; and

(c) action contemplated by Government with a view to streamline the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Registry of Delhi High Court, while accepting three appeals arising out of orders passed by two Special Metropolitan Magistrates convicting and imposing fines for violation of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, an Additional District and Sessions Judge noted the following infirmities in the procedure followed by them in the trial of the accused:

(1) The procedure provided by Section 252 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which requires the Magistrate to record the plea of the accused as nearly as possible in the words used by the accused before convicting him was not followed.

(2) The accused were tried without affording hearing or an opportunity to engage a counsel;

(3) Police authorities were permitted to wrongfully detain persons without authority of law.

(4) Vehicles were impounded and maximum possible fine was imposed against the authority of law by a pre-prepared rubber stamp judgment employing telegraphic language.

However, the High Court on its own motion under Section 397 of the Code of Criminal Procedure has issued notice in the matter to the appellants and respondents and also to the Standing Counsel for Delhi Administration.

(c) No action is at this stage required by Government.

Promotion of Junior Engineers in P and T

5853. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of performance, qualities and potential are required to be noted in the Memorandum of services on the basis of which C.R. is written by the reporting officer and countersigned by the superior and scrutinised by the reviewing authority before deciding upon promotion of any Junior Engineer in the P&T services to Assistant Engineers as per requirements of the Rules; and

(b) whether such M.Os. as the basis of C.Rs. have been maintained, countersigned and reviewed before deciding upon promotion during the last three years, particularly in Bihar during the last three years, if not, whether all C.Rs., are to be cancelled and reviewed, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The C. Rs. of the Government servants written by their immediate superiors on the basis of their assessment of their work and conduct. These reports are 'Reviewed' by the immediate superior of the reporting

officer. With a view to enabling the reporting officers to make assessment of the work and conduct of their subordinates, they are required to maintain 'Memorandum of Service' in respect of each officer employed under them. All instances of good and bad work coming to their notice are to be noted in the 'Memorandum of Service'. The 'Memorandum of Service' are not required to be submitted to the Reviewing Officer alongwith the C.Rs. to be reviewed at the time of their 'Review' nor are they required to be submitted to the D.P.C. for deciding the promotion of the Government servants.

(b) The promotion of Junior Engineers to Asstt. Engineers is controlled centrally by P&T Directorate for all Circles including Bihar. Everytime, as also during the last 3 years, the promotions of Junior Engineers to Asstt. Engineers have been made after going through the entries in their C.Rs. There is, therefore, no question of cancellation of the C.Rs. or their 'Review'.

Appointment of Administrators in religious Institutions

5854. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed Administrators in Dar-Ghen and Khan-Kahen in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose appointing such Administrators in various Hindu religious Maths in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons for distinction between the two communities of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (d). Except in the case of Dargah Khwaja Saheb, Ajmer which can be regarded as constituting a class by itself and for which the Cen-

tral Government has power to appoint a Nazim under section 9 of the Dargah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955, the Central Government has no power to appoint any Administrator, in any 'Dar-gahen' or 'Khan-kahen' in the country. The Nazim of the Dargah Khawaja Saheb, Ajmer is really the Secretary of the Dargah Committee through whom the Dargah Committee exercises its powers of administration, control and management of the Dargah endowments. The Central Government has likewise no powers to appoint administrators in various Hindu Maths in the country. In view of the position as explained above, there is no basis for the assumption that there is any discrimination between the two communities.

इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड की विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्य

5855. श्री बागुन सुम्बरई । क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इसके क्या कारण हैं कि इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड की विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कोई सदस्य नहीं है हालांकि केन्द्र सरकार के इस बारे में कड़े आदेश हैं कि विभागीय पदोन्नति समितियों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कम से कम एक सदस्य अवश्य होना चाहिए और सभी वर्गों के पदों में पदोन्नतियों के लिए आरक्षण होना चाहिए ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार के इस प्रकार के भी आदेश हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिस नियुक्ति समिति ने 21/22 जनवरी, 1982 को साक्षात्कार लिया उसमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-

जातियों का कोई भी सदस्य नहीं था और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर): (क) और (ख) विभागीय प्रौन्नति समिति के गठन के लिए सरकारी निदेश में यह विचार किया गया है कि जहां तक संभव हो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को एक अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के अधिकारी को शामिल करने के लिए प्रयास करना चाहिये। इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड की विभागीय प्रौन्नति समिति में कंपनी के केवल वरिष्ठ प्रबन्धक हैं और आरक्षित श्रेणियों के एक प्रतिनिधि को सहयोजित करना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति का मनोनीत प्रतिनिधि जिसे साक्षात्कार हेतु आमंत्रित किया गया था, साक्षात्कार में उपस्थित नहीं हो सका।

News-item captioned "Power crisis hits Muzaffarpur"

5856. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA-Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "power crisis hits IDPL, Muzaffarpur" as published in the 'Economic Times' dated 13th February, 1982;

(b) if the answer to part (a) be in affirmative, whether the Muzaffarpur Unit of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) had remained closed owing to inadequate power supply from time to time since January 1980; if so, for what period the IDPL had to remain closed in 1982 from January till 15th March, 1982;

(c) the total loss suffered in terms of money; and

(d) the measures taken or are proposed to be taken to ensure adequate supply of power to the above mentioned Unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The unit was affected adversely due to erratic power supply during 1980 and 1982. The plant was closed for 17 days on this account during the calendar year 1980 and 23 days during 1982 (Jan., to 15th March). There was, however, no closure during 1981.

(c) The total loss suffered by the plant on account of erratic/non-availability of power supply is reported as below by IDPL.

1980	Rs. 71.68 lakhs
1981	Rs. 36.15 lakhs
1982	Rs. 62.10 lakhs

(Jan. to 15th March, 1982)

(d) The matter was taken up with the State Government and the State Electricity Board and the company has been assured improved power supply by the Electricity Board.

राजस्थान में पाइराइट्स तथा फास्फेटों पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना करना

5857. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उदयपुर जिले में एक फास्फेट सम्पदा तथा जिला सीकर में उपलब्ध पाइराइट्स सम्पदा पर आधारित एक उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना की योजना कन्द सरकार के विचाराधीन है ताकि इन खनिजों को उपयोग में लाया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब प्रस्तावित की गई थी और इस कारखाने की स्थापना में अब और कितना समय लगेगा तथा तहमंबंधी पूरे व्योरे क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री सत्य में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) उदयपुर जिले में मामरकोतरा राक फास्फेट पर आधारित फास्फेटिक उर्वरक प्लांट लगाने की व्यवहार्यता की जांच करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही पर तभी विचार किया जा सकेगा जब राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किये जा रहे अर्ध वाणिज्यिक सुधार प्लांट तैयार हो जाये और राकफास्फेट के गुण और मात्रा के बारे में निश्चित आंकड़े उपलब्ध हो जायें।

मैसर्स पाइराइट्स फास्फेट एंड कैमिकल्स लि०, भारत सरकार का एक उपक्रम, सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड पर आधारित सीकर जिले में सलादोपुरा से उपलब्ध पाइराइट्स से निर्मित किये जाने वाले फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों के उपयुक्त ग्रेड के निर्माण के लिये तकनीकी आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रहा है। इस बारे में आगामी कार्यवाही तभी की जा सकती है जब रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध हो जायेगी।

Appointment of part-time Vendors to solve problem long waitings at Head Post Offices

5858. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that people are to wait for a long time in queue to get their requirements at some head post offices like Salem at peak hours;

(b) the remedial measures taken to minimise the difficulties of people at peak hours; and

(c) is there any proposal to appoint part-time vendors at peak hours to work on sales-based commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Waiting time at Post

Office counters in Tamil Nadu Circle at Head Post Office including Salem Head Post Office is reasonable.

(b) Special arrangement are made during peak hours and during seasons to open additional counters to attend the public.

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

Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd. Madras

5859. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the date when the Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation Ltd. Madras started production;

(b) early targets of production fixed and the achievements made;

(c) whether SPIC has been showing any profits during all these years upto-date, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the management have been raised their own salaries during this period even when the Corporation was running in loss; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) According to the information supplied by M/s. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, the different plants commenced production on the dates indicated below:

Plant	Date of commencement of production
Ammonia	21-6-1975
Urea	22-6-1975
Sulphuric Acid	13-12-1975
Phosphoric Acid	7-2-1976
Urea Ammonium Phosphate	8-5-1976
Diammonium Phosphate	24-4-1977

(b) The yearly targets and achievement during 1975-76 to 1980-81 are as follows:

(Tonnes of Nutrients)

Year	Nitrogen		P2O5	
	Target	Actuals	Target	Actuals
1975-76	87,860	73,090	No targets were fixed	Nil
1976-77	1,81,546	1,49,048		1,472
1977-78	1,80,487	1,82,177	18,919	18,007
1978-79	1,76,670	1,44,195	32,522	32,035
1979-80	1,95,000	2,21,434	36,340	46,923
1980-81	1,92,360	2,07,002	54,280	57,960

(c) In the initial years, the company suffered losses, but its performance improved in the subsequent years. It

started showing profit from 1978-79 onwards. These are:

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Gross profit	Net profit after interest and depreciation
1978-79	29.66	7.79
1979-80	28.98	8.30
1980-81	36.44	14.63

(d) According to the company, the terms of appointment of the Functional Directors are fixed after getting approval of the Company Law Board. Since the company has not so far declared dividend in any of the previous years, a cut of 10 per cent is effected in the salary approved by the Company Law Board.

Allotment of land in Dr. Mukherjee Nagar

5860. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY and REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have been allotted land under the resettlement scheme in Dr. Mukherjee Nagar;

(b) whether these beneficiaries were legally obliged to vacate their earlier dwellings in Kingsway Camp;

(c) whether many of them have not yet vacated their earlier dwellings although they have constructed their houses in Dr. Mukherjee Nagar; and

(d) if so, what action Government contemplated to enforce the law?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Employees in DESU and quota for SCs/STs

5861. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of Asstt. Engineers (Civil), Private Secretaries, P.As.,

Stenographers, Jr. Stenos and Steno-typists are in DESU at present and how many out of them belong to SCs and STs;

(b) whether it is a fact that quota for SCs and STs has not been completed for a long period; and

(c) if so, the details and the action Government propose to take to complete the quota reserved for SCs and STs during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The requisite information is given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). It has not been possible to fill up the reserved vacancies to the extent shown in Annexure due to non-availability of such officers falling in the zone of consideration.

Efforts are being made by notifying the vacancies in the grade of stenotypists, where recruitment is to be made by direct recruitment, inviting applica-

tions exclusively from the eligible SC|ST candidates from time to time to complete the reserve quota in accordance with the provisions of Recruitment and Promotion Regulations.

The procedure for filling up 50 per cent of the direct recruitment quota posts of A.E. (Civil) is also followed by advertising these posts for filling up exclusively from candidates belonging to SC|ST.

All the posts mentioned in part (a) of the question, are to be filled 100 per cent by promotion except in the case of A.E. (Civil) which are filled 50 per cent by promotion and 50 per cent by direct recruitment and the posts of Steno-typists, which are to be filled be entirely by direct recruitment. The zone of consideration for SC|ST officers is 5 times the total number of vacancies. No employee belonging to SC|ST is eligible for consideration for promotion in any of the categories of posts mentioned above which are to be filled by promotion.

Statement

Annexure

Sl. No.	Category of post	No. of sanctioned posts	No. of posts reserved for			No. of posts filled up			Remarks
			S/C	S/T	Total	S/C	S/T	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	A.E. (Civil)	14*	3	1	4	..	..	..
2.	Private Secretary	10	2	1	3	..	..	..
3.	P.A.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Sr. Stenographer	33	5	3	8	1	..	1	
5.	Sr. Stenographer (Hindi)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Jr. Stenographer		79	12	5	17	3	..	3	..
7. Jr. Stenographer (Hindi)		4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
8. Steno-typist		103	17	8	25	8	..	8	..
9. Steno-typist (Hindi)		7	1	1	2	6	..	6	..

*Besides, there are 13 vacancies of Asstt. Engineer (Civil), out of which 9 are yet to be extended beyond 30-9-1981 and 4 are by utilisation of the posts of A.E. (Electrical/Mechanical) for a period of 3 months. The reserved quota as such has been calculated in respect of 14 posts of A.E. (Civil). The position of reservation is as under :—

Posts of Asstt. Engineer (Civil) reserved for

Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Total
7	3	10

Note : The post of private secretary is a promotion post. Since no eligible S/C S/T officer in the lower post was available, no vacancy of private secretary could be filled up by appointment of S/C S/T officer.

Appointment of a Commission to look into Economy of small and medium Newspapers

5862. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All-India Small and Medium Newspapers Federation has urged Government to appoint a Commission to look into the economy of small and medium newspapers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Government has seen a news-report to this effect.

(b) It is not proposed to set up a separate Commission for the purpose. However, one of the terms of reference of the Press Commission relates to the study of "Economics of the newspaper industry, newsprint, printing machinery and other inputs for newspapers." The Commission is likely to submit its report by the end of March 1982

L.P.G. Dealership for Ajmer, Rajasthan

5863. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that L.P.G. dealership of Indian Oil Corporation was reserved for Scheduled Caste category for Ajmer in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, how many persons belonging to Scheduled Caste category were interviewed;

(c) how many of them were found fit for final investigation report;

(d) whether it is a fact that a Government employee belonging to Scheduled Caste category was selected; and

(e) whether rules relating to award of dealership permit government servants to be eligible for dealership?

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

(b) 17 persons appeared for interview before the Selection Committee.

(c) 13.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Government servants are eligible to apply for dealerships/distributorships and in the event of a candidate holding employment is selected, a conditional letter of intent is issued indicating that his appointment as distributor/dealer is subject to his resigning from his present employment.

Special Pay to field officers in Telecommunications Research Centres

5864. SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the basis for grant of special pay to the field officers transferred to Telecommunication Research Centres for indefinite period;

(b) how many of the field officers have been getting special pay for more than six years in TRC continuously; and

(c) whether it is a fact that special pay is not given to a few graduate engineers recruited specifically for TRC when the qualifications, functions duties and responsibilities of these officers in TRC are the same as those of the field officers transferred to TRC and what is the reason for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The officers of the Indian Telecom. Service (ITS) cadre, when posted in Telecommunication Research Centre (TRC), are being granted special pay on the basis of the recommendations of the III Pay Commission. They continue to get special pay as

long as they are posted in the Telecommunication Research Centre. At present 117 officers, drawn from ITS cadre, are in receipt of special pay for more than six years.

2. The officers specifically recruited for TRC through UPSC, are performing functions for which they are recruited, while on the other hand, the officers drawn from the ITS cadre, when posted in TRC, are required to perform duties, which are not in their general line.

Villages to be electrified in Tehri Garhwal

5865. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of villages in Tehri Garhwal proposed to be electrified during the year 1982-83 (block-wise); and state:

(b) the estimated cost for providing electricity in that area and the funds to be made available by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Under Rural Electrification Schemes sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation, in Tehri Garhwal district of Uttar Pradesh, 646 villages are proposed to be electrified during 1982-83, on the basis of construction program-

me envisaged under the Scheme indicated below:—

Sl. No.	Scheme	No. of villages to be electrified during 1982-83
1.	RE Scheme covering Chamba Jaunpur and Narendra Nagar Blocks	22
2.	RE Scheme covering Jakholi, Takhander and Bhilangana Blocks	50
3.	RE Scheme covering Pratap Nagar Block	96
4.	RE Scheme covering Kirtinagar and Deopryag Blocks	151
5.	RE Scheme covering Jaunpur Block	180
6.	RE Scheme covering Tholdhar Block	147
		646

Under the above schemes, an amount of Rs. 1.73 crores is expected to be disbursed as loan instalments by Rural Electrification Corporation during 1982-83. The above schemes do not include rural electrification programme in Tehri Garhwal District, which may be taken by the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board, from outside REC funds.

Sabotaging of National Economy by Monopolists

5866. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

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

(a) whether Government have taken a note of the planned and systematic sabotage of the national economy by the monopolists and other vested interests in pursuance of their narrow selfish interests; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to check this process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b) By the expressions "monopolists" and "other vested interests" referred to in part (a).

of the question, the Hon'ble Members have presumably in mind the undertakings (large industrial houses, dominant undertakings and monopolistic undertakings) registered or registrable under Section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act. The Department of Company Affairs has no information about the alleged "planned and systematic sabotage of the national economy" by such M.R.T.P. houses and is not in a position to share the apprehension expressed in the question. The M.R.T.P. undertakings have to function subject to the regulatory provisions contained in the M.R.T.P. Act and various other economic enactments like the Companies Act, 1956, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 or the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 etc. These enactments are designed to ensure that the M.R.T.P. houses operate and function within the given framework of national priorities and in accordance with the national policies and socio-economic objectives set by the Government. Any failure to comply with these legal provisions is to be meted out by the penalties stipulated in the relative legislations and it is always ensured by the Government that no proposals are allowed which tend to encourage the concentration of economic power to the common detriment or give impetus to monopolistic and restrictive trade practices or distort na-

tional priorities in production and distribution.

Committee to Study use of Plastics in Agriculture

5867. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had constituted a Committee to encourage the use of plastics in agriculture;

(b) whether the committee has also examined the fiscal policy and prospects for the use of Plastics; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) In March, 1981 Government constituted a National Committee on the Use of Plastics in Agriculture under the Chairmanship of Dr. G.V.K. Rao, a former Member, Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). The Committee is reviewing the possibilities of use of plastics in agriculture; the terms of reference include a review of the overall economics of application of plastics in different areas in agriculture under Indian conditions.

Control over the Satellite Facilities

5868. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a act that some earth stations would take over the master control facilities of the satellite;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof;

(c) names of the stations which would be taken over under the master plan; and

(d) progress so far made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Indian National Satellite is being pro-

cured by Department of Space for monitoring the health of satellite, altitude orbit control and such other functions. Deptt. of Space is putting up at Hasan an earth station designated as Master Control Facility (M.C.F.). For providing future telecommunication facilities through Satellite, P&T is putting up 28 earth stations at various sites in the country.

The two types of earth stations mentioned above have independent functions to carry out.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Master Control Facility Earth Stations—Hasan (Karnataka).

P&T Earth Stations:

(i) *Main Stations*: New Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Shillong and Bombay.

(ii) *Primary Stations*: Jaipur, Lucknow, Jullundur, Patna, Ernakulam, Hyderabad, Bhubaneshwar and Ahmedabad.

(iii) *Remote Stations*: Bhuj, Jodhpur, Panjim, Srinagar, Leh, Kavaratti, Port Blair, Car-Nicobar, Aizawal, Agartala, Itanagar, Kohima, Imphal, Gangtok and Minicoy.

(d) The scheme is expected to be operational by Mid-1982.

Setting up TV Relays Through Microwave Link at Dhule in Maharashtra

5869. SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to establish T.V. Relay Station through Microwave Link at Dhule in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be established; and

(c) whether in view of the fact that Dhule is a backward and tribal district, priority will be accorded?

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

(b) and (c). Implementation of the proposal is subject to availability of resources.

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे तार घर कब तक खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तार घरों का खोला जाना

58 70. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तार घरों के खोले जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्च मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, डाक तार विभाग की मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार, जो कि विवरण में दी गई है, तारघर खोले जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) नीति की सीमा के अंतर्गत आने वाले सभी स्थानों में चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान तार सुविधाएं प्रदान किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

हानि पर संयुक्त डाक-तार घर (तारघर) खोलने की नीति

स्थानों की श्रेणियां

संयुक्त डाक-तार घर खोलने हेतु शर्तें

1

2

1. जिला मुख्यालय
2. उप मंडलीय मुख्यालय
3. तहसील मुख्यालय
4. उप तहसील मुख्यालय
5. ब्लाक मुख्यालय
6. ऐसे स्थान जिनकी जनसंख्या साधारण क्षेत्रों में 5000 या अधिक तथा पिछड़े एवं पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों 2500 या अधिक हो ।

घाटे का ध्यान न देकर भी न्यूनतम राजस्व की शर्त के वगैर उत्तरोत्तर व्यवस्था की जाएगी ।

7. वे स्थान जहां पर ऐसे पुलिस स्टेशन स्थित हों जिनका इंचार्ज उप निरीक्षक या इससे ऊपरके पद का पुलिस अधिकारी हो ।

साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत तथा पिछड़े इलाकों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए ।

1

2

8. ग्राम रास्ते से दूर के स्थान

(क) मौजूदा तारघर से 20 किलोमीटर से बाहर (अरीय दूरी) होनी चाहिए।

(ख) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।

(ग) साधारण इलाकों में प्रत्याशित घाटा 2000 रु० वार्षिक तथा पिछड़े पर्वतीय इलाकों में 5000 रु० से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

9. पर्यटन/तीर्थ केन्द्र/कृषि/ सिंचाई/ पावर परियोजना स्थल/नगर

(क) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।

(ख) साधारण इलाकों में प्रत्याशित घाटा 2000 रु० वार्षिक तथा पिछड़े, पर्वतीय इलाकों में 5000 रु० से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

10. सभी अन्य स्थान

वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर या हानि को दिशा में किराए और गारण्टी के आधार पर।

टिप्पणी : 1. क—जनसंख्या सम्बन्धी आकड़ों पर विचार करते समय केवल अकेले नगर या ग्राम को जनसंख्या पर ही विचार करना चाहिए न कि नगरों या ग्रामों के समूह को जनसंख्या पर। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में किसी केन्द्रीय स्थान से 10 किलोमीटर अर्द्धव्यास के वृत्त में आए हुए सभी स्थानों को सम्मिलित जनसंख्या और अल्पतम राजस्व को शर्तों के आधार पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन खोला जा सकता है। इस छूट के अन्तर्गत कोई भी दो सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन 10 किलोमीटर से कम दूरी पर नहीं खोले जा सकते हैं।

ख— सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों की व्यवस्था के लिए महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रीय ग्राम निर्धारित करने के लिए निम्न क्रम में वरीयता दी जाएगी :—

(1) जनजातीय विकास खंड मुख्यालय।

1

2

3

(2) जिन स्थानों पर लैम्पस (बड़े आकार की बहुदेशीय सहकारी समितियां स्थापित हैं; और

(3) ग्रामीण उद्योगों और/अथवा व्यापक कृषि विकास हेतु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए, स्थानीय जनजाति विकास विभागों द्वारा निर्धारित केन्द्र ।

2. यदि प्रस्तावित तारघर के 8 किलोमीटर के भीतर कोई अन्य तारघर कार्य करता हो तो घाटे पर कोई भी तारघर नहीं खोल जाना चाहिए ।

विभिन्न उद्योगों में रसायन उत्पादों का उपयोग

5871. श्री विलास मुन्तेमवार : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न उद्योगों में कुल कितने रसायनिक उत्पादकों का उपयोग किया जाता है और ऐसे विषैले रसायनों की संख्या क्या है जो वातारवरण को दूषित करते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या हम रसायनों के संबंध में जानकारी एकत्रित कर रहे हैं तथा इसे विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन को भेजते रहे हैं तथा इस जानकारी के संग्रह तथा इस का कार्य सरकारी तौर पर किस संगठन अथवा संस्थान को सौंपा गया है और इस संबंध में अन्य क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) और (ख) : देश में विभिन्न उद्योगों में प्रयुक्त रासायनिक उत्पादों की संख्या काफी अधिक है और सही आंकड़े बताना कठिन होगा । हाइड्रोजन सल्फाइड, कार्बन डाइसल्फाइड, फिनोल, सल्फर डायऑक्साइड, अमोनिया, नाइट्रोजन के ऑक्साइड, फ्लोराइड, क्लोरिन, हाइ-

ड्रोकार्बन, बूटीडॉन और कार्बन मोनो-क्साइड प्रमुख प्रदूषण तत्व हैं । जल प्रदूषण का विनियमन जल (प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 और वायु प्रदूषण का विनियमन वायु (प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है । ये अधिनियम संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लागू किये जाते हैं । जल प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण के लिये केन्द्रीय बोर्ड को सम्पूर्ण देश के लिये प्रमुख तकनीकी एजेन्सी है, ने कहा है कि रसायनों के बारे में विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन को कोई सूचना नहीं देते हैं ।

Decline in power generation in super thermal power plants due to substandard coal

5872. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some of the super thermal power plants and particularly in the Super Thermal Power Station, Korba there has been a decline in power production due to supply of sub-standard coal;

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

(c) what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Only one unit of Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station has recently been synchronised and Korba Super Thermal Power Station is under construction. There have been problems in regard to the quality of coal received by the Korba thermal power station in Madhya Pradesh and also other power stations. Sub-standard coal can cause operational problems as well as loss of generation. It is difficult to quantify the losses of generation caused exclusively on account of the quality of coal.

(c) Various steps such as installation of coal handling plants/screening plants/picking belts/crushers at the open-cast coal mines to ensure supply of sized coal, free from shale and stones etc., posting of representatives at the defaulting collieries have been/are being taken. Besides, beneficiation of non-coking coal for supply of washed coal to thermal power stations is under study. The quality of coal supply to thermal power stations is continuously monitored by the Ministry of Energy and the Railways.

Cooperation with Saudi Arabia in Postal Matters

5874. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has received any offer of cooperation in postal matters from Saudi Arabia;

(b) if so, suggestion made by Indian Government; and

(c) reaction of Saudi Arabia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There was an invitation from the Saudi Arabian Postal Administration to our Administration to explore the possibility of offering consultancy service by Indian postal experts to Saudi Arabian Postal Administration. A three member delegation had recently visited Saudi Arabia in response to this invitation.

(b) The Indian delegation had, on completion of the visit, spelt out certain areas of postal services on which we are in a position to offer our expertise.

(c) No response has been received from the Saudi Arabian Postal Administration so far.

Introduction of Commercial Broadcasting From A.I.R. Primary Channels

5875. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount being realised by All India Radio and Doordarshan from advertisements;

(b) whether there is a proposal to introduce commercial broadcast from All India Radio's primary channels apart from the Vividh Bharati channels; and

(c) if so, details of the new plans drawn up in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The amounts realised during 1980-81 as per provisional computations were:—

All India Radio	Rs. 12.23 crores
Doordarshan	Rs. 8.07 crores

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) To start with, from 1-4-1982, commercials are being introduced before and after National News Bulletins in English and Hindi, both in the morning and evening. Thereafter these would be extended to, before and after National News Bulletins in regional languages, regional news bulletin and select special audience programmes and in between popular light music programmes.

हिमालय के क्षेत्रों में कुकिंग गैस की सप्लाई

5876. श्री हरीश रावत: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमालय क्षेत्र में वनों के परिस्थितिक महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा ईंधन के रूप में वनों के इस्तेमाल को कम करने की दृष्टि से, क्या मंत्रालय के रूप में, लोगों को, इसके विकल्प के रूप में, घटी दरों पर कुकिंग गैस की सप्लाई करने को तैयार हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिवशंकर) : (क) और (ख): हिमालय के क्षेत्र सहित विभिन्न स्थलों को तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस (खाना पकाने की गैस) की सप्लाई विभिन्न कारणों पर निर्भर करती है। जैसे कि क्षेत्र में मांग की सम्भावना, प्रचालनों की व्यावहार्यता, तथा परिवहन विरोध/कुछ क्षेत्रों में जैसे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल तथा कुमाऊं प्रभागों में तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस का विपणन प्रारम्भ किया गया है तथा इसका ऊपर वर्णित तथ्यों के आधार पर अन्य क्षेत्रों में उत्तरोत्तर विस्तार किया जायेगा। वर्तमान में रियायती दरों पर पेट्रोलियम उत्पादन सप्लाई करने के लिये कोई नीति नहीं है।

Implementation of Recommendations of Sachar Committee

5877. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

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

(a) whether some of the recommendations of the Sachar Committee have not been implemented so far;

(b) details of such recommendations; and

(c) reasons for not implementing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (c). The Sachar Committee's recommendations in respect of various amendments to Companies Act and M.R.T.P. Act are under consideration of Government alongwith other suggestions

received in this regard from various professional institutions and Chambers of Commerce etc. Of these recommendations, the Government's views in regard to amendments to M.R.T.P. Act have since been finalised and steps are being taken to introduce the requisite legislation in this regard in the nearest future. A large number of recommendations of the Sachar Committee on M.R.T.P. act have been accepted with or without modifications and would be reflected in the relative bill for amendment of the Act which the Government expect to introduce in the current session of the Parliament.

The amendment of the Companies Act which is a rather complex legislation will, however, take some more time, though every efforts are afoot to finalise this matter also as early as possible.

Work Study Unit of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

5878. SHRI RAMAYAN RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been working in the Work Study Units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the last three years (1979 to 1981) and the total expenditure on its establishment during the period, with separate figures spent on travelling advances;

(b) the number of days each member of the Unit has spent on tours|training and on assignments not connected with his work during the same period;

(c) the number of projects|studies undertaken by the Unit during the aforesaid period and the net financial gains to Government as a result thereof; and

(d) have Government examined whether the utility of the Unit is commensurate with the amount spent on it, and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The sanctioned strength of work Study Unit during the period 1979 to

1981 was 11 posts per year. Only one person has been working for over 3 years. The amount spent on the establishment and travelling allowances during this period is as under:-

Year	Expenditure on Establishment	Expenditure on T.A.
	Rs. P.	P.s. P.
1979	65,327.55	7,405.96
1980	1,06,760.90	7,982.65
1981	1,44,005.80	20,469.65

(b) The information in regard to tour|training during this period is given in the statement. Assignments not connected with normal work are entrusted by the Ministry to the employees of the Ministry including Work Study Unit in the interest of urgency of work|event like International Film Festival of India, National Film Festivals etc. These assignments are part of normal duty and separate records of such assignments are not kept centrally.

(c) and (d). During this period, the Unit undertook, in all, 70 work study assignments (38 staffing|work measurement and 32 Method|O&M Studies) apart from other day to day work. Staffing Studies have helped in determining the staff requirements of offices studied and organising them for better operations keeping in view Government Instructions regarding economy. The Method|O&M studies undertaken by the Unit have helped in improving efficiency and streamlining administrative set-up. The gains arising out of such studies cannot be quantified in financial terms.

Statement

Sl. No	Name of the person and Designation	No. of days spent on tours/training during the years 1979 to 1981		
		1979	1980	1981
1.	Shri M. N. Sivaraman (Sr. Analyst) (since retired)	19	..	..
2.	Shri T. S. Sundareswaran (Sr. Analyst)	12	43	83
3.	Shri G. D. Gulati (Sr. Analyst)	20	36	48
4.	Shri V. S. Bhanot (Jr. Analyst)	17	36	48
5.	Shri Virendra Kumar (Research Assistant)	8	16	25
6.	Shri J. N. Jha (Research Assistant)	..	16	(Transferred from work Study Unit)
7.	Shri R. K. Agarwal (Research Assistant)	..	..	20
8.	Shri B. Dutta (Research Assistant)	..	..	47
9.	Shri A. K. Saxena (Research Assistant)	..	..	10
10.	Shri Prabhat Singh (Research Assistant)	17	..	(Transferred from Work Study Unit)
11.	Shri R. D. Mukhopadhyay (Research Assistant)	14	..	Do.
12.	Shri P. S. Verma (Research Assistant)	11	..	Do.
13.	Shri P. M. S. Narayan (Research Assistant)	..	..	14

Note :— In addition the following two officers were on training locally (in Delhi) as shown against their names :—

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Description of Training	Name of the Institute	Duration
1.	Shri R. D. Mukhopadhyay (Research Assistant)	Basic Course on Management Services	Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, New Delhi.	7-3-79 to 23-4-79
2.	Shri T. S. Sundareswaran (Senior Analyst)	Performance Budgeting and Audit	Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.	29-10-81 to 10-11-81

Conversion of Chinsurah Telephone Exchange into Automatic Exchange

5879. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in connection with conversion of Chinsurah Telephone Exchange into an Automatic Exchange; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Installation of 900 lines automatic exchange equipment has commenced in March, 1982.

Delay in Commissioning of Annapara Phase II Project

5880. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that last minute hitch regarding prices quoted by Mitsui of Japan has stalled the commissioning of Annapara phase II project of Uttar Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, whether fresh negotiations are going on to persuade Mitsui to lower its price and take up the project; and

(c) if no, the stage at which the matter rests now?

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

दिल्ली और बुलन्दशहर के बीच टेलीफोन सेवा

5881. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और बुलन्दशहर के बीच टेलीफोन लाइनें आमतौर पर खराब रहती हैं ; और

(ख) बुलन्दशहर और दिल्ली के बीच टेलीफोन सेवा सुधारने के लिये विभाग द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र नकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं, सेवा सामान्यतया संतोषजनक है ।

(ख) उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सेवा सहित ट्रंक सर्किटों को निरंतर मानीटर किया जाता है तथा संतोषजनक कार्य निष्पादन को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से निर्धारित परीक्षण किए जाते हैं ।

Uncompleted Hydel Project and Escallation of Cost

5882. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-
YEE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) by how much each installed thermal and hydel power project has exceeded the stipulated completion period and cost which was planned for it originally;

(b) losses thus incurred in each case;

(c) estimates of the excess time beyond and stipulated completion period and of excess cost of each project which is under completion at present; and

(d) effective steps devised to minimise such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The cost over-run and time over run in respect of each of the installed Thermal and Hydro Power Generating Unit is not readily available.

(c) In respect of the ongoing thermal and hydro projects the estimated cost at which the projects were sanctioned and the latest estimated cost of these, and expected commissioning with reference to sanction for the scheme and the latest assessment on commissioning is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3780|82).

(d) In order to speed up the commissioning of the power projects, Construction Monitoring Directorates have been set up in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to closely monitor the various activities of the Projects. Coordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the project authorities, equipment suppliers and manufacturers, construction agencies etc. A close watch is kept on all constraints for corrective action. CEA's senior officers visit project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks. Review meetings are also held in the Department of Power for appropriate action with the State Governments as well as at the level of the Union Government. Meetings of Power Ministers of States at the level of Minister for Energy, have also been held at National level at which the commissioning of ongoing power projects was reviewed for taking remedial action.

Delivery Allowance to Branch Postmasters in Balangir Division

5883. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Balangir Postal Division in Orissa

Circle, 75 per cent Branch Post Masters who perform the delivery work are not getting delivery allowance; and

(a) if so, whether he proposes to take any steps to allow them delivery allowances soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). There are 320 E.D.B.P.M. in Balangir Division who are doing delivery work in addition to their own duties. Out of them 240 Branch Postmasters are already in receipt of Delivery allowance. The case of the remaining 80 E.D.B.P.M. for grant of delivery allowance is being examined.

इंडियन ड्रग्स फार्मास्युटिकल लि०
के एककों में घाटा

5884. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय देश के विभिन्न स्थानों में सरकार द्वारा संचालित औषध निर्मात्री एकक घाटे में चल रही है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल लि० के ऋषिकेश, देहरादून, हैदराबाद, मद्रास, गुड़गांव और मुजफ्फरपुर स्थित एकक कब से घाटे में चल रही है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस घाटे को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी हां । हानि के मुख्य कारण हैं :—

(1) भट्टी तेल और बिजली जैसे कच्चे मालों और उपयोगिताओं की लागत में वृद्धि ।

- (2) मूल्य में वृद्धि करके उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि की देर से और अपर्याप्त क्षतिपूर्ति जिसका निर्धारण सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है ।
- (3) नकद हानि को पूरा करने के लिए स्वीकृत सरकारी ऋण पर देय ब्याज का जमा होना ।
- (4) संस्थागत बिक्री की अपेक्षा व्यापार बिक्री का प्रभुत्व ।
- (5) कम क्षमता उपयोग ।
- (6) औषधों और फार्मलेशनों की बिक्री में विपणन रुकावटें ।

(ख) कुछ वर्षों को छोड़कर आई० डी०पी०एल० के सभी प्लांटों को घाटा हुआ है । हानि के मुख्य कारण हैं :—

- 1) अनेक वर्षों से निवेश लागत में वृद्धि जबकि औषधों का बिक्री मूल्य वर्ष 1974-75 से नवम्बर/दिसम्बर, 1980 तक स्थिर रहा ।
- 2) सल्फा जैसे कुछ औषधों के लिए विपणन बाधा ।
- 3) बिना रुकावट के पर्याप्त बिजली और जल की उपलब्धता की समस्या ।
- 4) कच्चे मालों की कमी ।
- 5) उत्पादन के साथ-साथ विस्तार का कार्यान्वयन ।
- 6) तकनीकी समस्याएं ।

कार्यकरण में सुधार और हानि में कमी लाने के लिए उठाए गए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कदम निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

- 1) कुछ एंटीबायोटिक्स के उत्पादन के लिए नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकी और स्ट्रेनों का आयात ।

- 2) विद्यमान प्रौद्योगिकी में सुधार लाने और दक्षता में सुधार लाने खपत गुणांक को कम करने के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास प्रयासों का जारी रखना ।
- 3) क्षमता उपयोग में वृद्धि करने के लिए विपणन कार्यक्रमों में तेजी लाना विशेषकर व्यापार में ।
- 4) बाजार रुख और कुछ बल्क औषधों के अप्रचलित हो जाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्पाद मिश्र में परिवर्तन और कुछ बल्क औषधों की उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करना ।
- 5) प्लांट को आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य बनाने के लिए उपलब्ध इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के उपयोग को अधिक करने के लिए शल्य उपकरण प्लांट का औद्योगिक उपकरण और पैरालैशनि निर्माण में विविधीकरण करना ।

Telephone Service in Badaun District

5885. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephones operating in Badaun city (UP) and other adjoining areas and other exchanges in Badaun District (exchange-wise) and the steps being taken by Government to improve the telephone service there;

(b) capacity of telephones in each exchange of the district;

(c) the number of applications for telephones (category-wise) who have not been given telephone connections so far with reasons therefor;

(d) the number of villages connected as PCOs with these exchanges (exchange-wise) in Badaun district; and

(e) whether these P.C.Os. work independently or otherwise in series; and whether complaints have been received by Government to convert these PCOs as

independent and not to join with any other P.C.Os?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The number of Telephones operating in Badaun District are:

Badaun —	461
Allapur —	9
Bisauli —	32
Dataganj —	17
Bilsi —	25
Shaswan —	15
Kuchhla —	10
Ujhani —	169
Wazirganj —	7
Babarala —	37

Constant monitoring of the Performance of the exchanges is being done and regular testing and prompt removal of faults are done to maintain telephone service at a satisfactory level.

(b) Capacity (in lines of the Telephone exchanges working in Badaun District are:

Badaun —	500
Allapur —	10
Bisauli —	50
Dataganj —	25
Bilsi —	50
Shaswan —	25
Kuchhla —	25
Ujhani —	200
Wazirganj —	25
Babarala —	50

(c) In Badaun District, there is a waiting list for telephone connections in Badaun Telephone Exchange only. The number of applicants (category-wise) waiting for telephone connections is:

OYT —	Nil
Special —	3
General —	48

As the demand for Telephone connection is more than the connectable capacity, there is a waiting list for new connections.

(d) A total number of 90 P.C.Os. in 78 villages are connected to these exchanges as given below:—

Badaun —	25
Bisauli —	9
Bilsi —	9
Kuchhla —	7
Wazirganj —	6
Allapur —	7
Dataganj —	11
Shaswan —	6
Ujhani —	7
Babarala —	3

(e) Some of these P.C.Os. are working in series. No complaint has been received to convert these P.C.Os. as independent.

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के विभिन्न एककों में 15 वर्षों से अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारी:

5886. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लि० के गोरखपुर, तलचर, सिदरी और राम-गुंडम एककों में, अलग-अलग ऐसे कितने अधिकारी हैं जो 15 वर्षों के अधिक समय से एक ही एकक में कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी ।

बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में रेडियो स्टेशनों की स्थापना

5887. श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 60 हजार वर्ग मील क्षेत्रफल वाले पिछड़े हुए सीमावर्ती जिले, बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर के अधिकांश भाग रेडियो सुविधा से वंचित है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तानी रेडियो स्टेशनों के कार्यक्रम स्पष्ट सुनाई देते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में रेडियो स्टेशन के महत्व और आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभाग ने इन स्थानों में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव योजना आयोग के समक्ष रखा था; और

(घ) क्या मध्य कालीन पुनरीक्षा के समय केन्द्रीय सरकार सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की जनता की आवश्यक मांग को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से इन स्थानों में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने के प्रस्तावों के बारे में विचार करेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों के पूर्वी भाग जोधपुर के उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर की प्राथमिक ग्रेड दिवाकालीन सेवा द्वारा कवर होते हैं। तथापि, अन्य भाग जोधपुर सहित आकाशवाणी के किसी भी निकटवर्ती ट्रांसमीटर की प्राथमिक ग्रेड सेवा द्वारा कवर नहीं होते।

(ख) कवर न हुए इन क्षेत्रों में रेडियो पाकिस्तान के सुने जाने के बारे में आंकड़े एकत्र नहीं किए गए हैं।

(ग) बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने की एक स्कीम पर चौथी, पांचवीं और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए प्रस्ताव तैयार करते समय विचार किया गया था। तथापि, संसाधनों के अभाव और प्राथमिकताओं के कारण, इस स्कीम को छोड़ देना पड़ा था।

(घ) यह पुनः संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और सापेक्षक प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा।

Supply of Heavy Bombay crude to Mathura Refinery

5888. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of an expert have been engaged to study the problem of heaviness of Bombay crude and transporting it to Mathura during winter;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by him; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to get the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report of the Consultant is expected by May, 1982.

स्थापित की जाने वाले वृहत तापीय विद्युत परियोजनाओं में मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली की सप्लाई

5889. श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किए वृहत तापीय बिजली घरों से मध्य प्रदेश को बड़ी मात्रा में बिजली सप्लाई किये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी मैगावाट बिजली सप्लाई की जायगी।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सैंक्टर में स्थापित किए जा रहे वृहत पिट हेड सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों से क्षेत्र के राज्यों के बीच विद्युत का आवांटेन सामान्यतः केन्द्रीय योजना सहायता तथा पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान हुई ऊर्जा की खपत को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है तथा जिस राज्य में विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित हो उस राज्य को कुछ अतिरिक्त सहायता दी जाती है। राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम द्वारा स्थापित किए जा रहे कोरबा सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की 2100 मेगावाट की चरम क्षमता में से मध्य प्रदेश का भाग 610 मेगावाट है।

Telephone Facilities in District Headquarters of West Bengal

5890. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Raniganj Chamber of Commerce in regard to telephone facilities in the District Headquarters of West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined it;

(c) what are the points raised therein and what is the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether Government propose to come forward with new schemes to solve those problems; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

..(c) to (e). The representation related to automatisisation of District Headquarters in West Bengal and provision of STD. It is already a policy of the Government to provide STD from District Headquarters to their respective State Capitals. This is being done progressively depending on the availability of switching and transmission equipment. For West Bengal the programme is likely to be completed during 6th Plan.

विद्युत संसाधनों के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश के स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण

5891. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सूल्तानपुरी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान विद्युत संसाधनों के दोहन के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और उससे कितने मेगावाट विद्युत उपलब्ध हो सकेगी और क्या उससे सम्बन्धित ब्यौरा सदन के पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिन जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं का अन्वेषण किया गया है/अन्वेषण किया जा रहा है, उनका ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा अन्वेषण की गई/अन्वेषण की जा रही लघु/माइक्रो जल विद्युत् परियोजनाओं का व्यौरा

स्कीम	नदी बेसिन	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट)	वार्षिक ऊर्जा (मेगावाट अवर)
1	2	3	4
1. चमेरा	रावी	540	1761
2. पारवती एक और दो	व्यास	1900	7057
3. वास्पा	मतलुज	250	1691
4. लारजी	व्यास	140	711
5. मलाना	व्यास	75	258
6. जिस्पा	चेनाव	240	1150
7. अलायन	व्यास	25	150
8. रेणुका*	यमुना	40	236
9. ब्रस्सी चरण-तीन	व्यास	60	—
10. दुहगन	व्यास	10	52
11. मरवारी	व्यास	10	52
12. गज* =	व्यास	10.5	38
13. न्यांगल*	व्यास	4.5	23
14. शोल्डिंग	मतलुज	12	—
15. नाथपा झाकड़ी* =	मतलुज	1020	4960
16. बनेर X	व्यास	6	28

*परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई

=केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्वीकृत

Xविचाराधीन ।

Meetings of Heads of Circles with MPs.

5892. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heads of Circles hold regular meetings with the Members of Parliament in non-Session periods;

(b) if so, the names of Circles which have held these meetings regularly since the beginning of the Seventh Lok Sabha during each one of the non-Session periods; and

(c) the names of such Circles as have not held at least one meeting in each of

the non-Session periods alongwith the total number of meetings which have so far been held by each one of these Circles during this period?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. By and large the meetings are arranged regularly by most of the Heads of Circles.

(b) and (c). These meetings were revived in November, 1980. The dates on which the meetings were held in each circle are indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

Statement indicating dates on which meetings were held with M. P.S. at Circle level from November, 1980 onwards

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Dates on which meetings were held
1.	Tamil Nadu	29-12-80, 26-6-81 & 8-1-82
2.	West Bengal	2-2-81 & 9-7-81
3.	Karnataka	27-1-81, 24-6-81 & 8-2-82
4.	U.P.	10-2-81 & 28-9-81
5.	Gujarat	28-1-81, 7-7-81 & 28-1-82
6.	Bihar	6-2-81, 15-2-82
7.	Andhra	4-2-81, 28-7-81 & 16-2-82
8.	North Western	9-1-81 & 13-7-81
9.	Rajasthan	3-2-81 & 20-10-81
10.	Maharashtra	12th, 13th & 16th January, 81 and 10th, 12th & 13th Aug. 81
11.	J&K	January, 81
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5-2-81 & 13-11-81
13.	Kerala	17-1-81 & 4-2-82
14.	North Eastern	1-2-81
15.	Delhi	10-2-81 & 4-9-81
16.	Orissa	4-2-81, 24-6-81 & 6-2-82

Opening of Telegraph Office in Laxminagar/Shakarpur Area

5893. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Residents Welfare Association of Laxminagar has sent a request to the Post Master General of Delhi for opening a telegraph office in Laxminagar/Shakarpur area;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter;

(c) a tentative date/month by which the telegraph office would start functioning; and

(d) if not, the specific reasons for not doing so?

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

(b) The proposal is under examination.

(c) It is difficult to indicate the target date at this stage in view of (b) above.

(d) Does not arise.

Increase in Newsprint Prices

5894. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the recent increase in newsprint prices would adversely affect small newspapers; and

(b) whether a study had been made about the extent of its impact on newspapers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The increase in the price of newsprint is only one of the various factors affecting newspapers including the small newspapers.

(b) No such study has been made recently. However, one of the terms of reference of the Press Commission relates to the examination of 'Economics of the newspapers industry; newsprint, printing machinery and other inputs for newspapers'. The report of the Commission is expected by the end of this month.

Production by Mathura Refinery

5895. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the proposed production schedule of different items for the year 1982-83 by the Mathura Refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The proposed production schedule of different items for the year 1982-83 at Mathura Refinery is given below:—

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

(A) Crude intake	5400.0
(B) Products	
Liquified Petroleum Gas	126.7
Motor Spirit	264.0
Naphtha	694.6
Superior Kerosene	850.6
Aviation Turbine Fuel	181.8
High Speed Diesel	1479.3
Light Diesel Oil	60.0
Furnace Oil	531.8
Fertilizer Feedstock	538.6
Bitumen	225.0
Sulphur	3.3

Production of Gas from Second Well of Godavari Basin

5896 SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second well bored by ONGC in Godavari basin was successful; and

(b) if so, the estimated production of gas in that well?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The second onshore well is still under drilling. As such, no comments can be made with regard to it at this stage.

(b) Does not arise.

“डेसू” के कार्य प्रभार कर्मचारियों को नियमित करना

5897. श्री मंगलरत्न प्रेमी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में कार्य प्रभार कर्मचारियों को दो वर्ष की लगातार सेवा करने के बाद भी, वियमित नहीं किया जाता है, और यदि हां, तो सफाई श्रमिकों, जो 5 से 6 साल से कार्य-प्रभार, कर्मचारी के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं, को नियमित न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 1981 से सफाई कार्य के लिए ठेका प्रणाली समाप्त करने की घोषणा की है, और यदि हां, तो इसे अब तक समाप्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) 30 अप्रैल, 1981 से अब तक विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कितने पद बनाये गए हैं और मेहतर के पैनल में नियुक्ति के लिए मेहतर के पद न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) अब तक मेहतर के पद बनाने में कितना खर्च अन्तर्गत है और विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों को बनाने में कितना खर्च अन्तर्गत है;

(ङ) सफाई ठेकेदारों को प्रतिमाह कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया जाता है; और

(च) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि ठेका और बंधुआ मजदूर प्रणाली सरकार की नीति के खिलाफ है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) अनुमोदित भर्ती और पदोन्नति विनियमों के उपबन्धों तथा मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों के साथ हुए समझौते के अनुसार, दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के कार्य-प्रभारित कर्मचारियों को, कार्यप्रभावित आधार पर दो वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर चुकने के बाद नियमित मजदूर के पद में खपा लिया जाता है। अनुमोदित भर्ती और पदोन्नति विनियमों के अनुसार, दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में नियमित वेतनमान में सफाई कर्मचारी का पद सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरा जाता है।

(ख) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में सफाई कार्य के लिए ठेका प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए अप्रैल, 1981 में निर्णय लिया गया था। तथापि, इस निर्णय को केवल आंशिक रूप में ही क्रियान्वित किया जा सका है क्योंकि वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करने के प्रयास सभी स्थानों पर सफल नहीं हुए हैं।

(ग) और (घ), दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में 30-4-81 से 24-3-82 की अवधि के दौरान सृजित किए गए (सफाई कर्मचारियों के दो पदों सहित) विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों की कुल संख्या 414 है। जिन पर वार्षिक व्यय लगभग 32.69 लाख रुपए बैठता है। सफाई कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त पदों के सृजन करने का प्रस्ताव की दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में जांच की जा रही है। इससे वित्तीय भार 2.60 लाख रूपये प्रतिवर्ष आयेगा। दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान की कालोनियों की सफाई करने

का उत्तरदायित्व दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा लिये जाने की संभाव्यता का पता लगाने के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम के साथ भी विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है।

(घ) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान की कुछ कालोनियों तथा/या कार्यालयों में सफाई कार्य ठेके के आधार पर लिये जाने के लिए भुगतान की जाने वाली राशि इस समय लगभग 12,200 रुपये प्रतिमास है।

(च) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के कुछ परिसरों के सफाई कार्य को ठेके पर करवाने में संस्थान का इरादा सरकार की नीति का या किसी श्रमिक कानून/अधिनियम की अवहेलना करने का नहीं है। इस व्यवस्था के स्थान पर अतः कोई अन्य उपयुक्त व्यवस्था की जाती है।

Survey for Coal Mines suitable for Power Generation

5898. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made as to the existence of coal mines suitable in the country for power generation;

(b) if so, what is the factual position in each State and how much coal is being provided to each power project in each State from each coal mine from each State during the last three years and what are the future proposals;

(c) whether Government or the Coal India have kept in view the fact that the transport of coal is costlier and as far as possible the Thermal Power Projects should be established only on the pit-heads in determining the location of the Power Project; and

(d) if this is not followed, what will be the economic affect on the cost of power generation per unit in each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Surveys are car-

ried out on a continuing basis to establish the availability of coal to meet the growing requirements of the different consumers including the thermal power stations.

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

(c) and (d). Location of a thermal power station is determined keeping in view a number of factors such as availability of coal, generation capacity, the transportation costs, the availability of water and other infrastructural facilities, etc. The new super thermal power stations that are presently being set up have been located near the coal-mines.

Broadcast of Local News in Tulu Language from Mangalore Radio Station

5899. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to broadcast Local news in Tulu language over Mangalore Radio Station; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No such demand has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में खाना पकाने की गैस के आवंटन की एजेंसियों और पेट्रोल पम्पों के लिए साक्षात्कार

5900. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजस्थान में अनेक तेल कम्पनियों ने वर्ष 1980-81 में खाना पकाने की गैस के आवंटन की एजेंसियों और पेट्रोल पम्पों के लिए अभ्यर्थियों का साक्षात्कार लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन अभ्यर्थियों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनका साक्षात्कार लिया

गया है तथा उन तेल कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके माध्यम से एजेंसियां आवंटित की जानी हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अभी तक राज्य में किसी का एजेंसी आवंटित नहीं की गई ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) और (ख) चार तेल कम्पनियों अर्थात् इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन, भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन तथा इंडो वर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी ने अपनी वर्ष 1980-81 की योजनाओं के लिए राजस्थान में विभिन्न स्थलों के लिये रिटेल आयल लैट डीलरशिपों (पेट्रोल/डीजल पम्प) तथा या तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस की डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर शिपों को प्रदाय करने के लिये कई आवेदकों का साक्षात्कार लिया था। जिन आवेदकों का साक्षात्कार लिया गया था उनके व्यौरे तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) उपरोक्त (ग) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Cities and Towns connected with STD system

5901. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities and towns in the country connected with STD system by January, 1982; and

(b) how many towns and cities are proposed to be connected with STD system by the end of this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 239 cities/towns in the country are connected with STD system.

(b) 12 more cities/towns are likely to be connected with STD system by the end of this year i. e. 1982.

Publication of Journals

5902. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many journals in English, Hindi and other Indian languages are being published by the DPD, giving details as to periodicity of publication, circulation, cost of each copy and price fixed including the editorial staff attached to each journal;

(b) is it true that a step-motherly treatment is being given to Hindi journals by providing less staff and facilities;

(c) reasons for delay in the publication of Hindi journals; and

(d) arrangements proposed to be made for providing equal facilities and staff to Hindi journals for ensuring regular and timely printing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See No. LT-3781/82)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) By and large all journals come out in time.

(d) The Hindi journals have already been provided with equal facilities and staff.

प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को गैस कनेक्शन देने का प्रावधान

5903. श्री मोती भाई चार० चौधरी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अहमदाबाद, गुजरात में कैलीको मिलस का तराई किशन; प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को गैस कनेक्शन दिये गये और ये कनेक्शन किन तारीखों को तथा किस दर पर दिये गये ;

(ख) कालोल में आई० एफ० एफ०सी० ओ० तथा अन्य प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को गैस कनेक्शन किन तारीखों को दिये गये और किस दर पर दिये गये ;

(ग) काडी में जी०आई०डी०सी० को किस दर पर और किस तारीख को गैस कनेक्शन दिया गया ;

(घ) क्या लखपति उद्योगपतियों को गैस कनेक्शन कम दर पर दिये जाते हैं जब कि लघु उद्योगों और सहकारी उद्योगों को ऊंची दरों पर गैस कनेक्शन दिये जाते हैं; और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या हाल में तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा गैस कनेक्शन देने के लिए निर्धारित दरें, प्राइवेट बड़े उद्योगों का निर्धारित दरों से चार-पांच गुने हैं; और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) क्या प्राइवेट उद्योगों की तुलना में, लघु उद्योगों और सहकारी उद्योगों को रियायती दरों पर गैस कनेक्शन दिये जायेंगे ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) से (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में टेलीफोन सेवा का कार्यक्रम

5904. श्री अरविन्द नेताम : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत कुछ दिनों से मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में टेलीफोन लाइनें ठीक से काम नहीं कर रही हैं, जिसके कारण अधिकांश प्रयोक्ता कई असुविधाओं का सामना कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ।

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई उपाय किया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धों ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री यादवराज मखडाना) : (क) ज, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) स्थानीय टेलीफोन सेवा संतोषजनक ढंग से कार्य कर रही है । तथापि, जंगल से गुजरने वाली ऊपरी-ट्रंक लाइनों में कभी-कभी व्यवधान आ जाता है । उपरि लाइनों में आए इन दोषों को तत्काल दूर किया जाता है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

High Voltage lines to reduce transmission losses

5905. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether reduction of L.T. lines length and changing it to High-voltage Transmission or to D.C. System of Transmission shall tremendously reduce the Transmission losses and thereby make power supply deficiency easy; and

(b) has the Central Electricity Authority prepared any scheme to reduce L.T. line length by converting it to High Voltage line or D.C. System from generation centres to load centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Reduction in the length of L.T. lines in rural areas by substituting them with H.T. lines of 11KV and directly feeding the individual consumers through the small step-down Transformers will theoretically result in reduction of transmission losses in that particular circuit only. However, such a change involves extra capital investments, increase in maintenance costs, etc.

(b) No, Sir.

Agreement between Indian Oil Corporation Refinery and Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. for extraction of Paraffin

5906. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between Indian Oil Corporation Refinery and Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. provided for extraction of light normal paraffin only and not Heavy Normal Paraffin;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether it is a fact that normal paraffin is extracted from kerosene oil and then normal paraffin is fractionated into major fractions, namely heavy normal paraffin and light normal paraffin;

(d) if so, the total production of normal paraffin; heavy normal paraffin and light normal paraffin;

(e) the total production capacity of heavy normal paraffin and light normal paraffin;

(f) the marketable quantity of heavy normal paraffin;

(g) whether Government are aware that there is a great demand for heavy normal paraffin; and

(h) if so, the steps being taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). There is no formal agreement between Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC) and Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) for the supply of kerosene for extraction of light normal paraffin. IPCL, however, draws supplies of kerosene from IOC for the manufacture of Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB). The manufacture of LAB requires normal paraffins (NP) which is manufactured in the process and after extraction of paraffins in the LAB plant, the remaining quantity of hydrocarbons is returned to refinery.

(c) Yes, Sir. However, there is no specific demarcation between light normal and heavy normal paraffins (HNP). These are relative terms depending upon the requirements of the LAB plant.

(d) to (f). LAB plant has an annual installed capacity for extracting normal paraffin from kerosene to the extent of 52,000 tonnes. The quantity of heavy normal paraffin available for sale depends on the requirements of normal paraffins for LAB plant, and on the quality of kerosene (which depends upon the quality of crude oil processed in the refinery) obtained from IOC. The quantity of normal paraffins extracted for use in the LAB plant, and of heavy normal

paraffin made available for sale from 1978-79 are given below:

Year	(Quantity/Tonnes)	
	NP for use in LAB Plant	HNP for sale
1978-79	6921	3264
1979-80	15389	4133
1980-81	16375	6779
1981-82 (April 81-Jan. 1982)	22760	4894

(g) Yes, Sir.

(h) Canalised import of paraffin wax is allowed.

Super power Station at Waidhan and Punch

5907. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Gujarat has requested the Central Government for 50 per cent share of the proposed Super Power Stations of Waidhan and Punch to Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Power is generally allocated from the large pit head super thermal stations being set up in the Central sector among the States of the region taking into account Central plan assistance and energy consumption during the last five years with some extra weightage being given to the home States in which the power station is located and the Chief Minister of Gujarat has been informed accordingly.

Estimates of oil reserves

5908. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the official estimates and pronouncements regarding the country's oil potential, India will be flooded with oil in the next two years; and

(b) if so, the details of the estimates made by Government in regard to our oil and hydro-carbon reserves for the coming five year period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir. However, the production of crude oil is expected to be about 26 million tonnes by 1983-84 compared to the anticipated production of about 16 million tonnes during 1981-82.

(b) Hydrocarbon reserves are established and their categorisation firmed up on the basis of continuous geological, geophysical and drilling work being done. Therefore, it is difficult to estimate future additions to reserves as they depend on the results which may be obtained by efforts mentioned above.

The recoverable reserves of oil as on 1-1-1981 were as under:—

	(million tonnes)
ONGC	429.74
OIL	32.55

नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० के नंगल
एकक का बन्द होना

5909. श्री दया रान शास्त्री : क्या
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री,
यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्यान्नों
के मामले में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने
में संलग्न राष्ट्रीय फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० का
नंगल एकक, बिजली का भारी कमः के
कारण गत तीन-चार महीनों से बन्द पड़ा
है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके
परिणामस्वरूप पांच से छः लाख रुपए तक
का घाटा प्रतिदिन हो रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कारखाने को
फिर शुरू करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा
क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में

राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह)

(क) पावर कः कमः के कारण
गत 6 महीनों के दौरान नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स
लि० के नंगल यूनिट के संयंत्र जिस अग्रधि के
लिए बन्द रहे वह निम्न प्रकार है :—

नंगल पुराना संयंत्र

16-9-81 से 23-11-81 तक
और

नंगल भारी जल संयंत्र

10-12-81 से 31-12-81

नंगल विस्तार

16-9-81 से 19-9-81
तक

(ख) 16-9-81 से 28-2-82
तक पावर कः कमः के कारण 27,400 टन
कैल्शियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट, 5,000
टन यूरिया और 5,091 लाख कि० ग्रा०

भारी जल कः अनुमानित उत्पादन हानि
हुई है जिसका मूल्य 637 लाख रु० है ।

(ग) पंजाब सरकार और बिजली
विभाग के साथ मामला उठाया गया था ।
कम्पनः के अनुसार मार्च, 1982 के प्रारम्भ
से पर्याप्त पावर सप्लाई की जा रही है और
अब उत्पादन में कोई हानि नहीं है ।

Import of drugs, chemicals and Phar- maceuticals

5910. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will
the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHE-
MICALS AND FERTILIZERS be
pleased to state:

(a) the names, quality and quanti-
ties of drugs, chemicals and pharma-
ceuticals imported during the last one
year by public and private sector; and

(b) what steps have been taken to-
wards import substitution ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Ac-
cording to the Directorate General of
Health Services, drugs (bulk drugs,
finished formulations, intermediate
chemicals, & solvents and mechanical
contraceptives) imported into the coun-
try during the last one year (1980-81)
valued Rs. 113 crores.

(b) Government have taken various
steps for increasing indigenous produc-
tion of essential drugs and to restrict
imports thereof. The details of these
steps have been given in reply to Lok
Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4685
answered on 23.3.1982.

Government also periodically re-
views the Import Policy and after tak-
ing into account the trends in indige-
nous production/availability, makes
suitable changes to restrict imports.
wherever necessary.

Vacancies of Judges in Madras High Court

5911. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of permanent and additional judges are vacant at present in the High Courts of Madras and Tamil Nadu;

(b) how long the vacancies have been lying; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to fill up the posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) On 25-3-1982, 4 posts of Permanent Judges and 1 post of an Additional Judge were vacant in the Madras High Court.

(b) These posts have been lying vacant from the dates indicated against each:

S. No.	Date
1	21-1-1981
2	9-7-1981
3	8-10-1981
4	8-12-1981
5	29-12-1981

(c) The requisite proposals for filling up of the vacant posts in the Madras High Court are awaited from the State authorities

Advertisement on T.V.

5912. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the amount collected from advertisements on T.V. monthly for each T.V. Centre?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE):

S. No.	Name of the Kendra	Figures in Rs. lakhs
1	Bombay	30.13
2	Calcutta	12.43
3	Delhi	25.77
4	Jullundur	9.28
5	Lucknow	4.32
6	Madras	12.35
7	Srinagar	1.34

Different rates of wages in different Drug Units

5913. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are different rates of wages in different drug units in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of such units managed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of Public Sector Companies and a Government managed company are as follows:

Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited,

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited,

Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited,

Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited,

Bengal Immunity Company Limited (Government Managed).

Telephone Bills of Secretaries/Joint Secretaries

5914. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the amount of telephone bills in respect of Secretaries and Joint Secretaries of each Ministry during 1979-80 and 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

भारतीय महासमुद्र और वे आफ बंगाल में गैस/तेल का भंडार

5915. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह ताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन ने यह संभावना व्यक्त की है कि भारतीय महासमुद्र क्षेत्र और वे आफ बंगाल का समुद्र का तलहटी में गैस और तेल का भारी भंडार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तब क्या सरकार ने इन क्षेत्रों में तेल का खोज कराई है और यदि हां, तब उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) हमें ऐसी जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने बंगाल की खाड़ी में निम्नलिखित अपतटीय क्षेत्रों में अन्वेषणात्मक व्यधन शुरू किया है, तथा इसके परिणाम नीचे दर्शाए गये हैं :

अपतटीय क्षेत्र	खोज
पांडेचेरी	—पोर्टनोवो संरचना में गैस प्राप्त हुई थी।

गोदावरी	—	तेल और गैस
कृष्णा	—	—
अण्डमान	—	गैस
कावेरी	—	तेल

उनकी व्यापारिक व्यवहार्यता के सम्बन्ध में इतनी शीघ्र मूल्यांकन करना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि अभी और अन्वेषण तथा व्यधन काय किया जायेगा।

आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने महानदी क्षेत्र में दो कूपों का व्यधन किया है दोनों कूपों में हाईड्रोकार्बनों का उपस्थिति के संकेत मिले थे परन्तु दूसरे कूप के परीक्षण के दौरान उसमें से विरचन जल (कार्मेशन वाटर) का अन्त प्रवाह हुआ था।

इस समय महानदी का राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र से प्राप्त भू-सम्पत्तियाँ तथा कूप आंकड़ों की, इस क्षेत्र में अन्वेषण में अन्वेषण योजनाओं हेतु निर्माण लेने के लिए पुनः व्याख्या की जा रही है।

भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड में मरने वाले कर्मचारियों का संख्या

5916. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह ताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड के अर्धिन कोयला खानों में कितने कर्मचारियों मारे गये ;

(ख) मृतक कर्मचारियों के कितने आश्रितों को अब तक रोजगार दिया गया है और कितने आश्रितों के आवेदन पत्र अभी लंबित पड़े हैं; और

(ग) क्या मृतक कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों के लंबित आवेदनपत्रों को सरकार द्वारा निपटाये जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
विष्णु महाजन) : (क) मृतकों की
संख्याएं निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1979	.	.	28
1980	.	.	47
1981	.	.	41
1982	.	.	11

(26-3-1982
तक)

(ख) और (ग). सूचना ए. वी. क.
जा रही है और समाप्त पटन पर रख दी
जाएगा।

Flaring up of Gas

5917. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHE-
MICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government of Assam have
been asking for permission to use the gas
that is being flared up and going waste;
and

(b) if so, whether the permission has
been granted and if not, the reasons there-
for?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI
P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). No
requests have been received from the
Government of Assam in this behalf.
Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB) a
State Government Body has, however,
asked ONGC and OIL for additional gas
to be used for generation of power and
for their mobile gas turbine units. The
request made to OIL was agreed to and
they commenced supply from 15-2-1982.

In addition to the existing supplies to
ASEB, ONGC has at the request of
ASEB offered a quantity of 1.7 lakhs
SCMD and that company is yet to ex-
ecute a formal contract in this respect.
Possibility of committing more gas to
ASEB exists keeping in view the long
range availability of gas in Assam.

Emphasis on power sector in current Financial Year

5918. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-
LICK:

SHRI A. C. DAS:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased
to state:

(a) whether emphasis has been
given to the power sector in the finan-
cial year 1982-83;

(b) if so, what is the financial allo-
cation made for coal and power gene-
ration in the above year;

(c) the details about the State-wise
allocation proposed to be made in
the above year in the above sectors;
and

(d) what are the programmes pro-
posed to be implemented in the above
period in various States with their
financial allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-
RAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tentative allocations made
for coal and power sectors in the An-
nual Plan 1982-83 are given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Coal Sector — 877.00

Power sector — 3894.51

(c) A statement giving the state-wise
tentative allocations for the Annual
Plan 1982-83 for power sector is
annexed.

As the coal mining is done under
Nationalised Companies like CIL,
SCCL and NLC, which operate in
States where coal resources are mostly
located, State-wise distribution of al-
location in the coal sector is difficult
to indicate.

(d) The production target of Coal
for 1982-83 has been fixed at 133.0
million tonnes. The target fixed for
power generation is 4354.5 MW.

Statement

(Rs. crores)

Name of State	Tentative power sector outlay for 1982-83
1. Andhra	173.53
2. Assam	90.70
3. Bihar	155.73
4. Gujarat	209.00
5. Haryana	102.50
6. Himachal Pradesh	29.92
7. Jammu & Kashmir	24.36
8. Karnataka	141.81
9. Kerala	50.09
10. Madhya Pradesh	300.00
11. Maharashtra	440.00
12. Manipur	4.47
13. Meghalaya	9.00
14. Nagaland	3.12
15. Orissa	84.00
16. Punjab	189.38
17. Rajasthan	114.03
18. Sikkim	2.50
19. Tamil Nadu	220.00
20. Tripura	4.61
21. Uttar Pradesh	400.00
22. West Bengal	163.35
SUB-TOTAL	2912.10
UNION TERRITORIES	
1. A & N Islands	2.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	4.00
3. Chandigarh	3.25
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.35
5. Delhi	31.40
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	4.00
7. Lakshadweep	0.40
8. Mizoram	6.00
9. Pondicherry	1.75
SUB-TOTAL	53.15

Financial Allocation for Petroleum

5919. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) the financial allocation for petroleum in 1982-83;

(b) what programmes are proposed to be implemented in the petroleum sector in various States during the year 1982-83 with State-wise financial allocation therefor; and

(c) the amount expected to be spent in various States from the allocation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The total financial allocation for the Petroleum Sector for the year 1982-83 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 1938.86 crores.

(b) and (c). The Plan Outlays in the Petroleum Sector are not allocated State-wise.

ranches of foreign companies in India.

5920. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRI A. C. DAS:

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

(a) the names of the foreign companies which have got their branches in India;

(b) the total amount of their assets in those Indian branches as on 31st March, 1981; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (c). 300 branches of foreign companies were operating in

India as on 31-3-1981. The total value of assets of 228 of these branches for which balance sheets are available amounted to Rs. 2517.39 crores for that year. The names of the 300 branches and their other details as regards the country of incorporation of their parent companies and value of their assets etc, are given in the booklet published by the Department of Company Affairs entitled 'Factsheets on branches of foreign companies in India as on 31-3-1981.' Copies of these factsheets have been and are being regularly supplied to the Parliament Library.

Grant of C.O.B. Licences

5921. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of COB licences granted during the last two years, year-wise, with the name of the company, products granted, production before the grant of COB and after the grant of COB;

(b) whether Government have given recognition keeping in view the installed capacity as one of the criteria for grant of COB licences and if so, how far it would benefit the foreign companies; and

(c) whether some amendments have also taken place to the COB licences during the said period and whether such amendments conform to the basis followed in the past; if not, the reasons for deviation vis-a-vis New Policy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Details of COB licences granted during 1980 and 1981 to undertakings engaged in the fields of chemicals fertilizers and drugs and pharmaceuticals are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (placed in Library see No. Lt-3782/82) Information in

respect of the production after the grant of COB licences is not readily available and will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

(b) COB licences were granted based on either the best of the past production or for provisional capacities keeping in view the minimum viable economic capacity. Only two COB licences were issued to foreign companies in the field of drugs and pharmaceuticals industry. In these two cases installed capacity has not been given any consideration.

(c) From 1979 any Indian non-MRTP company, engaged in the manufacture of pesticides formulations, is permitted to substitute one pesticide formulation for another in their COB licence. Two such companies have been permitted to substitute pesticide formulation in their C.O.B. licences.

Information relating to Petro-chemicals for parts (a), (b) and (c) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Licence capacity of M/s. Mac Laboratories Pvt. Limited.

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

(a) what is the total licensed capacity of M/s. Mac Laboratories Pvt. Limited to manufacture chloramphenicol from basic stage;

(b) what is the total quantity of various intermediates they can import under the current Import Trade Control Policy on the basis of past consumption; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

company is licensed for the manufacture of Chloramphenicol power and Chloramphenicol palmitate within an overall capacity of 25 tonnes per annum from basic stages. However it was permitted to import the intermediate L-base for a period upto March 1979.

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

Harnessing of river Brahmaputra for Energy Generation

5923. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that if the waters of river Brahmaputra are harnessed for hydel power, the energy needs of India will be fulfilled to a great extent;

(b) if so, are any efforts being made to have agreement with Nepal in this regard; and

(c) if so, what is the outcome of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) As per the recent quick re-assessment of hydro-electric potential carried out by the Central Electricity Authority, the potential of the Brahmaputra Valley could be around 22 million KW at 60 per cent load factor. This is roughly 30 per cent of the estimated hydro-electric potential of the country. A beginning in harnessing the tributaries of the river Brahmaputra has been made by undertaking the construction of the Umiam-Umtru complex and Kopili Power House. Investigations for hydro-electric and multi-purpose projects on the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries have also been taken up.

(b) and (c). Since the river Brahmaputra does not pass through Nepal, the question of reaching an agreement with Nepal does not arise.

Telephone out of order in Delhi

5924. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy rains on 27 February, 1982 onwards took a heavy toll of Delhi communications;

(b) whether about 5000 telephones were rendered out of order because the telephone cables had been damaged by moisture ingress;

(c) whether heavy rains have always damaged the Delhi telephones to a great extent;

(d) whether in view of the heavy damages caused due to rain Government are planning to have underground cables so that this loss is saved in future;

(e) if so, whether any such proposal is being initiated during the current year; and

(f) if so, the total amount likely to be incurred?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The first heavy rains have always affected Delhi Telephones system to some extent. Damages to the underground cables that occur due

to digging and construction operations in the capital, remain dormant during the dry weather. These cables become faulty when the rain water seeps in after the first heavy rains fall.

(d) Number of steps have been initiated to revamp the underground cable systems in Delhi Telephones. These measures are:

(i) Gas pressurisation of junction cables, primary and secondary cables.

(ii) Installation of cabinets and pillars to facilitate quick tracing of faults.

(iii) Construction of cable ducts.

(iv) Providing protection to underground cables, by way of half ducts wherever the depth of cable is less than specified.

(v) Flash testing of cable joints to ensure good workmanship.

(vi) Flooding of cable trenches before these are closed for detecting damages to the cables, if any, by other digging agencies.

(vii) Patrolling of cable routes to ensure safety to the telephone cables wherever digging is done by other agencies.

(e) Work is already in progress on all the above measures.

(f) The projects for cable protection and their total cost is detailed below:

Item of Work

Programme

Approximate cost
(in lakhs of Rs.)

I. Pressurisation

(a) Junction, Primary & Secondary cables	2400 KMs.	240
(b) Replacement of faulty cables	47 KMs.	69
(c) Ducting	34 KMs.	514

S. E. Bs Asked to gear up capacity for optimum utilization

5925. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power being a critical variable factor in the industrial economics, the State Electricity Boards have been asked to gear up their capacity to utilise at optimum levels in power generation and distribution;

(b) if so, whether the functioning of the State Electricity Board has not improved to the extent it was expected;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have issued any circular or directive to State Electricity Boards for their improvement; and

(d) if so, how many State Electricity have implemented the directive issued by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is considerable scope for improving the functioning of the State Electricity Boards in respect of execution and commissioning of new projects, utilisation of existing generation capacity, reduction of transmission and distribution losses etc.

(c) and (d) Specific guidelines have been issued to the State Electricity Boards to minimise delays in project constructions, improve their financial and operational efficiency and rationalise their tariff pattern. The guidelines given are to be implemented step by step and on a long term basis. The State Electricity Boards have responded favourably to the guidelines.

Setting up T.V. Centre at Cuttack, Orissa.

5926. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a T.V. Centre at Cuttack in Orissa was under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, whether that proposal is going to be implemented in the year 1982-83; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) A programme production centre at Cuttack already exists. A 10 Kw TV Transmitter is also expected to be commissioned by 1984-85.

(c) Site for transmitter has been selected, and orders for procurement of equipment have been placed on M/s. BEL. The transmitter equipment is expected to be received during 1982-83.

Assistance in cash and kind to State Electricity Boards to Generate more power

5927. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has offered assistance in cash as well as in kind to State Governments and State Electricity Boards in their efforts to generate more power;

(b) if so, when such offer has been made by his Ministry.

(c) the names of the State Governments or the State Electricity Boards which have responded to such offer so far; and

(d) the details about the assistance likely to be provided to those State Governments or the State Electricity Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Resources required for the development of power sector, in the various States, are made available on the basis of the plan outlays finalised by the Planning Commission. However, the Central Government have offered technical assistances to the various State Electricity Boards to improve the capacity utilisation of their power plants and also for the timely commissioning of the ongoing projects. A number of task forces/teams have been set up and they are rendering assistance to the various State Electricity Boards where ever necessary depending upon their requirements. Though, the primary responsibility for project implementation and higher capacity utilisation is with the State, the Centre is providing assistance to the States in securing timely delivery of equipments by suppliers, arranging for vital inputs and spare parts. This is being done on a continuous basis and the State Electricity Boards have reacted favourably to the suggestions/assistance rendered by the Central Government.

Opening of Board Post Offices Telegraph Offices and Public Call Offices in Orissa.

5928. SHRIMATI JAYANTI FAT-
NAIK

SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-
LICK;

Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a Branch Post Offices, Telegraph and Public Call Offices in different States in 1982-83;

(b) if so, the total number of new Branch Post Offices, Telegraph Offi-

ces and Public Call Offices proposed to be opened in Orissa in the above year and the amount sanctioned by Government for this purpose; and

(c) the details about the names of the villages and towns of Orissa (district-wise) where such new Branch Post Offices and Telegraph Offices are proposed to be opened in that year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. 1,000 new branch offices are proposed to be opened in different States during 1982-83.

Details of P.C.Os. and combined offices to be opened are given in the attached statement.

(b) Postal Circle-wise targets for opening of rural post offices are being finalised. Physical targets and commensurate financial outlays will be allocated to all the Circles including Orissa.

Sixty Public Call Offices Combined offices are proposed to be opened in the year 1982-83. A lump-sum grant is placed at the disposal of the Circle for all works including the above.

(c) Details of places where post offices are to be opened will be worked out by the Postmasters-General concerned on allocation of physical targets, in accordance with the norms fixed for opening of post offices.

Details of Telegraph Offices Combined Offices are given in the annexure vide(a) above.

Statement

S. Name of Village No.	District
1 Gadguda	Phulbani
2 Sudra	„

1	2	3	1	2	3
3.	Kurtungad	„	33	Jamdihi	„
4	Katrigaia	„	34	Banki	„
5	Cochapada	„	35	Bimalgarh	„
6	Nuapadar	„	36	Ramtola	Mayobhanj
7	Tutipada	„	37	Guhaldangri	„
8	Dasmantapur	Koraput	38	Badadundu	„
9	Jahalguda	„	39	Manda	„
10	Hukumba	„	40	Hata-badara	„
11	Almanda	„	41	Dangributa	„
12	Guncipada	„	42	Podagad	„
13	Machakunda	„	43	Kanjipani	Keonjhar
14	Padwa	„	44	Gonasika	„
15	Sunki	„	45	Ukhupda	„
16	Kakrigumma	„	46	Bhanda	„
17	Bandhu Gaon	„	47	Nuakot	„
18	Podia	„	48	Kusumi	Sambalpur
19	Sikapali	„	49	Garposh	„
20	Venkatapalam	„	50	Kasibahal	„
21	Kudumul Gumma	„	51	Mandosil	„
22	Khoirput	„	52	Paruabhadi	„
23	Muduli Pada	„	53	Phasimal	„
24	Atigaon	„	54	Barikpur Bazer	Balasore
25	Hatibeda	„	55	Manitri	„
26	Nandapur	„	56	Chandanceswar	„
27	Nuakot	„	57	Motiali	„
28	Malpada	Sundergarh	58	Badapudagada	Kalahandi
29	Ruguda	„	59	Kanpur	Cuttack
30	Khuntagaon	„	60	Sindhol	Bolangir
31	Tikayat Pali	Sundergarh			
32	Sarsara	„			

No new P.C.Os/Combined Officers are proposed to be opened in the remaining three districts of Dhenkanal, Puri and Ganjam during 1982-83,

Manufacture of Menthol by Small Units

5929. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the small units engaged in the manufacture of menthol are capable of meeting the entire domestic demand of menthol;

(b) if so, the details regarding the letters of intent issued in favour of small units as well as units; and

(c) the steps Governments have taken to encourage small units by granting permission to enter into this field?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS

(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No exact estimate of the demand for menthol has been made. The present demand for menthol is, however, met by the existing units, both in the organised sector and small scale sector.

(b) Small scale units do not require any Letter of Intent. Even registration with State Directors of Industries is not compulsory. Therefore, the exact number of small scale units manufacturing menthol is not known. According to the All India Menthol Industry (Small Scale) Association there are about 350 small scale units engaged in the manufacture of Menthol with an installed capacity of 250 Metric Tonnes of Menthol. The following are the details of units in the organised sector manufacturing Menthol.

Name of the Unit	Capacity (in Metric Tonnes)
1. M/s. Camphor & Allied Products Limited	200
2. M/s. S.H. Kelker & Co.	25
3. M/s. Bhavana Chemicals Ltd.	82.5
4. M/s. Calcutta Chemical Company Limited	42
5. M/s. Richardson Hindustan Private Limited	147.3
TOTAL	496.8

There are no units in the organised sector holding unconverted letters of intent.

(c) Small Scale Units do not require any permission to enter this field.

कम्बलों की सप्लाई में विलम्ब

5980. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या पति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सैनिकों के लिये 1,40,000 कम्बल सप्लाई करने हेतु त्रयादेश मैसर्स ई० सिफ्टन एण्ड कम्पनी मिर्जापुर और रामन एण्ड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड बम्बई को निम्नतम टेंडरों के आधार पर दिये गये थे ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन दोनों कम्पनियों ने उक्त अनुबन्धों के अनुसार कम्बल सप्लाई नहीं किये थे ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) मैसर्स ई० सिफ्टन एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड मिर्जापुर, और मैसर्स सी० रामन एण्ड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई को निम्नतम स्वीकार दरों के आधार पर कुल 1,46,546 कम्बल सप्लाई करने हेतु आर्डर दिये गये थे।

(ख) मैसर्स ई० सिफ्टन एण्ड कम्पनी मिर्जापुर, को तारीख 31-12-1981 तक कुल 90,000 कम्बल सप्लाई करने के लिये आर्डर दिया गया था उसमें से उन्होंने 44,215 कम्बल सप्लाई कर दिये हैं।

मैसर्स सी० रामन एण्ड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई की तारीख 30-9-81 तक बढ़ाई गई सुपुर्गी अवधि में कुल 56,546 कम्बल सप्लाई करने के लिये आर्डर दिया गया था। उसमें से उन्होंने कोई कम्बल सप्लाई नहीं है।

घटिया कम्बलों की सप्लाई

5931. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री कृष्ण वूलन मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई पूर्ति और पुनर्वास विभाग को कम्बलों की सप्लाई कर रहा है, उसे 10 लाख रुपये का भुगतान रोक दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त फर्म द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये कम्बल रक्षा विभाग में विभागीय जांच के दौरान घटिया किस्म के पाये गये थे ; और

(ग) घटिया किस्म के कम्बल सप्लाई करने के लिये उक्त फर्म के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) यद्यपि मैसर्स श्री कृष्ण वूलन मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई ने पहले भी कम्बलों की सप्लाई की थी, परन्तु पिछले तीन वर्षों में उन्हें जो दो ठेके दिये गये थे, उनमें वे दोषी रहे हैं और उन ठेकों को उनके जोखिम और लागत पर रद्द किया गया था। 2.33 लाख रुपये की राशि का भुगतान रोक लिया गया था, क्योंकि वर्ष 1971 में दिये गये दो ठेकों में, उन्होंने घटिया किस्म के कम्बल सप्लाई किये थे।

(ख) जी, हां। वर्ष 1971 में दिये गये दो ठेकों में सप्लाई किये गये कम्बल घटिया किस्म के पाये गये।

(ग) नवम्बर, 1975 में इस फर्म के साथ व्यापारिक लेन देन पर तीन वर्ष के लिये प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया, परन्तु दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के निदेश को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उन आदेशों को रद्द कर दिया गया था। इस समय उक्त दोनों ठेकों के संबंध में मध्यस्थता संबंधी कार्यवाही चल रहा है।

इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड में अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्ति

5932. श्री बागुन सुम्बरूई : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लि० कम्पनी का विज्ञापन संख्या भरती/81-82/8 अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लिये जारी किया गया था और यदि हां, तो

इसके 12 विभागों में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने उम्मीदवार नियुक्त किये गये;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत करने के बाद भी निरीक्षण (विभागीय) विभाग ने एक भी उम्मीदवार इन्टरव्यू के लिये नहीं बुलाया था यद्यपि ये उम्मीदवार प्रत्येक शर्त को पूरा करते थे और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन्जनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड में विभिन्न श्रेणियों में नियुक्ति और पदोन्नति द्वारा रिक्त पड़े आरक्षित पदों को भरने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और क्या अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिये कोई प्रक्रिया बनाई गई है और यदि हां तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रों (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) जी हां। इन्जनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड ने केवल अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती के लिये, जुलाई 1981 में एक विज्ञापन जारी किया था। इन्जनियरिंग के विभिन्न विषयों के पदों के लिये 280 उम्मीदवारों ने आवेदन किया था। पदों की कुछ श्रेणियों के लिये 88 उम्मीदवारों का साक्षात्कार किया जा चुका है और दो उम्मीदवारों का चयन किया जा चुका है।

एसी आशा है कि शक्या साक्षात्कारों को अप्रैल/मई 1982 के दौरान पूरा किया जायेगा।

(ख) जी नहीं। निरीक्षण विभाग में पदों के लिये अभी साक्षात्कार किये जाने हैं।

(ग) अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिये आरक्षित

पदों को भरने के लिये इन्जनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड विशेष कदम उठा रहा है। इनमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कुछ पूर्व स्नातक इन्जनियरिंग उम्मीदवारों को प्रति वर्ष वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना, चयन समितियों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करना, केवल अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों से आवेदन आमंत्रित करने हुए विज्ञापन जारी करना, और इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि उनकी जांच उन मानकों के अनुसार नहीं की जाती है जो सर्वसाधारण श्रेणी के उम्मीदवारों के लिये निर्धारित किये गये हैं, जहां तक संभव हो, उनके लिये, पृथक साक्षात्कारों का आयोजन किया जाये, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की भर्ती में सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न एजेंसियों की आवश्यकताओं के ब्योरे भेजना। अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिये आरक्षित कोटे को भरने के लिये शीघ्र अति शीघ्र सम्मिलित प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

प्रोन्नतियों के सम्बन्ध में, समय समय पर इस सम्बन्ध में जारी किये गये निदेशों का इन्जनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड अनुपालन कर रहा है।

Setting up Power Unit with External Assistance

5933. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Energy Minister has a proposal for setting up power units with external assistance; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has decided to entertain only

those foreign proposals which offer 100 per cent financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Proposals have been received from countries/overseas Companies for supply of power equipment for power projects. In some cases possibilities of Government credit, suppliers credit and commercial loans for financing the project have also been indicated. No final decisions has been taken by Government on these proposals.

Exemption of Punjab from M.R.T.P. Act

5934. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider exemption of Punjab from the application of MRTTP Act as has been done for J & K in the light of similarity of conditions in the two neighbouring areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): Section 1(2) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, specifically provides that the said Act does not extend to the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Non-applicability of the provisions of this Act to the State of Jammu & Kashmir is thus by virtue of the Constitutional constraints. No exemption as such has ever been given nor is available to any other State of India in regard to the applicability of the M.R. T.P. Act. The question of exempting the State of Punjab from the applicability of the said Act, as suggested in the question, therefore, does not arise.

Setting up Unit of Indian Drug and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., in Punjab.

5935. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether Government propose considering to locate some of the public sector units of the Indian Drugs

and Pharmaceuticals Limited in Punjab which is ideally suited for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): There is no proposal at present to locate any new unit of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited in Punjab. The company has already set up a Joint Venture unit in collaboration with the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Limited at Sengrur in Punjab for the manufacture of Starch, Dextrose, liquid Glucose, etc.

Telecommunication Needs in the Eighties

5936. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a plan to meet the telecommunication needs of the country in the Eighties;

(b) whether efforts have also been made to expand the communications system in the rural areas of the country so as to meet the needs of such areas;

(c) by what time STD system linking all towns with a population of 25,000 and above may be envisaged; and

(d) the details in regard to parts (a), (b) and (c) above?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) S.T.D. facilities are not Planned on the basis of population. However STD facilities are likely to be extended progressively to all the major cities/towns in the country during the current decade.

(d) Large scale expansion in respect of local and long distance switching and transmission systems and

progressive improvement in the quality of service have been envisaged. Progressive introduction of new technology such as satellite communication, digital switching and transmission of telephone service through either a telephone exchange or a long distance public telephone to within five kilometres of most of the inhabited locations in the country also has been taken as a long term objective.

Staff quarters for DESU employees at Shalimar Bagh, Delhi

5937. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DESU had constructed staff quarters at Shalimar Bagh, Delhi has integrated Type I and II, and

(b) if so, how many quarters were constructed and allotted upto February, 1982; category-wise and how many are lying vacant for allotment in Type I?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 240 quarters were constructed and all of them had been allotted by February, 1982. Since only one type of quarters was built, the question of category-wise allotment does not arise. None of these quarters was classified as Type—I, and hence the question of vacant Type—I quarters also does not arise.

Number of General Managers Working in F.P.D.I.L.

5938. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) number of General Managers in the Fertilizers (Planning and Development) India Limited at present and

the precise responsibilities they are having as on 1-1-1982, facts in details;

(b) whether the work assigned to them was in the line of their expertise;

(c) whether he is aware that sudden proliferation of General Managers in the F.P.D.I.L. without clear cut division of work has created confusion and dis-satisfaction in the lower rank; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) There are at present 7 General Managers in Fertilizer (Planning & Development) India Ltd. Their area of responsibilities as on 1-1-1982 is as follows:

(1) *General Manager (Projects)*: Incharge of Planning and Execution of Projects including Namrup, Haldia, Nangal Methanol Project etc.

(2) *General Manager (Engineering)*: Incharge of Engineering covering Design, Engineering & Procurement of jobs like Namrup and other jobs handled from Sindri.

(3) *General Manager (Technical Services)*: Incharge of feasibility studies, NDT and Technical Services.

(4) *General Manager (Catalyst)*: Incharge of production and sale of catalysts.

(5) *General Manager (Western Region Office, Baroda)*: Incharge of Design, Engineering, procurement and Project Management of Hazira Project and other jobs in Western Region.

(6) *General Manager (Thal)*: Incharge of Project Management of Thal Project.

(7) *General Manager (Delhi office)*: Incharge of Delhi Office, liaison with the Government offices, other fertilizer companies and Business Development.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Fertilizer (Planning & Development) India Limited has reported that the division of work among the General Managers is clear-cut. Government is not aware of any confusion or dis-satisfaction in the lower ranks.

(d) Does not arise.

बिजली की कमी वाले राज्य

5939. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें उनकी बिजली की मांग की तुलना में बिजली की उपलब्धता कम है, उनकी मांग कितनी है और बिजली की उपलब्धता कितनी कम है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष विद्युत् की स्थिति बहुत अच्छी है। इस समय देश में ऊर्जा की औसत दैनिक उपलब्धता लगभग 342 मिलियन यूनिट है। इसकी तुलना में आवश्यकता 395 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन है। उत्तरी क्षेत्र में उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर, पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश, दक्षिणी क्षेत्र में कर्नाटक, पूर्वी क्षेत्र में बिहार, उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल तथा मेघालय को छोड़ कर उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र इस समय ऊर्जा की कमी का सामना कर रहे हैं।

विधि आयोग पर किया गया व्यय

5940. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विधि आयोग किस तिथि से स्थापित किया गया था और उसके क्या

उद्देश्य थे तथा उस पर अब तक कुल कितना प्रशासनिक और अन्य व्यय किया गया है तथा इसका औसतन वार्षिक व्यय कितना है; और

(ख) क्या विधि आयोग की स्थापना के पश्चात् लोगों की आसना से, कम खर्च में तथा तेजी से न्याय मिलने लगा है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) विधि आयोग का गठन मूल रूप से 5 अगस्त, 1955 को तीन वर्ष के लिए किया गया था और तब से इसका पुनर्गठन समय-समय पर होता रहा है। दसवें विधि आयोग का पुनर्गठन 14 दिसम्बर 1981 को किया गया था। आयोग के उद्देश्य का उल्लेख उसकी सौपे गए कार्यों में किया गया है। सौपे गये कार्यों की प्रति सदन के पटल पर रख दी गई है। वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए दसवें विधि आयोग पर जो खर्च हुआ है वह लगभग 7,19,090 रुपये हैं।

(ख) न्याय प्रशासन एक ऐसा विषय है जिसका सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों, दोनों से है। प्रथम विधि आयोग ने सरकार को जो अपनी 14वीं रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी उसमें "न्यायिक प्रशासन में सुधार" की बाबत विभिन्न सिफारिशों की गई थीं। इस रिपोर्ट में और पश्चात्वर्ती रिपोर्टों की अधिकतर सिफारिशों को जिनका सम्बन्ध सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता और दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता से है, क्रियान्वित किया जा चुका है। आयोग ने नवम्बर, 1978 में अपनी 77वीं रिपोर्ट "विचारण न्यायालयों में विलम्ब और बकाया मामलों के बारे में" और 10 मई, 1978 को अपनी 79वीं रिपोर्ट

“उच्च न्यायालयों और अपील न्यायालयों में विलम्ब और बकाया मामलों के बारे में” सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दी है। इन रिपोर्टों को कार्यान्वित करने का बाबत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और उच्च न्यायालयों के विचार मांगे गए हैं। जब से विधि आयोग का स्थापना का गई है तब से मामलों को सरल और कम खर्चीला बनाने तथा शीघ्र न्याय दिलाने का दिशा में काफी प्रगति हुई है किन्तु जैसा कि विधि आयोग ने अपनी 79वीं रिपोर्ट में कहा है, इस समस्या का समाधान ढूढने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयास करना होगा और जहाँ अनेक जटिल बातें एक साथ होंगी वहाँ कोई स्थाई समाधान ढूढ पाना कठिन होगा।

विवरण

14-12-1981 से 13-12-1984 तक
पुनर्गठित विधि आयोग की निर्दिष्ट विषय

1. यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली समयोचित मांगों के अनुकूल हो और विशेष रूप से—

(क) इस आधारभूत सिद्धांत पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले बिना कि विनिश्चय न्यायोचित और निष्पक्ष होने चाहिए, मामलों के शीघ्र और कम खर्च पर निपटारे का सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से विलम्ब समाप्त करने, बकाया मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने और खर्चों में कमी करने के लिए ;

(ख) तकनीकी बारीकियाँ और विलंबकारी युक्तियों को कम करने और उन्हें समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए, जिससे कि वह साध्य के रूप में नहीं बल्कि न्याय प्राप्त करने के साधन के रूप में कार्य करे ;

(ग) न्याय प्रशासन से संबद्ध सभी व्यक्तियों के स्तरों में सुधार

करने के लिए, न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली की समीक्षा करते रहना।

2. राज्य को नीति के निदेशक तत्वों का ध्यान में रखते हुए, वर्तमान विधियों को जांच करना तथा उनमें सुधार के उपायों के सुझाव देना और ऐसे विधानों का भी सुझाव देना जो निदेशक तत्वों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए आवश्यक हों तथा संविधान की प्रस्तावना में वर्णित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करना।

3. सार्वजनिक महत्व के केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का पुनरीक्षण करना जिससे कि उन्हें सरल बनाया जा सके और उनकी विपमताओं, संदिग्धताओं और अनुचित बातों को दूर किया जा सके।

4. अप्रचलित विधियों और अधिनियमों या उनके ऐसे भागों को जिनको उपयोगिता समाप्त हो गई है, निरसित करके कानून-पुस्तक को अद्यतन बनाने के उपायों को सरकार को सिफारिश करना।

5. विधि और न्यायिक प्रशासन से सम्बन्धित किसी अन्य विषय पर जो उसे निर्देशित किया जाए, विचार करना और उस पर अपने विचार सरकार को बताना।

प्रचार माध्यम एककों के लिए सलाहकार समितियाँ

5941. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रणाधीन प्रचार माध्यम एककों की नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों से संबंधित विभिन्न मामलों पर सलाहकार समिति का गठन

कब किया गया था, और उसके सदस्यों को नियुक्ति के लिए क्या मान-दण्ड अपनाया गया था ;

(ख) वर्ष 1980 और 1981 में उसको कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं और उनमें क्या निर्णय लिए गए हैं, क्या इन निर्णयों को लागू किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सलाहकार समिति की बैठकों के लिए वर्ष 1980 और 1981 में प्रति वर्ष बॉर्डिंग, लाजिंग, यात्रा भत्ते आदि सभी प्रकार के कुल कितना खर्चा किया गया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) और (ख). श्री जी० पार्थसारथी को अध्यक्षता में एक 14 सदस्यीय सलाहकार समिति 28 नवम्बर, 1980 को गठित की गई थी। समिति के सदस्य, जिनको उनको निजः हैसियत में नियुक्त किया जाता है, जन संचार के क्षेत्र में ख्याति प्राप्त व्यक्ति हैं।

दिसम्बर, 1981 तक, समिति ने 11 बैठकें की हैं जिनमें से दो 1980 में और नौ 1981 में हुई थीं। समिति द्वारा अब तक की गई सिफारिशें और उन पर सरकार द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) आकाशवाणी/दूरदर्शन के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को पेंशन देना

समिति ने यह सिफारिश की है कि आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन में कार्यरत सभी स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट, जो अनुबन्धित कर्मचारी हैं, पेंशन पाने के पात्र सरकारी कर्मचारी होने चाहिए तथा विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों, विशेष कर परफार्मिंग आर्टिस्टों के कार्य निष्पादन को अर्वाधिक समीक्षा किए जाने का प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार : नर्णय अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2550 के दिनांक 9-3-82 को दिए गए उत्तर में बताए जा चुके हैं।

(2) प्रसारण माध्यमों के लिए समाचार नीति

सलाहकार समिति ने यह कहा है कि राष्ट्रीय प्रसारण माध्यम होने के कारण आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन का ऐसे समाचारों को देने का विशेष उत्तरदायित्व है जो लोगों को सूचित और शिक्षित करें और उनको मनोरंजन प्रदान करें और यह कि समाचार नीति के अधिक स्पष्ट निरूपण और सामयिक मामलों के कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त बनाने का आवश्यकता है। समिति ने आकाशवाणी / दूरदर्शन के काम को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए इस सम्बन्ध में कतिपय मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त भी सुझाए हैं।

मंत्रालय द्वारा इन सिफारिशों पर विचार कर इन्हें स्वीकार कर लिया गया है।

(3) देश में रंगीन दूरदर्शन चालू करना

समिति ने प्रेषण और संग्रहण दोनों को कवर करते हुए देश में रंगीन दूरदर्शन के योजनाबद्ध आधार पर चालू करने को सिफारिश की। समिति ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान स्कीमों के बारे में विस्तृत सिफारिशें की हैं और यह भी कहा है कि रंगीन दूरदर्शन सैट उद्योग का अधिकतम देशी तत्वों के साथ मानकीकृत डिजाइन के व्यापक निर्माण के आधार पर विकसित किया जाना चाहिए।

रंगीन दूरदर्शन चालू करने के प्रस्तावों का मंत्रालय द्वारा माध्यम सलाहकार समिति को सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तैयार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1981 तक समिति की बैठकों पर हुआ कुल व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

1980—10,428.00 रुपए

1981—61,819.00 रुपए

सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रयोक्ताओं की और टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि

5942. श्री मूल चन्द डाला : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 31 मार्च, 1980 तक जारी किए गए टेलीफोन बिलों से 1 जुलाई, 1980 को 18.26 करोड़ रुपए की राशि वसूल की जानी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस राशि में से कितनी राशि सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रयोक्ताओं की ओर बकाया थी और उस में से अब तक कितनी राशि वसूल कर ली गई है; और

(ग) इतनी भारी राशि के बकाया होने के क्या कारण हैं, और भविष्य में इतनी बड़ी राशि बिना वसूल किए न रहे, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1980 तक जारी किए टेलीफोन बिलों के सम्बन्ध में 1 जुलाई, 1980 को टेलीफोनों की वसूल की जाने वाली बकाया राशि केवल 18.17 करोड़ रुपए थी ।

(ख) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं का लेखा अलग से नहीं रखा जाता । उनको निजी टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं के साथ समूहित किया जाता है ।

31-3-1980 तक जारी किए गए बिलों के सम्बन्ध में निजः उपभोक्ताओं से 1-7-1980 का 15.42 करोड़ रुपए की राशि को वसूली बकाया थी । इसमें से 7.25 करोड़ रुपए का राशि 1-7-1980 से 31-12-1981 के दौरान वसूल कर ली गई थी ।

(ग) ऊपर निर्दिष्ट की गई अप्राप्त राशियां कई वर्षों से जारी किए बिलों का संचयः बकाया राशियां निरूपित करतः हैं। विभाग एक महीने में 55 से 60 करोड़ रुपए की सीमा तक बिल जारी करता है । यद्यपि 95 प्रतिशत बिल तौन महीनों के अन्दर वसूल कर लिए जाते हैं, तथापि बकाया राशि बिलों पर विवाद, उपभोक्ताओं का सेवाएं प्राप्त कर के फरार हो जाना, उपभोक्ताओं की मृत्यु एवं मुकदमेबाजो के मामले आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारणों से लम्बित पड़ो रहती हैं ।

बकाया राशियों को वसूली के लिए मौजूदा युक्तियां जैसे गैर अदायगो के लिए कनेक्शन काट देना, दोषी उपभोक्ताओं से वैयक्तिक सम्पर्क कानूनी कार्रवाई आदि के सशक्त अनुसरण के अतिरिक्त यूनियों को उन उपभोक्ताओं से, जो भुगतान करने में निरन्तर चूक करते हैं या अदायगियां में बिलम्बकारिता दिखाते हैं, प्रतिभूति जमा वसूल करने के अनुदेश भी जारी किए गए हैं ।

**Newspapers and Publications Limited,
Patna**

5943. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1596 on 2nd March, 1982 regarding Newspapers and Publications Limited, Patna and state:

(a) latest position with regard to the case pending before the High Court in

connection with the Newspapers and Publications Limited; and

(b) what is Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) The reply referred to by the Hon'ble Member related to a petition filed by Shri Dwarka Nath Jha under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 1956, pending before the Company Law Board Bench, Eastern Region Calcutta. The said petition which was to be heard on 12-3-1982 now stands adjourned to 30-3-1982 by the Company Law Board Bench, as in the meanwhile an application dated 18-2-1982 has been filed by Ms. Newspapers and Publications Limited, praying for stay of all proceedings in relation to the aforesaid petition.

To the best of the knowledge of the Department of Company Affairs, no case relating to M/s. Newspapers and Publications Limited, to which Department of Company Affairs is a party is pending in the High Court.

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

Tatas entering fertilizer field

5944. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tatas are planning to enter fertilizer field in a big way;

(b) if so, whether Tata Chemicals has decided to promote a new company 'Tata Fertilizers Ltd.' to undertake Rs. 100 crore project to be located at Jamnagar district of Gujarat.

(c) if so, whether the Tata Chemicals had mooted proposal of a giant fertiliser complex at Mithapur some ten years ago;

(d) whether they have stated that if the project had fructified, the country

would have now saved Rs. 100 crore in foreign exchange on imports of fertilisers;

(e) if so, whether the Tata Fertilisers Ltd. has already been set up; and

(f) if so, when it will start production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited have made an application on behalf of M/s. Tata Fertilizers Limited for the grant of an Industrial Licence for the setting up of a Phosphatic Fertilizers Plant in the Jamnagar District of Gujarat. The company has also shown interest in setting up a gas based Ammonia/Urea complex in Uttar Pradesh and a Naphtha based Ammonia/Urea complex in Punjab.

(b) to (f). A new company under the name "Tata Fertilizers Limited" has been set up as a 100 percent subsidiary of M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited. The Industrial Licence application for setting up a Phosphatic Fertilizers Plant in Gujarat is being processed for a decision alongwith other such proposals.

(c) A proposal was received in 1967 from M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd. for setting up a large sized Fertilizer-chemicals Complex at Mithapur, Gujarat.

(d) There is no such information with the Government.

Assistance to Orissa for mini hydel plants

5945. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken decision to assist Government of Orissa in its efforts to set up mini hydel plants in the State;

(b) if so, the total number of mini hydel plants proposed to be set up in Orissa;

(c) the estimated cost of these mini hydel plants proposed to be set up;

(d) the amount proposed to be given as assistance to implement the setting up of these mini hydel plants; and

(e) the details about the power going to be generated from the proposed mini hydel plants of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). Government attach great importance to the development of mini hydel power. This is an activity that would have to be undertaken by the respective States in which the potential exists and mini hydel scheme costing less than Rs. 1 crore do not require statutory clear-

ance from the Central Electricity Authority. However, Ministry of Energy have offered to make available to the States including Orissa, the technical assistance that may be required by them in this regard. Also the State authorities have been advised to ensure that provisions are made for generating power by utilising waters released from Dams/Canals being built for irrigation purposes.

In this connection, feasibility reports of two mini hydel schemes have been received from the Government of Orissa in the Central Electricity Authority. Details of these schemes are given in the statement enclosed. These schemes would be taken up for implementation after their techno-economic feasibility is established by Central Electricity Authority and the schemes are included in the Plan by the Planning Commission.

STATEMENT

Name of the Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. crore)	Annual Energy Generation (Gwh)	Present Status
1. Pottera Smlal HE Project	1x1.5	5.57	43.6	Project report has been examined in the Central Elec. Authority and Central Water Commission and comments sent to the Project authorities. Replies to these comments are awaited.
2. Low Head Generation Scheme on Barguh Canal.	2x4.5	3.32	43.9	Projects report received in Jan. 1982, is currently under examination in the Central Electricity Authority and Central Water Commission.

Representations regarding abolition of customs duty on newsprint

5946. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representations from the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society and other

newspaper managements protesting against the imposition of customs duty on newsprint;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and whether Government have taken any steps for the abolition of customs duty on newsprint;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) (c) & (d). There is at present no proposal to abolish customs duty on newsprint. However, in the Budget proposals for 1982-83 a specific duty of Rs. 825 per tonne has been levied in lieu of the 15 per cent *ad-valorem* customs duty on imported newsprint. This change was made so as to obviate automatic increase in the incidence of the *ad valorem* customs levy on account of increase in international price of imported newsprint.

Coal mines operated by Receivers

5947. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many coal mines are being operated by Receivers appointed under court orders;

(b) how many of the court orders are being contested by State Governments and the Coal Companies (separately);

(c) how many cases of illegal mining have been brought to the notice of State Governments during the last three years; and

(d) details of the action taken by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d): Certain persons who had coal mining leases, certain others calling themselves to be workers employed in the so called coal mines and a few others appointed as the receivers by the various courts, filed Writ Petitions in the various High Courts and Supreme Court challenging the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1976—which prohibits any person, other than those authorised by the Act, to carry on coal mining operating in India in any form and terminated all leases relating to win-

ning or mining of coal granted in favour of private parties except those engaged in production of iron and steel and got ad interim orders prohibiting Central Government/Coal Companies/ State Governments to interfere with the working of the so called coal mines.

Supreme Court in their judgments dated 11-4-1980 dismissed about 64 Writ Petitions and upheld the vires of the Amendment Act, 1976. While dismissing these Writ Petitions the Hon'ble judges observed that there will be no more sanction for any receiver or other officer of court to extract coal or coking coal from any mine in India and that it is no longer permissible for any court in India to appoint a receiver or otherwise permit extraction of coal or coking coal.

In the light of Supreme Court judgments, the State Governments and Coal Companies have moved the High Courts to vacate interim orders. Eastern Coalfields Limited alone have got 37 injunction orders vacated from the Calcutta High Court. The other coal companies are not lagging behind.

By the Amendment Act, the illegal coal mining has been made a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment for a term extending to 3 years and fine extending to a sum of Rs. 20,000. The Supreme Court in their judgements dated 11-4-1980 and 7-5-80 have upheld the vires of the Act. After these judgements the menace of illegal coal mining has been curbed to a great extent.

The coal belt in the country in vast and certain persons, at times, violate the provisions of law and indulge in illegal extraction of coal in certain areas surreptitiously and these are stray cases. The Coal Companies and the State Governments have been instructed to take both punitive and preventive action to book the offenders as and when detected. The State Governments have also issued instructions to the District authorities to take action against the offenders under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act read with the provisions of Indian Penal Code.

Periodic raids are conducted by the State Governments law enforcing agencies in collaboration with the Security Staff of the Coal Companies.

पैराफीन मोम का वितरण

5948. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह ज्ञान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पैराफीन पर आधारित उद्योगों आदि की पैराफीन वितरण तथा परमिट दिए जाने के लिए सरकार का प्रक्रिया का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सम्बन्धित उद्योगों के लिए आरक्षण नीति का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो आरक्षण आधार पर कितने लोगों का रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों तथा संघ शासित प्रदेशों को पैराफीन मोम का तिमाही आवंटन उनके द्वारा विगत में किये गये उठान, कुल उपलब्धता इत्यादि आधार पर करता है। पैराफीन मोम (सप्लाई, वितरण तथा मूल्य निर्धारण) आदेश, 1972 के अनुसार वितरकों / वास्तविक उपयोग करने वालों के बीच इसका और आगे वितरण करना राज्य सरकार / संघ शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी है।

(ख) और (ग) : भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Laying of co-axial cables between Dhule and Surat

5949. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state-

(a) whether there is a proposal to lay co-axial cable between Dhule and Surat;

(b) if yes, whether this project has received sanction; and

(c) if not, whether priority will be accorded to the project as this runs through and benefits tribal area?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of cooking gas agencies in Andhra Pradesh

5950. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons given cooking gas agencies in various cities in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last two years; and

(b) what are the details regarding the policy of Government adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) 18.

(b) According to the policy/procedures being followed by the oil companies, the selection of dealer/distributor is made after advertisement in the newspapers calling for applications from the eligible candidates and on the recommendation of a duly constituted Selection Committee based on merits.

Wrong telephone billing in the Capital

5951. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have taken steps to instal electronic telephone system to rectify the wrong billing of telephone calls;

(b) whether Government have received complaints particularly in the Capital regarding the wrong billing of telephone calls; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Steps taken by the Government for installation of electronic telephone systems are based on techno economic considerations and are not related to excess metering complaints.

(b) Yes, Sir. We do receive complaints of excess metering of local calls.

(c) The number of complaints received from the subscribers alleging excess metering during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto Feb. 1982) is as follows:

Year	No. of bills issued	No. of excess metering complaints received	% of Col. 3 to Col. 2
1980-81	12,17,837	12,627	1.04
1981-82	12,30,742	10,832	0.88

उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों
को उपलब्ध अतिरिक्त लाभ

5952. श्री विलास मूतेमवार :
क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनो कार्य मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उच्च न्यायालय के किसी
न्यायाधीश का निम्नलिखित शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत
3500 रुपये का उसके निश्चित मासिक
वेतन के साथ प्रतिमास कितनी राशि अदा
की गई ; (एक) महंगाई भत्ता, (दो)
सवारी भत्ता, (तीन) अतिरिक्त भत्ता,
(चार) होम टाउन यात्रा भत्ता; और

(ख) उच्च न्यायालय के किसी
न्यायाधीश का ग्रेज्यूटी, परिवार पेंशन
आदि के रूप में क्या-क्या अन्य आर्थिक
लाभ उपलब्ध हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनो कार्य
मंत्रालय में राज्य सचिव: (अ. ए० ए०

रहिस) : (क) उच्च न्यायालय के
न्यायाधीश की विभिन्न शीर्षों के अधीन
निम्नलिखित रकमों का संदाय किया
जाता है :—

(i) और (iii) महंगाई भत्ता और
अतिरिक्त भत्ता :

वित्त मंत्री ने 15 मार्च, 1982 को
लोक सभा में जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उसके
अनुसार उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीश
1-1-1982 से प्रतिमास 1500 रुपये
तदर्थ भत्ता के पात्र होंगे ।

(ii) सवारी भत्ता :

300 रुपये प्रतिमास परन्तु यह तब
जब न्यायाधीश मोटर कार रखे ।

(iv) नगर होम (स्वटाउन) यात्रा भत्ता

न्यायाधीश दो वर्ष के एक ब्लाक में
एक बार अपनी छुट्टी के दौरान

स्वनगर में अपने स्थाई निवास स्थान को जाने के लिए अपने तथा अपने कुटुंब के सदस्यों के लिए छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत का हकदार है।

(ख) उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश को ऐसी पेंशन, कुटुंब पेंशन और उपदान अनुज्ञेय है जो उच्च न्यायालय न्यायाधीश (सेवा शर्त) अधिनियम, 1954 में विनिर्दिष्ट हैं। कुटुंब पेंशन और उपदान से सम्बन्धित सुसंगत धाराओं के उद्धरण उपाबद्ध हैं।

कोई न्यायाधीश किराया मुक्त सज्जा-युक्त आवास सुविधा का हकदार है। यदि वह स्वयं सुविधा नहीं लेता है तो वह वेतन के 12½ प्रतिशत को दर पर मकान किराया भत्ता पाने का हकदार है। इस फायदे को आय-कर से छूट प्राप्त है।

प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय का मुख्य न्यायाधिपति 300 रु० प्रतिमास सत्कार भत्ता पाने का हकदार है।

उपबंध

उच्च न्यायालय न्यायाधीश (सेवा शर्त)

अधिनियम, 1954

(1954 का 28) से उद्धरण

असाधारण पेंशन —

17. केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा, वर्ग I के किसी ऐसे अधिकारी के सम्बन्ध में, जिसने 1937 को पहली अप्रैल को या उसके पश्चात् सेवा में प्रवेश किया है और जिसे हिंसा के परिणामस्वरूप क्षति पहुंचती है या जिसको मृत्यु हो जाती है, असाधारण पेंशन और उपदान दिए जाने के सम्बन्ध

में उस समय प्रवृत्त नियम, किसी न्यायाधीश के सम्बन्ध में, इस उपान्तरण के अधीन रहते हुए लागू होंगे कि उन नियमों क्षति, उपदान और पेंशन को तालिकाओं के प्रति तथा कुटुंब उपदान और पेंशनों के प्रति निर्देशों का अर्थ यह लगाया जायेगा कि वे द्वितीय अनुसूची के तालिकाओं के प्रति निर्देश हैं।

कुटुंब पेंशन और उपदान —

17क (1) जहां कोई न्यायाधीश जिसने प्रथम अनुसूची के भाग 2 या भाग 3 के अधीन उसे संदेय पेंशन लेने का चयन किया है, सेवा निवृत्ति हो जाता है या सेवानिवृत्ति से पहले या उसके पश्चात् ऐसी परिस्थितियों में, जिनमें धारा 17 लागू नहीं होती, उसको मृत्यु हो जाती है तो उसे कुटुंब पेंशन या उपदान, यदि कोई हो, उसको सेवा के साधारण नियमों के अधीन, यदि वह न्यायाधीश के रूप में नियुक्त न हुआ हो तो, उसके हकदार व्यक्ति या व्यक्तियों का संदेय होगा और न्यायाधीश के रूप में उसको सेवा उस कुटुंब पेंशन उपादान को गणना करने के प्रयोजनार्थ उसमें की गई सेवा माना जाएगी।

(2) केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा के प्रथम वर्ग के अधिकारी के सम्बन्ध में कुटुंब पेंशन प्रदान किए जाने को बाबत ऐसे नियम, अधिसूचनायें और आदेश जो उस समय प्रवृत्त हैं, ऐसे न्यायाधीश के सम्बन्ध में, जो 1974 के अक्टूबर के प्रथम दिन को या उसके पश्चात् सेवा में है और जिसकी सेवानिवृत्ति से पहले या उसके पश्चात् ऐसी परिस्थितियों में, जिनमें धारा 17 लागू नहीं होती है, मृत्यु हो जाती है, कुटुंब पेंशन प्रदान किए जाने के लिए लागू होंगे।

(3) केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा के प्रथम वर्ग के अधिकारी को या उसके सम्बन्ध में

मृत्यु तथा निवृत्ति उपादन फायदा प्रदान किए जाने की बाबत ऐसे नियम, अधिसूचनाएं और आदेश, जो उस समय प्रवृत्त हैं (जिनके अन्तर्गत इस प्रयोजन के लिए पेंशन की कटौतियों से सम्बन्धित उपबन्ध भी हैं) ऐसे न्यायाधीश के सम्बन्ध में, जो 1974 के अक्तूबर के प्रथम दिन का या उसके पश्चात् सेवा में हैं और जो ऐसी परिस्थितियों में, जिनमें धारा 17 लागू नहीं होता है, सेवानिवृत्त हो जाता है या उसके मृत्यु हो जाती, मृत्यु तथा निवृत्ति उपादन फायदा प्रदान किए जाने के लिए या उसके सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित उपांतरों के अधीन रहते हुए लागू होंगे, अर्थात् :—

- (i) उपादन के लिए हकदार होने के प्रयोजन के लिए न्यूनतम अर्हक सेवा दो वर्ष छह मास होंगे ;
- (ii) उपादन की रकम की संगणना न्यायाधीश के रूप में प्रत्येक संपूरित वर्ष की सेवा के लिए बीस दिन के वेतन के आधार पर की जाएगी; और
- (iii) संदेय उपादन की अधिकतम रकम तीस हजार रुपये होंगे ।

स्पष्टीकरण :—उपधारा (2) और

(3) में "न्यायाधीश" पद का वही अर्थ है जो उसका धारा 14 में है ।

Setting up plastic materials unit

5953. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of vast reserves of crude oil and gas in the country, the Union Government plan to set up a plastic raw materials unit;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the petro-chemicals units in the country require protection against competition from imported material;

(c) whether it is also a fact that high prices and limited availability of plastics had led to little consumption; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take for proper growth of plastic industry and provide basic feed stock for the industry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Proposals to set up additional capacity for the manufacture of plastic raw materials are considered from time to time.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The consumption of plastics in India is increasing. Imports supplement indigenous production of plastics and availability of feed stock. Plastic processing industry has been substantially de-licensed.

Setting up plastic raw materials unit

5954. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) total number of public undertakings under his Ministry, with the annual out-turn of each of them for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the names of the petro-chemical industries running in loss and the extent of loss incurred during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 indicating the steps taken to improve their working and bringing profit from these public undertakings; and

(c) reasons for their running in loss?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) A statement showing the information in

respect of the Department of Petroleum is attached.

The information in respect of Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Out of the three Petrochemical companies, Indian Petrochemicals Cor-

poration Limited and Petrofils Cooperative Limited are making profit while the Petrochemical units of Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited are under construction.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer at (b).

Statement

Department of Petroleum

S. No.	Name of the Public Undertaking	Annual out-turn (turn-over) during 1980-81 (Rs. crores) (Provisional)
1.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission	459.99
2.	Hydrocarbon India Ltd.	..
3.	Oil India Limited	30.87
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	5710.94
5.	Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	1578.96
6.	Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	1214.00
7.	Cochin Refinery Ltd.	560.34
8.	Madras Refinery Ltd.	604.44
9.	Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.	282.22
10.	Lubrizol India Limited	38.19
11.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	5.03
12.	Bridge & Roof Co. (I) Ltd.	29.62
13.	Balmer Lawrie Co. Ltd.	47.50
14.	Indian Oil Blending Ltd.	1.91
15.	Indian Petrochemical Corp. Ltd.	280.74
16.	Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	Accounts are under compilation.
17.	Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.	26.25
18.	Engineers India Limited	22.86

It is too early to furnish information in respect of 1981-82.

The information in respect of Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sanction of Cooking Gas Agencies by Indian Oil Corporation

5955. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indane cooking gas agencies sanctioned by the Indian Oil Corporation during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 (upto 31st January, 1982);

(b) the total number and names of places for which these agencies have been advertised during 1981-82, and the number of agencies actually allotted in each State, stating the criteria for allotment; and

(c) is it a fact that agencies have been allotted to only rich people and the real purpose of helping middle

class people and unemployed persons stands defeated?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Indian Oil Corporation has awarded 17,62 and 28 LPG agencies in the country during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 (upto 31st January, 1982) respectively.

(b) The number of LPG agencies advertised by IOC from 1-4-1981 to 31-1-82 in the various States/Union Territories and also the number awarded to those States during the period are as follows:

State/Union Territory	No. of LPG agencies advertised	No. of LPG agencies awarded
Andhra Pradesh	1	1
North Eastern States	3	1
Bihar	16	2
Chandigarh	1	1
Gujarat	11	9
Haryana	4	1
Himachal Pradesh	4	1
Karnataka	3	3
Kerala	2	1
Madhya Pradesh	11	6
Orissa	6	3
Punjab	18	7
Rajasthan	18	4
Tamil Nadu	17	2
Uttar Pradesh	33	23
West Bengal	11	6
	159	70

Subject to product availability LPG agencies are presently opened on the basis of following considerations:

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

The industry has planned to cover all district headquarters and towns having a population of over 50,000 by 1982-83 plan.

(c) No, Sir. Seventy percent of all dealerships/distributorships of petroleum products are earmarked for the social objective categories.

सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी उद्यमों द्वारा उत्पादित विद्युत् जनरेटरों का कोटि-नियंत्रण

5956. श्री सुभाष दादव : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी उद्यमों द्वारा उत्पादित विद्युत् जनरेटरों के कोटि-नियंत्रण के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और क्या जब तक विद्युत् जनरेटरों का किस्म नियंत्रण नहीं होगा तब तक नये एककों का विद्युत् उत्पादन निर्भरता अनिश्चित रहेगा और क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य पर विचार किया है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किये जाने वाले सुपर तापीय विद्युत् केन्द्रों से मध्य प्रदेश को बड़े पैमाने पर विद्युत् सप्लाई करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार आगामी पांच वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में कोई तापीय विद्युत् संयंत्र स्थापित करने का है और उसके लिए कितनी राशि रखी गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) देश में विद्युत् उत्पादन उपस्कर के निर्माण में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण सम्बन्धी सुधार लाने पर अधिकाधिक बल दिया जा रहा है। निर्माता संगठनों की गुणवत्ता अधिसूचनाओं के अलावा आजकल गुणवत्ता का गारण्टी सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों के विकास पर बल दिया जा रहा है जिनके अन्तर्गत विद्युत् उत्पादन उपस्करों का निर्माण प्रतिष्ठापन और परियोजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उन्हें चालू किया जाना भी शामिल रहता है।

(ख) और (ग). राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम द्वारा प्रतिष्ठापित किए जा रहे कोरवा सुपर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र का 2100 मेगावाट की चरम प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता में मध्य प्रदेश का आवंटित भाग 610 मेगावाट है। 1110.42 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से मध्य प्रदेश के सीधे जिले में बंधन में 1260 मेगावाट के विद्युत् मुपर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र के चरण-I को स्थापना के लिए व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट का केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण द्वारा तकनीकी आर्थिक स्वीकृति दे दी गई है और निवेश सम्बन्धी निर्णय के लिए इस पर कार्यवाही का जा रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश के कोयला निक्षेपों का अन्य राज्यों के विद्युत् केन्द्रों के साथ सम्बद्ध होना

5957. श्री सुभाष दादव : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के कोयला निक्षेपों का अन्य राज्यों के विद्युत् केन्द्रों के साथ सम्बद्ध कर दिया गया है और मध्य प्रदेश में भविष्य में स्थापित किये जाने वाले तापीय विद्युत् केन्द्रों का आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए कोई आरक्षण नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या देश में कोयला निक्षेपों का प्रमाणीकरण करने के लिए जानकारी के अभाव में तापीय विद्युत् उत्पादन योजनाओं में बाधा पड़ रही है; और

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार की कोल लिकेज नीति मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत् बोर्ड की हो रही कोयले की लगातार कमी के लिए उत्तरदायी है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित वर्तमान खानों से वर्तमान उत्पादन तथा इन खानों और नई खानों का भावी उत्पादन मध्य प्रदेश के तथा अन्य राज्यों के बिजलीघरों से संयोजित कर दिया गया है तथा संयोजन का आधार मांग, उत्पादन, बिजलीघरों की चालू करने का कार्यक्रम तथा परिवहन सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं हैं। चूंकि कोयला एक राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है इसलिए किसी राज्य विशेष में स्थित कोयला भंडार उसी राज्य के बिजलीघरों के लिए ही आरक्षित नहीं कर दिए जाते। मध्य प्रदेश भी इस नीति का अपवाद नहीं है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। संयोजन वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित बिजलीघरों को मांग के आधार पर किए जाते हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की कोयले की मांग भली भांति पूरी की गई है।

Contract with foreign countries for import of crude

5958. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether India has entered into contracts with seven countries for meeting its import requirements of 14.5 million tonnes of crude for 1982;

(b) if so, the names of the countries with quantities of crude contracted for and the terms and conditions of the agreements in each case; and

(c) the total requirement of crude during the year and how it is proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) to (c). The total crude requirement for the refineries in the country in 1982 is estimated at 35.3 million tonnes of which about 14.4 million tonnes have to be imported as per present estimates. Agreements have been signed with the following countries for import of crude oil in 1982:

Name of Country	Quantity (Million Tonnes)
Iraq	3.5
Iran	3.3
Nigeria	0.5
Venezuela	0.5
UAE	1.0

The existing arrangements with Saudi Arabia provide for the supply of 1.1 million tonnes between January, 1982 to May, 1982; further extension of this is expected to be negotiated shortly. The Soviet Union has already supplied 0.2 million tonnes and discussions on the supply of the balance quantity of 2.3 million tonnes are in progress. It is not in public interest to give further details in this regard.

Setting up TV Station in Ranchi (Bihar)

5959. SHRI CHIRANJIT LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to set up TV Station in Ranchi (Bihar)?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Necessary steps are

being taken to order transmitting and studio equipments; and to finalise the site for setting up a TV Station at Ranchi.

Proposal for Law Ministers' conference on abolition of court fee

5960. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to call a Conference of the Law Ministers of States to discuss the question of abolition of court fees?

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

उत्तर प्रदेश में बागेश्वर में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज भवन का निर्माण

5961. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बागेश्वर में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिए कोई भवन बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त भवन के लिए स्थान का चयन कर लिया गया है ;

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होगा और निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा; और

(घ) क्या वहां विभागीय कर्मचारियों के लिए आवासीय क्वार्टर भी बनाने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (घ) : छोटे टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के लिए विभागीय इमारत का निर्माण आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य नहीं है। तथापि

स्टाफ क्वार्टरों के निर्माण करने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है।

पार्थसारथी समिति का प्रतिवेदन

5963. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उच्च शक्ति-प्राप्त समिति द्वारा आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के नियमन के प्रश्न पर कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या पार्थसारथी समिति का प्रतिवेदन विचार हेतु उच्च शक्ति-प्राप्त समिति को प्रस्तुत किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) से (ग). स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को सरकारों कर्मचारियों में परिवर्तित करने के बारे में पार्थसारथी समिति की सिफारिशों पर एक मंत्रिमंडलीय समिति द्वारा पहले ही विचार किया जा चुका है। सरकार द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2550 के 9-3-1982 का दिए गए उत्तर में दिए जा चुके हैं ?

रानीखेत और पिथौरा गढ़ उत्तर प्रदेश में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना

5964. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय उत्तर प्रदेश के रानीखेत और पिथौरागढ़ कस्बों में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एक्सचेंज कब तक स्थापित करेगा ;

(ख) क्या इस एक्सचेंजों के लिए भवनों के निर्माण के लिए स्थलों का चयन कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री श्री योनेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) अभी ये योजनाएं बनाई जा रही हैं तथा उन्हें अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Telecasting of Films on T.V.

5965. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether very old films are screened on Television on every Sunday and audience are not happy over the screening of these films; and

(b) whether Government propose to reconsider their planning so that new films are screened on television to avoid black-marketing in cinema tickets; if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) As per the revised policy, the selection of feature films will be made taking into consideration following aspects:

(1) International/National/State Awards won

(2) Thematic Value

(3) Cinematic Value

(4) Entertainment Value

(5) Year of production

(6) Number of times films were shown on TV and at what stations.

Revoking of Licences issued to Glaxo Limited

5966. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued notice to the Glaxo Limited for revoking three licences covering 10 bulk drugs on the ground of their non-implementation;

(b) whether Government are aware that the company produced betame-thasone with imported intermediate called triene whereas the price fixed by Government was on the basis that this intermediate will be out of the company's own production;

(c) whether it is also a fact that other foreign companies are also manipulating with production formula and pricing of drugs and diverting bulk drugs for production of items, where the profit margin is more than those for which they have been given licences; and

(d) whether the enquiry against GLAXO has since been completed and if so, the findings thereof and whether similar enquiries will be made in regard to other multinational companies to check violation of provisions under which they have been permitted to function?

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

(c) According to information available, the number of formulations not covered by price control produced by most of the foreign companies is very million tonnes of crude for 1982;

controlled formulations produced by them.

(d) Whenever any instance of violation of the conditions of approval relating to an item of manufacture comes to the notice of the Government, all aspects of the matter are examined in detail to consider appropriate action. M/s. Glaxo's imports of an intermediate, Triene for the manufacture of Betamethasone is being examined to determine whether there has been any violation of the conditions of the Industrial Licence.

ASSAM LIKELY TO FACE POWER DEFICIT

5967. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam is likely to face a huge deficit by the end of this year so far as electricity is concerned, despite the State's creditable performance of capacity utilisation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State of Assam has to pay 51 paise per unit to Meghalaya for the supply of electricity received from them whereas the Central Energy Ministry has prescribed the maximum rate of 30 paise per unit;

(c) if so, whether Central Government have tried to find out the reasons for the excess charge and whether they propose to help the State Government in augmenting their present capacity so that the State does not have to face a very difficult situation by the end of the year; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Additions to generate capacity are planned from time to time on a regional basis keeping in view the anticipated

demand for power. The power supply position in North Eastern Region is expected to be comfortable with the capacity additions proposed. The Meghalaya State Electricity Board has proposed to raise the tariff for power supplied to Assam. The matter has been subject to bilateral negotiation between the two State Electricity Boards. Pending finalisation of the rate, Meghalaya State Electricity Board have been requested to maintain power supplies to Assam without interruption. The negotiations between the two States have not yet resulted any conclusion on the tariff.

Supply of Electricity by Surplus States to the Needy at High Rates

5968. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the States in India which are producing electricity in excess of their need have steeply hiked the rate of electricity supplied by them to those who need it;

(b) whether these surplus States had sought the Centre's permission in regard to the fixation of rate;

(c) the names of the States which had raised the price of electricity during 1981 and whether Government propose to fix certain norms for determining the maximum profit margin that a State can charge for selling electricity; and

(d) whether an exercise has been done in this regard and if so, the particulars thereof and whether States have been asked to follow the Central advice in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The tariff rates for inter-state sale of power are decided by the States concerned. The role of the Central Government in these matters can only be advisory.

आकाशवाणी में प्रोडक्शन एसिस्टेंटों और प्रोड्यूसरों के लिये पदोन्नति के अवसर

5969. श्री रामायण राय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी में ऐसे कितने प्रोडक्शन एसिस्टेंट, प्रोड्यूसर और सीनियर प्रोड्यूसर हैं जो इस वर्ष के अन्त तक अपने ग्रेड को अधिकतम सीमा तक पहुंच जायेंगे ;

(ख) उनकी पदोन्नति के प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें शीघ्र अलग ग्रेड देने का है ताकि वे अपने वेतनमान का अधिकतम सीमा में न बने रहें ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है और भर्ती तथा पदोन्नति के नियमों में कब तक परिवर्तन किये जायेंगे ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार कार्यक्रमों से संबंधित एक नया संवर्ग बनायेगा और यदि हां, तो क्या सभी श्रेणियों में पदोन्नतियों को इस संवर्ग के बनाये जाने तक बन्द कर देने का भी विचार है ताकि सभी श्रेणियां समान रूप से लाभान्वित हो सकें ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) उन सीनियर प्रोड्यूसरों, प्रोड्यूसरों और प्रोडक्शन सहायकों, जो 1982 में अपने शुल्क मानों के अधिकतम तक पहुंच जायेंगे, का संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र कर सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) सीनियर प्रोड्यूसरों के पदों को प्रोड्यूसरों में से चयन द्वारा 100 प्रतिशत पदोन्नति के आधार पर भरा

जाता है ।

प्रोड्यूसरों के पदों को स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को सभी श्रेणियों से 100 प्रतिशत सीमित चयन के माध्यम से भरा जाता है । प्रोड्यूसरों के पद स्पोकन वर्ड, कार्यक्रम, ड्रामा, संगीत इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न विधाओं में है । निर्धारित अर्हताएं और अनुभव रखने वाले स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट इन पदों के लिए पात्र हैं ।

प्रोड्यूसर सहायक के पद क्रापीस्टां, टेप-लायब्रेरियनों, जनरल असिस्टेंटों, इत्यादि को निचली श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की बड़ी श्रेणियों में से सीमित चयन द्वारा आन्तरिक रूप से भरा भरे जाते हैं ।

(ग) से (ङ) किसी व्यक्ति का उसके वेतनमान के अधिकतम पर पहुंचने से पहले पदोन्नत करना सदा संभव नहीं है ।

पदोन्नति के अवसर रिक्तियों पर निर्भर करते हैं जो सेवा-निवृत्तियों, नये पदों का उपलब्धता, इत्यादि पर निर्भर करती है ।

परेशानों को कम करने के लिए, प्रोड्यूसरों के ग्रेड में, 900-1400 रुपये के शुल्क मान में सीनियर प्रोड्यूसरों के 33 पद 1981 में सृजित किए गए हैं ।

इन श्रेणियों के पदोन्नति के अवसरों में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2550 के 9-3-1982 को दिए गए उत्तर में सूचित किए गये निर्णय के कार्यान्वयन से और सुधार होने की संभावना है ।

स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के लिये पदोन्नति
के अवसर

(ग) क्या उच्च ग्रेडों में कुछ नये
पद बनाने का विचार है ?

5970. श्री रामायण राय : क्या
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रा: यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री
वसन्त साठे) : (क) सूचना विवरण में दे
दी गई है ।

(क) आकाशवाणी में स्टाफ आर्टि-
स्टों की वर्तमान संख्या ग्रेडवार कितनी
है ?

(ख) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के सरकारी
कर्मचारियों के परिवर्तित होने के बाद
पदोन्नति के लिये अपनाये जाने वाले
मानदण्ड अभी तैयार किये जाने हैं ।

(ख) उनकी सेवायें नियमित करने
के बाद उनकी पदोन्नति के लिये क्या मानदण्ड
अपनाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार क कोई प्रस्ताव
सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	श्रेणी	शुल्कमान	वर्तमान संख्या	
1	2	3	4	
1.	मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर	1300-1700 रुपये	5	
2.	उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर	1100-1600 रुपये	8	
3.	प्रोड्यूसर/प्रोड्यूसर (सेलेक्शन ग्रेड 700-1300 रुपये)	650-1200 रुपये	180	
4.	सम्पादक	650-1200 रुपये	25	
5.	सहायक सम्पादक (न्यूज) (रिपोर्टिंग)	650-1200 रुपये 550-900 रुपये	} 185	
6.	उप सम्पादक	525-750 रुपये		
7.	उद्घोषक/कम्पोजर (जूनियर स्केल) (सीनियर स्केल) (सेलेक्शन ग्रेड)	425-750 रुपये 550-900 रुपये 650-1200 रुपये	} 790	
8.	प्रोडक्शन सहायक	425-750 रुपये		320

1	2	3	4
9.	जनरल असिस्टेंट/कापोस्ट (जूनियर स्केल)	260-400 रुपये	}
	टेप लायब्रेरियन/कापीस्ट (सीनियर स्केल)	— 330-560 रुपये	
	केयर टेकर (वादक)	330-560 रुपये	
10.	समाचार वाचक-व-अनुवादक (जूनियर स्केल)	650-1200	}
11.	समाचार वाचक (सीनियर स्केल)	1100-1600 रुपये	
12.	अनुवादक-व-उद्घोषक (भारतीय भाषाएं)	650-1200	}
	(विदेशी भाषाएं)	700-1300	
13.	वादक :		}
	(अपग्रेडिड)	380-640	
	(जूनियर स्केल)	425-750	
	(सीनियर स्केल)	550-900	
	(सेलेक्शन ग्रेड)	650-1200	
14.	संगीतकार :		}
	(जूनियर स्केल)	550-900 रुपये	
	(सीनियर स्केल)	650-1200 रुपये	
	(सेलेक्शन ग्रेड)	1100-1600 रुपये	
15.	ड्रामा ध्वनि		}
	(जूनियर स्केल)	330-560 रुपये	
	(सीनियर स्केल)	425-750 रुपये	
	(सेलेक्शन ग्रेड)	550-900 रुपये	
16.	विज्ञान अधिकारी	700-1300 रुपये	
17.	पर्यवेक्षक (विदेशी भाषा)	1100-1600 रुपये	
18.	मानीटर		}
	(विदेशी भाषा)	700-1300 रुपये	
	(भारतीय भाषा)	470-750 रुपये	
19.	अनुवादक	650-1200 रुपये	
20.	असार्इनमेंट (विदेशी भाषाएं)	425-640 रुपये	

कुल : 3,000

Amount to be spent on Rural Electrification during Sixth Plan

5971. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount proposed to be spent on rural electrification in the Sixth Five-Year Plan Period; and

(b) what is the respective amount for Kerala as a part of the Plan allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) provides an outlay of Rs. 1821.83 crores for Rural Electrification including programmes of the Rural Electrification Corporation for the country as a whole.

(b) The allocation for Kerala State amounts to Rs. 18.92 crores.

Petro-Chemical Complexes

5972. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many petro-chemical complexes are at present in India in the Public Sector, with details thereof; and

(b) what is the amount proposed to be spent for their development and expansion during the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL), a wholly Central Government owned Company, has set up a petrochemicals complex in Baroda in Gujarat. The complex consists of an aromatics plant and an olefins plant and downstream units. Another petrochemicals complex, Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (BRPL) in the central public sector is under construction in Bongaigaon in Assam. This complex will consist of a Xylenes unit, a DMT unit and a Polyester Staple Fibre unit.

(b) There is provision of Rs. 160.13 crores and Rs. 166.56 crores in the 6th Five-Year Plan for the projects of IPCL and BRPL (Petrochemicals Units) respectively.

Production by Refineries

5973. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many refineries are there in India at present; and

(b) the details thereof, year-wise, and factory-wise production for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI BALBIR SINGH): (a) There are twelve refineries at present in the country.

(b) The details regarding refinery-wise throughout during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-80 are as below:—

(In Million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the Refinery	1979-80 (Actuals)	1980-81 (Actuals)	1981-82 (Estimates)
1	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. (Bombay)	4.82	4.90	4.91
2	Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (Bongaigaon)	0.19	0.05	0.45
3	Cochin Refineries Limited, Cochin	2.87	2.91	3.13
4	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn Ltd. (Bombay)	3.13	3.11	3.47
5	Do. (Vizag)	1.10	1.32	1.16
6	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Barauni	2.29	0.51	3.02
7	Do. Digboi	0.41	0.50	0.50
8	Do. Gauhati	0.65	0.64	0.74
9	Do. Haldia	2.49	2.31	2.26
10	Do. Koyali	6.71	6.98	6.99
11	Do. Mathura	..	..	0.62*
12	Madras Refineries Ltd., Madras	2.82	2.61	2.78
Total		27.48	25.84	30.03

*From January 1982 only.

Number of Public Call Offices in India

5974. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many public call offices are there in India at present, their State-wise details; and

(b) what is the amount spent for their running and what is the amount got from them, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a)

The information is given in the statement.

(b) From 1-4-81 to 31-1-82 for a period of ten months, the operating expenditure for these public call offices has been Rs. 1,24,34,500. For the same period, the revenue obtained from public call offices has been 99,02,900.

Statement

Statement showing Long Distance Public Telephones State-wise as on 15-2-1982.

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	No. of LDPTs.
1	Andhra Pradesh	3061
2	Bihar	1662
3	Gujarat (including Gujarat Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Diu Daman)	536
4	Jammu & Kashmir	166
5	Karnataka	1050
6	Kerala (including Kerala Mahe & Minicoy Lakshadweep Amindive Islands)	203
7	Madhya Pradesh	1135
8	Maharashtra (including Maharashtra & Goa)	688
9	North-Eastern (including Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & Arunachal Pradesh)	433
10	North-Western (including Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab & Chandigarh)	942
11	Orissa	508
12	Rajasthan	676
13	Tamil Nadu (including TN and Pondicherry)	1654
14	Uttar Pradesh	2827
15	West Bengal (including WB, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands)	629
16	Delhi	—

Bombay Gas Company

5975. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Gas Company Limited at the instance of Government of Maharashtra agreed to convert its 550 Km. Gas pipeline to distribute Natural Gas and methane rich gas for textile mills;

(b) if so, what progress has so far been made on the proposal, the decision thereon and the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Bombay Gas Company at present contributes to air pollution substantially being based in central area; and

(d) whether Government are thinking to nationalise the Bombay Gas Company for distributing natural gas from Bombay High and other gas resources?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

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

Bombay (including New Bombay)	1,53,741
Madras	20,583
Calcutta	26,461
Delhi	86,973
Ahmedabad	20,644

(c) The extent of clearance to wait- 1982 and 1983 and existing spare capacity list will depend on the new exchange capacity to be added during the period.

Statement

Annexure

NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGES TAX/TELEX PROPOSED TO BE OPENED DURING 1982

Name of City	New No. of Telephone Exchanges	New Number of Trunk Automatic Exchanges	New No. of Telex Exchanges
1	2	3	4
Bombay (including New Bombay)	4	..	24
Madras	..	..	..

New Telephone, Trunk Automatic and Telex Exchanges in certain big Cities

5976. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new (i) Telephone Exchanges, (ii) Trunk Automatic Exchanges, (iii) Telex Exchanges would be commissioned during 1982, and 1983 in the cities of Bombay (including New Bombay), Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and Ahmedabad;

(b) what is the total waiting list of subscribers in all the exchanges in the city of Bombay (including New Bombay), Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and Ahmedabad; and

(c) how much of the above would be cleared during the years 1982 and 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Information is given in the Statement.

(b) The waiting list as on 28-2-82 is as follows:

1	2	3	4
Calcutta	4	..	2
Delhi	2	..	..
Ahmedabad	1	..	..

**NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGES/TAX/TELEX PROPOSED TO BE OPENED
DURING 1983**

Bombay (including New Bombay)	10	1	1
Madras	2	1	1
Calcutta	2	1	..
Delhi	5	1	1
Ahmedabad . . . . .	..	..	..

**National Power Gr. II and National
Tariff**

5977. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned a National Grid for new distribution considering the entire country as one unit of power generation.

(b) what plans have been drawn to remove the State-wise imbalances and uniformity in inter-state rates of electrical energy:

(c) whether his Ministry have called a National Conference all Ministers of Energy of State Governments to evolve a reasonable national tariff for energy purchase from surplus States; and

(d) what are the energy needs of each State during the remaining years of the Sixth Plan and which are the deficient States needing inter-State borrowings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) While the Government have accepted, in principle, the need for a National Power Grid, the mechanics of creating a National Power Grid have to be worked out in consultation with the different State Governments|State Electricity Boards etc. In this connection, the State Governments|State Electricity Boards have already been requested to furnish their considered views in the matter.

(b) and (c). The role of the Central Government in regard to tariff structure that is applicable to inter-State power exchanges is only advisory in nature. Efforts are being made to match the demand and supply of power in the country by 1985.

(d) A statement showing the State-wise energy availability and requirements during 1984-85 of the Sixth Plan is attached.

Statement

The Energy Estimated Availability Requirement Deficit for Surplus by 1984-85

Name of the State	Energy Availability MKWH	Energy Requirement MKWH	Surplus (Deficit) MKWH
1. Andhra Pradesh	13232	11557	1675
2. Assam	1160	1478	182
3. Bihar	5822	5489	333
4. Gujarat	14826	14696	130
5. Haryana	5858	6343	-485
6. Himachal Pradesh	1224	823	401
7. Karnataka	9829	13262	-3433
8. Kerala	5594	5539	55
9. Madhya Pradesh	12246	12227	19
10. Maharashtra	26418	26923	-505
11. Manipur	240	78	162
12. Meghalaya	319	169	150
13. Orissa	5816	5818	-2
14. Punjab	9738	10315	-577
15. Rajasthan	6696	8590	-1894
16. Tamil Nadu	12204	15150	-2946
17. Uttar Pradesh	21264	22638	-1374
18. West Bengal	10966	8561	-2405
19. Jammu and Kashmir	1098	1728	-630

Consultations between Election Commission and Home Minister

5978. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were consultations between the Election Commission and officials of the Home Ministry and other police officials prior to the last general elections to Lok Sabha in 1980 regarding arrangements

including police and other staff for the general elections; and

(b) if so, what were the decisions taken at this meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY, AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b). The consultation between the Election Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs were held before the last general elections to Lok Sabha in 1980,

mainly in the context of the specific question posed by the Commission of holding the poll throughout the country on a single day. Having regard to the practical difficulties and the constraints of resources, the one-day poll in the entire country on a single day was considered impossible by the Commission and it then decided to hold the poll on not more than two days, with only two days gap between these two days and the two dates of the poll should be common.

House rent allowance to extra Departmental Branch Post Masters and Sub Post Masters in Bolangir District in Orissa

5979. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters and the extra Departmental Sub Post Masters in Bolangir Division in Orissa Circle are not getting any house rent to which they are entitled;

(b) if so, the reasons why they have been debarred so far; and

(c) how soon house rent will be paid to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). According to existing instructions extra Departmental Branch Postmasters and Extra Departmental Sub Postmasters have to offer suitable accommodation for housing the Post Office as a condition of Service. No house rent for hiring accommodation to run office is, therefore granted to the Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters and Extra Departmental Sub Postmasters in Bolangir Division in Orissa.

उत्तर प्रदेश के डाकघरों में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के इंस्पेक्टर

5980. श्री राम लाल राहों : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान भारतीय डाक व तार विभाग के उत्तर प्रदेश सर्किल द्वारा आयोजित प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के, अलग-अलग कितने उम्मीदवार शामिल हुए और उनमें से कितने उम्मीदवारों को पदोन्नत किया गया और उन्हें डाकघरों के इंस्पेक्टर के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : डाकघर निरीक्षकों के संवर्ग में पदोन्नति के लिये प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में बैठने वाले अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रत्याशियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है:—

	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
1980-81	60	7
1981-82	124	11

1980-81 में आयोजित की गई परीक्षा में 9 अनुसूचित जाति तथा 2 अनुसूचित जनजाति के उत्तीर्ण होने वाले प्रत्याशियों को नियुक्त कर दिया गया है। दिसम्बर, 1981 में आयोजित 1981-82 की परीक्षा का परिणाम अभी तक घोषित नहीं किया गया है।

आयात प्रतिस्थापन के निर्माण में लगे हुए औद्योगिक एककों को कोयले की सप्लाई

5981. श्री रामलाल राहों : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-1982 के दौरान गैर-सरकारी औद्योगिक एककों को दिये गये कोयले की सप्लाई की स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार कोयले की सप्लाई के मामले में ऐसे बहुत से औद्योगिक एककों, जो आयात प्रतिस्थापन वस्तुओं का निर्माण करके विदेशों मुद्रा बचा रहे हैं को उपेक्षा कर रही है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि चालू उत्पादकता वर्ष के दौरान निर्यात करने वाले एककों और अन्य औद्योगिक एककों, जो विदेशों मुद्रा कमा रहे हैं और उसको बचत कर रहे हैं, को पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयला सप्लाई किया जाये ताकि वे उत्पादन में वृद्धि कर सकें और इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

परन्तु यह सही है कि उपभोक्ताओं को कोयले की सप्लाई में 1980-81 और 1981-82 दोनों वर्षों में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ है। वर्ष 1980-81 में 105.58 मिलियन टन कोयले का प्रेषण हुआ जबकि 1979-80 में 99.57 मिलियन टन का प्रेषण हुआ था। इसी प्रकार अप्रैल-फरवरी, 1981-82 के दौरान 106.89 मिलियन टन कोयले का प्रेषण किया गया जब कि 1980-81 में इसी अवधि में 95.14 मिलियन टन प्रेषण रहा था।

(ख) जो नहीं।

(ग) उपभोक्ताओं को अधिक से अधिक कोयला पहुंचाने की दृष्टि से कोयला कंपनियां रेलवे के साथ लगातार सम्पर्क बनाये हुये हैं। रेलवे वेगनों द्वारा कोयले के प्रेषण कोयले और कोयले के उत्पादन इन दोनों बातों पर उच्चतम स्तर पर "औद्योगिक आधार भूत सुविधाओं संबंधी मंत्रिमंडलीय समिति" निर्गमनी रख रही हैं। कोयला कंपनियों रेल द्वारा प्रेषण में जितनी कमी रह जाती है उतना कोयला सड़क से ले जाने के लिये भी देती रहती हैं तथा कुछ निर्दिष्ट खानों से बिना किसी प्रतिबन्ध के भी कोयले की विक्री कर रही हैं। अच्छे ग्रेड के कोयले को उपभोक्ताओं को देने की क्रियाविधि अभी हाल ही में कोल इंडिया लि० ने कुछ और उदार बना दी है।

Advertisement for Gas Agencies in Uttar Pradesh

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वक्रम महाजन) : (क) गैर-सरकारी औद्योगिक एककों को कोयले की सप्लाई के संबंध में अलग से कोई विवरण नहीं रखा जाता।

5982. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASAAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas agencies in Uttar Pradesh for which advertisements were issued and the category of each agency (mentioning district, category and place);

(b) when the interviews for giving the agency were held in each case and the particulars of officers with qualification appointed for interviewing the applicant;

(c) the names of oil companies which have been allotted these gas agencies to the applicants in each district;

(d) the number of agencies sanctioned so far during the calendar years 1980, 1981 and 1982 (till 1-3-82);

(e) the details of agencies pending sanction; and

(f) the criteria adopted for selection in the said interviews?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (e). Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation are reported to have advertised 85 LPG agencies under different categories in the State of U.P. against their 1980-81 and 1981-82 plans. Interviews for 79 agencies have already taken place. Letters of intent for 23 LPG agencies have also been issued.

A number of Selection Committees have been set up for selection of dealers. The Selection Committee for 'open' category agencies consists of 3 representatives of the oil companies including one from the concerned oil company. For agencies under the Social Objective Categories, the Selection Committee, in addition, includes a representative from the Government. Details regarding locations, categories, date of interviews and names of the members of the Selection Committees are not readily available.

(f) The Selection Committee evaluates the candidates on the basis of business ability/salesmanship, capaci-

ty to arrange finance and capability to provide facilities full time working dealer, general assessment, personality and extra curricular activities.

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in Preet Vihar in Shahdara

5989. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that numerous applications are pending for Telephone connections in Preet Vihar in Shahdara Exchange area;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to provide connections to the applicants at an early date; and

(c) the number of telephone connections provided in Preet Vihar so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Sir, about 80 applications are pending in this area.

(b) It is proposed to open 1200 line strowger exchange in the Shahdara area during 1982-83.

(c) 19 telephone connections are working in Preet Vihar area at present.

States Electrified Completely and Progress in other States

5984. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have been cent per cent electrified;

(b) what is the progress in regard to other States for electrification,

(c) whether any target has been fixed when there will be no village without electricity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The States of Haryana, Punjab and Kerala have attained cent per cent electrification of their respective villages.

(b) The progress in regard to village electrification in other States, is shown in a Statement attached.

(c) and (d). Out of total of 5.76 lakh villages in the country, 2.79 lakh

villages constituting 48.5 per cent have been electrified till the end of October, 1981. The prespective Plan of the States provide for electrification of all the villages in the country latest by 1994-95 with adequate resources. Keeping in view the 20 Point Programme of Prime Minister for electrification of all the villages in the country at the earliest plans are being drawn.

Statement

The progress in regard to villages electrified in the States other than Haryana, Punjab and Kerala upto 31st October, 1981.

Sl.No.	State	Total No of villages	Villages electrified upto 31-10-81	% of villages electrified
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	27221	18006	66.1
2	Assam	21995	5913	26.9
3	Bihar	67566	22499	33.3
4	Gujarat	18275	12921	70.7
5	Himachal Pradesh	16916	10606	62.7
6	Karnataka	26826	17233	64.1
7	Jammu & Kashmir	6503	5059	77.8
8	Madhya Pradesh	70883	26740	37.7
9	Maharashtra	35778	28143	78.7
10	Manipur	1949	334	17.1
11	Meghalaya	4583	765	16.7
12	Nagaland	460	408	42.5
13	Orissa	46992	18892	40.2
14	Rajasthan	33305	15440	46.4
15	Sikkim	405	67	15.5
16	Tamil Nadu	15735	15589	99.1
17	Tripura	4727	1030	21.8
18	Uttar Pradesh	112561	42780	38.0
19	West Bengal	38074	15195	39.9

संचार व्यवस्था बढ़ाने के लिये चुने गये जिले

5985. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दूर संचार विभाग ने संचार व्यवस्था बढ़ाने के लिये जनवरी, 1981 में देश के 18 जिलों को चुना था और यदि हां, तो क्या इनकी एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ख) इन जिलों में संचार व्यवस्था बढ़ाने के लिये अब तक इस विभाग द्वारा जितना व्यय किया गया है और इस बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और बाड़मेर जिले के बारे में इसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त जिलों में विभाग द्वारा यह कार्यक्रम कब तक लागू किया जायेगा और इसके लिये कितनी राशि की आवश्यकता है और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि में इसके लिये कितना प्रावधान किया गया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां। चुने हुए जिले निम्नानुसार हैं :—

1. आगरा
2. अल्लोपी
3. बारमेड़
4. बेलगांव
5. भोपाल / सिहार
6. जलभाईगुड़ी
7. कटिहार / पूर्णिया

8. कोहिमा / घोकोकचुंग / टिनसंग

9. कोलाबा

10. कोरापुट

11. कृष्णा

12. मथुरा

13. मेहंसाणा

14. मुशिदाबाद

15. नदियाड

16. उत्तर लखीमपुर

17. संगरूर

18. साउथ अरकोट एवं पांडिचेरी ।

(ख) अभी तक कोई व्यय नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) कार्य-क्रम की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कार्यान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है । प्रक्षिप्त लागत 140 करोड़ रुपये है तथा इसका प्रावधान छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किया गया है ।

Reinstatement of 26 Stone Cutters in B. C. C. L.

5987. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 26 Harijan workers who lost their jobs as stone cutters almost 10 years ago were to be re-instated according to a Labour Tribunal award and that instead of re-instating them other persons were employed by B.C.C.L.; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and the steps contemplated by Government to re-instate the affected Harijan workers in accordance with the Tribunal award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). 26 stone cutters of Contractor at Nudkharkee Colliery were ordered to be re-instated by an Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad dated 14-8-1980. The Award was implemented through a bipartite agreement between the Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh. As per the Agreement, the concerned individuals were given employment in two batches on 21-4-1981 and 9-5-1981 on the basis of the verification and identification by the Local Branch Secretary of the Union and the Mukhiya of Gram Panchayat and in two cases by the BDO, Dhanbad.

Later on, however, it was alleged that these persons were impersonators. After due enquiry all of them were discharged.

The claims of 26 contending individuals were got verified through a Magistrate by the Deputy Commissioner and they were offered jobs by the B.C.C.L. All of them have joined w.e.f. 1-2-1982.

प्रेस-परिषद् का पुनर्गठन

5988. श्री राम विलास पासवाद :
श्री जी.एम. बनातवाला :
प्रो. मधु दडवते :
श्री बाबा साहिब विखे पाटिल:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभी तक प्रेस-परिषद् का पुनर्गठन नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) यदि उसका पुनर्गठन किया गया है, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो प्रेस-परिषद् का कब तक पुनर्गठन किए जाने की संभावना है ?

सचना और प्रसारण (श्री बसन्त साडे) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) परिषद् के नये सदस्यों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं । इनमें से प्रोफेसर अर्जुन कुमार मेहता त्यागपत्र दे चुके हैं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

1. श्री अरुण शौरी
2. श्री एस० के० दोस
3. श्री आं० पी० शाह
4. श्री विनोद मिश्र
5. श्री एस० रामस्वामी "बो"
6. श्री डी० एस० सोढी
7. श्री एस० विस्वम्
8. श्री ए० राघवन्
9. श्री आर० रंगराजन्
10. श्री एन० के० लिखा
11. श्री रणजित राय चौधरी
12. श्री शरद् द्विवेदी
13. श्री विजय पां० नायक
14. श्री नरेन्द्र तिवारी
15. श्री सी० आर० ईरानः
16. श्री हरभजन सिंह :
17. श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा
18. श्री राज मोहन गांधी
19. श्री अतुर संगतानः
20. श्री घनश्याम पंकज

21. प्रो० ऊषा एच० मेहता
22. श्री रणजित महन्ती
23. प्रो० उमाशंकर जोशी
24. श्री एच० के० एल० भगत
25. श्री ऐड्वोकेट फेलीरो
26. प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता (त्याग पत्र दे चुके हैं)
27. डा० रफीक जकारिया
28. श्री पीलू मोदा

Canada's Offer of Credit at Low Rate for Hydro Power Project

5989. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canada has offered to extend credit facility at a very nominal rate of interest to set up hydro-power project in the country,

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Canadian Experts have done some preliminary work for some hydro projects and are even keen a commissioning the same, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government of India in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Canadian experts were associated under the assistance received from Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in the investigation of Chamera HE Project (Stage-I) in H.P., during 1981. Canada also sent a Hydro Power Project Identification Mission in 1981. In their report, the Mission have indicated that Chamera Project is technically and economically viable and have suggested, *inter-alia*, that Canada should assist in the development of Chamera Project. However, the detailed terms and conditions of the proposed assistance have not been indicated by Canada so far.

(c) A final decision in the matter would be taken only after the detailed terms and conditions of Canadian assistance are received.

Theft of Drugs from Indian Docks

5990. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that a basic drug chloroquine phosphate worth a crore of rupees was stolen from Indian Docks and sold in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry into the matter has since been made; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and action taken against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Such a press report came to the Government's attention.

(b) and (c). As chloroquine phosphate is a canalised drug, the matter was taken up with the Canalising Agency i.e. the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd., (CPC). They have informed the Government that there was a shortage of 285 drums (10,875 MTS) of Chloroquine Phosphate valued at Rs. 20.60 lakhs (c.i.f) in the supply to them by their foreign suppliers. Government have reported the matter to the Bombay Port Trust and the Customs authorities to investigate into the matter. After making enquiries, the Bombay Port Trust have made a report to the Maharashtra State Police authorities with a request to conduct a thorough investigation.

Collaboration with France in Telecommunication

5991. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRIMATI MOHSINA KID-
WAI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals from Government of France to have collaboration with India in the field of telecommunications;

(b) if so, whether in the above context an electronic telephone exchange manufacturing unit is being negotiated during the Sixth Plan; and

(c) if so, the type of the exchange envisaged and the progress made in this direction?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The offer from the French Government is against an electronic telephone exchange manufacturing unit planned during the current Plan.

(c) Digital type of electronic telephone exchanges are envisaged in this proposal. The proposal is under examination.

नगरों में रसोई गैस का एजेंसियां

5992. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन-किन नगरों में रसोई-गैस की एजेंसियां विद्यमान हैं और प्रत्येक नगर में दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर, 1981 तक कितने-कितने कनेक्शन दिए गए थे; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के रसोई-गैस कनेक्शन सम्बन्धी श्राव्येदनों पर ध्यान देने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस की डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर शिपों । उपडिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों की राज्य वार संख्या तथा खाना पकाने को गैस (एल० पी० जी०) के पंजीकृत उपभोक्ताओं को राज्य-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण पत्र में दिया गया है । जब तक विशेष राज्य/राज्यों को अभिपुष्टि न की गई हो, देश में सभी शहरों के नाम तथा उन्हें दिये गये कनेक्शनों की संख्या इकट्ठा करने तथा संकलित करने में बहुत अधिक समय लगेगा तथा यह विचारे गये उद्देश्य के अनुरूप न होगा ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

विवरण

राज्य	दिनांक 1-1-1982 की यथा स्थिति का डिस्ट्री- ब्यूटरशिपों/उपडिस्ट्री- ब्यूटरशिपों की संख्या	दिनांक 30-9- 1981 को यथा- स्थिति के अनुसार एल० पी० जी० उपभोक्ताओं की संख्या
1	2	3
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	96	2,78,523
बिहार	34	1,19,013
गुजरात	123	3,80,551
हरियाणा	18	62,988
हिमाचल प्रदेश	3	8,769
जम्मू और कश्मीर	19	21,490
कर्नाटक	71	1,92,897
केरल	22	68,823
मध्य प्रदेश	55	1,94,075
महाराष्ट्र	311	10,50,252
उड़ीसा	21	43,469
पंजाब	14	59,943
राजस्थान	14	58,084
तमिलनाडु	74	2,91,884
पांडिचेरी	2	
उत्तर प्रदेश	72	3,10,893
पश्चिम बंगाल	93	2,03,960
चण्डीगढ़	6	28,548
गोवा, दमन और दियू	14	15,224
दिल्ली	89	3,57,685
उत्तर पूर्वी राज्य*	18	44,757
योग	1169	37,91,748

* असम, मणीपुर, मेघालय, मिजोराम, नागालैण्ड, त्रिपुरा, सिक्किम, तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश सम्मिलित हैं।

Petrol and Diesel Depots in Orissa

5993. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the total number of petrol and diesel depots in the State of Orissa as at the end of 1981;

(b) the names of the firms or individuals who own more than fifteen but less than twenty-five such depots and those who own above twenty-five such depots; and

(c) whether Government have allotted some quota to the educated youth, handicapped relations/wives of war heroes as well as weaker sections of society including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in that State?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The total number of MS/HSD outlets in the State of Orissa as on 31-12-81 was 246.

(b) None, Sir.

(c) The current policy for award of dealerships/distributorships provides reservation for:

- (i) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes,
- (ii) Unemployed Graduates,
- (iii) Unemployed Engineer graduates,
- (iv) Physically handicapped/Defence personnel disabled in war and War-Widows,
- (v) Outstanding Social Workers/Freedom Fighters in all States including Orissa.

मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली उत्पादन के लिए अधिक धनराशि आवंटित करने का प्रस्ताव

5994. श्री दिलीपसिंह भरिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली के अतिरिक्त उत्पादन के लिए और अधिक धनराशि आवंटित करने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी अतिरिक्त धनराशि प्रदान करने का विचार किया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महानन्द) : (क) और (ख). नर्मदा घाट: के विकास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता का अनुरोध किया था ।

इस परियोजना के लिए राज्य की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 75 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है । इसके अलावा, गुजरात में सरदार सरोवर परियोजना से राज्य के हिस्से का पूरा करने के लिए भी 75 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान उपलब्ध है । यह प्रावधान पर्याप्त समझा गया है । क्योंकि नर्मदा घाट: की परियोजनाओं के विस्तृत अन्वेषण कार्य पूरे होने में कुछ समय लगेगा । जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सहायता का सम्बन्ध है, बहुदेशीय परियोजनाओं के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता दिये जाने के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के विश्रामपुर जिले में विद्युत् परियोजना,

5995. श्री दिलीपसिंह भरिया :

श्री बी० आर० नहाटा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण ने मध्य प्रदेश में सरगुजा

जिले के विश्रामपुर में 420 मेगावाट क्षमता के ताप बिजली घर की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव का इस आधार पर अस्वीकार कर दिया कि विश्रामपुर के पास पाया जाने वाला कोयला "हाई ग्रेड" का है तथा यह कोयला रेलवे और पश्चिम भारत के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए आरक्षित है ;

(ख) क्या "वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लिमिटेड" ने यह सूचना दी है कि विद्युत् उत्पादन के लिए उपयुक्त कोयला इस क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध है ;

(ग) क्या "वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लिमिटेड" के चेयरमैन ने सरकार को यह सूचित किया है कि एक वर्ष के भीतर-भीतर इस क्षेत्र में 1500 लाख टन कोयले के निक्षेप पाए जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस क्षेत्र में पाए जाने वाले कोयले के ये निक्षेप मध्य प्रदेश में नरसिंहपुर ताप बिजलीघर के लिए आरक्षित होंगे ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (घ) : विश्रामपुर में 12×210 मेगावाट के ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र की प्रतिष्ठापना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त हुए प्रस्ताव पर कार्यवाही नहीं की गई क्योंकि विश्रामपुर ताप विद्युत् क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध विद्युत् ग्रेड के कोयले के भण्डार इतने पर्याप्त नहीं हैं कि ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र की स्थापना का औचित्य हो। तथापि, आस-पास के क्षेत्र में कोयले के भण्डारों की खोज-ब्यापक रूप से चल रहे हैं तथा यदि यह साबित हो जाता है कि उपयुक्त और पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयले के भण्डार हैं तो इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों का लगाया जाना

5996. क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत् बोर्ड को ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था है, जिसके अन्तर्गत 400 के 0 वी 0 क्षमता तक की लाइनों के लगाने का काम विभागीय स्तर पर किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या अन्य राज्यों को तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश में ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों के लगाने पर कम लागत आती है ;

(ग) यदि मध्य प्रदेश में ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों के लगाने पर कम लागत होती है, जता क्या राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम का लाइनों लगाने का काम मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत् बोर्ड का सौंपने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) क्या वेस्ट्रन जोन में स्थापित की जाने वाली सुपर ताप बिजली घरों से सम्बन्धित ट्रांसमिशन योजनाओं का "वेस्ट्रन जोन पावर ग्रिड" के सदस्य राज्यों के परामर्श से तैयार किया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) 400 के 0 वी 0 पारेषण लाइनों के टावरों की गढ़ाई को तथा लाइनों के निर्माण को सुविधा मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड के पास है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम को निगम की 400 के 0 वी 0 लाइनों की प्रतिष्ठापना का कार्य मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को सौंपने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) जी, हां।

बिजली की कमी का कारण बिहार में

फैक्ट्रियों का बन्द होना

5997. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान बिजली की कमी के कारण बिहार की बहुत सी फैक्ट्रियों में बिलकुल काम नहीं होता;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऐसी बन्द पड़ी फैक्ट्रियों को बिजली को सप्लाई करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं और उसके क्या परिणाम रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग) बिहार विद्युत की कमी का सामना कर रहा है। अप्रैल, 1981 से फरवरी, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान राज्य में ऊर्जा की उपलब्धता 2315 मिलियन यूनिट थी। इसकी तुलना में ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता 3675 मिलियन यूनिट थी। यह कमी 37 प्रतिशत है। राज्य ने कोई कटौती अधिसूचित नहीं की है। तथापि विद्युत सप्लाई को नियंत्रित करने के लिए लोड शैडिंग का सहारा लिया जाता है जो राज्य में विद्युत की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है। उत्पादन में हानि होने के कारणों में से विद्युत की कमी हमेशा ही एक रहती है। तथापि, यह कहना सही नहीं है कि वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान बिहार में कई फैक्ट्रियां कतई नहीं लीं। बिहार में ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ताकि राज्य में विद्युत की उपलब्धता और विद्युत सप्लाई की स्थिति में सुधार हो।

विदेशी औषध कंपनियों का प्रभुत्व

5998. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हमारे देश में बहुराष्ट्रिक औषध कंपनियों का प्रभाव बढ़ता जा रहा है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश के औषध उद्योग में कितनी कितनी स्वदेशी और विदेशी पूंजी लगी हुई है और संबंधित औषध कंपनियों का ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) औषध उद्योग पर से उनके प्रभुत्व को कम करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं।

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वलबीर सिंह) :
(क) जो नहीं।

(ख) इस समय औषध उद्योग में स्वदेशी और विदेशी पूंजी निवेश के ब्यौरे तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि औषध-नीति, 1978 के कार्यान्वयन के बाद विदेशी कंपनियों की संख्या का 31 से घटकर 24 विदेशी कंपनियों की सूची संलग्न है। विदेशी कंपनियों की संख्या में और कमी तोवगी जब भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी विदेशी को पूर्णतया कार्यान्वित कर दिया जायगा।

(ग) विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उनकी विदेशी साम्य पूंजी को कम करने के अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकता के अनुसार विदेशी औषध कंपनियों के कार्यकलापों को सख्त करने के लिए औषध नीति के अंग के रूप में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम नीचे दर्शाए गए हैं :—

(i) विदेशी कम्पनियों सिर्फ बुनियादी स्तर से उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी निहित बल्क औषधों और उनके मध्यवर्तियों के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस पाने के लिए योग्य है ।

(ii) कोई भी विदेशी औषध कंपनी बुनियादी स्तर से उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी वाले बल्क औषधों के निर्माण से असम्बद्ध औषध फार्मूलेशनों के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के लिए योग्य नहीं है ।

(iii) उन बल्क औषधों को सूची तैयार की गई है जो (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र (ख) भारतीय क्षेत्र और (ग) सभी क्षेत्रों के लिए खुले हैं । विदेशी औषध कम्पनियों पर सिर्फ श्रेणी (ग) के औषधों के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी करने के लिए विचार किया जाता है और फिर भी अन्य बातों के समान होने पर भी सरकारी क्षेत्र, भारतीय क्षेत्र और अन्त में विदेशी क्षेत्र को अग्रता क्रम में रखा जायेगा ।

(iv) सभी राज्य औषध नियंत्रकों का अनुदेश जारी किये गये हैं कि विदेशी कम्पनियों का कोई नया ऋण लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाये । विद्यमान ऋण लाइसेंस पर आधारित विदेशी कम्पनियों के लाभ का अनुबन्ध—I कार्यकलाप नहीं बल्कि नितान्त व्यापारिक कार्यकलाप माना जायेगा ।

(v) विदेशी कम्पनियों घरेलू उपचारों के लिए किसी औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के लिए योग्य नहीं होंगे ।

(vi) विदेशी कम्पनियों के लिए लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र निषिद्ध क्षेत्र होगा ।

विवरण

क्र० सं० कंपनी का नाम

1. अबोट लैब (इं) प्रा० लि०, बम्बई ।
2. वैरो वेलकम एंड क० (इं) लि०, बम्बई ।
3. मे एंड बेकर (इं) लि०, बम्बई ।
4. स्मिथ क्लाइव एंड प्रोन्च (इं) लि०, बंगलौर ।
5. रोश प्रोडक्ट्स लि० बम्बई ।
6. पार्क डैविस (इं) लि०, बम्बई
7. ग्लैक्सो लैब (इं) लि०, बम्बई ।
8. जानसन एण्ड जानसन आफ (इंडिया) लि०, बम्बई ।
9. फाइजर लि०, बम्बई ।
10. वायथ लैब, बम्बई ।
11. सीबा गारगी आफ इंडिया लि०, बम्बई ।
12. ई० मर्क (इं) प्रा० लि०, बम्बई ।
13. मर्क शार्प एंड डोइमे आफ इंडिया लि०, बम्बई ।
14. सैन्डोज (इं) लि०, बम्बई ।
15. रिचार्डसन हिन्दुस्तान लि०, बम्बई ।
16. सीबामाइड इंडिया लि०, बम्बई ।
17. दि बूट्स क० (इं) लि०, बम्बई ।
18. वायर (इं) लि०, बम्बई ।
19. अल्कली इंड कैमिकल्स कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०, बम्बई ।

क्र० सं०	कंपनी का नाम
20.	हैक्सट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि०, बम्बई ।
21.	बार्बर हिन्दुस्तान लि०, हैदराबाद ।
22.	हिकेन्स. (इं) लि०, बम्बई ।
23.	आर्गोनान (इं) लि०, कलकत्ता ।
24.	यूनी सैन्कीयो लि०, हैदराबाद ।

श्री फिदाक गोरखपुरी के सम्मान में स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी किया जाना

5999. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उद् के प्रसिद्ध शायर और साहित्यकार श्री फिदाक गोरखपुरी का मार्च के प्रथम सप्ताह में निधन हो गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार साहित्य के क्षेत्र में उनको सेवा को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके नाम पर एक स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जो हां ।

(ख) और (ग) : अभी तक सरकार द्वारा इस महान् व्यक्ति के सम्मान में स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने का कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में टेलिफोन कनेक्शन

6000. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सूल्तानपुरी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत पंच वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने व्यक्तियों ने टेलीफोन

कनेक्शनों के आवंटन के लिए अपने-अपने नाम दर्ज कराए हैं और अपेक्षित धनराशि जमा कराई है तथा पांच वर्षों से, चार वर्षों से तीन वर्षों से कितने-कितने व्यक्ति प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में पंजीकृत आवेदनों का संख्या 6706 है ।

लंबित प्रतीक्षा सूची का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

पिछले 5 वर्षों से	34
पिछले 4 वर्षों से	44
पिछले 3 वर्षों से	899

Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd., Mohan
Ortmann and Herbst

6001. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 988 on 18th March, 1980 regarding Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd., Mohan Ortmann and Herbst and state:

(a) whether the report in respect of inspection of books of accounts of (i) Pure Drinks Company Pvt. Ltd., and (ii) Mohan Ortmann and Herbst now Mohan Machineries has been received, and

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

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

(b) The inspection report in the case of M/s. Pure Drinks Pvt., Ltd has revealed prima-facie non-compliance of the provisions of section 211 read with schedule VI and section 418

of the Companies Act and grant of interest-free loan by the company to a relative of Director and non-recovery of debts due from certain companies. The matter will be further processed in the Department after obtaining necessary replies from the company.

In the case of M/s. Mohan Ortmann and Herbst Ltd., (since changed to Mohan Machines Ltd), the examination of the inspection report revealed non-compliance of section 150 of the Companies Act regarding inadequate maintenance of the Register of Members by the Company. This matter is also being taken up with the company.

Fall in prices of Crude Oil

6002. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late there has been an oil glut and the prices of crude oil have fallen and that it is being reflected in the domestic price of petroleum products which have been reduced by three to ten per cent a dollar; and

(b) whether there is any possibility of a similar trend being reflected in the prices of Indian petroleum products particularly in view of larger indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Reports have appeared in the press about some surplus in the availability of crude oil in the international market and further that in this connection OPEC has recently taken a decision to reduce crude oil production. While crude oil prices have reportedly come down in the international spot market, apart from Iran no other country has recently reduced the official selling price of crude oil.

(b) There is no such proposal at this stage.

Non-Operation of Telephone Exchanges in U.P.

6003. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that some telephone exchanges are non-operational in U.P. for years; and

(b) if so, what is the reason therefor and what action has been taken against the persons in allowing such a state of affairs to prevail?

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

(a) No Sir, except for telephone exchange at Aggarwal Mandi, which was not functioning from August, 1981 to January, 1982.

(b) The Junior Engineer in-charge and the lineman of Aggarwal Mandi have been placed under suspension. Enquiries are being conducted and appropriate action will be taken against those responsible.

Rotational transfers of officers in P&T Department

6004. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted the practice of rotational transfer for Heads of Circles and other Class I and Class II officers in the P and T Department after the lapse of a certain period of time.

(b) if so, the exact period of stay for carrying out rotational transfers alongwith the names of the Circles both telecomm- and postal in the country where this practice has been implemented; and

(c) the names of such cases where the Heads of Circles have over-stayed

alongwith the reasons in each case as also the name of the Heads of Circles concerned?

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

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

Postal Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh

6005. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Postal Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh has since been constituted;

(b) if so the date of its constitution and the present composition; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which it would be constituted along with the reasons for delay and the date when the previous Committee ceased to function?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Nominations for various interests have been received. The case is being processed for reconstitution. The term of the outgoing Committee expired on 31-12-1980.

Telephone link between Swarghat and Bilaspur (H.P.)

6006. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been received by Government for setting up

telephone link between Swarghat and Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on this request; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reason for delay and likely date by which action would be taken to set up the above said link?

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

(b) and (c). A radio system has been planned between Swarghat and Bilaspur, and the same is likely to be commissioned during the 6th Plan period.

Pending Cases for Clearance on account of Power Parallelism with P.T.C.C.

6007. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending for clearance on account of power parallelism with the Power Transmission Coordination Committee since 1-11-81 alongwith the dates, which have been referred to the Committee up to 1.3.1982;

(b) the names of such cases as have since been cleared by the Committee alongwith the dates and on which they have been cleared;

(c) the names of the cases which are still pending for clearance and the likely dates by which they would be cleared; and

(d) the reasons for delay and whether Government propose to expedite the clearance in the interest of speedy telecom. development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Particulars of cases referred, cleared and those pending along with

reasons for delay are indicated in statements. It is not possible to indicate likely dates for clearance in all cases as Power Transmission Coordination Committee procedure involve scrutiny of a number of parameters like power, telecom, line configurations, soil resistivity, computation of indu-

ced voltages, LF test etc. However, every effort is being made to clear these cases expeditiously subject to their being technically feasible. For expediting the clearance, periodical meetings of P.T.C.C. are held at State and Central level and progress watched.

STATEMENT

Cases referred to P.T.C.C. from 1-11-81 to 1-3-82 plus those pending on 1-11-81.

S. No.	Particulars of line referred to	Date of reference
1	Bangalore-Anantpur coaxial cable.	29-6-79
2	Hospet-Ballary-Kappal coaxial cable.	16-9-80
3	Telecom line Hosanagar-Alagirimaury	26-5-81
4	NCJ line Siruguppa- Sindhanoor	24-10-81
5	Local cable systems of Bangalore Telephones.	26-9-81
6	Alwaye-Thodpuzh coaxial	3-9-80
7	Coaxial cable Rajamundry-Todepalligudam	2-3-81
7	Coaxial cable Kurnool-Ananthapur	5-5-79
8	Jhukhala-Bilaspur	23-7-81
10	Bhantinda-Ferozpur coaxial	25-3-81
11	Satna M/W-Satna multiplex coaxial cable	29-5-81
12	LDPT to Neelakanthapuram	1-2-82
13	Non Exchange telecom line Ranchi -patatu	5-2-79
14	Nagpur-Sambalpur coaxial cable	18-9-81
15	Jammu-Pathankot NCJ line	8-2-77
16	Gosani LDPT	11-10-79
17	Bangalore-Arsikere G-8 pair	2-9-81
18	Bijapur-Bagevedi	14-10-81
19	Bagalkot-Eragatti-Jama-Khandi NCJ line	31-12-81
20	Junction line to Tirthahalli-Tudur	1-3-82
21	Calicut-Trichur.	12-8-81
22	Calicut-Palaghat	1-10-81
23	Thanam Thode area case	6-8-81

1	2	3
24	Alwaye-Parur carrier cable route.	29-1-82
25	Ratlam-Jaora telecom line	7-12-81
26	Telecom line Gudur-Tirupathi (R/E)	28-1-82
27	Nalagarh-pater local connection	27-8-81
28	Ghumarmin-Bilaspur	17-11-81
29	Tern-Taran-Pathankot coaxial	23-5-80
30	Amritsar-Wagha	28-8-81
31	Chandigarh-Ropar-Nawashahar	16-9-81
32	Patiala-Ludhiana coaxial	5-10-81
33	Hissar-Kurukshetra coaxial	15-10-80
34	Karalunda LDPT	23-1-80
35	Chatrapur IRE line	26-11-81
36	Jadhupur LDPT	1-3-82
37	Madhya Khand LDPT	13-11-81
38	Arkonam-Renugunte telecom line	20-1-82
39	Virudhanagar-Aruppukottai coaxial cable	20-1-82
40	Nagapattanam-Karukkal cable carrier route	11-1-82
41	Karaikudi-Divakollai	11-1-82
42	Tirchenguda-Sankagiri	11-1-82
43	Arkonam-Jalarpet	6-2-82
44	Bareilly-Chandausi C-8 line	28-11-80
45	Agra-Gwalior-Jhansi-Lalitpur-Sagar Coaxial cable	14-4-81
46	Kharagpur-Balichak NCJ line	29-9-77
47	Behrampur (W.B.)-Sainthia NCJ line	6-6-78
48	Kandi-Beharampore (W.B.)	12-11-76
49	Stiri-Borpur	1-3-78
50	Raigunj-Balurhat telecom line	4-1-82

Statement of cases cleared by PTCC in the period 1-11-81 and 1-3-82

S. No.	Particular of line referred to	Date of reference	Date of clearance by PTCC
1	Bangalore-Anantpur coaxial cable	29-9-79	19-2-82
2	Hospet-Ballary Koppal coaxial cable	16-9-80	12-11-81
3	Telecom line Hosanagar-Alagirimuri	26-5-81	17-12-81
4	NCJ line Siruguppa-Sindhanoor	24-10-81	3-2-82
5	Local cable systems of Bangalore Telephones	26-9-81	19-11-81
6	Alway Thodpuzha coaxial	3-9-80	18-3-82
7	Coaxial cable Rajamundry-Tadepalligudam	2-1-81	17-11-81
8	Coaxial cable Kurnool-Ananthapur	5-5-79	31-12-81
9	Jhukhala-Bilaspur	23-7-81	10-12-81
10	Blatinda-Ferozpur coaxial	25-3-81	16-1-82
11	Satna M/W-Satna multiplex coaxial cable	29-5-81	19-11-81
12	LDPT to Neelakarthapuram	1-2-82	16-3-82
13	Non exchange telecom line Ranchi-Patratu	5-2-79	17-2-82
14	Nagpur-Sambalpur coaxial cable.	18-9-81	{ 22-1-82 4-2-82
15	Janmu-Pathankot NCJ line	8-2-77	15-2-82
16	Gosani LDPT	11-10-79	16-1-82

Cases referred to PTCC pending as on 1-3-82 with reasons

Sl. No.	Particulars of line referred	Date of reference	Reasons
1	2	3	4
1	Bangalore-Arsikere C-8 pair	2-9-81	pending with Elec. Board for power details
2	Bijapur-Bagevedi	14-10-81	Pending with Elec. Board for power details
3	Bagalkot-Eragalti-Jama-Khandi NCJ line	31-12-81	Telecom details awaited.
4	Junction line to Tirthahalli-Tudur	1-3-82	Awaiting computation
5	Calicut-Trichur	12-8-81	} Awaiting computation
6	Calicut-Palghat	1-10-81	

1	2	3	4	
7	Thanaam-thode area case . . .	6-8-81	Pending with Ele. Board for power details	
8	Alwaye-Parpur carrier cable route.	23-1-82	Pending Ele. Board for power details	
9	Ratlam Jaora Telecom line . . .	7-12-81	Awaiting computation	
10	Telecom-line Gudur-Tirupathi (R/E) .	28-1-82	Pending with Ele. Board for power details.	
11	Nalagarh-Pater-local connection .	27-8-81	under examination	
12	Ghumarin-Bilaspur . . .	17-11-81	Pending with Ele. Board for power details	
13	Taran-Taran-Pathankot coaxial .	23-5-80	Revised calculation being done	
14	Amritsar-Wagha	28-5-81	} Detailed maps awaited from projects.	
15	Chandigarh- Ropar-Naw Shahr .	16-9-81		
16	Patiala-Ludhiana coaxial . . .	5-10-81		Do
17	Hissar-Kurukshetra coaxial . . .	15-10-80		Do
18	Karalunda LDPT	23-1-80	Pending with Ele. Board for power details.	
19	Chatrapur TRE line	26-11-81	Pending with Ele. Board for power details	
20	Jadhupur LDPT	1-3-82	Pending with Ele. Board for power details.	
21	Madhya Khand LDPT	13-11-81	Pending with Ele. Board for power details.	
22	Arkonam-Ranugunte telecom line .	20-1-82	Do	
23	Virudhanagar-Aruppukottai coaxial cable	20-1-82	Do	
24	Nagapattanam-Karukkal cable carrier route	11-1-82	} Pending with Ele. Board for power details.	
25	Karaikudi Divakolai ,,	11-1-82		Do
26	Tirchengudu-Sankagiri ,,	11-1-82		Do
27	Arkonam-Jalarpat	6-2-82		Do
28	Bareilly-Chandausi C-i8 line . . .	28-11-82	Details maps awaited.	
29	Agra-Gwalior-Jhansi-Lalitpur-Sagar Coaxial cables.	14-4-81	Details maps awaited.	
30	Kharagpur-Balichak NCJ line . . .	29-9-77	Pending for joint inspection with Ele. authority.	
31	Bahrapur (W.B.)-Sainthia NCJ line .	6-6-78	do.	
32	Kandi-Bharampur (W.P.) ,,	12-11-76	do.	
33	Suri-Berapur ,,	1-3-78	Under issue.	
34	Raigunj-Balurhat telecom line . . .	4-1-82	Details maps awaited.	

Installation of Q.M.S. and Green Letter Box in Laxminagar and Shakarpur Area

6008. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that no Q.M.S. letter and no local green letter box for the same day delivery service has been installed in Laxminagar and Shakarpur area so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not doing so?

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

(b) Four QMS letter boxes already exist in the Trans-Yamuna area. These are located at Gandhinagar, Shahdara, Krishna Nagar and East Delhi Stg. office (Dilshad Gaden) Delhi-110032. A green letter box has also been installed at East Delhi stg. office (Dilshad Garden) Delhi-110032. The residents of Laxminagar and Shakarpur may utilise these letter boxes for posting their letters as also the green letters box installed at Indra-prastha H.Q. which is nearest to their localities. At present it is not proposed to extend this facility to other areas.

Coal dump at Jullundur Cantt

6009. SHRI L.S. TUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a coal dump has been set up at Jullundur Cantt. since February, 1981;

(b) whether it is correct that 2.5 rakes of soft coke were to move to this dump every month against which only one rake has actually moved into, causing in serious shortage; and

(c) what remedial steps Government have taken/propose to mitigate the difficulties cause by such serious shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

VIKARAM MAHAJAN) (a) to (c) Coal India Ltd. has been operating a Dump in Jullundur for distribution of soft coke since December '80. Originally it was proposed to move about 2.50 rakes of soft coke per month by rail to this Dump whereas in actual practice the movement has been over 1 rake per month. The actual receipts in the Dump for the period June '81—January '82 has been 16,500 tonnes. Coal India Ltd. is in constant touch with the Railways to step up the movement of soft coke from the Jharia coal-field to the Dump at Jullundur. No serious shortage in the availability of soft coke has been reported.

T.V. re-laying facility through Microwave Towers

6010. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Communications Ministry has given clearance for TV re-relaying facility at Indore through its microwave towers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when this re-relaying station will start working?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Indore has been identified as one of the 40 locations for setting up TV Relay Centres with the help of microwave link under the perspective plan for expansion of TV in the country in four phases over the next 20 years. Indore is in the first phase (1980—85). Details are being worked out and effort is being made to acquire the necessary equipment for the same.

(c) The time of starting the relay station will depend on the availability of necessary equipment such as transmitters etc.

Services of Insat for National Telecommunication system

6011. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have chalked out any detailed programme to utilise INSAT for the National Telecommunication System; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) With the launching of Indian National Satellite (INSAT-IA) by mid-1982, it is proposed to provide domestic communication via the satellite to 28 stations namely, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay; Shillong; Jaipur, Lucknow, Jullundur, Patna, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Ernakulam, Ahmedabad, Srinagar, Jodhpur, Bhub, Panjim, Minicoy, Gangtok, Itanagar, Kohima, Imphal, Agartala, Port Blair, Car Nicobar, Leh, Aizwal, and Kavaratti. It is also proposed to have three transportable earth stations under this Project, which can be used for providing emergency communication.

Setting up TV station in Kurnool in A. P.

6012. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up T.V. Station in Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when it will be established?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b)

Under the scheme to provide TV service through INSAT, it is proposed to set up a Programme Production Centre at Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh, during the Seventh Plan period.

SC and ST cell in Ministry of Communications

6013. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a SC/ST Cell in his Ministry; if so, what are functions of this Cell;

(b) whether this SC/ST Cell has taken up any on-the-spot inspection of rosters in Circles/Districts of P&T Department;

(c) if not, what were the reasons for not taking up such inspections by the Cell so far;

(d) how much sanctioned staff has been provided to this SC/ST Cell; and

(e) is it a fact that a liaison officer posted in this Cell has also been withdrawn recently by the Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a SC/ST Cell in the P&T Directorate. Its functions are mainly to assist the Liaison Officer to discharge his duties effectively. No separate Cell has been set up in the Ministry proper. However, a Liaison Officer has been nominated, who is assisted by an Assistant in the Ministry to co-ordinate matters pertaining to SC/ST in respect of Subordinate Offices and the Public Sector Undertakings under its control.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The inspection of rosters of some Circles/Districts of the Department was carried out by officers attending to SC/ST work.

(d) At present the work is managed by internal adjustment of duties of officials.

(e) No, Sir.

SC and ST cell in Ministry of communication system

6014. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that P&T Department has sanctioned the posts of Liaison Officers for its Circles/Districts for looking after the interests of SC/ST employees;

(b) if so, how many Liaison Officers have been appointed so far, State-wise;

(c) is it also fact that many Circles/Districts Liaison Officers have not been nominated as yet;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that in the Railway Board, Liaison Officers have been appointed from amongst SC's/ST's; and

(f) whether Government have considered the desirability of appointing liaison officers from SC/ST Officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, officers are nominated to function as Liaison Officers in Circle/District offices.

(c) and (d). Information received from 60 units indicate that Liaison officers have been nominated. Information from the remaining units is awaited.

(e) Information is being collected.

(f) No, Sir.

Development of Tribal Sub-plan

6015. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the isolated and scheduled areas are far away from the modern amenities like public media, Doordarshan, Akashwani and Cinema;

(b) if so, whether any allocation has been made by the Information & Broad-

casting Ministry to the Tribal Sub-Plan of States; and

(c) whether Information and Broadcasting Ministry a non-participant in the development of Tribal Sub-Plan of States; if so, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Cinema is a State subject. Allocations of Plan funds to States are not made by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. The requirements of the tribal areas are however taken into account while formulation development plans for expansion of AIR and T.V. services as well as of other media units in the country. In the approved Sixth Plan, there are *inter alia* proposals for establishment of new radio stations and TV centres, upgradation of power of existing radio transmitters at a number of places an expansion of activities of other media units which will benefit tribal areas.

French offer of Equipment for Telephones

6016. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that French offered equipment for telephones is not only obsolete but much more expensive than even the latest in the field;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the term of the soft loan is also not very attractive because such offers are also available with Government from other sources; and

(c) whether Government before taking a final decision in this regard propose considering other offers to ensure that only up to date technology is accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). An offer from the French Government for technology transfer for digital electronic telephone exchange equipment has been received by the Government. The offer is being examined keeping in view all the necessary relevant parameters.

News-item captioned "China Steals a March"

6017. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "China steals a march" in the 'Economic Times' dated 8th March, 1982;

(b) whether India has been able to attract barely half-a-dozen companies of which only one company has been selected so far for exploration;

(c) whether meanwhile China has invited 40 companies to declare by the end of this month their intention of bidding for a specified number of blocks and the country is to take a final decision on these bids by the end of this year; and

(d) if the answers to (b) and (c) be in the affirmative, the reasons for India taking belated decisions as compared to China?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government has no authentic information; however the information gathered from newspaper reports appear to indicate that China is still facing many hurdles which have to be cleared before exploration contracts with foreign oil companies are finalised.

(d) Does not arise.

800 Reports on energy development Shelved

6018. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. N.A. Palkiwala, a leading Tax Expert, in his recent talk on the Union Budget in Bombay observed that procrastination has made the authorities shelve as many as 800 report on various aspects of energy development; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this observation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No such statement by Shri N. A. Palikawala has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil exploration Agreement with Chevron Overseas Corporation of California

6019. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Oil exploration—deal with Chevron may be signed next week", as published in the 'Economic Times' dated the 8th March, 1982;

(b) if so, whether Chevron Overseas Corporation of California is to sign an oil exploration agreement with Government of India; if so, when and terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) whether some integrated oil companies which had hitherto been lukewarm to the Government's offer have now been attracted; if so, the names of these companies and the field of their exploration?

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

(b) An agreement for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons for Saurashtra Offshore Block II has been signed with Chevron on 26th March, 1982. The salient features and terms of the contract are :

(i) Chevron will bear the entire exploration risk and if there is no commercial discovery, the entire cost will be borne by Chevron.

(ii) The maximum period allowed for exploration is five years in two phases—the first phase is of three years and the second optional phase is of two years.

(iii) Chevron will carry out in the

first exploration phase of 3 years a minimum work programme of 5000 line kilometers of seismic survey and will drill 3 wells involving a minimum expenditure of US Dollars 29 million. If the option is exercised for the second phase of exploration, another 2 wells will be drilled involving a minimum expenditure of US Dollars 18 million. The minimum financial expenditures will be secured by an irrevocable letter of guarantee from a bank.

(iv) The Contract covers a total area of approximately 18,500 sq. kilometers but at the end of three years and if the second optional phase is taken up by Chevron, only upto 50 per cent of the area can be retained by Chevron with the balance reverting to the Government.

(v) If no hydrocarbons are discovered during the exploration phase, the Contract will terminate and the area revert to Government. However, if hydrocarbons are discovered, Chevron will be entitled to retain only the producing and produceable areas for a period of 22 years (including the period of exploration) from the date of signature of the Contract.

(vi) The title to fixed assets used for petroleum operations will pass to the ONGC, on first use of such assets and title to such moveable assets which are permanently required for petroleum operations will also pass on to the ONGC. The title to all the data whatsoever, collected in the Block will be of the ONGC.

(vii) The ONGC can take upto 50 per cent working interest in the Contract after a hydrocarbon discovery has been established as commercial without payment for the cost of exploration.

(viii) The ONGC will be closely associated with the management of operations from the beginning and no major decisions can be taken by Chevron without the concurrence of Government/

ONGC; however, in the exploratory period when the entire investment will be made by it. Chevron will have freedom of operation like choosing the location of exploration operations etc. but within the agreed work programme.

(ix) The ONGC can take over the operatorship any time after the expiry of 5 years from the commencement of commercial production or till the Contractor has once recovered its costs, whichever, is later.

(x) Chevron, its Sub-Contractors and employees will be subject to all fiscal legislation and shall be responsible for paying all taxes, duties, levies and charges that may be leviable in India by any Central, State or Local Authorities. However, in line with international practice, the import of goods and materials directly needed for petroleum operations will be exempted from customs duty.

(xi) The total oil produced and saved will be split into two portions known as cost oil and profit oil. Cost oil is that portion of crude oil which when valued at Fair Market Value equals the costs recoverable in a year. Total oil reduced by cost oil is known as profit oil.

(xii) Chevron's share in the profit oil (the rest will belong to ONGC/Government) will be on a graduated declining scale depending upon the cumulative net cash-in-flow as a multiple of exploration and development costs. Once a discovery has been made and it has been established as commercial and when ONGC has taken up 50 per cent working interest, Chevron's share in

profit oil, after payment of income tax, would be as under:

Cumulative net cash-in flow as a multiple of exploration and development cost.	Chevrons' share of profit oil (percentage) net of income tax
1. Upto and including 1 multiple	20.00
2. More than 1 and upto and including 1.5 multiple.	18.75
3. More than 1.5 and upto and including 2 multiple	17.50
4. More than 2 and upto and including 2.5 multiple	15.00
5. More than 2.5 and upto and including 3 multiple.	12.50
6. More than 3 multiple	10.00

(xiii) All cost oil will be available for purchase by Government. Chevron has agreed that its share of profit oil will be entirely sold to the Government till India attains self sufficiency in crude oil.

(xiv) All the associated gas will belong to the Government, free of charge. If non associated gas is discovered, the timing of development and end use will be determined by the Government and a separate agreement will be negotiated after its discovery.

(xv) The Chevron and its affiliates shall render technical assistance and make available technical know-how in the fields of hydrocarbon exploration, production, refining, petro-chemicals manufacture etc. through a separate royalty, licence or other agreement on a most favoured customer basis.

(c) This will be known only when bids are invited for the second round.

Unstarred Question No. 6020 to be Answered on 30th March, 1982 Import of Crude

6020. SHRI HARI NATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is importing 14.5 million tonnes of crude oil this year mostly from its traditional suppliers; and

(b) if so, the difference between the terms and conditions offered by the Soviet Union and those offered by the traditional suppliers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Estimated imported crude oil requirement for 1982 is 14.4 million tonnes, mostly from traditional suppliers.

(b) In respect of supplies from the USSR in 1982 negotiations are in progress.

फिल्म निर्माण हेतु ऋण

6021 श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन फिल्मों के क्या नाम हैं जिनके निर्माण के लिए गत वर्ष ऋण दिया गया था और प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी राशि दी गई थी ;

(ख) उपरोक्त फिल्मों में से प्रत्येक के मामले में ऋण की कितनी राशि बकाया है और कब से ; और

(ग) बकाया राशि का वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस बीच कितनी राशि वसूल की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) एक विवरण जिसमें उन फिल्मों, जिनके निर्माण के लिए 1981 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम लि० द्वारा ऋण दिए गए, के नाम तथा ऋण की राशि दी हुई है, सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

(ख) उक्त 12 फिल्मों के लिए प्रदान किये गये ऋणों में से, निम्नलिखित राशियां बकाया हैं :—

- (1) "यहीं से शहर का देखो —
1,54,208.00 रुपये।

(2) "कन्स्यूजन एट दि बस स्ट.प"—

29,405.81 रुपये

(3). "हिन्दुस्तान - हमारा)"—

50,000 रुपये।

ये ऋण एक वर्ष से कम समय बकाया हैं।

(ग) ऋण आम तौर पर पहली किस्त के रिलीज होने से दो वर्ष के बाद या फिल्म के रिलीज हो जाने के 30 वें दिन से, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, वसूली के लिए ड्यू हो जाते हैं। क्योंकि ये ऋण एक वर्ष से कम समय से बकाया हैं, अतः वसूली के लिए कोई विशेष कार्रवाई अपेक्षित नहीं है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	आवेदक का नाम	फिल्म का नाम और भाषा	मंजूर की गई राशि
1	2	3	4
			रुपये
1.	दिलीप धवन	"कोलम्बस जिन्दा है" (हिन्दी)	4,00,000
2.	प्रकाश अरोड़ा	"ग्रास लीफ रीड एण्ड फिन्न क्राफ्ट" (अंग्रेजी में वृत्त चित्र)	1,00,000
3.	विक्टर बनर्जी	("प्रोडक्शन नं० 1" (अंग्रेजी)	2,50,000
4.	परवेज फिल्मस	"शालू" (हिन्दी)	5,50,000
5.	आर० के० मुनीर	"यहीं से शहर को देखो" (हिन्दी)	4,67,000

1.	2.	3.	4.
6.	भारत चलचित्र	“कन्क्यूजन एट दि बस स्टाप” हिन्दी में (वृत्त चित्र)	45,500
7.	मेसर्स चलचित्र	“एकिता जीवन” (बंगला)	4,50,000
8.	वासिल-उल-हक	“हेल्प योरसेल्फ” (अंग्रेजी में वृत्तचित्र)	24,600
9.	आनन्द वाही	“अपनत्व” (हिन्दी में वृत्त चित्र)	98,000
10.	अली सरवर जाफरी	“हिन्दुस्तान हमारा” (हिन्दी में वृत्तचित्र)	1,00,000
11.	कुमारी आशा दत्ता	“दि तलिस्मा” (हिन्दी)	4,50,000
12.	एम० एम० श्रीवास्तव	“त्रिकोण का चौथा कोण” (हिन्दी)	4,50,000

Use of coal found in Sarguja District of Madhya Pradesh

6022. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what are the grades of coal and quality available in Sarguja District of Madhya Pradesh and what is the use that is being made of this coal at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Sarguja District produces non coking coal of both inferior and superior varieties. The coal is consumed by various groups of industries like steel, power houses, cement, textile and other small scale industries besides the Railways. As on 1st February '82 the reported stocks of coal at the pitheads in Mines in Sarguja District was 11.65 lakh tonnes.

Survey for Coal available in Sarguja

6023. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been made of the coal available in Sarguja District with regard to its quantity, quality and the period when it is likely to be available; and

(b) whether these coal mines of Sarguja District in Madhya Pradesh have been linked with any of the thermal power projects and whether there is any demand for linking them with Birsinghpur Coal Power Project and what is its result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Exploration of coal has been taken up for establishing the quantity, quality of coal in the Coal-fields of Sarguja District with the help of CMPDI and Directorate of Geology and Mining (MP)

(b) Mines of Sarguja District at present supply coal to Thermal Power Stations of MSEB & GEB. In addition coal is also supplied to Sabarmati Power House of Ahmedabad Electricity Company. There is no proposal for linking Sarguja Coal

with Birsinghpur as linkage for 2x210 MW sets of Birsinghpur has been already made from the mines of Sohagpur Area.

Exploration of Natural Gas

6024. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

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

(a) what has been the extent of the exploration of the natural gas resources in the country and the percentage of production achieved so far as against the total resources;

(b) what are the resources yet to be developed and what is the estimated production of natural gas likely to be achieved within the next five years;

(c) the expenditure incurred so far on the exploration and the development of the resources for natural gas and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the development of the resources during the next five years; and

(d) whether considering the importance of natural gas having wide application as a source of energy both for industrial and domestic purposes and its significant impact on the economy of the country besides exploration and development of the resources, Government propose to consider the question of setting up a separate Corporation for natural gas handling; if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The proved and indicated balance recoverable reserves of natural gas as on 1-1-1981 were of the order of about 411 Billion cubic metres. Production during 1981 was 3479 million cubic metres which is about 0.85 per cent of the balance recoverable reserves referred to above.

(b) Natural gas occurs in the form of associated and non-associated gas. Production of natural gas depends on various factors like discovery of new oil fields, gas oil ratio etc. It is, therefore, difficult to answer this question. However, the pro-

duction of natural gas at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan is estimated at about 6949.10 million cubic metres in 1984-85.

(c) As exploration is not separately undertaken for discovery and development of gas reserves only, no separate figure of the expenditure on exploration of gas only are available.

(d) No exploration work is done only for discovery of natural gas. Further both the Oil & Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited have the necessary expertise in this regard. Presently there is no need to set up a separate Corporation for natural gas handling.

राजस्थान के सिरोंही जिले के गांवों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

6025 श्री त्रिरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में सिरोंही जिले के मदार टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए जावल, मालगांव, दौताराय और नौमाज गांवों के आवेदकों ने मांग नोटिस के अनुसार आवश्यक धनराशि जमा कराया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो एक वर्ष बीत जाने पर भी उन्हें टेलीफोन कनेक्शन न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें जल्दी से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की गई है, और यदि हां, तो उन्हें कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जाएंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री: योन्मर मकवाना) : (क) जो हां ।

(ख) इन पांच स्टेशनों को टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज उपकरण तथा लाइन स्टोर को कनेक्शन के कारण टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान नहीं किए जा सके ।

(ग) जी हां। कनेक्शनों का 1982-83 के दौरान प्रदान किए जाने का संभावना है।

राजस्थान में बिजली का संकट

6026 श्री बिरबा राम फुलवारिया :
श्री जयनारायण रौत :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष राजस्थान में बिजली का कमी के कारण उद्योगों को बिजली का सप्लाई में शत-प्रतिशत कटौत का गई है ;

(ख) क्या किसानों के नलकूपों को बिजली को सप्लाई में भा. 60 से 70 प्रतिशत कटौती का गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने राजस्थान में बिजली के संकट का दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्र (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जनवरी से मार्च, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान में उद्योगों पर विद्युत् कटौती 50 से 100 प्रतिशत तक अलग-अलग थी।

(ख) कृषि उपभोक्ताओं को, 1 से 4 मार्च, 1982 तक की अवधि का छोड़ कर जब प्रतिदिन 14 घण्टे विद्युत् सप्लाई उपलब्ध कराई गई थी, जनवरी से मार्च, 1982 तक का अवधि के दौरान 5 से 6 घण्टे प्रतिदिन विद्युत् सप्लाई की गई।

(ग) राज्य में विद्युत् की उपलब्धता में सुधार करने का दृष्टि से, जनवरी से मार्च (22 तारीख तक), 1982 का अवधि के

दौरान केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के बदरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र से राजस्थान का 59.93 मिलियन यूनिट तक का सहायता दी गई। राजस्थान में विद्युत् सप्लाई का स्थिति में सुधार, राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत् संयंत्र का दोनों यूनिटों के पुनः चालू होने के पश्चात् ही हो सकेगा। ये यूनिटें इस समय बन्दी में हैं। चूंकि पड़ोसी प्रणालियां/राज्य भी विद्युत् को कमी का सामना कर रहे हैं अतः पर्याप्त सहायता मिल सकने की संभाव्यता इस समय नगण्य है।

राजस्थान में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

6027 श्री बिरवाराम फुलवारिया :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में 1981-82 में राज्यवार कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए गये हैं;

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1982 के पश्चात् टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के कितने आवेदन प्रतीक्षा सूची में रह जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) प्रत्येक जिले में टेलीफोन का वर्तमान मांग कब तक पूर्णरूप से पूरी कर दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्र (श्री योनेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1982 तक प्रतीक्षा सूची में लगभग 15200 आवेदन हो जाने का संभावना है।

(ग) व्यवहार्यतः मौजूदा समस्त मांग का छठः योजना के दौरान पूरा किए जाने का संभावना है।

विवरण

STD Facilities to Sivakasi

अनुबन्ध

1981-82 में
(24-3-82)

क्रम
सं० जिले का नाम प्रदान किए गए
टेलीफोन
कनेक्शनों की
संख्या

1	2	3
1	उदयपुर	656
2.	अजमेर	318
3.	डूंगरपुर	35
4.	बांसवाड़ा	30
5.	चित्तौड़गढ़	67
6.	भीलवाड़ा	78
7.	पाली	195
8.	सिरोही	91
9.	जैलौर	82
10.	जयपुर	315
11.	श्रीगंगानगर	825
12.	बीकानेर	159
13.	चुरू	63
14.	नागौर]	248
15.	जोधपुर	402
16.	जैसलमेर	28
17.	बाड़मेर	136
18.	झालावाड़	26
19.	कोटा	51
20.	सवाई माधोपुर	104
21.	टोक	99
22.	बूंदी	21
23.	झुनझुनू	82
24.	सीकर	169
25.	अलवर	257
26.	भरतपुर	76

6028. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that Sivakasi town popularly known as mini Japan, is not connected with STD system; and

(b) if so, when STD facilities are proposed to be given to Sivakasi?

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

(b) Sivakasi is proposed to be automated and provided with STD facilities in the Sixth Plan.

Paraffin Wax for Cottage Industries in Punjab

6029. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been approached for increase in the quota of paraffin wax for the cottage industry units in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHR P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. (b) The allocations of paraffin wax to States|Union Territories are made on the basis of total availability of wax in a particular year and upliftment performance of each State|Union Territory in the previous year. It was found that Punjab had not uplifted fully even the quantities allocated to them, and no action was taken to increase their allocation.

Coal Washery Projects in Bihar

6030. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:—

(a) number, names and specific location of on-going coal washery projects in Bihar;

(b) total approved capacities of these projects and total approved cost of the projects; and

(c) reasons for slippage and commissioning schedule of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The following five coal washeries of Coal India Limited are under various stages of construction in Bihar:—

Name and location	Capacity (raw coal in m. t.)	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in Crores)	Original date of commissioning	Anticipated date of commissioning	Slippage
1. Moonidih (Distt. Dhanbad)	2.00	16.39	March, 79	May, 82	3 1/4 years
2. Birora-I (Distt. Dhanbad)	0.48	3.00	Nov., 79	April, 82	2 1/2 years
3. Mihuda (Distt., Dhanbad)	0.63	4.14	February 79	July, 83	4 1/3 Years
4. Rajrappa (old name Ramgarh) (Distt. Hazaribagh)	3.00	25.77	February, 82	March, 83	1 Year
5. Kedla (Distt. Hazaribagh)	2.60	32.273	July, 83	Oct., 84	16 months

Non-availability of land lack of co-ordination between the main and Sub-contractors delay in receipt of drawings from foreign collaborators etc. are the main reasons of slippage in the construction of these washery projects.

विद्युत सप्लाई किये गये पम्प सैटों की संख्या

6031. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितने पम्प सैटों की विद्युत् सप्लाई की गई ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम, राज्यों के ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराता है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा वित्त पोषित ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत, पिछले तीन वर्षों (1978-81) में 4,30,792 पम्प सैट अर्जित किए गए थे।

गुजरात के शहरों में टेलीफोन लाइन बिछाना

6032. श्री मोत. भाई आर. चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में मेहसाना डिब्रीजन के माणसा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से अहमदाबाद, कलोल, बीजापुर और मेहसाना को जोड़ने के लिए टेलीफोन लाइन बिछाने के योजनाओं को किस तारीख को स्वीकृति दी गई थी ; और

(ख) अब तक कार्य शुरू न करने के क्या कारण हैं और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र नकषना) : (क) कलोल और मेहसाना के साथ अहमदाबाद को जोड़ने के लिए एक सहधुरीय केबल योजना मार्च, 1980 में मंजूर की गई थी। मंसा और बीजापुर ओपन वायर लाइनों द्वारा

पहले से ही कलोल के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। इन लाइनों का दर्जा बढ़ाने तथा इनकी पुनः अभियांत्रिकी पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) सहधुरीय केवल परियोजना का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है तथा चालू योजना के दौरान इसके पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

मेहसाना में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज भवन का निर्माण

6033. श्री मोती भाई शार० चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्रः यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात राज्य क मेहसाना डिवीजन में मेहसाना टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज भवन के निर्माण के लिए किस तारीख को मंजूरी दी गई थी और अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस एक्सचेंज की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रख कर इसे शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर कि मेहसाना जिला मुख्यालय है, और जिले की जनसंख्या 25 लाख है, और प्रत्येक तहसील से इस शहर को बहुत से टेलीफोन किए जाते हैं, यह भवन कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्रः (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) मेहसाना एक्सचेंज के लिए भवन की मंजूरी अभी नहीं दी गई है।

(ख) 3000 लाइनों वाले एक आयातित डब्बायुक्त इलैक्ट्रॉनिक एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके मुख्य उपस्कर हेतु भवन की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ग) एक्सचेंज के सहायक उपस्कर एवं स्टाफ के लिए आवश्यक एक छोटे भवन की 1982-83 के दौरान पूरे किये जाने की संभावना है बशर्ते कि उपस्कर प्राप्त हो जाए।

गुजरात के मेहसाना डिवीजन में नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

6034. श्री मोती भाई शार० चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेहसाना टेलीफोन डिवीजन में मेहसाना, कलोल कड़ीबीजापुर, उनीजा, सिधपुर, विशनगर और पाटन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों से कितने नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांग है ;

(ख) कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन अब तक दिए गए हैं और कितने अभी दिए जाने हैं, शेष टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब दिए जाएंगे ; और

(ग) उन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विस्तार की मंजूरी दे दी गई है और यह विस्तार कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्रः श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : (क) फिल हाल लंबित मांग का अपेक्षित व्यौरा निम्ना-नुसार है :—

एक्सचेंज	लम्बित मांग
1. मेहसाना	313
2. कलोल	193
3. कड़ी	55
4. बीजापुर	51
5. दूजा	278
6. सिधपुर	25
7. विशनगर	65
8. पाटन	170

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान मेहसाना डिवीजन के उपरोक्त एक्सचेंजों में 20-2-82 तक 490 नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान किये गए। मार्च, 1982 के दौरान 100 नए कनेक्शन और प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है। उपरोक्त एक्सचेंजों

में शेष मांग को, इन एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार कार्यक्रम पूरा हो जाने के पश्चात् 1984-85 तक पूरा किये जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) सूचना संलग्न विवरणों में दी गई है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	एक्सचेंज	संयुक्त क्षमता	1982-83 के दौरान प्रस्तावित विस्तार
1		2	3
		लाइनें	लाइनें
1.	कारादा (एम ए एक्स-III)	50	50
2.	कलोल (एम ए एक्स-II)	900	100
3.	कुकरवाड़ा (एम ए एक्स II)	200	100
4.	वाटन (एम ए एक्स-II)	1200	200
5.	बीजापुर (सी बी एम)	360	120
9.	मेहसाना (एम ए एक्स-II)	2000	200
7.	विशनगर (एम ए एक्स-II)	800	100
8.	ऊंझा (एम ए एक्स-II)	1500	100

विकलांगों को सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

6035. श्री मोल: भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेहसाना, पाटन, सिधपुर, विशनगर, उनीझा, बीजापुर, कड़ी और कलोल में कितने विकलांग व्यक्तियों को [सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र छोटे शहरों में होने के कारण इनसे बहुत कम टेलीफोन किए

जाते हैं और इन व्यक्तियों को इनसे आमदनी कम और किराया और कालों के प्रभार का खर्च अधिक है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इन्हें आमदनी के बजाय अपर्ना जेब से खर्च करना पड़ता है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त बातों को ध्यान में रख कर उन्हें किराया देने से छूट दी जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो कोई और ऐसा विकल्प ढूँढा जाएगा जिससे इन विकलांग व्यक्तियों को घाटा न हो और क्या उन्हें नौकरियों में प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री: योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जिन
विकलांग व्यक्तियों को सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन
दिए गये हैं उनकी संख्या निम्नानुसार
है :—

मेहसाना	6
पाटन	1
सिधपुर	1
विशनगर	1
उन्ना	4
बीजापुर	3
कड़ी	2
कलोल	1

(ख) और (ग) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन
किराए पर लेने वाले विकलांग व्यक्तियों
को निम्नलिखित छूट दी जाती है :—

- (i) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन का कोई
किराया नहीं लिया जाता ;
- (ii) डाक-तार विभाग बूथ और
कैश-चैस्ट निःशुल्क प्रदान करने
की जिम्मेवारी लेता है; और
- (iii) की गई प्रत्येक काल पर किराये-
दार 20 पैसे प्रांसाहन राशि
के बतौर पाता है ।

तथापि किरायेदार को डाक तार
विभाग के साथ करार करने से पूर्व
उस क्षेत्र को राजस्व संभावना का मूल्यांकन
करना होता है जिसमें सार्वजनिक टेली-
फोन संस्थापित किया जाना है, जिसकी
शर्त में कम से कम 100 रुपये प्रतिमाह
गारण्टी राजस्व है । देश में समूचे तौर
पर इस योजना की प्रणाली पर विचार
कर यह पाया गया कि ये सार्वजनिक टेली-
फोन किरायेदारों के लिए लाभप्रद हैं ।
फिर भी, कुछ सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन बन्द
कर देने पड़े क्योंकि कम से कम गारण्टी
राजस्व उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई ।

कांकेर (मध्य प्रदेश) टेलीफोन
सेवा

6036. श्री अरविन्द नैताम : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कांकेर
(मध्य प्रदेश) से जगदलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश)
को ट्रंक काल 3-4 दिन पहले बुक कराने पर
भो नहीं मिलती ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन महीनों में
इन स्टेशनों से कितनी कॉल बुक हुई
और ये कॉल किस तारीख को बुक हुई और
ये कितने समय में मिली और तत्सम्बन्धी
ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार वर्तमान स्थिति
पर गंभीरता से विचार कर रही है ताकि
उपभोक्ताओं का बुक कॉल समय पर मिल
सके ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में
क्या उपाय दिए गए हैं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री: योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी,
नहीं ।

(ख) कांकेर से जगदलपुर के लिए
प्रतिदिन औसतन 12 कॉलें होती हैं और
लगभग एक घण्टे के भीतर उन्हें मिला
दिया जाता है ।

(ग) ट्रंक कॉलों में असाधार
विलम्ब नहीं होता है । यदि कांकेर से
जगदलपुर के लिए सीधा ट्रंक सर्किट नहीं
मिलता है तो ट्रंककालें मिलाने के लिए धमतरी
एवं रायपुर के मार्ग से बैकल्पिक रूट उप-
लब्ध है ।

(घ) एवं (ङ) उपरोक्त (ग) की मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Re-Introduction of Express Delivery System

6037. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government propose considering re-introduction of Express Delivery system in the Postal Department as it will benefit the public very much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): There is no proposal under consideration for re-introduction of Express Delivery System in the Postal Deptt.

Work done by Rural Electrification Corporation

6038. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of the work done by the Rural Electrification Corporation, projects State-wise, during the calendar years 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Under the Rural Electrification Projects financed by Rural Electrification Corporation, 58,743 villages were electrified and 5,57,968 pumpsets were energised in the various States during the calendar years 1977 to 1981. The State-wise progress of village electrification and pumpset energisation during the calendar years 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981, is shown in a Statement attached.

Statement

State-wise progress of village electrification and pumpset energisation under REC financed projects during the calendar years 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981.

S. No.	Name of States	Villages electrified						Pumpsets energised					
		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	A.P.	478	685	487	986	822	7966	7899	6356	16468	19857		
2	Assam	198	179	950	963	979	22	14	515	145	79		
3	Bihar	1166	529	403	1276	1051	3238	1231	763	2068	4505		
4	Gujarat	462	388	303	530	792	4400	4634	4278	6626	14130		
5	Haryana	..	..	..	..	..	8461	8316	7822	7636	8213
6	H.P.	316	301	582	490	1104	61	123	45	77	138		
7	J & K	824	576	192	140	251	..	79.	..	153	6		
8	Karnataka	320	377	270	318	338	3157	3832	2337	4087	12739		
9	Kerala	23	7	..	..	..	1970	1991	1254	1885	7886
10	M.P.	1547	1255	933	2013	4295	10396	11430	9402	13254	31054		
11	Maharashtra	431	589	555	891	867	8866	11445	8556	19291	17643		
12	Manipur	..	..	29	7	21	..	..	..	..	..
13	Meghalaya	97	87	48	109	162	38	01	..	..	..
14	Nagaland	22	32	5	25	16	..	..	..	..	..
15	Orissa	1324	700	633	1747	1042	550	621	1238	2318	2598		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16 Punjab			170	2	..	..	..	10044	11765	18237	13955	6039
17 Rajasthan			1010	1193	1010	696	749	8381	11945	11904	12988	10918
18 Sikkim
19 Tamil Nadu			78	10	..	..	28	12561	8035	98555	9224	14272
20 Tripura			204	96	99	116	179	7	23	16	16	141
21 U.P.			1260	1209	724	1680	2677	3268	4453	3904	9619	23105
22 W. Bengal			786	1880	1012	750	1587	2371	1457	886	1452	464
TOTAL :			10716	10095	8235	12737	16960	86257	89294	87968	121262	173787

Assistance for setting repatriates from Sri Lanka

6039. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have offered any assistance to State Governments to settle the repatriates from Sri Lanka during the last three calendar years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes Sir, the assistance is given financial year wise and not calendar year wise.

(b) The details of financial assistance provided during the preceding three financial years are as follows:—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
(i) Loans	592.68	534.67	489.005
(ii) Grants	90.72	59.81	68.000
(iii) Equity	36.00	15.54	0.440
(iv) Direct Expenditure	22.21	10.61	7.950
	741.61	620.63	566.055

Financial assistance to the repatriates from Burma

6040. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have provided financial assistance to Burma Repatriates for settlement in Vysarpadi area in Madras city;

(b) the details of the steps to avoid irregularities in the distribution of finances to those repatriates; and

(c) the conditions under which the financial assistance is providing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has so far released Rs. 120.01 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Govt. for setting Burma repatriates in Vyasarpadi area in Madras city;

(b) In order to avoid misuse and irregularities in the utilisation of the loan assistance, the scheme is being implemented through the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority and the entire amount has been deposited with that Authority with the consent of the Burma repatriates. The houses are to be constructed by the Burma repatriates themselves under the overall supervision of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and the Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation. The required building materials like bricks, cement and steel are to be purchased in bulk at reasonable rates by these organisations and supplied to the repatriates for construction of their houses. The balance amount is to be released by the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority to the repatriates through Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and the Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation.

(c) The financial assistance is provided under the following conditions:

(i) Each family will be entitled to a loan assistance of Rs. 6,000/-.

(ii) Rs. 3,600/- will be provided for construction of houses and the balance of Rs. 2400/- will be utilised by the State Govt. towards land cost and development charges. But the State Govt. who can make adjustments within the overall ceiling of Rs. 6,000/-, have decided to utilise the entire amount of Rs. 6,000/- for construction of houses.

(iii) The period of loan is 25 years with a moratorium of 3 years on repayment of principal.

(iv) The rate of interest will be as prescribed by the Ministry of Finance from time to time.

(v) The loan will be admissible only to the repatriates who are eligible to receive housing assistance and have applied for the assistance within the prescribed time-limit.

(vi) The repatriates should execute loan bonds and mortgage deeds.

(vii) The repatriates are to give their consent for the entire loan amount being placed at the disposal of the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority.

Shopping Centre for Ceylon Repatriates

6041. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have provided shopping centres to Burma Repatriates in Madras city and other places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether similar shopping centres have been provided to Ceylon Repatriates; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu have provided 515 shopping bunks/stalls to Burma repatriates in the districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Kanyakumari. Besides, some shops constructed by these repatriates on encroached land on the first line beach in Madras and on the Western bank of Teppakulam in Tiruchirapalli have also been regularised.

(c) 29 similar shopping bunks/stalls have been provided to Sri Lanka repatriates also.

(d) Does not arise.

मथुरा तेल शोधन कारखाने के अधिकारियों का विवरण

6042 श्री विग्नेश्वर सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मथुरा तेलशोधन कारखाने में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की संख्या, नाम, पते, पदनाम और शैक्षिक योग्यताये क्या-क्या हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें इस तेल शोधन कारखाने के ठेकेदारों द्वारा अनुभव सम्बन्धी प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किये गये हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) 6 अधिकारियों के अतिरिक्त, मथुरा शोधनशाला 357 श्रमिक ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने आधिकारिक रिकार्डों ; मथुरा जिले का अपने स्थाई पते के रूप ; दिया है । यह श्रमिक मथुरा रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा प्रवर्तित किये गये थे । अधिकारियों तथा श्रमिकों

के सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरे विवरण पत्र "क" तथा "ख" में दिये गये हैं। [मन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT--3783/82]।

(ख) 122

Representative from Tamil Nadu Government on Telephone Advisory Committee

6043. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government has nominated its representative to serve on the Telephone Advisory Committee;

(b) if not, what steps have been taken in this regard;

(c) the reasons put forth by Tamil Nadu Government in not naming its nominee to serve the Committee; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

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

आई० टी० आई० इलाहाबाद से क्रक
शाफ्ट और टाइप राइटर्स की चोरी

6044. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरवरी, 1982 में भारतीय टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्री, इलाहाबाद से क्रक शाफ्ट और टाइपराइटर चुराए गए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो वहां से उक्त प्रत्येक वस्तु की चोरी किस-किस तारीख को हुई ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (घ). इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, नैन, इलाहाबाद के कार्यालय से एक टाइपराइटर के गुम हो जाने का रिपोर्ट 31 जनवरी, 1982 को की गई थी। इसी एकक में 3-2-1982 को टाटा बस के एक क्रक शाफ्ट की, जिसे मरम्मत के लिए बस से निकाला गया था, चोरी का रिपोर्ट भी सूचित की गई थी। यह जानने के लिए कि कार्यालय स्थान को बदली के दौरान, उभर्युक्त टाइपराइटर का चोरी हुई है अथवा उसे गलत जगह रख दिया गया है, विभागीय स्तर पर जांच हो रही है। जहां तक क्रक शाफ्ट की चोरी का सम्बन्ध है, दिनांक 4-2-1982 को पुलिस को प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (एफ० आई० आर०) दे दी गई है। पुलिस ने जांच कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है। यह जानने के लिए कि इस मामले में कारखाने का कोई कर्मचारी तं जिम्मेवार नहीं है, विभागीय जांच के भी आदेश दे दिए गए हैं।

Examination in P and T Department for Promotion

6045. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that P&T Department conducted examinations for 1/3 L.S.G. for promotion during the years 1975 to 1981;

(b) if so, how many such examinations were conducted during these years;

(c) is it a fact that in spite of this no promotion was made during these years; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Four examinations have been conducted so far, particulars of which are given as under:

Sl. No.	Examinations held on	Vacancies for years
1.	30-11-75	1975
2.	13-6-76	1976
3.	10-12-78	1977-78 (Combined)
4.	15-2-81	1979-80 (Combined)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Newspapers and Publications Ltd., Patna

6046. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been allegations by the Management of the Newspapers and Publications Ltd., Patna that Government of Bihar is unduly interfering in the affairs of the newspapers published by it;

(b) if so, details there about and Government reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A complaint received in this regard by the Press Council of India is being processed by them.

Corruption in Sale of Coal

6047. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI A. C. DAS:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the corruption in the sale of coal in some parts of the country;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to plug the pilferage in the sale of coal; and

(c) the details about the instructions given to the coal companies for remaining vigilant in the above matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Action is taken whenever cases of corruption are brought to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c). Some of the measures which have been taken to combat corruption and plug pilferage in the sale of coal are given below:—

- (i) Instructions have been issued to the coal companies for rotational transfer of the incumbents from the sensitive areas and posts at suitable intervals.
- (ii) Coal stocks are being regularly verified by the coal companies as well as by officers of CIL.
- (iii) The Vigilance Organisations in the companies have been strengthened.
- (iv) Surprise inspections are being made by the Vigilance Organisations of the coal companies as also of the Department of Coal.
- (v) Boundary walls are being constructed at those places where coal stocks are being kept on a regular basis.

Withdrawal of Approval to Private Parties for Extraction of Carbonaceous Shale in Sundergarh District

6048. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Coal has requested the Government of Orissa for the immediate withdrawal of approval of Orissa Government from private parties for extraction of carbonaceous shale from the coal bearing areas in Sundergarh district in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and reaction of Government of Orissa thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa gave composite leases to certain parties for winning fireclay in Gopalpur Area, District Sundergarh. While winning fireclay, they extracted carbonaceous shale as over-burden, which is ungraded coal. In order not to lose revenue and to prevent stealing of the same by the people of surrounding area, the State Government allowed the lessees to remove carbonaceous shale on payment of some price.

Department of Coal drew attention of the State Government to the Supreme Court judgement dated 7-5-1980 in Tara Prasad Singh Vs Union of India and Others where the Supreme Court had categorically upheld the validity of Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1976 (67 of 1976) prohibiting mining of coal by persons other than those authorised by the Act and terminating all mining leases for winning or mining of coal held by persons other than those authorised by the Act. The Court allowed composite—mine—lease—holders of fireclay to win fireclay only so long to the extent they do not carry on coal mining operation or engage in winning or mining coal. The moment they start touching coal, they should stop mining otherwise they are liable for

prosecution for offence of illegal mining of coal under Section 30(2) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 read with provisions of Indian Penal Code. The State Government was requested to issue immediate instructions to all District authorities that where leases for fireclay are issued, it must be ensured that no coal or carbonaceous shale is mined by such lessees. State Government was also requested to impose a condition in the licences that when such carbonaceous shale or coal is touched by the licences while mining fireclay, they should immediately stop mining operations.

Accordingly the State Government withdrew the permission granted for removal of carbonaceous shale extracted in Gopalpur Area, District Sundergarh.

Setting up Benches of High Courts in South

6049. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider setting up Benches of High Courts in the South;

(b) whether any representations have been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, details and Government's reaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (c). Proposals have been received from the Governments of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for setting up of Benches of High Court of Kerala, Karnataka and Madras at Trivandrum, Hubli-Dharwar and Maduri respectively.

Besides representations and demands have been received from various sections of the people for establishment of Benches of different places e.g. Guntur in Andhra Pradesh, Belgaum in Karnataka, Calicut in Kerala, Coimbatore and Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu.

The present position in respect of the proposals received from the State Governments is indicated below:—

(i) The State Government sent a proposal for the establishment of a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum in September, 1971. They were addressed in July, 1973 for completing certain statutory consultations. The State Government intimated in June, 1978 that the matter was still engaging their attention. No communication has been received from them thereafter.

(ii) Government of Karnataka have been addressed on 15th September, 1981 to furnish certain information.

(iii) The proposal received from the Government of Tamil Nadu is engaging the attention of the Government.

Seismic Survey in Gulf of Cambay

6050. SHRI B. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to carry out seismic survey in the Gulf of Cambay to discover oil and Natural gas fields;

(b) whether it is also proposed to exploit existing fields;

(c) whether any comprehensive programme for drilling exploratory wells has been prepared; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir, not at present.

(c) and (d). After seismic surveys are carried out, data processed and interpreted, drilling of favourable structures will be planned in this area.

Visit of World Bank Team to Indravati Project

6051. SHRI CHAINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Bank Team visited Indravati Project in Kalahandi District in Orissa recently; and

(b) whether they have agreed to sanction 160 crore rupees for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The World Bank team visited Upper Indravati Project from 31st January, 1982 to 2nd February, 1982 in connection with pre-appraisal of the Project for Bank Assistance. They have not intimated any amount to be given as Bank assistance for this project, as the project is still to be finally appraised by the Bank.

रावी, व्यास और सतलुज के पानी से राज्यों का हिस्सा

6052. श्री दौलत राम सारण :
 श्री राम बिलास पासवान :
 श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा :
 श्री माधव रव सिधिया :
 श्री कृष्ण कुमार गंगुल :
 श्री के. ए. राजन :

श्री ऊर्जा मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रावी, व्यास और सतलुज नदियों तथा उनकी सहायक नदियों के पानी तथा उनसे उत्पन्न बिजली में प्रत्येक राज्य का कितना हिस्सा है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त नदियों तथा उनकी सहायक नदियों पर बना सभी जल परियोजनाओं में भी राज्यों का हिस्सा भी उसी अनुपात में है जहाँ उनके पानी तथा उनसे उत्पन्न बिजली में है ;

(ग) उन परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं, जिन पर हिमाचल प्रदेश, कश्मीर

तथा पंजाब के अन्तर्राज्यीय विवाद हैं और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा ये विवाद कब से चल रहे हैं ;

(घ) इन विवादों को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और उन्हें हल करने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ आ रही हैं और इन विवादों के कब तक हल होने का संभावना है; और

(ङ) क्या विवाद का हल करने में हो रहे विलम्ब के कारण इन परियोजनाओं का लागत में वृद्धि हो रही है और उन से होने वाले लाभों पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्र (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) 1959 में, राजस्थान और भूतपूर्व पंजाब राज्यों के बीच हुए एक समझौते के अनुसार, सतलुज नदी की भाखड़ा नंगल परियोजना के जल और विद्युत के लाभों का बंटवारा इनके बीच क्रमशः 15.22 : 84.78 के अनुपात में किया जाता है। राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के पश्चात्, संयुक्त पंजाब का भाग उत्तराधिकारी राज्यों के बीच निम्न प्रकार से पुनः आवंटित किया गया है :—

	जल	विद्युत् तदर्थ
पंजाब	भाखड़ा नंगल परियोजना की रिपोर्ट	प्रतिशत 54.5
हरियाणा	में दर्शाए गए क्षेत्रों और क्षमता के	
	अनुपात के अनुसार	39.5
संघ शासित चण्डीगढ़		3.5
हिमाचल प्रदेश		2.5

रावी ब्यास के अधिशेष जल का सप्लाई का पुनः आवंटन पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान के बीच 31 दिसम्बर, 1981 को हुए समझौते के अनुसार निम्नानुसार किया गया है :—

पंजाब	4.22	एम० ए० एफ०
हरियाणा	3.50	एम० ए० एफ०
राजस्थान	8.60	एम० ए० एफ०
दिल्ली जल सप्लाई के लिए प्रारक्षित		
मात्रा	0.20	एम० ए० एफ०
जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.65	एम० ए० एफ० (नियत)

जोड़

17.17

व्यास परियोजना से उत्पन्न होने वाली विद्युत् को तदर्थ आधार पर निम्नानुसार बांटा जा रहा है :—

	यूनिट I		यूनिट II
	(व्यास सतलुज लिंक परियोजना)		(व्यस बांध)
हिमाचल प्रदेश	15 मेगावाट	1	प्रतिशत
पंजाब	48 प्रतिशत	} शेष का	24.9
हरियाणा	32 प्रतिशत		16.6
राजस्थान	20 प्रतिशत		58.5

थीन बांध, अपर बारी दो आब नहर चरण-II, आनन्दपुर साहिब और मुकेरियां जल विद्युत् परियोजनाओं का विद्युत् के बंटवारे के बारे में अभी तक निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). जम्मू और काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा पंजाब राज्यों के बीच अन्तर्राज्यीय विवाद वाली परियोजनाओं के नाम यह हैं ; प्रस्तावित थीन बांध परियोजना और शाहपुर कंडी बराज परियोजना । बताया गया है कि पंजाब सरकार ने जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्यों के साथ जनवरी, 1979 में समझौता किया है । थीन बांध को बिजली के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान और हरियाणा के दावों से सम्बन्धित विवाद को सुलझाने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ङ) अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादों का हल करने में होने वाले विलम्ब के कारण परियोजना की लागत में बढ़ोतरी होने की संभावना है और परियोजना से होने वाले लाभ आस्थगित होने की संभावना है ।

Damage due to Pollution by Farakka Super Thermal Power Station

6053. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the comments made by Shri S. C. Banerjee, Chief Inspector of Smoke Nuisance Board at the Seminar on Air Pollution held at Calcutta that the mango gardens of Malda and sericulture cultivation of Murshidabad will be affected by the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station;

(b) if so, whether Department of Environment have asked the Energy Ministry to take all necessary steps to check the air pollution;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Project authorities are erecting 190 meters tall chimneys and installing electrostatic precipitators having efficiency of 99.5 per cent

to keep the air pollution from the power station to the minimum possible level and which would be well within the permissible limits.

Disparity in the Remuneration of Employees in Public Limited Companies

6054. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government attention has drawn to the October, 1981 issue of the Reserve Bank of India bulletin wherein it is stated that the large public limited companies in the private sector have increased the emoluments of high salaried employees by 20.7 per cent while that of all employees rose by only 11.5 per cent; and

(b). if so, whether Government propose to take any step to reduce the disparity in the remuneration of employees?

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

(b) The extent provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 are concerned only with the regulation of remuneration of the managerial personnel (Managing Directors and whole-time Directors) of public limited companies and of such private limited companies as are subsidiaries of public limited companies. These form a very insignificant proportion of the total number of employees in the Corporate Sector. There is, at present, no provision in the Companies Act to regulate the remuneration of other employees in the private sector. The question whether Companies Act should be amended to bring the remuneration

payable to its other Senior Executives (other than Managing Directors and Whole-time Directors etc.) also within the ambit of Companies Act, through income ceiling, is still under consideration of the Government.

12 hrs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One by one.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir. in Sunday a very serious thing has come out.....

MR. SPEAKER: You give notice so that I take notice.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Yes, Sir. But one Member had described some other Member having connection with the CIA and others.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you given me notice? You have only given me information. But you must give me something so that I can take it up.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, I have given notice and I have placed Sunday before you that one Hon. Member has written that**

MR. SPEAKER: We have got those things with us.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No; no. Not for record. It will not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty, why don't you listen to me? We have got a discussion on the Demands for Ministry of External Affairs. To-day we are starting. You can raise this question.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This I have seen only this morning.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, let me see. I cannot take it up offhand.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is a serious allegation.

MR. SPEAKER: Might be serious, or non-serious, but we have got to take it in a very serious manner.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have submitted "Sunday".

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right; I cannot take it. Why are you persisting about it?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You look at the 28th March issue of 'Sunday'.

MR. SPEAKER: There is rule 353 under which you should give well-defined notice; and then we will look into it. Why are you so much agitated about it?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You look at the 28th March that is why.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right, we will look into it. Everything is important.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The Editors' Guild of India has passed a resolution. It is already sent to the Government. They have alleged that there is threat to the freedom of the Press. Article 19 is violated. There is black-mail and pressurization. And as a result of that, some posters have come out in Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: Law will take its own course. Law should take care of these people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a threat to the freedom of the people.

MR. SPEAKER: Freedom of the Press and freedom of individuals have all to be looked after.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling is that the law must take care of this also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The adjournment motion is.....

MR. SPEAKER: No question of adjournment motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why don't you make an observation that will actually pressurize the Government?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I say! Government must take care of those things. They must take note.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Direct that they must take care.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am raising this issue because freedom of the Press is in danger. The Minister is here. He can make a statement. What is the reaction of the Government on this particular resolution? No reaction?

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
आप कहीं चले जाएं, कनाट प्लेस में चले जाएं, आपको इंडिया टूडे के खिलाफ पोस्टर लगे मिल जाएंगे। मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Tytler.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Prof. Dandavate and Mr. Harikesh Bahadur have just mentioned about the freedom of the Press. I had given notice under Rule 377 about a distortion of news relating to Festival of India in London.

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak about it under Demands.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: No, Sir, I want to bring it. I do not know why you have not allowed it.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you can bring it under Demands. Certain things have to be done. Mr. Tytler, you are unnecessarily saying that I have not allowed.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: No; I want to give it under rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: When certain things come under rules, I allow. It is my discretion. I have allowed you. I am not going to stop you. You can do that. There are rules under which you can do that; and nobody is going to stop you from doing that

Now Mr. Tewary.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): When the House is considering freedom of the Press, it follows from it that it should also consider the aberrations of the Press, 'Indian Express' is trying to malign this House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the aberration here?

MR. SPEAKER: He is not talking about yours. I think he has given something, his own.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot take notice like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Shiv Shankar. Papers Laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WHITE PAPER ON PARADIP PHOSPHATIC FERTILISER PROJECT AND PARADIP PHOSPHATES LTD.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of White Paper (Hindi and English versions) on Paradeep Phosphatic Fertilizer Project and Paradeep Phosphates Limited. (Placed in library See No. LT-3766|82).

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record without my permission. Now Mr Gargi Shankar Mishra.

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION, LTD., for 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): 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 Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli (Tamil Nadu), for the year 1980-81.

(2) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3767| along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-3767| 82).

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani): I beg to present the Thirty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Tanery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited (Ministry of Industry—Department of Industrial Development).

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

THIRD REPORT

SHRI GULSHER AHMED (Satna): I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

श्री मनोराम वागड़ी (हिसार) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे मिला था शहीदे
आज़म भगत सिंह की प्रतिमा को खंडित
करने को कुचेष्टा के मामले में, जिस से सारे
राष्ट्र को क्षोभ है । . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you under Rule 377.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आप एक मिनट सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुनने का कोई जवाब नहीं है जब मैंने अलाऊ कर दिया। भगत सिंह सारे देश के लिए सर्वोपरि हैं। उसके आगे तो सब का सर झुकता है। अगर कोई आंख उठाता है उसके बुत की तरफ भौं तो वह तो बहुत जलील काम है। उसको आप लाइये करेंगे।

When I have allowed you, why should you do it like this? When I have allowed you, why should you waste my time?

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have rejected it. Yesterday, we discussed the same thing. I have to do some constructive work. I have got some economic problems to be discussed in this House.

(Inerruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You come and see me; not like this. Calling attention—Shri Chandra Pal Shailani.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Not present.

MR. SPEAKER: This is very serious problem. That day I had also made a remark about it. I have asked the Press and made a request in this behalf that we must have a coordinated approach, I will request the Press to cooperate and we must nip this evil in the bud.

यह तो सारे देश के लिए खतरनाक मसला है। करिए शेजवालकर जी। रेडियो ने इसको किया, लेकिन प्रेस ने इस बात को

उतना नहीं उठाया जितना कि होना चाहिए था। मैं उनसे भी कहता हूँ कि वह भी इस बात को उतना ही उठाये जोर से।

This is a very serious problem, I would like it to be tackled on a war footing.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): The Press is very responsible, but the Government is not taking the Press very seriously.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I have requested them, because they are so cooperative. Calling attention—Shri N.K. Shejwalkar.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED UNEARTHING OF A SPURIOUS DRUGS RACKET BY EAST DELHI POLICE

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Reported unearthing of a spurious drugs racket by East Delhi Police on 24 March, 1982 and action taken by the Government in the matter.”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Delhi Police laid a trap on March 24th 1982 on receipt of information that some persons were indulging in the sale of opium and spurious drugs and running factories manufacturing spurious drugs and apprehended one Shri Nemi Saran Gupta, who was found to be carrying 3 kgs. of opium and 4000 tablets labelled as Mandrax.

On interrogation of Shri Nemi Saran Gupta the Police have found that his

father Shri Jagdish Parshad and one Shri Kishan of Shānti Mohala, Gandhi Nagar are jointly engaged in smuggling of narcotics and are also running a factory in the house of Shri Kishan where adulterated medicines are being manufactured and stored.

When the house of Shri Kishan was raided by the Police four persons namely, Sarvashri Ram Kishan, Pra-deep Kumar, Asha Ram and Sudhir Kumar were found working in the factory. The Police have reported that they have seized an electric machine being used for manufacturing tablets with the aid of die affixed indicating SPASMINDON on one side and INDON on the other side indicating the name of the company; 30 printing block dies indicating names of various medicines, indication/direction of use, statutory warning of Schedule H drug, poison, made in India etc.; 22 rubber stamps which indicated year of manufacture and expiry, batch number, price etc; more than 30 different types of labels of popular medicines of various reputed companies; about 10 lakhs tablets; 2 lakhs filled capsules; more than 50 thousand empty capsules; raw materials, empty and filled containers etc.

The Police have registered cases regarding the recovery of the opium under the provisions of the Opium Act and the recovery of Mandrex under the provision of Dangerous Drugs Act at Seelampur Police Station, Delhi. A case has also been registered under the Indian Panel Code, Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Dangerous Drugs Act at Krishan Nagar Police Station, Delhi, regarding the recovery of drugs medicines, printing blocks etc. Further investigations by the police are in progress.

It has been reported that interrogations of the accused have revealed that the spurious drugs were being supplied to 4 parties in Delhi, one party each in Haryana and Punjab and 2 parties in U.P. The officers of the Delhi Drug Control Organisation have raided the premises of the parties in Delhi and found that out of four one

party did not exist. Samples of a number of drugs from the three parties have been collected and sent for test. Steps are being taken to collect some samples of the drugs seized by the Delhi Police from the premises which according to the Delhi Drug Control authority are unlicensed.

The Drugs Controller (India) has intimated the names of the parties, outside Delhi, to the Drug Controllers of U.P., Haryana and Punjab advising them to take immediate action in the matter.

The manufacture and sale of spurious drugs should be a matter of serious concern to all of us. As Hon'ble Members would appreciate it is a clandestine activity indulged in by anti-social and unscrupulous persons who deserve stringent punishment. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act which regulates the import, manufacture and sale of drugs is essentially a legislation intended to monitor and control the activities of drug manufacturers and dealers. The control over the indigenous manufacture and sale of drugs is exercised by the respective State Drug Control Organisations and the problem of spurious drugs has to be tackled by them and the Police.

Delhi Administration have an Intelligence Cell in their Drug Control Organisation for tackling the problem of identification and sale of spurious drugs. Intelligence-cum-Legal Cells have already been set up in some States. Others have been advised to set up similar cells with a view to combating this evil effectively.

The Government also intend to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act to provide for stringent punishment to those who indulge in manufacture and sale of spurious drugs.

MR. SPEAKER: They are not only criminals, they are murderers.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर)
मंत्री महोदय ने बताया क्या है ? खोदा
पहाड़ निकली चुहिया ।

श्री मनोराम बाभूरी (हिसार) :
क्या इस बात का पता नहीं लगा कि यह
कारखाना कब से चल रहा है ?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I am very much thankful to you for admitting this important Calling Attention Motion. I could see the anxiety, which you are showing and which everybody including the Ministers is having for action against such sort of criminals. Actually, as you said, it is murdering. It is nothing short of murder and this murderous activity is going on. I must say—the hon. Minister will excuse me for saying that—that the Government does not seem to be taking this matter seriously. The hon. Minister, the Cabinet Minister has come now, that is very good.

In the statement itself it seems that the responsibility is tried to be shifted. On page 3, bottom they say:—

“The control over the indigenous manufacture and sale of drugs is exercised by the respective State Drug Control Organisations and the problem of spurious drugs has to be tackled by them and the Police.”

It is the joint responsibility of the Government to stop such an activity. Of course, now the Delhi Police have been successful in catching hold of a few persons. But I am not revealing any secret when I say that this is an activity which is going on for long, ever since the Act came into force. I am not going into that. But a question was put in 1980 in this House by one of our Members, Shri Nahata. He asked:

“(a) How many cases of spurious drugs were detected during the last three years State-wise; and

(b) What steps and actions have been taken for penalising and preventing manufacture and supply of spurious drugs?”

I may be wrong, but I feel that there is no seriousness on the part of the

Government, because a prototype reply was given. Some 12 points were given regarding the steps taken. The same question was put by the hon. member, Shri Shamanna, in April, 1981. Word for word the reply was the same as given in 1980. The only difference was that while in 1980 the numbering was in Roman, in 1981 it was in Arabic! But exactly the same thing was repeated. Does it show seriousness? If I may recall, 4 or 5 cases were reported regarding Kanpur, when spurious glucose was given to some patients and they suffered in the hospital. What has happened to those cases? Every time—and in February also—the Minister disclosed on the floor of the House that stringent action would be taken and punishment would be increased. Yesterday also he was pleased to declare that the minimum punishment would be five years and the fine would be Rs. 10,000. But what has been done till now? I want to know how many people have been prosecuted successfully up till now and what has happened to the Kanpur case. I want to know what you have done. We want to know how many cases have been tried by you and how many cases have been finalised.

Recently in the Medical Institute itself....

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to have the indulgence of the House. This is a very serious matter and there is always gossiping all around. I would like the attention of the House; please, order. If you have to talk, please go out and talk.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: There is a patronage to killer glucose. In the All India Medical Institute, glucose with fungus was supplied. You know that at the very serious moment, when the patient is on the death bed, then only such medicines like glucose are given to the patient. But glucose containing fungus was supplied. It was revealed that the label was of 6th December. On 21st of December, it was supplied to the store and it was taken up for treatment on 26th December.

No action has been taken up till now. The doctors have to hang a poster in the hospital saying that there is a killer glucose! If this is happening, how is action being taken? How can I say that the Government is taking the matter seriously? In February in the reply given to the House, the Minister said that the Central Council of Health has given certain recommendations. What are the recommendations, we do not know even today. The reply which has been given, is a casual one. This reveals nothing more than what the press says. In February, they said that CCH had given certain recommendations. How much time will you require for implementing those recommendations? If they are serious, they must at least take the House into confidence. Why do they not put the Report on the Table? Let it be debated here so that Members may give some useful suggestions. For example I would like to give some suggestions.

They say that the tablet making electric machine has been found there. What about other things? They have to prepare the substance first, then container, capsules, tin foil on which they have to print the name of the tablet. From where does that machinery come? Can they not put a check on the company which is manufacturing these machines? Can they not trace this company?

The gentleman was caught while carrying opium. During interrogation he revealed that his father and others are doing such things. I have seen the press report. His father has not been arrested as yet though his son says that his father and his partner are manufacturing spurious drugs. I do not know whether he is absconding or he is having some patronage of some persons. They say that the Drug Controller has intimated the names of parties outside Delhi to the Drug Controllers of Punjab and Haryana, as if they are waiting to receive the police. Why did the police not go there immediately?

I pointed out the case of Dawson Company which supplied the killer glu-

cose. This has not yet been black-listed. It is still supplying glucose to hospitals. Their duty was to go immediately and seize the goods and arrest those persons. Their major supplies are to the Government hospitals where all these things are happening. Today, many of us do not take medicines from the hospitals. We prefer to take medicines from outside because nobody believes that the medicines supplied by the hospital are genuine. The major offence is committed in the hospitals itself. In this murdering activity, all these hospitals are involved. Therefore, my submission is that you should really be serious about it.

One gentleman Mr. Gyan, who they claim, is the informer, has not yet been arrested. He is the informer. He is not arrested, because they want an approver. Approver for what? For having evidence. Evidence for what? In spite of having a big machinery for checking spurious drugs, to collect evidence they want an approver. Why should they want an approver for such a thing? Because, without evidence the culprits cannot be punished. When you have seized tonnes of medicine, drugs, which were found lying there, is that not evidence?

So, I want to know how many cases have been filed up till now. What has been the result? Who are the parties to whom these drugs have been supplied? What action has been taken in the glucose case in Kanpur and in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences? Will the hon. Minister let us know whether the recommendations of the guidelines laid down by the Central Council of Health will be laid on the Table of the House?

Then, what about the amendment of the law? All these things should be made clear. Then, the law being what it is today, even if you provide stringent punishment, where I am with you—even if you provide the punishment of death, I will be with you—that will not solve the problem, because the

[Shri N. K. Shejwalkar]

fault lies elsewhere. The machinery is not working properly. That is the difficulty. Unless and until....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The hon. Member has raised many issues, right from the recommendations of the Central Council of Health till the glucose tragedy in Kanpur and in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. I may inform the hon. Members of this House the salient features of the recommendations made by the Central Council of Health, at its Seventh meeting, held in June 1981. They are:

1. The State should draw up a time-bound programme for re-organising and strengthening the Drug Control Organisation, recommended by the Council at its earlier meetings held in January and October 1978, viz. (a) appointment of technically qualified and experienced whole-time controllers; (b) appointment of adequate number of drug inspectors and supervisory staff on reasonably attractive salary; (c) the establishment of a well-organised drug testing laboratory capable of testing all categories of drugs; (d) a legal-cum-intelligence wing, suitably equipped for unearthing the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs and for processing legal cases.

2. The State should provide adequate funds for implementing the above time-bound programme.

3. The States that have availed of Central assistance for establishing food and drug laboratories should take steps to ensure that those laboratories start functioning by providing adequate staff and adequate money.

4. The State Government should exercise stringent control over the licensing of new drug units with a view to reducing proliferation and ensure that only units with adequate facilities and competence are licensed.

5. The States should carry out a concerted drive against the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs, particularly in the semi-urban and rural

areas. Prosecution should be launched against persons indulging in these activities.

The Ministry of Health had written to the State Governments, requesting them to implement the resolution passed by the Central Council of Health. From the response received from the State Governments and Union Territories on the action taken to implement the resolution adopted by the Central Council on 8-10-1978, it is seen that barring the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka, which have taken steps to streamline the drug control machinery, including the setting up of drug testing laboratories, the other States are yet to streamline their drug control machinery, on the lines suggested by the Central Council of Health. I have written to and my Ministry has also reminded, the other States to follow suit in this case.

The hon. Member said that my reply in this case is very casual. I am sorry he has not been able to understand the meaning of my reply, which the House has just now heard. He wanted to know about the Kanpur tragedy, the death of about 20 children in that hospital, which had happened between 1970 and 1972 by injection of glucose. The person who was manufacturing is prosecuted and the matter is still pending in the court. *(Interruptions)*. That is still pending in the court.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): He should have been hanged.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Is the culprit in jail or outside the jail?

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, this is a matter which is pending in the court and I do not want to comment upon it.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: We want to know whether he is in Delhi or outside Delhi.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why have you not arrested him under the National Security Act? What is your responsibility?

(Interruptions)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इन बच्चों का हत्यारा जेल में है या जेल के बाहर है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ . . . (व्यवधान . . .)

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : मंत्री जी इतना बता दे कि यह केस फाइल कब किया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए । आप क्या कर रहे हैं, बोलते चले जा रहे हैं । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हाउस को हर एक सेक्शन की इस बात में सहमति है कि ऐसे हत्यारों का पकड़ा जाए और लटकाया जाए और डेटरेण्ट पनिशमेंट दिया जाए । तो आप बहुत एनर्जेटिक मिनिस्टर हैं ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: That is the reason why we are coming before the House with an amending Bill.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात यह है कि डेटरेण्ट एक्शन जो है, वह ऐसा होना चाहिए जो वाकई में डेटरेण्ट हो । एक आदम; कत्ल करता है, तो उस को फांसी लग जाती है चाहे उसने दुश्मनी से उस को मारा हो, लेकिन यह जो हज़ारों मांघ्रे; और बच्चों और पता नहीं किस किस को मारता है और कहां कहां मारा है, उस को सिर्फ पांच साल की सज़ा होती है । इस को जरा आप सोचिए और मैं जानता हूँ कि आप गंभीरता से इस में लगे हुए हैं लेकिन इस पर और सोचिए । यह इनडा रेक्ट मंडर है । जो ऐसी दवाइयों को बेचता है और जो उनमें डील करता है, वह सब सत्यानाश करता है और इस के बारे में आप सोचिए । बिल की जो बात है, वह तो आएगी लेकिन इस पर आप सोचिए । जहां तक ताल्लुक है कोर्ट का, उसमें हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते ।

It is already in the Court.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That has been brought to his notice.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right now.

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोर्ट में कब पेश किया ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, you are in the Chair . . .

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की बात आ गई, अब आप बैठिए । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : पेश कब किया, यह बता दें ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I share the concern of you and the concern of the House in this case and we are coming before the House really with an intention to provide deterrent punishment to such offenders. These people are committing crime against the society. They do not deserve any sympathy and I share the view with the House that we have to provide certain measures to prevent this.

MR. SPEAKER: The House is with you in this.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Till such time as the Act is amended, the National Security Act can be used.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, you give your ruling.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बता तो दिया अब मैं और क्या कहूँ ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Why is the Minister hesitating? At least he can say that this is a good suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he should use whatever powers are with him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, in such cases he should use that. This is a very serious matter.

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : मिनिस्टर साहब यह बता दे कि पेश कब किया था और चालान कब हुआ . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह तो मिली-भगत होता है डाक्टरों का और दूसरे लोगों को । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I have heard the Members and know the feeling of the House in this case.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: Then what will you do?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Regarding the hon. Member's sweeping remark that nobody believes in the hospitals and their treatment, this very House. . . . (Interruptions).

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : इसका आप क्यों लेते हैं । आप इस सवाल का लीजिए कि हाउस यह चाहता है कि नेशनल सेक्यूरिटी एक्ट में इन को पकड़िए । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission.

बागड़ी जी अंग्रेजी में बोले हैं, फिर भी आप नहीं समझे ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : ये इस बात को पकड़े बैठे हैं कि अस्पताल को क्यों निन्दा को है । आप उस बात को छोड़ दो ।

MR. SPEAKER: Let me conduct the debate. Please sit down.
(Interruptions)

Please sit down.

जो उन्होंने उठाया है, उसका भी जवाब दीजिए ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: This House on many occasions has discussed about the rush of patients and created hospitals. This itself shows that the people do believe in our hospitals and they rush to the hospitals.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : सवाल आपकी दवाइयों का है ।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी (सीतापुर) : नेशनल सिक्कोरिटी एक्ट . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Let us not.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये । वे तो कह रहे हैं । उनका कहने ही नहीं देते । एक मेम्बर कहता है बोलो, दूसरा कहता है मत बोलो ।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I want to put a question. Regarding glucose there are cases. Now he has come to the other point. He has not said anything about the Indian Medical Institute. I have specifically asked about glucose. . . . (Interruptions) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये । उन्हें बोलने दीजिए ।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I am sorry.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या कर रहे हैं । वे दवाइयों को बात कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is better not to pull down our hospital treatment and the doctors. They are working day and night, attending the patients. Please do not do anything so that their morale is not bogged down.

MR. SPEAKER: We are talking about the drugs.

अब आप सुएं

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: About the All India Medical Institute my information is that out of 610 bottles of the particular batch of glucose supplied to the Institute, 606 were used without any adverse effect. I am just sharing my information with the House. I am not commending anything.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Negative. Whether there were any use ful.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Samples have been drawn and Delh/ Drugs Control authority is looking into it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह जो सारा मामला उठाया गया है, यह अखबार में आया है । डाक्टर इसको सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am not saving anybody. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He would not save anybody.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The matter is with the Delhi Drug Control authority. I am awaiting their report. The moment I receive the report, I will take whatever action is necessary. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not to delay it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): You have really adverted the House to the crux of the problem when you said—that is not a question of legislation, alone or it is not mainly a question of legislation, but it is a question of implementation of legislation. It is a question of will-political, administrative and judicial.

My hon. colleague had asked a question from the hon. Minister. I am sure of his good will and all his good intentions. He was asked—'how many cases were filed and what was the result of the prosecution? Possibly he does not have the data. I will just give the data.

Despite the provision of minimum of one year jail and maximum of ten years jail which is the present provision, for the manufacturer of spurious drug, not one person has been sentenced to more than three years imprisonment. Indeed often person convicted of the offence has been imposed imprisonment until the rising of the court. You can imagine! As you have rightly said the merchants of death—these people, they are given this compliment, are being detained in court to grace the court with their presence until the rising of the court. This is really a question of political will, administrative will and judicial will.

I have complimented the Minister. I compliment him again, because as early as in December, 1981,

As early as December, 1981, the Minister had written a letter to all the State Governments who are res-

ponsible for the implementation of these laws, impressing upon them the five important decisions taken by the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare to combat this problem. This is the point demanding laying it on the Table of the House.

(1) Appointment of adequate number of Drug Inspectors;

(2) Establishment of well organised analytical laboratories for testing of sample drugs;

(3) Establishment of an Intelligence-cum-legal Wing for tracking down spurious drugs and maintenance of close liaison with the consumer group, medical profession legal profession and members of the public.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister that after this letter of 30th December, 1981, what has been the reaction and steps effectively taken by the State Governments. Because, whatever was mentioned by him was even before this letter. Now, what has been done after this letter? That will show where the political will and administrative will lies or the absence of it.

In this House, again and again, we have adverted to the manner in which the multi-nationals dumped their products, very often of inferior quality and dangerous drugs in this country. We are very consistently and strongly wanting to put an end to this drug colonial and we want, without any reservation, to encourage indigenous drug industries. While saying so without any reservation, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister that there are infinitesimal percentage of small scale industries, which are actually cottage industries, with an investment of about Rs. one lakh and operating in some areas like Shadhara specifically where they produce spurious drugs which cause death. Very often, it does not act at all. From the reply of the Minister. I think, he was really not concerned with the drugs which do

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

not act but concerned only with the drugs which kill. If the drug does not act at all, apparently, it is equally dangerous. Because a man who goes on taking the drugs from a Government hospital or the hospital with the CGHS, it is these organisations who very often purchase these drugs which have no effect at all. One can go on taking these drugs, nothing is going to happen because the quantity of drug is infinitesimal there. The drugs they take do not cure at all. The hospitals are the hunting grounds or fertile grounds for those drugs. They get it in bulk and in large quantities and also it disappears very soon because of large consumption.

I would like the Government to tell us whether the policy of the Government hospitals is accepting always the lowest tender without any concern for the quality. Quality should also be given criteria because merely taking what the cheapest is not enough since the cheapest should also conform to the minimum standard of quality and effective use.

I would like the Government to keep an eye. I do not want to cast any aspersion. But I would like them to keep an eye on the Purchase Committees in the Government hospitals. We know that some companies of dubious reputation go on distributing sarees, refrigerator, stainless steel and all types of incentives to buy their products and recommend their drugs. Will the Government keep an eye on these Purchase Committees and to see that they conform the standard which is required.

I would like the Government to tell us what are they going to do about the men who have been caught, and strengthened with so much of evidence. The Government should take strong action and he should not be allowed to go free at the cost of the country and dangers of the life and freedom of the people. Will the Government reply to this point and really give us a demonstration and make it clear to us of their commitment and interest in following it up

and doing something positive and concrete?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the hon. Member gave the facts and figures about the people who were tried in the court and prosecuted and very often let off with small punishments and that really strengthens the move and the intention of the Government in bringing forward an amending Bill which, *inter alia*, I should say is the main feature of the Bill that we are bringing before this House. One of the salient features of the Bill is that we are going to introduce the definition of "spurious drugs" in the Act which at present is not there. The second amendment is that the Central Government is sought to be given the power to prohibit import, manufacture, sale or distribution of drug which is considered injurious to health or ineffective, as the hon. Member said. This is what the Government intends to do.

Another most important salient feature is the scheme of penalties that is being modified on a rational. The minimum and maximum penalties are being provided for serious offences. The penalty provided is the minimum of three years imprisonment and the maximum of five years imprisonment...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: But we know the views expressed by the Members of Parliament—and it will be considered at the time of the discussion of the Bill.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : बिस्मिल्ला ही गलत है इनका ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट के अन्तर्गत आप उनको सजा क्यों नहीं देते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ बन्देबस्त तो होना चाहिए ।

You take the consensus of the House and act accordingly.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is the House that will pass the Bill, not the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: It is recommended to you by the House. Without an exception, you tell me, any hon. Member is objecting to that? The whole House wants you to be very strict.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We want to provide a deterrent punishment.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: We are very happy with your words, Sir.

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी: नेशनल सिक्वोरिटो एक्ट को अभी तक विरोधी दल मानते नहीं थे। आज इसको मान रहे हैं। हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कहां ले कर चल पड़ी हैं।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am happy that the move of the Government is supported by all sections of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: That strengthens your hands.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Another salient feature is that a provision is being made for certain offences punishable under the Act not exceeding three years to be tried in a summary way. We are providing a provision for a summary trial in the Act. These are the salient features of the amending Bill with which I will come before the House.

Another thing that the hon. Member asked was about the Kanpur case. It is pending in the court; the matter is *sub judice*. So, I do not want to say anything more on that.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Sir, I want your protection. When did they file it? Let us know at least that.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL (Kota): When did you file the challan in the court as far as the Kanpur case is concerned?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I do not have the details.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we will never be able to find words adequate to condemn most strongly the heinous crime as you have pointed out, of manufacture and sale of spurious drugs. You have very rightly pointed out that the murderers are at large and there can be no mercy whatsoever to them.

Before I put any questions, I must also say that the Delhi Police deserves every credit for having unearthed this racket. This racket is one of the biggest in recent times. But here I am constrained to remark that the reply that we have got today from the Health Minister does not credit whatsoever to the Health Minister. It may do a lot of credit to the Minister of Home Affairs, Giani Zail Singh. But as far as the Health Minister is concerned, this reply is such that one hangs down one's head in shame.

No doubt that the Delhi Police was very active. But what was this Drug Control Administration doing?

I have been carefully reading this statement as to what the Drug Control Administration in Delhi is doing. I found only two things to their credit. The Drug Control Administration, we are told at p. 3 of this statement that:

"As far as the Delhi Drug Control Organisation is concerned, they are taking steps to collect samples seized by the Police in order to test them."

That is the work, the great work, that even the Intelligence machinery of this Drug Control machinery has done.

The second great step that they had taken—hats off to them. I am only having a cap which I cannot raise—is that these Drug Controllers here have intimated the names of the parties to those who are outside Delhi, namely the Drug Controllers of U.P., Haryana and Punjab. This shows the dismal working of the Drug Control

[Shri Banatwalla]

Administration that we have here in Delhi itself.

In the present case, it is not the Intelligence machinery of this Drug Control Administration that has come into the picture. We are told that the Delhi Administration has an Intelligence Cell in the Drug Control Organisation for tackling this problem of identification and sale of spurious drugs.

But then this factory that has been unearthed must have been in existence since long.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: How do you know?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Look at the large-scale activity. This is the attitude that is there from the Hon. Minister of Health. Look at the large-scale of racket that has been unearthed. They have themselves said that 10 lakhs of tablets were found. 2 lakh filled capsules, more than 50,000 empty capsules, raw material and then rubber stamps and machines and so many different types of labels and so on and so forth.

What has the Intelligence machinery been doing all along?

Now through some method or the other, through an informer, the Delhi Police got some information. They acted on that information and that has already been pointed out. There is hardly more than one arrest. How has this factory been working?

Who was giving them the electricity?

What was happening all this time?

What was the Intelligence machinery doing?

The question was already put by the Hon. Member Shri N. K. Shejwalkar. But, I must say that the reply has been evaded.

I must ask the Government to inform this House as to how many raids

were conducted by the Intelligence Cell with the help of Police. As a result of the working of the Intelligence Cell, how many raids have been conducted in the years 1980 and 1981?

How many prosecutions were launched?

How many convictions were obtained?

What is the percentage of cases in which convictions have been obtained?

The Hon. Minister has just now remarked that the simpler punishments that these criminals or murderers get from the court is a deterrent in the functioning of the Governments of States.

But then, as we know, a court has to go according to the case that has been presented before it. It depends much on the efficiency of the prosecution. If the prosecution does not put the seriousness of the case and everything before the Court, the court by itself cannot take cognizance of it. It goes according to the evidence, according to the seriousness, according to the figures and the method with which the prosecution has been conducted in the court. Therefore, I would like to ask the Government, if stringent punishments were not being awarded by the court, what review of the method in which the prosecutions have been conducted has been made by the Government themselves. Cases drag on for a long time and in the meantime, the factories go on, the manufacture of spurious drugs goes on. Today also we are not being told as to what is the fate of the factory that has been unearthed. I would like to ask the hon. Minister in how many cases the National Security Act has been invoked. This Act is meant only for Banatwalla and others; I know; it is meant only for those who work in the social field. There has been a lot of abuse of this Act. I appeal to the Government to invoke the provisions of this Act in a fair manner to

deal with these murderers, as we have said, who are at large.

Then this Intelligence Cell in the drug control administration is not to be found in several States. Let the hon. Minister tell the entire country through this House as to which are those States which do not have the Intelligence Cell and what will be done in order to see that they have the Intelligence Cell

It has been rightly pointed out by hon. Member Shri Faleiro that the question is one of political will and implementation of the Act. The need is for streamlining, an immediate streamlining of the drug control machinery. There is a provision about inspectors; the inspectors are required to be B. Pharms. What are the qualifications laid down for the Drug Controller? In U.P. the Drug Controller is an IPS officer. In Madhya Pradesh the Drug Controller is an IAS officer. When persons ignorant of drugs, ignorant of the process of manufacture of drugs, are put at the helm of administration, what else can be found but a flourishing trade in manufacture and sale of spurious drugs?

Then there is an important question about the drug testing laboratories. There are the State Drug Testing Laboratories and then there are the Reference Laboratories. We have these two different Laboratories the State Drug Testing Laboratories and the Reference Laboratories which act as an appellate body. You will be astonished to know that, when these laboratories test any particular sample, there is a wide variation in their conclusions; there are wide variations in the conclusions adopted by a State Drug Testing Laboratory and a Central Reference Laboratory. The variation is to the tune of 40 to 50 per cent. What is being done in this regard? These are various loopholes of which the murderers at large, the manufacturers of spurious drugs, take advantage. What serious attention has Government paid to this particular point?

We have been told and we know very well—this is my charge—that the authorities adopt a patronising attitude towards the sale of these spurious drugs. In the case of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, it has already been pointed out, it was not once, it was not twice, it was thrice, that fungus was discovered in the glucose that was being administered to the patients, and repeatedly it was found that these were supplied by the same firm, Dawson, whose name has been given. Why this patronising attitude towards this firm? Is it or is it not a fact that many hospitals prepare their own glucose? Is it or is it not a fact that the AIIMS has sufficient facilities to prepare its own glucose? Then is it or is it not a fact that deliberately the Institute is not preparing its own glucose in order that the authorities may continue to patronise this particular firm? The UP Government is also buying spurious and sub-standard drugs from certain firms. Need I mention the case of Grovers? Will the Government go into all these things, find out and apply their mind to these particular points?....

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sum up now.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: In deference to your wish, Sir, I shall now conclude. The matter is such that it does need serious consideration of the various points I have raised and I hope the Government will give a categorical reply to all the points I have raised and shake up the lethargy of the Intelligence Cell they have in the name of health and peace of our country.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Will he again make such a long speech as he has done?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member has made a reference not only to spurious drugs but also heads, brains and shapes and, of course, along with his cap. Had he known the procedure in taking samples from the

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

drugs seized by the Police, perhaps he would not have made such an unfair comment. I only ignore his comment because he does not know the facts. In this case the Police have seized the entire material from the premises. There is nothing left and if anybody—leave alone the Drugs Controller—wants to draw samples from the articles seized by the Police, he needs an order of the Court; otherwise, no samples can be drawn. This is for the information of the hon Member. That is why I say the hon. Member has only the cap and not the facts. . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The point that I was making is that the work that the Intelligence Cell ought to have done has been done by the Delhi Police. I think the hon. Minister who does not have even a cap has nothing to understand the points that I have raised.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I will only quote an example, Sir, if you permit me. When a case was being argued before the court, the lawyer who was prosecuting or defending, whatever it may be, was shouting, thumping the table and kicking the ground during his argument and when the other lawyer got up to reply, without making any noise or sound he first began to stamp the table, kick the ground and blow his hands. The Judge asked, "what are you doing?" . . . (Interruptions) Sir, he made an unfair comment on me and I am entitled to say this. When he said that the Health Minister should hang his head in shame, I must reply in this way. This is what the lawyer said, 'This is the first part of my reply. Now I will argue my case.' and then he started arguing his case. . . . (Interruptions) The hon Member must first know the facts before he talks because this is a very serious subject we are discussing.

The hon. Member wanted to know as to which are the States which have the intelligence-cum-legal cell in their drug

organisation. These are the States, Sir. Gujarat, Kerala about which the hon. Member is so much concerned, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Delhi.

These States, of course, do not have their organisations fully equipped. The States which are well equipped and fully streamlined are: Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. (Interruptions) As the hon. Member said, there are some States which do not have qualified drug controllers. I have already written to those States to have fully equipped drug controllers. This is for the information of the House.

Now, Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the details. I have written to all the States which do not have qualified drug controllers to have qualified drug controllers. (Interruptions) I am telling you that I have already informed the Chief Ministers that this should be taken into consideration. (Interruptions). May I tell my hon. friend from Gujarat that Gujarat has got the testing facilities and also have the legal and intelligence cells. (Interruptions) Sir, there was an unfair comment made by the hon. Member regarding patronising attitude of the authorities of the Institute. I may tell you that as far as the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is concerned, if there is any truth in it, I am really going to take steps and take action against those responsible.

13.07 hrs.

[Shri Gulshar Ahmed in the Chair]

Just now the hon. Member referred to U.P. Government.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: Glucose was taken three times from the very same person.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: If there is any shortage of drugs these are purchased according to rules. (Interruptions) the hon. Members should know that the bulk drugs are purchased by the Chemicals Ministry

through the D.G.S.&D. I do, not manufacture these bulk drugs. Wherever there is a shortage, on the spot, if they are required, some authorities are given to the hospitals. It is the hospital committees which purchase these drugs when they are required urgently.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Matters under 377. Shri Bheekhabhai.

13.08 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR SURVEY FOR EXPLORATION OF MINERALS IN DUNGARPUR AND BANSWARA DISTRICTS OF RAJASTHAN.

श्री भीखा भाई (बांसवाड़ा): महोदय मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

राजस्थान एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। उसमें भी कुछ एक इलाके जो इसके दक्षिण में गुजरात के साथ हैं, विशेषकर डूंगरपुर एवं बांसवाड़ा जिले और भी अधिक पिछड़े हुए हैं। ये प्रदेश मुख्यतः जन-जाति के लोगों के हैं। हमारी सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों का विशेष रूप से विकास किया जाए। इसकी आवश्यकता और भी अधिक हो जाती है यदि ये प्रदेश विशेषकर गरीब जन-जाति, पिछड़े हुए लोगों के हों अभी हाल ही में भी भारत सरकार ने अपनी नई औद्योगिक नीति में इस बात का एलान किया है।

राजस्थान के इन जिलों में विशेषकर डूंगरपुर के इलाकों में कई खनिज भरे पड़े हैं। अभी तक इन खनिज पदार्थों का पूरा न तो सरकार को पता चला है और न ही इस प्रदेश का कोई प्रभावित सर्वे हुआ है। अतः मेरी केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग है कि इन इलाकों को खनिज की खोज करने के लिए एक विशेष कार्यक्रम शुरू करना चाहिये। प्रदेश की सरकार भी इस ओर कार्य कर रही है।

302 LS—12.

पर यह यथेष्ट नहीं है क्योंकि प्रदेश सरकार के पास न तो पूरी धन की व्यवस्था है और न ही अन्य आवश्यक साधन। इस दिशा में अगर आवश्यक समझा जाए तो विदेशी सहयोग भी लिया जा सकता है। एक बार खनिजों का सर्वे होने के बाद उनका वहीं पर कारखानों द्वारा उपयोग यहां के मूल निवासियों की कायापलट कर देगा। यही नहीं इन खनिजों में बहुत से खनिज तो ऐसे भी हैं जिससे काफी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा भी अर्जित होगी।

अतः मेरा स्टील एवं माइंस मंत्री जी से विशेष अनुरोध है कि वे इस दिशा में शांघ्र कार्यक्रम शुरू करें एवं सदन को एक वक्तव्य दें।

(ii) NEED FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM BANKS ETC. FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL SCALE UNITS IN KHERI LAKHIMPUR AREA OF U.P.

श्रीमती उषा वर्मा (खेरी) : सभापति जी, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ इलाके विशेषकर मेरे संसद क्षेत्र खेरी-लखीमपुर के इलाके भयंकर प्रकृति-विपदा से ग्रस्त हैं। एक तो यह इलाके वैसे ही पिछड़े हुए हैं उसपर पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सूखा एवं अभी हाल ही में पड़ी ओला वृष्टि ने तो गरीब किसानों की कमर ही तोड़ दी है। इस बारे में राज्य सरकार के द्वारा की जा रही सहायता काफी नहीं होगी क्योंकि उस के पास सीमित साधन हैं। जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने विशेष कार्यक्रमों जैसे ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुछ विशेष उपाय नहीं करती है इस इलाके के लोगों का निर्वाह बड़ा मुश्किल होता जा रहा है।

यहां कुछ एक छोटे-मोटे उद्योग धन्धे भी और पनप सकते हैं। इस में विशेष योगदान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का

[श्रीमती उषा वर्मा]

हो सकता है। क्योंकि कच्चा माल उपलब्ध होते हुये भी लोग धन के अभाव में अपने छोटे-मोटे धंधे स्थापित करने में असमर्थ हैं। इस लिये मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध है कि यहां की जनता की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बैंकों से उनको ग्रामीण एकीकरण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत और अधिक मात्रा में लोगों को छोटे-मोटे धंधों के लिए विशेष धन की व्यवस्था कराये।

इस प्रदेश में गन्ने की मुख्य खेती होती है और सरकार सहकारी व सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों में चीनी-मिलों को लगा सकती है। इस ओर विशेष धन वित्त निगमों से प्राप्त हो सकता है। सरकार को इन निगमों से विशेष आग्रह करना चाहिये कि वे इन क्षेत्रों में धन-साधन उपलब्ध कराने से न कतरायें। ऐसा इस प्रदेश की जनता के विकास के लिये नितान्त आवश्यक है।

(iii) SUPPLY OF CEMENT AND COAL FOR RAJASTHAN CANAL PROJECT

श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिये कोयला और सीमेंट की लगातार चार वर्षों से पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं करने के कारण प्रति वर्ष स्वीकृत राशि व्यय नहीं की जा रही है। जिस के कारण राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के निर्माण कार्यों पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ता है और नहर के निर्माण में विलम्ब होता जा रहा है। जिस से नहर के निर्माण में भी बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई के कारण अधिक व्यय होता है और रेगिस्तान का क्षेत्र सिंचित होने से वंचित रहता है। सन 1981-82 में परियोजना के तहत 52 किलोमीटर लाइनिंग कार्य का प्रस्ताव था, किन्तु कोयले और सीमेंट की कमी के चलते जनवरी,

1982 तक मात्र 9.68 कि० मी० में ही लाइनिंग कार्य हो पाया है। ऐसी स्थिति में प्रस्तावित लक्ष्य को संशोधित कर इस वर्ष 30 किलोमीटर में ही लाइनिंग का कार्य कराने का निश्चय किया गया है। जो लक्ष्य भी सीमेंट व कोयले की कमी के कारण प्राप्त नहीं हो सकेंगे।

परियोजना को वर्ष सन् 1981-82 में 79 हजार मीट्रिक टन कोयले की आवश्यकता थी जब कि जनवरी 1982 तक मात्र 38 हजार 452 मीट्रिक टन कोयला ही सुलभ हो सका। इसी प्रकार वर्ष सन् 1981-82 में सीमेंट की कुल 80 हजार मीट्रिक टन की आवश्यकता के मुकाबले मार्च, 1982 तक 31 हजार 445 मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट मिल पाई। कोयले व सीमेंट की कमी के कारण नहर की प्रगति धीमी होने के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार का कई बार ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है परन्तु केन्द्र सरकार कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दे रही है।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार का इस महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जा कर मांग है कि प्रति वर्ष पर्याप्त आवश्यक मात्रा में कोयला व सीमेंट की व्यवस्था की जावे ताकि लक्ष्यों की समय पर प्राप्ति हो सके और राजस्थान नहर परियोजना का कार्य छटी पंच-वर्षीय योजना काल में सम्पूर्ण किया जा सके।

(iv) DEMANDS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF RAILWAY FACILITIES ON PANSKURA—HALDIA SECTION OF SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAYS.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): The people residing around the Panskura-Haldia section of the South Eastern Railways are suffering from the inadequate Railway facilities and demanding immediate improvement of the Railway system of the line.

People gave away their lands for the construction of the Railway line and the line was also constructed. But the people of the locality are deprived of the full utility of the Railway line.

The economic viability of a particular Railway line should be calculated both from the freight and fare prospects. The Railway authorities are earning a lot of amount from freight of this line and when the question of passengers' amenities is raised, the answer comes that the line is not economically viable in regard to the passenger traffic. But how can the passengers use Railway if there is need for sufficient trains, necessity for opening of stations and requirement of flag stations at some important places?

The stations are situated in distant places where there is no road communications. The Midnapore zila Parishad and the Haldia Development Authority have taken some important programme to construct roads connecting the stations and the nearest bus route. The Haldia Development Authority and the State Government of West Bengal have given a number of proposals to the Railway authorities for the improvement of the passenger traffic and passenger amenities in the said line. But till now no steps have been taken. Haldia is a growing industrial area. So, the train communication should be sufficient and regular to take the passengers to their working places and return them to their respective residences daily. But such system is not there and the people have to face lot of difficulties daily to go to their working places.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take all possible steps immediately for the improvement of the Panskura-Haldia section of the South Eastern Railway.

I also demand that the following steps should be taken immediately for the benefit of the passengers of the locality and for the interest of the industrial growth of Haldia:—

(1) Sutamata and Kelomal stations, which were constructed long before, should be immediately opened.

(2) Flag stations at Durgachak (near Tamluk-Haldia bus line), Mahisadal (near Geonkhali bus line) and Tamluk Maniktala (near Panskura bus line) should be opened immediately one after another.

(3) A new pair of trains should be immediately introduced in the section which will start for Howrah in the morning and return to Haldia in the evening.

(4) Second Rail line should be constructed immediately.

(5) The section should be declared as suburban area.

(6) Booking of betel baskets should be introduced in Tamluk station.

(v) NEED FOR PROBE INTO THE ALLEGED DISFIGURING OF SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGHS STATUE AT PILANI (RAJASTHAN)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार): सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत शहीद-ए-आजम भगत सिंह जी की जो प्रतिमा है, उस को अपमानित किया, स्वतन्त्र भारत में उसको खंडित किया, उस के बारे में बड़े दुःख के साथ अपना बयान पढ़ रहा हूँ।

शहीद-ए-आजम की प्रतिमा पिलानी जिला चुरू के चौराहे पर लगी हुई थी, 24-2-82 की रात्रि में उन का हाथ खंडित किया गया, कान खंडित किया गया और गले में फांसी डालकर घसीटा गया, जिस से स्वाभाविक था कि आम जनता में रोष होता। पिलानी की जनता ने इसके लिए संघर्ष समिति बनाई और पर्चा दर्ज करवा

[श्री: मन:राम बापड़ो]

कर शहीद भगत सिंह स्मारक समिति पिलानी ने राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार से ऐसे असामाजिक तत्व, जो देश में पूंजीवाद का सहारा ले कर राष्ट्र के सबसे बड़े शहीद का अपमान करके राष्ट्रीयता का अपमान किया, को सजा दिलवाने की मांग की परन्तु इस साजिश में जो शहीदेआजम भगत सिंह की मूर्ति वहां से उठा कर भारत के किसी बड़े उद्योगपति का बुत वहां लगाना चाहते हैं, के असर के नीचे आ कर जांच नहीं की और की तो गलत की, जिसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि तुरन्त सी० बी० आई० द्वारा जांच करवायें, मुजरिमों को गिरफ्तार करें और प्रतिमा को खंडित करने वालों को और इस साजिश में शामिल लोगों को सख्त सजा दें और प्रतिमा को उस वक्त तक ढांक दिया जाये जब तक कि नयी प्रतिमा शहीद-ए-आजम भगत सिंह की लगाई नहीं जाती।

अंग्रेजों ने शहीद-ए-आजम को सजा शहादत के रूप में दी जो देश की आजादी की कीमत थी। लेकिन कितने दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि देश में ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो प्रतिमा का अपमान करके भारत मां का अपमान करते हैं।

समूचा सदन अपना रोष और खेद स अमानवीय घटना पर प्रकट करता है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं।

यह उसकी तस्वीर है जो प्रतिमा को अपमानित किया गया है। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह और सारे सदन को इस पर अपना रोष प्रकट करना चाहिये। शहीद भगत सिंह की कोई

मामूली बात नहीं है। शहीदेआजम भगत सिंह का अपमान समूचे राष्ट्र का अपमान है।

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रों (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): इसकी जितनी बिन्दा की जाए कम है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी के ध्यान में इसको लाऊंगा।

(vi) NEED TO STOP PRIVATE AGENCY SYSTEM FOR BOOKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS AT MADRAS AWARDED BY SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA

SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli) The Shipping Corporation of India has authorised capital of Rs. 25 crores and issued capital of Rs. 21.95 crores. This is an entirely Central Government organisation. The Corporation runs both cargo and passenger vessels. The Corporation has no Commission agency in Calcutta and in Bombay for loading and unloading of cargo and also, for booking of passengers. But in Madras it has a Commission Agency for this work. The revenue which should accrue to the Shipping Corporation goes to the Commission Agency in Madras. The Shipping Corporation runs the passenger vessel M. V. Chidambaram from Madras and in this vessel a nominee-concern of this Commission Agency is running a canteen. They are amassing huge profits through this canteen. In the reservation of tickets for passengers travelling to Andaman and Singapore through this Commission Agency there are many drawbacks and deficiencies.

The officials have got a wrong notion that Madras Port is a Wayside Port. This is not only wrong but also an insult to Tamil Nadu. For example, the vessel M. V. Chidambaram goes to Singapore from Madras and returns to Madras from Singapore. This itself proves that Madras port is

not a way-side port. Like Bombay and Calcutta, Madras is also a national port.

I demand that the Government should pay attention to the following:

Why should not the system of awarding the agency to a private individual at Madras be stopped, since there is not private agency at other Ports?

Is it impossible for the Shipping Corporation of India to run this job by itself?

Is the private Commission agency more competent and talented than the Shipping Corporation of India?

Is there any interference from bureaucrats in the Shipping Corporation for ending this private agency system?

In the interest of the people and also in the interest of Shipping Corporation, the Central Government should direct the Shipping Corporation of India to end this private agency system at Madras immediately.

(vii) RELIEF MEASURES FOR PEOPLE AFFECTED BY HAILS FROM IN FARRUKHA-

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव (कन्नौज) : सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के फर्रुखाबाद और इटावा जनपद में दिनांक 24-3-82 को भीषण उपलवृष्टि हुई करीब ऐतिहासिक एक-एक किलो से अधिक वजन के ओले गिरे।

सभापति महोदय : मेरे जिले में तो ढाई किलो वजन का ओला गिरा।

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव : करीब 800 ग्रामों के 15 करोड़ से अधिक रुपये की फसल बर्बाद हुई। सैंकड़ों पशु तथा हजारों पक्षी मरे। विशुभगढ़ निवासी मिठु लाल शाक्य को उक्त उपलवृष्टि देखते ही दिल का दौरा पड़ गया और वे घटनास्थल पर ही मर गये। इतनी भीषण उपलवृष्टि एक शतक में इस क्षेत्र में कभी नहीं हुई थी। फलस्वरूप लोगों के पास

खाने-पीने का कुछ शेष नहीं बचा है। तमाम लोग घर छोड़ने पर विवश हो रहे हैं। लेकिन सबसे खेद एवं आश्चर्य की बात है कि प्रशासन द्वारा अभी तक कोई राहत कार्य नहीं आरम्भ हुआ है। यही स्थिति पड़ौसी जनपद मैनपुरी और आगरा की है

उक्त इलाके की गरीब एवं भुक्तभोगी किसान एवं गरीब जनता ने जिलाधिकारी के समक्ष प्रदर्शन करके उनकी लगान, सिंचाई, सहकारिता, राजस्व तथा विजली के बिलों की माफी तथा उस क्षेत्र में उचित दर की दुकानें खोलने, खाद्यान्न योजना के अन्तर्गत काम शुरू किये जाने अनुदान। भुगतान बैंकों द्वारा वितरण किये जाने, बच्चों के स्कूल फीस आदि की माफी की मांग की है।

अतएव सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से साग्रह निवेदन है कि उक्त क्षेत्रों के गरीब किसानों एवं पीड़ित लोगों की सुविधा एवं राहत कार्य अविलंब शुरू करने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

13.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1982-83—
contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now resume further discussion on the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Madhavrao Scindia will continue his speech.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, had yesterday talked how the entire world situation was in a state of flux, a prismatic world whose view was hazy, a

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

world where nationalism was locked in a fierce battle with proxy leaderships in former docile client States. I am just briefly running over what I said yesterday so that I can link it up. I had said that in this fragile international situation, the Soviets have exhibited consistency in their friendship with us, but the US attitude, however, was unfortunate, not simply because of the rearmament of Pakistan, but also because of their actions on Tarapore and the IMF loan and various other such actions. I had also mentioned that the US was the second largest democracy in the world, but ironically it seems to be cosier in its relationship with the largest communist nations and not the largest democratic one, and that the US role in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala and South Africa were glaring even to the non-discerning eye. I had ended yesterday by saying there may be some truth in saying that no country had permanent friends, only permanent interests. But even permanent interests must be based on some minimum principles of international morality, otherwise one's credibility fast erodes as is happening in the American case.

Sir, there are clear indications in the United States too that public opinion is building up against the actions of their Administration in the world. Even in the US relations with China, Taiwan is proving a very difficult hurdle. In fact, Alexander Bovin, a senior political commentator talking about the American-Chinese partnership has this to say and I quote:

"It is a partnership without confidence or, let us say, with a minimum of confidence. They now regard each other with more suspicion than previously. History is not only the past and the present, but also the future. And that which can be seen as a success today, can turn

out for the Americans to be a complete failure tomorrow...."

Conversely, there are clear indications of Soviet and the Chinese attempts to mend their fences with the Soviet call for new border talks, and the Chinese probes in the direction of economic cooperation. Post Khomeini Iran too is another situation which may be full of uncertainties with very wide and far-reaching implications. Cannot the foreign policy planners in the White House envisage a possible changing situation where it may become imperative for a much closer relationship between us in the quest for peace, stability and progress? The very fragility of Pakistan's internal situation can culminate in the complete overturning of the American apple cart if a democratically elected Pakistani leader came to power with a popular democratic mandate? Cannot Washington see the possibility of a backlash in Pakistan against previous American dealings with the military dictatorship? American policies in Pakistan are fraught with grave dangers not only for the countries of this region, but also for America itself, and for their future in this part of the world. And it is high time that they had a re-think about it.

India has a vested interest in a strong and stable Pakistan. The collapse of Pakistan would mean the removal of an important buffer, with a part of the world which is very disturbed. It would mean the *de facto* sharing of a common border, with a very sensitive region in which the Super Powers are deeply embroiled. Chanakya has said that common borders are always ultimately followed by the emergence of new friction points. Above all, we are fighting a war in India a war against abject poverty. And, under the leadership of

our Prime Minister, we are determined to win this war; we are determined to succeed in giving a fair deal to the farmer toiling in his field; to the labourer labouring in his factory; to the *Sarvahara* or proleteriat suffering crushing economic burdens and social injustice. And what, may I ask, would be the economic consequences of a conflict with Pakistan, on this war? What would be its effect on the outcome of this crusade which we have launched against poverty—disastrous, catastrophic! It is obvious that a war with Pakistan not only goes against the very grain of the philosophy of peaceful co-existence which is the philosophy which has guided the basic Indian approach from the days of Gandhi and Nehru, but also goes against our very self-interest. Surely, enlightened public opinion in Pakistan understands this. Can we forget that basically we originate from the same stock? Can we forget the due to certain circumstances, whole families were separated? Can we forget that citizens of Pakistan were, are and will always remain our brothers? And as brothers, we will always respect our individual sovereignties?

Can we simply wash away the bond between the peoples of these two sovereign and great countries? I am convinced that this underlying amity and brotherhood between the peoples of the two countries remains. It is unfortunate, it seems almost deliberate, that this is deliberately suppressed and kept dormant, to serve the ends of a few who do not necessarily reflect the true aspirations of the people. This is the only explanation for the inconsistent behaviour of the Pakistani regime. A tranquil relationship may destroy the very *raison-d'entre* of the Pakistani military dictatorship. Otherwise, why repeatedly reject

India's offer of a No-War Pact, right from 1951?

I quote Jawaharlal Nehru, the supreme architect of our foreign policy, whose impact endures even to-day. He said in Parliament on 14th August 1951:

“Our approach is not, if I may say so, one of piety or pacifism. It is an approach based on hard facts, and on a cold-blooded realisation of facts. Since we want to avoid war, we offered Pakistan a “No War Declaration” which Pakistan did not wholly accept or agree to. And even a few days ago this offer was repeated, but they declined to accept it.....”

Repeatedly from 1951, our No-War offer has been rejected, and even President Zia last year said that it would not be worth the paper it was written on. Then, all of a sudden, a few months later, we receive an offer of a No War Pact almost as an afterthought, a post-script—inironically at the end of a statement telling us about their arms deal with the United States. And when the Indian response was positive, just before the second phase of talks were to commence in Islamabad the Pakistani representative—Mr. Bhagat is also sitting here, and he faced the brunt of his attack—in the U. N. Human Rights Commission comes out with a preposterous statement—in the Indian Ambassador's words, he throws a spanner in the works. There is innocent surprise expressed at India's strong reaction. This is the country which, through great sacrifices made by its people under the leadership of such giants as Gandhi and Nehru achieved its own freedom from the colonial yoke; this is the country which pioneered not only in this country itself but for the entire world, the struggle for freedom. This is the country in which thousands of young men and women, with smiles on their faces, sacrificed their lives at the sacred altar of their country's liberation. Such a nation is compared to those

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

perpetuating injustice and oppression in Palestine and Namibia. As long as the Palestinians do not get their homeland and the Namibians do not get their independence, no free nation can truly consider itself free; unless such injustice is eliminated from every nook and corner of the globe, our freedom is not truly complete. These are the sentiments of our Government and our people; and yet, the Pakistani delegate has the gall to compare us to the oppressors, when the world knows how our heart bleeds for the oppressed. We understand the sentiments of friendship that must surely exist in Indian and Pakistani hearts, inspite of two wars forced on the two peoples by military dictatorships....

(Interruptions)

No; two wars forced on the people by the military dictatorships, Prof. Ranga Ji. In spite of these two wars forced on us we have tried to maintain friendship because we acknowledge this underlying bond.

But let not the Pakistani military regime misuse our sentiment for the people of Pakistan. Let the present rulers of Pakistan not mistake this for weakness. Like envy, aggression grows on appeasement every success it achieves inflames it further. It will truly be a sad day for the people of our two nations, if this destructive flame succeeds in setting the sub-continent on fire, for inspite of any subsequent military success achieved, in the ultimate analysis the only victor will be those interests, who aim at retarding the flowering of the bud of progress in our two great nations.

President Zia is obviously catering to the three audiences. When he speaks of Soviet expansionism and the desire for a cordial relationship with India, he is catering to the American audience in the hope of a generous military aid; when he speaks of Kashmir and raises the bogey of aggressive Indian intentions, he is talking to Pakistan; and when he refutes the

possibility of Pakistan being used willingly as a base by the United States for facilities, he is talking to India. How can you emit three different signals to three different audiences, and yet be consistent? He seems to be torn between the compulsions of sabotaging his own offer at the one time, and trying to develop it at another.

"No War" pacts have had a chequered history. The Briand Kellogg Pact in the late '20s. did not endure.

The Molotov Ribbentrop pact was torn up by Hitler within two years of signing it. The Molotov-Matsuoka Pact was renounced by the Soviets in 1945 when they invaded Japan; within a short period of signing of the Panchasheel agreement between India and China in 1954, China started nibbling at bits of Indian territory. The Sino-Soviet mutual Security Pact of 1950 met with a similar fate. History has shown, as Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty said yesterday, that 'No War Pacts, in most cases, are used as a camouflage to ply for-time. I do hope that this is not the same in this case. As Dorothy Thompson, has written "The trouble with Non-Aggression pacts is that they are only made for avoiding war—which is not the same thing as achieving peace" It is in this context that the friendship pact on which our hon. Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi has consistently stressed upon from time to time, has more relevance and significance; it has a more positive element; it has a much wider dimension; it opens up a wide vista for active cooperation and abiding goodwill; and that is the objective that Indian diplomacy has to set for itself. Friendship is a two-way street. Friendship must and does exist between the two people of the two nations. But if the Pakistan Government, is really genuine about its intentions towards India, let there be a freer exchange of culture; let there be more

trade leading to greater mutual benefit; let there be a more open border to enable brother to meet brother. This will automatically lead to confidence replacing suspicion, and the re-emergence of the traditional ties between the two sovereign people.

With our northern neighbour China, the statesman like initiative taken by our Prime Minister a few years ago, has set in motion very healthy negotiations. I will only say that the combination and friendship of these two giants of the world will result in immense benefits, not only to both of us but to the under developed and developing as well.

With Nepal, we share a strong culture and historical relationship, but the relationship between two brothers is always a little more hyper-sensitive. We respect this long relationship and we have always extended our hands in friendships. Let Nepal grasp this hand without fear, as nation to nation. Indian technological advance would result in great mutual benefit for the harnessing of river waters. The mind boggles at the economic benefits that would accrue to our two countries. Let us take strong confidence building measures to create a right climate; let there be a determined effort to expedite the river water agreements and negotiations instead of the long delays that are hampering us both. It is gratifying to note in the hon. External Affairs Minister's reply to my question on the Zone of Peace that India was giving it serious consideration. I look forward to the day when that serious consideration takes a more concrete shape as a further extension, a further elaboration and a natural result of the friendship treaty that exists between us. We must sweep away, in a statesman like, manner the cobwebs of suspicion which are woven by the busy spiders of negative interests and together herald a new era of progress and development, and march ahead in tandem.

Referring to Bangladesh, our hon. External Affairs Minister has very rightly said that it is purely an inter-

nal matter of Bangladesh. We can only hope that stability is maintained in the region because there are always powers who are ready to swoop to take quick advantage of any instability in developing countries. In the case of Bangladesh in spite of the fact that technically we can go ahead on our own on the Brahmaputra-Ganga link, yet we believe in the principle of development and partnership and we therefore look forward to Bangladesh for co-operation in this regard.

I will not touch on the North-South relations at great length, because my friend Mr. Chakrabarty has touched upon it and in a discussion on the international situation in December, 1981. I had dwelt at length on the New International Economic Order and the North-South talks. The South-South talks, held at the initiative of our Prime Minister, were a step in the right direction. There is much India can contribute technically and the OPEC countries can contribute by way of oil and financial assistance to the South countries. The African countries are looking for technology. Suffice it to say that there will be no real and lasting solution to the tensions, contradictions and political conflicts that threaten international relations till the new international economic order is established, in a spirit of grand partnership based on the principle of inter-dependence. But let the South countries not lag behind within themselves, on this resolve. Let us also look for a closer economic relationship with European countries like France and Germany on the one side, and the ASEAN countries on the other. Our hon. Prime Minister's recent trip to these countries and those already undertaken and those proposed to the Arab countries, whose cause we are always supporting, are significant steps in the right direction which will lead to a greater understanding of each other's position.

The world today is in torment. We stand at the crossroads. The human being is the only specie on this globe who has the capacity to alter his own

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

future. Will he take a giant leap forward to wards the goal of economic emancipation for all, in a climate of peace and tranquillity or will he tumble backward into the gaping pit-hole of complete self-destruction? This is the question which confronts us all and this is the question which only we have the power to resolve. India is in a unique position. As the great Poet Iqbal has said,—Civilisations and empires have come and gone, but India's philosophy and civilisations have and will, endure for ever.

Our philosophy, our principles, must always leave an indelible stamp on our foreign policy. Our great potentials are rightly being used in the pursuit of peace. There are sinister forces at work, some with foreign inspiration, whose one solitary aim is to create chaos and instability in India, through any means and lead to its balkanisation by weakening the living symbol of national unity, the personality of our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. But let these forces know well that under her leadership we are determined to achieve our goals both nationally and internationally. Where petty thinking is replaced by sentiments of sacrifice for the greater good; where negativeness wilts under the determined onslaught of positiveness; unlike them, construction not destruction is our watchword. Our soil has produced colossus like Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Jawaharlal Nehru, Lokmanya Tilak and Subash Chandra Bose. They are all like emeralds, which glow and sparkle in the necklace that is India's moral and cultural heritage. It is these jewels, who dreamt of an India which would represent the perfect synthesis between the old and the new, between age-old history and modern technological advance, an India where young

men and women would strive for material advance, but on the stable foundation of a great culture and philosophy, an India which would be a light house and shine like a vibrant beacon of hope to ships, which in spite of materials progress, seem doomed to flounder in the stormy seas of unhappiness and despair. It is for this generation of Indians to strive to be worthy of these great men and build the India of their dreams, the India of tomorrow, the embodiment of pragmatic progress, in an ocean of tranquillity, an India which unflinchingly and unswervingly carries the torch of peace, a message that from the time of the Buddha, we have lived and died for.

With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA (Jamnagar): Sir I rise to support the Demands for the Ministry of External Affairs and in doing so, I shall restrict my observations to Chapter VII and that too the part containing South and Central American countries and the Caribbeans. Ever since our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi's historic first-ever State visit to us many as ten major South American countries in 1968 India's image in that distant region has grown immensely. Alongside, the increasing interaction between India and several of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in such multilateral United Nations' forums as the UNCTAD TCDC and the Conference of the Sea Laws, has also offered the South American countries opportunities not only to appreciate India's just stance on several of the critical issues that divide the 'north' and 'south' countries, but also at the same time to assess India's immense economic and technological potentials.

Under these favourable circumstances, quite appropriately our Minister

of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao organised in June 1980, for the first time, a very meaningful dialogue for promoting Indo-Latin American economic relations with the representatives of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America. The meeting reflected the earnest and keen desire of the Latin American countries to strengthen further trade and economic relations so as to translate our common interest and the identity of our common national and inter-national objectives into mutually beneficial endeavours such as trade exchanges, investments and economic collaborations.

The year 1981 marked a high point in the growing Indo-Latin American relations. Never before had two national leaders of Latin America ever visited India within a span of one year. I refer to the visits of His Excellency the President of Mexico, as our honoured guest on the Republic Day and subsequently in November of the visit of His Excellency the President of Venezuela. Both leaders in their talks had greatly stressed the need for diversifying and strengthening further their bilateral relations and cooperation with India. On a variety of international issues of common interest and concern, the views expressed by these two leaders were identical with that of ours.

During these exchange of visit, our Minister of External Affairs along with other Ministers of our Government discussed a variety of matters relating to both bilateral and inter-national relations. Also, mutually beneficial and meaningful initiatives and bilateral agreements have been concluded by India with Mexico and Venezuela. Opportunities and avenues that exist for further cooperation between India and these two countries were also assessed and identified during these exchanges.

Additionally two important trade agreements were concluded by India with two Latin American countries — one with Guatemala and the other with Argentina

Our Minister of Finance, the then Minister of Commerce, Steel and Mines, Shri Pranab Mukherjee's visit to Argentina and Brazil in late July last year and his discussions with the leaders of these countries were admittedly very useful for promoting further our relations with these two major Latin American countries.

In recognition of the potential that this region offers for development of meaningful relations and cooperation, two important regional meetings were organised by our Government - one, a conference of the Heads of Missions of India in Latin America presided over by our Minister of External Affairs in October and the other, a conference of India's commercial representatives in the region, presided over by Shri Pranab Mukherjee in July. Both these meetings are steps in the right direction to pave for further closer cooperation with the countries of the region. More such conferences at periodic intervals are welcome and even necessary in the future.

Other significant occasions, such as the Non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi in February of 1981 as well as the very recent New Delhi Consultations Amongst Developing Nations organised by our Government in February of this year once again brought leaders and ranking officials of the various Latin American countries to India and their exchanges and interactions with our counterparts no doubt have proved very useful in the efforts to promote understanding and cooperation with the countries of the region.

Above all, our Prime Minister's visit to Cancun, Mexico to participate in the Restricted Summit Meeting with the leaders of 'north' and 'south' countries and the views that she expressed both in the conference and outside to the press and other media have very greatly contributed to the building of a positive image of India in Latin America and the Caribbean.

I am sure this august House will join me in expressing our appreciation of

[Shri Daulatsinhji Jadeja]

the encouraging and concerted efforts that our Government has taken during these years in promoting our relations and in paying greater attention to Latin America.

While doing so, nonetheless I should add and underline that notwithstanding the increasing interest shown by our Government to further its relations with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, it has become almost imperative today, more than ever, to evolve an even more imaginative and necessarily a more involved response towards the countries of the region. It is my considered view that such an effort has to be made at least with reference to a few of the major Latin American countries such as Mexico, Venezuela, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Chile and Colombia.

This does not, however, mean other nations of the region are unimportant. On the other hand, as these principal Latin American nation-States are increasingly taking charge of their own destinies and have shown in the past their keen desire to develop their relations with India, they must be shown the same deference and attention that all newly emerging countries receive from us.

Needless to state that countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are no longer an undifferentiated mass of countries. Moreover, the geopolitical and economic realities of the present decade require that we pay much more attention than we have done in the past. It, in fact, calls for a basic change undoubtedly in our approach to Latin America and the Caribbean.

Dramatic developments in the terms of which this region is increasingly relating itself to the rest of the world and the significant transformation within this region itself make it abundantly clear that if we tend to ignore this huge continent today, we should not be surprised if we cannot even understand it tomorrow.

I do not have to elaborate to this august House how the rigours of the

cold war have already reached the shores of this distant and once tranquil region, turning it into a raging sea of troubles.

The critical events in Central America and the incredible human carnage occurring in the region should be matters of very great concern to our Government and our people, who have always reposed their unquestionable faith and commitment to world peace.

14 hrs.

Thanks to the pioneering efforts of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other like minded world leaders, today the policy of non-alignment is accepted widely by a large number of developing countries as the only rational approach and basis for their foreign policy.

It is not surprising, therefore, to note that whereas the non-aligned movement was essentially an Afro-Asian movement in the past decades, in recent times as many as twenty-one Latin American and Caribbean countries have either joined as full members or have sought observer status in the Movement. In the South American sub-continent except Paraguay all the other countries are either members or observers.

It is, therefore, our bounden duty that we, along with other members of the Non-aligned Movement take the necessary initiative and steps in concert with the countries of Latin America to bring about peace and resolve the Central American crisis before it assumes critical dimensions and thereby endanger world peace.

In doing so, more than ever, it calls for India's greater interaction at all levels with the major Latin American countries who also share with us our concern and objectives in respect of world peace and striving for a new international economic order.

One significant element of the foreign policy of the major Latin American countries is the increasing diversity of economic ties away from their traditional partners along with their pronounced independent stance in world affairs. In addition, these coun-

tries are also engaged in a variety of experiments that would hasten the pace of cooperation amongst them. The new ideas with which they are engaged in forging closer cooperation among themselves not only have been rewarding to them but may act as catalysts for similar such collective ventures elsewhere in the developing world.

One reality of the emerging situation in this region is that the Super powers will have a decreasing role to play in the decades ahead, a trend that is very welcome. Another reality is that the major powers of Latin America will have an increasing role to play in the decades ahead.

It should, therefore, be our endeavour to work more closely with emerging Latin American countries who not only understand their own responsibilities but are also looking forward to closer cooperation with like-minded developing countries of the world.

These changing realities suggest that India should adopt a more involved response towards Latin American countries, set indeed in the consistent pattern of our global policies structured as they are to make for a more stable and equitable world order.

India can no longer afford to ignore Latin America and the Caribbean. Common interests critically important to us do indeed exist in these countries. But mere recognition of these interests alone is not sufficient. These common interests need to be nourished further.

That apart, the issues of primary importance in Indo-Latin American relations in many respects are the main issues that both of us commonly encounter with the industrially advanced rich nations of the world. These include such problems as the terms and conditions of private investment, trade and tariff preferences, commodity supplies and prices, the oceans and their resources and security, and the transfer of technology between north and south countries as well as south and south countries.

The challenge here is to formulate policies which recognise the commonality of interests between India and Latin America, and restructure these interests in terms of the increasingly complex global network of relations among the rich and the developing countries.

In view of our vital common interest in helping to resolve serious political and economic problems facing the world today, ways and means have to be explored to work cooperatively with the nations of the region. In this effort, the role of Indian missions located in these countries is no less important. Every effort should be made to strengthen further the personnel and the facilities of our missions in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Government of India should arrange for visits of Indian leaders, parliamentarians and officials at more frequent intervals to meet their counterparts and exchange ideas on a variety of issues of critical importance both in bilateral and in international relations. In response to our Indian Parliamentary Delegation that visited Cuba during the year we have received Parliamentary Delegations from Ecuador, Brazil, and Colombia.

With a view to develop further the transfer of technology between India and the countries of this region, our Government should seriously consider exchange of scientific attaches to assess continuously the research and development activities in the various sectors of these countries. A systematic effort at assessing and monitoring the level of scientific research and indigenous technology in different economic and scientific sectors between India and Latin America would, in turn, offer opportunities for both to dispense and exchange appropriate technical and scientific assistance.

While there exists a very rich reservoir of goodwill for India in all the Latin American countries, poor communication and absence of adequate avenues to articulate our

[Shri Daulatsinhji Jadeja]

common objections and sentiments of cordiality have somewhat impaired our involved response to each others' problems and perspectives.

Educational institutions, the media and the general public in India pay insufficient attention to countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and many of us to be frank, have very scant knowledge of these areas. Better understanding of Latin America is bound to have favourable effect upon the quality and degree of attention and response accorded to this region by our country.

Political, economic and diplomatic relations among nation-states ordinarily deal with concrete problems. Underlying these problems, however, are the intangible relationships that are general, rather than particular, emotional rather than rational, and certainly not related to day-to-day problems or issues. In promoting the intangible relationship imaginative and serious efforts with a view to understand history and culture, politics and people are obviously important

Cultural and educational exchanges between India and Latin America provide an avenue for improving and promoting such understanding. In their present form, however, such exchanges are hardly significant and that is what indeed explains the lack of involved response between India and the countries of these regions. Whatever arrangements we have by way of cultural agreements with these countries, are not only scattered but also very narrow in scope. What is more, as I understand to my dismay, some of these agreements, for instance, with Mexico, it appears, have not been even renewed or reactivated. Efforts are to be taken forthwith to seek the renewal of our on-going cultural treaties, and also to explore and conclude similar agreements with other Latin America countries.

Although this is a matter that concerns more our Ministry of Education and Culture, nevertheless I

would like to reiterate the imperative need for establishing a Centre of Excellence for the study of Latin American affairs, which our Government had announced almost a decade ago. Such an effort is imperative because it is through such an endeavour that mutual understanding and valuable contacts of our educated public can be promoted, guided and broadened.

In short, the time is ripe for an energetic and earnest approach to our relations with countries of Latin America.

Our approach towards the countries of the region should no more be on the basis and belief that these countries are only of marginal importance to us in our international interactions. Rather, they are increasingly the more active participants on the world scene, nations whose friendship and co-operation are of great value in the present-day world context

The establishment of peaceful world order and the redemption of our people from poverty are the twin goals that we share with the rest of the world, including importantly with Latin America and the Caribbean. And now, more than ever, we recognize that these objectives cannot be attained any more in isolation. All the more, therefore, we need to nurture further our common interest and pave the way for a mature partnership with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean:

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली):
सभापति महोदय, विदेश मंत्रालय की 1981-82 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट मेरे सामने है। रिपोर्ट अच्छे रंग में छापी गई है। इसका आकार भी बढ़ा दिया गया है। इसके भीतर कुछ फोटो भी बहुत सुन्दर हैं। सामग्री के बारे में भी मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति, भारत के विदेश संबंधी इनकी एक अच्छी समीक्षा इस रिपोर्ट में पेश की गई है।

मैं आगे भी इस रिपोर्ट का उल्लेख करूंगा। लेकिन यहां मैं एक वाक्य की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। रिपोर्ट के पन्द्रहवें अध्याय में जो अध्याय प्रशासन और संगठन से सम्बन्ध रखता है, एक वाक्य बड़ा मजेदार है। वह वाक्य इस प्रकार है :

समीक्षाधीन वर्ष के दौरान श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव विदेश मंत्री बने रहे।

मैं नहीं समझता कि रिपोर्ट में यह लिखने की क्या आवश्यकता थी ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : कुछ खतरा रहा होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अगर मंत्रालय को यह आशंका थी कि श्री नरसिंह राव हटने वाले हैं या बाहर अफवाहें फैल रही थीं कि उनको हटाया जाने वाला है तब इसका उल्लेख किया जाता, यह बात मेरी समझ में आ सकती है अन्यथा प्रशासन और संगठन में इसका उल्लेख करने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। अगर मंत्रालय में मंत्री का परिवर्तन होता तो इसका उल्लेख किया जा सकता था। लेकिन जो मंत्री बने रहे उनके बारे में इस तरह से उल्लेख न करते तो ठीक रहता। मुझे खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जब मंत्रियों का परिवर्तन किया तो उसमें—

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It is their way of writing. They write it in English also that such and such people are Secretaries and Joint Secretaries.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That should not have happened.

मैं इस बात पर संतोष प्रकट कर रहा था कि जो परिवर्तन मंत्रिमंडल में हुआ उसमें विदेश मंत्रालय को नहीं

छुआ गया। ऐसा करके अच्छा किया गया। विदेश नीति के निर्धारण और संचालन के बारे में हमारे मतभेद हैं और उन मतभेदों को हम बड़ी प्रामाणिकता के साथ और सबल शब्दों में सदन में रखेंगे, देश के सामने भी रखेंगे लेकिन मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि श्री नरसिंह राव जिस तरह से पिछले दो सालों से विदेश मंत्रालय को चला रहे हैं उसके लिये वह हम सब सबकी बधाई के पात्र हैं, उसके लिये उनकी प्रशंसा की जानी चाहिये। यह प्रशंसा करने का तब और भी ज्यादा औचित्य है जब और मंत्रालयों का हम बहुत बुरा हाल देखते हैं। मैं किन मंत्रालयों की ओर इशारा कर रहा हूँ इस समय मैं उसमें नहीं जाऊंगा।

श्री माधवराव सिंधिया यह आप पहले कह देते तो हम तालियां नहीं बजाते।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let him withdraw his applause with retrospective effect.

1413 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अगर वह बैठें होते तो मैं शायद तारीफ नहीं करता जलते हुये सवालियों की चर्चा मैं बाद में करूंगा। मैं पहले कुछ छोटे प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

इस समय लंदन में हम फेस्टीबल आफ इंडिया मना रहे हैं। नौ महीने तक यह महोत्सव चलेगा। इस महोत्सव पर हम जितना रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं, विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करने जा रहे हैं उसको करना जरूरी था या नहीं था इस सवाल पर देश में मतभेद है। ब्रिटेन भी महोत्सव में योगदान देगा। ब्रिटेन की आर्थिक स्थिति भी इस समय बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। ब्रिटेन के लोगों को भारत के बारे में अधिक जानकारी

[श्री अटल बिहार: बापेजयी]

देना इसे भी मैं उपयुक्त नहीं मानता। ब्रिटेन से हमारे कभी घनिष्ट और कभी कटुतापूर्ण सम्बन्ध रहे हैं। उसके साम्राज्य के हम एक अंग रहे हैं। उनका अन्तर्बाह्य हमें मालूम है। भात की भी ऐसी कोई बात नहीं जिससे ब्रिटेन अपरिचित हो। लेकिन मैं एक छोटा सा प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह जरूरी था कि महोत्सव का प्रारम्भ 23 मार्च से किया जाता? 23 मार्च को अंग्रेजों ने सरदार भगत सिंह को, राजगुरु को और सुखदेव को फांसी के तख्ते पर चढ़ाया था। मैं नहीं जानता किसने यह तिथि तय की? असावधानी हो गयी। 23 मार्च से उत्सव को प्रारम्भ नहीं करना चाहिये था। यह हमारे लिये भावनाओं का सवाल है। जिन्होंने भगत सिंह, राजगुरु, सुखदेव को फांसी के तख्ते पर चढ़ा दिया उस इंग्लैंड की राजधानी में जा कर फांसी वाले दिन हम महोत्सव का आयोजन करें, यह कोई भावनात्मक दृष्टि से बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं हुई।

उत्सव के संबंध में एक छोटा सा उल्लेख मैं और भी करना चाहता हूँ दिल्ली में उस उत्सव की देखभाल कौन कर रहा है? मैं मानता हूँ कि विदेश मंत्रालय उससे सीधा जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है, लेकिन जिन परिस्थितियों में [निर्मल कुमार सिंह की मृत्यु हुई है उससे मुझे धक्का लगा है वह उत्सव की संचालन समिति की देखरेख की जिम्मेदारी निभा रहे थे। 4,5 दिन पहले उनको हटा दिया गया वह विदेश मंत्रालय में काम करते थे, एक अच्छे अफसर थे बाद में शिक्षा मंत्रालय के साथ जोड़े गये क्योंकि शिक्षा मंत्रालय सांस्कृतिक आदान प्रदान के दायित्वों का भी निर्वाह करता है। क्यों ऐसा हुआ यह मैं नहीं जानता।

दूसरी बात.....

विदेश मंत्र: (श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव): माननीय बाजपेयी जी, अभी अभी पता चला है कि 22 मार्च को हुआ था उद्घाटन उत्सव का। 23 मार्च को नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहार: बाजपेयी : यहां 23 मार्च को खबर छपी थी।

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव : हमारे गांव में 25 को भी नहीं छपी थी।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The result of the festival was hanging.

श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव : मैं इसका खुलासा इसलिए कर रहा हूँ ताकि फिर इस पर कोई टीका-टिप्पणी न हो।

श्री अटल बिहार: बाजपेयी : मैं और एक छोटा मामला उठाना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में जब साउथ-साउथ डायलाग का आयोजन हुआ उस समय एक थर्ड वर्ल्ड अवार्ड, तृतीय विश्व पुरस्कार, तन-जानिया के राष्ट्रपति, श्री नायरेरे को पेश किया गया था। उसके उपर भी बड़ा विवाद हो रहा है। एक साप्ताहिक ने तो यहां तक लिखा है, मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

'The presentation of the so called Third World Award to Dr. Julius Nyerere at last week's glittering ceremony here has proved to be a calculated fraud by a cabal operating from London.

....the Tanzanian leader, the distinguished recipient of the Third World award, and Indira Gandhi who made the presentation on behalf of the Third World Foundation were clearly taken for a ride. South Block cannot escape at least part of the responsibility, and the consequent odium for it."

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Dr. Nyerere is one of the distinguished statesmen in African world.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The objection has not been taken to the presentation of award to Dr. Nyerere but this foundation has come in for a great deal of criticism. I would like the Foreign Minister to find out whether this criticism is valid or not.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: This is irresponsible criticism. Why should you take notice of it?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Had the criticism been so irresponsible, I would not have taken notice of it.

सभापति जी, देश की विदेश नीति के प्रश्न पर एक आम सहमति रही है। हमारे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध कैसे हों सचमुच में इसका निर्णय जब हम अपनी स्वाधीनता को लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तब निश्चित हुआ था। यह आम सहमति बनी रहे इस का प्रयत्न जरूरी है।

मैंने प्रारम्भ में निवेदन किया कि विदेश नीति के कुछ पहलुओं से हमारा मतभेद है। हम उसकी आलोचना भी करते हैं, कई प्रसंगों पर। मैं कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की बात नहीं कहना जो इस बात से प्रसन्न होगी कि भारत सोवियत शिविर में शामिल हो जाय लेकिन बाकि का सारा देश यह चाहेगा कि हम शक्ति गुटों से अलग स्वतंत्र विदेश नीति का अवलम्बन करें ऐसी नीति का जो विश्व शांति के हित में हो, जो उपनिवेशवाद के अवशेषों को समाप्त करने के पक्ष में आवाज उठाए जो रंगभेद के विरुद्ध लड़ने वालों के साथ कंधा जोड़कर खड़ा रहे और जो दुनिया में एक नई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अर्थ - व्यवस्था की रचना में योगदान दे।

इन प्रश्नों पर देश में आम मतभेद है, और इसलिए विदेश-नीति के संचालक

एक ऐसे दायित्व से बंधे हुए हैं, जो व्यक्ति और दल की सीमाओं को लांघ कर न केवल राष्ट्र के भूत और वर्तमान को बांधता है, मगर भविष्य के लिए भी एक जिम्मेदारी सौंपता है।

कोई इससे इंकार नहीं कर सकता कि पिछले कुछ समय से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति बिगड़ी है और तनाव शैथिल्य की प्रक्रिया को गहरी ठेस लगी है। इसके लिए दोनों महाशक्तियों का रवैया जिम्मेदार है। अमरीका तेल की अपनी आपूर्ति को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए हिन्द महासागर में पहले से ही अड्डे बना रहा है, अपने बल को बढ़ा रहा है। ईरान में जो राष्ट्रीय क्रान्ति हुई, मैं उसका इस लिए स्वागत करता हूँ कि वह क्रान्ति एक महाशक्ति के खिलाफ थी। ईरान अमरीका के चंगुल से निकल आया, इसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन इससे अमरीका में जरूर चिन्ता पैदा हुई होगी।

उसके बाद अफगानिस्तान रूसी सेनाओं के प्रवेश से तनाव और बढ़ा है। रिपोर्ट में ठीक कहा गया है कि विश्व-तनाव का मुख्य केन्द्र यूरोप से हटकर एशिया में आ गया है। इस बात की डर है कि कहीं स्थिति और न बिगड़ जाए। हमारी सुरक्षा भी इससे जुड़ी हुई है। विकास के लिए हमें शान्ति की आवश्यकता है। हम अपनी सीमाओं को भी सुरक्षित देखना चाहेंगे। इसलिए मुझे इस बात पर खेद है कि इस तनाव शैथिल्य की प्रक्रिया को जो धक्का लगा है उसको काम करने के लिए, या जिन घटनाओं की वजह से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति निरन्तर बिगड़ती जा रही है, उनकी गुरुत्वों को मुलमाने के लिए हमने कोई कूटनीतिक पहल नहीं की।

केवल इतना ही कहना काफी नहीं है कि रूस की सेनाएँ अफगानिस्तान में नियंत्रण पर गई थीं। किसके नियंत्रण पर

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

गई थीं ? और अगर निमंत्रण पर मिले भी, तो जिसे निमंत्रण मिले, क्या उसका जाना उरूरी होता है और अगर निमंत्रण पर गई थीं, तो अब वापिस चली जाएं। आप अतिथि बनकर आए थे, अब मालिक बनकर बैठने का प्रयत्न मत कीजिए। मगर रूस एक महाशक्ति है और महाशक्तियों का अधिकार है कि मनमानी करें।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति का सबसे दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण पहलू यह है कि "जिसकी लाठी उसकी भैंस" चल रही है। अमरीका, लैटिन अमरीका में एल सैल्वाडोर और दूसरे देशों में क्या कर रहा है ? हमें उसके खिलाफ भी आवाज उठानी चाहिए। मैं इस मत का नहीं हूँ कि हम एक महाशक्ति की आलोचना करें और दूसरी का छोड़ दें। हस्तक्षेप को नापने का एक गज होना चाहिए।

मगर मैं सोवियत संघ से अधिक आशाएं करता हूँ। इस लिए सोवियत संघ का आचरण मुझे ज्यादा पीड़ा पहुंचाता है। मैं रिपोर्ट के एक पैराग्राफ को उद्धृत करना चाहूंगा :—

“इसी तरह अफगानिस्तान के मामले में भी भारत शुरु से ही यह कहता आया है कि विदेशी सैनिकों को वापसी हर प्रकार से बाहरी हस्तक्षेप की समाप्ति तथा अफगानिस्तान की स्वतंत्रता, प्रभुसत्ता, प्रादेशिक अखंडता और उसके गुट-निरपेक्ष दर्जे को अक्षुण्ण बनाए रखने के आधार पर सम्बद्ध पक्षों के बीच बातचीत के माध्यम से इस समस्या का राजनीतिक समाधान खोजा जाना चाहिए।”

मैं इससे शत-प्रतिशत सहमत हूँ लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि यह समाधान कौन खोजेगा

उस समाधान को खोजने में हमारी कोई भूमिका होगी या नहीं होगी। सोवियत संघ हमारा मित्र है, उससे हम कोई बात मित्रता के ढंग से कह सकते हैं क्या अफगानिस्तान की समस्या का राजनीतिक हल निकलने के लिए कोई ऐसा ऐसा फार्मूला ढूँढना असम्भव है जिससे अफगानिस्तान में बाहरी हस्तक्षेप भी समाप्त हो जाए और सोवियत संघ की सेनाओं को वहां रहने के लिए कोई औचित्य भी न मिले ?

मैं मानता हूँ हस्तक्षेप समाप्त होना चाहिए। अगर पाकिस्तान गौरिल्ला सैनिकों को शस्त्र दे रहा है, प्रशिक्षण दे रहा है और वे जाकर अफगानिस्तान की सीमा में गड़बड़ी कर रहे हैं तो उन्हें रोका जाना चाहिए। क्या गुटनिरपेक्ष आन्दोलन इस संबंध में केवल भावनाओं का प्रकटीकरण करके चुप बैठा रहेगा ? क्या इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए हम कोई कूटनीतिक पहल नहीं कर सकते हैं ? क्या प्रधान मंत्री अपने व्यापक प्रभाव का उपयोग नहीं कर सकती हैं ?

आज अफगानिस्तान में रूस की सेनायें हैं इसलिए अमरीका को बहाना मिल गया है। मैं “बहाना” कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि पहले भी पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिए जा चुके हैं लेकिन अब उन्हें एक नया बहाना मिल गया है कि पाकिस्तान फंट लाइन पर स्थित है और उसकी मदद करना जरूरी है। पहले वे हमें आश्वासन देते थे कि पाकिस्तान को दिये जाने वाले हथियार भारत के खिलाफ काम में नहीं आयेंगे लेकिन इस बार वे यह भी आश्वासन नहीं दे रहे हैं।

पुराना अनुभव साक्षी है, यह हथियार अफगानिस्तान के खिलाफ काम में नहीं आयेंगे, पाकिस्तान का सोवियत संघ के साथ दो-दो हाथ करने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता इसलिए यह हथियार

भारत के खिलाफ ही प्रयुक्त होंगे—इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि लड़ाई का खतरा हमारे दरवाजे खटखटा रहा है। हम अपनी तैयारी रखें लेकिन देश में युद्ध का ज्वर पैदा करना—यह ठीक नहीं है। राष्ट्र की स्वतन्त्रता अनमोल है, सीमाओं को अक्षुण्ण रखना आवश्यक है लेकिन एक गरीब देश क्या पहले कूटनीतिक उपायों से संघर्ष को टालने का प्रयत्न नहीं करेगा? और मुझे शिकायत है कि यह प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहा है।

पाकिस्तान ने नो-वार पैक्ट का आफर दिया। उसे यह कह कर स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए था कि हम उसपर विचार करेंगे। लेकिन मेरे पास कटिंग है—समय सीमित है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जरा घंटी से अपना संबंध दूर रखें तो मुझे आसानी होगी...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want me to ring the bell?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE: I do not want you even to touch the bell.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are the former External Affairs Minister. Therefore, you must be given more time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE: Thank you, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even if the bell is rung, it will be expunged!

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह अखबारों के कुछ शीर्षक हैं, मैं और अधिक विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता :

"Pindi never responded to India's initiative; Pak No-War offer curious, implications will be studied says Rao; P.M. doubts sincerity behind the offer intriguing; the offer is the offer is a propaganda play."

पाकिस्तान प्रचार का खेल खेल सकता है लेकिन हमने जो रवैया अपनाया उससे पाकिस्तान के प्रचार को मदद ही मिली। हमें नेगोशिएटिंग टेबल पर बैठ कर, अगर पाकिस्तान केवल प्रचार में रुचि रखता था, तो उसे बेनकाब करना चाहिए था। लेकिन हमने ऐसा नहीं किया। हमने कहा पहले हम आफर करते थे उन्हें पाकिस्तान ने नहीं माना। ठीक है, उस समय पाकिस्तान ने नहीं माना लेकिन आज जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति है और इस भूखण्ड में जो स्थिति बदली है उसके कारण पाकिस्तान यदि नौ वार पैक्ट का आफर दे रहा है तो क्या यह जरूरी नहीं है हमारे लिए कि हम उसकी तह में जा कर देखे कि सचमुच में पाकिस्तान ईमानदार है या नहीं? क्या हमारे ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि हम पाकिस्तान को एक महाशक्ति के चंगल में फंसने से रोकें? इस भू-खण्ड के देशों की सुरक्षा जुड़ी हुई है, उसे हम अलग करके नहीं देख सकते हैं।

मुझे लगता है कि 1949 के नौ वार आफर का उल्लेख नहीं किया जाना चाहिए था। 1949 का नो-वार-पैक्ट का आफर स्व० पंडित जवाहर लाल ने किया था। उसमें मीडिएशन की बात थी, आर्बिट्रेशन की बात थी। यह तो अच्छा हुआ कि पाकिस्तान ने उस समय नहीं माना और हम बच गए, वरना फंस जाते। काश्मीर का सवाल दुनिया की पंचायत में जाकर और बिगड़ जाता। उस समय पाकिस्तान का जो जवाब था, वह भी मेरे सामने है। वह कहता है कि जब कुछ मसले तय होने बाकि हैं, तो फिर नो-वार-पैक्ट कैसे हो सकता है, जब तक उन मसलों को तय करने का प्रक्रिया निर्धारित न की जाए। अगर पाकिस्तान ने अभी भी यही कहा है तो आपका प्रतिक्रिया ठीक है। शिमला सझौते के अनुसार सभी मतभेद

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

द्विपक्षीय आधार पर तय होंगे। मध्यस्थता का सवाल नहीं है, किसी तीसरे पक्ष को मानने नहीं दिया जाएगा। मगर हम पाकिस्तान के साथ यह बात आमने-मासने कह सकते थे। क्या पाकिस्तान के इरादों पर शक करना जरूरी था और अगर शक है भी तो सार्वजनिक रूप से प्रकट करना नितान्त अनावश्यक था ?

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : यह अच्छी हिन्दी है।

श्री प्रमल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कूटनीति का मामला है।

वाद में पाकिस्तान के इस प्रस्ताव पर बातचीत करने का फैसला कर लिया गया। लेकिन जब पाकिस्तान ने ह्यूमन राइट्स-कमीशन में काश्मीर का मामला उठाया तो हमने बड़ी तेजी से, तुर्की से तय कर दिया कि विदेश सचिव इस्लामाबाद नहीं जायेंगे। मैं मानता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान को ह्यूमन-राइट्स-कमीशन में काश्मीर का सवाल नहीं उठाना चाहिये था, लेकिन पाकिस्तान काश्मीर का सवाल यूनाइटेड-नेशनस में और अन्य जगहों पर उठाता रहा है। वह एक कर्मकाण्ड है, जो वह करते रहे हैं। कभी हमने उसका नोटिस लिया है और कभी उसका नोटिस नहीं लिया है। श्री भगत बाद में बोलने वाले हैं...

श्री एब० के० एल० भगत : आपने अन्दाजा लगा लिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं आप भगत की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, यहां पर कई भगत बैठे हुये हैं। वे प्रकाश डालेंगे, मगर मैंने जो एक्स्पोजेज हुए हैं, उनको देखा है और मैं मानता हूँ, मुझे लगता है कि हमने ओवर रिएक्ट किया है। उपा-

ध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे समय दें, तो मैं यह गढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। पाकिस्तान ने जो पहले उल्लेख किया है, मैं मानता कि वह गलत है यह मामला ह्यूमन-राइट्स कमीशन में नहीं आना चाहिये था। लेकिन यह मामला हमने यह कहकर नहीं उठाया है कि यह मामला ह्यूमन-राइट्स कमीशन में क्यों लाया गया। शिमला समझौते में यह हमने मान लिया है कि काश्मीर के बारे में दोनों देशों का अपना स्टैंड है, वे कायम रहेंगे। अपनी-अपनी पो-जिशन में टें की जायेगी, मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि यह क्यों माना गया। मुझे तो अफसोस है कि शिमला समझौते के समय हमने काश्मीर के मामले का हमेशा के लिये तय करते पर जोर क्यों नहीं दिया आप कह सकते हैं कि यह बात पुरानी हो गई। लेकिन फिर भी मैं मानता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान को वहां काश्मीर का प्रश्न नहीं उठाना चाहिये था। पाकिस्तान ने जो कहा है, वह मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ।

"Even the dispute pertaining to Jammu & Kashmir should be resolved similarly in the light of the Simla Agreement."

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: In what context has he said?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप इसको छोड़िये, जो हुआ वह गलत है। मुझे अफसोस है, श्री माधवराव सिधिया जी, आपने इसको पढ़ा नहीं है।

श्री माधवराव सिधिया : मैंने बिलकुल पढ़े है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं—नामिबिया की बात, पेलस्टीन की बात बाद में कही गयी।

श्री माधवराव सिधिया : मेन-रिजोल्यूशन जिसमें यह डिस्कशन हुआ है, वह कौन

सा था ? किस हैडिंग में, किस रिजोल्यूशन के अन्तर्गत डिस्कशन हुआ है ?
I do not want to interrupt you. I am sorry.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सैल्फ-डिटरमिनेशन की चर्चा को गई है। पाकिस्तान का यह स्टैंड है, कि काश्मीर को सैल्फ डिटरमिनेशन का अधिकार नहीं मिला है। यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में पाकिस्तान ने कहा है, आप उससे मतभेद रख सकते हैं। आप अपना मतभेद प्रबल शब्दों में प्रकट कर सकते हैं। मगर श्री भगत ने जो जबाब दिया—मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

Surely the Delegation of Pakis—
tan does not believe that the rights of self-determination and self-expression can best be exercised under martial law."

यहां तक जाना जरूरी नहीं था। फिर वही प्रक्रिया शुरू हो गयी, बात बिगड़ गई। मेरा निवेदन है हम फिर से उस गात को शुरू करें। केवल पाकिस्तान के साथ ही नहीं, नेपाल के साथ, बंगला देश साथ, श्री लंका के साथ, केवल सुरक्षा के मामले पर नहीं, सहयोग के मामले पर भी।

मुझे प्रसन्नता है—प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दोस्ती को संधि का प्रस्ताव रखा है, लेकिन यह पहले भी रखा जा सकता था, हमें उसे दाहराना चाहिये। हिन्दुस्तान में कोई ऐसा नहीं है जो पाकिस्तान का बुरा चाहता है भारत के हित में है कि पाकिस्तान रहे, मजबूत हो। आज जो ज्योपोलिटिकल सिबुथेशन पैदा हो गई है, उसके लिये अविश्वास को दूर करना पड़ेगा। पाकिस्तान को भी अपना रवैया बदलना होगा। जब जनता सरकार थी उस समय भी हुये इस्लामिक सम्मेलन में जनरल जिया ने पेलस्टान के साथ काश्मीर के मामले को जोड़ा था हमने विरोध किया था। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—काश्मीर के सवाल पर पाकिस्तान

से बातचीत करने में संकोच क्यों होना चाहिए ? हमने शिमला समझौते में माना है—“फाइनल-सैटिलमेंट आफ जम्मू एण्ड काश्मीर” अभी बाकी है। मैं उसे दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैंने उस समय भी विरोध किया था। आप पाकिस्तान से कहें कि आइये, काश्मीर पर बात कीजिये। यह ठीक कि जब काश्मीर पर बात होगी तो एक ही बात होगी, पाकिस्तान काश्मीर के जिस हिस्से पर कब्जा जमाये बैठा है, उसको खाली करे। इससे बात बिगड़ेगी तो बिगड़े.....

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : आप भी वही कह रहे हैं, हम भी वही कह रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप कुछ उधर से कह रहे हैं, हम कुछ इधर से कह रहे हैं।

श्री राम सिंह धादव (अन्वर) : ये देर से कहना चाहते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : देर से नहीं कहना चाहते हैं, यह आप नहीं 2र रहे हैं। कहिये, हम काश्मीर पर बात करने को तैयार हैं।

मैं जब पाकिस्तान गया था तब भी एक बार यह चर्चा चली थी कि काश्मीर का सवाल अभी बाकी है, आप तारीख तय कर दीजिये मैंने कहा तारीख क्यों आज ही बात कर लीजिये। कहने लगे—तैयारी करना जरूरी है। मैंने कहा—हमारी तैयारी है, बात कीजिये।

वरिष्ठ मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : यह आप की पार्टी का स्टैंड है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मेरी पार्टी में पाकिस्तान के सवाल पर कोई मतभेद नहीं है। ऐसा लगता है आपको किसी समाचार पत्र के सम्पादकीय लेख को पढ़ा हुआ है। यह ठीक है, अलग-अलग सदस्य बोलते हैं, उनके बात रखते का ढंग अलग-अलग होता है, लेकिन कोई मतभेद नहीं है। काश्मीर के सवाल पर समझौता नहीं हो सकता।

भुट्टो साहब शिमला आये थे। उन्होंने क्या कहा था—यह विदेश मंत्री को मालूम है और “भूत” के नाते मुझे भी कुछ जानकारी है। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को वह आश्वासन दे गये थे, लेकिन पाकिस्तान जाकर वह उस आश्वासन से पलट गये। हम काश्मीर का मामला तय करने को तैयार हैं, मगर मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता कि पाकिस्तान लड़ाई में काश्मीर ले सकता है। वह लड़ाई में पहले काश्मीर नहीं ले सकेगा और अब भी नहीं ले सकता। 1971 की लड़ाई लड़ी थी तो उन्हें बंगला देश स्वीकार करना पड़ा। अब अगर पाकिस्तान लड़ाई करेगा तो फिर वाद में लड़ाई करने के लिये पाकिस्तान इस रूप में तैयार नहीं रहेगा। मगर हम नहीं चाहते कि लड़ाई हो, हमारे सीमित आर्थिक साधन युद्ध की ओर झोंके जाय, यह देश के लिये, देश की गरीब जनता के लिये बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी। पाकिस्तान के साथ हमें बातचीत का सूत्र फिर से ढूँढ़ना चाहिये, बातचीत आरम्भ करनी चाहिये।

चीन के साथ हमारी चर्चा चल रही है, उस में थोड़ी तेजी लाने की जरूरत है। सीमा का प्रश्न एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है—“केन्द्र

विन्दु है।” हम चीन के सामने फिर अपने प्रस्ताव का बोहराण कि पैकेज प्रॉपोजिशन पर उन्हें जोर देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, पहले हम उत्तरी सीमा पर तमझौता कर सकते हैं, लद्दाख के बारे में आगे बातचीत हो सकती है। लेकिन बातचीत करते हुये भी यह भावना प्रकट नहीं होने देनी चाहिये कि हम पैर पीट रहे हैं। बार-बार पीकिंग से तिथियों के मुझाव आ रहे हैं, हम उन्हें जवाब देने में देर कर रहे हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। चीन के साथ सम्बन्धों का सामान्य बनाने की प्रक्रिया चलनी चाहिये। अन्य पड़ोसी देशों के बारे में भी मैंने कहा। लेकिन यह तभी हो सकता है जब हम बराबरी के दर्जे पर और हम सहयोग के आधार पर उनके साथ बातचीत करें। भारत पड़ोसी देशों के साथ अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों का सुरक्षित रखता हुआ, किस तरह से मैत्री सम्बन्ध बढ़ा सकता है, यह हमारी विदेशी नीति का कर्मांड है।

पाकिस्तान का बात मेरी समझ में आता है। लेकिन बांग्लादेश? आज बांग्लादेश में सैनिक शासन आ गया है। पिछले दिनों जियाउर्रहमान का हम और अधिक मदद कर सकते थे। मैं किसी रहस्य का उद्घाटन नहीं कर रहा हूँ। बांग्लादेश के राष्ट्रपति जियाउर्रहमान जब दिल्ली आये थे तो वे निराश हो कर गये। यह पिछले दो सालों की कहानी है। मैं नहीं जानता कि ऐसा क्यों है? श्रीलंका का सरकार की भी शिकायत है। छोटा-सा देश मारीशस भी यह अनुभव करने लगा है कि भारत के साथ जो बात पहले थी, वह अब नहीं है।

हम शक्ति में बड़े हैं, आकार में बड़े हैं, जनसंख्या में बड़े हैं। हमारे पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों का जो छोटे छोटे हैं संबेदनशील

होना, भावुक होना, स्वाभाविक है। उनमें विश्वास पैदा करने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी है।

हमने साउथ-सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया। उसमें हमने नेपाल को बुलाया नहीं। वह सम्मेलन बुलाने की जरूरत क्या थी? कानकुन के सम्मेलन से कुछ नहीं निकला। 77 का ग्रुप युनाइटेड नेशंस में पहले से बना है। 127 देश उसमें शामिल हैं। 27 देशों का एक इन्फार्मल ग्रुप युनाइटेड नेशंस में है। 44 देशों का दिल्ली में आने की तंकालीफ देने की क्या जरूरत थी? कई देश उसमें छूट गये, वे नाराज हैं।

श्री माधव राव सिन्धिया : बातचीत होना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो चलाइए बातचीत। उपाध्यक्ष कहें, मैं कह रहा था कि पहले नेपाल को न बुलाने का फैसला हुआ था।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : वाजपेयी जी ने जो कहा है उससे फर्क पड़ता है। एक सूचा तैयार की गई थी जिसमें अमुक अमुक देश थे, बाकी देश नहीं थे। यह एक स्टेटमेंट है। दूसरा यह कहना कि फलां फलां देश को न बुलाने का फैसला हुआ था। (व्यवधान)।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं आपका संशोधन मान लेता हूँ। नेपाल को बुलाने का फैसला नहीं हुआ था। परिणाम एक ही था। क्या नेपाल में यह भावना पैदा नहीं हुई कि उसका उपेक्षा की जा रही है?

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : ऐसी बात नहीं थी। मैंने नोट कर लिया है। मैं आपको बताऊंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमने 44 देश बुलाए ग्रुप 77 में 127 देश हैं। हम सब को नहीं बुला सकते थे, कुछ को छोड़ना जरूरी था लेकिन इस में से निकला क्या? हमने अनावश्यक रूप में कुछ लोगों को दूर कर दिया किन्तु प्राप्त हमने कुछ नहीं किया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अमेरिका में इस समय जो शासन है, उस शासन से हमें ज्यादा आशा नहीं करना चाहिए। यह शासन जिस इंडस्ट्रियल मिलिट्री काम्प्लेक्स का रिप्रेजेंट करता है। उसको विश्व को देखने की जो दृष्टि है उसके साथ हमारा मेल नहीं बैठ सकता है। इस दुनिया पर कोई शक्ति या महाशक्ति छा जाय इसे हम कभी स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन अमेरिका एक लोकतंत्रवादी देश है। वहाँ कांग्रेस है अलग अलग दल हैं, स्वतन्त्र प्रेस है, पब्लिक, आपिनियन जैसी चीज है और हमें अमेरिका को जनता से सीधी बातचीत करने की कोशिश करना चाहिए। रेगिन साहब के दो साल बाकी हैं। (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस यहाँ भी है, वहाँ भी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वहाँ आई नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हाँ, आई नहीं है।

लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि महाशक्तियाँ जो चाहती हैं वह करती हैं। इजराइल ने गोलन हाइट्स को निगल लिया क्या प्रस्ताव पास करने के अलावा और

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी:]

कोई रास्ता नहीं है ? क्या अमरीका की मनमाना का; लेटिन अमरीका में रोकने का; कोई दिशा नहीं है ? क्या अफगानिस्तान से रूस का; सेनाओं का; निकालने का कोई ढंग नहीं है

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : आप बता दीजिए—उदाहरणार्थ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं-नहीं, हमें पहल करना चाहिए । यूनाइटेड नेशन्स, नान एलायण्ड मूवमेंट में और रीजनल स्तर पर (ब्यवधान) ।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : ये तर्क मैंने नोट कर लिया है, इनके तर्क मैं जवाब दूंगा, इसके अलावा और कुछ होता बताइए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने नोट कर लिया है तर्क ठीक है । मेरी गाड़ी आगे चलने दीजिए, आप ब्रेक क्यों लगा रहे हैं ?

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : मैं ब्रेक नहीं लगा रहा हूँ कोई और तरीका पूछ रहा हूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं विदेश मंत्री को कहूंगा कि वे सदन को विश्वास में लें ।

ईरान-इराक का जो युद्ध चल रहा है उसे समाप्त कराने के लिए कुछ गुट निरपेक्ष देशों ने पहल की थी उसमें सफलता क्यों नहीं मिली ?

अफगानिस्तान का मामला उलझा हुआ है मैं मानता हूँ । यह मामला महा-शक्ति से जुड़ा हुआ है मगर ईरान-इराक दोनों गुट निरपेक्ष देश हैं और पड़ोसी देश हैं । हमारे आर्थिक सम्बन्ध उनके

साथ निकटस्थ हैं । मगर मुझे ऐसा लगता है, हो सकता है कि मैं यहां बैठा हूँ इसलिए मुझे ऐसा लगता है और विदेश मंत्री "श्रम एव जयते" के आधार पर परिश्रम कर रहे होंगे, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं गुट निरपेक्ष देशों को पहल में कमो है । क्या इसका कारण यह है कि गुटनिरपेक्ष देशों की महा शक्तियों पर निर्भरता बढ़ रही है ?

इस मामले में भारत की स्थिति भी कोई बहुत अच्छी नहीं है । हम हथियारों के लिए एक महा-शक्ति पर निर्भर हैं और आर्थिक-क्षेत्र में कर्जों के लिए दूसरी महा-शक्ति पर निर्भर हैं । गुट-निरपेक्षता पर अगर चला जा सकता है तब स्वावलंबन के आधार पर ही चला जा सकता है ।

आज स्थिति यह है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कि हम अमरीका की आलोचना करने से संकोच करते हैं और सोवियत रूस की तारीफ करने में हिचकिचाने लगे हैं । प्रश्न: "आर्म्स-लिमिटेशन" के सवाल पर सोवियत रूस ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए । रीगन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से साफ कहना चाहिए, लेकिन हमने नहीं कहा, चुप रहे देखा जाएगा । सऊदी अरबिया ने एक इनिशियेटिव लिया था । सीरिया हमारा मित्र है । रूस और सीरिया के बहुत गहरे सम्बन्ध हैं । सीरिया नहीं गया, इसलिए वह सम्मेलन नहीं हुआ । आखिर अरब देशों का इलाका उनको वापिस मिलना चाहिए । एक अलग राज्य की स्थिति पना होना चाहिए । लेकिन गोलन-हाइट्स को निगल कर बैठ गए ।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हम ईरान और इराक के मामले में पहल कर सकते हैं ।

एक और भंग मुत्थी है जो उलझी हुई —कपूचिया को । विदेश मंत्री गए थे, वे वहां का प्रतिक्रिया से सदन को अवगत

कगएंगे । कंगुचिया से वियतनाम की सेनाओं का हटना चाहिए । कोई नहीं चाहता कि पीलवाट का सरकार वापिस आए, लेकिन हमारी स्थिति क्या हो गई है । जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन हुआ था, हम उस सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए नहीं गये । मगर क्या हम आइजर्वर के नाते नहीं जा सकते थे ? यह ठीक है कि उस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में हैंग मिसेमरिन का सरकार की मान्यता नहीं दी गई थी, हम उसको मान्यता दे चुके हैं—मान्यता देने के सवाल पर मतभेद रहा है, लेकिन आइजर्वर के नाते वहां जाने में कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए था । वियतनाम और आसियान के बढ़ते हुए मतभेदों को कम करने में और विश्व के उस भूखंड में महाशक्तियों को बढ़त हुई प्रतिस्पर्धा में इस या उस देश को एक या दूसरी महाशक्ति के पीछे लगने के लिए मजबूर होने से रोकने में हमारी कोई भूमिका होगी या नहीं ? यह ठीक है कि हमें किसी ने मीडि-एटर नहीं बनाया । लेकिन हमारी कोई ताः भूमिका हो सकती है ।

कगुचिया के बारे में एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं । प्रधान मंत्री ने दक्षिण एशिया का यात्रा की था । अपनी यात्रा के दौरान उन्होंने एक वक्तव्य दिया था जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि थाइलैंड को सेनाएं...

श्री पी० बा० नरसिंह राव : उसका कंट्रैडिक्शन किया जा चुका है । आप दोहराना चाहते हैं ताः दोहरा सकते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता । लेकिन कंट्रैडिक्शन करने में देर हुई है ।

श्री पी० बा० नरसिंह राव : जब हमारे ध्यान में बात लाई गई तभी हमने कंट्रैडिक्शन कर दिया था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कब लाई गई ? थाइलैंड का सरकार ने एक आफिशल स्टेटमेंट दिया था...

श्री पी० बा० नरसिंह राव : फौरन बाद कंट्रैडिक्शन किया था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था या नहीं कहा था ?

श्री पी० बा० नरसिंह राव : गलत रिपोर्ट है । आप चाहें ताः मैं आपको भेज दूंगा कि क्या कंट्रैडिक्शन हुआ था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि नामिबिया का आजादी के लिए जो प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं उनका तेज करने को जरूरत है । बड़ी शक्तियों का उदाहरण मैंने दिया है कि वे चाहें जब दखल देते हैं । साउथ अफ्रीका भी जो चाहें कर रहा है । कब तक नामिबिया के लोग स्वाधीन होने के अपने अधिकार से वंचित रहेंगे ? हमें बड़े पैमाने पर उनकी सहायता करना चाहिए । मैं जानता हूं कि हम सहायता कर रहे हैं । लेकिन अंगोला को भुक्ति के संघर्ष में हमने जैसा योगदान दिया था वना उतने बड़े पैमाने पर नामिबिया की मुक्ति में हिस्सा बंटाने का वक्त नहीं आ गया है ?

एक बात का और उल्लेख मैं करना चाहता हूं । हम शस्त्रों का होड़ नहीं चाहते । हम दुनिया में शस्त्रों का दौड़ का निरस्तारहित करने की कांशशि कर रहे हैं । लेकिन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति में परिवर्तन और विदेश नीति के त्रुटिपूर्ण संचालन के कारण हम खुद उस दौड़ में पड़ गए हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार और देश का एटमिक वैपेन्ज के बारे में एक बार अपना दिमाग बना लेना चाहिए ।

[[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]]

क्या हम न्यूक्लियर आप्शन हम रखना चाहते हैं ? अगर रखना चाहते हैं तो फिर पाकिस्तान के एकप्लोशन का विरोध करने के जो हमारे तेवर हैं वे उतने तेज नहीं रह सकते ।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : (पूर्व दिल्ली) : आपका राय क्या है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अपनी राय बताने के लिए मैं खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ । मेरी राय पूछी जाएगी तो मैं बताऊंगा । आपका नहीं बताऊंगा । भगत जी के साथ मैं दिल्ली के बारे में बात करने के लिए तैयार हूँ ।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : धरराते क्या हैं ? इतना बड़ा सवाल है, जवाब देने को तैयार नहीं हैं ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am prepared to hold constituency level talks with my friend, Mr. Bhagat.

मुझे याद है नेहरू जी ने एक बार कहा था कि भारत कभी अणु अस्त्रों का निर्माण नहीं करेगा । बाद में श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री आए । उन्होंने क्या कहा । उन्होंने कहा इतनी बड़ी बात तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि कभी नहीं कहूंगा लेकिन मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि अभी नहीं कहूंगा । बाद में श्रीमन इन्दिरा गांधी ने अणु विस्फोट करके सारी दुनिया में एक धमाका कर दिया । हम उनका स्वागत करने वालों में थे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, you have left Morarji Desai...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Again you are participating in the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are coming from Lal Bahadur Shastri;

you have left Morarji Desai; I am trying to remind you.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I am trying to refresh his memory.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I remember everything.

कोई जरूरत नहीं है मेरी याद्दाश्त को ताजा करने का । मगर केवल पाकिस्तान नहीं, इजराइल, साउथ अफ्रीका, लैटिन अमरीका के अन्य देश भी न्यूक्लीयर क्लब में शामिल करने का तैयारी कर रहे हैं । अब हम एक फैसला कर सकते हैं कि अगर पाकिस्तान ने अणु विस्फोट किया तो हमें सारी स्थिति पर पुनर्विचार करना पड़ेगा । लेकिन जब हम अपने लिए यह रास्ता खुला रखना चाहते हैं तो हम इस बात का न भूलें कि दूसरे देशों को उस खुले रास्ते का लाभ उठाने से हम नहीं रोक सकते ।

मैं मानता हूँ कि इस सवाल पर एक राष्ट्रीय मतवय का आवश्यकता होगी । क्या यह पार्टी का सवाल है ? जहां तक न्यूक्लीयर टेक्नालाजी का सवाल है हमें उसका विकास करना है, निर्माण के काम में उसका उपयोग करना है ।

आज जब दुनिया विश्व युद्ध के कगार पर खड़ी है, जहां महाशक्तियों के स्वार्थ आपस में टकरा रहे हैं, जब दुनिया को कमाई का बड़ा भाग हथियारों पर खर्च हो रहा है और मानवता रोटी के लिए, दवा के लिए, मकान के लिए बिलख रही है तो भारत का आह्वान क्या है ? यह ठीक है कि हमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तकाजों और राष्ट्रीय हितों में मेल बैठाना पड़ेगा । मगर दोनों में कोई ऐसा अन्तर-विरोध नहीं है कि मेल नहीं बैठाय जा सकता । मगर एक बात का ध्यान रखना होगा, विदेश नीति का संचालन घरेलू परिस्थितियों से जोड़ने के लोभ का संवरण करना बहुत आवश्यक है ।

कभी कभी ऐसा लगता है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खतरे की बात, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खतरा है, मगर उसका जखुरत से ज्यादा बड़ा चढ़ा कर कहने में कहीं यह भावना तो काम नहीं कर रही है कि देश का जनता अपने अधिकार के लिए न लड़े, देश पर खतरा है, सब एक अंडे के नीचे आ जाओ, प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ मजबूत करो। प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ किसने कमजोर किये हैं? प्रधान मंत्री के हाथों का और कितनी शक्ति चाहिए? जहां तक राष्ट्र की रक्षा का सवाल है 68 करोड़ देशवासी एक साथ हैं। लेकिन हम अपने घर ठीक नहीं रख पा रहे हैं। जो आम सहमति विदेश नीति पर पैदा हुई थी उसे मजबूत नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, उसे ताकत नहीं पहुंचा पा रहे हैं। थोड़ा सा मतभेद होता है, आलोचना होती है तो नीयत पर शक किया जाता है। बोलो नहीं, विरोध प्रकट मत करो देश खतरे में है।

प्रधान मंत्री का जब बाहर स्वागत होता है तो हमको भी प्रसन्नता होती है। यह न सोचिए कि हमका ईर्ष्या होती है। मगर एक बात न भूलिए कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का इसलिए स्वागत होता है कि वह भारत की प्रधान मंत्री हैं। एक महिला के नाते वह बड़ी चतुर हैं, बड़ी योग्य हैं, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं। लेकिन अगर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी छोटे से देश का प्रधान मंत्री होतीं तो यह शिकायत नहीं होती।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): This is left-handed compliment. You are not able to accept the realities.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You don't accept the reality.

देश को पीछे रख कर और रचनात्मक आलोचना को भी, जिस भावना से आलोचना की जाती है, उसको ग्रहण करने से इन्कार

कर के हम विदेश नीति जैसे नाजुक मामले पर जो एक नेशनल कंसेन्सस है और जिसे मैं समझता हूँ कि मजबूत करने की जरूरत है, उसे मजबूत करने का काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। आखिर आपके दल में भी ऐसे लोग हैं जो उस कंसेन्सस की तोड़ना चाहते हैं। विरोधी बक्ष में भी ऐसे लोग हैं, हम उनसे भी अपरिचित नहीं हैं। मगर जो देश में समझदार लोग हैं उनके ऊपर यह दायित्व है कि वर्तमान परिस्थिति में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के सवाल को प्राथमिकता देते हुए भी अन्य प्रश्नों पर जो जुड़े हुए हैं, एक आम सहमति बने। गृह मंत्रालय की मांग पर बोलते हुए भी मैंने आम सहमति की बात की थी, माननीय नरसिंह राव यहां मौजूद थे।

हमें इस देश में लोकतन्त्र चलाना है। इसलिए मुझे हथियारों पर जखुरत से ज्यादा खर्चा करने में मकोच होता है।

15. hrs.

गरीबी से लोगों में असंतोष पैदा होता है। एक फौजी शासन उस असंतोष को बन्दूक से दबा सकता है, हम नहीं दबा सकते। इसलिए हमारे लिए शांति का आवश्यकता सर्वोपरि है। यह ठीक है कि हम अपनी सीमाओं पर आंच नहीं आने देंगे, लेकिन कूटनीति लड़ाई का टालने का सबसे प्रभावी औजार है। जब लड़ाई थोप दी जायेगी तब तो हमको उसका सामना करना होगा, मगर क्या हम लड़ाई टाल सकते हैं, क्या इस भूखंड में नया वातावरण पैदा कर सकते हैं, क्या विश्वास की टूटी हुई कड़ियां जोड़ सकते हैं, क्या हम महा शक्तियों के चंगुल से इस भूखंड को बचा सकते हैं? यह चुनौतियां हैं जिनका हमें सामना करना है। विदेश मंत्री इन चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहे हैं। आने वाला कल उत्तर देगा कि हम इन चुनौतियों का उत्तर दे पाते हैं या नहीं दे पाते हैं।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister in her kindness and generosity named me to lead the Indian Delegation to the 38th Session of the Human Rights Commission held in Geneva from 1st February to 12th March. Sir, when I went there, I was very much surprised that the distinguished representative of Pakistan Shri Agha Hilali sought me out on the first day and invited me to an exclusive lunch. I said "well, we will be here for six weeks and we will meet some time later" and during the course of the first week, almost every day he wanted me to come and join him for lunch because he wanted to talk to me on some urgent matters. So, on the 10th, that is, ten days after the Session had started, he came to my delegation seat just a few minutes before 1.00 P.M., when the morning session was to end, he said, "I have found out that you are free for lunch today. Will you come with me in my car and we will go to a restaurant and we can talk". I could not say 'No'. So we went there and he took me to a restaurant. He spoke to me for more than two hours, discussing very sensitive matters about the Indo-Pakistan relations. A meeting like this in the parlance of diplomacy is done for a certain purpose. It was not a courtesy meeting. I took it normally that there were certain matters which he wanted to communicate to me to be communicated to Delhi here and this, he was doing on the express wish of the highest in the Government of Pakistan. And towards the end of the lunch, I asked him a question. I did not do much of the speaking, he did almost 99 per cent of the speaking. But at the end of the lunch, that is, after 1-1/2 hours, I asked him a casual question which was unconnected with anything because this was on the Agenda of the Human Rights Commission. On the very first day when the Item No: 1 of the Agenda was taken up, that is, "Organisation of work" the Pakistan Delegation wanted that Item No. 9 to be discussed separately.

Item No. 9 deals with the self-determination of peoples. This is for the benefit of my esteemed colleague, Mr. Vajpayee, because he said that Pakistan did not say a word on behalf of Palestinian and Namibia. But this item is there. This item is regarding the right of the people to self-determination under colonial rule, alien domination and foreign occupation. These are the three subjects which come under Item No. 9 and Kashmir is raised under these headings. This clearly establishes the link—so far Pakistan is concerned—with situation in Palestine and Namibia. Pakistan wanted this item to be discussed separately. This item is discussed along with item 4 or some other item also, which deals generally with the elimination of racialism, occupied Arab territory, Namibia and other matters. Pakistan wanted item No. 9 to be discussed separately and this was granted, because when a delegation wants such a thing that much courtesy is given and, therefore, this year this item was discussed separately. I asked him, why he wanted this item No. 9 to be discussed separately. That was my question. He came out with the answer: "I do not want to raise any bilateral issues between us under this; I have asked for a discussion separately, because I want to discuss only Afghanistan and the presence of 2 1/2 million refugees in Pakistan; this is a question of life and death for us." On item 9 every year, Pakistan had been raising the Kashmir issue. Therefore there, was no doubt that any bilateral issue under item No. 9 can only be Kashmir, and which was raised by Pakistan in this forum on this very item. Now, my esteemed friend Shri Vajpayee quoted my reply and said that it was over-reaction and this had done the damage. Pakistan press is saying the same thing; even the Pakistan Ambassador, in his speech in Bangalore has said that my reference to martial law is an internal matter. Now, they put the entire blame on me and say that the Indo-Pak talks have been postponed because of me. Actually, I have been

made the villain of the piece. Pakistan press has even said that in my zeal to curry favour with the Prime Minister, I have deliberately gone along the line of action leading to this postponement of talks. Pakistan press is a controlled press; whatever they write or say reflects the opinion of the Government there. It is unlike the press here; the press here is free and can write whatever they feel about it. Conscience is their guide, but it is not so in Pakistan. I would like the House to know one or two aspects of this question.

Firstly, I did not ask Shri Agha Shahi, representative of Pakistan for any assurance; and normally you do not ask for an assurance from a representative of a sovereign country. It was in answer to a question; in fact, he himself volunteered; it is his own statement, it is his own voluntary statement, that he was not going to raise the Kashmir issue this time in the Human Rights Commission. In the background of the long talks that we had together, he emphasised on the friendship, he expressed great satisfaction that the Delhi talks had gone on very well and he looked forward to an era of friendship and cooperation. In this background, I took it that his statement for not raising the Kashmir issue in the Human Rights Commission was very much in line with the building up the correct atmosphere of friendship between the two countries that had been generated as a result of successful talks in Delhi.

On the basis of my long experience, I did the correct thing, that immediately after that I made a written report to the Foreign Minister here. When you open an informal channel of diplomacy, it is easier for any Government, if it suits their purpose to make denials sometimes. Since my written report is there on record, they cannot go back on what they said to me.

This was on the 10th February, and a week later, he made the statement on 17th February on item No. 9. He spoke at length on Afghanistan and at the end of that statement, he made this reference about Kashmir which

Shri Vajpayee has quoted. Now, Pakistan describes it as a moderate statement. And they have described my reaction as immoderate. But the point is: why did they make a reference on the 17th? My impression is this: We were together for 6 weeks. I had several talks with Mr. Agha Hilali. I don't want to divulge the private nature of the talks, but this is my impression—i.e. that when he made the statement of 10th February to me, he did it because this was the policy of Islamabad Government, not to make a reference to Kashmir, in pursuance of, and to build friendly relations and good atmosphere between India and Pakistan. It was in pursuance of that, that he made the statement.

On the 17th, when he did refer to it, there had been some change in Islamabad in policy. What led to that change I do not want to speculate. But obviously there had been two developments subsequently. One; Foreign Minister Agha Shahi who had successful talks in Delhi, resigned. There is a speculation. He has said that he resigned on health grounds. But there is a speculation, not only here but in the Western Press also—in London and other places, that he has resigned on account of some policy differences with the President of Pakistan.

The fact is that the Foreign Minister there has changed. The second is—which came out more later—the internal situation. About this, Agha Hilali talked to me; and I have reported it to the Foreign Minister; it is on record. The internal situation took to the worse. You know what happened recently, i.e. a week or two later. Several thousands of people have been arrested. Every political person has been arrested. So, these were the two factors, because it is well known that whenever Pakistan is faced with some internal difficulties, they cannot take the risk of not raising an emotional issue like Kashmir. Therefore, according to me, this change had taken place. He got new instruction; and that is the reason why he raised it.

This is about his assurance and his subsequent going back upon it. The

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

other factor is the reaction. Was it moderate? It is for the Pakistani Press or for the Government of Pakistan to say that their reference was moderate. But the question is one of propriety. As I have referred to in my statement, my objection and protest was not only because they have raised it.—We have been saying this—but because by raising this, they are vitiating the good atmosphere for friendship, for cooperation that has been generated in the Delhi talks. As a matter of fact, it is like torpedoing the good work that has been done; and that was the reason—I emphasized it—why are they raising it? This will vitiate the atmosphere about impending talks in Islamabad.

Now about the reference to Martial Law. Vajpayee Ji said that I had over-reacted. Pakistan's Ambassador says that it is an internal matter. Pakistani Press is blaming me. But I have used only one line, when I replied and when I raised this matter about this right of self-determination. We have said that we have had six elections, free and fair elections in Jammu and Kashmir. The whole world knows that elections in India are free and fair. If there is any democracy, strong, vibrant, free and fair, it is in India along with some other countries. Therefore, on that account, or on the matter of human rights, nobody can challenge India's record. India's record is the best in the world; and when Pakistan challenges that and says that election cannot be said to have decided the right of self-deter-

mination because they are not free and fair, then I only asked one question. I said: "Does the distinguished representative of Pakistan feel that the right of self-determination can better be exercised under Martial Law?" It is in connection with the question of self-determination that I referred to the Martial Law. How is self-determination exercised, except through free and fair elections? Has it been exercised anywhere in any other manner? Therefore, I asked this natural question; when I asked this question, I was not discussing about Martial Law as an internal matter of Pakistan at all. It was a necessary argument to meet Pakistan's charge of denial of self determination to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. It did not over-react at all or I did not refer to any martial law as a system of a government, but only saying that self-determination can only be exercised through fair and free election, and not under martial law.

I am grateful to the House for giving me a large measure of support. It was discussed in this House in my absence and also in the other House. There was a fair degree of consensus on the line which I took, because that is the only line which we have been taking on the basis of the past record and principles. The point is that the atmosphere has been vitiated. Subsequently, Pakistan did another thing; although it had been corrected, because in the draft Report of the 38th Session of Human Rights Commission Jammu & Kashmir reference was made. I took it up with the representative of Pakistan. I said, "If this reference goes into the report, then the atmosphere will be further vitiated." Both of us want that a good atmosphere that prevailed after Delhi talks—and it had not got a setback after the reference about Kashmir here—should not be further vitiated. Therefore, It is in the interest of good relations between India and Pakistan and in the interest of creating a proper climate and good atmosphere is so that the postponed talks, the Islamabad talks can take place in future, this reference should be deleted.

Then they said, "We will seek instructions," and they did seek instructions from Islamabad; and they got instructions at the last moment not to object to the deletion and this reference was finally deleted. Therefore, what happened in the Human Rights Commission had happened because the Government of Islamabad has a definite policy and they gave definite instructions to its representative. The representative did not act *suo motu* either in the beginning when he made that statement to me that they will not raise it or on the 17th, a week later, when they did raise it or later when they agreed to the deletion of the reference to Jammu & Kashmir in the Report, they always acted under the instructions from the Government; and therefore, what happened had happened under the direct policy instructions of the Government of Islamabad.

Therefore, in this context, this is very important and the Foreign Minister has said rightly that the talks have been postponed only for the time being because the atmosphere has been vitiated and no useful purpose can be served by holding the talks. I am happy that all sections of the House want good relations with Pakistan. It has been our policy right from the beginning, since independence that we must have good relations, co-operation and friendship with Pakistan and with other neighbours; there are no two opinions about it; there is a complete consensus about it. Therefore, in the interest that the talks should begin, it is better that the atmosphere must improve; because if the atmosphere is not proper, if the next talks run into difficulty or a stalemate, there will be a further setback in relations. In that view, it is necessary and I want to emphasise that for good relationship again Pakistan has to make up its mind, because when I made this statement that Simla Agreement provides for the resolution of all questions in a bilateral framework, the Government of Pakistan in a press statement said, "This is an unaccepted position." I know the precise wording of the Simla Agreement. But there it is—even a reference to an arbitration or any third party under the Simla Agreement can

only be made as a result of mutual agreement. This is very important—there is bilateralism about Kashmir also. Therefore, Pakistan has to make up its mind whether they accept the principle of bilateralism in their relations with India or not. They cannot take the position that they can go on raising Kashmir in any forum they like, regional, international or elsewhere, in any manner they like and then they can say, 'that we are prepared for the talks, we are prepared for friendly relations, we are prepared for good relations'. Therefore, this is absolutely important and I want to emphasise this, that unless that assurance is given,—actually, it is not a question of assurance, it is a wrong word I said—unless Pakistan says that they are willing to accept the Simla Agreement *in toto* i.e. to settle all questions through bilateral negotiations—they do not accept it—the principle of bilateralism is the true essence, the core of Simla Agreement even with regard to Kashmir. Unless they accept it, there is no point in holding a talk about a No-War Pact, or any treaty of friendship, or joint commission or anything else. As long as this area is still hazy and Pakistan keeps on trying to put the blame on India for the postponing of the talks we should keep the true and clear perspectives of Indo-Pak relations before the people. The hard core of the matter of Indo-Pak relations is that an atmosphere of trust is created, the reference to Kashmir in any forum, Pakistan has to give up. And they have to accept the principle of bilateralism in setting all disputes including Kashmir. That is the conclusion and I think the whole House agrees, that, the essence of the foreign policy in a democratic system is that there is a consensus behind this. And I was very very agreeably listening—it was heart warming to listen to Shri Vajpayeeji emphasising on this very consensus behind the foreign policy. This is the difference in foreign policy in a democratic country and a foreign policy in a non-democratic country or a country under dictatorship.

Well, the entire stream of our national consensus has been that we have had the

(Shri B. R. Bhagat)

democratic support, people's support behind our national policy and in this respect also in building up a framework of a stable bilateral relationship with Pakistan and other neighbours we had to pursue that policy despite the various factors that come in the way and although the difficulties have come, our objective is clear; we want a strong and stable Pakistan, we want a progressive Pakistan and we want to have good relations with Pakistan, but Pakistan has also to realise the sensitivities of these matters in this country and they have to desist once and for all from this kind of thing and they have to sit together and settle all their disputes through bilateral negotiations, without the induction of any third party or trying to internationalize the disputes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri R. R. Bhole.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE: (Bombay South Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I heard with very great interest the speech of our friend Shri Vajpeyeeji, and after hearing him at length I found that with a bit of sweet criticism here and there, he agrees almost with every piece of our foreign policy which we are following.

We all agree that we have certain aims and objects and we are making an effort to achieve those aims and objects. We have to preserve our independence and sovereignty, we have to improve our economy and standard of life and for the purpose of succeeding in this we have to do it in an environment and atmosphere which brings us peace and which brings us security not only to the people at large but also to the whole of our country. The point at issue, therefore, is that if we want to exist peacefully to bring up our economy and make ourselves a developed nation, we have to take certain steps. In the present universe, we have naturally to look to our neighbours, but the world today has become very small and therefore, we have to counter the

different forces in the different countries surrounding us. May be after fifty or a hundred years, when Mars, Saturn, Jupiter and other planets are also known, we may have to make an effort to exist after also countering the forces and attitudes of those planets. But today we have to see not only nations which are developing like us but also nations which are already developed. It is a good thing that in the world in which we live today, we have two big powers and not one. Before World War II, there was only one big power, namely, USA. After the second World War, we have also the USSR. Besides these two great powers, we have as our neighbours Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Sri Lanka and also the Indian Ocean which surrounds our country. We have south-east Asian countries and also eastern Asian Countries like China, Korea, Japan, Mongolia and other countries. We have also to see the West Asian countries like Israel, Iraq, Iran, PLO and other Islamic countries. Then, we have our great friends in Africa. We have also to see what is going on in South Africa, the South African liberation movement and the part played by SWAPO, the Namibian people's movement. We have also to see how the West European people are moving and also how the East European people, who are friends of USSR are also moving. Then, of course, we have Great Britain. Therefore, considering the external affairs policies of all the neighbouring countries surrounding us, and also countries which are near us and which are far from us we must try to see how we can remain as peaceful and as secure as possible. We have, however, certain hurdles in the way of our achieving our peace and security. Those hurdles are the gap and disparity—and a very big disparity—between the standard of living of the people in the developed and developing countries. The developed countries are rich. Their standard of life is good. They have lots of money to spend on other things than food, health and education. In fact, some of them are spending mountains of money on armaments and selling those armaments to many of the developing countries and making the developing

countries unstable and poorer and poorer. It is very necessary, therefore, Sir, for countries like ours to see that these armament manufacturers or their Governments are not allowed to sell armaments to other countries, but to spend those billions of dollars for food, health and for raising the economy of the poorer countries. But their lobby is big. It is unfortunate that with all these disparities, there is confrontation between the two great powers and competition as to who is big. However, the strategic doctrines and ideologies of these two countries are different.

There is a great difference between what the United States wants to do and what Russia wants to do. It is, however, difficult for us to see why they are trying to have confrontation and why they do not have *detente*. The difference between one power and the other is this. In the last great war, Russia suffered a lot. There was blitzkrieg on their country and on their hearths and homes. Its towns, cities and villages and a great part of the country were demolished and razed to ground. Therefore, the Russians know what war can do to the people, to their families, to their towns and to the country. The United States was, however, lucky. Fortunately for them, war did not come to their country uptil now. Their country was not a place where war was fought. Their men, however, did suffer. And perhaps, millions of their sons died for saving democracy. But the differences is there. Therefore, the feeling which, perhaps, the Russians have against fighting or waging the war, because they themselves suffered and their country suffered, may be different from the feelings which the Americans have. It is bound to be different. But the Americans, I know and we all know, do not also want war.

The dangerous tension spots today are the Indian Ocean, the West Asian countries and Namibia. In fact, even Europe has now become a tension spot. These are places where anything might happen and we will have also to suffer.

The supply of nuclear weapons by America and other countries to our

neighbours, as well as others, is fraught with very dangerous consequences. Taking into consideration the increasing arms supply to Pakistan, we must know how to remain peaceful while, at the same time, defending ourselves. Pakistan started increasing its arms and developing its nuclear activities, not today but as early as 1972. As rightly mentioned by Shri Vajpayee, the situation in Afghanistan referred to by Pakistan appears to be a mere pretence. Even Bhutto stated during his days that he wanted to develop nuclear weapons. He has stated in his book that during those days he had purchased armaments worth one million dollars with Arab money and another million dollars worth of armaments from China. It is rather very dangerous... (Interruptions) Pakistan is getting now armaments to the extent of \$ 3.2 billion from the United States, who are supplying sophisticated weapons like F-16 fighter bombers and M-60 tanks. Naturally, this has grave and irreversible consequences on our defence.

According to most of us, these activities cannot be for peace and security, or even to defend themselves. Even the Americans, who are supplying armaments to them, feel that they cannot trust them. US Senators and Congressmen, even Western observers, even though they sympathize with them, are not convicted of their nuclear programme. Mr. Eugene Rostov, Heads of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has stated on 20th March that Pakistan's and South Africa's nuclear activities are very suspicious. Mr. Roger Kirk, Deputy US representative at the International Atomic Energy Agency stated that KANUPP reactor of Pakistan is dangerous. While giving testimony before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the US House of Representatives, he said that he could not give an assurance that the nuclear activities of Pakistan were for peaceful purposes. As was rightly mentioned just now by Shri Bhagat, they cannot be relied upon because in one breath they say they are wedded to the Simla Agreement, and yet in another breath they raise the issue of Kashmir. So, these are the things which we have to bear in mind.

We must also consider the threat to our country by induction of nuclear weapons

[Shri R. R. Bhole]

in the Indian Ocean. Of course, President Reagan's approach to foreign policy is entirely militaristic. Naturally, we will have to take into consideration all these aspects and circumstances, if we want security and to exist. I am sure our efforts which are in right direction will bring us some fruit. The non-alignment movement is gathering momentum. The strenuous efforts of our Prime Minister in the Commonwealth Conference, in the Cancun Summit, and in the Committees of the United Nations had their impact on several countries in Europe, South Western and South Eastern Asia. So, I am sure they will bring peace in the world, because they are efforts, in the right direction and for a right cause. We are trying in all these another manners to prevent the powers from drifting towards war. We are trying in our own way, in the United Nations and in the Commonwealth Conference and other forums, to also arrest the nuclear armaments race.

I am glad that we have one good ray of hope by a right move and that is USSR's unilateral declaration of temporary freeze on deployment of intermediate range missiles in Soviet Europe—Eastern Europe. Its impact is good, not only in the European countries but also in America. We know that, big demonstrations and peace movements have started in Washington and also in the capitals of various countries in Europe. It is a movement for peace.

Since we are all peace-loving people, most of us are followers of Lord Buddha; if we move in the direction with right steps in which we are already moving, I am sure we will play a great part in bringing about peace in this country. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are many hon. Members from both the ruling party and the Opposition who want to speak on this Ministry. The Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow at 4 p.m. Some of the hon. Members from the opposition have expressed their desire to speak tomorrow. They will be allowed to speak tomorrow within the time allotted to them.

If other hon. Members of both sides are prepared to sit late, I am prepared to sit here and everybody will be given a chance. Now I call Mr. Nagaratnam.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: When will the Minister reply?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At 4 p.m. tomorrow. That has already been announced.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Let not the sitting be prolonged after 6 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If those who want to speak sit, I am prepared to sit.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM (Sriperumbudur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry for the year 1982-83. This Ministry is responsible for the conduct of India's external relations with foreign countries to project our image and enhance our prestige abroad.

I welcome the Budget Estimates for 1982-83 for External Affairs, and I congratulate the External Affairs Minister for he has been tackling so many problems with foreign countries and neighbouring countries like Pakistan, China, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka and other super power countries.

Sir, I recall to my memory that my beloved leader, late Arignar—Anna, who was then the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, before starting for America met and consulted our Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. When he was in America most of the people asked him, 'What is your foreign policy?' My beloved leader categorically stated that 'my foreign policy is the same as my country's foreign policy. The able University people, most of whom were literate people, asked him again: "You are coming from Tamil Nadu, you have one Party, that is, DMK. But you stated that your foreign policy is the same as your country's foreign policy. Should you not differ from the foreign policy of the Centre?" My leader again categorically stated, "My country's foreign policy is the same as our foreign policy. That is, foreign policy is a national policy. We are united together as Indians. Therefore, our foreign policy is the same." Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Members who have participated in this debate to this aspect. The

Members who have participated in this debate so far said that Pakistan inducted sophisticated arms which were purchased from U.S.A. I say that during the time of Janata Government, about two-and-a-half billion dollars worth of military aid was extended to Pakistan and Pakistan acquired arms and ammunition worth about two billion Dollars from America and other western countries.

Now, in the present circumstances, arming of Pakistan is a dangerous game. We must cooperate with all countries which believe in peace. We have been trying to have relationship with all countries. Irrespective of arms build up in Pakistan, if Pakistan shows sincerity in signing the No-War Pact, we should appreciate the extension of the hand of friendship.

Our country is providing economic and technical aid to Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and other developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America through bilateral agreements under specific programme.

The Ministry has taken stupendous task to improve the publicity programmes in other countries. I request the Minister to add more programmes for the Tamil culture and heritage.

I welcome that the Budget estimates in 1982-83 provide Rs. 2.52 crores for assistance to Bangladesh as against Rs. 1.35 crores provided in the Revised Estimates 1982-83.

We have been assisting in technical programmes for Bangladesh which mainly consisted of scholarships in various disciplines—education, training facilities, small scale industries, parliamentary studies. Bangla Desh produces jute which has been sold to China and in return Bangladesh have purchased arms and ammunition. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister so as to say that we should prefer to make purchases from Bangla Desh also.

I would like to state the unpleasant incidents which happened in Sri Lanka last August and September, 1981. I have been listening very carefully the observations made by elderly Members who have taken part in the debate—including Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He has not made a mention of the un-pleasant incidents that took

place in Srilanka last year. Most of the people who were Tamilians were effected. They were tortured by Singalies. Most of the Tamilians were butured. Their properties were set on fire. The modesty of most of the ladies was outraged. From Tamil Nadu one Shri Dhanavathi who went for an excursion to Ceylon was murdered.

Last year I spoke on the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry. I drew the attention of the hon. Minister. He assured to give protection to the Tamilians in Ceylon.

15.53 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV—in the Chair]
My beloved leader Dr. Kalanjar and others who agitated against Ceylon were sent to jail. So many Tamilians including my leader are in jail. The long pending problems must be solved. As per 1964 Agreement, the supplementary agreement granting extension for two years is over. Once the agreement is over, no stateless people of Indian origin in Srilanka should be taken back. It is the responsibility of Srilanka to remove their statelessness.

In Rameswaram most of the community is that of fishermen. They are tortured. Nobody questions Srilanka people. Even in the Indian territorial water the Indian shermen are not allowed to fish. Therefore, the Minister must take up the matter with the authorities of Srilanka and the problem should be solved.

I draw the attention of this House to the USA warship base in Indian ocean. Srilanka Government stated that they have created recreation ground. But they have denied that a war-ship base is formed in the Indian Ocean.

Our Ministers, dignitaries and other delegates used to go to foreign countries and also the foreigners visit our country. We have been following the traditional way of democratic and cooperative relationship and strengthening the integrity of our relationship with each other.

According to the Government policy regarding the implementation of Hindi language in official work in foreign countries through Missions

[Shri T. Nagarajam]

and posts abroad. and there are large segments of population comprising people of Indian origin, the Annual Report says that our Official Language Implementation Committee of the Ministry kept a close watch on the actual implementation of the policy in the matter of increasing the use of Hindi in official work. So many books in Hindi were sent abroad. But I request the hon. Minister that the South Indian language books, like Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada may also be sent abroad, particularly, wherever the South Indians are abroad. For example, in Fiji and Mauritius Islands, most of the people are Tamilians. I request that Tamil literature like Thirukkural, newspapers and magazines in Tamil may be sent to their libraries.

In regard to issuing of passports to our people who go abroad, particularly for job purposes, the Government must be vigilant to see that unless the person has been given a guarantee for giving the job, the passport may not be issued. Otherwise, when a person goes abroad and he does not get a job, becomes a vagabond and a beggar.

The Annual Report shows an increase of work in the Passport office. The work-load has increased by 55 per cent during 1981. In 1981, 13.54 lakh new passports were issued which was the highest figure recorded so far in any given year.

As regards the External Publicity Division of the Ministry is concerned, it should improve and it should interpret all aspects of India's foreign policy to the public and the media of the countries of their respective accreditation.

The 41 countries which attended the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference at Melbourne from 29th September to October 30th were represented by their Presidents and

Prime Ministers. The Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Malcolm Fraser presided over the Conference. The Melbourne Declaration recognised:

"The inequality of wealth in the world and specially the cycle of poverty of the millions in developing countries are fundamental sources of tension and instability in the world".

The North South issues were also discussed. Our Prime Minister enhanced the prestige of our country before the eyes of other countries.

The Non-Aligned Conference was held in New Delhi from 9th to 13th February. It was attended by 93 member countries. The Conference was inaugurated by our Prime Minister. She welcomed all and said:

"The realities of the world situation, the possibility of a nuclear Armageddon by a single lapse or rash act reinforce the relevance of non-Aligned demand for re-dedication to peace.

She also called the big countries and appealed to them to de-escalate belligerent rhetoric attitude, to reduce pressure in the Indian Ocean and in the various parts of Asia and Africa to resume the earnest search for understanding and peace.

Once again, I congratulate our External Affairs Minister who was elected Chairman of the Conference with acclamation.

The learned Hon. Member, the ex-External Affairs Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, when he spoke in the debate, at that time, the Hon. Minister was just away from the House.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee commented in the beginning of his speech:

"Chapter XV: Administration and organisation."

"Annual Report 1981-82".

The mistake should have been pointed out to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee while he was quoting. I may be enlightened for not finding fault with the remarks of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

The Chapter deals with 'Administration and organisation.' It goes on:

"Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao continued as the Minister of External Affairs".

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has forgotten the title 'Administration and Organisation' and he has conveniently omitted the latter portion, that is: OO

"There was no change at the level of Foreign Secretary and Secretary.

"At the level of Additional Secretary, Shri J. R. Hiremath took over as Additional Secretary (Administration) and Dr. J. S. Teja as Additional Secretary Policy Planning".

I think that the sentence: "continued as the Minister of External Affairs".

is not a mistake. It is correct. This sentence is carefully drafted in this report.

In the end, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I am sorry that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is not here. I wish the Hon. Member were present here.

Now, I have very great respect for 'Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He was the Minister of Foreign Affairs and, therefore, he can naturally claim that

he has greater knowledge of foreign affairs and relations and such matters and so on and so forth.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was making certain observations in this House which prompted me to speak now. He was posing certain questions, certain posers, to the present Minister of External Affairs. I just wanted to request Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to answer the posers himself.

I would say that it was a bit too self-presumptuous on the part of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to say that he can answer a question from me only if it relates to Delhi.

With great respect to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee I say that every Member of this House is a Member of Parliament and it would be too much to say that one can talk about Delhi and not about foreign affairs.

(Interruptions)

Well, fortunately or unfortunately, both of us are ex-Ministers and fortunately you, Mr. Chairman, are also an ex-Minister. We are safe because ex-Ministers remain at least ex-Ministers always.

I am trying to say that I represent this historic capital city of India in no way less than Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee not only in terms of the strength of ruling party but in votes also. I do not want to be small by saying this.

But, anyway, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has prompted me to speak. Otherwise, I had no intention to speak.

I am just taking up his last argument first.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee posed a question to our Minister of External Affairs and said about nuclear options.

I am taking up his last talk.

Well, all of us, politicians and parliamentarians are, generally speaking, in a way, something like and somewhat like jugglers.

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

I would not say that I am a juggler. I would say that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is an ace juggler.

Therefore, I am just submitting that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee posed a question to our Foreign Minister saying "Well why don't you make your nuclear options clear irrespective of the fact what Pakistan stand is?"

Well, everybody knows it and we have always said it and this Government has always said it that we stand for nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Everybody knows, and this is being talked everywhere in the world that Pakistan is going to produce the bomb, and so on and so forth. Some evidence has also come. I think, the Government's stand here has been well taken; our stand is, for peaceful purposes' but we shall watch the situation. Now what does Mr. Vajpayee want our hon. Foreign Minister to say? That we are going in for the bomb irrespective of whether Pakistan does or does not do? Jugglery is alright. But in a serious matter like this, Mr. Vajpayee poses this question. That shows how on partisan grounds the debate on international affairs can be taken by him. I do not want to imitate him, I wanted to refresh his memory but he said that he did not need it. I wanted to remind him that he and his party asked for a nuclear bomb. When the nuclear explosion for peaceful purposes was conducted by our Government at Pokhran they welcomed it. When Mr. Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister, Mr. Vajpayee was the Foreign Affairs Minister. Mr. Morarji Desai, as Prime Minister, denounced that explosion saying that he could not say that it was for peaceful purposes. He became a witness for our opponents in the world. Mr. Vajpayee kept quiet then. He did not say anything against it at that time. Mr. Morarji Desai went further and said that India would not have any nuclear explosion even for peaceful purposes in future. I do not know whether this matter was considered by Parliament

then, whether this matter was considered by the then Cabinet ... Mr. Morarji Desai gave the opinion on behalf of the nation. Mr. Vajpayee, who was a Cabinet Minister then, did not say a word about it. Now he wants our hon. Foreign Minister to give a straight answer as to what we are going to do. The answer has been very clearly given. What I am saying is this. I know that all political exercises are very complex and delicate, particularly in international affairs, and on delicate matters like this, Mr. Vajpayee speaks so light-heartedly, only trying to play to some galleries which is very unfortunate.

Now let us take up his other references to certain other delicate matters—with regard to Pakistan and other things. I am not attributing any motives to him. I believe that he is as much a patriot as we are. But, whatever his intentions might be whatever might be in his mind, the net effect of all his arguments amounts to advocacy of Pakistan's arguments as against the arguments of India. This is very unfortunate. I say this with full sense of responsibility that anybody hearing what Mr. Vajpayee had said would get the impression that Mr. Vajpayee feel—well, if Mr. Vajpayee genuinely feels so, it is alright—that what Pakistan is saying on various issues has substance and that the Indian attitude is wrong. If Mr. Vajpayee feels it genuinely and honestly, he is free to say that; there is no bar. Merely because we do not agree with his views, I would not say that he should keep quiet. But let it be known clearly that what he has said amounts to strengthening Pakistan's arguments. I was shocked when I heard him observing, "Why should we create a 'war fever' in India?". He has used the term 'war fever'. Who is creating that in India? Mr. Chairman, you are aware. Is any one in India creating any war fever? Does any war fever exist in India? Are our newspapers creating a war fever in India? Who has created it? No war fever exists in India. It is the Pakistani lobby,

those elements which are charging us that we are creating a war fever in India, and it is very unfortunate and shocking that Mr. Vajpayee is supporting that argument; it is a matter of shame, I would say, that he is supporting it.

Let us take up his other arguments. He spoke about the Simla Agreement. As I have said, I am not imputing any motives, but I must say certain things very candidly. When the war between India and Pakistan took place, foisted by Pakistan, Mr. Vajpayee's Party strongly opposed the Simla Agreement. He went to Rajasthan, took a portion of the dust, put it on his forehead, went on a camel and said, 'I swear

भारत मां, धरती मां का एक कचरा भी हम जाने न दंगे ।

This was Mr. Vajpayee's jugglery. Then what happened when he became the Foreign Minister? He said, 'Nothing like the Simla Agreement'; he gave the impression that he was a greater and warmer advocate and supporter of the Simla Agreement than the architect of the Simla Agreement, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

This was his pose. This is what he said and I am surprised that this is the impression he gave when he went to Pakistan. There he tried to give the impression. When a question was put to Mr. Vajpayee as to 'what did you say before?' he said 'Forget it' Now to-day he said, 'Forget what I then said.' To-day, Sir, I am surprised. Well it is true—I know—in the Simla Agreement there is a reference that all matters will be discussed bilaterally. But it is a question of emphasis. Now Pakistan's emphasis is on Kashmir. Is it necessary for us to fall in their trap and accept that emphasis and Mr. Vajpayee said, 'Discuss Kashmir' and they said, 'Discuss. What is wrong in that?' There also he is supporting the argument of Pakistan, that Kashmir should be discussed in this manner. There it was not discussed bilaterally, there it was mentioned in an international forum, to which we took objection.

Therefore, what I am respectfully trying to say is that all his arguments actually in effect amount to a support of Pakistan's case and their arguments. Now is it not a fact that Jawaharlal Nehru made a no-war offer not conditioned by this or that? The fact is that Jawaharlal Nehru made an unconditional no-war pact offer. Is it wrong on the part of our Government to say that we sincerely felt this way? Was this Simla agreement also not a no-war agreement? It was and India always stood for that. When Pakistan says suddenly, 'Well, we want a no-war pact', is it wrong on our part to say that we always stood for that? Should we leave it to Pakistan Government and join in the argument that they were the first to say while in fact we were the first to say. Is it wrong? How is it wrong if we remind them and if we become cautious? Now, let me be candid, Sir. The imperialists forces, in my opinion, are trying to militarily encircle India in various ways and it is a pity that knowing the situation we do not understand and realise the gravity. Therefore to say these things is rather, I would say, very improper.

Now, therefore, in the totality of circumstances, what Mr. Vajpayee said amounted to advocacy of viewpoint of others. Now he accused us without using that word of a big brother attitude towards our small neighbouring countries. He did not use these words, but it amounts to this—which again is totally wrong. India's stand has been right from the beginning and particularly, during the Congress rule, that we have tried our best to be friend all neighbouring countries including Pakistan. I want to know an example in the world where a country which conquered a territory has turned it over peacefully in a short time as India did. To accuse India that 'You are doing this thing with Nepal, and 'You are doing that with Bangladesh' and so on is contrary to facts. It is a fact, an unfortunate fact that during Vajpayee's tenure as Foreign Minister, India was being

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

taken for granted by everyone. As a result of that India's position, India's stature and image suffered. We do not want any hegemony. We do not want to dominate or boss over our neighbours. No, India does not want to become a super power. India wants to help the cause of peace. India wants to protect its own interest. India wants to protect the interests of its neighbours. Have I to remind him that it was during their time, those who have fought for the liberation of Bangladesh, a number of them, were handed over, as a token of what they call friendship to Bangladesh authorities and they were killed mercilessly by the then regime. We want friendship with Bangladesh and we wanted it. But what they, Janata were trying was not friendship. Their whole thing was that they were drifting and it was drift where India was losing its image. That we all know. Leave aside President Reagan. Mr. Carter when he came to India—what did he say about Mr. Morarji Desai, the then Prime Minister. He said he was happy that Indiraji is welcome as Prime Minister of India. 'We know she is a great Prime Minister of a great country.' They were happy. I do not want to make a comparison. I also wanted Mr. Morarji Desai to be welcomed as the Prime Minister of India. But, unfortunately, he was not. Therefore, what I am saying is that his arguments are not based on realities and facts.

It is very interesting for him to say, 'Look, why cannot the non-aligned nations take initiative on Afghanistan?' Why could not they do this or that?' Then I put a question to him to answer, 'What should they do? What India should do and what should Mr. Narasimha Rao do? He himself said, 'Well it is a complex question .

Then he says that it appears that the non-aligned nations also are under the pressure. He was made the Minister. I do not want to say that they were

under the same pressure—some a little more and some a little less. But, the non-aligned nations, with the initiative taken by India and certain other leaders of the non-aligned world had been under very difficult circumstances. That is a fact, he has tried to belittle the Conference which was held in New Delhi very recently. The most shocking thing that he said was this. I consider that an insult to the nation when he said that India is dependent on the two Super-Powers. Therefore, India is weakened to take a decision in a manner we like thereby we get arms from the Soviet Union and money from the other Super-Power. It is an insult, I say, to this House and to India and the Indian people to say that we got money from America. We got the money sanctioned by the IMF despite the fact that there was opposition from America. This is a fact. We are purchasing arms from the Soviet Union and other countries. If we need arms, the Soviet Union had been consistently our friends to support. If we need arms, where should we go? Let him say that. We have been purchasing arms from the Soviet Union and the other countries. In fact, there has been now more diversification of purchase of arms. He goes on saying that India has become a dependent nation. It might have been during their time. We all know and the whole world knows not to speak of this country. In fact, Shri Vajpayee was talking of consensus. There is a consensus minus his party, the reactionary party. This is the supporter of the Imperialists forces. In fact, there is a consensus in our Parliament. There are friends sitting here—friend of the Leftists and others who differed with many things but there is a total consensus as far as India's foreign policy is concerned from the CPM, CPI and other groups. They have said that India's foreign policy is all right. But, my friend goes on saying or giving a contrary impression about India's foreign policy. He is giving an impression that we are being run by Americans and the Soviet Union. The

Soviet Union pressurised us to sign a non-proliferation treaty. We did not do that in spite of the pressure from America also. However, we should not forget what happened when Dr. Keissinger wrote about India. He said that Indira Gandhi was a statesman where we could not bend. She would not forget what was the interest for her country. The whole world knows that. I do not want to tell that. These are historical facts. India's foreign policy to-day is being conducted under the leadership of our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and our able Foreign Minister Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao so very ably and effectively for which the whole nation is proud. In fact, the world is proud of that. I was in Australia and I read a newspaper there. Japan has a different policy. I went there. I got views of the people. The people officially have one view and unofficially a certain other view. I found they had the appreciation of our foreign policy.

Now about China, Shri Vajpayee said something. He wants us to follow in the manner he wants. There was a war in Viet Nam going on. He was dining there. I am only using the word 'dining'. Why did he not react on that? You know that with China we want to improve our relations. Our Government is taking all possible steps in that direction. We should not do anything in haste. I am for the friendship with them. Our Government is, I think, going in the right direction. Mr. Vajpayee, you were Foreign Minister. You did not do anything more or better than what Mr. Rao is doing to-day in regard to Namibia. Coming to Afghanistan it is a political problem. We have good relations with Russia. He tells us why should we not persuade them to do something in the matter. He thinks that the American arms will be used against India. He also says that at least America has got the excuse to arm Pakistan because of the happenings in Afghanistan. I would say that by so saying he indirectly gives support to the American and Pakistan's

points of view. There is no cause and really no justification whatsoever. He admitted that America was arming Pakistan even previously. Sir, America's policy has been to curtail us and, if I may say so, even to de-stabilise us. For Mr. Vajpayee to give these arguments amounts to supporting the viewpoint of Pakistan and America.

Sir, he said about Golan Heights having been devoured and whether anything more could not be done except passing a Resolution. I asked him to tell what more could be done but he kept quiet. My hon. friend has reminded me that he said that Muslim countries must get their rights but it was during the time he was the Foreign Minister that a secret visit of Moyshe Dayan had been permitted. What does it show? It only shows duplicity and deceit. Then he said who is against Pakistan. Sir, we want Pakistan to exist but it is his party which created anti-Pakistan fever in this country. It was his party who created the atmosphere resulting in the murder of Mahatma Gandhi. It was his party, his supporters and his friends who created communal atmosphere in the country and continue to do that. They are supporting anti-Pakistan organs even now but they are saying something here and doing something else outside. By their jugglery they are trying to paint a pigeon as a crow and it is consistent with their game of trying to create difficult conditions internally. I do not want to impute any motives to them.

Sir, with these words I wish to conclude. I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs and congratulate the Foreign Affairs Minister for the excellent manner in which the foreign affairs of the country are being conducted.

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) :
मौतरम चैयरमैन साहब अर्भो वाजपेयी
जो की पुरजोश तकरीर और भगत जी के
उससे ज्यादा जोशीले जवाब के बाद जो
आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, मैं
कुछ खास बातें कहना चाहता हूँ ।

[श्री: अशफाक हुसैन]

कल से हो रही खारजा पालिसी का; बहस में अपना; पार्टी का; तरफ से हिस्सा लेते हुए मैं चन्द अहम बातों को तरफ खासतौर से इशारा करना चाहूंगा। हमारी खारजा पालिसी का बुनियाद हमारे आजाद होने के बाद नहीं पड़ा; बल्कि आजादी के लड़ाई के दौरान भी इस सिलसिले में हमारे ख्यालात और खटोखाल बहुत वाजे थे। आज भी हमारी खारजा पालिसी को कुछ लोग गैर-जानिबदार कहते हैं। और कुछ लोग नावाबस्ता कह कर हमारी गैर-जानिबदारी और नावाबस्तगी का तरह-तरह का मतलब निकालते हैं।

यह सच है कि हम किसी खेमे में शामिल नहीं हैं और हम किसी के पिछलगू नहीं हैं, लेकिन यह भी हकीकत है कि हमको अपने दोस्त और दुश्मन पहचानने का तमीज़ जरूर होना चाहिए।

हम सुपर पावर राइवलरी का बात करते हैं। हर बड़ी ताकत के अपने अलहदा अलहदा मुफाद हो सकते हैं और हमारे भी कुछ अपने मुफाद हैं लेकिन सोवियत यूनियन और यू० एस० ए० को हर माँके पर बराबर खड़ा करना हकीकत से मुंह मोड़ना है। दूर क्यों जाते हैं, इंडियन ओशन, बहरेहिन्द को अमन का जोन बनाने और लड़ाई का अड्डा न बनाने के लिए एक तहरीक चल रही है।

डिएगो गार्सिया से अमरीकी जन्गी अड्डे को हटाने का; तहरीक हिन्दुस्तान, श्री लंका, हमारे पड़ोसी देशों और यूरोप के कई देशों में चल रही हैं। हमें देखना चाहिए कि इस सिलसिले में हम क्या कर रहे हैं। क्या हम इसमें गैर-जानिबदार रह सकते हैं? क्या हम इस तहरीक से नावाबस्ता रह सकते हैं? जंग और अमन के सवाल पर हमको वाजेह तौर पर अमन

का जानिबदार रहना है और जंग का मुखा-लिफ़? हम अपने आप को अमन के खेमे से नावाबस्ता नहीं रख सकते।

जब सोवियत यूनियन के सदर ब्रेज़नेव न्यूक्लियार्ड हथियारों समेत हर तरह के अस्लहात का तख्कीफ और कंट्रोल की बात करते हैं, तो उनका आवाज़ में आवाज़ मिलाने से हमारी गैर-जानिबदारी का कोई टेस नहीं लगती। वह हमारी अपना; आवाज़ है। जब अमरीकी सदर रीगन डिएगो-गार्सिया के अमरीकी अड्डे को मजबूत करने का कदम उठाते हैं या बहरे-हिन्द में मज्जीद अड्डे की तलाश करते हैं, या इस इलाके में पाकिस्तान समेत दूसरे मुल्कों का हथियार फ़राहम करते हैं, तो हमें खुल कर अमरीकी सदर रीगन के नापाक इरादों को मुख़ालिफ़त करनी ही चाहिए।

मैं एक बात साफ़ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हमें मुख़ालिफ़त उस ताकत का; करनी चाहिए, जो; कम्पूचिया और वियतनाम से ले कर पाकिस्तान, सऊदी अरब और मिश्र तक और निकार्गुआ और एल सैल्वाडोर तक हर तरह का; दखल-अन्दाज़ी करने से बाज नहीं आ रही है और दूसरों के कंधे पर रख कर अपना; राइफ़ल चलाना चाहती है। उस कंधे का; मुख़ालिफ़त करने से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है, जिस पर राइफ़ल रख कर जंगबाज़ चलाना चाहता है। हमें बन्दूक चलाने वाली और बंदूक फ़राहम करने वाली ताकत का; मुख़ालिफ़त करनी चाहिए, जो; हमारी असली दुश्मन है, जो; अमन का; दुश्मन है। पाकिस्तान और सऊदी अरब को खतरनाक अस्लहा फ़राहम करने वाली ताकत हमारा मिशाना होना चाहिये, न कि पाकिस्तान और सऊदी अरब के अमाम या हुकूमत।

पाकिस्तान को अमरीकी अस्लहा की फ़राहमी के मामले में हमने पाकिस्तान को अपना दुश्मन माना है, जिसके कंधे पर अमरीका अपनी बंदूक चलाना चाहता है। यह बात हमारे लीडरों की तरफ से दिये गये बयानात से जाहिर होती है। लेकिन हमें उस बंदूकची को हर तरह से कनडेम करना चाहिये, जो पाकिस्तान को अपने जंगी मंसूबों का हिस्सा बनाया चाहता है। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1953 में जब पहली बार अमरीका में पाकिस्तान को बड़े पैमाने पर अस्लहा फ़राहम किया था, तो मरहूम वजीरे-आजम जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने खुल कर अमरीकी इकदाम की मुखालिफत की थी और मुल्कगीर पैमाने पर अमरीका-मुखालिफ जल्से और रैलियाँ करने का नारा दिया था।

मौजूदा हालात में हमें पाकिस्तान के ना-जंग मुआहदे की पेशकश और उसके साथ-साथ वजीरे-आजम की तरफ से दोस्ती के मुआहदे की पेशकश, इन दोनों का खैर-मकदम करना चाहिये। लेकिन हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि वजारात खारिजा में कुछ ऐसे अनासिर हैं, जो अमरीका के इशारे पर पाकिस्तान से हमारी दोस्ती में रखना डालना चाहते हैं। हम इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान की दोस्ती ही उसको अमरीका से दूर रखने की जमानत हो सकती है।

इस सिलसिले में हमारे बुजुर्ग, श्री बी० आर० भगत, ने अभी जो वजाहत की है, उससे मामला और वाजेह होने के बजाय और कांप्लिकेटिड हो गया है। मैं उनकी दो बातें दोहराना चाहता हूँ। एक जगह उन्होंने कहा कि माहौल खराब हो गया है, इस लिये पाकिस्तान से बातचीत स्थगित की गयी। मेरा इतना

ही कहना है कि माहौल को खराब करने में पहली जिम्मेदारी पाकिस्तान की है, यह मैं मानता हूँ, लेकिन दूसरी जिम्मेदारी हमारी भी है, क्योंकि हम प्रोवोक हो गये। पाकिस्तान या उसके नुमाइंदे को—या हो सकता है कि जो उसके कंधे पर बंदूक रख कर चलाना चाहते हैं, उनकी यह चाल रही हो कि वह हमको प्रोवोक कर दे और हमारे बीच जो दोस्ती की बातचीत चल रही है, उसमें कुछ रखना पैदा कर दें। तो थोड़ी देर के लिये ही सही, वह अपनी चाल में कामयाब हो गये। इस सिलसिले में मैं कुलदीप नैयर साहब का एक जुमला कोट करना चाहता हूँ:

However the transcript of observations of the Indian and Pakistan Delegates at the Commission indicate that one reacted to what the other said and both exceeded the limits which their Governments had placed on them.

मैंने इसलिये कोट किया कि मैं समझता हूँ हमारे बुजुर्ग, मौअज्जिज मेम्बर, भगत साहब, जो लिमिट रखी गई थी, उसको एक्सीड कर गये और वह सब कुछ कह गये जो उन्हें कहने की जरूरत नहीं थी। उनको मुखालिफत जरूर करनी चाहिये थी लेकिन प्रवोक नहीं होना चाहिये था। प्रोवोकेशन दूसरे का गैम था और प्रोवोक होकर वे दूसरे के गैम में आ गये और इस तरह से उन्होंने अपना खेल बिगाड़ लिया। हमारी हूकूमत ने भी, बजाये इस के कि बात को वहीं पर खत्म कर देती, उसको उसी तरह से सीरियसली लिया और जो हमारा आला सतह पर खारजा मोहक्मे के सेक्रेटरी की सदारत में एक डेलिगेशन बात-चीत को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये पाकिस्तान जाना चाहिये था, उसको मुल्तवी कर दिया। मैं एक बार फिर इस बात को दोहराना

[श्री अशफाक हुसेन]

चाहूंगा कि पाकिस्तान से दोस्ती ही पाकिस्तान को अमरीका के खेमे से निकाल सकती है, कोई और दूसरी चीज नहीं। इसलिये हमको बहुत ठंडे दिमाग से इस सिम्ट कदम उठाना चाहिये और कोई भी मौका हाथ से नहीं जाने देना चाहिये।

पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू के जमाने में, जब वे हमारे मुल्क के प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे, तो काफी अरसे तक वे वजीरे खारिजा भी रहे। उस वक्त से अफ्रीकी की और अरब मुल्कों की ख़ूब अहमियत वजारते खारिजा में रही है। अफ्रीकी रही है। अफ्रीकी और अरब देशों में जो हमारे चुनिदा नुमाइंदे भेजे जाते थे उनको बहुत अहमियत दी जाती थी। मुझे थोड़ा अफसोस है,

हालांकि मैं अपने नुमाइन्दों पर कोई हमला नहीं करना चाहता, कोई आक्षेप नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो अहमियत हमको अफ्रीकी और अरब मुल्कों को देनी चाहिए थी वह हम नहीं दे रहे हैं। जितने अच्छे नुमाइन्दे हमें अफ्रीकी और अरब देशों में भेजने चाहिए थे वह हम नहीं भेज रहे हैं। इन देशों से ताल्लुकात बढ़ाने में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी हमेशा जाती दिलचस्पी लेते रहते थे। हमें भी उन देशों के साथ ताल्लुकात बढ़ाने में खामी दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिए हमें नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान को असला फराहम करने में अमरीका का निशाना न तो अफगानिस्तान है और न सोवियत रूस है, बल्कि अमरीका का निशाना हिन्दुस्तान है। वह ईरान और ईराक की जंग की तरह हमारे ताम्बे हाई को भी तबाह करना चाहता है। आज जो हम तरक्की के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और जो तेल

के बोहरान से निकलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं उसके लिए अमरीका की नियत है कि हमारी तरक्की की रफ्तार को ढीला कर दे। हमें अमरीका की इस चाल को अच्छी तरह से समझ लेना चाहिए।

अमरीका जब यौमे अफगानिस्तान मनाता है तो उसकी जरा भी हमदर्दी अफगानिस्तान या वहाँ के अक्वाम से नहीं रहती है। पिछले 21 मार्च को बड़े जोश व खरोश से यौमे अफगानिस्तान मनाने की तैयारी की गई। सारी दुनिया में यौमे अफगानिस्तान मनाने की तहरीक सब से पहले अमरीकी सीनेट में खुद सदर रीगन ने पेश की जिसकी हिमपत बरतानिया के दोनों ऐवान और यूरोनियय एक्जिजादी विरादरी ने की लेकिन जिस इजरायल ने अमरीका की शह पर गोलान पहाड़ियों पर एकतरफा कब्जे का एलान सोनाजोरी से कर दिया तो इनमें से किसी ने यौमे गोलान मनाने का एलान नहीं किया। कहां गई उन की इस्लाम और मस्लिम देशों से हमदर्दी खुशी की बात है कि अब कट्टर इस्लामी नजरियात रखने वाले लोग भी अमीकी चाल से वाकिफ होने लगे हैं। जमायते-इस्लामी का हफ्त-रोजा "दावत" भी "यौमे-अफगानिस्तान" को मगरिब का नया सियासी स्टंट मानने लगा है और यहां तक कहने लगा है—

अमरीका और दूसरे मुल्कों के इस मामूल और तरीके-कार से यह अन्दाजा होता है कि वह रूस के खिलाफ अपनी गुहाज-आराई के लिए अफगानिस्तान के मसले को सिर्फ जिन्दा रखने से ही दिलचस्पी रखते हैं। "—दावत मौजूदा-हफता।

इस बात से किसी को इन्कार नहीं होगा कि जनता दौरे-दुकूमत में पासपोर्ट

हासिल करने में आसानियां फराहम की गई थीं और आज कल इस सिलसिले में धीरे-धीरे कुछ सखती लाई जा रही है। कुछ तो यह भी बात है कि पासपोर्ट को दरखास्त देने वालों को तादाद में भी खासा इजाफा हुआ है। रोजनज पासपोर्ट आफिस की अगर मजौद स्टाफ की जरूरत हो तो उसे फराहम करना चाहिए। हो सकता है सरकार की पालिसी में कुछ तब्दीली हुई हो, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जो लोग सही तरीके से अपने मुक्त से बाहर जाना चाहते हैं, चाहे वह किसी खाहिश से जाना चाहते हों, उन को जाने का मोका देना चाहिये, उन को सहूलियात देनी चाहिए। पासपोर्ट हासिल करने के रास्ते में जो भी मुश्किलत हों हमें उन्हें दूर करना चाहिए।

चेयरमैन साहब, अब नै एक ऐसे मसले को तरफ अपने लायक वजोरे-खारजा की खसूसी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहूंगा जिस की तरफ इस बहस में शायद कभी तजकिरा भी न हुआ हो। हज मुसलमानों के लिए एक अहम मजहबी फरीजा है और हिन्दुस्तान मुसलमानों को तादाद के लाहज से दूसरे नम्बर पर है लेकिन यहां से हज को जाने वाले मुसलमानों को तादाद को देखा जाये तो हिन्दुस्तान से जाने वाले हाजियों की तादाद दूसरे मुमालिक से जाने वालों के मुकाबले बहुत कम है। मिसाल के तौर पर इण्डोनेशिया से 69002, मलेशिया से 22704 और पाकिस्तान से जहां मुसलमानों की आबादी हम से कम है 69343 हज्जाज 1981 में हज के लिए सऊदी अरब गये जिन के मुकाबले में हमारे यहां से 21280 हाजियों को

इजाजत-नामा मिल सका। इस तादाद में हवाई जहाज और बहरी-जहाज से जाने वाले सभी हाजो शामिल हैं। 1979 में हिन्दुस्तान से बहरी रास्ते से 15005 हाजो तशरोफ ले गये थे। 1981 में यह तादाद घट कर 13245 हो गई और अब 1982 के लिए यह तादाद 9915 रह गई।

पहने मुगल लाइन्ज की तरफ से चार बहरी-जहाज इस काम के लिये लगाये जाते थे, अब ये दो कर दिये गये हैं। यह सच है कि सऊदी अरब हुकूमत की तरफ से कबले-रमजान हाजियों की रवानगी पर पाबन्दी लगा दी गई थी, लेकिन इस पाबन्दी से पहले भी हर साल हजारों की तादाद में दीनदार-मुसलमान अपने इस मुकद्दस मजहबी फरीजे को अदरह करने से महरूम रह जाते थे और इस साल तो इस तादाद में करीब चार हजार की और कमी आ गई है। दुनिया में मुसलमानों की दूसरी सब से बड़ी आबादी हिन्दुस्तान में रहती है और यहां से पाकिस्तान के और इण्डोनेशिया के 69000 और मलेशिया के 22000 के मुकाबले 21000 हाजियों में भी 4000 मजौद कम कर दिये जायें, यह हमारे लिये शर्म की बात है। कम-अज-कम तीस-हजार (30000) हाजी हर साल भेजने का इन्तजाम करना हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। सऊदी अरब हुकूमत पर इत्जाम लगा कर हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बरी नहीं हो सकते। भारत के मुसलमान बराबर के शहरी हैं और उन को से उन के मुकद्दस मजहबी फरीजे की अदायगी में हर तरह की सहूलियत पहुंचाना हुकूमते-हिन्द की जिम्मेदारी है। अगर हमारे पास अपने बहरी-जहाज की कमी है तो इस खास काम के लिये हमें बहरी

[श्री अशफाक हुसेन]

जहाज चार्टर करने चाहिये। हमारी अपनी कमी और कोताही की वजह से हाजी न जा सकें और हम सऊदी अरब हुकूमत पर इल्जाम लगा कर व यह कह कर कि जो लोग बहरी रास्ते से न जा सकें वह हवाई जहाज से चले जाएं, यह ठीक नहीं है। जिन को हम रोटी नहीं दे सकते क्या उन को हम केक खाने की सलाह देंगे या उन की केक का इन्तजाम करेंगे। आप जानते होंगे कि रोटी मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हू कि बहरी रास्ते से जाने में पैसा कम लगता है और हवाई रास्ते से जाने में पैसा ज्यादा लगता है और मुसलमानों की ऐसी बहुत बड़ी तादाद है, जो कम पैसा खर्च कर के अपने इस फर्ज को अदा कर सकती है।

हज कमेटी की सतेह पर जो गड़-बड़ियां हैं चाहे वह मरकजी हज कमेटी हो या रियासती हज कमेटी, इन की तरफ भी खसूसी तवज्जह की जरूरत है। यू०पी० की रियासती हज कमेटी की कारकदंगी से तो हम बेइतमिनानी है। उर्दू अखबारात इस से भरे पड़े हैं और इन की तफसील में जाने का वक्त नहीं है। हज कमेटी की तरफ से 100 रुपये और 50 रुपये फी हाजी हर साल वसूल किया जाता है हाजियों को बम्बई में रिहायश की सहूलियतें पहुंचाने के लिए लेकिन हाजी जिस परेशानी की हालत में अपना वक्त गुजारते हैं, वह बयान के बाहर है। हाजियों के लिए बम्बई में मजीद मुसाफिरखाने की तामीर अशद जरूरी है।

हज के ऐयाम में जहा में, मक्का शरीफ में, मदीना मुनव्वरा में और सिना

में हाजियों की देखभाल पूरे तौर पर मुअल्लिम के जिम्मे छोड़ दी जाती है। हिन्दुस्तानी सिफारतखाने को जो खेरखबरी करनी चाहिए, वह नहीं होती है। दूसरे मुमालिक का भी सिफारिती अमला ऐयाम हज इन जगहों पर रहता है और उन लोगों की तरफ से अपने अपने मुल्क के हाजियों को हर तरह की सहूलियतें फराहम की जाती हैं लेकिन हमारी तरफ से तिक्बी सहूलियत भी नाम के लिए ही है। डाक्टर अगर मिल भी जाएगा, तो दवा मिलने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है। अगर अमले की कमी हो, फंड की कमी हो, तो उसे पूरा किया जाए या अगर बदइन्तजामी है, तो उसे दूर किया जाए। इस से हमारे मुल्क के हाजियों को तकलीफ और परेशानी उटानी पड़ती है और दूसरों की नजर में हिफारत, जिल्लत और रुसवाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस की तरफ खसूसी तवज्जह हमारे वजीर देंगे, ऐसी हमें उम्मीद है।

एक बात और कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि अभी यूनाइटेड नेशन्स की डिसअर्मामेंट कान्फेन्स में हमारी सरकार ने अपना रोल अदा किया था और मुझे उम्मीद है कि दूसरी कान्फेन्स जो जल्दी होने वाली है, उस में भी अपना रोल अदा करने में हम कभी नहीं हटेंगे।

[شہری اشفاق حسین (مہاراج کلج):]

محترم چیئرمین صاحب اہو
 واجہائی جی کی پرزور تقریر اور
 بہکت جی کے اس سے زیادہ جوش و
 جواب کے بعد جو آپ نے معافی بولنے
 کا موقع دیا ہے میں کچھ خاص
 باتیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں -

کل سے ہو رہی خارجہ پالیسی کی بحث میں اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے حصہ لیتے ہوئے میں چند اہم باتوں کی طرف خاص طور سے اشارہ کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہماری خارجہ پالیسی کی بلحاظ ہمارے آزاد ہونے کے بعد نہیں پڑی۔ بلکہ آزادی کی لڑائی کے دوران بھی اس سلسلے میں ہمارے خیالات اور خد و خال بہت واضح تھے۔ آج بھی ہماری خارجہ پالیسی کو کچھ لڑکھارے جانبدار کہتے ہیں۔ اور کچھ لوگ ناوابستہ کہتے ہیں۔ ہماری غیر جانبداری کی اور ناوابستگی کی طرح طرح کا مکالمہ نکالتے ہیں۔

یہ سچ ہے کہ ہم کسی خاصے میں شامل نہیں ہیں۔ اور ہم کسی کے پیچھے نہیں ہیں۔ لیکن یہ بھی حقیقت ہے کہ ہم کو اپنے دوست اور دشمن پہچاننے کی تہہ ضرور ہونی چاہئے۔

ہم سوڈان اور رائواری کی بات کرتے ہیں۔ ہر بڑی طاقت کے اپنے الہدے الہدے مفاد ہو سکتے ہیں۔ اور ہمارے بھی کچھ اپنے مفاد ہیں۔ لیکن سوویت یونین اور یو۔ ایس۔ اے۔ کو ہر موقع پر برابر کھوا کرنا حقیقت سے ملکہ موڑنا ہے۔ دور دوروں جاتے ہیں۔ اندین روشن بصر ہد کو امن کا زون بنانے اور

لڑائی کا اقد نہ بنانے کے لئے ایک بصر ہد چل رہی ہے۔

قیو گوریشہا سے امریکی اقد ہٹانے کی بصر ہد ہندوستان۔ شری لکنا اور پڑوسی دیہوں اور یورپ کے کئی دیہوں میں چل رہا ہے۔ ہمیں دیکھنا چاہئے کہ اس سلسلے میں ہم کیا کر رہے ہیں۔ کیا ہم اس میں بھر جانبدار رہ سکتے ہیں۔ جنگ اور امن کے سوال پر ہم کو واضح طور پر امن کا جانبدار رہنا ہے۔ اور جنگ کا مخالف ہم اپنے آپ کو امن کے خد سے ناوابستہ نہیں رکھ سکتے۔

جب سوویت یونین نے علامہ مہزبانوں ہتھیاروں سمیت ہر طرح کے اصلاحات کی تصفیہ اور کنٹرول کی بات کر رہے تھے تو ان کی آواز سے آواز ملنے میں ہماری بھر جانبداری کو کوئی تہیس نہیں لگتی۔ یہ ہماری اپنی آواز ہے۔ جب امریکی صدر ریگن قیو گوریشہا کے امریکی اقد کو مضبوط کرنے کا قدم اٹھاتے ہیں یا بصر ہد میں مزید اقد کی تلاش کرتے ہیں یا اس علاقے میں پاکستان سمیت دوسرے ملکوں کو ہتھیار فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ تو ہمیں کھل کر امریکی صدر ریگن کے ناپاک ارادوں کی مخالفت کرنی ہی چاہئے۔

میں ایک بات صاف کر دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ کہ ہمیں مخالفت

[شہری اشفاق حسون]

اس طاقت کی کرنی چاہئے جو کمپوچیا اور ویتنام سے لے کر پاکستان سعودی عرب اور مصر تک اور نھاکروا اور سہلواترانک ہر طرح کی دخل اندازی کرنے سے بعد نہیں آ رہی ہے - اور دوسروں کے کندھے پر رکھ کر اپنی رائفل چلانا چاہتی ہے - اس کندھے کی مخالفت کرنے سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہے - جس پر رائفل رکھ کر جنگ باز چلانا چاہتا ہے - ہمیں بلدوق چلانے والی اور بلدوق فراہم کرنے والی طاقت کی مخالفت کرنی چاہئے - جو ہماری اصلی دشمن ہے - پاکستان اور سعودی عرب کو خطرناک اسلحہ فراہم کرنے والی طاقت ہمارا نشانہ ہونا چاہئے - نہ کی پاکستان اور سعودی عرب کے مرام یا حکومت -

پاکستان کو امریکی اسلحہ کی فراہمی کے بارے میں ہم نے پاکستان کو اپنا دشمن مانا ہے - جس کے کندھے پر امریکہ اپنی بلدوق چلانا چاہتا ہے - یہ بات ہمارے لوگوں کے دئے کئے بہانات سے ظاہر ہوتی ہے - لیکن ہمیں اس بلدوقچی کو ہر طرح سے کڈنا چاہئے - جو پاکستان کو اپنے جنگی منصوبوں کا حصہ بنانا چاہتا ہے - میں یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ۱۹۵۳ میں جب امریکہ نے پہلی بار پاکستان کو بڑے پیمانے پر اسلحہ فراہم کیا تھا تو

مرحوم وزیر اعظم جواہر لال نہرو نے کہا کہ امریکی اقدام کی مخالفت کی تھی - اور ملک گھر پھرانے پر امریکی مخالفت جلسے اور ریلیاں کرنے کا نارا دیا تھا -

موجودہ حالات میں ہمیں پاکستان کے نا جنگ معاہدے کی پیشکش اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ وزیراعظم کی طرف سے دوستی کے معاہدے کی پیشکش ان دونوں کا خیر مقدم کرنا چاہئے - لیکن ہمیں یہ نہیں بھولنا چاہئے کہ وزارت خارجہ میں کچھ ایسے عناصر ہیں جو امریکہ کے اشارے پر پاکستان سے ہماری دوستی میں دخل ڈالنا چاہتے ہیں - ہم اس بات کو بھول جاتے ہیں کہ پاکستان سے ہمدوستی کی دوستی ہی اس کو امریکہ سے دور رکھنے کی ضمانت ہو سکتی ہے -

اس سلسلے میں ہمارے بزرگ شہری بی - آر - بھکت نے ابھی جو وضاحت کی ہے اس سے معاملہ اور واضح ہونے کی بجائے اور کمپلیکس ہوتے ہو گئے ہیں - ان کی دو باتوں دہرانا چاہتا ہوں - ایک جگہ انہوں نے کہا کہ ماحول خراب ہو گیا ہے - اس لئے پاکستان سے بات چیت استحکام کی گئی - مہرا اتنا ہی کہتا ہے - کہ ماحول کو خراب کرنے کی پہلی ذمہ داری پاکستان کی ہی ہے - کیونکہ م

پرووک ہو گئے - پاکستان یا اس کے نمائندے کی - یا یہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ جو اس کے گلڈھے پر رکھ کر ہندوق چلانا چاہتے ہیں ان کی یہ چال رہی ہو - کہ وہ ہم کو پرووک کر دے - اور ہمارے بیچ جو دوستی کی بات چہت چل رہی ہے اس میں کچھہ رخنہ پیدا کر دیں - تو توہڑی دیر کے لئے ہی سہی وہ اپنی چال میں کامیاب ہو گئے - اس سلسلے میں شری کلدیپ نہر صاحب کا ایک جملہ کوٹ کرنا چاہتا ہوں -

However the transcript of observations of the Indian and Pakistani delegates at the Commission indicate that one reacted to what the other said and both exceeded the limits which their Government had placed on that.

میں نے اس لئے کوٹ کیا کہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے بزرگ مہرز مہر بہکت صاحب جو لیٹت رکھی گئی تھی اس کو اکسید کر گئے - اور وہ سب کچھہ کہہ گئے جو انہیں کہنے کی ضرورت نہیں تھی - ان کو مخالفت ضرور کرنی چاہئے تھی - لیکن پرووک نہیں ہونا چاہئے - پرووکیشن دوسروں کا گھم تھا - اور پرووک ہو کر وہ دوسروں کے گیم میں آ گئے اور اس طرح سے انہوں نے اپنا کھیل بگاڑ لیا - ہماری حکومت نے یہی بجائے اس نے کہ بات کو ہمیں ختم کر دیتی اس کو اسی طرح سے

سپریمسی لیا - اور جو ہمارے سائی سطح پر خارجہ محکمہ کے سیکریٹری کی صدارت میں ایک ڈیلوگیشن بات چہت کو آگے بڑھانے کے لئے پاکستان جانا چاہئے تھا اس کو ملتوی کر دیا - میں ایک بار پھر اس بات کو دہرانا چاہوں گا کہ پاکستان سے دوستی ہی پاکستان کو امریکہ کے ختم سے نکل سکتی ہے - کوئی اور دوسری چیز نہیں - اس لئے ہم کو بہت تہذدے سماخ سے اس سمت قدم اٹھانا چاہئے - اور کوئی بھی موقعہ ہاتھ سے نہیں جانے دینا چاہئے -

پلڈت جواہر لال نہرو کے زمانے میں جب وہ ہمارے ملک کے پرائم منسٹر تھے تو کافی عرصے تک وہ وزیر خارجہ بھی رہے - اس وقت سے افریقی اور عرب ملکوں کی خصوصی اہمیت وزارت خارجہ میں رہی ہے - افریقی اور عرب دیشوں میں جو ہمارے چلیدے نمائندے بھیجے جاتے تھے ان کو بہت اہمیت دی جاتی تھی حالانکہ میں اپنے نمائندوں پر کوئی حملہ نہیں کرنا چاہتا کوئی آروپ نہیں لگانا چاہتا لیکن یہ ضرور کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو اہمیت ہم کو افریقی اور عرب ملکوں کو دینی چاہئے تھی وہ ہم نہیں دے رہے - جتنے اچھے نمائندے ہم کو افریقی اور عرب دیشوں میں بھیجئے چاہئے تھے وہ ہم نہیں بھیج رہے ہیں - ان دیشوں سے تعلقات بڑھانے میں پلڈت

[شہری اشفاق حسین]

جواہر لال نہرو جی ہوشیہ ذاتی دلچسپی لیتے رہتے تھے۔ ہمیں بہن اُن دہشوں کے ساتھ تعلقات بڑھانے میں خاصی دلچسپی لہنی چاہئے۔ ہمیں نہیں بھولنا چاہئے کہ پاکستان کو اسلحہ فراہم کرنے میں امریکہ کا نشانہ نہ تو افغانستان ہے اور نہ سویت روس ہے۔ بلکہ امریکہ کا نشانہ ہندوستان ہے۔ وہ ایران اور عراق کی جنگ کی طرح ہمارے بمبئی والی کو بھی تباہ کرنا چاہتا ہے۔ آج جو اس ترقی کے راستے پر آگے بڑھ رہے ہیں۔ اور جو تھل کے بہرہ سے نکلنے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں اس کے لئے امریکہ کی نیت ہے کہ ہماری ترقی کی رفتار کو دھیرا کر دے۔ ہمیں امریکہ کو اس چال کو اچھی طرح سے سمجھنا چاہئے۔

امریکہ جب یوم افغانستان ملاتا ہے تو اس کی ذرا بھی ہمدردی افغانستان یا وہاں کے عوام سے نہیں رہتی ہے۔ پچھلے ۲۱ مارچ کو بڑے جوش و خروش سے یوم افغانستان منائے گئے تھے۔ ساری دنیا میں یوم افغانستان منانے کی تحریک سب سے پہلے امریکی سینٹ میں خود صدر ریگن نے پھیلنے کی۔ جس کی حمایت برطانیہ کے دونوں ایوان اور یورپیہن اقتصادی برادری نے کی لیکن جس تنازل نے امریکہ کی

شہ پر گولان پھڑیوں پر اک طرفہ قبضہ کا اعلان سیدہ زوری سے کر دیا تو ان میں سے کسی نے یوم گولان منانے کا اعلان نہیں کیا۔ کہاں گئی ان کی اسلام اور مسلم دیہوں سے ہمدردی۔ خوشی کی بات ہے کہ جب کٹر اسلامی نظریات رکھنے والے لوگ بھی امریکی چال سے وافق ہونے لگے ہیں۔ جماعت اسلامی کا ہفت روزہ 'نصوت' بھی یوم افغانستان کو عرب و نیا سیاسی سنگت ماننے لگا ہے۔ اور یہاں تک کہلے لگا ہے۔

امریکہ اور دوسرے ملکوں کے اس مسلسل اور طرفہ تار سے یہ اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ وہ اس کے خلاف اپنی معتدز آرائی کے لئے افغانستان کے سلسلے کو صرف زندہ رکھنے سے ہی دلچسپی رکھتے ہیں۔

”نصوت موجودہ ۱۹۸۲ء“

اس بات سے کسی کو انکار نہیں ہوگا کہ جلتا دور حکومت میں پانسہورتھ آسانہاں فراہم کی گئی تھی اور آج کل اس سلسلے میں دھیرے دھیرے کچھ سختی لائی جا رہی ہے کچھ تو یہ بھی بات ہے۔ پانسہورتھ کی درخواست دہلے والوں کی تعداد میں بھی خاصہ اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ ریجنٹل پانسہورتھ آفس کو اگر مزید ستاف کی ضرورت ہو تو اسے فراہم کرنا چاہئے۔ ہو سکتا

ہے کہ سرکار کی پالیسی میں کوئی تبدیلی ہوئی ہو لیکن مہرا کہنا یہ ہے کہ جو لوگ اس طرح سے اپنے ملک سے باہر جانا چاہتے ہیں ان کو جانے کا موقعہ دینا چاہئے ان کو سہولیت دینی چاہئے۔ پاسپورٹ حاصل کرنے کے راستے میں جو بھی مشکلات ہوں انہیں دور کرنا چاہئے۔

چیف مین صاحب اب میں ایک ایسے حصے کی طرف اپنے لائق وزیر خارجہ کا خصوصی توجہ دلانا چاہوں گا جس کی طرف اس بحث میں شاید کبھی تذکرہ بھی نہ ہوا ہو۔ حج مسلمانوں کے لئے ایک قریبی فرض ہے اور ہندوستان مسلمانوں کی تعداد کے لحاظ سے دوسرے نمبر پر ہے۔ لیکن یہاں سے حج کو جانے والے مسلمانوں کی تعداد کو دیکھا جائے تو ہندوستان سے جانے والے حاجیوں کی تعداد دوسرے ممالک سے جانے والوں کے مقابلے بہت کم ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر انڈونیشیا سے 69002 مسلمانوں سے 22704 اور پاکستان سے جہاں مسلمانوں کی آبادی ہم سے کم ہے۔ 69343 حجاجت 1981 حج کے لئے سعودی عرب گئے جن کے مقابلے میں ہمارے یہاں سے 21280 حاجیوں کو حجاجت نامہ مل سکا۔ اس تعداد میں ہوائی جہاز سے بھری جانے والے سبھی

حاجی شامل ہیں۔ 1979 میں ہندوستان سے بھری راستے سے 15005 حاجی تشریف لے گئے تھے۔ 1981 میں یہ تعداد گھٹ کر 13245 ہو گئی اور 1982 کے لئے یہ تعداد 9915 رہ گئی۔

پہلے زون لائن کی طرف سے چار بھری جہاز اس کام کے لئے لگائے جاتے تھے۔ اب یہ دو کر دئے گئے ہیں۔ یہ سچ ہے کہ سعودی عرب حکومت کی طرف سے قبل رمضان حاجیوں کی روانگی پر پابندی لگا دی گئی تھی لیکن اس پابندی سے پہلے بھی ہر سال ہزاروں کی تعداد میں دہندار مسلمان اپنے اس مقدم قریبی فرض کو ادا کرنے سے محروم رہ جاتے تھے اور اس سال تو اس تعداد میں قریب چار ہزار کی اور کمی آگئی ہے۔ دنیا میں مسلمانوں کی دوسری سب سے بڑی آبادی ہندوستان میں رہی ہے۔ اور یہاں سے پاکستان کے اور انڈونیشیا کے 69000 اور ملیشیا کے 22000 کے مقابلے حاجیوں میں بھی 4000 مزید کم کر دئے گئے ہوں۔ یہ ہمارے لئے شرم کی بات ہے۔ کم از کم 30000 حاجی بھیجئے کا انتظام کرنا ہماری ذمہ داری ہے۔ سعودی عرب حکومت پر الزام لگا کہ ہم اپنی ذمہ داری سے بری نہیں ہو سکتے۔ بھارت کے مسلمان براہر کے شہری

[شہری اشیاقی حسہن]

ہوں اور ان کو ان کے مقدم مذہبی فرقے سے ادائیگی میں ہر طرح کی سہولیت پہنچانا حکومت ہند کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ اگر ہمارے پاس اپنے بحری جہاز کی کمی ہے۔ تو اس خاص کام کے لئے بحری جہاز چارٹر کرنے چاہئے۔ ہماری اپنی کمی اور کوتاہی کی وجہ سے حاجی نہ جا سکے اور ہم سعودی عرب حکومت پر الزام لگا کر یا یہ کہہ کر کہ جو لوگ بحری راستے سے نہ جا سکے وہ ہوائی جہاز سے چلے جائیں۔ یہ توہک نہیں ہے۔ جن نو ہم روٹی نہیں دے سکتے کہا ان کو ہم کھک کھانے کی صلاح دینگے یا ان کی روٹی کا انتظام کرینگے۔ آپ جانتے ہونگے کہ میں یہ اس لئے نہہ رہا ہوں کہ بحری راستے سے جانے میں پیسہ کم لگتا ہے۔ اور ہوائی راستے سے جانے سے پیسہ زیادہ لگتا ہے۔ اور مسلمانوں کی ایسی بہت بڑی تعداد ہے جو کم پیسے خرچ کر کے اپنے اس اہم فرض کو ادا کر سکتی ہے۔

حج کمیٹی کی سطح پر جو کڑا ہے چاہے وہ مرکزی حج کمیٹی ہو چاہے ریاستی حج کمیٹی لن کی طرف بھی خاص توجہ کی ضرورت ہے۔ ہو۔ پی۔ کی ریاستی حج کمیٹی کارکردگی سے تو عام بے اطمینانی ہے۔

اردو اخبارات لس سے بھرے پڑے ہیں۔ اور ان کے تفصیل میں جانے کا وقت نہیں ہے۔ حج کمیٹی کی طرف سے 100 روپے کی 50 روپے کی حاجی ہر سال وصول کیا جاتا ہے۔ حاجیوں کی بستی میں ہائیں کی سہولیتیں پہنچانے کے لئے لیکن حاجی جس پریشانی کی حالت میں وقت گزارتے ہیں وہ بیان کے باہر ہے۔ حاجیوں کے لئے بستی میں مزید مسائل خالی کی تعمیر اہد ضروری ہے۔

حج کے ایام میں جدہ میں مکہ شریف میں مدینہ منورہ میں اور سیدنا میں حاجیوں کی دیکھ بھال پورے طور پر مقدم کے ذمہ چھوڑ دی جاتی ہے۔ ہندوستانی سفارت خانے کو جو خیر خبری کرنی چاہئے وہ نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ دوسرے ممالک کا بھی سفارتی عملہ ایام حج ان جگہوں پر رہتا ہے۔ اور ان لوگوں کی طرف سے اپنے اپنے ملک کے حاجیوں کو ہر طرح کی سہولیتیں فراہم کی جانی ہوں۔ لیکن ہماری طرف سے طبی سہولیت بھی نام کے لئے ہے۔ ڈاکٹر اگر مل بھی جائے گا تو دوا ملنے کا کوئی سوال ہی نہیں ہے۔ اگر عملے کی کمی ہو۔ فیلڈ کی کمی ہو تو اسے پورا کیا جائے۔ اگر بد انتظامی ہو تو اسے دور کیا جائے۔ اس سے

ہمارے ملک کے حاجیوں کو تکلیف
 اور پریشانی اتھانی پڑتی ہے - اور
 دوسروں کی نظر میں حقارت ذلت
 اور رسوائی کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے -
 اس کی طرف خصوصی توجہ ہمارے
 وزیر دیں گے - ایسی ہمیں امید ہے -

ایک بات اور کہہ کر میں اہلی
 بات ختم کرنا چاہتا ہوں - اور وہ
 یہ ہے کہ ابھی یونائیٹڈ نیشن کی
 ڈس آرمامینٹ کانفرنس میں ہمارے
 سرکار نے اپنا رول ادا کیا تھا اور
 مجھے امید ہے دوسری کانفرنس جو
 جلد ہونے والی ہے اس میں بھی
 اپنا رول ادا کرنے میں ہم کسی نہیں
 کہیں گے -

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK
 (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the dis-
 cussion on Demands for Grants relat-
 ing to the Ministry of External Affairs
 assumes importance in the background
 of the difficult and complicated interna-
 tional situation prevailing in the world
 today. Cold War is in fever pitch,
 thanks to the continued confrontation
 of super powers and the intransigence
 of the United States of America. The
 oil crisis and galloping inflation have
 become serious problems affecting inter-
 national relationships. Tension moul-
 ders in various parts of the world in-
 cluding the Middle-East. Arms build-
 up by developed countries—even many
 developing countries—is in an alarming
 scale. Many smaller nations intend
 acquiring nuclear teeth. Across our
 own border, the spectre of war prepa-
 rations is evident. Protectionism in
 global trade and commerce has affect-
 ed economic relationships among na-
 tions to a great extent. In the prevail-
 ing circumstances, external relation is
 a very delicate responsibility. Diplo-
 macy is important for a nation's pre-

servation and economic well-being as
 it was never before. The meaning of
 diplomacy is shrewdness defined by
 Chanakya, yet it takes into account the
 larger perspective and far-sighted vi-
 sion and national interest. India has to
 consider its position on the map, the
 countries which are its neighbours, the
 policies it adopts and the action it
 takes. These are the things that the
 country has to take into account in its
 foreign policy.

I must congratulate the Prime Minis-
 ter and the Minister for External Af-
 fairs for being alive to the situation
 prevailing today. We are acquiring
 many new friends and we have also
 stabilised our relationship with the ex-
 isting friends. Our relations with our
 old friend, the Soviet Union, contrary
 to the opinion of many new self-styled
 analysts, are cordial as before. It hap-
 pens so even in the event of the fact
 that India had made known its views
 on the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.
 In spite of the differences in their po-
 litical systems, the relationship bet-
 ween these countries is being maintain-
 ed on very friendly terms. The re-
 cent visit of General Ustinov reite-
 rates this relationship. Our political
 and economic relationship with the
 United Kingdom and France is better
 than ever before and we have been
 able to successfully negotiate, bilateral
 trade, economic and industrial ventures
 including defence ventures in these two
 countries. Our success in negotiating
 the I.M.F. loan in spite of the violent
 opposition by the U.S.A. is an indica-
 tion of our new relationship and in-
 fluences brought about through subtle
 diplomatic manoeuvres.

Here, the question with regard to our
 relations with the European countries
 also arises. During President Reagan's
 rule, a rupture had taken place in Indo-
 American relations though such a thing
 never happened in the past in spite of
 disagreements between the two coun-
 tries in many fields. It is not only
 India but other countries also, who did
 not support President Reagan's policy,
 were cold shouldered. Many of the
 third world countries come in this cate-

[Smt. Jayanti Patnaik]

gory. These countries are told by the United States that either they should support President Reagan's line of thinking, or they should go their own way.

One might say that India needs American market and technology. It is true, but it is not *vice versa*. India cannot, therefore, afford to perpetuate the Indo-American estrangement. I might also say that India cannot align itself with the American view, as it is in direct conflict with India's regional interests. One might say that balance should be maintained. Such a balance was struck all these years with some advantage to India, but with Reagan Administration deliberately downgrading India, such a balance has become irrelevant to America. India had endeavoured to establish better mutual understanding. The meeting between our Prime Minister and the U.S. President at Cancun and between our Minister of External Affairs and the U.S. Secretary of State contributed to this process. But America's supply of arms to Pakistan and its decision to suspend further shipments of fuel for Tarapur Atomic Power Station have aroused apprehension and disagreement.

One bright spot for India in this context is that India's policy on a number of issues is increasingly becoming similar to the policies of America's European allies, specially after the election of Mitterand as the French President. Europe's perceptions on *detente*, arms spending, positioning of nuclear missiles in Europe and the neutron bomb are very different from America's. Besides, Europeans do not see the North-South issues wholly on East-West lines.

In view of this, India in her own interest may have closer links with European international forums, at least for countering America's current devaluation of India's strategic role.

In the wake of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, there might be pressure

on Pakistan from Soviet side, that Pakistan is going too far in aiding and abetting the U.S.—backed insurgency in Afghanistan. Pakistan, while asserting that it has not sold itself to America, might try to be nearer America to strengthen its army to fight another war with India, or against secessionist forces like the Baluchis. India might not have expressed its distress on Soviet intervention loudly, but it has made that distress plain in more direct ways. This has not been appreciated by America, unlike the European nations

India maintains that friendship with the Soviets is not incompatible with amicable ties with other countries, and it would indicate to America that India has a more strategic role to play; and, therefore, it cannot just be written off.

Coming to our neighbours unfortunately the military regime in Pakistan has created a problem across the border. Its trying to arm itself with sophisticated weapons and achieve nuclear capability with the help of Africa has changed the whole concept of stability of the Indian sub-continent. It is strange that Pakistan pays lip service to No-war Pact with India, while building up sophisticated arms supply and unleashing adverse propaganda from time to time. Recent occurrences in the Human Rights Conference in Geneva and unfortunate references to Kashmir where the people and the leadership have cemented their relationship permanently with India, is an example of Pakistan's intentions. The Prime Minister has rightly recognized the No-war Pact to be ruse to lull us into a false sense of security.

However, it is the right stand for India to press on the fact that both the countries are to settle their differences bilaterally, and through peaceful means. The Minister has rightly announced the fact, to wait before we go to Pakistan until the vitiated atmosphere improves.

India has pursued the policy of positive non-alignment from the time of

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; and non-alignment has completed more than 30 years and has come to a stage where it has attained a certain maturity on the basis of which we can go ahead with greater confidence. The aligned ones are preparing for the destruction of the world. To preserve our sovereign independence, maintain the freedom of judgment and action, to promote internal peace and stability reduce world tensions and proceed towards the building of new international economic order is the essence of non-alignment. Non-alignment is of greater relevance today because the non-aligned nations can exert great influence on the two power blocs to defuse global crises both in the political and economic fields. India must accept the leadership of non-aligned third world countries as the choice naturally falls on her. We admit that the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs have taken some positive steps in this direction. Earlier in Cancun and recently in New Delhi we have used the forums to project our view points successfully.

Projection of India's image abroad is one of the most important objectives. I believe that present efforts in this direction have to be strengthened and enhanced specially in the area of Latin American countries, Middle East and South-East Asia. Latin America is an area where India has to be known much more. Of course, the relations between India and Latin American countries were somewhat formal to start with but had undergone change to reach the present level of friendship, cordiality and mutual respect. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, during her stay at Cancun had met many heads of the government of the countries of this region. The Minister of External Affairs participated in the International Conference in economic cooperation among the developing countries held at Venezuela. The Minister of State for Energy also attended the independence celebrations of the British colony of Belize. A Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker had also gone to Cuba. The Minister of Commerce had

gone to Argentina to preside over the Conference of the Indian commercial representatives in Latin America and the Middle East. I am saying about these things, still, India has to be much more known in these countries, because these nations are rapidly emerging and offering vast potential for trade and commerce. The Middle East is our market for petroleum and a possible focus of international conflagration. For strategic and some other reasons, we should also not like South East Asian countries to be a close preserve only of the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and China. I would request that a comprehensive strategy be worked out to increase our involvement in these areas. The strategy should consist of strengthening our Embassies and Consular offices, effective dissemination of information about our policies, programmes, culture and heritage, strengthening of trade relationship and visits

17 hrs.

and we must be in a position to respond to the developing situation in these parts taking a definite view at the earliest opportune moment. Such a response is often the beginning of an enduring relationship. Our Embassies in these areas should be fully geared to achieve these objectives.

Another point I would like to emphasise is the strengthening of technical aid to our neighbouring countries and other Afro-Asian countries. At present our technical and economic aid to these countries is not very appreciable. While due to obvious resource constraints, we cannot go in for large economic aid programmes, there is no reason why our technical aid programmes should not be intensified. In various scientific and technical fields, India has already achieved high degrees of excellence. Our Embassies and Consular offices should explore the areas of technical cooperation and we should be able to send our technical personnel and make available our expertise to these countries. I would

[Smt. Jayanti Patnaik]

request that a conscious policy be worked out in this direction.

Before I conclude, I would like to speak a few words about our role in the United Nations. A time has come when we should use this forum more aggressively to win friends and influence nations. Ambivalence or defensive attitude would not help. A stand has to be taken at the right time in keeping with our policy of positive non-alignment on various bilateral and global issues. I am happy that during the last two year under the direction of our Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs, we have been making effective use of the forum of the United Nations. We are facing challenges today. The main object of our foreign policy is to promote our ideals, preserve our national interests in the prevailing global situation and to strengthen our non-alignment movement, disarmament, elimination of colonialism and racialism and march towards the new international economic order.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

17.05 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: CANCELLATION OF SITTING ON
2ND APRIL, 1982

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): There is a important thing that we want to request. *Ramnavami* is coming and the House is scheduled to meet on that day. We must have a holiday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you mean, by saying, it is coming?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: It is on 2nd April.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, because time has been allotted for discussion of the Grants of the various Ministries. And if the House does not sit for one day, may be, there will be certain problems. In this connection I want to know whether he has consulted some Opposition Leaders on this issue or if the Opposition Members... (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, संसद्-सदस्य के नाते हम तो किसी भी दिन काम करने को तैयार हैं, मगर संसद् में बहुत से कर्मचारी भी जुड़े हुए हैं, रामनवमी की छुट्टी न हो, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता ।

श्री मान भार्गव वारोट (अहमदाबाद): यह तो हम भी जानते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप मान तो रहे हैं, मगर आपने फैसला कर दिया कि नहीं होगी ।

श्री नारायण चन्द्र पाराशर : मान रहे हैं हम ।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है, अगर किसी को और इसमें एतराज नहीं है तो मैं पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी राय क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : यह बात सही है कि सदन इस वक्त बजट पर विचार कर रहा है और डिफरेंट मिनिस्ट्रीज की डिमांड्स चल रही हैं, लेकिन ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ कि

सदन की भावना से सरकार अलग रही हो । अगर सदन की इच्छा हो, सब की राय ऐसी हो कि रामनवमी की छुट्टी हो तो हम रास्ते में क्यों आयें ? सदन की राय होगी...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): What will happen to the guillotine? We do not want our Demands to be guillotined like that. It is like (interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: The House is Demanding.

श्री श्रीमत् नारायण सिंह : मैंने इसीलिये कहा कि सदन की इच्छा सर्वोपरि है । सदन की इच्छा है, आपकी इच्छा है तो सरकार इसमें असहमत न होगी ।

सभापति महोदय : आपकी बात आ गई ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर एक अतिरिक्त शनिवार को बैठना जरूरी हो तो सदन उस पर फैसला कर सकता है, लेकिन रामनवमी की छुट्टी होनी चाहिये ।

श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला : या तो गिलोटीन को हटा दिया जाए, या एक और दिन हाउस बैठ जाए ।

ایک اور دن ہاؤس کو ہٹا دیا جائے ، یا

ایک اور دن ہاؤس ہٹا دیا جائے -

श्री श्रीमत् नारायण सिंह : गिलोटीन का दिन तो तय है । सब बातों पर विचार कर के ही गिलोटीन की तिथि तय की जाती है । अगर सदन की इच्छा है कि राम-

नवमी को छुट्टी हो, तो सरकार को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : जैसा कि श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा है, रामनवमी को सदन का बैठक न हो और फिर किसी अतिरिक्त दिन बैठ कर काम पूरा किया जाए । इन जारे में विचार कर के कोई रास्ता निकाला जा सकता है ।

श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला : हाउस का टाइम रोज एक घंटा और बढ़ा दिया जाए ।

[هاؤس کا ٹائم روز ایک گھنٹہ اور بڑھا دیا جائے -]

सभापति महोदय : सदन की राय मालूम होती है कि.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, अब यह बात कह दीजिए । रुकिए मत ।

सभापति महोदय : रामनवमी के दिन सदन न बैठे और फिर बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में कोई रास्ता निकाला जा सकता है । अतिरिक्त घंटे बैठ कर, या किसी और दिन बैठ कर, काम को पूरा किया जा सकता है ।

श्री श्रीमत् नारायण सिंह : यह पहले से तय है कि अगर आवश्यकता हुई तो हम 6 बजे के बाद भी बैठ सकते हैं । हमने लंच आवर को पहले ही डिस्पेंस विद कर दिया है । इसमें सब का सहयोग

[श्री: भीष्म नारायण सिंह]

है। जब सब का सहयोग है, तो हम रामनवमी के दिन न बैठने की बात पर कैसे एतराज करें ?

सभापति महोदय : क्या मैं मान लू कि सदन का निश्चय है कि रामनवमी को सदन नहीं बैठेगा ? तो यह बात सर्व-सम्मति से तय हुई कि रामनवमी के दिन सदन नहीं बैठेगा।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Guillotine is the practice of the 19th century. It should be discontinued in this Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That you cannot discuss now. You ask your representative to take it up in the Business Advisory Committee. So many 18th century practices we are continuing.

Now, Shri Banatwalla.

17.08 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1982
Contd.

Ministry of External Affairs—*Contd.*

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, it is commendable that our foreign policy is by and large in the right directions. The policy formulations are based on correct perspectives. This goes to the credit of our hon. Foreign Minister. The entire nation endorses the foreign policy and this particular fact is a great achievement for any Government that is in power. There may be certain areas where we may require that the policy should be followed with greater vigour. There may be certain areas where we may feel that a re-look is necessary, but by and large it must be admitted that the foreign policy of our country is in the right direction.

In the limited time that is available at my disposal, I shall refrain from

making any general observations about our foreign policy and confine myself to only certain areas.

West Asia continues to be a region of acute crisis and dangerous conflicts. The recognition of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people, including the right to form their own State is the core of the Middle-East crisis. Indeed, Israel in its intransigence, gangsterism, international hooliganism and aggression has surpassed all limits. It is most unfortunate that in defiance of world opinion, Israel annexed Jerusalem and Golan Heights. It had the audacity to attack and destroy the Iraqi nuclear installations. It launched a major aerial attack on Southern Lebanon and the attack was on PLO Headquarters. Israel is continuously destroying houses, demolishing villages and forcibly uprooting and deporting the Arab people. It has let loose a rein of terror in occupied Arab territory. There is repression of the Arabs, ruthless suppression is there. It had even the audacity to try to liquidate physically major Palestinian nationalist leaders. No words can suffice to deplore and condemn this particular attitude of Israel. Indeed, our Minister for Foreign Affairs has been alive to this particular problem. There were prompt reactions from our Government on all these occasions. However, I have risen specially to emphasise that there is need now for greater and fuller sanctions against Israel. The non-aligned countries met in New Delhi some time back. They called for severance of all ties with Israel. Then the United Nations General Assembly in its February 1982 Resolution was constrained to remark that Israel is a country which does not love freedom and peace. It called for a total isolation of Israel. I must congratulate our Government that they were one of the co-sponsors of this particular Resolution. But it is painful to find that while we were co-sponsors of the Resolution in the United Nations, calling for total isolation of Israel and severance of ties

whatsnever with Israel, the Israeli Consulate continues to function in Bombay. It is a great anachronism in our policy. I am sure, tomorrow at 4 O'clock when the Minister for Foreign Affairs rises to reply to this particular debate, he will declare that the Government has decided to call upon Israel to close its Consulate in Bombay. The matter brooks no further delay. Then, we issue passports. Our passports bear the endorsement that the passports are not valid for South Africa. In the same way, the passports should be endorsed that they are not valid for travel to Israel.

Israel has been described by the United Nations as the racist entity, like South Africa. Therefore, why should there be a difference in attitude between South Africa and Israel, so far as we are concerned? As I said, this is an anachronism. Some years back, the passports used to be endorsed as "not valid for travel to Israel", if I am not wrong, that was the position. But, then, unfortunately, Shri Vajpayee came as the Minister of External Affairs, which was the greatest misfortune for this country... (*Interruptions*) what with secret paryls with Moshe Dayan and others. I think it was during that particular period that this particular endorsement that the passport will not be valid for Israel, in addition to South Africa, was very quietly withdrawn. I urge upon the Government to move in this matter also.

Indeed, we have no official trade with Israel. But, then, there can be no denying the fact that there is private trade and economic relations. Some time back, when I had an opportunity to speak in this House, I had given figures of imports from, and export to, Israel. They are on the increase. I urge upon the Government to ban all trade relations with Israel and to prohibit all economic relations with Israel.

The Asian Games are approaching. They will be held in Delhi. Still

there is no categorical assurance from be invited to participate in the Asian Games. There is no announcement yet from the Government. It is necessary that the announcement should come without any further delay, specially after the UN General Assembly resolution, to which I have referred.

There are still professional and educational qualifications acquired in Israel, which have been recognised by the Government of India. The recognition of these qualifications should be withdrawn.

Moving on to another point, unfortunately, the war between Iraq and Iran is still on. Indeed, it goes to the credit of our Minister of External Affairs that he has, left no stone unturned, along with other countries, to see that peace is restored and the problem is sorted out by bilateral talks. It is necessary that diplomatic moves should continue with greater vigour. Several moves have been made in the past. We had a very positive response from the Iraqi President, Saddam Hussain. Unfortunately, a positive response is yet to come from Iran. I urge upon the Government to continue the diplomatic moves with greater vigour, in order to bring about a cessation of the unfortunate hostilities between Iraq and Iran.

Unfortunately, Iran has now made one question a matter of prestige. We all know that the Non-Aligned Conference is to be held in September, 1982 in Baghdad. Iran has taken exception to it. Not only that, Iran has unfortunately gone to the extent of threatening that those countries who would participate in the non-aligned meeting, if it is held in Iraq, will face its wrath. This is a very embarrassing position for the non-aligned countries. I hope that our Minister of External Affairs will continue the diplomatic moves in order to prevail upon Iran to see reason, and not to insist on any shift of venue, specially when the venue was decided long ago

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

and it would be most embarrassing for the non-aligned countries to agree to shift the venue at this late hour. It would perhaps not be in accordance with the high principles of non-alignment to have any shift of venue.

Mr. Chairman, there is yet another area of conflict that threatens world peace. I refer to the United States having violated the Bay of Sidra in the Mediterranean. The United States and Libyan planes have also been engaged in shooting incidents. To show how grave is the situation, I may quote the words of Col. Gaddafi of Libya. He said:

“If America enters the Bay of Sidra, war in the full sense of the word would begin...war with planes, movies, missiles and everything. The Bay of Sidra is a part of Libya's territory and sovereignty.”

Sir, our Government has rightly given out a statement saying that our support and sympathy is with Libya in this matter and I hope that this particular solidarity with Libya will always be demonstrated in the name of principles and justice.

I may now refer to the problem of Cyprus. The conflict in Cyprus is still far from any solution. On the contrary, some recent developments have created a few complications also. We all know that in order to solve this question of conflict between the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots there are inter-communal talks under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General. But Sir, the entire world was stunned when the Greek Premier made certain observations ignoring the progress of these inter-communal talks. The Greek Premier today talks in terms of a crusade for an International Conference on Cyprus. Sir, too many countries, too many outside powers,

have meddled in Cyprus. The need of the hour is to prevent Cyprus from once again becoming a pawn in great Power politics. There was an unfortunate provocative sentence from the Greek Premier using very provocative language. He has even said that Hellenes have not forgotten Constantinopolis and that they will take part in the crusade which has just started. These are unfortunate provocations on the part of the Greek Premier and I say that they are also contrary to the terms of the Denktash-Kyprianou Summit Agreement that has taken place on May 19, 1979. This Agreement, *inter alia*, said that the parties agreed to abstain from any action which jeopardises the outcome of the talks and that special importance would be given to initiate practical measures by both sides to promote goodwill, mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions. But despite this agreement these unfortunate complications have come up. Now it is here that I submit that the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots have to live peacefully. It is for them to find out or work out a solution without any outside interference. Fortunately, we have the basis for the solution in the Denktash-Makarious Agreement.

Our Government has also to play a role appropriate to the greatness of our country and the high ideals that we have. India has always responded to the needs and aspirations of people liberated from the colonial rule. I must, therefore, urge upon the Government to make effective moves to encourage negotiated settlement of the question between the Greek and the Turkish communities. It is these people who must have the right of self determination and to decide about their own destiny.

In deference to your bell I will not take much time of the House and hurry with a few more points. We have in Delhi the Mission of League of Arab States. This Mission has a full diplomatic status at the United Nations. This mission is granted full diplomatic status in Spain, Kenya and so on. I

urge upon the Government to accord full diplomatic status to the Mission of League of Arab States in Delhi.

Talking about the missions, we have our missions in the foreign countries and specially in the Middle East—these missions are suffering from shortage of staff. The Estimates Committee has pointed that out. But then the Ministry also admits that the staff is not adequate to cope with the work. However, the Ministry has said that there are several procedural difficulties. I must urge upon the Government to somehow or the other find out ways to overcome these difficulties.

Our Estimates Committee has said in their Report—

“The Committee feel concerned at the rigid procedures”.

I hope that the same concern will be shown by the Government. The Indian Missions in the Gulf countries should be adequately staffed and the overseas Indians should not be made to suffer on account of shortage of staff especially at the time of Huj we require good staff in Mission at Jeddah. I hope that this particular point would have the attention of the Government.

We have our immediate neighbours. The need is to see that we have cordial relations with our neighbours. Indeed the Government is doing everything that is in its power. As far as Pakistan is concerned concrete and positive response has been there from our Government for friendly relations. Our Prime Minister herself declared that whether there is pact or no pact, India will not attack Pakistan. This is a positive and concrete step taken. Our Prime Minister offered bilateral or joint Commission to settle bilateral issues. We offered friendship treaty. Unfortunately, some problem came up at the Human Rights Commission. Earlier speakers have gone into it. I will, therefore, not comment upon it. I will only say this much. I was hearing the hon. Member, Shri B. R. Bhagat, when he said that after every-

thing was said and done, fortunately he had prevailed upon the Pakistan side not to insist upon the inclusion of reference to Kashmir in the report and there was a response from there. The Pakistan representative sought instructions from the Pakistan Government. Then, they agreed to the deletion of the reference. At least, that one small response is there. We have stated our position strongly throughout all these years. I may urge upon the Government that in view of the fact that Pakistan agreed to the deletion of any reference to Kashmir in the report of the Human Rights Commission. Diplomatic moves be initiated in order to see how the talks which have been deferred can be resumed.

Our position with respect to Kashmir and other things need not be stated and re-stated. It is there. Kashmir is an integral part of India. It is not negotiable. But let us see that we do not by completely deferring the talks serve the interests of the United States of America. We have to be careful on that particular point also.

With respect to Bangladesh, there is need for greater cultural exchange of delegates and need for more trade, patience and understanding. Similar is the position with respect to all other neighbours.

I would conclude by saying that apart from a few areas here and there, the foreign policy is in correct direction for which the hon. Minister deserves every credit.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

At the very outset, I would like to emphasise the fact that the epicentre of world tension has clearly moved from Europe to Asia and this can be illustrated by the concentration of naval establishments, deployment of forces, continuing war between two non-aligned countries and by many other factors. Therefore, as our

[Prof. Narayan Chand Parasher]

Prime Minister has rightly observed, an atmosphere of insecurity, an environment of insecurity, has been created around our country and we have to be alive to the situation.

I find little justification for Mr. Vajpayee's remarks that there is no need for whipping up the fever of war. In this country, nobody is whipping the fever of war. In fact, the very reference to be sensitive to the situation is scoffed at by him. That is rather sad to note.

India has continued to march on the road to peace and all our efforts have been directed in this regard. Let us take the case of our neighbours. The past year has been a year of great understanding. Many important dignitaries from abroad have come. The Foreign Minister of China, Mr. Huang Hua, came here and India tried her best to move towards restoration of normal relations with China. In fact, it was recognised as a result of discussions that the boundary question is a central question of relationship. Similarly, one official delegation visited Beijing and we are expecting some other important developments in this direction.

Then, the King of Bhutan came here recently. Last year, the Foreign Minister of Bhutan was here. Our Foreign Minister visited Bangladesh and the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh came to India. Our President visited Sri Lanka and he visited Nepal also. Our Prime Minister visited Indonesia and so on and so forth. So, all along there has been a stress on not only maintenance but on the improvement of the relations with our neighbours.

With Pakistan too we have been trying our best. Let us see the whole thing in perspective. As early as in December last year, the Pakistan radio started broadcasting commentaries, directing attacks on us and other mass

media was also utilised for propaganda against our country. Let us not forget the fact that our Ambassador, Mr. Natwar Singh, was not allowed to visit North West Frontier Province. So, even in the case of these provocations, when we lodged a strong protest with the Pakistan Government continued to hold the olive branch. India has always held this olive branch even to Pakistan. The whole controversy about the No-War pact can be seen in a larger perspective that whereas India has been step by step trying to restore normal relations, somehow or other the response from the other side has not been so friendly.

As has been observed, the piling up of arms in Pakistan by the USA is not directed against any other country. Those arms cannot be used against Soviet Russia! Those arms cannot be employed against Afghanistan.

And the danger is that ultimately those arms will be employed against India!

Therefore, India has to be sensitive to the danger and all preparations in this direction are very necessary and, therefore, we have to be alive to the situation. We cannot forget this fact.

What is more important and I would like to stress this point that the world of today is not the world of political realities alone. We are fast moving to an era of economic realities and the powers, the great Super Powers, are making moves in accordance with economic compulsions and, therefore, the response from our side has also to be positive.

In this connection, I would like to answer the criticism levelled by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee: Why is India trying to get out of the South South Conference, the North-South Conference, the small conference and this conference?

This is a very positive subject in which the unity of the Third World, the unity

of the exploited nations, the unity of the developing countries as against those who are already developed, has to be maintained and strengthened further.

I would refer to the fact that an important shift has taken place in the new economic strategy as has been evidenced by President Reagan's address to the IMF in September last year. In that address, President Reagan is reported to have said that he does not like this division between North and South and all that and this has been further taken up by no less a person than Mr. Clausen, the Chairman of the World Bank while addressing a meeting of the Emeurie International Economic Society of OPEC on 13th January. Mr. Clausen made the same remarks and almost said in similar tones that the world is not divided between two folds. Well, Mr. Clausen said it as multi-polar approach.

It is rather very interesting that instead of appreciating the unity between the developing countries of the world, the US President and the Chairman of the World Bank and others are trying to be very much opposed to it and the reason is not beyond understanding.

A number of nations of the world, may be the developing countries, you call them 44 or 47 nations, or whatever may be the number, it does not matter what is the number, in spite of their inherent contradictions, they have a certain unity and that unity is the unity of approach. These nations have all along been the victims of exploitation.

When the European nations can unite under various names, for example, they can form OECD and similar other Associations and Organisations, then, it is strange in what way it can be considered "harmful for people" of Asia, for the people of Africa, and for the people of Latin America to come together and try to raise their voice against economic exploitation?

In this regard, we welcome this Cancun Conference.

We welcome the South-South dialogue.

The most important event is the holding of the non-aligned Foreign Ministers Conference in India last year in the month of February where 93 nations of the world participated, with 22 nations as guests and with about 15 nations as Observers. This shows the strength that India has in the comity of nations, this shows the response. This is in direct proportion to the interest that India is taking in world affairs. Therefore, what we are expected to do and by which we can gain more is to have a bigger march, take a quicker step, towards regional cooperation in South East Asia. We understand that this is not easy. Because of the colonial past, there are many contradictions; some countries were ruled by France, some others were ruled by Britain and some other powers, and because of these inherent contradictions and different economic systems, different political systems, different groupings and clubbings, there have not been a smooth inflow of technology, goodwill for cooperation and things of that type. But if we have to develop, then we have to arrive at a common strategy for development in South East Asia. The importance of South East Asia can be understood from this that it has suddenly emerged on the world scene. If you go through the pages of Henry Kissinger's famous book, 'The White House', you would not find any reference to Afghanistan in that big and bulky big. Why? Because Afghanistan was not on the world scene then. Now Afghanistan is not only in Mr. Kissinger's mind but it is on Mr. Reagan's head; it is troubling him every day. Why? Because it has become suddenly alive. When Mr. Henry Kissinger was only a Harvard don, when he was an Adviser to President Kennedy, he used to say, 'I will not think of the problem of Baluchistan'. Today Baluchistan is fundamental to the security of Pakistan. What I am trying to say is that South Asia and West Asia have suddenly emerged as important points for world strategy and we have to be alive to the situation. Unless we settle our differences among ourselves through bilateral talks and agree for cooperation in development and

reduce the tensions that are becoming irritants day in and day out, we are not going to have a smooth path for development and we have to spend more on arms than on development. This is also not sufficient. We have to take our steps into every arena that is possible. Here in comes the need for greater cooperation for cultural and economic relations between various countries of the South. We have Plans like the Colombo Plan and we have institutions like the Asian Development Bank, ESCAP, etc. But what is important is this. Instead of looking to the IMF, instead of looking to the World Bank, why not have some sort of an arrangement among ourselves, so that the credit flows from inside and not from outside. We can have some understanding even with the OPEC. We heard their remarks in 1980 in the United Nations when they were having a discussion on a new international economic order; they used to emphasize this fact, "Well, you increase the price of armaments, you increase the cost of aeroplanes, but when we increase the price of oil, everybody is angry with us; everybody starts frowning upon us; after all, it is our basic source of wealth, it is our raw material for prosperity". They put forward a proposal, "If you come forward with a guarantee that we will be given cheaper finished products from outside, then you will have cheaper oil". They would assure cheaper oil provided they would get the costlier inputs at cheaper rates. Therefore, some such arrangements can be worked out. The OPEC countries are not blind to any type of reasoning. What is needed is a shift in approach. Instead of looking westwards, instead of being dependent on the Super Powers, let us take the help of friendly countries in our region, in the east, in the west and in the south, and that will open an era of prosperity. Let us not be blind to the fact that the USA and other Super Powers are initiating certain moves to disrupt the new economic order, their moves are against the South-South dialogue or the North-South dialogue; their strategy is to disrupt the emergence of the new international economic order in which the poorer countries will have a say. What I want to emphasize is that, when the

question was posed by some of us to the members of the American Senate, US Senate have just scuttled the issue. They wanted issues which were political in nature to be discussed by us. We wanted a clear answer from them as to what is their commitment to the development of the world. Today USA and other super powers are more willing to spend on armaments than they are willing to spend on health and education and things like that. It is in this direction that the new world is moving. Let us not forget the fact that the emergence of a new international economic order is the cause for a new age and new era and all the steps should be directed in that direction and any attempt to defeat this would be an attempt to crush the emerging nations of the world.

I would like to refer to the protectionist approaches. You protect your various markets by institutions like the European Economic Community market and things of that type. But when it comes to the Asian countries, there is no protection. Our Prime Minister has been talking against these protectionist measures. So we have to be very careful that the hard-earned wealth of our countries is not spoilt by the political moves of the strategists sitting in the Pentagon or somewhere-else. Let it be known to the world that we cannot stand on our own feet. But we cannot stand on our own feet simply by raising political issues. The new focus, the new attempt should be to seize the bull by the horns and think of strengthening those institutions, those arrangements, those facts, those moves which leave us in a better world and which take us to a better economic order. In this case, the formation of the UNIDO which is a specialised agency of the United Nations is a step in the right direction. Similarly, the creation of a World University for Peace in Costa Rica is also very important. Similarly, other steps, all those steps which help to reduce tension, which help to raise the prestige of the non-aligned nations, which help to make the less advanced countries to go

up in the world, are the steps that must get the blessings of India.

I would like to conclude by quoting one of the remarks that Pandit Jawaharlal made when he was speaking in the Constituent Assembly over our foreign policy in those earlier years—what was the vision and what was the hope with which our course was launched. Of course, there were the big people—Tito was there, President Nasser was there and Jawaharlalji was there. They built bridges of understanding and pushed back the waves of distrust and despair that swept the world from time to time. And Jawaharlal Nehru warned, 'Peace has been said to be indivisible; so is freedom, so is prosperity now and so is also disaster in this world which can no longer be split into isolated fragments. Let us have an integrated approach to all the problems of the world. They are not merely political, they are social and they are cultural also and in the totality of approach, in the peace of the world lies the hope of mankind.'

With these words, I commend the hon. Foreign Minister for his right approach to the various issues and also the stand India has been taking at the various international forums.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I think you will agree with me that in to-day's context the foreign policy of a government can be worked out successfully only on the basis of a global conception as well as enlightened perception of the region to which a particular country belongs. Of course, I am of the opinion that the global perception must prevail over the regional perception so that the right direction can be achieved in the formulation of the foreign policy. But, at the same time, both of them should be supplementary and complementary. It is at this stage necessary for us to really identify the basic ingredients of the global perception as the situation exists to-day.

Sir, I shall be brief. I would only point out that the main ingredient of our global perception is the sharp deterioration of the external security environment,

multiplication of flash-points, escalation of international tensions, burial of the detente spirit, intensification of cold-war—diatribes, on bridled armament drive. These are the basic ingredients; these are the basic elements to arrive at a correct perception of the global situation. To-day, all this generally contribute or, rather, has already added to the aggravation of international situation which is to-day marked by the increased war danger including the danger of nuclear war.

It is, at this stage, necessary for us to understand what has particularly contributed to the emergence of this situation? I would only briefly say that this dangerous situation is the inevitable outcome of the adventurist war-mongering policies of the Reagan Administration. Reagan Administration's declared intentions are clear. Their clear and unequivocal intention, their declared intentions, are:

1. Attainment of strategic superiority.
2. Deterrent armaments.
3. Assertion of the right to defend American vital interests in any part of the globe.

4. Limited and winable nuclear war. Generally speaking, these are the four-fold cornerstones of the American global policy that they are firmly pursuing. I consider it needless to narrate the series of steps which have been taken by the Reagan Administration in the recent past towards the achievement of those objectives. It is not necessary for me to tell that because it is known to you and it is also known to the entire House—it is particularly known to the Government of India.

Sir, in this situation, I think, the entire country would agree that the supreme question which faces the man-kind to-day is the question of war and peace. That is the supreme question before us. Now, Sir, the time has come when we, on behalf of the people of India should say firmly and unequivocally that we are for peace and we are against war. I should also say that it is necessary for us to identify the forces of war and the forces

of peace. Unfortunately, our Government falters when we come to this question of identifying the enemies of peace. Therefore, it is necessary that the House should give greater thought over this particular aspect.

We are also disappointed when we witness the persistent and ill-conceived efforts of the leaders of the Government to explain every event in the unfolding of the international situation, as the outcome of the super-power rivalry.

Sir, allow me to say that this is a deliberate attempt to create confusions. This is also too simplistic. The tension in the world arena to-day is, in fact, the result of the intensive struggles between two principal forces in the world arena,—one which stand for the preservation of peace, for tension-free world, for the banishment of war and the other which persistently prepared for war, contribute for aggravation of tensions, new drives for armament and thermo-nuclear war.

Sir, this is the struggle between the two vital and principal forces and this struggle is inevitable today. We cannot wish away this struggle. My point is that any attempt at equating the two or any attitude of equi-distance from the two or any attitude to equally appreciate and equally deprecate the two is nothing but what strengthens the forces of war and to that extent—you would agree—weakens the forces of peace. As a matter of fact I have got the charge against this Government that they have taken a position of equi-distance, they have taken a position of hesitation and sometimes they take a position of ambivalence on this issue. This position of hesitation, this position of equi-vocation and this position of ambivalence ultimately results in the weakening of the peace forces in the world.

Sir, sloganised formulation is there that we are not pro-USA, we are not pro-USSR and that we are pro-India.

I am second to none when the Government takes a position to be really pro-India. I want that the Government should take a firm pro-India position. (*Interruptions*) To be really pro-India what is needed? It is needed to be truly anti-Imperialist. Unless you become truly anti-Imperialist you cannot become truly pro-India. Unless you become truly anti-colonialism you cannot become truly pro-India. Unless you are truly against anti-colonialism you cannot be truly pro-India. Unless you add power and strength to the camp of peace, to the camp of self-reliance, to the camp of socialism the true pro-India foreign policy cannot be evolved.

Therefore, it is anti-Imperialism, anti-colonialism, anti-neo-colonialism and the policy of peace and self-reliance and the policy of friendship with the socialist community is the real foundation of the policy of peace, non-alignment, self-reliance and development. Sir, if we are to become truly pro-India in our foreign policy we cannot but accept these ingredients as the basic foundation for the formulation of the foreign policy. That is this case we are sorry that there are symptoms of hesitation. (*Interruptions*)

Now I want to come nearer home. There are certain regional problems which we have to take note of. I think the entire House agree—barring a few—that induction of Arms in Pakistan constitutes a grave threat to India's security and sovereignty. It has assumed added dimension in the context of the American global policy to make...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I would like to take the sense of the House whether we can extend the time for half-an-hour or more.

There are a few more speakers. Shall we extend the time today upto 6.30 P.M.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. We will sit upto 6-30. Time is extended upto 6-30 P.M.

You may continue your speech, Mr. Chitta' Basu.

18.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI CHITTA BASU: As I was pointing out, the induction of arms into Pakistan by the United States of America poses a grave threat to the security and sovereignty of our country. The recent No-War Pact proposal from Pakistan is nothing but a propaganda ploy and diversionary tactics. I feel that bilateral discussion with Pakistan should be resumed because we believe in bilateralism. We believe in the policy and the principle of bilateralism, particularly in the relations between India and Pakistan. But, before the resumption of talks, it is necessary to be sure that Pakistan also accepts the basic principle of Bilateralism and rejects outright the principle of third-power intervention in the matter of settlement of bilateral disputes.

PROF N. G. RANGA: That is also the basis of the Simla Agreement.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I wish that Government should make sure about it. Regarding China, we also strongly feel that Government should continue the dialogue with the People's Republic of China and strive to bring about normalisation of relations between the two countries in a manner which would be consistent with the historical friendship between the two countries, the national feelings, commitment of the Government and the people of the country, which can be settled in mutual faith and understanding and on the basis of equality and legitimate honour. It is necessary not only in the mutual interests of India and China. But, it is also necessary in the larger interest of world peace. This is also necessary in the interest of stability in the region.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to continue this dialogue vigorously to achieve complete normalisation of relations between India and China in the interest of world peace and for the mutual interest of our two countries.

Certain questions were raised today by

members on the political solution in Afghanistan. Now, it is necessary to understand the crux of the problem. We have to understand the fundamental nature of the problem in Afghanistan. Somebody said that the crux of the problem lies in the pull-out of the Soviet Army from Afghanistan. No. It is not so. The crux or the quintessence of the problem in Afghanistan is the halting of, and ultimately eliminating of the intervention from outside, which have been made, which are being made, with the declared objective of denying the fruits of a revolution to the people of Afghanistan, thereby negating the benefits and fruits of the Afghan revolution. So this outside intervention is the crux of the problem. No body can deny that the foreign powers are intervening. Therefore, a political solution has to be arrived at, which will eliminate all outside interference. So far as the Soviet Union is concerned, they have already made it clear that whenever the condition is created for the safeguarding of the sovereignty of Afghan people and then non-aligned status, they are agreeable for pull-out from Afghanistan. They should have no hesitation to pull out from Afghanistan. The question is not of pulling out of Afghanistan. The question is elimination of outside intervention from Afghanistan so that the fruits of revolution could be enjoyed by the people of Afghanistan who could decide their destiny according to their own wishes. That is the basic problem.

Sir, so far as Indian Ocean is concerned, the question is not the limitation of existence of military presence, but the basic question is the elimination of foreign base and dismantling of the foreign base. I would urge upon the Government that the question should be viewed from the point of view of elimination, of dismantling of the foreign base in the Indian Ocean and declare the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. In this connection, I may point out that it is the United States of America which is scuttling the Conference on Indian Ocean which was to be held. The Government of India should take initiatives, diplomatic and otherwise, to see to it that the United Nations' decision regarding the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace is implemented.

Another point which I want to mention is that there has been a new political change in Bangladesh. Bangladesh being in our neighbourhood, has also got cultural, linguistic and other relations with us for ages together. I think the Government should continue to maintain friendly relations with Bangladesh, despite political changes that have taken place there. And for that matter, it is necessary that there should be greater trade relations, more exchange of cultural delegation so that we can really impress upon the people of Bangladesh that the Government of India and the people of India are firm in their friendship with the people of Bangladesh and the friendship between the people of India and the people of Bangladesh is the only guarantee against any kind of machinations that might be carried out by some interested third party, the outside force. Equally I want that the relations of India with its other neighbouring countries namely Nepal and Sri Lanka have to improve.

Lastly, I hope that the Government of India give up the policy of equivocation, hesitance, ambivalence and firmly and steadfastly join the campaign of peace and defend the policy of non-alignment.

श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ)

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विदेश मंत्री जी ने जो मांगें प्रस्तुत की हैं उनका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हमारी तटस्थता की नीति सफलतापूर्वक चल रही है। हमारे देश के लोगों ने, खास कर हमारे तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के समय में, जब वे विदेश मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने यह पौधा लगाया था और आज कई देश और कई राष्ट्र इस तटस्थता की नीति को मानते हैं।

भारत ही नहीं भारत के साथ छोटे छोटे और भी राष्ट्र हैं जो हमारे साथ जुड़े हुए हैं और वे भी इस नीति पर चल रहे हैं फिर चाहे यह आर्थिक नीति हो या सामाजिक नीति हो या विदेश नीति हो।

माननीय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जो जनता पार्टी के राज में विदेश मंत्री थे उनके भाषण को मैं सुन रहा था। उन्होंने कुछ तो हमारी विदेश नीति का समर्थन किया और कुछ आलोचना की। ढाई साल तक वह सत्ता में रहे और विदेश मंत्री रहे। इस देश के लोगों और दुनिया के देशों का उनको अनुभव है। लोग भी उनको जानते हैं। उनकी बात को सुन कर मुझे एक बात याद आई गई। श्री कैरोन चीफ मिनिस्टर हुआ करते थे। वह कार से दिल्ली आ रहे थे। रास्ते में उनकी ड्राइवर ने एक गिलहरी को बचाने की कोशिश की लेकिन फिर भी वह नीचे आ कर मर गई। जब उन से पूछा गया कि यह कैसे मरी तो श्री कैरोन ने कहा कि यह निर्णय नहीं कर सकी कि इधर जाए या उधर जाए। इस वास्ते . . . मर गई। यही नीति हमारी जनता पार्टी की रही। न वह पूजीवादियों के साथ दोस्ती कर सकी और न ही साम्यवादियों के साथ। ढाई साल तक आपस में ये लड़ते मरते रहे। आखिर में ये दिख कर ही रहे। यही हाल इनकी विदेश नीति का रहा। हमारी विदेश नीति स्पष्ट है। दुनिया के लोग आज इसको मान रहे हैं। देश की नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी फ्रांस की यात्रा पर गईं, इंग्लैंड की यात्रा पर गईं, दूसरे देशों की यात्रा पर गईं। उनका वहाँ बड़ा भारी स्वागत हुआ। हमारी डिप्लोमेसी का वहाँ लोगों ने स्वागत किया, उसकी प्रशंसा की। चाहे विदेश व्यापार हो

या आपसी रिश्तों को अग्रे बढ़ाने की बात हो। महात्मा गांधी और जवाहर लाल जी के जमाने से हमारी यही नीति रही है कि शान्ति से जीओ और शान्ति से ही दूसरों को जीने दो। यही हमारी संस्कृति है, यही हमारी कल्चर है। हम किसी से झगड़ा करना नहीं चाहते। किसी को एडवाइज करना नहीं चाहते।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और विदेश मंत्री द्वारा पिछले दो साल में जो विदेश नीति अपनाई है उसके रिजल्ट निकले हैं। भूटान, बंगला देश, श्रीलंका तमाम देशों की यात्रा करके जो रिजल्ट निकला है वह इसी ओर इंगित करता है। विदेश मंत्री जो जिस तरह से काम कर रहे हैं, उसके लिए वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

विदेशों में हमारे जो राजनयिक काम कर रहे हैं उनकी कुछ समस्याएँ हैं। हम उन को जो सैलरी देते हैं वह विदेशी मुद्रा में देते हैं। डालर की कीमत दस रुपये के करीब बैठती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों को जो तनख्वाहें दी जाएँ, वेतन दिए जाएँ वे वहाँ के हिसाब से ही दिए जाने चाहिये, ठीक वेतन उनकी मिलने चाहिये, तभी वे सही तरीके से काम कर सकते हैं।

उनकी सिक्योरिटी का भी ठीक प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। थोड़े दिन पहले ब्रिटेन में ऐसी ही स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी जबकि उनको खतरा महसूस होने लग गया था। उनको पूरी सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध भी किया जाना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूल कुछ बने हुए हैं। लेकिन आपको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि उनकी सुरक्षा का पूरा प्रबन्ध हो।

हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है। बहुत से डेलीगेशंस हमारे बाहर जाते हैं,

अक्सर विदेशों में जाते हैं। वे विदेशी भाषा अंग्रेजी में वहाँ बात करते हैं, बोलते हैं, स्पीच देते हैं और इसी भाषा में नोट भी बनाते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि फ्रांसीसी, जर्मन, जापानी लोग अंग्रेजी जानते हुए भी अंग्रेजी में नहीं बल्कि अपनी मातृभाषा में बोलते हैं और ट्रांसलैटर साथ रखते हैं। इस में वे गौरव का अनुभव करते हैं। अपनी भाषा से अनुवाद करके वे दूसरों को सुनाते हैं।

तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों में जो हमारे डेलीगेशंस जाते हैं वह अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा का उपयोग करें इससे हमारे राष्ट्र का गौरव और शक्ति बढ़ेगी। अभी दिल्ली में जो बहुत बड़ा सम्मेलन हुआ उससे हमें काफी लाभ मिला। विदेशों में जो प्रचार होता है, बहुत सारी हमारी पत्रिकाएँ जाती हैं वह हमारे दूतावासों तक ही सीमित रह जाती हैं। हमारा प्रचार माध्यम प्रभावशाली नहीं है। कुछ दिन पहले मैं यूरोप के देशों में गया था वहाँ मैंने पाया कि लोगों में एक धारणा सी है कि हमारा देश बहुत गरीब है, वहाँ कुछ खाने को नहीं मिलता। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश ने इतने थोड़े समय में जो चहुमुखी प्रगति की है उसका प्रचार अच्छी तरह होना चाहिये जिससे लोगों को गलत धारणा दूर हो। हमारे विकास की पब्लिसिटी विदेशों में होनी चाहिये। संसद कार्य मंत्री यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं मैं उनसे कहूँगा कि एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाये जो दूसरे राष्ट्रों में जा कर बताये कि हमने क्या प्रगति की है और अधिक पब्लिसिटी हो।

दुनिया में बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है। बहुत सारे राष्ट्रों को रोगन प्रशासन हथियार बेच रहा है जिससे खतरनाक

स्थिति पैदा हों गई है मैं विदेश मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने छोटे छोटे राष्ट्रों में इसके प्रति विरोध को भावना को जागृत किया है और सारे राष्ट्र हमारी प्रधान मंत्री को एक महान नेता मान रहे हैं, न कि रोगन को ।

पाकिस्तान को जनता कभी भी लड़ाई नहीं करना चाहती मगर वहाँ का तानाशाही प्रशासन लड़ाई करना चाहता है । हमारे यहाँ जो प्रजातंत्र है उसको फूटते फूलते नहीं देखना चाहते । छोटे छोटे देशों में हमको प्रजातंत्र का पैगाम फैलाना चाहिये । आज पाकिस्तान में वहाँ की जनता चाहती है कि चुनाव हो; प्रजातंत्र स्थापित होना चाहिये । मगर तानाशाह ऐसा नहीं चाहते हैं । ऐसे लोगों को भी हमें भर्त्सना करनी चाहिये । आज हमारी विदेश नीति को दुनिया तारीफ कर रही है । प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री जिस प्रकार कार्य कर रहे हैं उसके लिये वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं । हमारे साथी इस दात से सहमत होंगे कि आज देश में शांति की आवश्यकता है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभारी हूँ और इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

*SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the demands for grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 1982-83, I wish to say a few words on behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnefra Kazhagam.

The foreign policy of a nation is not an exclusive problem of any political

party. All the political parties should wholeheartedly support the Government's foreign policy. In this there cannot be any difference of opinion among the political parties. The political predilections should not be introduced in this, as that adversely affect the country's prestige and standing among the galaxy of nations.

I would emphasise the need for improving our relations with the neighbouring countries. In 1964 we had the Sirimavo-Shastri Agreement regarding the stateless people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka. This expired on 31-10-1979. In 1974 in the form of a supplementary agreement this 1964 Agreement was extended for a period of two years. This also came to an end on 31-10-1981. During these 17 years India has scrupulously implemented the provisions of the two agreements. All the commitments enshrined in the agreements have been fulfilled by India. But Sri Lanka has been unable to fulfil the obligations stipulated in the two Agreements. Even today thousands of stateless people of Indian origin with Indian passports in their hands are unable to get repatriated to India. The main reason for this is that the Sri Lankan authorities are unable to disburse the Provident Fund and Gratuity amounts to them. They are there for several years in this helpless condition. Their number is about 60,000.

Last week the Estimates Committee of this House has submitted a Report about this matter. I have gone through this Report. Our Prime Minister's illustrious father, Pandit Nehru was emphatically refusing to accept the principle of repatriation. He argued with his counterpart in Sri Lanka that these people had lived in Sri Lanka for more than hundred years and they had given their sweat and blood for the advancement of Sri Lanka. Hence it was the duty of Sri Lanka to protect them. His daughter, Shrimati Indira

Gandhi should adopt the same policy. It is the responsibility of Sri Lanka to resolve the statelessness of the people of Indian origin. The Government of India should stress this aspect, particularly when there is no agreement in force now. There is no need at all for any fresh agreement in this regard.

It is a matter of pride and historic significance that one who was born Sri Lanka happens to be the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu today. Our Puratchi Thalayar Thiru M. G. Ramachandran knows the problems of the stateless people of Indian origin but also of the plight of Sri Lanka Tamils, who enjoy equal rights like Sri Lankas. Sir Lankan Tamils are the citizens of Sri Lanka. Their rights have been enshrined in the Constitution of Sri Lanka. Some months back my Chief Minister led an all-party delegation to the hon. Prime Minister to apprise her of the atrocities being perpetrated on Sri Lanka Tamils. It might be said that this is an internal problem of Sri Lanka. But Sri Lanka is a signatory to Human Rights Convention like India. The recurring racial riots have ravaged the lives of Sri Lanka Tamils and have ruined their properties. Our Foreign Minister should take it up with the Sri Lanka Government and request him to take drastic steps for ending such wanton racial riots. The Central Government should not show any hesitancy in this matter.

In Malaysia there is a systematic attempt being made to demolish all Hindu temples. Some reactionary elements seem to enjoy the elimination of cultural abodes of Hindus. The Minister of External Affairs should take up with the Government of Malaysia and put an end to the destruction of Hindu temples.

In Singapore, the plight of people of Indian origin is really very bad. Even for shifting the residence from one street to another, the permission of the Government is to be obtained. This matter also should be taken up by our Government with the Government of Singapore.

So far as I know, many of our legations and Embassies are located in rented ac-

commodation. Every year we are expending huge sums of money in foreign exchange on the rents of Embassies and Legations. To give an example, a plot was acquired many years ago for building the High Commission in Colombo. Even today the plot is lying vacant and we are paying fabulous rent for our High Commission. This should be looked into by our Government and the needful must be done.

In the Ministry of External Affairs, we have IFS-A and IFS-B Services. When the IFS-A Officers are abroad, they get more salary than the IFS-B officers here. But when they are posted in New Delhi and when they do similar jobs like the IFS-B officers, why should they be given extra allowances? This discrimination in emoluments must be removed forthwith.

Before I conclude, I would like to demand that the Government of India should put an end to the system of foreign countries appointing Indian nationals as their representatives in our country. With these words, supporting the Demands for grants, I conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrajit Yadav.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not today. Let him speak tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are adjourning at 6.30. Do not worry.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I think the external Affairs Ministry has got an added importance in today's world situation. The world situation is really very complex and I think it had never been so in history that the international situation was so much and so powerfully influencing the internal situation of any country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, you can continue tomorrow.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from

the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 1982, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 1982, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 1982, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendation to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule(6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Assam Appropriation Bill, 1982 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 1982, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March, 31, 1982/Chaitra 10, 1904 (Saka).