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Tuesday, March 16, 1982
Phalguna 25, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXV Contains No. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 16, 1982/Phalguna
25,1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Dr. G. S. Melkote, who was a Member of the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1955-77. Earlier, he had been a Member of the then Hyderabad State Legislature during 1952-56 and Andhra Pradesh State Legislature during 1956-57, Minister of Finance, Hyderabad State during 1952-54 and Minister of P.W.D. and Labour, Hyderabad State during 1954-57.

A veteran freedom fighter, he participated in the national and Hyderabad State Satyagrahas including Salt Satyagraha and suffered imprisonment. He was an active social worker throughout his life.

Study of indigenous systems of medicines and treatment of chronic diseases by application of Yoga was his first love. He also took keen interest in trade union movement and education.

He was associated with several medical, educational, workers' and social institutions. He was Dean of

Medical Faculty, Osmania University; Chairman, Ayurvedic and Unani Re-organisation Committee, Hyderabad; a Member of All India Institute of Medical Sciences and of Health Survey and Planning Committee, Vice-President, Indian Medical Association and Leader of Indian Trade Union Delegation (INTUC) to U.K., Belgium, Germany, Yugoslavia and Moscow.

He was Chairman, New Science College, Jawaharlal Nehru Polytechnic, Sharda Kanyaśhala and Confederation of Management and Teachers' Associations of all private aided colleges in Andhra Pradesh.

An active Parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the business of the House.

He passed away at Hyderabad on 10th March, 1982, at the age of 81.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Member then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Inadequate coverage of Regional States by Radio and Doordarshan

309. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of the Northern Zonal Council which met

in February, 1982 aired their grievances about the inadequate coverage of regional States by Radio and Door-darshan and desired that either more TV and Radio Stations be set up or the present facilities strengthened to provide better coverage;

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

(c) whether Delhi, Jullundur, Srinagar, Amritsar and Lucknow TV Stations are proposed to be channelised with each other on priority? if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The proceedings of the meeting of the Northern Zonal Council, which met in February, 1982, have not yet been finalised.

(c) These Stations are proposed to be connected through P&T microwave link.

डा० ए० यू० आजमी : नार्दर्न जोनल काउंसिल की जो मीटिंग फरवरी में हुई थी उस में चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज तक ने यह शिकायत की थी कि टी० वी० और रेडियो पर उनका कवरेज पूरा नहीं हो पाता है। क्या यह सही है कि रूनिंग पार्टी के मिनिस्टर्ज तक को यह शिकायत है और अगर है तो अपोजीशन वालों को तो और भी ज्यादा शिकायत हो जाती है कि न्यूज में उनकी बातों को कवर नहीं किया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय तमाम लोगों की इस शिकायत को दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे और देखेंगे कि टी० वी० और रेडियो पर तमाम लोगों को पूरा कवरेज मिले ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : मेरा खयाल है कि यह सवाल टी० वी० और रेडियो पर कवरेज कितना

होता है इसके मुताल्लिक था। मुझे यह मालूम नहीं था कि रूनिंग पार्टी के लोगों का कवरेज कितना होता है और अपोजीशन वालों का कितना, इसके बारे में पूछा जाएगा इसका भी मैं जवाब दिए देता हूँ। हकीकत यह है कि जहां तक रूनिंग पार्टी के लोगों का सवाल है मैं पहले भी इस सदन में बता चुका हूँ कि अपोजीशन के मेम्बरो को ज्यादा कवरेज दिया जाता है रूनिंग पार्टी के मेम्बरो की बनिस्वत। आंकड़े खुद यह बताते हैं।

आचार्य भगवान देव : हमारे साथ यह अन्याय क्यों होता है ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : शिकायत यदि किसी को होनी चाहिए तो रूनिंग पार्टी के सदस्यों को होनी चाहिए। विरोधी दल वालों को तो होनी ही नहीं चाहिए।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: But we challenge your Statement. Kindly put the facts before the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You please go back to the records. I have more than once put the facts before the House and I can do it again.

डा० ए० यू० आजमी : हिन्दुस्तान के लोग यह जानना और देखना चाहते हैं कि उनके जरिए चुने गए लोग यहां क्या करते हैं, यहां पार्लियामेंट में क्या होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा है नहीं देखते हैं।

डा० ए० यू० आजमी : क्वेश्चन आबर बनैरह में किसी ने क्या सवाल किया, क्या जवाब आया यह देखना चाहते हैं। नेशनल इण्टरेस्ट में टी वी पर पार्लियामेंट की कार्रवाई अब्बाम के सामने आप पेश करेंगे ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : लोक सभा में जो कुछ हाता है उसको किस माध्यम से बाहर पहुंचाया जाए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सारा आपके अधिकार में है। यदि आपकी यह राय हो और आप यह हिदायत दें कि कोई हिस्सा इस पार्लियामेंट की कार्रवाई का दूर-दर्शन पर बताया जाए, तो इसके बारे में आप विचार कर सकते हैं, सोच सकते हैं और हमें हिदायत दे सकते हैं। हम इसको तब सोचेंगे।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, he says that if you give a direction, he will think about it. That is a violation; he should obey it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I was reflecting only on the constraint of resources.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Swamy's amendment was well taken.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Now about part (c) of the question. This is also related to Delhi. Some time back, there was a proposal to introduce a commercial channel on Television. We have not heard about it. What happened to that proposal? If they are not considering it, would they consider opening a commercial channel in the Delhi Television, to start with?

SHRI VASANT SETHE: We have already taken a decision to have a commercial channel both in Bombay and Delhi. How soon that can be started depends, as I have always said, on the availability of resources and clearance from various financing authorities.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: The whole of north-eastern region is well covered by television and radio, but not by the courtesy of All India Radio and Doordarshan, but by the courtesy of the Bangladesh Radio and T.V. you will be surprised and shocked to know that in the Garo Hills, in a primary school, there was a question asked. "Who is the President of India".

The answer was: 'Zia-ur-Rehman' This is the influence in this area and the Minister has himself visited and received so many memoranda.

In to-day's answer also, Gauhati was mentioned by mistake, and it was corrected. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister what steps Government is taking to start a television station in Assam covering all the district headquarters as well as to strengthen the radio station in this area, specially Silchar?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as the North Eastern region is concerned, I had myself gone there with the officers of our Ministry, last October. During discussions with the Chief Ministers, I came to know the same story which has been told just now.

It is true that large parts of that area are being covered by the Bangladesh Television. We have a scheme now prepared, and it has been sent to the North Eastern Zonal Council. They have discussed it. We are awaiting their report. It is a big scheme to have television, in addition to the one at Gauhati—for which work has started already. We want to utilize the INSAT for giving a larger and better coverage of television in that part of the country.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: About the coverage and relay arrangements made by Doordarshan in Tamil Nadu, Bombay and especially in Karnataka, there is a lot of resentment. There is no good coverage, and no good programmes are there. It is also not possible to view the Doordarshan programmes in a proper manner. Why is there such a discrimination?

I want a full-fledged Television organization in the South as a whole, for the Southern States. What is the difficulty before the Ministry in taking up this programme as early as possible? In view of the large-scale resentment in the Southern states, will the Minister arrange to have a full-fledged Centre and operations for the

South, and arrange them in a proper manner, so that people there can enjoy the TV programmes as people in other parts of the country are doing? Will the hon. Minister assure us, on the floor of the House about the particular time, manner and arrangements he is going to have, to ensure this?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Actually, Karnataka should be happy that in the Sixth Five Year Plan, a full-fledged T.V. centre.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why delay?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There is no delay.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why other parts of the country have you covered? You have not done it there. He must explain the whole delay. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not delay. What he means is relay.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why a full-fledged T.V. centre has not been organised there? He has been given this answer for the last two years. He came there also that is why there is a lot of resentment among the people. Our people are asking about it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The foundation-stone for the regular T.V. centre at Karnataka was not only laid but construction activities have already started there. After all, the construction of a full-fledged T.V. Studio will take its time that takes at least about two years. I stretched all our resources and transmitted a small relay antenna to Bangalore so that Bangalore city could see T.V. from

Madras and Bombay. Now, a full-fledged T.V. Station will take its time. Mr. Lakkappa can go there and start it. I do not mind. You go and start the work there and build the Studio as early as you can. (*Interruptions*) The building is being constructed by the Karnataka Government, not by me. Therefore, he can take it up. They are expediting it. A relay centre of 1 K.V. antenna is at present available at Bangalore which covers a very small area, obviously because of the small power of the antenna. When a regular centre comes, you will have a full-fledged regular station for the entire Karnataka and the nearby regions.

Delay in commissioning of Fertilizers Plant at Haldia

*311. SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Haldia's fertilizer production is suffering considerable delay due to defective equipment supplied by West German firm Linde and Italian firm Nuovo Pignone;

(b) is it a fact that the estimated loss due to this would be to the tune of 200 tons of urea and 240 tons of ammonia per day for about 6 months;

(c) if reply to (a) and (b) be in affirmative, whether any penal measure has been taken against the above companies to compensate for the estimated loss; and

(d) whether there was any performance guarantee clause and stipulation of penal measures in case of failure in the contract with the above mentioned companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The start of commercial production at the Haldia fertilizer plant has been delayed by six months due to defects in—

(i) The oxygen compressors manufactured by Linde of West Germany; and

(ii) The nitrogen compressor manufactured by Nuovo Pignone of Italy and supplied by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.

(b) The estimated production loss on account of this delay, of 30 per cent capacity utilization, is about 25,000 tonnes of urea, 75,000 tonnes of complex fertilizers and 6,000 tonnes of methanol.

(c) and (d). There were performance guarantee clauses in the agreements with the suppliers/manufacturers of these equipments. However, because of the delay in the commissioning of this project, these guarantees have expired. Nevertheless, the matter has been taken up by Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited with the suppliers/manufacturers. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have agreed to repair/replace the defective parts of the nitrogen compressor at their own cost. Linde have agreed to bear 50 per cent of the cost of the new piston and guide rings and valves of modified design of the oxygen compressors. Further, since Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited has covered the major critical equipments including

the oxygen compressors by a Break-down Insurance Policy, a claim has been made on the insurance company in respect of the cost of repairs.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

I hope you are in possession of the statement. The Government has admitted that these foreign companies failed in their performance. It says that the performance guarantee clause which was these could not be implemented because of the delay in the commissioning of this project; these guarantees have expired. Then what happens. It seems that the guarantee was also with the supplier. Here the supplier in the case of nitrogen compressor is the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, but its manufacturers are Nuobo Pignone. It seems that the Haldia Fertiliser is trying to get it from BHEL for giving some kind of equipment the performance guaranturers are Nuovo Pignone, how can it be that due to their defective supply of equipment the performance guarantee clause was with the Bharat Heavy Electricals and not with the Italian Company? Secondly, it says that the West German Company will bear 50 per cent of the cost of the new piston and guide rings and valves of modified design of the oxygen compressors. Now, this is clear that they supplied basically defective designs. Otherwise, this question of modified design does not come. If the design itself was defective, how is it that our country had to undergo a big loss?

MR. SPEAKER: Put the question.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

I am asking the question. If this is the situation, how is it that this performance guarantee clause did not properly take into account the time of commissioning? Secondly, why did not the performance guarantee clause ensure that these foreign companies, which were actually to supply were bound to struck to the compensation and the period of guarantee fixed? Instead, why were our nationalised concerns made to bear the burnt of this loss, which meant a loss to our

exchequer? (Interruptions) What is the trouble? Do you not want the company to compensate properly, and do you want the Government to suffer?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं मानेंगे, तो आपकी बात जरूर मानेंगे ।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The appointment of the guarantee on the basis of the contract, no doubt, is on the foreign parties. But that was hedged in by the condition of time, time being the essence of the contract. Therefore, what had happened is, because of the delay in the commissioning, the performance guarantee clause could not be imposed against the foreign company. But notwithstanding that, the position is that so far as the oxygen compressors are concerned this company, which is a West German company called Linde has agreed to bear 50 per cent of the costs of the new piston and guide rings and walls of the oxygen compressor. That is the situation with reference to the West German company.

With regard to the defects that have developed in the nitrogen compressors manufactured by Nuovo Pignone of Italy and supplied by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, the Indian company had agreed to replace the entire material. In effect, the position is that, of course 50 per cent of the loss has to be borne by the West German Company. Otherwise, replacements are complete. The claim has also been registered with the insurance company so that the insurance company may pay the amount for the losses.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I would like to know about the delay in the commissioning which has resulted in this situation and also the steps the Government have taken to rectify it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: There were quite a lot of reasons for the delay in the implementation of this

scheme. Firstly, there was some delay in the construction of the plant due to various causes such as delay in civil works, delay in the supply of some items of critical equipment by the manufacturers, shifting the sources of supply from indigenous to imported supply and *vice-versa*, late delivery of pipes fitting for the boiler, unfavourable labour situation, etc.

Then the other part of it is that there was also some delay because of the non-availability of power and I would not like to go into the details of that part of it because we were from time to time discussing this issue with the West Bengal Electricity Board. Difficulties came in. Ultimately we had to fall back on gas turbine so that we could run the plant.

Therefore, the diversified factors had a Cumulative effect, resulting in delay in the commissioning of the plant itself.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. S. M. Krishna.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: The story of Haldia complex starts from 1972. And in the statement, at the end the Minister has said that the delay is only about six months. Is the Minister aware that according to the original project report the Haldia fertiliser complex was to be commissioned by the end of 1976. The original estimate for this complex was Rs. 80 crores and today the cost escalation is nearing Rs. 300 crores and still we are nowhere near commissioning this plant. The Minister has said that there are so many factors for this, internal as well as international. I can understand the inability or the inefficiency of the Government of West Bengal in not providing power at a very crucial time of the commissioning of this particular project, which Shrimati Geeta

Mukherjee will have to take note of. But is it not in the larger interest of the public sector that they should have drawn up contingency plans? When did you think of importing gas turbines? When you ran into a stone wall in West Bengal *vis-a-vis* the Government of West Bengal and the West Bengal State Electricity Board, then only you started thinking of importing gas turbine set. Is the Minister in a position to give a clear assurance to this House as to when the Haldia complex is going to be commercially commissioned?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I would like to say that the Government approved of this project in November, 1971 and the estimated cost at that moment was Rs. 88.03 crores. But normally the estimates are made on a preliminary basis. When the feasibility report comes in, the whole thing is corrected. According to the original plan, this particular plant was to go into commercial production in October, 1978. My hon. friend has put a specific question as to when exactly this plant is likely to be commissioned for production. As on today, we are expecting 1st October, 1982 to be the date for the plant going into production.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Why is not the Government planning in a continuous manner so that it will be possible for them to go step by step and expedite the execution of it?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Man lives eternally on hope and hope eternally springs in human breast. We had been talking with the West Bengal Electricity Board. We thought that we would get power in sufficient quantum. When it was not possible, we had to go for gas turbines. So, it is not possible to project what is going to happen in future and plan on that basis when certain contingencies have got to be taken into consideration.

Number of Telephones per thousand Population in India

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

(a) the number of telephones per thousand population in India and how does it compare with that in some other developing countries in Asia, Africa and the developed countries of Europe and North America;

(b) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to improve the situation in view of the acceptance of the year 1983 as the International Telecom. Year by the United Nations and the ITU; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof and the targets fixed for this purpose in the Sixth Five Year Plan in view of the ITU target of providing one telephone for every 100 persons on the globe?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) There are 4 telephones per thousand population in India. Comparative figures for some other developing and developed countries are given in the annexure.

(b) and (c). The theme of the World Communication Year to be observed in 1983 is 'development of communication infrastructure'. India has already undertaken programme of massive expansion of telecommunication services as a part of 6th Five Year Plan. The Plan envisages addition of 13.3 lakhs telephone lines involving an investment of Rs. 2336 crores. In spite of the proposed expansion the number of telephones would only reach a figure of 6 per thousand population by the end of 6th Plan. The target of achieving 1 per cent telephone penetration may be feasible only in the next decade.

ANNEXURE

Telephone Densities per 1000 Population in 1980 in some Developing and Developed countries.

Developing Countries	No. of Telephone per 1000 population
1. Algeria	22
2. Brazil	51
3. Iran	22
4. Mexico	64
5. Sudan.	3
6. Ghana.	6
7. Sr. Lanka	About 6
8. Bangladesh	less than 2
9. Nigeria	2
10. Kenya	11
11. Pakistan.	3
<i>Developed Countries</i>	
1. Federal Republic of Germany.	434
2. Canada	656
3. France	414
4. Sweden	771
5. U.K.	477
6. U.S.A.	791
7. Japan	476
8. Australia	520
Whole world	164

Source: The World's Telephones (1980) AT&T Long Lines, U. S. A.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: By looking at the statement supplied by the Minister it appears that the number of telephones in India is lower than the number of telephones even in seven developing countries, let alone the developed countries.

Countries like Algeria, Brazil, Iran, Mexico, Ghana, Sri Lanka, Kenya are far ahead of India.

Sir, in view of the last sentence of the reply, the target of..

MR. SPEAKER: You are adding population.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: one per cent telephone penetration may be feasible only in the next decade. May I know whether the Ministry has targeted that by the end of the next decade we will be able to have one per cent penetration of population in India or is it just a pious wish, and also in view of this, whether the rural areas are also being given any priority in this programme?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have already said, by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan we will add 13.3 lakh lines more and by the end of the Seventh Plan we will add 37.5 lakh lines more and as was said earlier in reply to the main question, one per cent satisfaction is possible only by the end of the next decade and it also depends on the rate of increase in population.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, in view of the vague assurance that he has given and in view of the fact that he has also linked it up with the growth of population, I would like to find out whether any priority is given to the rural areas because I have referred to it in my first Supplementary. The main difficulty in the penetration of the telephone is that even after the exchanges are sanctioned, PCOs are sanctioned and all these lines are sanctioned, the stores, i.e., the equipment is not available. Is the Government paying any attention, on a priority basis, to the availability of equipment and stores so that whatever targets you are fixing are achieved in the period indicated.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: As far as rural areas are concerned, so far there are only about 15 per cent telephones out of the existing telephones that are given in the rural areas. So, in the next two plans priority will be given to rural areas and for opening of PCOs in all villages with a population of above 5,000, we are taking the lines and material, and priority is given for equipment and procurement of equipment, and in any rural area, the population figure is 2500 per PCO.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 313—
Mr. R. N. Rakesh. Absent. Question No. 314—Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

Introduction of Electronic System In Bombay Telephones

*314. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce electronic system in Bombay Telephones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what will be the main advantages of this system?

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

(b) The following types of electronic exchanges have been ordered for installation in the Bombay Telephone network over the next three years:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| A. Local Exchanges | 50,000 |
| lines (3 exchanges) | |
| B. Trunk Automatic Exchange | |
| 8000 lines (1 exchange) | |
| C. Telex Exchange — | 3900 Trunks |
| lines and 2800 subscribers | lines. |

(c) The main advantages of electronic systems compared to electro-mechanical systems are summarised below:

- (1) Better reliability and performance.

(ii) Network economies

(iii) Lesser building space requirement.

(iv) Better routing capability.

(v) Reduction in Maintenance and Installation efforts.

(vi) Capability for special subscriber facilities (from local exchanges).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, Bombay is the fastest-growing city in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes, Sir, population-wise.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिरं वाजपेयी जी कहेंगे कि मेरे साथ मुकाबला करो ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He did not contribute to the population. He is a bachelor.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): What is your population?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I produced two children.

The Ruling Party is against Bombay because the people of Bombay voted only to Janata during the Lok Sabha elections and the Bombay telephone system has suffered so much that if I telephone, always by mistake the phone goes to the Chief Minister of Bombay.

MR. SPEAKER: What a direct line!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from the Minister if the equipments for the electronic exchange are being — imported or are being produced locally.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: At present the equipments are to be imported

But we are planning to produce locally by transfer of technology and establishment of Electronic Equipment factory. For the first part of your question that Bombay is being ignored, it is not correct because we are giving equal priority to Bombay as we are giving priority to other metropolitan towns — Madras, Delhi and Calcutta. Not only that, this telex exchange which is coming to Bombay Prabha Devi as direct exchange, is already being expedited.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know whether the Minister knows the geography of Bombay. The constituency from which I come is just next door to New Bombay. New Bombay and Bombay are like Old Delhi and New Delhi. But in Bombay you have to make a trunk call to reach New Bombay. The failure of the Government to make allowance for electronic exchange in New Bombay has been causing great harassment and the population which is supposed to move from Old Bombay to New Bombay is not moving specially to the commercial centre because there is no provision for electronic exchange for New Bombay.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: This is receiving active attention of the P&T Board. The Chief Minister, a number of M.Ps from Bombay and Maharashtra referred this matter to us and we are considering the problem in right earnest.

MR. SPEAKER: Add one more name.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What is the meaning of 'earnest' and 'right earnest'?

MR. SPEAKER: Consideration and active consideration.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: In reply to the earlier question Minister has said that one per cent of the population would be satisfied in the next years. If you see the working of the

telephone system I think he should have said "further one percent will be dis-satisfied". It is alright to say that the electronic exchanges are fine. But there is something basically wrong. It is reported that there is a tug of war going on between the P & T Department and the Electronics Commission on the question which organisation should be given responsibility for managing the electronics tele-communication system. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, if it is a fact and if so, what does Government propose to do about it. There is some fussiness about the authority parameters. I would like to suggest that in view of this tussle it would be a good proposal to constitute a separate full-fledged tele-communication Board with a complete structure like that of P & T. They can independently manage tele-communication and draw upon the expertise of the Electronics Commission and the P & T Department.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a suggestion.

SHRI VIJAYA N. PATIL: That is a suggestion to be noted. That the delay in Electronics Exchange is because of the tug of war between the Department of Electronics and Department of P & T is not true. The other fact is that as all of us know electronic technology is changing very fast—whether to go digital instead of analogue—there are many other considerations which are coming in the way of speedy action.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: If there is no tussle, why should they even consider my proposal. (*Interruptions*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is no tug of war but tussle is going on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister if he realises that very often when there is a collision of railway trains, if there is an electronics based

telephone system in both the engines of the colliding trains, especially when there is a fog, by tele-communication based on the electronic system, it would be possible for them to keep contact with each other as far as the drivers are concerned and the accident can be avoided. This system has been tried in many parts of the world. I would like to know if he would like to extend this system to the railways.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Railway tele-communication is different as Prof. Madhu Dandavate knows from our tele-communication. If the Railway authorities want to have help from our experts, we will extend it to the Railway Department and that can be introduced in the Railway Department.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I am also concerned with Maharashtra. My constituency is adjoining Maharashtra and I am a frequent visitor to Bombay city and also Dr. Swamy's place.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Impostor.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, the telephone system that is working in Bombay, I think, is the best and ideal one.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Then, what must be the condition in Andhra? God help Andhra.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is good.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want to know from the Minister whether such type of efficiency will be maintained in other cities also? Bombay, being the wealthiest city, let people pay more money and let them not disturb the present system thereby putting calls from other areas.

MR. SPEAKER: I want to ask you a question. As you told me are you from Bombay.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Yes, Sir. I always go to Bombay. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has been caught red-handed!

Share of Public and Private Sector in area of bulk drugs

*315. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in the area of bulk drugs, the share of the public sector is only 42 per cent and that of the private sector is over 48 per cent;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the production of the public sector in this field;

(c) if so, details of the plan, if any; and

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

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

Statement

(a) The share of the public sector in the production of bulk drugs during 1980-81 was about 26 per cent.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to increase the bulk drug production in the Penicillin, Semi-synthetic Penicillins, during 1980-81 to about Rs. 215 crores by the end of 1984-85.

(c) Yes, Sir. Projects for expansion in the manufacture of Antibiotics like Penicillin, Semi-synthetic Penicillins, Streptomycin, Tetracycline and Oxy-tetracycline, for the manufacture of new antibiotics like Erythromycin, Doxycycline and Gentamycin as well as for expansion in the capacity and manufacture of synthetic drugs like Analgin, Phenobarbitone, Vitamins, Nicotinamide and Sulpha Drugs have

been mostly completed and production is under stabilisation. The production of bulk drugs from these projects is expected to increase substantially in the next two years. A provision of Rs. 144.90 crores has also been made in the Sixth Plan for investment in the public Sector.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, you must have noticed that in my Question, I wanted to pin point one thing that whether in this production of bulk drugs, the share of participation of the State sector was being enlarged, and the Minister in his reply has said that the share of the public sector in the production of bulk drugs during 1980-81 was about 26 per cent. You will agree with me that this is a negligible percentage whereas this is a vital industry where the public sector should have the most dominant role. I find in the Sixth Plan target—I do not mention the sphere of formulations to reach the target of bulk drugs set therein, the share of the public sector should be at least 42 per cent to 43 per cent. But he has said that by 1984-85, he will be able to increase it only by 32.33 per cent.

Now, my question is, considering the importance of this sector, are you going to restrict the production in the private sector and also restrict import of these drugs, and encourage indigenous production? In this respect, I can give you figures that have been worked out by the Working Group of your Ministry. The public sector would contribute Rs. 215 crores that comes to 32.33 per cent. The organised sector would contribute Rs. 365 crores—39.8 per cent. The multi-national companies would be Rs. 135 crores. 20.30 per cent. The small scale sector would be 7.52 per cent. So, you would find that

even in the Sixth Plan period, you will not be in a dominant position. What steps do you propose to take in regard to this?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: At the outset, I must thank my friend for being highly complimentary on this question where he proceeded on the premises that the public sector's contribution is 42 per cent.

I am thanking you for the compliment though the position is, as I have made it clear in the answer, that the contribution is only 26 per cent. I do share his anxiety about the performance of the drug industry so far as the public sector is concerned. I have myself been a little anxious about this sector. It is true that as far as the Sixth Five Year Plan is concerned, as has been indicated by my hon. friend, the production of bulk drugs in the public sector is likely to be only worth Rs. 215 crores, which will be roughly about 32 or 33 per cent.

With the present resources that we have, it appears to be difficult to raise the public sector production beyond that, as on today, because there are only four public sector companies where the investments have been effected from time to time. The investment has already been affected as a result of which I am expecting that once it reaches fruition, we will be able to produce bulk drugs roughly to the tune of Rs. 200 crores.

The main thrust of the question, as my hon. friend has put it, is having regard to this state of affairs whether we are going to restrict the production of private sector and curtail the imports I must submit that it depends on the drugs. There are certain essential drugs which have got to be imported; it is not possible for us to manufacture them and we do not have that much of technology. I assure my hon. friend and the House also that it is the intention of the Government to strictly follow the Drug Policy that had been laid down in 1978 and to see

that, as far as possible, the indigenous industry is encouraged. I assure this hon. House that we would not be extravagant either in imports or in trying to unduly encourage the private sector. That is all what I can commit at this stage.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: So far as the technology is concerned, he can get in contact with the socialist countries. They can give him.

My next question to the hon. Minister is, whether he is aware of the fact that there are many drug industries in India which are producing drugs beyond their licensed capacity and without the authorisation of the Government and also that they are not producing certain drugs upto the licensed capacity to keep the prices high, particularly, in respect of essential drugs, they are producing less to reap more profits and they are producing certain other drugs in excess of the licensed capacity and, if so, what action does he propose to take against those companies which are flouting the Government of India's directive and producing more drugs without proper authorisation.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: As regards the borrowing of high technology, as my hon. friend has said, consistent with our foreign policy, we would not mind to borrow high technology from whichever source it comes. As regards the question of production of drugs beyond the licensed capacity, I am aware that the indigenous industries as also the multi-nationals, in quite a large number of cases, are producing drugs beyond the licensed capacity because of the installed capacity being more than the licensed capacity.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Will not that help the consumer by reducing the prices?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: In that case, you are to encourage smuggling. That will also help the consumer.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: As a result of this general policy, a decision was taken in the year 1980 to the effect that where it was a case of the installed capacity being more than the licensed capacity, the production could be regularised even though it was more than the licensed capacity. But when it came to the question of drugs, having regard to the Drug Policy, we bedged this by certain conditions. The conditions were consistent with the Drug Policy of 1978, with reference to the drugs which can be manufactured in the indigenous way or otherwise, and a separate press note was issued in October, 1981 by my Ministry. Of course, I agree that the approach is to regularise the production which is beyond the licensed capacity. That is for variegated reasons because some-times, as my hon. friend was suggesting, the demand should not be less. This seems to be so with respect to the indigenous industry as also the multi-nationals.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: This is a very important question and, in view of the fact that the Hon. Minister has given a reply that the Government is considering to ensure the position of the Indian sector in the drug industry may I know whether the Government is aware that a large number of multi-nationals operating in the drug sector in India are not only repatriating huge profits but are also dumping those medicines which are banned in those countries and that the multi-nationals are indulging in a number of malpractices and, in view of this, whether the Hon. Minister has taken any concrete steps?

If it is not possible to see that the public sector grows in a big way because of financial constraints, is it at least possible to see that the Indian sector grows in a big way and that no licence is given to the multi-nationals for the manufacture of a drug for which expertise is available in India?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I agree that where the technology is available

and where we feel that the Indian sector could produce these products, no fresh licence need be given at all. I am prepared to concede this part of it. Multi-nationals have been, of course, ruling this industry for quite some time. They have been having the upper hand. But because of the FERA policy now, their equity share participation is being reduced from time to time and I assure the House that, in the ultimate analysis, when it will be a case of enforcing the FERA in totality, very few foreign drug companies will remain who would be beyond the FERA Regulations.

A Committee had gone into that aspect. The Committee had made suggestions. Our action based on that.

My Hon. friends has also referred to dumping of medicines which have been rejected in foreign countries. When this aspect is brought to the notice of the Government, the Health Ministry as well as my Ministry, both of them, would take care of this.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार बतलायेगी कि आप अभी कितने करोड़ रु० की बल्क ड्रग इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं दूसरे देशों से और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आप कितने का करने जा रहे हैं और उसको कट डाउन करने के लिए तथा अपने पांव पर खड़े होने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब तो दे दिया है ।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: In the Sixth Five Year Plan, the import of the drugs on the basis of the landed cost is roughly likely to be Rs. 150 crores of the bulk drugs. This would be the position.

My Hon. friend Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty has already brought to the notice of the House the different

sectors and the amounts they are likely to produce in bulk drugs. He has already made the position clear. So far as this part is concerned, in the ultimate analysis, when it comes to the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1984-85, it will be negligible. The import would be to the tune of about 71/2 per cent of the drugs needed in this country.

Proposal to set up Methanol Project in West Bengal

*316. SHRI R. P. DAS:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

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

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has requested the Central Government that the proposed methanol project be set up in West Bengal in partnership with the Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on the West Bengal Government's proposal, stating in particular whether the letter of intent has been issued?

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

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

Statement

(a) to (c). M/s. West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited had applied for an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of Methanol with a capacity of 0.5 million tonnes per annum and of Pipe Line Gas with a capacity of 135x106 NM³/year. Their application was considered by the Government and was prima facie rejected on the following grounds:

(i) The proposal is based on coal gasification and the investment involved is very large.

(ii) Capacity gap for Methanol has already been bridged and the demand supply situation for Methanol is not acute.

(iii) There is no assurance of sustained supply of coal required for the project.

M/S West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited have represented against the *prima facie* rejection.

The Minister of Industry, Government of West Bengal has, in a letter to the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, requested the Government to issue a Letter of Intent for the above project and later to share the equity with the Government of West Bengal for implementation of the project. The project envisages manufacture of Methanol for use as a fuel additive. The implications of using Methanol as a fuel additive and the relative techno-economic merits of manufacturing Methanol from different feedstocks such as coal and associated gas require detailed examination. The Government would take a decision on the proposal of the Government of West Bengal after this examination.

SHRI R. P. DAS: I am really surprised to find that the application of the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. has been summarily rejected on flimsy grounds. The application is for the grant of an industrial licence for the manufacture of 5 lakh tonnes of Methanol and 15 million cubic feet of industrial gas.

The grounds given in the statement are not at all convincing. Therefore, the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation has represented against this *prima facie* rejection. The Minister of Industry, Government of West Bengal, has further requested the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers to issue a letter of intent. I would like to know when the Minister will consider this case and issue a letter of intent for this project.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The exact time factor, it is not possible for me to give. On going through the record, I do not share the opinion of my hon. friend that the *prima facie* rejection was based on flimsy grounds. Some grounds have been given and I have found them to be tenable. I will read out the grounds so that the hon. Member and the House may know that they were tenable. Firstly, the proposal was based on coal gasification and the investment involved is very large; secondly, the capacity gap for methanol has already been bridged and the demand supply situation for methanol is not acute; thirdly, there is no assurance for sustained supply of coal required for the project. These were the grounds on which it was a case of *prima facie* rejection.

SHRI R. P. DAS: Coal is available in abundance in the Raniganj Assamsol coal-belt.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Coal is available, but I have found out from records that we will have to further invest a sum of Rs. 350 crores for the development of coal-field, so that it becomes the feedstock for the purposes of methanol production. Against this *prima facie* rejection, a representation has been made. The matter is under consideration because the Minister of Industries of West Bengal Government has made some fresh points. They will be looked into on their merits.

SHRI R. P. DAS: How can it be rejected on grounds of larger investment? It is a 15-year project and it will be implemented in four phases. How can he say that it can be rejected on the ground of larger investment?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I was trying to work out this morning. It comes roughly to about Rs. 800 crores on the basis of the feasibility report that has been submitted by the Corporation itself, besides Rs. 350 crores for the purpose of coal development; it would be, roughly, more than Rs. 1150 crores. There is no provision for

that. The Corporation has desired and the West Bengal Government have also desired that in the ultimate analysis, there should be equity participation of the Centre in this concern, will have to be spent by the Government as a result of which quite a large sum will have to be spent by the Government of India, and this is not included in the Sixth Plan. That is what, I thought, I should make it clear.

SHRI R. P. DAS: May I know whether it is a fact that the World Bank agreed to provide the West Bengal consultancy organisation about 35,000 dollars from its technical assistance fund for the preparation of 15 year perspective plan and if so, whether, in view of this, the Central Government has taken any decision to participate in such a venture?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I have already said that, so far as the Central Government is concerned, it is the request of the West Bengal Government that there should be equity participation. It would be, roughly, more than Rs. 500 crores in the ultimate analysis. There is no provision in the Sixth Plan. I have made my submission, and I don't think I should repeat it.

New Telephone Exchanges in Rajasthan

*317. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the new telephone exchanges proposed to be set up in Rajasthan during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of new telephone lines added in Rajasthan during the last two years; and

(c) the number of new telephone lines proposed to be added in Rajasthan during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) About 140 new telephone exchanges are proposed to be installed in Rajasthan in the Sixth Plan.

(b) New Telephone line capacity added is as under:—

1979-80—3535

1980-81—5440

(c) It is proposed to add about 4,800 lines in 1981-82 and 14,000—lines in 1982-83.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister that during the Sixth Five Year Plan, 140 new telephone exchanges are proposed to be opened, may I know from the Minister how many have been opened during the last two years and what is the proposal for this year?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: I have given the figure.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Contract with West German Company for supply of diving equipment

*310. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of PETROLUME CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC has entered into a contract with Dreager Werk Company of West Germany to supply deep sea diving equipment for the drilling vessel Samudra Prabhat;

(b) what are the details of the contract; and

(c) what are the areas selected for drilling?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The ONGC has entered into a contract with Messrs Dreagerwerk Aktian Gasallachaft of West Germany on 23-12-1981 for the supply and installation of saturation diving system (Deep Sea Diving Equipment) for the ONGC drilling vessel 'Samudra Prabhat' under fabrication in West Germany.

(b) The total price of the contract for the diving equipment including installation, testing and classification is DM 58,23,372 equivalent to about Rs. 2.33 crores. The delivery of the complete diving equipment including installation testing and classification under this contract shall be completed by 30th April, 1982 subject to necessary facilities being provided in time at the shipyard where the drillship is under fabrication.

(c) As per present plans the drillship will be used for exploratory drilling off the West Coast including the Deep Continental Shelf, Bassein and Ratnagiri areas. Further areas of deployment will depend upon the exploration programme as may be decided from time to time in the context of the geological and geophysical data that become available progressively.

Allotment of petrol pumps and cooking gas agencies to SC/ST

*313. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of petrol pumps and cooking gas agencies allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and whether this percentage is complete; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) 25 per cent of all dealerships/distributors are specifically reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes. Since the introduction of the reservation policy, the specified quota is being achieved

(b) The question does not arise.

Commissioning of super thermal plants

*318. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Commissioning of STPs—CEA fears delay. NTPC hopeful" in the 'Economic Times' dated 19 Feb. 1982;

(b) whether there is a serious difference of opinion between the Central Electricity Authority and the National Thermal Power Corporation over the commissioning dates of the three super thermal stations currently under construction;

(c) whether the delay in the commissioning will occur because of delay in the ordering of equipment and the differences between NTPC and BHEL over the guarantee terms;

(d) whether because of the problems of ordering of equipment, the Corporation has utilised only Rs. 160 crores out of the allocation of Rs. 244 crores; and

(e) if so, the steps Government have taken propose so that the whole allocation is fully utilised in time?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI GHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been some differences in the assessment of CEA and

NTPC on the likely dates of commissioning of some of the units of the super thermal power stations being set up by NTPC. Such differences in assessment are not unusual in the monitoring of long gestation projects. All possible efforts are being made to ensure the earliest possible completion of the super thermal power stations being set up by NTPC and the first unit of 200 MW at the Singrauli Super Thermal Station has been synchronised in February, 1982 according to the original schedule.

(c) The orders for all the 200 MW generating units at the super thermal stations of NTPC are already under execution. There has, however, been some delay in placing orders for the 500 MW units for Singrauli and Korba.

Being among the first units of this kind, certain terms including performance guarantee, had to be settled.

Orders in respect of Singrauli have since been placed.

(d) The budgetary provision made for NTPC during the current financial year is expected to be fully utilised.

(e) The question does not arise.

Manufacturing of modern electronic exchanges in Palghat

*319. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have changed their earlier proposal to manufacture modern electronic exchanges in the Indian Telephone Industries at Palghat, Kerala;

(b) if so the reasons for changing the proposal;

(c) whether Government propose reconsidering their decision in this matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

पालना लिग्नाइट विद्युत् परियोजना की प्रगति

*320 श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में पालना लिग्नाइट विद्युत् परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त विद्युत् परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में किसी दूसरे देश के साथ करार हुआ है और यदि हां, तो उस देश का नाम क्या है और करार की शर्तें क्या हैं तथा क्या तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना पर कार्य कब शुरू होगा तथा यह बिजली घर कब काम करना शुरू कर देगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) : बीकानेर जिले में पालना में लिग्नाइट पर आधारित, 60-60 मेगावाट के दो यूनिटों वाले ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र की प्रतिष्ठापना करने के लिए एक स्कीम का तकनीकी-आर्थिक तौर पर मूल्यांकन कर लिया गया है और इस पर निवेश निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा है। परियोजना पर 67.38 करोड़ रुपये को लागत आने का अनुमान है। इस परियोजना को तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति देते हुए केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण ने पालना विद्युत् परियोजना तथा पालना खनन परियोजना को एक साथ ही स्वीकृति दिये जाने की सिफोरिश की है ताकि निश्चित

समय अवधि में लिग्नाइट की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित हो सके। राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने लिग्नाइट खनन परियोजना के लिए एक विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का कार्य जी० डी० आर० के मैसर्स टाकराफ को सौंपा है। राज्य सरकार ने छठी योजना अवधि में लिग्नाइट खनन परियोजना हेतु वित्तीय प्रावधान के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं किया है।

Direct Telex Services with foreign countries

*321. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been connected to a number of foreign countries by automatic subscriber dialled telex service; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have extended direct telex services with Indian subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of the countries to which automatic subscriber dialled service is available for Indian subscribers is given in the Statement.

Statement

The names of countries to which Automatic subscriber dialled telex service is available to Indian subscriber

1. Algeria
2. Australia
3. Austria
4. Bahrain
5. Brazil
6. Belgium
7. Bulgaria
8. Canada

9. China
10. Czechoslovakia
11. Cyprus
12. Denmark
13. Djibouti
14. Egypt
15. Ethiopia
16. Fiji
17. Finland
18. France
19. Germany (GDR)
20. Germany (FRG)
21. Greece
22. Hongkong
23. Hungary
24. Indonesia
25. Iran
26. Iraq
27. Ireland
28. Israel
29. Italy
30. Japan
31. Kenya
32. Korea (S)
33. Kuwait
34. Lebanon
35. Malawi
36. Malaysia
37. Maldives
38. Mexico
39. Morocco
40. Netherlands
41. Newzeland
42. Nigeria
43. Norway
44. Oman
45. Philippines
46. Poland
47. Portugal
48. Qatar
49. Rumania
50. Saudi Arabia
51. Sierra Leone
52. Singapore

53. Somali
54. Spain
55. Srilanka
56. Swaziland
57. Sweden
58. Switzerland
59. Syria
60. Thailand
61. Taiwan
62. Tanzania
63. Trinidad and Tobago
64. Turkey
65. Uganda
66. U.A.E.
67. U.K.
68. U.S.A.
69. U.S.S.R.
70. Yugoslavia
71. Yemen Arab Rep. (SANA)
72. Zambia
73. Zimbabwe

Setting up an electronic switching Unit in public sector

*322. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI V. N. GADGIL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up an Electronic Switching Unit in the public sector;

(b) the names of places visited by the Site Selection Committee appointed by Government for the selection of site for setting up the above public sector unit.

(c) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has requested the Central Government to locate the said unit in Maharashtra and suggested sites near Sangli, Pune, Aurangabad and Nasik;

(d) whether the Site Selection Committee visited these places in September, 1981;

(e) if so, what are its recommendations; and

(f) when a decision is likely to be taken in his regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Government has decided in principle to set up two units to manufacture Electronic Switching Equipment The Telephone Exchanges in the country.

(i) Mohali (Punjab)

(ii) Panchkulla (Haryana)

(iii) Indore, Dewas and Ujjain (M.P.)

(iv) Baroda and Gandhinagar (Gujarat)

(v) Pune, Aurangabad and Nasik (Maharashtra)

(vi) Zahirabad, Sangareddy and Rudraram (A.P.)

(vii) Madras (Tamil Nadu) and

(viii) Bhubaneshwar (Orissa)

(c) Though no request was originated from the Government of Maharashtra the Site Selection Committee of this Ministry had visited the sites proposed by the Government of Maharashtra against a request from the Committee and had held discussions with the State Government officials.

(d) The places in Maharashtra were visited by the Site Selection Committee in September, 1981.

(e) The report of the Site Selection Committee is confidential and is under examination in the Ministry of communications and as such the recommendations have not been made public so far.

(f) Decision on the location for the Electronic Switching Equipment Manufacturing unit is likely to be taken shortly.

Vials and Capsules for Hindustan Antibiotics

*323. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after establishing heavy capacity for vialing capsuling, etc., Hindustan Antibiotics Pimpri is getting various products manufactured through outside agencies;

(b) if so, the reasons why penal action has not been taken when almost all the expansion jobs had been delayed by the outside agencies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Due to delay in the commissioning of the formulation plant expansion, Hindustan Antibiotics Limited had a small portion of their formulation production carried out by outside agencies. This was done after ensuring full utilisation of their own capacity.

(b) Hindustan Antibiotics Limited have confirmed that penalties as provided for in the purchase order/contract, etc. are levied on the suppliers/contractors.

Setting up a telecom. project at Kharagpur

*324. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a telecom. project at Kharagpur by the P&T Department;

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

(c) steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes, Sir; there is a proposal to set up a new telecommunication factory at Kharagpur.

(b) Initially, a modern foundry for manufacture of certain essential cast iron line store items for telecommunication lines is being set up in the proposed new factory. This is expected to commence production during 1984.

(c) Land has been acquired and civil works have been sanctioned. Orders for plant and machinery have been placed.

Jobs handled by F.P.D.I.L.

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

(a) details of the jobs now in the hand of the Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Limited as on 1 January, 1982 and the different categories of manpower needed for that;

(b) whether it is a fact that the F.P.D.I.L. is capable of handling more jobs and this situation would aggravate with the completion of Namrup-III;

(c) whether it is a fact that even the different fertilizer companies in the public sector do not have any obligation to entrust their jobs to the F.P.D.I.L.; if so, facts in detail; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the F.P.D.I.L. is being starved of work; if so, steps taken thereon?

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

The jobs on hand with Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Limited as on 1st January, 1982 are the ammonia plant, urea plant and the off-sites of the Thal Fertilizer project, the urea plant of the Hazira fertilizer complex, the Namrup-III fertilizer project, the heavy water

plant at Thal and a number of miscellaneous jobs such as water treatment plant, ammonia storage facilities at different places.

The above jobs require manpower for design, engineering, procurement, construction supervision and commissioning. Against a total Design, Engineering, Procurement manpower availability of 1,090,00 man-hours per annum, the total requirement for the above jobs is about 600,000 man-hours in 1982, 290,000 man-hours in 1983 and 108,000 man-hours in 1984. Against a total Construction Supervision and Commissioning manpower availability of 500,000 man-hours per annum the total requirement for the above jobs is about 231,000 man-hours in 1982, 388,000 man-hours in 1983 and 445,000 man-powers in 1984.

(b) There is potential in the Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Limited to take up more jobs. After the work on the existing jobs is completed, the potential or taking up new jobs would increase. F.P.D.I.L. expects to get new assignments in future from time to time to enable it to utilize the available man-power to the maximum possible extent.

(c) Yes, Sir. There is no compulsion that the public sector fertilizer companies should entrust their jobs only to F.P.D.I.L. FPDIL being a commercial organisation is expected to quote competitive rates to get the jobs. It is entitled to preferences given to all public sector organisations vis-a-vis the private sector according to the prevailing policy of the Government.

(d) No. Sir.

Demand of Ethambutol HCL

*326. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the expected demand of Ethambutol Hcl. in our country during the next five year;

(b) what has been the commercial production of Ethambutol Hcl from DL-2 Aminobutanol in our country during the last two years;

(c) whether it is true that the production of Ethambutol Hcl. from DL-2 Aminobutanol would not meet the gap in demand and supply of Ethambutol Hcl. in our country during the next three years; and

(d) how Government propose to meet the gap in the demand and supply in relation to the manufacture of Ethambutol Hcl. by a large number of small-scale units from DL-2 Aminobutanol?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The Working Group on the Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry has estimated the demand for Ethambutol Hydrochloride upto the year 1984-85 as follows:—

Year	Estimated demand (tonnes)
1981-82	101
1982-83	132
1983-84	170
1984-85	225

(b) and (c). Production of Ethambutol Hydrochloride from DL-2-Aminobutanol has been reported by one unit already from December 1981. Certain other Units are expected to start production from DL-2-Aminobutanol in 1982-83. Therefore, it is not possible to say at this stage whether indigenous production of Ethambutol

Hydrochloride from DL-2-Aminobutanol would be adequate to meet the demand in the next three years.

(d) Ethambutol Hydrochloride is canalised for imports through State Chemical and Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Limited (C.P.C.). In case indigenous production of Ethambutol Hydrochloride from DL-2-Aminobutanol and D2-Aminobutanol is inadequate to meet the demand, imports to the extent necessary would be arranged through C.P.C.

पटना में मुख्य टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के स्थान पर नया टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करना

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना का मुख्य टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज बहुत पुराना है और इस कारण इसकी कार्यकुशलता कम हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसके स्थान पर नया टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है; और

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

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). जब उपस्कर का सामान्य समय 25 वर्ष पूरा हो जाएगा तब इसके प्रतिस्थापन के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

M/s. Meckinon Mechanzie

*328. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether an inspection under Section 209-A of the companies Act has been carried out recently into the books and other accounts of M/s. Meckinon Mechanzie;

(b) whether any responsibility has been fixed for the huge losses suffered by the company; and

(c) action contemplated by Government to safeguard the interest of the employees?

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

(b) as per information available, the reasons for huge losses suffered by the company are mainly the following:—

(i) Low freight and hire charges earnings;

(ii) Fall in international freight rates;

(iii) Acquisition of ship in the year 1978 at a cost of Rs. 491 lacs when the shipping industry was in difficulties;

(iv) Depression in the freight market;

(v) Heavy interest burden on the moneys borrowed by the company;

(vi) Unscheduled dry docking and repairs resulting in increase in cost and loss of revenue;

(vii) Fewer voyage and fierce competition from the new entrants in the trade;

(viii) Increase in the cost of fuel and other operation costs.

Since the aforesaid causes have arisen mainly out of the adverse business conditions for the company, the question of fixing responsibility on any one does not appear to arise.

(c) It is essentially the function of the management of the company to improve the working of the company so as to safeguard the interest of its employees.

राजस्थान के पाली जिले में पेट्रोल/
डीजल पम्पों का आवंटन

3475. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1979-1980 और 1981 के दौरान राजस्थान के पाली जिले में किन-किन व्यक्तियों को पेट्रोल और डीजल पम्प की एजेंसियां प्रदान की गई हैं तथा उन्हें ये एजेंसियां किन

प्रत्याशियों के नाम

स्थल

वर्ष

1. श्री मही लाल सिंह उजवाला

खेतपुर

1979

2. श्री मिश्री लाल बोरी

चुनवाई मोड़

1980

इस प्रयोजन के लिए निर्धारित मार्ग दर्शनों के अनुसार डीलरों का चयन तेल उद्योग की यथा गठित चयन समिति की सिफारिशों पर किया गया था।

(ख) पाली जिले में फुटकर पेट्रोल विक्री केन्द्रों के लिए 4 प्रस्ताव निम्नलिखित पड़े बताये जाते हैं। ये विधालीकलान (1979-80), जयतरन (1980-81) और बेगवाज और शीवा (1981-82) हैं। विज्ञापनों के उत्तर में तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा कुल 114 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए

आधारों पर प्रदान की गई और क्या उसकी एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी;

(ख) पम्प स्टेशनों के लिए किन किन व्यक्तियों के कुल कितने आवेदन पत्र अभी तक विचाराधीन हैं और कब से विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश मामलों में, जिन व्यक्तियों के नाम में पेट्रोल पम्प एजेंसी प्रदान की गई थी, उनकी वजाय अन्य दूसरे व्यक्ति इन पम्पों का संचालन कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) फुटकर विक्री केन्द्रों (मोटर स्प्रिट एच. एस. डी. पम्प) के लिए दो निम्नलिखित विशुद्ध पत्र जारी किये गये हैं :—

वताये गये हैं। डीलरों के चयन को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) सरकार को ऐसी कोई विशिष्ट सूचना/शिकायत की प्राप्ति नहीं हुई प्रतीत होती है।

Hooch death due to Methanol

3476. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Hindustan

Times' dated 18 January 1982 that it is shocking but true that a poisonous chemicals, Methanol, responsible for 90 per cent of the hooch deaths in the country during the last decade, is still an uncontrolled item today in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that almost all the hooch death investigations carried out over a decade all over the country have come up with the finding that the killer liquor was made with Methanol;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no sales tax or octroi tax is levied on Methanol, nor is there any excise duty; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose taking stringent measures to regulate the sale, use and stocking of Methanol before any more hooch deaths occur?

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

(b) There have been some cases where illicit liquor was found adulterated with Methanol.

(c) Sales Tax and Octroi are levied by State Governments. In many States Methanol is subject to Sales Tax and Octroi.

(d) Licences are required under the Petroleum Act, 1934 and Rules made thereunder for storage and transport of Methanol. In States where Methanol is included in the list of poisons, a licence is required under the poisons Act, 1919 by sellers of Methanol. In States where Methanol comes under the purview of Prohibition and Excise Rules, licences are prescribed under those Rules also. The responsibility for enforcing the provisions of these laws is with the concerned State Governments.

Control of Methanol

3477. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Methanol, responsible for the hooch deaths in the country, is an uncontrolled item and is easily available all over the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large portion of Methanol is consumed in Delhi by the hooch-makers; and

(c) what steps the Centre or the Delhi Administration propose to take to control the use and stocking of Methanol to check hooch-deaths and physical impairments like blindness and paralysis?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (c). Licences are required under the Petroleum Act, 1934 and the Rules made thereunder the storage and transport of Methanol. In the Union Territory of Delhi, Methanol is included in the list of Poisons under the Poisons Act, 1919 and a licence is required under that act and rules made thereunder for sale and possession of Methanol. The responsibility for enforcing the provisions of these laws lies with the Delhi Administration. The Delhi Administration have reported that licences under the Poisons Act are issued only after due verification and that the premises of the licensees are inspected from time to time to ensure that there is no misuse of Methanol.

(b) No, Sir.

Agreement with Swedish firm for setting up plant at Bangalore for production of pharmaceuticals

3478. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been finalised with

Swedish firm, AB ASTRA to set up a plant at Bangalore for production of pharmaceuticals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) After obtaining approval from the Government, M/s. IDL Chemicals Ltd. have entered into a collaboration agreement with M/s. Astra of Sweden for manufacture of pharmaceutical products. Imports terms of collaboration approved are as follows:

(i) The foreign collaborator will invest to the extent of 23.75 per cent (Twenty five point Seventy five) in the total issued capital of the company.

(ii) M/s. IDL Chemicals Ltd. shall also invest in the capital of the New company an amount which is at least equal to the investment by the foreign collaborator.

(iii) The foreign collaborator shall be paid a royalty 3 per cent (Three per cent) on internal sales and 4 per cent (Four per cent) on exports, subject to Indian taxes for a period of 5 (five) years only in respect of the bulk drugs Astrafer, Bricanyl, and Citanest.

(iv) The foreign collaborator shall be paid a lump sum of Rs. 5 (five) lakhs all inclusive, subject to applicable Indian taxes, for technical know how, drawings, designs, documentation, erection and commissioning etc.

(v) The duration of the agreement will be 8 (eight) years from the date of signing the collaboration agreement.

DAVP, RNI and PIB branches in NE Region

3479. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the action taken by his Ministry in regard to setting up DAVP, RNI and PIB; branch offices in the North Eastern Region States, State-wise up-to-date;

(b) the details of the mailing list of news-papers and periodicals which are benefited by these offices, State-wise;

(c) the details of the staff pattern of these offices at present in these States, State-wise; category-wise; and

(d) the action being taken to modernise these offices with paper stuffs and amenities?

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

Import of Equipment for Coal Mines

3480. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain coal mining equipment is being imported for use in coal mines;

(b) if so, the details of these equipment being imported and the names of the firms and countries which are supplying the equipment; and

(c) the amount involved and the names of the coal mines in which they are to be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes Sir. Imports are, however, resorted to only of equipment which are either not available indigenously or where the demand is too target to be met fully by indigenous suppliers within the time frame in which the equipmenting the coal production programmes. 11

(b) and (c). A statement is annexed giving the requisite details of high value equipment approved for import in 1981-82.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the equipment	Name/country of supplying firm	Foreign Exchange released (Rs. Cr.)	Names of mines where equipment to be deployed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	10 Cu. M. Shovels-5 Nos.	M/s.Kobe Steel Ltd., Japan.	7.46	Kusmunda (WCL), Rajmahal (ECL) Ramgarh (CCL) and Murulidih (BCCL)
2.	Roadheaders-9 Nos.	Voest Alpine, Austria	3.05	Murulidih, Sudamdih, Pochke of BCCL, Kedla (CCL) and Shobhapur of WCL.
3.	Hydraulic Excavators-2 Nos.	Poelain, France	1.95	Khadia and Dudhichua (CCL)
4.	250 MM Blast Hole Drills 15 Nos.	V/G. Machinoexport, USSR.	4.50	Kakri, Khadia, Dudhichua, Jayant, Jhingurda, Kedla, Kathara, Bhurkunda of CCL and Kusmunda, Govera, Umrer Durgapur of WCL
5.	5 Cu. M. Excavators 30 Nos.	Do.	10.40	Manikpur, Umrer, New Majri, Chirimiri, Durgapur, Dhanpuri Rajnagar Umrer Ex. Gevra Hindustan Lalpeth, Nakoda of WCL, Bina, Sirka, K.D. Kedla Jhingurda, Bokaro, Bhur-Kunda, Gidi, 'A' & 'C' of CCL and Muraidih of BCCL.
6.	85 Tonnes Kamatsu Dumpers.	M/s. Mitusi & Co. Ltd., Japan	5.35	Jayant (CCL)
7.	Pneumatic Coal Hoisting system 2 Nos.	M/s. Redmark Engg. Ltd., U.K.	1.32	Kunustoria and Parasia Collieries of ECL.
8.	Spare/Components for cutter Suction Dredgers.	(i) M/s. American Marine & Mfg. Co., USA (ii) M/s. N. V. Machinera bric De Hollandsche, Ijssel, Holand.	1.12	D & F Ropeways (BCCL)
9.	Cwarcck Belting	M/s. Kopex, Poland.	1.10	Monidih (BCCL)

Self-sufficiency in Production of Fertilizers

3481. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has become self-reliant regarding the production of Fertilizers to fulfil the requirements of the country;

(b) if not, the time by when it is likely to become self-reliant in this regard;

(c) whether Government are planning to reduce the import of fertilizers during the current financial year following an anticipated increase in domestic output; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

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

(b) The production of fertilizers is expected to fall short of the expected demand of fertilizers at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. This position has been recognised in the Plan itself.

(c) The quantum of import of fertilizers during the current financial year is expected to be lower than in the last year.

(d) The exact quantum of reduction in imports can be known only after the end of the current financial year.

Coal Reserves Struck in Raniganj Coalfield of West Bengal

3482. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new coal reserves have been struck in Andal-Dakshin Khandra-Tamla-Dubchuria sector of Raniganj Coalfield in West Bengal as per the Geological Survey Report;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) when the project will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Geological Survey of India have established a reserve of 792 m.t. of coal in Andal-Dakshinkhanda, Tamla-Dubchuria Sector of Raniganj Coalfield since commencement of exploration in January, 1975. Out of 792 m.t. of coal, 23 m.t. are of proved category and the remaining 769 m.t. are of indicated category.

(c) The planning for coal exploitation including investment, can only be undertaken after the receipt of detailed Geological reports and on that basis of techno-economic feasibility of exploiting the coal deposit.

Production of Bulk and Formulation Drugs

3483. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that both bulk and formulation drugs have recorder substantial increases in production during the current financial year;

(b) is so, to what extent and the details regarding the marked increase in the production of the life-saving drugs, which were in short supply till recently; and

(c) the details regarding bulk drug prices fixed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The value of production of bulk drugs is expected to increase from Rs. 240 crores during 1980-81 to Rs. 275 crores during 1981-82 and that of formulations from Rs. 1200 crores to Rs. 1300 crores. Shortages of specific brands of formulations have been reported from time to time from various places. In several of these cases, however, equivalents are available.

(c): Details in regard to bulk drug prices have been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2051 dated the 3rd March, 1981.

Steps to increase power Generation in Orissa

3484. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps proposed to be taken to increase the power generation in Orissa; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The installed generating capacity in Orissa as on 31.3.1981 was 923 MW. The following generation projects are presently under construction in the State:

Name of Scheme

Benefits during 1980-85

Benefits yond Maⁿ 1980-85

MW

MW

1. Talcher Extn.	220	..
2. Rangali	100	..
3. Upper Kolab	..	..
4. Upper Indravati	..	..
	560	600

Thus the installed capacity in the State would increase to 1483 MW at the end of Sixth Plan.

In addition, a Super Thermal Power Station at Farakka is presently under consideration. A share of 75 MW has been allocated to Orissa from this project out of which 16 MW will accrue to Orissa at the end of the Sixth Plan.

Besides, two Hydro-electric projects viz Hirakud Stage III (1x37.5 MW) and Upper Kolab Extension (1x80 MW) were accorded techno-economic approval by the CEA and are awaiting investment approval by the Planning Commission.

Hosiery and woollen mills of Punjab face power shortage

3485. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hosiery and woollen mills of Punjab which earn substantial foreign exchange for the country are in acute distress because of short supply of electricity to them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even the powerlooms are suffering equally;

(c) whether Government are aware that the power cut in the industrial sectors in Punjab varies between 8 to 10 hours a day; and this has resulted in steep fall in production and is going to create acute labour problems through lay-off in the near future; and

(d) if so, what is the extent of cut that has been imposed on industry both in the large scale, small scale and handloom sectors of Punjab separately, and what steps are being taken by the Central Government to meet this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Hosiery and woollen mills and power-looms are subjected to power cuts in Punjab on the pattern as is applicable to all the industries.

(c) At present there is no power cut in the State. During the current financial year the power cut on industries was imposed w.e.f. 1/5/81 and has varied from 0.3 to 12.8 hours/day on the average during the period 5/18 to 2/82. It was more than 8 hours per day during the month of September, 81 and January, 1982 only. Since 1/3/82 there is no power cut.

(d) The extent of power cut on large and small scale industries and handloom sectors was as indicated in reply to part (c) of the question. In order to improve the power supply position in the State, new power projects like Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Roper thermal Power Project and Shanau Extension are under construction.

Consumption of petrol

3486. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise Petrol Bill in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether Government have sent suggestions to various States to reduce the consumption of petrol;

(c) if so, when such suggestions have been sent to different State Governments;

(d) if not, when the suggestions are proposed to be given to various States; and

(e) the details about the steps taken by some of the State Governments for reducing the Petrol Bill if reported to his Ministry by any State Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (e). The State-wise sales of petrol during 1980-81 and for the period April to November 1981 are given in Statement.

In 1979, the Department of Petroleum had advised the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, State Governments and public sector undertakings to effect savings in consumption of petrol in their staff cars.

From the information received from some State Governments it is seen they had in turn issued instructions for effecting economy in consumption of petrol by imposition of ceilings on consumption by departmental vehicles and those belonging to public sector and monitoring of consumption by such vehicles.

Collection of detailed information on the desired lines will involve considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the purpose proposed to be achieved.

Statement

State-wise Sales of Petrol (MS) during 1980-81 and April-November, 1981.

Quality '000' Tonnes

States/Union Territories	Motor Spirit	
	1980-81	April-Nov. 81 (Provisional)
1. Andhra Pradesh	75	53
2. Assam	30	21
3. Bihar	61	41
4. Gujarat	122	83
5. Haryana	33	25
6. Himachal Pradesh	5	4
7. Jammu & Kashmir	13	9
8. Karnataka	102	69
9. Kerala	88	60
10. Madhya Pradesh	54	37
11. Maharashtra	274	193
12. Manipur	5	3
13. Meghalaya	6	4
14. Nagaland	5	3
15. Orissa	22	15
16. Punjab	83	61
17. Rajasthan	47	31
18. Sikkim	3	2
19. Tamil Nadu	117	76
20. Tripura	3	2
21. Uttar Pradesh	114	80
22. West Bengal	102	67
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1
24. Arunachal Pradesh	2	1
25. Chandigarh	9	7
26. Delhi	133	92
27. Dadra & N. Haveli	Neg.	Neg.
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	9	6
29. Mizoram	4	2
30. Pondicherry	3	3
Total	1525	1051

Working of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

3487. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct a study into the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation set up for economic rehabilitation of the displaced persons from the then East Pakistan;

(b) the present turnover of the Corporation;

(c) whether it is proposed to invest funds for the renovation and modernisation schemes of the RIC; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) No, Sir. On the basis of the feasibility reports of the production units and projections of production/sales, cash flow etc. furnished by the RIC management, the detailed measures necessary for revitalisation of the Corporation have since been decided upon by Government in October 1981 and are now under implementation. The performance of the Corporation is being closely watched.

(b) The turn over of the Corporation upto February, 1982 during the current financial year 1981-82 has been of the value of about Rs. 2.67 crores.

(c) Outlay of Rs. 1.16 crores has been provided for balancing machinery and equipment and for construction of additional sheds for adequate floor space etc. Of this, an amount of Rs. 58 lakhs has already been released to the Corporation during the current financial year as equity and the balance has been provided for release as loan during the next financial year.

(d) It is expected that the output of the Corporation would be increased substantially from 1982-83.

Indo-Sri Lanka off-shore oil exploration

3488. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Lanka has indicated that it would like the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to join it in oil exploration in offshore areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The Finance Minister of Sri Lanka during his visit to India in January 1982 had enquired whether ONGC would be willing to undertake exploration in Sri Lanka on the basis of production sharing risk contract. However, no specific proposal has so far been received from the Sri Lanka Government in this regard.

सरकारी क्षेत्र की कोयला खानों के
श्रमिक

3489. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में सरकारी क्षेत्र की कोयला खानों में, कोयला खान वार, कितने प्रशिक्षित, अर्द्ध प्रशिक्षित और अकुशल श्रमिक अलग-अलग, कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में कितने श्रमिकों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया ?

ONGC will pursue further action in these areas.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ?

Increase in price of drugs by drug manufacturing companies

Installation of new P.C.O.

3490. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state State-wise names and details of those places where new public telephones will be installed during the current year?

3492. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House later.

Experts from Italy to study technique of cementation of wells in Krishna-Godavari basin and Palk Straits

3491. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of experts from Italy will visit India to study the technique of cementation of wells which had posed some problems in the high currents in the Krishna-Godavari basin and in the Palk Straits; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). A delegation from the ENI, a State owned company of Italy, visited India in February, 1982 and held detailed discussions, inter alia, with representatives of ONGC. Areas of mutual interest were identified and

(a) whether any drug manufacturing company can unilaterally increase the price of any product for which a licence has been granted by Government;

(b) whether in such circumstances Government can take any action under the law and if so, the penal action that can be taken in such cases;

(c) what machinery exists with Government to see that the price fixed by Government is changed from time to time so that the producers are not forced to produce drugs at a loss; and

(d) the number of cases that have come to Government's notice where the chemical pharmaceutical companies have unilaterally increased the price and the action taken by Government against each one of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). In regard to price controlled bulk drugs specified in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979 (DPCO 1979) unilateral increase in price would amount to violation of the said order. Such violation is punishable under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 under which the DPCO, 1979 has been issued.

(c) and (d). The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 provides for a mechanism for revising prices of bulk drugs and formulations from time to time. As per the provisions of the Order the manufacturers are to submit applications for revision in the prices of bulk drugs and formulations. Such

requests when received are processed by the Government and necessary revision in prices are allowed taking into account the legitimate costs. Instances of sale of Vitamin 'C' by M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals, a Division of Ambalal Satabhai Enterprises Limited and Aspirin by M/s. Alta Laboratories Limited at prices higher than the prices approved by the Government have come to the notice of the Government. While a Show-Cause Notice was issued to M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals and they have filed a Writ Petition against the Show-Cause Notice in the Delhi High Court, the action against M/s. Alta Laboratories Limited is under consideration.

Production of science fiction Hindi feature films

3493. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to suggest to the film producers to produce more science fiction Hindi feature films; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of post offices in villages

3494. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages provided with post offices at the end of 1981; and

(b) the number of villages where post office are yet to be opened and when?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN). (a) Total number of villages in the country provided with post offices at the end of 1981 was 1,25,743.

(b) the remaining villages in the country do not have post offices. It is not feasible to foresee the provisions of post offices in these villages at this stage. New post offices are being opened continuously in villages in a phased manner and according to the norms prescribed. The 6th Five Year Plan envisages the opening of 8000 rural post offices.

Facilities to SCs/STs start publications

3495. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many journals-weeklies bi-weeklies, monthlies are owned by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the details of the facilities being extended to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to start publications;

(c) whether Government have made any special provision for giving Government advertisement; and

(d) if not, the reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): (a) Government do not have this information.

(b) to (d). All Sections of people are being treated equally in the matter of starting new papers and release of advertisements and no special facilities are given to any category. People are free to start publication of their newspapers in accordance with the Press and Registration of Books Act. The Government advertisements are issued as per its advertising policy which takes into consideration various relevant factors e.g. the paid circulation of the paper, its regularity, coverage of readership, target audience etc.

Amendment to Indian Telegraph Act and Indian Post Office Act

3496. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and Indian Post Office Act, 1898 to remove the infringements on citizen's right to privacy; and

(b) if so, when these Acts are likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). As regards the Indian Telegraph Act there is no such move. So far as amendment to the Indian Post Office Act is concerned, based on the recommendations of the Law Commission of India, certain provisions of Indian Post Office Act, 1898 including section 26 which empowers the Central and State Governments for interception of Postal articles under certain circumstances, are under review.

Lunch hours of public counters in Khurshid Lal Bhavan

3497. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the working hours of public counters of Delhi General Manager Telephones (Commercial) located in Khurshid Lal Bhavan and their lunch hours;

(b) whether it is a fact that these counters are working for the public between 1000 hrs. to 1400 hrs;

(c) whether these counters also observe a lunch break between 1300 hrs. and 1330 hrs. thus creating problem to the public who have unnecessarily to waste time standing in queue while the staff is taking lunch; and

(d) whether he proposes to look into this problem so that these counters observe lunch hour after 14.00 hrs.

so that precious time of public could be saved?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The working hours of public counters are from 1000 hours to 1400 hours. Lunch break is now allowed after that.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The counters are now kept open continuously from 1000 to 1400 hours so that the public may not have to unnecessarily waste their time while the staff is taking lunch.

(d) This has already been done.

Setting up a P and T Office in Janakpuri, New Delhi

3498. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that P&T Department has taken possession of the plot of land for setting up a P&T Office in A-3 Block Shopping Centre, Janakpuri, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the building plan for the office has been finalised; and

(c) when the actual construction work would be taken in hand and when it is to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Schedule of accommodation has been approved and preliminary drawings are under preparation.

(c) The taking up of construction work is likely to take some time as a number of formalities, viz., preparation of preliminary drawings, preliminary estimate and issue Administrative Approval and Expenditure sanction, calling of tenders and awarding

of work are yet to be gone through. It is not possible at this stage to say as to when the building would be completed.

Shortage of Antibiotic Formulations

3499. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been noticed shortages of Antibiotic formulations in different areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

Statement

Place from where shortages have been reported.	Formulation
(1)	(2)
Poona Division	Strepto Penicillin Inj (Rfizer) Chloromyce- tion Succ. Inj. (Parke-Davis) Chloromyce- tin Eye ointment (Parke-Davis)
Palani	Ambistryin-S (Sarabhai) Streptomycin Inj. (HAL)
Delhi	Omnamycin Inj. (Hoechst) Strepto-erbazide Inj. (Mac) Chloromycetin Inj. (Parke- Davis) Vanmycetin Eye drops (Fair Deal Corpn.) Neomycin Sulphate Capsules (Unichem)
Krishna	Omnamycin (Hoechst) Tetracycline Cap. (IDPL) Chlorestrep Cap. (Parke-Davis) Idifulvin Tab. (IDPL)
Kurnool	Strepto-erbazide (Mac) Entromycetin Symp. (Parke-Davis) Paraxin Eye Oint. (B. Knoll) Chloromycetin Eye ointment (Parke-Davis) Chlorestrep Symp. (Parke- Davis)
Visakhapatnam	Ambistryin-S (Sarabhai).
Pali	Omnamycin Inj. (Hoechst)
Khammam	Oxytetracycline Inj. (IDPL)
Santhalpargana	Oxytetracycline Inj. (Sarabhai) Terrramycin drops (Pfizer) Ledermycin drops/syp. (Cynamid) Entromycetin Amp. (Dey's).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Shortages of specific brands of the following antibiotic formulations have been reported from time to time in the recent past from some places in the country, details of which are given in the Statement. Equivalent products for most of these drugs are available.

As soon as shortage of a drug is noticed at any place, the manufacturer of the concerned product as well as the manufacturers of the equivalent products are advised to rush supplies to the place concerned. In several of such cases, shortages were relieved by the rushing of stocks by the concerned companies. Government also arranges imports of canalised bulk drugs to supplement indigenous availability thereof.

(1)	(2)
Bombay	Genticyn Eye drops (Nicholas) Chloromycetin Syp. (Parke-Davis) Vanmycetin eye drops (Fair Deal Corporation)
Valsad	Chloromycetin Palmitate (Parke-Davis) Chloromycetin Syp. (Parke-Davis) Reclor (Sarabhai) Indifulvin Tabs. (IDPL)
Guntur	Chloromycetin Syp. (Parke-Davis)
Madras	Chloromycetin Palmitate (Parke-Davis) Idifulvin Tabs. (IDPL)
Calcutta	Dicrysticin-S Inj. (Sarabhai).
Karnataka	Varipen Plain tabs. (Alembic)
Bangalore	Genticyn Cream (Nicholas)
Hyderabad	Grisovin Tab. (Glaxo)
Adilabad	Enteromycitin Syrup & Idifulvin Tabs. (IDPL) (Parke Davis)
Warrangal	Genticyn Ointment (Nicholas)
Ma'uari (Kanyakumari) Tuticori: }	Idifulvin Tabs. (IDPL)
Dhule	Grisovin Tab. (Glaxo)
Sitamahi S.P. Nalgonda }	Idifulvin Tab. (IDPL)

Swedish credit for 400 MW thermal station

3500. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sweden has offered a credit of Rs. 250 crores for setting up a 400 MW thermal station;

(b) whether offers have also come from Sweden for providing consultancy in setting up hydel station, commissioning of high voltage transmission lines and in the field of energy consumption;

(c) whether the above offers are proposed to be accepted; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far in taking decision in the above matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A proposal has recently been received from a Swedish Company for turnkey installation of a pulverised coal fired power station of 400 MW capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 320 crores.

(b) No, Sir. No such offers have been received from Government of Sweden. However, in the discussions

held in connection with the visit of the Swedish Prime Minister to India in February, 1982, the idea of closer cooperation in the field of energy was stressed. Areas relating to hydro and thermal power generation, transmission energy conservation and new and renewable sources of energy were identified as the possible areas where cooperation for mutual benefit of the two countries could be pursued. In response to global tenders floated by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation for providing consultancy for certain hydro electric projects, various offers have been received. One of the offers is from a Swedish Company. Decision on the tenders has not yet been taken.

(c) and (d). No decision has been taken by Government on the proposal referred to in answer to (a) above.

Small Scale and Textile Industries in Gujarat facing Coal and Coke Crisis

3501. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that small scale industries and textile industries are facing coal and coke crisis in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what was the annual requirement of coal and coke of Gujarat State for the years 1979, 1980 and 1981;

(d) what is the actual quantity of coal and coke supplied during the said period; and

(e) what steps are being taken by Government to meet coal and coke requirements of Gujarat State?

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

पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद एजेंसियों के लिए विज्ञापन

3502. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे मामलों में जहां विज्ञापन के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जातियों/जन जातियों, विकलांगों भूत पूर्व सैनिकों इत्यादि से पेट्रोल और डीजल डीलरशिप और कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियों के लिए आरक्षण के कोटे से आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित किए गए थे और जिन के लिए साक्षात्कार भी लिया गया किन्तु अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया जा सका और अब समिति का गठन करके नये साक्षात्कार लेकर इस मामले को बन्द करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं यदि हां, तो इसके विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार सामान्य श्रेणी की डीलरशिप के मामले पर भी, जिसके बारे में भी अभी तक निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है इसी बात का पालन करने पर विचार कर रही है यदि हां, तो सीमपुर कुकिंग गैस एजेंसी के मामले में

पुनर्विचार न करने और उसे अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों को इस बारे में दिये गए आश्वासनों के अनुसार आरक्षित न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) संशोधित मार्ग दर्शन सिद्धान्तों को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने तक आरक्षित श्रेणियों में डीलरों के चयन में विलम्ब किया गया था। मार्ग दर्शन सिद्धान्त तैयार किये गये हैं जिसके आधार पर तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा डीलरशिपों को शीघ्र अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। अन्तिम चयन के लिए केवल उन्हीं उम्मीदवारों का अन्तिम चयन समिति द्वारा साक्षात्कार लिया जाता है, जिनका साक्षात्कार पहले किया गया था और जांच समिति द्वारा उपयुक्त पाये गये थे।

(ख) जी, नहीं कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त सीतापुर में वितरण एजेंसी को पहले ही अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है और चुने गये डीलर को आशय पत्र जारी किया गया है।

Power Load factor of each thermal Hydel Project

3503. SHRI B. R. NAHATHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what has been the power load factor of each power project in each State during the years 1979-80 along with the installed capacity and demand of each State for agriculture, irrigation and domestic consumption which includes mining and Railways also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The installed generating capacity in the country during 1979-80 was 28448 MW consisting of 11384 MW hydro 16424 MW

thermal and 640 MW nuclear. The plant load factor of thermal power stations during the year 1979-80 was 45 per cent. Statewise details about the plant load factor of thermal power stations are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library See No. LT-3556/82.*]

The statewise and categorywise details of consumption of electricity during 1979-80 are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library See No. LT-3556/82.*]

Production of Drugs by Foreign Companies

3504. SHRI LAXMAN KARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) What is the total production of the foreign companies of each drug, what is the percentage of production of individual drugs manufactured by each company from basic stage and from intermediate stage; and

(b) whether any of these Companies violate any of the provisions of New Drug Policy by manufacturing from intermediate stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) As provided in Para 21 of the Drug Policy and as indicated in Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers Press Note dated the 17th October, 1981, the recognition of installed capacities in the case of drugs and pharmaceuticals will be subject, *inter alia*, to the stipulation that foreign companies which are producing bulk drugs from penultimate stages would be asked to manufacture within a

period of two years, the bulk drugs concerned from the basic stage.

Telecast Range of Delhi Television Centre

3505. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, be pleased to state:

(a) whether action is being taken at present to increase the Delhi Television Centre's telecast range; and

(b) if so, the extent of the increased range, the progress made in executing the work and the time when the increased range will start operating?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The coverage range of Delhi Television Transmitter is being increased by increasing its power and mounting its Antenna on the 240 metre high tower, being constructed at Pitampura. This will increase the existing service range of the transmitter from 68 Kms. to 90 Kms. covering an area of 25,400 Sq. Km. as against 14,300 Sq. Km. at present. In terms of population, the coverage will increase from 99.95 lacs to 138.89 lacs.

The site for the tower at Pitampura has been taken over and preliminary steps like soil conservation, preparation of drawings have been completed. Tenders for civil works have been received and are under scrutiny. Equipment for the transmitter is already available.

Sale of Bharat Petroleum Corporation gas cylinders in Maharashtra

3506. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1497 on 1 December, 1981 regarding ceiling for

distribution of L.P.G. Cylinders by Bharat Gas, Bombay and state:

(a) the grounds/reasons given by the Bharat Petroleum Corporation in support of their recommendation that the disparity of ceiling for selling of LPG Cylinders by Thane/Bombay distributors should be done away with; and

(b) what are the specific reasons/grounds which made Government to reject the recommendations of Bharat Petroleum Corporation that there should not be any difference in ceilings applicable to LPG distributors of Bombay and Thane (Maharashtra)?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The main grounds/reasons advanced by the Bharat Petroleum Corporation for treating Thane on par with Bombay were as under:

(i) Land value, cost of living, insurance premia for fire and general insurance, sales tax summary assessment scheme etc. at Thane were reportedly the same as at Bombay;

(ii) Rationing control at Thane is governed under the same regulations as of Bombay; and

(iii) Two of the three distributors at Thane had already reached the ceiling and were having large waiting lists.

(b) Once such piecemeal decision was taken, it would have been difficult to reject similar requests from other towns putting forth similar grounds existing there. Moreover, waiting list would be liquidated by establishing more distributorships there.

मध्य प्रदेश को मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई

3507. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान माह-वार कितना मिट्टी का तेल आवंटित किया और सप्लाई किया; और

(ख) राज्य सरकार की मांग कितनी थी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के मिट्टी के तेल की माहवार आवंटित दक्ष सप्लाई/बेची गई मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :

आंकड़े मी० टनों में

माह	आवंटन	बिक्री
(1)	(2)	(3)
अप्रैल, 1981	15500	15574
मई 1981	18000	15106
जून, 1981	16040	16414
जुलाई, 1981	17460	17237
अगस्त, 1981	17460	16363
सितम्बर, 1981	16600	16287

(1)	(2)	(3)
अक्तूबर, 1981	17600	17651
नवम्बर, 1981	18500	18583
दिसम्बर, 1981	18500	18992
जनवरी, 1982	19000	18750
		(अस्थाई)
फरवरी, 1982	18500	अनुपलब्ध
मार्च, 1982	17000	अनुपलब्ध महीना समाप्त नहीं हुआ है
योग	210,160	

(ख) मई तथा नवम्बर, 1981 महीनों में राज्य सरकार ने प्रत्येक माह में 20,000 मी० टन तथा फरवरी, 1982 में 18,000 मी० टन मिट्टी के तेल की मात्रा की मांग की थी। अन्य महीनों में राज्य सरकार द्वारा कोई विशिष्ट मांग नहीं की गई थी।

Non-supply of Coal to Haryana Government

3508. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana Government have not so far been supplied its latest quota of coal as a result of which many factories in the State are on the verge of closing; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). There is no fixed quota for

coal for any State and therefore the question of not supplying Haryana's latest quota of coal does not arise. However, attempts are made to meet the demand of the coal consumers in each State in full. In April-September '81, 7.24 lakh tonnes of coal was supplied to Haryana as against 4.50 lakh tonnes in the same period last year. Efforts are being made to maximise movement of coal by Railways and the Coal Companies are also releasing coal by road against rail shortfalls. Coal is also sold from certain identified mines free of any restrictions.

Discriminatory decision against Ex-employees of I.E.S.U.

3509. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-employees of D.E.S.U. who resigned prior to 17-11-81 and were exempted to refund the arrear of Interim Relief together with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the decision taken vide Office Order No.

5(33) A&Q/81/87 dated 17-11-81 is discriminatory against the ex-employees of the DESU; and

(c) if so, by what time the discrepancy is being withdrawn and such ex-employees will be refunded the amount of Interim Relief recovered from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Recovery of Interim Relief was waived in one case only on compassionate grounds.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Top Rung Mine Engineers quit Coal India

3510. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some top rung mine engineers quit Coal India Limited recently; and

(b) if so, he details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Earning of high profit by foreign drug companies

3511. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign drug manufacturing companies in India have been earning high profits;

(b) if so, the names of the foreign companies which are manufacturing drugs in India;

(c) amount of profit earned by each company during the last three years;

(d) how much money was transferred from India during the same period; and

(e) whether Government have inquired into the earning of high profits by these companies and what action has been taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). In 1978 the Government set up a Committee to investigate into the allegations of unduly large profits by foreign companies. The Committee analysed the profitability of the foreign drug companies for the period 1969-70 to 1975-76. Their report revealed that the profitability of these companies had matched that of the more profitable sectors of industrial activity in the country, such as Paper and Chemicals. It also indicated that the profitability of these companies had more or less steadily declined between 1969-70 and 1974-75, although there was an increase in it during 1975-76. However, this increase was substantially less than the profitability achieved in the period between 1969 and 1972. The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 was promulgated on 31st March, 1979 to bring all the bulk drugs and a large number of formulations of essential and mass consumption nature under price control. A large number of prices have been fixed or revised under this Order. Several companies including foreign companies have complained of a decline in their profitability as a result of the operation of this Order. With the enforcement of this Order, it has been possible for the Government to keep a watch and control over the profitability of drug

manufacture. However, the total effect of the enforcement of this Order on the profitability of particular companies cannot be assessed till all price-controlled drugs and/or formulations of a company have been brought under revised prices.

The aforementioned Committee suggested that with a view to preventing payment of undue prices for imports, a watch should be kept over import and import prices of the companies. Government is doing this and

also plans to publish the particulars of imports of raw materials such as bulk drugs and intermediates into the country.

The names of the foreign drug companies and the remittances made by them during the last three years are given in the attached statement. Data about the profits earned by them during the past three years is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

*Remittances abroad of Foreign drug Companies during 1978-79, 1979-80 & 1980-81
(as provided by RBI Bombay)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Company	Year (Ist April to 31st March)	Profits Dividends	Tech. Know-how	Royalty	Head Office	Total expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Abbot Lab. (I) Pvt. Ltd. Bombay	1978-79	12.08	..	..	..	12.08
	1979-80	17.81	..	..	..	17.81
	1980-81	10.12	..	..	..	10.12
2. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (I) Limited, Bombay	1978-79	..	..	..	..	..
	1979-80	15.00	..	..	..	15.00
	1980-81	22.50	..	..	..	22.50
3. G.E. Fulford (I) Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.	1978-79	2.87	..	..	..	2.87
	1979-80	1.54	..	..	..	1.54
	1980-81	..	..	..	..	..
4. May & Baker (I) Ltd. Bombay.	1978-79	..	..	..	..	..
	1979-80	17.99	..	..	..	17.99
	1980-81	..	..	..	..	..
5. Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd. Bangalore	1978-79	103.95	..	..	..	103.95
	1979-80	7.97	..	..	..	7.97
	1980-81	..	..	..	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Roche Products Ltd., Bombay	1978-79	20.02	..	..	..	20.02	
	1979-80	55.99	..	..	..	55.99	
	1980-81	20.02	..	..	..	20.02	
7. Parke Davis (I) Ltd., Bombay	1978-79	55.12	..	..	..	55.12	
	1979-80	46.20	..	..	..	46.20	
	1980-81	4.20	..	..	..	4.20	
8. Glaxo Labs. (I) Ltd. Bombay.	1978-79	120.82	..	..	..	120.82	
	1979-80	65.03	..	..	..	65.03	
	1980-81	135.00	..	..	..	135.00	
9. Jehnson & Johnson of (I) Ltd., Bombay	1978-79	11.54	..	..	..	11.54	
	1989-80	11.54	..	..	..	11.54	
	1980-81	11.54	..	..	..	11.54	
10. Pfizer Ltd., Bombay	1978-79	45.36	..	..	..	45.36	
	1979-80	141.75	..	..	..	141.75	
	1980-81	73.71	..	..	..	73.71	
11. Wyeth Lab., Bombay	1978-79	10.99	..	..	..	10.99	
	1979-80	11.29	..	..	..	11.29	
	1980-81	10.99	..	..	..	10.99	
12. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay.	1978-79	54.19	..	..	..	54.19	
	1979-80	54.19	..	..	..	54.19	
	1980-81	54.19	..	..	..	54.19	
13. E. Merck (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	1978-79	3.07	..	..	..	3.07	
	1979-80	7.20	..	..	..	7.20	
	1980-81	2.46	..	..	..	2.46	
14. Merck Sharp & Dohme of India Ltd., Bombay.	1978-79	8.91	..	..	..	8.91	
	1979-80	..	..	..	..	..
	1980-81	..	..	..	..	..
15. Sandoz (I) Ltd., Bombay	1978-79	11.81	..	..	..	11.81	
	1979-80	31.50	..	..	..	31.50	
	1980-81	18.00	..	..	..	18.00	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. Richardson Hindustan Ltd., Bombay.	1978-79	14.85	..	..	..	..	14.85
	1979-80	7.42	..	..	..	..	7.42
	1980-81	2.48	..	..	..	..	2.48
17. Cyanamid India Ltd. Bombay..	1978-79	47.87	..	..	..	..	47.87
	1979-80	53.35	..	..	..	..	53.35
	1980-81	56.42	..	..	..	..	56.42
18. The Boots Co. (I) Ltd., Bombay	1978-79	12.15	..	1.65	..	..	13.70
	1979-80	14.85	..	..	..	..	14.85
	1980-81	18.00	..	1.11	..	..	19.11
19. Bayer (I) Ltd., Bombay.	1978-79	46.54	..	..	..	..	46.54
	1979-80	49.64	..	..	..	..	49.64
	1980-81	49.64	..	..	..	..	49.64
20. Anali & Chemicals Carp. of India Ltd., cutta.	1978-79	17.12	27.49	..	..	..	44.61
	1979-80	18.41	..	..	..	..	18.41
	1980-81	..	4.67	2.16	..	..	6.83
21. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bombay	1978-79	20.43	..	..	..	..	20.43
	1979-80	30.65	..	..	..	..	30.65
	1980-81	45.97	..	..	..	..	45.97
22. Warner Hindustan Ltd., Hyderabad.	1978-79	17.20	1.85	0.59	..	..	19.64
	1979-80	19.78	..	..	..	..	19.78
	1980-81	21.46	0.55	..	..	..	22.01
23. Whiffens (I) Ltd., Bombay.	1978-79	0.94	..	..	..	..	0.94
	1979-80	0.62	..	..	..	..	0.62
	1980-81	0.62	..	..	..	..	0.62
24. Organon (I) Ltd., Calcutta.	1978-79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979-80	8.42	..	..	..	..	8.42
	1980-81	4.30	..	..	..	..	4.30
25. Uni Sankyo Ltd. Hyderabad.	1978-79	0.09	..	0.11	..	..	0.20
	1979-80	1.13	..	..	..	..	1.13
	1980-81	0.73	..	..	..	..	0.73
26. Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd., Bombay.	1978-79	22.68	..	..	..	..	22.68
	1979-80	22.84	..	..	..	..	22.84
	1980-81	23.81	..	..	..	..	23.81

New Public Call Offices during sixth Five Year Plan

3512. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) number of new public telephones to be provided during the Sixth plan; and

(b) progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) It is proposed to open about Twenty thousand public telephones during the 6th Plan.

(b) About two thousand eight hundred and fifty four public telephones have been opened upto 15th February, 1982.

Microwave Links in Gujarat

3513. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Microwave links between Dhragadhra-Surendranagar, Morvi-Rajkot and Wankaner Rajkot in Gurarat are lying incomplete for about three years; and

(b) what are the causes of such delay and when will these be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir. The links between Morvi-Rajkot and Wankaner-Rajkot, however, have been planned as UHF systems.

(b) The delay is due to shortage of radio and multiplex equipment. The

schemes, however, are expected to be completed in the current plan period.

Exorbitant Telephone Charge Because of Faulty Billing

3514. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the telephone subscribers are required to pay exorbitant charges because of faulty billing, misuse of S.T.D. system and wrong numbers; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps are taken to eliminate these faults?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) No, please. Telephone subscribers are billed for according to the number of calls metered. We issue about 2 crore bills in a year. Hardly one per cent of bills is disputed alleging excessive billing. They are thoroughly investigated and wherever there is justification, rebates are being allowed.

(b) Several studies have been made to ascertain the reasons for excess billing due to technical faults. Based on these studies, new metering circuits have been introduced to eliminate metering faults. 'Charge analysers' which will indicate separately details of STD calls made by the complaining subscribers are proposed to be installed after field trials.

To prevent misuse of STD, Vigilance Squads have been set up to detect unauthorised connections, diversion etc., by surprise checks. The Distribution Points and Cabinets have been ordered to be kept locked. Apart from this, the meters are being tested regularly to detect any faults.

Computerised billing has been introduced in metropolitan telephone Districts to eliminate the billing errors due to human failure.

Hydel Resources in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir

3515. SHRI RAJJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Northern Zonal Council of States' meeting held in February, 1982 in Chandigarh, there was a stress on the need to harness the vast hydro-electric resources available in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir and also an appeal for an early decision on the outstanding issues like sharing of power in Thien Dam, Anandpur Sahib, Mukerian Hydel and UBIC Stage-II projects, and Badarpur Thermal Extension Projects;

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

(c) action taken, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The subjects mentioned in part (a) of the question were discussed in the Northern Zonal Council meeting held on 6th February, 1982. The proceedings of the meeting are still under finalisation. On receipt of the proceedings from the Northern Zonal Council Secretariat, further details in this regard will be furnished to the House.

Telephone Facilities to Visakhapatnam

3516. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to connect all villages within a 10-mile radius around Visakhapatnam by telephones in view of the rapid industrialisation of the area;

(b) whether Government are aware of the impediments being faced by the telephone users in this area due

to lack of direct phone connection with Visakhapatnam town; and

(c) the details of plans of Government to extend telephone facilities in the immediate vicinity of Visakhapatnam?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Visakhapatnam Telephone System is proposed to be expanded by 4500 lines in the balance period of the 6th Plan.

New Telephones in the Country

3517. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to provide new telephones during the current year;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) number of new telephones to be provided in different States, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to provide about 2.60 lakh telephone connections during the current year.

(c) It is not feasible at this stage to determine the state-wise distribution of new connection as it depends upon existing spare capacity in exchanges, new demands, supply of exchange equipment etc. However, it is expected that 1,40,000 telephones will be provided in Metropolitan cities (Bombay, Delhi, Madras & Calcutta) 38000 in 25 large urban systems and about 82000 in other urban towns and rural areas of the country.

**Pending Applications for Temporary
Telephones Connections in Delhi and
New Delhi**

3518. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minsiter of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the grounds on which temporary telephone connections are provided in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) how many temporary telephone connections have been provided during the year 1981-82 so far from each telephone exchange in Delhi and New Delhi;

(c) how many applications for temporary telephone connections are pending disposal as on 28-2-1982; and

(d) the competent authority to sanction temporary telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Temporary telephones are sanctioned for temporary requirements, such as illness etc. Such telephones may also be sanctioned to Government Departments and in public interest.

(b) The information is given in Statement.

(c) None are pending disposal in Delhi Telephone District as on 28.2.82.

(d) The General Manager, the concerned Deputy General Manager and the Area Managers of Delhi Telephones District are competent to sanction temporary connections. In addition the concerned Officers of the Posts & Telegraphs Directorate can also sanction temporary telephone connections

Statement

Temporary telephone connections provided during the year 1981-82 exchange-wise (Upto 1-3-1982)

Jor Bagh	(61,62,69)	368
Hauz Khas	(65,66)	169
Connaught Place	(4)	163
Nehru Place	(68,64)	119
Okhla	(63)	154
Secretairat	(37)	41
Janpath	(31,32,34,35)	107
Connaught Place	(4)	13
Rajpath	(38)	108
Pragti Maidan	(804)	23
Idgah	(51,52)	102
Rajouri Garden	(50,54,59)	220
Karol Bagh	(56,58)	215
Janakpuri	(55)	38
Dehi Cantt.	(39)	28
Shakti Nagar	(71,74)	36
Out-lying Xges.		16
Tis Hazari	(22,23,25)	60
Shahdara	(20)	10
Shahdara (East)	(21)	16
Delhi Gate	(26,27)	62
Ghaziabad	(85,84)	27
Total:		2093

Mid-Term Poll of Assemblies

3519. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which desire to hold mid-term elections of their Assemblies in the country; and

(b) decision taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b). It is understood from the Election Commission that it has not received any request from any State Government for holding Mid-term Elections to the State Legislative Assembly.

Indepth study of captive power plants

3520. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a sizeable investment has been made in installing captive power plants and the trend towards this direction is growing.

(b) what is Government's reaction to this trend looking to, costlier nature of this energy and the investment it involves which otherwise would be available for expansion of industries; and

(c) do Government consider it necessary to have an in-depth study about the feasibility of allowing growth of captive power plants and to lay guidelines and norms for installation of such plants in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The cost of energy generated by the captive power plants is high because of the smaller unit ratings. The industry is however interested in captive power generation, even at higher cost, if the requisite energy is not available on a continuing basis from the grid. Industries opt for captive power generation on the balance of consideration that the amount invested would be made up by the gains in production resulting from assured and continued supply of power.

In the present situation of power shortage, the Ministry of Energy normally takes a liberal view on the proposals for setting up of captive power plants, particularly in cases where the schemes are based on the total energy concept or where the industries involved are in the core sector of the economy.

Power requirements of Delhi by 1995

3521. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the power requirement of Delhi Metropolitan during 1982-83 Asian Games and the projections for 1985, 1990 and 1995; and

(b) what sources of power supply are being planned for the next 15 years, beyond the Indraprastha Power Station capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The additional demand for

power in Delhi on account of the Asian Games has been estimated at 50MW.

The demand for power for Delhi at estimated by the Eleventh Power Survey is as follows:—

Year	Energy requirement (Mkwh)	Peak Load (MW)
1982-83	3299	628
1984-85	4017	764
1989-90	6352	1206

The demand for power in Delhi during 1994-95 has been tentatively estimated at 1860 MW corresponding to an energy requirement of 9780 Mkw.

On the basis of the sanctioned and on-going projects the installed capacity available for Delhi would be 1077.8 MW by the end of 1984-85 and 1210.8 MW by the end of 1979-80. In addition, Delhi will also benefit from the other Central sector projects in the region.

20-Point Programme

3522. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the specific proposals that the Ministry of Law propose to take up for implementation pursuant to the 20-Point programme announced by the Prime Minister recently?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): The main functions of the Ministry of Law, (Department of Legal Affairs and Legislative Department) relate of the giving to legal advice, drafting of legislation and scrutiny of subordinate legislation. These Departments are administratively in charge of only a few subjects and the Departments thus occupy the position of being advisers or counsel to the other Departments of the Government of India. There is only one aspect of one of the points in the new 20-Point programme, namely, point No. 15 re-

lating to women and children, with which the Ministry of Law (Legislative Department) is concerned. This aspect pertains to the mobilization of legal sanction as well as public opinion against evil practices, like dowry, Pursuant to motions moved by my predecessor in this House (19-12-1980) and in Rajya Sabha (24-12-1980), and with a view to mobilising public opinion against civil practice of dowry as also for evolving proper legal sanctions, a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament was constituted to consider the working of the Dowry Prohibition Act and the amendments which may be made in the law for dealing effectively with the evil of dowry system.

It may also be mentioned that after the announcement of the new 20-Point programme, special measures have been taken in both the Departments to ensure that the files received from other Departments with regard to advice or drafting connected with the Programme receive utmost priority and attention.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पेट्रोल पम्पों की स्थापना

3523. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने पेट्रोल पम्पों की स्थापना की जानी थी ; और

(ख) उनके आवंटन के लिए किन-किन तारीखों को साक्षात्कार हुए थे तथा साक्षात्कार में कितने डिप्लोमाधारी इंजीनियरों ने भाग लिया था तथा उनके नाम क्या थे। और जिन व्यक्तियों को पेट्रोल पम्प आवंटित किए गए हैं, उनके पते क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
(श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) दस

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रदान किये जाने वाले दस प्रस्तावित खुदरा बिफ्री केन्द्रों में से तीन स्थलों के लिए साक्षात्कार हो चुके हैं :

स्थल	वर्ग	साक्षात्कार की तिथि	उन डिप्लोमा धारकों के व्यौरे जिन्होंने साक्षात्कार में भाग लिया था	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5
1. छोटा शिमला	सामान्य	28-4-1981	श्री शमशेर सिंह बंसहूट	हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी विपणन तथा उपभोक्ता संघ लिमिटेड, शिमला को आशय पत्र जारी किया गया है।
जांच समिति द्वारा साक्षात्कार				
2. वारकंडा	शारीरिक दृष्टि से अपंग	20-4-1981	..	अभी तक निर्णायक चयन समिति द्वारा साक्षात्कार नहीं लिए गए हैं।
3. उवाला-मुखी	बेरोजगार स्थनातक/ इंजीनियर	9-3-1981	..	..

Setting up studio centre at Pauri

3524. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under Government's consideration to set up a studio centre at Pauri to be linked to the AIR Station at Najibabad; and

(b) by when the construction work is likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). There was a proposal to set up a Studio Centre at Pauri. The site selected at Pauri was found to be sinking and was found unsuitable.

Due to non-availability of suitable site, it has been decided, in consultation with the State Government to shift the studio centre to Srinagar in Garhwal region. A site has been selected in Srinagar and the construction work will commence after the site has been acquired.

आकाशवाणी में प्रोड्यूसर/सीनियर प्रोड्यूसर

3525. श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक प्रोग्राम एकजीक्यूटिवों को असिस्टेंट स्टेशन डाइरेक्टर और असिस्टेंट स्टेशन डाइरेक्टरों को स्टेशन डायरेक्टरों के पद पर पदोन्नत किया गया है परन्तु उसी के अनुरूप प्रोड्यूसरों को डिप्टी चीफ प्रोड्यूसरों और चीफ प्रोड्यूसरों के पद पर पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया है, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के कैडर में जो कि एक दक्ष कैडर है, पदोन्नति का चनल क्या है और उनको डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर जनरल के पद पर पदोन्नत न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार आकाशवाणी के प्रोड्यूसरों/सीनियर प्रोड्यूसरों को इस क्षेत्र में पदोन्नति लागू करने के लिए नियमित कर्मचारियों की तरह मानेगी, और यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) पदोन्नति भर्ती नियमों

के उपबन्धों के आधार पर और रिक्तियों के संदर्भ में की जाती हैं। उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसरों और मुख्य प्रोड्यूसरों की सीमित संख्या होने के कारण प्रोड्यूसरों के लिए अपर्याप्त पदोन्नति अवसरों पर विचार करने के बाद ही अक्टूबर, 1981 में 900-1400 रुपये के वेतनमान में वरिष्ठ प्रोड्यूसर के 33 पदों का सृजन किया गया था। नए सृजित पदों पर 27 प्रोड्यूसरों को नियुक्त भी कर दिया गया है।

(ख) स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट संविदा कर्मचारी हैं। उनको कार्यक्रम तयार करने, उद्घोषणाओं, संगीतीय समर्थन, संकलन, संपादन, इत्यादि जैसे अनेक कार्यों को करने के लिए लगाया जाता है। इसलिए संविदा कर्मचारियों को कार्यों के अनुसार श्रेणीबद्ध किया जाता है तथा पदोन्नति चैनलों की इस प्रकार की श्रेणियों के अन्दर व्यवस्था की गई है। उप महा-निदेशक का पद नियमित सिविल पद है तथा केवल वही अधिकारी इस पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए पात्र हैं, जो नियमित संवर्ग से सम्बन्धित हैं।

(ग) सरकार ने हाल ही में स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट कहे जाने वाले कर्मचारियों को दो श्रेणियों अर्थात् (1) "कलाकार" और (2) अन्य कर्मचारी, जो वही कार्य करते हैं जो सरकारी कर्मचारी सामान्यतया करते हैं, में वर्गीकृत करने का निर्णय लिया है। श्रेणी (2) के कर्मचारियों को सरकारी कर्मचारी माना जाएगा। श्रेणी (1) के कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों को पर्याप्त उदार बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि सर्वोत्तम प्रतिभा को आकर्षित करने तथा कलाकारों को सरकारी कर्मचारियों के दर्जे के लिए क्लेम करने से निरहता-हित करने का दोहरा उद्देश्य प्राप्त हो सके।

Increase in import bill of O.N.G.C.

3526. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import bill of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for procuring oil exploration equipment and services may go up by Rs 100 Crores within the next few years;

(b) if so, whether this has been necessitated by the production target set by the ONGC of 100 mt. per year;

(c) if so, whether orders in this regard have already been placed; and

(d) if so, on which countries and the particulars of the equipment that will be imported for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). As per the approved VI Five Year Plan, the ONGC have a target to achieve a crude oil production level of about 25 million tonnes per annum by the year 1984-85. The ONGC are also preparing a 20 year perspective plan. As a result of the stepping up of the oil exploration and production activities so envisaged by the ONGC, there is likely to be a manifold increase in the import bill of the ONGC for the procurement of equipment etc.

(c) and (d). The accelerated production programmes and the 20 year perspective plans are being worked out. Orders of the procurement of equipment and services required for the implementation of these programmes can be placed only after the plans are finalised and the import requirements worked out.

Rural Electrification Corporation and its programmes

3527. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NANDAR. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when the Rural Electrification Corporation was established and what are its main functions;

(b) the details of the programmes already taken up by it; and

(c) what are the programmes it proposes to take up in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) Rural Electrification Corporation was Established as a company under the Indian Companies Act. 1956 on 25th July, 1969. The main objects of the Corporation as provided in its Memorandum of Association are:—

(1) The finance rural electrification schemes in the country.

(2) To subscribe to special rural electrification bonds that may be issued by the State Electricity Boards on conditions to be stipulated from time to time.

(3) To promote and finance rural electricity cooperatives in the country.

(4) To administer the money received from time to time from the Government of India and other sources as grants or otherwise for the purposes of financing rural electrification in the country in general.

(b) The details of the programme taken up by Rural Electrification Corporation are as follows:—

(1) REC has sanctioned total loan assistance of Rs. 1674 crores for 5171 rural electrification schemes in 22 States. upto the end of February 1982. According to the phasing of implementation of schemes, it has disbursed loan instalments aggregating Rs. 112 crores upto the end of February, 1982 in respect of the above schemes.

(2) The Corporation has provided promotional and financial assistance to rural electric cooperatives in the country and 23 rural electric cooperatives have so far been set up.

(3) Besides the loan assistance of Rs. 1674 crores sanctioned upto the end of February 1982. Rural Electrification Corporation has subscribed an amount of Rs. 7.11 crores on a matching basis in respect of the project linked rural electrification debentures floated by the State Electricity Boards under the sanctioned schemes.

(4) As incidental to attaining its main objects, REC has taken up standardisation of specifications for materials and construction practices used in rural electrification. The Corporation has also taken up training of personnel engaged in rural electrification, applied technical and socio-economic research and consultancy services.

(c) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) provides an outlay of Rs. 1173.40 crores for being disbursed by REC as loan instalments in respect of schemes already sanctioned to be sanctioned. The Plan envisages electrification of over 98,000 additional villages and energisation of 15.77 lakh agricultural pumpsets besides provision of electricity for small industries, domestic and commercial consumers and street lights under the REC schemes. In the Annual Plan for 1982-83 which is the third year of the plan, as allocation of Rs. 232.93 crores has been provided for disbursement through REC in respect of the schemes already sanctioned to be sanctioned. The Annual Plan for 1982-83 envisages electrification of 18,200 villages and energisation of over 4 lakh agricultural pumpsets besides provision of electricity for small industries, domestic and commercial consumers and street lights under REC Schemes.

कच्चे तेल के नये स्रोतों का पता लगाना

3528. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया :
क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान कच्चे तेल के किन नए स्रोतों का पता चला है ;

(ख) कच्चे तेल के नए कुओं से कब तक उत्पादन शुरू हो जाने की संभावना है और हमारी मांग को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से इन स्रोतों की सप्लाई कितने प्रतिशत होगी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार नये तेल स्रोतों का पता करने के अपने कार्यक्रम के लिए नई तकनीक आयात करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो किन देशों से इसका आयात करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
(श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क)
वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान देश में निम्न-लिखित स्थानों पर कच्चा तेल मिला था :

राज्य	संरचना
गुजरात	लोहार
असम	वोगापानी
अपतटीय	आर-7 गोदावरी (जी-1)

(ख) इन क्षेत्रों की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए और अधिक कुएं खोदे जायेंगे । उनकी उत्पादन क्षमताओं के सम्बन्ध में इस समय अनुमान लगाना बहुत जल्दी होगा ।

(ग) तेल के लिए खोज करना एक वैज्ञानिक प्रयास है जहां अच्छे परिणाम प्राप्त करने हेतु नई तकनीकियों को तयार किया जाता है अथवा पहले से ही जानी हुई तकनीकियों में सुधार लाने हेतु लगातार कार्य किया जाता है। तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग और आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड दोनों प्रायोगिकी में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए लगातार प्रयास कर रहे हैं। अपनी आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करते हुए वे विदेशी सहयोग केवल प्रायोगिकी के कुछ चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के सम्बन्ध में इस समय फ्रांस की सी० जी० जी० नामक कम्पनी जम्मू तथा काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश में भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण कर रही है और दो भारतीय-सोवियत भूकम्पीय पार्टियां त्रिपुरा और पश्चिम बंगाल में भू-कम्पीय सर्वेक्षण कर रही हैं। त्रिपुरा में रोखिया संरचनाओं में एक कुआरा एक सेवा निविधा के अन्तर्गत एक सोवियत दल द्वारा खोदा जा रहा है।

आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड के लिए यू० एस० ए० की एक जिओफिजिकल सर्विसिस इंक महानदी तट पर भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण कर रहा है। महानदी अपतटीय आंकड़ों का पुनः मूल्यांकन तेल विशेषज्ञों द्वारा यू० एस० ए० की मेंकोर्ड-लीविस एनर्जि सर्विसिस के विशेषज्ञों के परामर्श के साथ किया जा रहा है। ओ० आई० एल० ने राजस्थान के कठिन क्षेत्रों में भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कर्मियों से बोरो प्रांशिया का है।

रेलवे, डाक सेवा, गोंडा का कार्य

3529. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष गोंडा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में रेल, डाक सेवा के समय में परिवर्तन कर दिया गया था। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बहराईच और बलरामपुर के लिए जाने वाली डाक की छंटनों में 36 घण्टे का बिलम्ब हो जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार पुराने समय को पुनः बहाल करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कठिनाइयां अनुभव कर रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) :

(क) गोंडा में रेल डाक सेवा के रात्रि कार्य-संचालन को समाप्त कर दिया गया था क्योंकि वहां पर प्रायः विजली उपलब्ध नहीं रहती थी तथा डाक ले जाने वाली गाड़ियों के बिलम्ब से चलने के कारण डाक का मेल नहीं हो पाता था। इसलिए, रात्रि की डाक को प्रातः काल में प्रक्रम के आदेश दिये गए।

(ख) विजली की सप्लाई तथा डाक-वाहन रेल-गाड़ियों के चलने में सुधार हुआ है। अतः पूर्व के समय को पुनः बहाल करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Hydro Electric Potential of North Eastern Region

3530. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

SHRI ANANIA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware about the fact that the North Eastern region is a store house of vast hydro-electric potential in the country;

(b) if so, is there any proposal under active consideration to utilise the potentiality;

(c) if so, the details thereof and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) to (d): All possible efforts are being made to exploit the vast hydro

Electric potential in North Eastern region. A number of hydel projects are under execution in the region which would add additional capacity of 422 MW on completion, taking the total installed capacity of hydro-electric power stations in the region to 569 MW. The details of the hydel schemes under construction and schemes under investigation in the North-Eastern region are at statement I and II respectively.

In addition, the Central Electricity Authority have accorded techno-economic clearance to the Dhansiri Hydel Project in Assam (19.95 MW), Doyang Hydel Project in Nagaland (105 MW) and Serlui 'A' micro hydel scheme in Mizoram (1 MW). Besides, Project report of Thoubal Hydel Project in Manipur (7.5 MW) and Gumti Dam Intake power house in Tripura (2 MW) are under examination in the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission.

Statement—I

Name of Scheme	Agency	Installed Capacity (MW)
Lower Borpani (Assam)	Assam State Elec. Board	100
Umiam Umtru St. IV (Meghalaya)	Meghalaya State Elec. Board	60
Dikhu (Nagaland)	Nagaland Elec. Deptt.	1
Gumti 3rd Unit (Tripura)	Tripura Elec. Deptt.	5
Kopili Meghalaya/Assam)	North-Eastern Electric Power Corpn.	150
Loktak, Manipur)	National Hydroelectric Power Corpn.	105
Maharani (Tripura)	Tripura Elec. Deptt.	1
		422

Statement—II

SCHMES UNDER INVESTIGATION IN THE NORTH EASTERN REGION

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)	Investigating Agency
1	2	3	4
ARUNACHAL PRADESH			
1	Siang	7500	B.F.C.C.
2	Subansiri	1800	B.F.C.C.
3	Kameng	250	G.W.C.
4	Papu Kameng	80	NEEPCO
5	Ranga Nadi	500	Do.
6	Damwe	400	Do.
ASSAM			
1	Upper Borpani	60	ASEB
2	Lower Kopili	100	Do.
3	Intermediate Borpani	60	Do.
4	Amring	33	Do.
5	Kalyani	25	Do.
MEGHALAYA			
1	Myntdo St. I & II	72	Meghalaya State Elec. Board.
2	Kynshi	300	Do.
3	Umiyam Umtru St. V	30	Do.
MANIPUR			
1	Loktak Tail Race.	105	Manipur Elec. Deptt.
2	Tulvai	60	Do.
MIZORAM			
1	Dhameshwari	160	N. H. P. C.
MIZORAM/MANIPUR			
1	Tripaimukh	660	C. W. C.
2	Tuivai	200	C. W. C.

B F C C—Brahmaputra Flow Control Commission.

G W C—Central Water Commission.

N E E P C O—North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation.

N H P C—National Hydro-electric Power Corpn.

**Investment by Galadhari Brothers In
Nagarjuna Project**

3531. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought Central clearance for investment by the Galadhari Brothers in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in January, 1982 one of the Galadhari brothers had visited Hyderabad and offered to make investment in fertilizer;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the State Government have proposed to seek help from the Galadhari Brothers for the Nagarjuna Project; and

(d) if so, whether the Centre has approved of this proposal and if so, the terms of agreement reached, if any?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (c): The Government of Andhra Pradesh, who are the main promoters of Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, have sought the advice of the Government of India regarding the proposals received by the State Government from Shri A. L. Galadhari about the latter's participation in the fertilizer project of the Company at Kakinanda.

(b): Yes, Sir.

(d): Government have taken no decision in the matter.

**पेट्रोल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की
आवश्यकता**

3532. श्री डी० एल० बैठा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982 के लिए देश की पेट्रोल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों (कच्चे तेल, डीजल, और मिट्टी के तेल सहित) की कुल आवश्यकता कितनी है और देशी साधनों से इस आवश्यकता को किस सीमा तक पूरा किया जाएगा, साथ ही उसके लिए कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया जाएगा, और उसकी कितनी मात्रा का निर्यात किया जाएगा ; और

(ख) देश में पेट्रोल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की भंडारण और उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और अधिष्ठापित क्षमता को उपयोग में लाने के लिए क्या उत्पादन लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) 1982 के लिए पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की कुल मांग करीब 35.3 मि० मी० टन होने की आशा है जिसमें से स्वदेशी ऋड उपलब्धता करीब 20.5 मि० मी० टन होने की आशा है । 1982 में आयात किये जाने वाले पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की अनुमानित मात्रा करीब 4.0 मि० मी० टन है । करीब 1.2 मि० मी० टन अवशिष्ट नेफथा के निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(ख) पेट्रोलियम, और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की भण्डारण और उत्पादन क्षमता निम्न प्रकार होने का अनुमान है :—

आंकड़े मि० मी० टनों में

1982 में आयात भण्डारण क्षमताएं
(लगभग)

कूड	35.3	2.5
पेट्रोलियम		
उत्पादन	32.7	3.7

*कूड के लिए संसाधन ।

Power Units with External Assistance

3533. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up power units in the country with external assistance, and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the present stage of the same?

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 decision has been taken by Government on these proposals yet.

Amendments to Marriages and Divorce Laws Suggested by Law Commission

3534. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) has the Law Commission recommended any amendment to laws applicable for marriages and divorces in India, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The Law Commission made five reports on the laws applicable for marriage and divorce in India. They are:

- (1) 15th Report on "Law relating to marriage and Divorce amongst Christians in India" on 19-8-1960,
- (2) 18th Report on "Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866" on 23-2-1961,
- (3) 22nd Report on "Christian marriage and Matrimonial Causes Bill, 1961" on 15-12-1961,
- (4) 9th Report on "Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and Special Marriage Act, 1954" on 6-3-1974, and
- (5) 71st Report on "The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955—Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage as a Ground of Divorce" on 7-4-1978.

The Christian Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Bill, 1962 was based on the recommendations of the Law Commission in its 15th and 22nd Reports (at S. No. 1 and 2). The Converts' Marriage Dissolution Bill, 1962 was based on the recommendations of the Law Commission contained in its 18th Report (at S.No. 2). These Bills lapsed.

Since the recommendations relate to personal law of the minority community, further action has been deferred till necessary initiative comes from the affected community.

The 59th Report on Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and Special Marriage Act, 1954, has been implemented by enacting the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976.

In regard to the 71st Report on the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955—Irretrievable Breakdown of marriage as a ground of divorce, the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 27-2-1981 which has been referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of parliament.

सूरत में आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

3535. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सूरत में आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का आश्वासन दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सूरत में आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाने का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) सूरत, गुजरात में इन दोनों केन्द्रों की स्थापना किए जाने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे ठोस कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) (क) से (ग) : जी, नहीं। तथापि डाक तार विभाग के माइक्रोवेव लिंकों की सहायता से दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए एक स्थान

सूरत चुना गया है। इसका कार्यान्वयन संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा

Details of Haldia Fertilizer Plant

3536. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the actual cost of construction of the fertilizer plant at Haldia; and

(b) how many workers and employees are working in this factory and what has been the amount paid to them to this date towards salaries, O.T., bonus etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The actual expenditure incurred on the Haldia Fertilizer project of M/s. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited upto the end of February, 1982 is Rs. 272.96 crores. The approved estimated cost of the project is Rs. 281.96 crores.

(b): The total number of workers and employees working in this factory as on 28-2-1982 is 1858. This does not include 13 trainees. Salaries and wages (including O.T. and bonus) paid to the workers and employees from the beginning to 28-2-1982 is Rs. 10.92 crores.

Power Proposals Submitted by Maharashtra Government

3537. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra State Government have requested the Centre for sanctioning of a—

(i) Super Thermal Power Station at Chandrapur,

(ii) one thousand thermal power station at Dabhol, and

(iii) six other proposals to meet the power deficit in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre and when the approval of the above proposals is expected to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Maharashtra State Government/Maharashtra State Electricity Board have sent proposals for establishing a large Thermal Power Station at Chandrapur with a total capacity of 2340 MW, a thermal power station at dabhol with an ultimate capacity of 5 x 210 in addition to the following schemes:

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| (i) Khaterkheda | 3 x 210 MW |
| (ii) Ujani Stage I | 2 x 500 MW |
| (iii) Bhusawal B | 4 x 500 MW |
| (iv) Gas Turbine at Uran Stage II. | 4 x 60 MW |
| (v) Thermal Power Station in Western Maharashtra. | 2 x 10/1 x 500 MW |

As regards schemes for establishing power stations at Chandrapur, Dabhol and Khaperkheda, the necessary inputs such as coal linkage, water availability, environment clearance, railway transportation etc., have to be tied up before the Central Electricity Authority can approve the projects for techno-economic clearance.

The Schemes mentioned at (ii), (iii) (iv) and (v) above have, however, been dropped as coal linkage/commitment of gas could not be established.

A number of power projects totalling up to 2400 MW are under construction in the State. Keeping in view the benefits that will accrue from both the on-going and sanctioned power projects in Maharashtra and the Western region, the power supply

position in the region as a whole is expected to be satisfactory till the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Import of Crude Oil

3538. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has planned to import crude oil from different crude exporting countries during the year 1982;

(b) if so, the quantity and the total amount required for the same spent in 1982 as against the total amount of foreign exchange spent in 1980 and 1981;

(c) whether there is constant rise in the crude import bill from year to year due to escalation of crude prices by crude exporting countries; and

(d) in view of (c) above, efforts made to step up production of indigenous crude both from onshore and off-shore so that valuable foreign exchange is saved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). During 1982 it is proposed to import 14.4 mmt. of crude oil valued at about Rs. 3200 crores at the prevailing prices and exchange rate.

The quantity of crude oil imported during the years 1980 and 1981 along with the respective values is given below:—

Year	Qty (MMT)	Value (Rs./Crores)
1980	15.98	3037.70
1981*	15.55	3759.44

* Provisional.

(c) In the past few years, increasing international crude oil prices mainly accounted for the rise in crude oil import bill.

(d) Several measures have been taken for augmenting indigenous crude oil production like stepping up of exploration efforts, acceleration of indigenous crude oil production programmes, repairs to the existing sick wells, implementation of number of enhanced recovery techniques.

Depreciation allowed to M/s. Boehringer-Knoll Limited and M/s Parke Davis for manufacture of chloramphenicol

3539. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the period for which depreciation has been allowed to M/s. Boehringer-Knoll Limited and M/s. Parke Davis for the manufacture of Chloramphenicol and its esters is already over; and

(b) if so, when and if not, upto what period Government propose allowing depreciation under DPCO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Depreciation is provided as per provisions of the Company's Act, 1956 and it continues to be provided as long as the assets are not fully depreciated. The prices of Chloramphenicol and its esters fixed by the Government in respect of indigenous production include the admissible depreciation.

coal-based Plants for producing Fuel and Chemicals

3540. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a recent seminar held in Calcutta by the Institute of Engineering Experts, including those from reputed foreign firms possessing know-how, which endorses the need for setting up coal based plants for producing fuel and chemicals, the participants also spoke in favour of the quality of Raniganj coal for such a project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. The All-India Seminar on the need for coal based chemical industries held at Calcutta on 5-6th December, 1981 recommended the following:—

(i) Setting up of a number of LTC plants in the line of Dankuni project for the production of smokeless domestic solid fuel and gas for industrial and domestic use.

(ii) Undertaking of a survey on gasification methods with special reference to Indian experience as well as of quality of Indian coals for making synthesis gas for production of methanol, synthetic crude/fertilizers etc.

(iii) Proper utilisation of the huge reserves of non-coking coal with high volatile matter ideally suitable for low temperature carbonisation/gasification as available in Raniganj-Asansol area.

(b) The planning of more LTC plants will be taken up after seeing the operation of Dankuni LTC Plant as well as the techno-economics of such projects. At present a proposal for setting up of an LTC plant at Kanpur is under examination. The Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Ltd. is preparing a feasibility report on coal to methanol plant proposed by the Government of West

Bengal, based on the coal from Raniganj Coalfield. Preparation of a similar feasibility report has also been assigned to FPDIL by the Indian Oil Corporation, for which the linkage of coal is yet to be finalised.

Any further action on the recommendations of experts as mentioned in answer to part (a) will be on the basis of experience in the initial plants and on the basis of recommendations about commercial feasibilities.

अमरीकी कम्पनी के साथ तेल सम्बन्धी करार

3541. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने अमरीकी कम्पनी के साथ किसी तेल संबंधी करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस करार पर कब हस्ताक्षर किए गये थे और इस करार के करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है; और

(ग) इस करार के अधीन भारत को कितना तेल प्राप्त होने की आशा है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) से (ग). ट्रान्सवर्ल्ड आयल कम्पनी वारमूडा के

साथ जनवरी 1982 में निश्चित किए गए स्वरूप के अनुसार 1982 के दौरान एक मि०मी० टन बम्बई हाई कच्चे तेल का अरब हल्के और अरब भारी कच्चे तेलों के निक्षण को 65:35 के अनुपात में समान विनिमय किया जाएगा । इससे देश में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए अधिक उपयुक्त रूप में कच्चे तेलों का परिशोधन किया जा सकेगा ।

राजस्थान में अखिलंब ट्रंक टेलीफोन सेवा

3542. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें दिल्ली और जयपुर तथा देश के अन्य स्थानों से अखिलंब ट्रंक टेलीफोन सेवा और सीधी डायलिंग प्रणाली से जोड़ा गया है; और

(ख) राजस्थान के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें भविष्य में इन सेवाओं से जोड़ा जाएगा और उन्हें किस लाइन से जोड़ा जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) : (क) एवं (ख). सूचना विवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण

I. राजस्थान में मौजूदा अखिलंब मार्ग

क्रम संख्या	मार्ग का नाम	टिप्पणी
1	जयपुर—नई दिल्ली	एकतरफा
2	भरतपुर—नई दिल्ली	एकतरफा
3	जोधपुर—नई दिल्ली	एकतरफा

1	2	3
4	अजमेर—जयपुर	दुतरफा
5	बीकानेर—जयपुर	दुतरफा
6	भरतपुर—जयपुर	दुतरफा
7	श्रीगंगानगर—जयपुर	दुतरफा
8	कोटद्वार—जयपुर	दुतरफा
9	सवाईमाधोपुर—जयपुर	दुतरफा
10	डुगरपुर—जयपुर	दुतरफा
11	सीकर—जयपुर	दुतरफा
12	झुनझुझू—जयपुर	दुतरफा
13	उदयपुर—जयपुर	दुतरफा
14	टोंक—जयपुर	दुतरफा
15	बूंदी—जयपुर	दुतरफा
16	जोधपुर—जयपुर	दुतरफा
17	बाड़मेर—जयपुर	दुतरफा
18	अलवर—जयपुर	एकतरफा
19	जैसलमेर—जयपुर	एकतरफा
20	नागौर—जयपुर	एकतरफा
21	बांसवाड़ा—जयपुर	एकतरफा
22	अजमेर—उदयपुर	एकतरफा
23	जयपुर—आगरा	एकतरफा
24	जयपुर—बम्बई	एकतरफा
25	जयपुर—कलकत्ता	दुतरफा
		एकतरफा

II. मौजूदा सीधी डायलिंग

राजस्थान में (एस० टी० डी०) मार्ग

1	जयपुर—नई दिल्ली टी ए एक्स—टी ए एक्स	दुतरफा
2	अलवर—नई दिल्ली	दुतरफा
3	जोधपुर—नई दिल्ली	दुतरफा
4	अलवर—जयपुर	दुतरफा

1

2

5	कोटपुर—जयपुर	दुतरफा
6	उदयपुर—जयपुर	दुतरफा
7	भरतपुर—आगरा	दुतरफा
8	धौलपुर—आगरा	दुतरफा
9	कोटपुर—उदयपुर]	
10	जयपुर—बम्बई टी ए एक्स—टी ए एक्स —	

III. राजस्थान में चालू वर्ष के दौरान प्रस्तावित अविलम्ब ट्रंक माग तथा वे लाइनें जिन पर ये प्रदान किए जाएंगे।

क्रम सं०	मार्ग का नाम	लाइन जिस पर प्रदान की जानी है
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1	भीलवाड़ा—जयपुर	खुली तार के साथ सहधुरीय केबल
2	चुरू—जयपुर	खुली तार/सहधुरीय केबल
3	जालौन—जयपुर	खुली तार/सहधुरीय केबल
4	सिराही—जयपुर	खुली तार/सहधुरीय केबल
5	चित्तौर—जयपुर	खुली तार/सहधुरीय केबल
6	पाली—जयपुर	खुली तार/सहधुरीय केबल
7	झालावाड़—जयपुर	खुली तार/सूक्ष्म तरंग

IV. राजस्थान में चालू वर्ष के दौरान प्रदान किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित सीधे डायलिंग मार्ग।

1	कोडापुर—दिल्ली	सूक्ष्मतरंग
2	उदयपुर—दिल्ली	सूक्ष्म तरंग/कोएक्सियल

V. छठी योजनावधि के दौरान सहधुरीय/सूक्ष्मतरंग माध्यम के जरिए जयपुर एवं दिल्ली से सीधे डायलिंग प्रणाली के प्रावधान की योजना :

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. अजमेर | 5. बीकानेर |
| 2. बेरका | 6. जोधपुर |
| 3. भरतपुर | 7. पाली मारवाड़ |
| 4. भीलवाड़ा | 8. बासुवाड़ा |

Enhancement of price of Vitamin C by Sarabhai Chemicals

3543. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sarabhai Chemicals have raised the price of Vitamin C to Rs. 154 as against the fixed price of Rs. 126; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government against such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The retention price of Vitamin C (Plain) produced by M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals, a Division of M/s. Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited was fixed at Rs. 127.54 per kg. on 25th February, 1981 under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. In October, 1981 it came to the notice of the Government that the company have increased the price of Vitamin C in violation of the Government Order. The company, was, therefore, issued a Show-Cause Notice to explain why action should not be taken against it for this violation. They filed a Writ Petition against Government's action in the Delhi High Court. Government

has to await the decision of the Delhi High Court on it before taking any action against the company.

पत्रकारों, समाचार पत्र कर्मचारियों तथा उनके परिवारों की सुरक्षा

3544. श्री चित्त महाटा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को पत्रकारों, समाचारपत्रों के अन्य कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य पारिवारिक सदस्यों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सलाह दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरे क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। कुछेक घटनाओं पर विभिन्न उत्तरदायी क्षेत्रों में व्यक्त की गई चिन्ता से सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों और सभी संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रमुखों को सूचित कर दिया गया था। अब तक प्राप्त उत्तर आशाजनक हैं।

Setting up Telecom Project

3545. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to set up any telecom project in the country; and

(b) if so, names of those places and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). Government have decided, in principle, to set up two units for manufacture of large local exchange equipment of the electronic type with an manual production capacity of 5 lakh lines each at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 crores each. The location for the first such factory is presently under consideration.

In addition, ITI Ltd., Bangalore proposes to take up the following major expansions and modernisation programmes during the VI Plan period:

(i) Setting up a crossbar switching equipment factory of Indian Crossbar Project (ICP) design at Rae Bareilly with an annual capacity of 2 lakh lines;

(ii) Expansion of Palghat Unit from 10,000 lines per annum of small electronic exchanges to 1.5 lakhs (equivalent) lines per annum of electronic trunk automatic exchanges, rural and private automatic branch exchanges;

(iii) Setting up a capacity for manufacture of 1 million telephone instruments and 1.5 million of major sub-assemblies thereof of contemporary design, at its two factories at Bangalore and Naini;

(iv) Setting up manufacturing capacity for new generation channelling/multiplexing equipment in its transmission divisions at Bangalore and Naini.

(v) Setting up manufacturing capacity for a number of telecommunication equipment such as Single Channel Per

Carrier (SCPC), Ground Communication Equipments, Low Power Amplifiers, Digital Sub-Systems etc. for use in Satellite Earth Stations.

It has also been decided to set up manufacturing capacity for 8,000 electronic teleprinters per annum at Hosur in Tamil Nadu at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 crores, by M/s. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras.

It is also proposed to set up a new unit under the Departmental Calcutta Telecom Factory at Kharagpur (West Bengal) for manufacture of certain essential line store items for telecommunications.

Cooking Gas facility in Bihar

3546. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many towns of the Bihar State cooking gas facility has been provided till now; and

(b) in how many towns the facility will be provided during the current year?

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

(b) 15 new towns are expected to be covered by 1981-82 plan.

Installed Capacity of Refineries

3547. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of each oil refinery in the country;

(b) the utilised capacity of each one; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall, if any?

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

(b). The refinery-wise capacity and actual throughout during the year 1980-81 is as under:—

(Million Tonnes)

Refinery/Location	Installed Capacity	Actual throughput
1. Indian Oil Corporation, Digboi	0.50	0.50
2. Indian Oil Corporation, Gauhati	0.85	0.64
3. Indian Oil Corporation, Barauni	3.30	0.50
4. Indian Oil Corporation, Haldia	2.50	2.31
5. Indian Oil Corporation, Koyali	7.30	6.97
6. Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd., Bombay	5.25	4.87
7. Hindustan Petroleum Corpn Ltd. Bombay	3.50	3.11
8. Hindustan Petroleum Corpn Ltd. Visakh.	1.50	1.32
9. Cochin Refineries Ltd. Cochin	3.30	2.92
10. Madras Refineries Ltd. Madras	2.80	2.61
11. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited, Bongaigaon	1.00	0.05
Total	31.80	25.80

(a) Due to the Assam agitation, the crude oil supplies to Barauni and Gauhati refineries remained fluctuating. In addition to this, the commissioning of the delayed coker at Bongaigaon refinery was also delayed, which added to the shortfall.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the letter of intent applied for in July, 1981 was turned down on three specific grounds;

(c) whether it is also a fact that West Bengal Government subsequently met the objections and submitted a revised project report; and

(d) if so, the grounds for not accepting the revised project report and not granting the letter of intent?

Coal-based gas and methanol project near Durgapur

3548. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has rejected the West Bengal Government's application for letter of intent for a coal-based gas and methanol project near Durgapur;

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). M/s. West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited had applied for an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of Methanol with a

capacity of 0.5 million tonnes per annum and of Pipe Line Gas with a capacity of 135×100 degree NM three year. Their application was considered by the Government and was prima facie rejected on the following grounds:

(i) The proposal is based on coal gasification and the investment involved is very large.

(ii) Capacity gap for Methanol has already been bridged and the demand supply situation for Methanol is not acute.

(iii) There is no assurance for sustained supply of coal required for the project.

(c) and (d). M/s. West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited have represented against the prima facie rejection.

The Minister of Industry, Government of West Bengal has, in a letter to the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, requested the Government to issue a letter of intent for the above project and later to share the equity with the Government of West Bengal for implementation of the project. The project envisaging manufacture of Methanol for use as a fuel additive. The implications of using Methanol as a fuel additive and the relative techno-economic merits of ciated gas require detailed examination. The Government would take a decision on the proposal of the Government of West Bengal after this examination.

Caprolactam Project in Bihar

3549. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLIUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Centre is offering Rs. 125 crores Caprolactam Project to Bihar; and

(b) if so, whether the German firm B.A.S.F. has expressed its willingness for collaboration for the proposed Rs. 125 crores Caprolactam Project at Barauni?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHR. P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The proposals for setting up a plant for the manufacture of caprolactam in Bihar is under consideration of the Government.

Participation by USSR in Production of Essential Drugs

3550. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that increased participation for manufacturing essential drugs in India has been offered by the Soviet Union;

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

(c) whether any assesment has been made of the results deried from the schemes which are already under operation for over the past few years and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any other country other than the USSR has offered to give us similar help and if so, their names and the areas where such participation has been offered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Governments of India and USSR in the Agreement of 10th December, 1980 on Economic and Technical Co-operation have, inter alia, agreed to co-operation in the construction of a Phyto-Chemical plant also other pharmaceutical plants) for the production of medicinal preparations.

(c) The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. have established plants for the manufacture of Antibiotics and synthetic drugs as well as surgical instruments with the technical and financial assistance of the Government of USSR in accordance with the agreement between Governments of India and USSR of 29th May, 1959. These plants have been producing many antibiotics, synthetic drugs and surgical instruments from the time of their commissioning.

(d) No, Sir.

Pending applications for telephone connections in Madhya Pradesh

3551. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone lines in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of applications pending till March, 1981;

(c) whether Government are considering any special scheme to strengthen communication system in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) the time by which the pending applications are likely to be disposed of; and

(e) full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) 75,094 on 1st February 1982.

(b) 8,294 on 31st March 1981.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to expand the capacity of the exchanges in Madhya Pradesh by 22,600 lines during the balance period of 6th Plan. Majority of present waiting applications in Madhya Pradesh would be cleared by 1984-85.

Off-shore and onshore drilling by ONGC

3552. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has taken up the concept of a unified approach to off-shore and on-shore drilling to ensure optimization of resources and equipment;

(b) whether the drilling network is also proposed to be modernised to attain international norms of performance; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the proposals?

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

(b) The drilling performance largely depends on the Geological conditions prevailing in an area. From the technological angle ONGC is modernising to keep pace with the international norms of performance.

(c) The salient features of the proposal are:

(i) Procurement of sophisticated equipment for drilling operations available in the International market.

(ii) Replacement of the old rigs by more modern and high powered rigs.

(iii) Training of drilling personnel at home and abroad.

(iv) Improvement in the techniques and technology of drilling operations.

(v) Better working conditions required to achieve higher efficiency.

(vi) Engaging foreign drilling experts to assist in drilling work and in training drillers.

Reduction in rates of cinema tickets in Delhi

3553. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal by the Delhi Administration sometime ago for reduction in rate of cinema tickets in Delhi;

(b) whether the cinema owners got a stay order; and

(c) the present position?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). A public notice was issued by the Delhi Administration proposing to fix the rates and sets of cinema tickets in Delhi from 1st March 1981 on the scale/pattern as were in operation on 1st September 1975 and inviting suggestions/objections thereon. The Cinema Exhibitors Association filed a Writ Petition against the proposal in the Delhi High Court who stayed the proposed action of the Delhi Administration. The High Court have further ordered that while the fact finding enquiry could continue, no order with regard to fixation of rates and seats is to be passed without seeking directions from them. A special leave petition was filed by the Delhi Administration in the Supreme Court against the orders of the Delhi High Court. This petition has been dismissed on 22nd February 1982 by the Supreme Court.

Programme for increasing Coking Coal Production

3554. SHRIMATI MADHURI Will the Minister of ENERGY be SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the BCCL is drafting a programme of increasing coking coal production and setting up new washeries;

(b) the total investment on these products;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue therefrom;

(d) whether these projects would be implemented with indigenous technical know-how, plants and machinery; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Total investment on implementation of Jharia reorganisation master plan has been estimated at about Rs. 5300 crores.

(c) As a result of implementation of reorganisation scheme coking and non-coking coal production is expected to go up to 72 million tonnes by 2000 A.D. This will go a long way in meeting the needs of coking coal for steel plants. The present fire, in coal seams will also be dealt.

(d) and (e). Implementation will be mainly with the help of indigenous know-how. Plant and machinery to the extent available indigenously will be used. Wherever needed, foreign technical assistance will be sought. Plant and machinery not indigenously available will be imported.

Promotion of SC and ST candidates from class II to class I

3555. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many candidates belonging to SC and ST communities are posted technical assistance will be sought, home circles against clear vacancies already existing in home circle;

(b) whether prescribed roster system for promotion to SC and ST com-

munity candidates is maintained at all stages in each circle in the country or not; and

(c) whether promotion from Class II to Class I cadre to SC and ST community candidates is being given or not in the case of a vacancy falling for more than 45 days?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) There is no concept of home circle for officers belonging to Class I (Group A) as Group A cadres are All-India cadres having All-India transfer liability.

(b) Promotion to Class I (Group A) is made on All-India basis and the roster is required to be maintained centrally at the Headquarters. It is not required to be maintained in each circle.

(c) If approved officers are available for posting in vacancies for more than 45 days, they have to be posted in accordance with their position in the select list. As the orders regarding reservation for SC/ST candidates are observed at the time of preparation of the select list, the question of considering the SC/ST candidates specifically against such vacancies does not arise. If, however, approved officers are not available for promotion, the Head Circles are authorised to order officiating arrangements on ad-hoc basis in which case the general orders of reservation do not apply. The claims of SC/ST officials for ad hoc promotion are, however, given due consideration in accordance with the general instructions on the subject.

मेहसाना शहर (गुजरात) में टेलीफोनों का खराब रहना

3556. श्री मोतीभाई आर. चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के जिला मुख्यालय मेहसाना शहर में रोजाना कम से कम 50 टेलीफोन खराब रहते हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ टेलीफोन थोड़े समय के लिए खराब हो जाते हैं और लगभग आधे घंटे बाद चालू हो जाते हैं और पुनः कुछ समय के लिए खराब हो जाते हैं और कुछ समय बाद फिर चालू हो जाते हैं; और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या एक्सचेंज की पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग हो रहा है और क्या लाइनें ठीक से नहीं बिछाई गई हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस दोष को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करने अथवा क्षमता बढ़ाने का कोई विचार है और यदि हां, तो किस समय तक यह प्रभावी होगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) एक्सचेंज की क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग किया जाता है । लाइनें भी भली-भांति बिछाई गई हैं ।

(घ) निकट भविष्य में एक्सचेंज की क्षमता में 2000 से 2200 लाइनों तक, का विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है । 3000 लाइनों की क्षमता का कन्टेराइज्ड इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एक्सचेंज प्रदान करने का भी प्रस्ताव है । उपस्कर वर्ष 1983-84 हेतु आवंटित किया गया है ।

गया जिले में वजीरगंज और फतेहपुर के बीच कोयला खानों का पता लगना

3557. श्री कुबेर राम : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के गया जिले में वजीरगंज और फतेहपुर के बीच एक कोयला खान का पता लगाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो खान से कोयला निकालने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Power demand in Tamil Nadu

3558. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have requested the Centre to utilise the entire power from Neyveli Plant;

(b) whether the Central Government are aware that Tamil Nadu gets less power and continues to be power-hungry and buys power from neighbouring States while the surplus States get more; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Neyveli Second Power Station has been taken up as a part of the programme of setting up of large pit head thermal stations on a regional basis alongwith the super

thermal station of NTPC for supplementing the efforts of the States in power development. Power from these stations including the Neyveli Second Power Station is allocated to the States of the region on the basis of a uniform formula which has been evolved with the concept of the States. The allocations formula from central generation is not based on the deficits in any one state specially as it is the primary responsibility of the State governments to meet the power needs within their states through their own power plans.

Meghadoot Hydro project and interest of Tamil Nadu

3559. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Meghadoot Hydro Project of Government of Karnataka has the concurrence of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, how the interest of Tamil Nadu is protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir. The Meghadoot Project has not been cleared yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Cancellation of Rotational Transfers of class III and IV employees of Telecommunication Department, Saharanpur

3560. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain rotational transfers of Class III and IV employees of Telecommunication Department, Saharanpur were recently cancelled and that such transfers are often held in abeyance; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the number of times such rotational transfers were cancelled/held in abeyance during the last two years and the circumstances under which these transfers were cancelled/held in abeyance?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Steel requirements of thermal projects of Madhya Pradesh

3561. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the requirement of steel for the various Thermal Power Pro-

jects of Madhya Pradesh and whether any such requirement was sent by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board during the last 3 years; and

(b) if so, what was the quantity required and what was the allotment made and if the required quantity was not allotted, what were the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The requirement of steel for various power projects in Madhya Pradesh for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82, as received by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) from the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (MPEB), and the allocations made were as follows:

S. No.	Year	Requirement indicated by the MPEB (in M/T)	Allocation made by the CEA in M/T)
1.	1979-80	87,845	42906
2.	1980-81	144,425	48127
3.	1981-82	84,400	29262

Allocation of steel from the indigenous production for the power sector was less than the requirement. The State Electricity Board was requested to meet the balance of their requirements in respect of reinforcement steel and lighter steel sections by indigenous procurement from mini steel plants and re-rollers and in respect of special steel requirements through imports under OGL.

state whether due importance is proposed to be given to young Scientists while formulating T.V. programmes to exhibit their talents in different fields such as agriculture, engineering, medicine, Electronics etc., so as to inculcate interest in youth in the field of science?

Preference to young scientists in formulating T. V. Programmes

3562. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Yes Sir. Door-darshan's policy is to encourage young talents in science and other fields for planning and participation in Door-darshan programmes.

Appointment of Sole Selling Agencies

3563. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Companies which have appointed Sole selling agencies under section 294AA of the Companies Act, 1956, with the approval of the Central Government; and

(b) the details of the sole selling agencies and the duration thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b) The names of companies to whom approved has been accorded for appointment of sole selling agents under section 294AA of the Companies Act, 1956 during the year 1981 are given in the Statement enclosed This statement also contains the names of sole selling agents and duration of their appointment.

Statement

Approvals granted under Section 294AA of the Companies Act, 1956 during the year 1981 (i.e., from 1-1-81 to 31-12-1981)

S. No.	Name of the Companies	Name of the Sole Selling Agent	Duration of appointment
1.	M/s. Shriram Pistons and Rings Limited.	M/s. J. G. Agencies Pvt. Ltd., Australia	23-1-81 to 22-1-84
2.	M/s. Zenith Steel and pipes and Industries Ltd.	M/s. American Shear Knife Co., U.S.A.	19-9-80 to 18-9-85
3.	M/s. Shree Vallabh Glass Works Ltd.	M/s. Ramesh & Co., Ajmer	1-4-80 to 31-3-83
4.	M/s. Gadore Tools (India) Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Jhalani Bros., New Delhi	1-10-81 to 31-12-81
5.	M/s. Asian Steel Industries Ltd.	(1) M/s. Asian Marketing Agencies, Secunderabad (2) Asian Sales Corporation Secunderabad	1-8-80 to 31-7-85 —Do.—
6.	M/s. National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd.	M/s. Emberuman & Co. Bangalore	1-4-78 to 31-3-83
7.	M/s. Ruby Iron & Steel Works (P) Ltd.	M/s. Acharya Bros. & Co., Ahmedabad.	6-10-80 to 5-10-85
8.	M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	(1) M/s. Hindustan Fibre Corporation, Kanpur. (2) M/s. Jain Synthetic Agencies, Delhi.	1-7-80 to 30-6-81 —Do.—
9.	M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd.	M/s. Bajaj Australia Pty. Ltd., Australia.	1-7-80 to 31-12-81
10.	M/s. Dalmla Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	M/s. Frank Kraus Co. Ltd., New York.	1-1-80 to 31-12-84
11.	M/s. Indian Rare Earth Ltd.	(1) M/s. Derby & Co. Ltd., London. (2) M/s. A. T. Products, Corporation, New York. (3) M/s. Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha Ltd, Japan	1-4-80 to 31-3-83 1-1-80 to 31-12-82 16-4-80 to 15-4-83

S. No.	Name of the Companies	Name of the Sole Selling Agent.	Duration of appointment
12.	M/s. Binny Limited.	(i) M/s. binny & Co (London) Ltd, London.	1-2-81 to 31-1-84
		(ii) M/s. Wales & Mackinlay Ltd., Auckland.	Do.
		(iii) M/s. G. B. Hari & Co. Ltd., Suva, Fiji	Do.
13.	M/s Gedore Tools(India) Pvt. Ltd.	(i) M/s. Belu Meyer & Co. Pte. Ltd, Singapore	1-1-81 to 31-12-81
		(ii) M/s. Pritam Singh, Indonesia	Do.
		(iii) M/s. F. E. Zuelling (E) Incs, Phillipines	Do.
		(iv) M/s. Shine Deily Trading Co., Ltd., Taiwan.	Do.
		(v) M/s. Parstelco Ltd, Iran	Do.
		(vi) M/s. Yous if Trading Bureau, Iraq	Do.
		(vii) M/s. B. Bamba, Egypt	Do.
		(viii) M/s. Ghulam Masood, Saudi Arabia.	Do.
		(ix) M/s. G. Ganetti & Co. Athens, Greece	Do.
		(x) M/s. Decoudia Commercial Agencies Co., Thersalaniki, Greece.	Do.
		(xi) M/s. Jordan Industrial Equipment Co. Ltd, Amman, Jordan.	Do.
		(xii) M/s. Sons of Zaki M. Nached Aleppo, Syria.	Do.
		(xiii) M/s. H. R. B. Jakobi Ltd. Newzealand.	Do.
		(xiv) M/s. Appliances Services, Trinidad West Indies.	Do.
		(xv) M/s. Dejo Agencies Co. Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand.	1-1-81 to 31-12-81
		(xvi) M/s. Union Trading Co. Ltd., Switzerland.	Do.
		(xvii) M/s. Orion Corpn. Hong Kong.	Do.
14.	M/s. M/sore Spun Concrete Pipe Co. Pvt., Ltd.	M/s. Mahalakshmi Sales and Agencies, Bangalore.	1-7-80 to 30-6-85
15.	M/s. Jc sop & Co. Ltd.	M/s. Hindustan Export & Import Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	22-80 to 21-2-83

1	2	3	4
16.	M/s. Dagger Foret Tools Ltd.	M/s. Kangnam Commercial Inc., South Korea.	8-6-80 to 7-6-82
17.	M/s. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd.	M/s. Asian Chemicals, Colombo	1-1-80 to 30-6-81
18.	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.	(i) M/s. K. K. Corporation (Karnataka), Karnataka (ii) M/s. K. K. Corporation (Hyderabad), Hyderabad (iii) M/s. K. K. Corporation, (Tamilnadu), Tamilnadu	1-1-80 to 31-12-81 Do. Do.
19.	M/s. Surat Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. M. G. Associates, Bombay	1-4-81 to 31-2-86
20.	M/s. Jyoti Switchgear Ltd.	M/s. Jyoti Limited, Gujarat	16-12-80 to 15-12-83
21.	M/s. American Spring & Processing Works Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Master Brocether., U.K.	11-80 to 31-7-81
22.	M/s. Parshuram Pottery Works Co. Ltd.	(i) M/s. Jassim Mohamed Ali Alwazzan, Kuwait (ii) M/s. Shaheen Ali AlJalahema, Manama, Bahrain (i) M/s. Eastern Trading Co, Muscat. (iv) M/s. Big Three Transact Co, Dubai (U A E.)	1-8-80 to 31-7-82 Do. Do. Do.
23.	M/s. T. T. Investment & Trade (P) Ltd.	M/s. T. T. Krishnamachari & Co., Madras.	11-11-80 to 10-11-82
24.	M/s. Perfect Pottery Co. Madhya Bharat, Ltd.	M/s. Manalal Ambalal & Co. Jabalpur.	29-9-80 to 31-12-84
25.	M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd.	M/s. Ganga Corporation Asbestos (P) Ltd., Lucknow.	30-9-80 to 29-9-85
26.	M/s. Hindustan Gas & Industries Ltd.	M/s. Lalman Kanhaiyalal, Kanpur.	1-4-80 to 31-3-81
27.	M/s. Batliboi & Co. Ltd.	M/s. Peabody Holmes Ltd., England.	13-5-81 to 12-5-86
28.	M/s. Ghatge Patil Industries Ltd.	M/s. International Trading Co., Cairo.	1-7-80 to 30-6-82
29.	M/s. Ghatge Patil Industries Ltd.	M/s. Cannaih Sons & Co., Mauritius.	1-6-80 to 31-5-81
30.	M/s. Audio India Ltd.	M/s. Serck A. G., Switzerland	1-4-81 to 31-3-84
31.	M/s. Fort Gloster Industries Ltd.	(i) M/s. Gordon Woodroffe Agencies Pvt Ltd, Madras. (ii) M/s. Shree Nursing Timber & Electric Stores, Calcutta.	1-12-80 to 30-11-85 Do.

1	2	3	4
		(iii) M/s. Srinivas Trading Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.	Do.
		(iv) M/s. Choubay & Co., Kanpur.	Do.
		(v) M/s. Kishore Trading Co. Ltd., Jaipur.	1-12-80 to 30-11-85
		(vi) M/s. Guptajee & Co, Delhi	Do.
		(vii) M/s. Ridkaran Kabra, Calcutta.	Do.
		(viii) M/s. Narendra Company, Calcutta,	Do.
32.	M/s. Uptron Digital Systems Ltd.	M/s. U.P. Electronics Corporation Limited, Lucknow.	23-3-81 to 30-9-85
33.	M/s. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Limited.]	M/s. Swift Consolidated (NZ) Limited, Newzealand.	1-6-80 to 30-6-81
34.	M/s. Southern Transformers and Electricals Limited.	M/s. N.G.E.F. Ltd., Bangalore	19-3-81 to 7-12-83
35.	M/s. Gordon Woodroffe Limited	M s. Gordon Woodroffe & Co. Ltd., London.	9-4-81 to 30-11-81
36.	M/s. Unichem Laboratories Limited.	M/s Unipharma, Western Australia.	1-4-80 to 31-3-83
37.	M/s. Bush India Ltd.	M/s. Bank Radio International Ltd., London.	1-1-82 to 31-12-86
38.	M/s. M. R. P. Ltd.	M/s. Levatus (Bangladesh) Ltd., Bangladesh.	1-9-80 to 31-8-83
39.	M/s. Stumpp, Schudele and Soma-ppa Ltd.	(i) M/s. Eastern Engineering Company, Bombay.	1-1-81 to 31-12-83
		(ii) M/s. South India Engg. Co., Madras.	Do.
		(iii) M/s. Sri Krishna Prasad & Co., Coimbatore.	Do.
40.	M/s. Stumpp, Schoele and Soma-ppa Limited.	(i) M/s. Amalgamations Ltd., Madras.	1-1-81 to 31-12-83
		(ii) M/s. Associated Trading Co., Colombo.	Do.
		(iii) M/s. Vasantha Co., Singapore.	Do.
		(iv) M/s. Luigi Maiali via G. Viscanti, Italy.	Do.
		(v) M/s. Salex Tool Corpn. Manila (Philippines).	Do.
		(vi) M/s. K. S. Overseas, Bombay.	Do.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(vii) M/s. Hassawi Equipments Co. Ltd., Safah, Kuwait.	Do.
		(viii) M/s. International Engg. & Textiles Services (P) Ltd., Singapore.	Do.
41.	M/s. Grindwell Norton Ltd.	M/s. Norton International Inc., U. S. A.	1-4-81 to 31-3-83
42.	M/s. Killick Halco Ltd.	M/s. Killick Nixon Ltd., Bombay.	13-5-81 to 29-2-84
43.	M/s. Textool Co. Ltd.	M/s. Texind Corporation (P) Ltd., Bombay.	1-5-80 to 30-4-83
44.	M/t. Jyoti Switchgears Ltd.	M/s. Jyoti Ltd., Gujarat	21-8-81 to 20-8-86
45.	M/s. Miniature Bulb Industries (India) Pvt. Limited.	M/s. Doon Industries & Agencies (P) Ltd., Dehradun.	1-7-81 to 30-6-86
46.	M/s. Triveni Tissues Ltd.	M/s. Wiggins Teape Overseas Sales Limited, U.K.	1-4-81 to 31-8-84
47.	M/s. Gedore Tools (India) Pvt. Ltd.	(i) M/s. Jhalani Bros., New Delhi.	1-7-81 to 30-6-86
		(ii) M/s. Jhalani & Co., Delhi	Do.
48.	M/s. E. Merck (India) Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Pharmacie Noivelle Ltd., Mauritius.	1-3-80 to 28-2-83
49.	M/s. E. Merck (India) Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Emso Ltd., Sri Lanka.	14-5-79 to 13-5-82
50.	M/s. E. Merck (India) Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. B. K. Traders Ltd., Bangladesh.	24-1-81 to 23-1-84
51.	M/s. Metal Box India Ltd.	(i) M/s. W. D. Carolis Ltd. Colombo, Sri Lanka.	1-8-80 to 31-7-85
		(ii) M/s. Sewraz Freres Ltd. Port Louis, Mauritius.	Do.
52.	M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Co Ltd.	M/s. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, Calcutta.	3-5-80 to 2-5-81
53.	M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd.	M/s. Temtrade, S.A., Geneva	1-6-81 to 31-5-82
54.	M/s. Keltron Rectifiers Ltd.	M/s. Kerala State Electronics Dev. Corporation Limited, Trivandrum.	1-1-81 to 31-12-85
55.	M/s. Buckau Wolf New India Engg. Works Limited.	M/s. Protos Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	1-1-81 to 31-12-83
56.	M/s. E. Merck (India) Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. E. Merck, West Germany	1-7-80 to 30-6-85
57.	M/s. L & T McNoil Ltd.	M/s. McNoil Akron Inc., U.S.A.	23-12-80 to 22-12-83
58.	M/s. National India Rubber Works Ltd.	M/s. Madras Associated Industries, Madras.	1-4-80 to 31-3-85
59.	M/s. National India Rubber Works Ltd.	M/s. Vikas Sales Agencies, Calcutta.	1-4-81 to 31-3-86

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
60.	M/s. Andhra Pradesh Heavy Machinery and Engineering Ltd.	M/s. Voltas Ltd., Bombay	19-6-80 to 18-6-85
61.	M/s. Buckau Wolf New India Engineering Works Ltd.	M/s. Protos Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	1-1-81 to 31-12-83
62.	M/s. Rane Brake Linings Ltd.	M/s. Associated Trading Co., Colombo.	1-7-81 to 31-3-82
63.	M/s. Regal Products, Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Southern Marketing and Distributing Co., Madras.	1-10-81 to 30-9-86
64.	M/s. Engine Valves Ltd.	M/s. Standard Engine Valves Ltd., London.	1-1-82 to 31-12-86
65.	M/s. Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Co., Limited.	M/s. Lalbhai Exports Ltd., Ahmedabad.	1-1-82 to 31-12-86
66.	M/s. Amalgamations Repco. Ltd.	M/s. Ceylon Transit Co. (1955) Ltd., Sri Lanka.	1-3-81 to 28-2-83
67.	M/s. Uptron Capacitors Limited	M/s. U. P. Electronic Corporation Limited, Lucknow.	1-10-80 to 30-9-85
68.	M/s. Keltron Magnetics Limited	M/s. Kerala State Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum.	1-12-80 to 30-11-82
69.	M/s. Hackbridge Hewittic & Easun Ltd.	M/s. Easun Engg. Co. Ltd., Madras.	28-12-80 to 27-12-85
70.	M/s. Mafatal Engg. Industries Ltd.	M/s. Protos Engg. Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay.	1-4-80 to 31-10-81
71.	M/s. Jhalani Ydyog Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Jhalani Bros. Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.	2-3-81 to 30-6-85
72.	M/s. Facit Asia Ltd.	M/s. Facit A.B. Sweden.	17-4-81 to 16-4-83
73.	M/s. Jay Engg. Works Ltd.	M/s. Auto Equipments Ltd., Bangladesh.	1-4-81 to 31-12-83
74.	M/s. Sundaram Industries Ltd.	M/s. Delta Star Enterprises, Cairo (ARE)	1-7-81 to 30-6-83
75.	M/s. Precast Engg. (P) Ltd.	M/s. Predica Agencies Bombay	5-9-81 to 4-9-86
76.	M/s. Mysore Electrical Industries Limited.	M/s. NGEF Ltd., Bangalore	1-3-81 to 28-2-86
77.	M/s. Asian Paints (India) Limited	M/s. Al-Nasr Group Trading Division, Dubai.	1-1-81 to 31-12-83
78.	M/s. Indian Plastics Ltd.	M/s. Eastern Agencies, New Delhi.	1-4-81 to 31-3-84
79.	M/s. Grace Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Grace Agencies Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	1-10-81 to 30-9-86

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
80. M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	(i) M/s. Shah Mittal & Co., Delhi.		1-10-81 to 31-12-81
	(ii) M/s. Sitaram Chunilal, Poddar, Kanpur.		Do.
	(iii) M/s. S. R. Gvindaraju Chetty & Sons, Salem.		Do.
	(iv) M/s. Inani & Bros., Guled- gudd.		Do.
	(v) M/s. R. S. Bhagat & Co. (P) Ltd., Kanpur.		Do.
81. M/s. Laljibhai Jivaram Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Varuna Sales Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.		1-1-81 to 31-3-83

Opening of Head/Branch/Sub-Post Offices in Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh

3564. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) number of Head/Branch/Sub-Post Offices so far opened in the States/Union Territories of Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) number of such Post Offices proposed to be set up in these States/Union Territories in 1982-83; and

(c) any Government proposal to set up Divisional Post and Telegraph Centre in Mizoram, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Required information is furnished below:—

<i>Mizoram</i>	
Head Post Offices	1
Department all Sub Post Offices	18
Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices	
Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices	228
<i>Meghalaya</i>	
Head Post Offices	2
Departmental Sub Post Offices	51
Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices	3
Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices	372
<i>Manipur :</i>	
Head Post Offices	1
Departmental Sub Post Offices	38
Extra Departmental Sub-Post Offices	8
Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices	441

Nagaland:

Head Post Office	1
Departmental Sub Post Offices	31
Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices	183

Tripura:

Head Post Offices	2
Departmental Sub Post Offices	73
Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices	23
Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices	485

Arunachal Pradesh

Head Post Offices . . . . .	..
Departmental Sub Post Offices	30
Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices	1
Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices	162

(b) (i) The number of Rural Branch Post Offices to be opened in these State/Union Territories will depend on the justification as per departmental norms and subject to availability of targets for opening of Post Offices in 1982-83.

(ii) Regarding the number of other Post Offices to be provided it depends on the justification of the proposals as per departmental norms which are examined from time to time.

(c) A postal divisional office is already functioning with headquarters at Aizawa. The post of Superintendent of Post Offices has however recently been upgraded to that of Director of Postal Services. Proposal to create a Telegraph Engineering Divisional Office is under consideration.

Imported Material Rejected by Telecom Factory Management

3565. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into sub-standard material imported from a foreign country for use in Telecom factories in the country and rejected by the Telecom Factory Management at Alipur, Calcutta;

(b) the name of the country which supplied this material;

(c) the agency through which it was imported;

(d) foreign exchange involved, and

(e) finding of the inquiry and action taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The abonite sheets imported recently from a foreign country have not been found conforming to the prescribed specifications. The Supply Wing, Embassy of India, Washington, through whom the material has been procured, have taken up with the supplier for replacement of the material.

(b) Canada.

(c) DGS&D and Supply Wing, Embassy of India, Washington.

(d) S108,978.11.

(e) The matter has been taken up with the DGS&D and the Supply Wing, Embassy of India, Washington.

Number of working days in Supreme Court/High Courts

3566. **SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of actual working days of Supreme Court and each High Court per year;

(b) do Government agree that the number of working days of Supreme Court and High Court should be increased;

(c) are Government aware that by increasing the number of working days the arrears of cases in various Courts would be considerably reduced; and

(d) if Government do not propose to increase the number of working days, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (d). The number of working days in

Supreme Court is 221 and in High Courts it is normally 210. However, on some special occasion like the death of a dignitary etc., a holiday is declared the Courts also declare it a holiday. The question of increasing the number of working days has been considered by different bodies and at different forums such as High Court Arrears' Committee, Chief Ministers' Conference, Law Ministers' Conference, Chief Justices' Conference and Law Commission.

The Chief Ministers' Conference and Law Ministers' Conference in 1957 felt that all High Courts should be persuaded to have 210 working days in a year. The Law Commission in its 14th Report recommended that the number of working days should at least be 200 in a year. The High Court Arrears Committee presided over by Shri J. C. Shah which furnished its report in 1972 recommended that the number of working days of each High Court should be 205 days in a year. The Chief Justice of India was consulted in 1972 on the question of increasing the number of working days. The full Court after studying the report of a Sub-Committee of Judges set up by the Chief Justice of India did not favour the increase in the number of working days due to various reasons. The main reasons which have led these Committees Conferences for not recommending increase in the number of working days are: keeping in view the strenuous nature of work vacations are necessary not only for Judges for their physical and mental recuperation but also for lawyers and advocates; normally a Judge has to work even at home for about 3-4 hours a day. In urgent courts are held even on Saturdays and holidays. The number of working days in High Courts before mid fifties was only around 200.

The question has thus been gone into, but keeping in view the relevant factors it has not been found desirable to increase the number of working days still further.

दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम प्रसारण के समय

3567. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण का समय नियमित रूप से 6 बजे सांय से 11 बजे सांय तक करने का है ताकि दूरदर्शन पर अधिक कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जा सकें; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विस्तार में इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे : (क) और (ख). विभिन्न केन्द्रों के दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों का समय बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है । तथापि, यह स्टूडियो उपकरणों और अपेक्षित कर्मचारियों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा ।

Provision of Cooking Gas facility in Rajasthan

3568. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many towns of the State of Rajasthan cooking gas facility has been provided till now; and

(b) in how many towns the facility will be provided during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) In 11 towns/cities of Rajasthan.

(b) As per plans upto 1982-83, 28 more towns/cities of Rajasthan are expected to be covered with LPG facilities by the oil companies. Plans for

1983-84 and 1984-85 are yet to be finalised.

Impact on oil production due to Assam Agitation

3569. SHRI R.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the Assam agitation on the oil production during the current year; and

(b) the alternative arrangements made to meet the demand and the financial implications in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b): There is a slight reduction of about 0.032 million tonnes in the production of crude oil in Assam during the current year because of the fact that certain wells, which were closed during the previous year due to the Assam agitation, had to be worked over and put on normal production again. This loss in production is negligible compared to the overall anticipated production in the country of over 16 million tonnes during the current year against the actual production of 10.50 million tonnes in the previous year.

Approval of new Diesel out-lets in Vidisha etc.

3570. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved new diesel outlets for Vidisha, Gyaspur Sanchi and Shah-ganj in Vidisha Parliamentary Constituency during the Current financial year; and

(b) if so, what is the process in this matter up till now?

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

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

बिजली के ट्रांसफार्मर का जलना

3571. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 4 जनवरी, 1982 के दैनिक "जनगण" में "चार करोड़ के ट्रांसफार्मर जले" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

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

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार राजस्थान में बिजली की निर्बाध सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ग्रिड-सब-स्टेशन के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिए भी कदम उठा रही है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने अब तक इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाए हैं ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) :

(क) से (च). 220 के० वी० जी० एस० एस० रतनगढ़ में प्रतिष्ठापित किए 100 एम० बी० ए० 220/132 के० वी० ट्रांसफार्मर में 21 दिसम्बर, 1981 को आग लग गई थी और यह क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया था। आग लगने के कारणों और क्षति को मात्रा का पता लगाने के लिए एक समिति गठित की गई थी। स्थल पर निरीक्षण और जांच करने

के पश्चात् समिति ने यह निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि ओ० एल० टी० सी० में खराबी आ जाने के कारण ट्रांसफार्मर जल गया था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप डाइवरटर स्विच का अत्युत्पीनियम डायफ्राम फट गया था तेल बिखर गया था और इसमें आग लग गई थी तथा ट्रांसफार्मर पूरी तरह से जल गया था और आसपास के उपस्कर को भी क्षति पहुंची थी। समिति ने यह भी पता लगाया है कि इस आग और इसके परिणामस्वरूप हुई हानि के लिए राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के अधिकारियों का कोई दोष नहीं था। उपस्कर की अनुमानित लागत लगभग 78.18 लाख रुपये लगाई गई है। तथापि, ट्रांसफार्मर की गारण्टी अवधि खत्म नहीं हुई है और तदनुसार यह हानि सप्लाइकर्ता द्वारा पूरी की जाएगी। 11 के० बी० लाइन में खराबी आ जाने के कारण 6 जनवरी, 1982 को कुछ क्षति पहुंची थी और 132 के० वी० एयर ब्लास्ट सर्किट ब्रेकर का एक खम्बा फट गया था। मरम्मत के पश्चात् ट्रांसफार्मर को तत्काल ही प्रचालन में लाया गया था। क्षति की अनुमानित लागत 20,000 रु० है।

Malfunctioning of telephones in West Bengal due to shortage of materials

3572. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the shortage of materials in telephone exchange is mainly responsible for the malfunctioning of the telephones of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The functioning of telephones of West Bengal does not suffer due to shortage of materials in telephone exchange.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of major project in public sector in Jaunpur

3573. DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not a single major project in the public sector under the Administrative control of his Ministry has been allocated to Jaunpur area as a result of which large number of people are leaving for cities in search of livelihood and employment;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to locate some of the big public sector projects in that area to bring about the desired development of the area; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No public sector project under the control of this Ministry has been set up at Jaunpur.

(b) There is no proposal at present to set up a public sector project in Jaunpur.

(c) The location of a plan/project is decided upon taking into account factors such as the availability of feed-stock, proximity to the market, demand pattern, logistics and cost of transportation of raw materials and finished goods and other techno-economic considerations. Keeping these parameters in view, there is at present no proposal for setting up a project at Jaunpur.

Telephone Service in Salem District of Tamil Nadu

3574. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Salem district, Tamil Nadu, small towns Gmalur, Elampalli, Mal-

lur and Yercand have been brought under local telephone system but they are not functioning properly due to frequent mechanical failures;

(b) is it proposed to change the old machinery and rectify the defects; and

(c) do Government propose to bring Tharamangalam Town also under local telephone system from Salem because Tharamangalam is also within fifteen kilometres (15 K.Ms.) from Salem and adjoining to Salem Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Omalur (Gmalur), Elempalli, Mallur, and Yercaud (Yercond) in Salem District have not been brought under local telephone system of Salem. The telephones in these places are functioning properly and there are frequent mechanical failures.

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

(c) No Sir.

Issue of Licences for Manufacturing drugs containing Phenacetin

3575. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the issue of fresh industrial licences for producing formulations of drugs containing Phenacetin from the existing manufacturers;

(b) whether Government have considered and issued notices banning the sales of Phenacetin or formulations containing Phenacetin; and

(c) if so, what is Government's policy on this aspect of manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a), No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Drug Controller (India) has issued instructions to the State Drug Controllers under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act to impose a ban on the manufacture of Phenacetin and its preparations. The time limit for imposition of the ban originally fixed for 1-1-1982 has been extended upto 30.4.1982.

Pressmen participated in Press Tour Conducted by P.I.B. from North Eastern Region

3576. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the names of the correspondents and the names of the newspapers participated in the Press tour conducted by PIB from North Eastern Region during the last three years;

(b) whether a number of press tours for the North Eastern Region journalists are proposed to be conducted by P.I.B. in the current year 1982; and

(c) if so, the details of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a): No Press tours were conducted in 1979-80. Details of such tours conducted in 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given in the statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) One Press Tour each is proposed to be organised by the Gauhati and Agartala offices of the Press Information Bureau. Other specific programmes have not yet been finalised.

Statement

Details of press tours of journalists from North—Eastern Region organised by PIB Headquarters; PIB Gauhati PIB Shillong and PIB Imphal during the period 1980-81 and 1981-82:

Sl. No.	Name of PIB office which organised the tour	Name of journalist included in the party	Paper represented
1	2	3	4
PRESS TOURS ORGANISED IN 1980-81			
1	PIB Gauhati	1. Sh. Pranab Sinha	Editor, 'Mahajati, Assamese Bi-weekly.
		2. Smt. T. Bora	'Ganatantra' Assamese weekly, Newgong.
		3. Sh. Shambu Sarma	'Akela' Hindi weekly.
		4. Sh. Padma Patar	'Radab' Boda (Tribal) Weekly.
		5. Sh. B.L. Chakraborty	Editor 'Barail' Assamese and Bengali weekly.
		6. Sh. Prafulla Dutta	'Netun Asamiya' Assamese Tri-weekly.
		7. Sh. Satish Chaudhry	'Dainik Asom'
		8. Sh. Sarat Bhuyan	'Na-Lakhimi' Assamese weekly

1 2 3 4

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 12 Sh. P.P.Roy | 'Ura Mail' weekly |
| 13. Sh. S.C. Das | 'Nagaland Times' English weekly. |
| 14. Sh. L. Baldev Sharma | 'Simanta Patrika' Manipur daily. |
| 15. Sh. Th. Jaykumar | 'Leishenba' Manipuri daily . |
| 16. Sh. T. Gunadhawaja Singh | 'Paodem' Manipuri daily. |
| 17. Sh. T.H. Bigamani Singh | 'Manipur News' English daily. |
| 18. Sh. Sujit Chakravarty | 'Tripura Darpan' Bengali daily. |
| 19. Sh. A.M. Lodh | 'Tripura Times' English daily. |
| 20. Sh. Pradeep Dutta Bhumik | 'Dainik Sambad' Bengali daily. |

4 PIB Gauhati

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Sh. Girish Sarma | 'Assam Tribune' English weekly. |
| 2. Sh. Jyotish Barua | 'Dainik Asom' |
| 3. Sh Amit Nag | 'Amrit Bazar' Patrika. |
| 4. Sh. P.K. Mitra | 'Economic Times' |
| 5. Sh. Kartick Baura | 'PTI' |
| 6. Sh. Satish Sarma | 'UNI' |
| 7. Sh. Rajiv Pande | 'Samachar Bharati' |
| 8. Sh. S. Gurudev | 'Statesman' |
| 9. Sh. Manas Chaudhury | 'Shilling Times' |

5 PIB Shillong

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sh. Manas Choudhury | 'Shillong Times' |
| 2. Sh. A.B.M. Roy | 'U Nongprat Lynti' (Khasi) |
| 3. Sh. G. Giri | 'U Mohkhiew'. |
| 4. Sh. B.M. Lanong | 'U Lum Shyllong' |
| 5. Sh. S. Handa | 'UNT' |
| 6. Sh. S. Sawian | 'PTI' |
| 7. Sh. C.R. Das | 'AIR' |
| 8. Sh. Oaskar N. Wallang | 'U Pyraman' |

6 PIB Imphal
(1st Tour)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Sh. K. Modhumangol | 'prajatantra' Manipuri Daily |
| 2. Sh. I. Arun Singh | 'Hiyen Lanpao' Manipuri daily |
| 3. Sh. Deven Singh | 'Khallao' Manipuri daily. |
| 4. Sh. H. Tenbiraj | 'Manipur Mail' English daily. |

1	2	3	4
PIB Imphal (2nd Tour)	1. Sh. L. Baldev Sharma	'Simanta Patrika'	
	2. Sh. Th. Jaykumar	'Leishenba' Manipur daily	
	3. Sh. T. Gunadhawaja Singh	'Paodem' Manipur daily.	
	4. Sh. T.H. Bigamani Singh	'Manipur News' 'English daily.	
Do. (3rd Tour)	1. Sh. K. Shyam Singh	'Mannaba' daily.	
	2. Sh. Th. Phulendro Singh	'Toknga' daily.	
	3. Sh. Gopal Sharma	'Poknapham' daily.	
	4. Sh. N. Sarat Singh	'Ihou' daily.	
	5. Sh. Ch. Gourahari	'Anouba Samachar' daily.	
	6. Sh. Madhumangol	'Pathou' Daily.	
	7. Sh. Tarun Kumar	'Resistance' English weekly.	
	8. Sh. Manihar Goswami	'Ching-tam' daily.	
	9. Sh. T. Gougin	'Thuthang' English daily.	
	10. Sh. Iboyaima Singh	'Janata'	
	11. Sh. Ch. Manihar Singh	'Sanaleipar' daily.	
	12. Sh. Chaoba Singh	'Argyaphatt'	
	13. Sh. Bramohan Dev Sharma	'Nagarik Pan'	
	14. Sh. N. Birendra Kumar Singh	'Paujel'	
	15. Sh. Brajagopal Sharma	'Panthunopham'	

Fertilizer Pricing Formula

3577. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased so state:

- what is the present fertilizer pricing formula existing in the country;
- when it was last announced;
- whether Government are considering to modify it; and
- if so, the details thereof?

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

retention price scheme for fertilizer manufacturers provides for a 12 per cent post tax return on net worth for each plant calculated on the basis of specified capacity utilisation and minimum levels of efficiency.

(b) The retention price formula for the pricing period commencing from 1.4.1979 and ending on 31.3.1982 was announced by the Government in September 1980.

(c) and (d). The Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers have taken up the question of fixing retention prices for the next pricing period commencing from 1.4.1982.

Orissa and Andhra Pradesh asked to help tide over electricity shortage

3578. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have asked Orissa and Andhra Pradesh to help tide over its current electricity shortage by supplying some quantity of power;

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

(c) the reaction of State Governments thereto?—

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) In order to improve the power supply position in Orissa, the Central Electricity Authority has requested the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board to supply about 25 to 30 MW power to Orissa. The Central Electricity Authority has not received and reply so far in this regard from APSEB.

Telecasting of films

3579. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a list of commercial hit and award winning films of last 20 years has been drawn up by his Ministry for exhibiting from different T.V. Centres of the country;

(b) if so, when was that list prepared;

(c) how many of them have been exhibited by the Doordarshan Centres of different States and Union Territories so far; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d) Doordarshan have laid down a revised pro-

cedure for selection of feature films. The selection of the films will be made taking into consideration the following aspects:—

(i) International/National/State Awards won,

(ii) Thematic Value,

(iii) Cinematic Value,

(iv) Entertainment Value,

(v) Year of Production,

(vi) No. of times film was shown on TV and at what stations.

Offers received from the parties having TV rights of commercial hits and award winning films would be scrutinised as per the revised procedure. The selected films are likely to be telecast from April, 1982 onwards.

Telecasting of Delhi Doordarshan Programmes at Mathura

3580. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the areas adjoining Mathura and Agra are beyond the range of the Delhi Doordarshan or that of any other Doordarshan Centre;

(b) whether Government are presently taking steps to ensure reception of Delhi Doordarshan's telecasts at Mathura (144 kms. away from Delhi) by increasing the range of Delhi TV/ putting up a Relay Transmitter at a suitable place or through P&T Microwave link etc.; and

(c) if so, the details of the project and the time by when it will start functioning?

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

(b) and (c) Although the service range of Delhi Transmitter is being increased to 90 Kms. increasing its power and antenna height, the extended range would not cover Mathura and Agra. However, under the perspective plan for expansion of TV service with the help of P&T Microwave circuits, Agra has been identified as one of the locations for setting up a TV Relay Centre. Its implementation would, however, depend on the availability of resources and P&T's plans for microwave networking. Mathura would get coverage from the Relay Centre at Agra.

Central assistance for power development in Punjab

3581. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what would be the Central assistance made available to the Government of Punjab for the development and expansion of electricity in the State;

(b) whether the Centre would give adequate financial support to execute the schemes suggested by the Task force; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission does not separately allocate any assistance specifically to any sector of development of the State. The Central assistance is given for the State Plan as a whole based on the formula approved by the N.I.C. and is not related to any specific head of development. However the Sixth Plan outlay for power sector for Punjab is Rs. 73294 lakhs and the Annual Plan outlay for this sector for 1982-83 which is fixed by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Government is Rs. 18938 lakhs.

Direct trunk dialing services between State Capitals and District Headquarters of States

3582. SHRI K. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of providing direct trunk dialing service from the State capital to the District Headquarters of different States of the country is under implementation;

(b) whether the above programme is expected to be completed during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) if not, what is the State-wise target fixed in this regard or the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No State-wise target is fixed in this regard for the Sixth Plan period.

(d) Does not arise.

टेलीफोन सुविधा से युक्त उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण डाकघर

3583. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के कितने डाकघरों में टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ग्रामीण डाकघरों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जिले-वार ऐसे कुल कितने ग्रामीण डाकघर हैं, जिनमें छोटे पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान टेलीफोन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचारमंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) :
(क) 15 जनवरी, 1982 को उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण डाकघरों में 2827 लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) अधिसंख्य ग्रामीण डाकघरों में टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) एवं (घ). विस्तृत योजनाओं को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश की विद्युत् परियोजनाएं जिन्हें तकनीकी वित्तीय स्वीकृति दी गई है

3584. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश की किन विद्युत् परियोजनाओं को तकनीकी-विद्युत् स्वीकृति दी गई है; और

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं को कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख). जिन परियोजनाओं को केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण द्वारा तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है और योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है उन विद्युत् परियोजनाओं के नाम तथा उनको चालू करने की निर्धारित तिथियां विवरण में दी गई हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पाला मनेरी तथा लोहारी नागपाला जल विद्युत् स्कीमों को केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण ने तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है और योजना आयोग से निवेश निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना का नाम	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता	चालू करने को निर्धारित तारीख
1	2	3	4
1.	ओबरा ताप विद्युत्-केन्द्र विस्तार यूनिट-13	1×200	1981-82
2.	परिछा ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र	1×110	1982-83.
		1×110	1983-84
3.	टांडा ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र	2×110	1984-85
		2×110	1985-86
4.	अनपारा अ ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र	1×210	1983-84
		2×210	1984-85

1	2	3	4
5.	अनपारा ब ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र	2 × 210 1 × 500	1984-85 1987-88
6.	ऊंचाहार ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र	1 × 210 1 × 210	1985-86 1986-87
7.	यमुना—दो (खौदड़ी) जल विद्युत् परियोजना	3 × 30 1 × 30	1982-83 1983-84
8.	मनेरी भाली-1 जल विद्युत् परियोजना	3 × 30	1983-84
9.	विष्णुप्रयाग जल विद्युत् परियोजना	4 × 65.5	1993-94
10.	टिहरी जल विद्युत् परियोजना	4 × 250	1991-92
11.	मनेरी भाली-दो जल विद्युत् परियोजना	4 × 64	1987-88

Action against firms from which sub-standard pesticides purchased

3585. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 311 on 18th August, 1981 regarding purchase of inferior quality of pesticides and state:

(a) the action taken against the firms from which B.H.C. 50 per cent W.D.P. Methylene 25 per cent W. D. P. Pyrethrum oil were purchased and were found to be sub-standard; and

(b) if no action has been taken against those firms, the reasons therefore as farmers have suffered loss to the tune of crores of rupees because of these pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Action in pursuance of the recommendation made by Central Bureau of Investigation against a firm for supply of sub-standard Pyrethrum oil is under process. As regards sub-standard supply of B. H. C. 50 per cent and W.D.P. Methylene 25 per cent by sev-

en other firms, the reports of the Central Bureau of Investigation have recently been received. However, the cases are sub-judice at present being under adjudication with Arbitrator.

Upgradation BPSs/EDSOs having less work load to Status of DSOs

3586. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heads of postal circles have been authorised to approve the upgradation of BPOs/EDSOs to the status of DSOs in relaxation of the requirement of the work-load of 5 hrs. in exceptional cases to the extent of 10 per cent of the total cases; and

(b) if so, the names of the such DSOs as have been opened during the last 3 years as exceptional cases by the Heads of the Postal Circles, in each case, Division-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Heads of Postal Circles are authorised to exercise this power in the case of 'backward' and 'tribal' areas.

(b) The required information is given below:—

Name of Departmental sub-Office	Name of Division and circle	Year of opening
1. Jhadoles	Udaipur Division in Rajasthan Circle.	1980-81
2. Punjpur	Dungarpur Division in Rajasthan Circle.	1980-81
3. Kumar-Hatti	Solan Division in North Western Circle.	1981-82
4. Santha	Basti Division in Uttar Pradesh	1981-82

Delay in Delivery of Telegrams

3587. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of delay in delivery non-delivery of telegrams during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the total number of complaints received in the first nine months of the current financial year along-with the figures for the similar periods in the years 1979 and 1980;

(c) the steps taken to expedite the delivery of telegrams and to eliminate delays in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total No. of complaints received during first nine months of the current financial year

12244

Similar periods during 1979

13032

During 1980

13549

(c) Some of the steps taken by the Government are:—

(i) Minimising circuit interruptions by intensive maintenance efforts as well as by replace-

ment of low grade and built up circuits by high grade and direct circuits.

(ii) Provision of stand-by power supply arrangements in CTOs/DTOs wherever so feasible;

(iii) Crash recruitment programme to reduce the shortages in staff as well as to deploy short duty telegraphists and creation of a reserve pool for the operative staff.

Opening of Departmental Telegraph Offices

3588. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the norms for the opening of Departmental Telegraph Offices in the country;

(b) whether it is proposed to lower the required number of messages significantly for facilitating the opening of more Departmental Telegraph Offices and whether any preference would be given to the Dist. Headquarters in this regard;

(c) whether Sarin Committee on Communications has also made any recommendations in this regard; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof along with the likely date by which the recommendations would be accepted and follow-up action taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(i) for moffusil areas— norm for conversion of Telegraph Branch of Combined P & T Office into a Departmental Telegraph office is 500 operations per day;

(ii) in big cities where there is already a Departmental Telegraph Office the norm for conversion into a Departmental Telegraph Office is 200 (booked plus delivered) messages per day.

(b) The norm stands lowered to 350 operations per day, but its implementation is held in abeyance at present. It applies equally to District Headquarters.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Committee has recommended 300 operations per day for conversion of Combined Office into a Departmental Telegraph Office and at all important revenue District Headquarters which do not have a Departmental Telegraph Office.

It has been accepted to the extent that conversion of Combined Offices including those at revenue District Headquarters, will be carried out at 350 operations per day as laid down in the order of 1978 (which have been held in abeyance at present). Status of office will be safeguarded. Follow up action is being taken.

M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited

3589. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 6756 given on 7th April 1981 regarding alleged misappropriation of funds by M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited and to state:

(a) whether the inspection report in the matter of M/s. Pure Drinks Company Private Ltd., is ready; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) The inspector's report 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.

Adoption of effluent disposal technology by refineries

3590. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the effluent disposal technology now being adopted by the different refineries and other chemicals industrial institutions is nowhere comparable to those adopted in foreign countries where such effluents far from being a pollution hazard help in recycling the waste for further production of by-products;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to update the effluent disposal technology in our country; and

(c) whether any foreign assistance has been sought in this regard and the names of the countries from where such help has been sought and the reaction of these countries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The effluent disposal system that is adopted by refineries and

by a large number of chemical companies is in line with the specifications laid down by the Indian Standard Institution for various types of effluents.

Wherever it is possible companies extract products from the effluents and some recycle them.

The Central Water Pollution Prevention and Control Board is looking into the various technologies that are available for the various treatment of effluents in the country.

(c) whenever a company wants to obtain foreign technology for the treatment of effluent and if the technology is not available within the country it is always permitted to import the technology.

Discharge of Industrial Wastes from Chimneys of Mathura Refinery

3591. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the height of the Chimneys of the Mathura Refinery and what would be the extent of discharge of industrial wastes from this plant when it goes into production shortly;

(b) whether the chimneys are high enough to throw the gas/smoke into the atmosphere and adequate arrangements have been made to see that the industrial wastes do not pollute the environment; and

(c) whether the bird sanctuary and the historical monuments around will be safe from these discharges and whether expert opinion has been obtained on this issue and if so, the organisations/individuals consulted in this regard and their opinion on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) the heights of the major Chimneys of the Mathura Refinery are between 80 to

116 metres. Emission of sulphur dioxide, the main pollutant in the waste gases, will be less than one tonne per hour, once the refinery goes on full stream.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An Expert Committee having eminent scientists from various institutes/Departments viz., National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEPC), National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur; Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Indian Meteorological Department (IMD); Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), etc., studied in detail, inter-alia, the environmental impact of the Mathura Refinery.

The Committee suggested several measures including closing two coal based power plants at Agra switching over from coal fired to Diesel locomotives in the Railway marshalling yard at Agra, restrictions on setting up of new industries in the Agra region etc. The Committee also suggested measures to control sulphur dioxide and emissions from Mathura Refinery by using low sulphur fuel and increasing height of the major stacks to 80 metres and above and also suggested setting up of monitoring stations to monitor air quality. Based on the recommendations of the Committee steps have been taken to ensure that the pollutants from refinery are kept at safe levels. A High Powered Committee has also been appointed to oversee the implementation of the recommendations relating to the overall reduction and control of the pollution levels in the Agra-Mathura region.

Strike in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Refinery, Bombay

3592. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of strike in the Bharat Petroleum

Corporation Refinery in Bombay there is likely to be a shortfall in the production of kerosene;

(b) if so, the rate of production of kerosene in the country by the different refineries and whether the shortfall that is going to be created because of the above strike can be met by increased production in other refineries;

(c) if not, in what way Government are going to meet the gap and whether steps have been taken to negotiate with any foreign country to procure the supply; and

(d) whether the shortfall in production is of such a nature that the Central Government may have to cut down supplies to the States and if so, the actual cut that is being contemplated for each of the States in the country State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The estimated requirement of kerosene for 1982 is placed at 5.1 million tonnes. It was also estimated that indigenous production of kerosene would be of the order of 3.6 million tonnes and the deficit would be met through the long term contract with the USSR for import of petroleum products. Steps have already been taken to import additional quantities of kerosene which would take care of the short-fall in kerosene production in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited Refinery. Therefore, the question of reduction of kerosene supplies to the States does not arise.

Restriction of FERA and MRTP drug Companies in case of items reserved for public sector

3593. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is under the consideration of Government to disal-

low the FERA and MRTP drug Companies for the automatic growth in items which are reserved for the Public sector and those formulations which do not involve high technology;

(b) whether any detailed scheme is proposed to be worked out for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details of that scheme; and

(d) the progress made in implementing it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). On 14-8-80, Government had notified its policy of allowing automatic growth to the extent of 5 per cent per annum limited to 25 per cent in a five-year period, in one or more stages, of the registered or licensed capacities of industrial undertakings in the industries specified in the Schedule to the said notification subject to certain conditions. This notification as amended on 21st February, 1981, covered the Drug Industry as a whole. The question of applying this policy to the Drug Industry in the context of the New Drug policy is under consideration and no final decision has been taken so far.

(c) Details of the proposal under consideration can not be divulged at this stage in public interest.

(d) Does not arise.

पुणे शहर और जिले में टेलीफोन पद्धति का विस्तार

3594. श्री रामकृष्ण मोरे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पुणे शहर और पुणे जिले में टेलीफोन पद्धति के बारे में नई योजनाओं और विस्तार कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) पुणे में कितने व्यक्ति प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं; और

केन्द्रों अथवा प्रसारण केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) इन्हें कब तक शामिल किये जाने की संभावना है ?

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए किन किन स्थानों का चयन किया गया है ?

संवार मंत्री (श्री सी. एम. स्टीफन) :

(क) 1981-82 के दौरान पुणे टेलीफोन प्रणाली में 1000 लाइनों तथा शेष पुणे जिले में 1200 लाइनों की वृद्धि का प्रस्ताव है। पुणे टेलीफोन प्रणाली में पुनः 2200 लाइनों के 1982-83 में विस्तार करने की योजना है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में कार्य कर रहे रेडियो स्टेशनों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) पुणे में तारीख 30-9-1981 को प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज व्यक्तियों की संख्या 9059 थी।

(ख) और (ग) छठी योजना के दौरान शोलापुर में स्थानीय रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का एक स्वीकृत योजनागत प्रस्ताव है। परियोजना के चालू योजना अवधि के दौरान मुकम्मल हो जाने की संभावना है। इसके अतिरिक्त छठी योजना के प्रस्तावों में निम्नलिखित योजनाएं भी शामिल हैं :—

(ग) उम्मीद है कि छठी योजना के अन्त तक प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज अधिकांश आवेदकों को निपटा दिया जाएगा।

महाराष्ट्र में आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों तथा रिमोट केन्द्रों की स्थापना किया जाना

(1) नागपुर में 1000 कि० वा० मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर के साथ समर्पित राष्ट्रीय प्रसारण सेवा।

3505. श्री रामहृण मोरे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(2) सांगली के सहायक केन्द्र का दर्जा बढ़ाकर एक स्थाई स्टूडियो से युक्त पूर्ण रूपेण केन्द्र का करना।

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में काम कर रहे आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(3) पुणे के ट्रांसमीटर की शक्ति को 20 किलोवाट से बढ़ाकर 100 किलोवाट करना।

(ख) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य में और आकाशवाणी

विवरण

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में प्रसारण की सुविधाएं

क्रम संख्या	स्थान	वर्तमान सुविधाएं
1	2	3
1	औरंगाबाद	(1) 1 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर ।
2	बम्बई	(1) 20 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर (चैनल "क") (2) 50 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर (चैनल "ख") (3) 10 किलोवाट शार्ट वेव ट्रांसमीटर (4) 20 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर (विविध भारती / विज्ञापन प्रसारण सेवा) (5) 100 किलोवाट शार्ट वेव ट्रांसमीटर (विविध भारती / विदेश सेवाएं) (6) 15 किलोवाट एफ० एम० ट्रांसमीटर ।
3	जलगांव	(1) 20 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर
4	नागपुर	(1) 100 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर (मुख्य चैनल) (2) 1 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर (विविध भारती विज्ञापन)
5	परभनी	(1) 10 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर
6	पुणे	(1) 20 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर (मुख्य चैनल) (2) 1 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर (विविध भारती विज्ञापन)
7	रत्नागिरी	(1) 20 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर
8	सांगली	(1) 20 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर

Installation of New Telex Exchanges

3596. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to install new telex exchange in the country;

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

(c) names of the places where the new telex exchanges are to be installed during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Fourteen new exchanges have already been commissioned during the current plan till December, 1981. Fifty more exchanges have been proposed.

(c) New exchanges have already been commissioned at Ambala, Aligarh and Tirupur. New exchanges at Ahmednagar, Alwaye, Bhadohi, Bellary, Kurnool Sriganganagar, Paradeep and Turbhe are likely to be commissioned.

Freedom of Information Act

3597. SHRI PIUS TURKEY:

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item in Indian Express dated 17 February, 1982 captioned "N.U.J. demands Freedom of Information Act";

(b) if so, what are the details;

(c) whether the Government have tried to consider this issue; and

(d) what action will be taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Government have seen the relevant news item.

(b) The National Union of Journalists (India) is reported to have demanded the enactment of a Freedom of Information Act which would oblige the Government to give information to the Press on request. It is also reported to have suggested amendment to certain laws which in its opinion, restrict the freedom of the press.

(c) and (d) The Government have time and again reiterated its commitment to the freedom of the press. An autonomous, statutory body, the Press Council of India, have been set up, *Inter alia*, preserve the freedom of the Press. One of its functions is to keep under review any development like to restrict the supply and dissemination of news of public interest and importance.

Vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court

3598. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Judges in the Supreme Court;

(d) how many vacancies in the posts of Supreme Court Judges will be created by the end of this year; and

(c) whether these vacancies will be filled strictly on the basis of seniority

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court is 18 Judges. As on date, there are 14 Judges in position.

(b) None by way of retirement.

(c) Appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court are made in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution.

Delay in Laying on MRTP Commission Report

3599. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many individual reports and administrative reports submitted to Government by the M.R.T.P. Commission are yet to be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) what are the reasons for the failure of Government to lay these reports on the Table of the House; and

(c) when are the reports likely to be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) No. Annual Administrative Report submitted to Government by the M.R.T.P. Commission is pending with the Government for being laid on the Table of the House. Annual Administrative Report on the working and the administration of the Commission for the year 1980 has already been laid on the Table of the House on 22nd December, 1981. The Annual Report for the year 1981 has not yet been received by the Government from the Commission.

9 individual reports of the M.R.T.P. Commission in respect of which reference to the Commission was made for further enquiry under Sections 21 and 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act and already submitted to the Government by the Commission, are yet to be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The reports referred to in part (a) of the question, are under consideration of the Central Government and will be laid on the Table of the House, as usual, along with the Government orders thereupon, as soon as the decision of the Government on these reports has been arrived at.

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को खाना पकाने की एजेंसियों का आवंटन

3600. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को नीति खाना पकाने की गैस की एजेंसियों के दस प्रतिशत लाइसेंस स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को देने की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रत्येक राज्य के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों ने इन लाइसेंसों के लिए आवेदन भेजे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों जिनको लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं, का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) 1981-82 से एजेंसियों आदि का 10 प्रतिशत आरक्षण विशिष्ट सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं/स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के लिए रखा गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) दोनों विशिष्ट सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता/स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी प्रत्येक राज्य में उनके लिए अलग रखी गई पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की एजेंसियां/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप के लिए आवेदन पत्र देने के पात्र हैं । ऐसी एजेंसियों के लिए आवेदन पत्र देने वाले स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों का कोई अलग रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है ।

(घ) 1981-82 योजना के प्रति डीलरों का चयन हो रहा है और मध्य प्रदेश में अभी तक सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता/स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी वर्ग के अधीन तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा दो डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप्स दी गई बताई गई हैं ।

पेट्रोल पम्प, मिट्टी के तेल और कुकिंग गैस के लाइसेंस देने में स्थानीय लोगों को प्राथमिकता

3601. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पेट्रोल पम्प, मिट्टी के तेल और कुकिंग गैस के लाइसेंस देते समय स्थानीय लोगों को प्राथमिकता देने का नीति का अनुसरण किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार में दानापुर और पटना में उस सिद्धांत का उल्लंघन किया गया और बाहर के लोगों को लाइसेंस दे दिए गए ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) निर्धारित मार्गदर्शक रूपरेखा के अनुसार, तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा पेट्रोलियम, उत्पादों के डीलरों/वितरकों की सभी नियुक्तियां सम्बन्धित स्थलों के राज्यों में रहने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रदान की जाएगी ।

(ख) उपरोक्त मार्ग दर्शक रूप रेखा से प्रतिकूल चलने की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) उपरोक्त (ख) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Selling Prices for Bulk Drugs

3602. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in terms of new policy, common selling price for bulk drugs

based on the cost of production of major efficient producers is proposed to be fixed;

(b) if so, the details regarding the procedure going to be adopted in this regard;

(c) how Government are in a position to protect new and small scale units who have generally high cost of production; and

(d) whether any representations have been received in this regard and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Under para 4 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. Government may, if it considers necessary of expedient so to do for increasing the production of an indigenously manufactured price-controlled bulk drug, fix a retention price of such bulk drug with or without a common sale price for such bulk drug.

The common sale price is generally fixed taking into account the weighted average of the retention prices. The fixation of retention prices affords protection to the new entrants in the manufacture of the related bulk drug in whose case the cost of capital and the rate of depreciation etc., may be high as compared to the existing manufacturers. In so far as the small scale sector units are concerned, it is not correct to say that their cost of production is generally high.

Workload of Engineers India Ltd.

3603. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engineers India Ltd. is in a position to cope up with their present workload;

(b) which are the projects which E.I.L. is handling; and

(c) whether the E.I.L. has been able to ensure that these projects are on schedule?

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

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

(c) All efforts are made by E.I.L. to ensure completion of projects as per schedule through detailed advance planning of activities. However, in spite of these, unavoidable delays do occur at times.

Statement

Major projects under execution by E.I.L. in India

PROJECTS:**REFINERY PROJECTS:**

1. 20,000 tonnes per annum (TPA) Paraffin Wax Plant of Madras Refineries at Madras.

2. Expansion of Propane Deasphalting Unit of Indian Oil at Haldia from 0.34 to 0.45 million TPA.

3. 500,000 TPA Additional Delayed Coker and 50,000 TPA LPG Recovery Plant of Indian Oil at Barauni.

4. 17 TPD Sulphur Recovery Plant and 12 TPD MEA (Mono-ethanamine) Treater of Hindustan Petroleum at Bombay.

5. Expansion of Refinery of Cochin Refineries at Cochin from 3.3 to 4.5 million TPA and 1.0 million TPA Fluidised Catalytic Cracker.

6. Expansion of Refinery of Madras Refineries at Madras from 2.8 to 5.6 million TPA and 0.6 million TPA Fluidised Catalytic Cracker.

7. Expansion of Refinery of Hindustan Petroleum at Visakhapatnam-Refining capacity from 1.5 to 4.5 million TPA and Fluidised Catalytic Cracker from 0.4 to 1.0 million TPA.

8. Expansion of Refinery of Bharat Petroleum at Bombay from 5.25 to 6.0 million TPA and Fluidised Catalytic Cracker from 0.85 to 1.45 million TPA.

PETROCHEMICAL PROJECTS:

9. Aromatics complex of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals at Bongaigaon:

P—Xylene : 29,000 TPA

O—Xylene : 6,000 TPA

10. 55,000 TPA/VC/PVC Plants of India Petrochemicals at Baroda.

11. Expansion of Polyester Filament Yarn Plant of Petro of ils at Baroda from 3,500 to 7,000 TPA.

12. 45,000 TPA Plant of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals at Bongaigaon.

13. Oxychlorination Plant of National Organic Chemicals at Thane.

14. Expansion of Crude Stabilisation Unit of Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Uran from 9.0 to 15.0 million TPA.

15. 5,000 TPA Petroleum Resine Plant of Indian Petrochemicals at Baroda.

16. Horizontal Oxidator System and Modifications in Distillation Columns in DMT Plant of Indian Petrochemicals at Baroda.

17. 29,000 TPA Propylene Recovery Plant of Hindustan Organic Chemicals at Cochin.

18. LPG Extraction Facilities of Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Uran, Phase II.

Gas Processing

Capacity : 4 million Cu M. per day.

19. Aromatics Complex of Bharat Petroleum at Bombay

Benzene : 84,000 TPA
Toluene : 11,700 TPA

20. 30,000 TPA Polyester Staple Fibre Project of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals at Bongaigaon.

OFFSHORE PROJECTS:

21. Bombay High South Process Platform—BHCS of Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

22. Ratnagiri Well-cum-Production Platform R-12 of Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Bombay High.

23. Four Well Platforms—MPRF of Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Bombay High.

24. Four Water Injection Additional Well Platforms—WI-2 5 to Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Bombay High.

25. Three Well Platforms—KVX of Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Bombay High.

26. Water Injection Process-cum-Production Platform—WIP of Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Bombay High.

27. Fifteen Well Platforms including two Well-cum-Process Platforms—MDL 8-22 of Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Bombay High/Heera Fields.

28. South Bassein Gas Field Process Platform-SVG of Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Bombay High.

METALLURGY PROJECT:

29. Alumina and Aluminium Project of National Aluminium Company at Orissa:

Bauxite : 2.4 million TPA

Alumina : 800,000 TPA.

Aluminium : 218,000 TPA.

Major projects Under Execution .by EIL Abroad

1. LNG-II (liquified Natural Gas-II) Project of Sonatrach, Algeria.

2. Petroleum Products Pipeline of Sonatrach, Algeria.

3. 24" Hassi R Mel-Arzew Gas Pipe line of Sonatrach, Algeria.

4. LPG-I Project of Sonatrach, Algeria.

5. Multiproduct Pipeline and ATF Pipeline of Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.

6. Cement Plants of State Organisation of Industrial Design and Construction, Iraq.

7. Methanol Project of Sabah Gas Industries. Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia.

Pending applications for Telephone Connections

3604. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes under which telephone connections can be obtained;

(b) the number of applications pending in each of the categories as on 31st March, 1981 in each State;

(c) the number of applications received during the period April-December, 1981 in each category;

(d) the number of connections released in each category during April-December, 1981; and

(e) what measures are being taken to compete the list of registration of those who have registered their names before 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) There are two basic schemes under which telephone connections are registered viz 'OYT' and 'Non-OYT'. However, certain applications under 'Non-OYT' scheme are classed as 'Special'. 25 per cent of the connections are allotted to OYT and 75 per cent to Non-OYT from bulk releases.

(b) A statement giving the number of applications on the waiting list as on 31-3-81 in various Telecommunication field Units covered by various States and Union-Territories is attached.

(c) The total number of applications received under all categories during the period April—December, 1981 is 207908, out of these approximately 11 per cent are OYT.

(d) The number of telephone connections added during the period April—December, 1981 under the 'OYT' and 'Non-OYT' categories were approximately 17000 and 57000 respectively.

(e) The existing exchanges are being expanded and new ones are being opened.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Telecom. Circle/ Telephone District	State/Union Territory Served	Waiting List	
			OYT	Non-OYT
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh Telecom. Circle and Hyderabad and Vijayawada Telephone District.	Andhra Pradesh	1783	17536
2	Bihar Telecom. Circle and Patna Telephone District.	Bihar	365	3843
3	Gujarat Telecom. Circle, and Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and Surat Telephone Districts.	Gujarat, Daman, Diu & Silvassa	2288	30754
4	Jammu & Kashmir Telecom. Circle.	Jammu & Kashmir	721	2415
5	Karnataka Telecom. Circle, and Bangalore Tele. District.	Karnataka	1324	16573
6	Kerala Telecom. Circle, and Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Calicut Tele. Districts.	Kerala, Mahe & Lakshadweep	1550	21267
7	Maharashtra Telecom. Circle and Bombay, Nagpur, Pune Telephone Districts.	Maharashtra & Goa	21818	133082
8	Madhya Pradesh Telecom. Circle and Indore Telephone District.	Madhya Pradesh	721	7573
9	North East Telecom. Circle and Gauhati Telephone District.	Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya & Arunachal Pradesh	638	3129
10	North West Telecom. Circle Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jullundur and Chandigarh Tele. Distts.	Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh	2122	24479
11	Orissa Telecom. Circle.	Orissa	135	1942

1	2	3	4	5
12	Rajasthan Telecom. Circle, and Jaipur Telephone Distt.	Rajasthan	871	11120
13	Tamil Nadu Telecom. Circle, and Coimbatore, Madras, and Madurai, Telephone Distts.	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	2466	22580
14	U.P. Telecom. Circle, and Lucknow and Agra Tele. Distts.	Uttar Pradesh	1697	1636
15	West Bengal Telecom. Circle & Calcutta Telephone Distt.	W.B. (West Bengal) Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar.	1344	24518
16	Delhi Telephone Distt.	Delhi	6957	62642
ALL INDIA TOTAL			46700	399815

Oil Exploration in Northern and Eastern Rajasthan

3605. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any efforts to explore oil in the Northern and Eastern Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Efforts have been made by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to explore oil in Northern Rajasthan. Eastern Rajasthan is composed mainly of Precambrian metamorphic and igneous rocks which are not of interest for oil exploration. In Northern Rajasthan, one structural well was drilled to a depth of 1200 mts near Pugal, but it did not indicate presence of oil or gas.

दवाइयों के आयात पर खर्च की जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा

3606. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत दवाइयों के आयात पर लगभग 900 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने और दवाइयों के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और इस बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं । पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बल्क औषधों, तैयार फार्मुलेशनों, मध्यवर्तियों, रसायनों, घाल को और यांत्रित गर्भ-निरोधी के आयात निम्न प्रकार थे :—

वर्ष	ती० आई० एफ० (मूल्य करोड़ रुपयों में)
1978-79	95
1979-80	120
1980-81	113

(ख.) विश्व के अनेक भागों में नए औषधों का लगातार विकास हो रहा है। इसलिए किसी एक देश के लिए सभी औषधों के निर्माण के मामले में आत्म निर्भर होना संभव नहीं है।

हमारे देश में औषधों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने और विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों में औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के माध्यम से नई निर्माण क्षमता के अनुमोदन की मंजूरी और अनेक औषधों के सम्बन्ध में विद्यमान निर्माताओं को क्षमता में विस्तार के लिए अनुमति जारी करने के लिए तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय के साथ पंजीकरण कुछ बल्क औषधों और मध्यवर्तियों के आयात पर प्रभार रियायत देना, और औषधों के कार्य कुशल निर्माण के लिए चुनी हुई जानकारी। औद्योगिकी का आयात शामिल है जहां ऐसी जानकारी प्रौद्योगिकी की देश में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Koel Karo irrigation project

3607. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are going to execute Koel Karo Hydro-electric Project in Chhotanagpur; if so, fact in details with particulars reference to:

- (i) amount to be spent;
- (ii) period for completion;
- (iii) land to be irrigated and the electricity to be generated;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to the project, large area would be submerged and many villages and people would be displaced; if so, steps taken on that; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the tribal leaders of the area expressed

their opposition to that project; if so, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Execution of Koel Hydro-electric Project in Bihar has been taken up in the Central sector through National Hydro-electric Power Corporation. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 391.83 crores (net) plus interest during construction amounting to Rs. 48.08 crores. The period of construction is eight years. The Project is expected to generate 1058 million units per annum.

(b) About 45364 acres of land would submerge due to the Project. About 3500 families would be required to be rehabilitated. Provision has been made in the Project Estimates for land acquisition and rehabilitation of the affected persons.

(c) The local people are obstructing the taking over of Possession of lands etc. though compensation has been paid by the Government of Bihar. However, efforts are being made to resolve the problem in some areas. This has been resolved of at Basia area. The people at Torpa are being persuaded to hand over the land acquired earlier,

उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों को कुकिंग गैस की सप्लाई

3608. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने 1980 में उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में कुछ स्थानों पर कुकिंग गैस की सप्लाई की मांग स्वीकार की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस एजेंसी ने जिसे उन स्थानों पर कुकिंग गैस की सप्लाई का दायित्व सौंपा गया था अपना दायित्व निभाया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन स्थानों पर कुकिंग गैस को सप्लाई के लिए एक एजेंसी खोले जाने हेतु उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या वैकल्पिक कदम उठाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

वागेश्वर और लोहाघाट, उत्तर प्रदेश में पेट्रोल व डीजल पम्पों की स्थापना

3609. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि लोग उत्तर प्रदेश में वागेश्वर (अल्मोड़ा जिला) और लोहाघाट (पिथौरागढ़ जिले) में पेट्रोल और डीजल पम्पों की स्थापना की लम्बे समय से मांग करते रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके मंत्रालय ने इस मामले में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और उपर्युक्त दोनों स्थानों पर कब तक पेट्रोल पम्प स्थापित हो जाने की संभावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ग्राहक सम्भावनाओं के आधार पर तेल कम्पनियों का अपनी 1983-84 के लिए फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्र की योजना के

अन्तर्गत रिटेल आउटलेट खोलने के लिए वागेश्वर और लोहाघाट को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

अल्मोड़ा जिले में उगालिया शाखा डाकघर को जीनापानी में स्थानान्तरित किया जाना

3610. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अल्मोड़ा जिले में उगालिया का वर्तमान शाखा डाकघर केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक स्थान में स्थित है ;

(ख) क्या विभाग को सार्वजनिक अभ्यावेदनों से इस शाखा डाकघर को इसके वर्तमान स्थान से जीनापानी नामक स्थान जो एक केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक स्थान है और जहां तक एक जूनियर हाई स्कूल, आदि भी हैं, पर स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों से कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके सम्बन्ध में विभाग ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

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

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी. एम. स्टीफन) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) श्री प्रेम राम, ग्राम नोका, डाकघर भतरोजखन, जिला अल्मोड़ा से उगालिया से जीनापानी को शाखा डाकघर के स्थानान्तरित करने हेतु एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था ।

(ग) और (घ). इस प्रतिवेदन की समुचित विभागीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जांच की गई तथा यह पाया गया कि शाखा डाकघर को उगालिया से जीनापानी स्थानान्तरित करने हेतु कोई औचित्य नहीं है । प्रेषक को तदनुसार सूचित कर दिया गया था ।

Raising of Limit of M.R.T.P. Companies

3611. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating a change in the limit for applicability of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act from Rs. 20 crores to a level of Rs. 50 crores; and

(b) if so, what is the estimated proportion of companies presently under MRTP Act that would be put beyond the purview of the MRTP Act by this measure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) The High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee), which was appointed by Government to consider and report as to what changes were necessary in the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 and Companies Act, 1956, has in its report submitted to Government, not recommended for any increase in the existing monetary ceilings of assets for the purpose the Committee's recommendations in this regard and also in respect of other amendments of the MRTP Act are at present under active consideration of the Government along with other suggestions received good Chambers of Commerce etc.

(b) Does not arise.

Number of public call offices opened

3612. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the opening of Public Call Offices at places other than Extra Departmental Branch Offices/Extra Departmental Sub Offices/Divisional Sub-Offices has already been approved by Government; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions for the allotment of such P.C.Os. and the names of the places where these have been opened, Circle-wise; during the past two years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes Sir, on experimental basis.

(b) The terms and conditions have not been finalised as yet. For the present these public telephones are being provided on minimum guarantee.

The names of the places are being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Number of Judges, Additional Judges in High Courts and Reservation for SC/STs

3613. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Judges and Additional Judges in the High Courts of various States and Union Territories in the country, separately;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) whether the quota of SC/ST is complete; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and when the quota reserved for SC/STs will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). The requisite information is contained in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). Appointment of Judges of the High Courts is made in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, which do not provide for reservation for any Caste or

Community. However, Government have addressed the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of the High Courts impressing upon them that it should be possible to give the

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other weaker sections, better representation on the High Courts.

Statement

S. No. High Court	(As on 1-3-1982) Actual Strength			(As on 1-6-1982)	
	Pmt. Judges	Add. Judges	Total	Schedu- led Castes	Schedu- led Tribes
1 Allahabad	37	12	49	.	..
2 Andhra Pradesh -	17	..	17	1	..
3 Bombay	27	9	36	..	..
4 Calcutta	27	4	31	1	..
5 Delhi	14	7	21	..	..
6 Gauhati	7	..	7	..	..
7 Gujarat	13	1	14	..	..
8 Himachal Pradesh	3	1	4	..	..
9 Jammu & Kashmir	4	..	4	..	..
10 Karnataka	21	2	23	1	..
11 Kerala	11	3	14	..	..
12 Madhya Pradesh	16	5	21	..	..
13 Madras	16	3	19	1	..
14 Orissa	7	..	7	..	..
15 Patna	21	2	23	..	..
16 Panjab & Haryana	14	5	19	..	..
17 Rajasthan	10	2	12	..	..
18 Sikkim	2	..	2	..	..
	267	56	323	4	Nil

Telecast of better films on T.V.

3614. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

SHRI K. KUNHAMBUR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to raise payment to the producers of feature films that are screened on television so that better films can be got for screening; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. A decision has already been taken to

increase the rates of payment for telecast of feature films.

(b) The films selected for telecast will be categorised in 3 categories keeping in view the following aspects:

- (1) International/National State awards won.
- (2) Thematic Value
- (3) Cinomatic Value
- (4) Entertainment Value
- (5) Year of Production
- (6) Number of times films were shown on TV and at what stations.

The rates of payment for the various categories of feature-films have been indicated in the Statement.

Statement**RATES OF PAYMENT FOR TELECASTING FEATURE FILMS ON TV**

(a) *Hindi Films*

Category	Rate of payment for telecasting at TV Centres/Relay Centres		
	Delhi & Bombay with Relay Centres Mussoorie, Pune/ Bangalore.	Madras, Calcutta & Jullundur with Relay Centre Amritsar.	Rest of the Centres
A	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 10,000
B	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 7,500
C/Repeat Films	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 7, 500	Rs. 5,000

(b) *Regional Films*

The rate of payment for telecast of regional films at TV Centres in the Region pertaining to the language of the film as also the rate of payment for telecasting with sub-titles at the metropolitan centres. viz., Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi; will be the same as for Hindi films. Rates for the remaining TV Centres will be as for 'C' category films.

Multinational Drug Companies operating in India

3615. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of multinational companies which are operating in the drug industry in our country in-

dicating names of such companies; and

(b) what is the quantum of production of different drugs by these multinational/companies giving details of production of different drugs and formulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are at present 24 companies with direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent manufacturing drugs and pharmaceuticals and their names are furnished in the attached statement.

(b) Information regarding the production of bulk drugs by foreign companies is being compiled. Since hundreds of formulations are produced by these companies, it is felt that the collection of details of formulations will involve time and labour not commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Statement

Name of the Foreign Companies

1. Burroughs Wellcome
2. May & Baker (I) Limited
3. Smith Kline & French
4. Roche Products
5. Parke Davis (I) Limited
6. Glaxo Laboratories
7. Johnson & Johnson
8. Pfizer
9. Wyeth Laboratories
10. Ciba Geigy
11. E. Merck
12. Merck Sharp Dohme
13. Sandoz
14. Richardson Hindustan
15. Cyanamid
16. The Boots Company
17. Bayer (I)

18. Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Limited.
19. Hoechst
20. Warner Hindustan
21. Whiffens
22. Organon
23. Uni-Sankyo
24. Abbott Laboratories (I) Ltd.

Withdrawal of duty concession on drugs intermediates

3616. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent withdrawal of duty concession on some drug intermediates would push up the prices of some of the vital drugs like ethambutol, an important anti-T.B. drug;

(b) if so, whether Government are going to have a rethinking on the said decision;

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

(d) if not, the reasons for the same, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). With effect from 27th November, 1981, concessional rate of customs' duty on one drug intermediate (D2-Aminobutanol) required for the production of Ethambutol an anti-T.B. drug has been withdrawn. Concessional rate of Customs' duty on DL-2-Aminobutanol, another intermediate required for the production of the same drug, however, continues. DL-2-Aminobutanol is an earlier stage intermediate. As concessional customs' duty was available on D2-Aminobutanol earlier to 27th November, 1981, the manufacturers of Ethambutol were not downphasing their production, although, there was a greater outgo of foreign exchange in

the import of D2-Aminobutanol per Kg. of production of Ethambutol than in the import of DL-2-Aminobutanol. Since the concessional rates of customs' duty on the import of D2-Aminobutanol was withdrawn in consideration of the above factors the Government does not propose to alter its decision. Some manufacturers of Ethambutol have already undertaken its production from DL-2-Aminobutanol, the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices has been requested to scrutinise its costs of production and recommend the price. While revising the price of Ethambutol Government would take into account the costs of production of this drug from DL-2-Aminobutanol as well as from D-2-Aminobutanol.

Opening of Rural Post Offices

3617. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for opening of rural post offices, appointment of extra departmental agents, setting up mobile counters and

installation of letter boxes in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) State-wise names of those places selected for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to open 8,000 rural post offices, appoint 10,000 extra departmental delivery agents, provide mobile counter-facilities to 10,000 post offices and instal 10,000 letter boxes in the country during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980—1985.

(c) Targets for expansion of the postal net-work are assigned circle-wise, from year to year and not for the entire Plan period. Circle-wise targets achieved during 1980-81, the first year of the Plan—are given at Statement I Circle-wise targets set for the current year, 1981-82, are given at Statement-II. Circle-wise targets for the year 1982-83 are under consideration and will be finalised shortly.

Statement-I

Expansion of Postal Facilities in Rural Areas—Achievements during the year 1980-81

Sl. No.	Circles	No. of POs opened	No. of villages covered by mobile counter facilities	No. of letter boxes installed	No. of extra departmental delivery agents appointed for daily delivery of mails
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra	235	304	615	329
2	Bihar	184	136	501	134
3	Delhi	8	10	10	5
4	Gujarat	84	100	24	37
5	Jammu & Kashmir	50	43	84	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Kerala	75	..	257	100
7	Karnataka	90	150	289	290
8	Madhya Pradesh	206	323	1829	420
9	Maharashtra	183	203	1178	300
10	North Eastern	115	155	270	126
11	North Western	111	142	308	230
12	Orissa	141	135	619	300
13	Rajasthan	157	178	405	208
14	Tamilnadu	75	135	700	330
15	Uttar Pradesh	100	200	994	60
16	West Bengal	75	387	1243	375
TOTAL		1889	2601	9326	3495

Statement-II*Expansion of Postal Facilities in Rural Areas—Targets for Annual Plan 1981-82*

Sl. No.	Circle	No. of POs to be opened in rural areas	No. of villages to be provided with counter service facilities	No. of letter boxes to be installed	No. of extra departmental delivery Agents to be appointed for daily delivery of mails
1	Andhra	105	310	155	120
2	Bihar	175	210	105	125
3	Delhi	55	..	..	..
4	Gujarat	60	75	38	105
5	J & K	50	20	10	80
6	Karnataka	85	80	40	80
7	Kerala	55	40	20	35
8	Madhya Pradesh	170	85	42	275
9	Maharashtra	145	210	105	235
10	N.E.	105	80	40	220
11	N.W.	65	75	38	95
12	Orissa	65	65	32	110
13	Rajasthan	105	80	40	180
14	Tamilnadu	85	210	105	100
15	U.P.	220	320	160	150
16	West Bengal	105	140	70	90
		1600	2000	1000	2000

**New Telephone connections in Delhi/
New Delhi**

3618. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone connections which were proposed to be sanctioned by 31 March, 1982 under various categories from various telephone exchanges in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) the particulars of new telephone connections provided in each of the categories from each telephone

exchange in Delhi and New Delhi upto 28 February, 1982;

(c) what is the number of new telephone connections proposed to be provided from each telephone exchange in Delhi and New Delhi under each category by 31 March, 1982; and

(d) the dates likely to be covered by 31 March, 1982 under each category in each telephone exchange in Delhi and New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) to (d). The information is indicated in annexed statements.

Statement-I

Bulk release (sanction) of telephone connections given/to be given during the period 1-4-81 to 31-3-82 at Delhi & New Delhi

S. No.	Exchange	Release				
		OYT (Spl.)	OYT (Genl.)	Non-OYT (Spl.)	Non-OYT (SS)	Non-OYT (Genl.)
1	Karol Bagh (56 & 58)	111	161	188	31	744
2	Rajauri Garden (50, 53, 59 & 54)	42	471	135	12	1496
3	Jorbagh (61, 69, 62)	203	72	220	88	384
4	Okhla (63)	77	103	118	36	151
5	Hauz Khas (65, 66)	72	266	42	64	127
6	Nehru Place (64, 68)	301	435	266	75	849
7	Ghaziabad-I (85)	41	121	275	4	339
8	Ghaziabad-II (84)	123	126	203	24	298
9	Narela (89)	3	..	4	..	3
10	Connaught Place (4)	All Categories were kept current upto 29-7-81.				
11	Badarpur (82)	All categories were kept current upto 31-1-82.				
12	Alipur (801)	All categories are current.				

Statement-II*New Telephone connections provided upto 28-2-82 at Delhi and New Delhi*

Sl. No.	Exchange	New Connections Provided		
		OYT	Non-OYT (Gen.)	Special
1	Jorbagh (61, 69)	239	218	144
2	Hauz Khas (65, 66)	246	207	4
3	Chanakayapuri (67)	5	4	78
4	Nehru Place (64, 68)	223	47	11
5	Okhla (63)	96	164	79
6	Faridabad (81)	6	19	5
7	Badarpur (82)	8	137	23
8	Balabgarh (88)	8	2	..
9	Janpath (31, 34, 35, 32)	26	113	1
10	Connaught Place (4)	50	127	..
11	Idgah (51, 52)	35	297	60
12	Secretariat (37)	19	55	6
13	Rajpath (38)	68	70	66
14	Shahadara East (20)	6	5	5
15	Shahadara (21)	2	1	3
16	Ghaziabad II (84)	132	106	49
17	Ghaziabad I (85)	111	50	25
18	Delhi Gate (26, 27)	113	254	28
19	Tis Hazari (22, 23, 25)	86	2048	35
20	Rajauri Garden (50, 59, 54)	1017	2289	897
21	Karol Bagh (58, 56)	618	1286	556
22	Shakti Nagar (71, 74)	13	156	30
23	Janakpuri (55)	27	87	22

Statement-III

New Telephone connection proposed to be provided during March 82 at Delhi and New Delhi

Sl. No.	Exchange	Connections proposed to be provided
1	Jorbagh (61, 69)	485
2	Hauz Khas (65, 66)	133
3	Chanakyapuri (67)	4
4	Nehru Place (64, 68)	210
5	Okhla (63)	235
6	Badarpur (82)	20
7	Janpath (31, 34, 35, 32)	9
8	Connaught Place (4)	20
9	Idgah (51, 52)	10
10	Rajpath (38)	10
11	Delhi Gate (26, 27)	12
12	Shahdara (21)	4
13	Ghaziabad (84, 85)	631
14	Rajauri Garden (50, 59, 54)	135
15	Karol Bagh (58, 56)	25-
16	Shakti Nagar (72, 74)	3
17	Janakpuri (55)	15

Statement-IV

Proposed clearance of waiting list till 31-3-82 at Delhi and New Delhi

Exchange	Dates upto which waiting List can be cleared up to 31-3-82				
	OTY-G	OTY-S	General	Spl.	SS
Shahdara (East (20)	30-3-77	6-2-80	29-9-76	18-2-77	3-4-80
Shahdara (21)	14-7-78	29-2-80	19-1-65	8-7-70	27-7-79
Tis Hazari (22,23,25)	5-1-81	5-1-81	17-3-80	5-1-81	30-10--81
Delhi Gate (26,27)	29-11-80	5-1-81	30-11-79	5-1-81	31-10-81

Exchange	OYT—G	OYT—S	General	Spl.	S.S.
Ghaziabad-II(84)	16-10-81	31-12-81	18-12-74	9-11-81	15-2-82
Ghaziabad -I (85)	Current	Current	26-7-73	15-2-82	15-2-82
Janpath (31,32,34,35)	14-7-78	11-6-80	31-7-79	31-7-79	31-10-81
Secretariat (37)	14-7-78	29-2-80	15-4-78	14-6-79	31-3-81
Rajpath (38)	14-7-78	16-5-80	14-10-77	19-11-79	31-12-80
Cornught Place (4)	29-7-81	31-10-80	29-7-81	29-7-81	29-7-81
Idgah (51, 52)	22-10-80	5-1-81	17-8-79	29-1-81	31-10-81
Jorbagh (61, 62, 69)	31-5-80	31-3-81	22-1-79	21-10-81	1-2-82
Okhla (63)	2-6-80	17-11-81	9-3-79	12-11-80	9-2-82
Hauz Khas (65, 66)	31-5-80	16-7-80	11-3-77	15-5-79	28-3-81
Chanakyaपुरी (67)	31-5-80	25-9-80	15-11-78	12-11-80	31-1-81
Nehru Place (64, 63)	31-5-80	5-11-81	17-3-79	23-2-82	28-2-82
Faridabad (81)	14-7-78	25-4-80	16-5-74	17-1-80	31-3-81
Badarpur (82)	31-1-82	31-1-82	31-1-82	31-1-82	31-1-82
Ballabgarh (88)	2-6-80	25-10-80	21-8-67	8-1-70	31-10-79
Shaktinagar (71, 74)	14-7-78	20-2-80	30-6-73	12-10-79	31-3-81
Cintamant (39)	31-5-80	23-1-81	3-4-80	20-10-80	31-3-81
Karolbagh (56, 58)	23-2-81	15-2-82	30-6-75	28-12-81	15-2-82
Rajauri Genda (58, 53, 54)	25-3-81	14-5-81	9-4-75	14-5-81	13-7-81
Alipur (801)	Current	Current	Current	Current	Current
Badli (802)	31-5-80	1-5-81	5-3-79	25-1-80	13-12-79
Janakpuri (55)	5-11-80	5-1-81	6-4-78	5-1-81	31-3-81
Bahadurgarh (83)	14-7-78	30-9-81	18-1-72	18-8-75	15-11-80
Najafgarh (806)	14-7-78	31-3-80	1-7-78	1-7-78	1-7-78
Nangloi (87)	14-7-78	8-8-80	7-2-77	9-9-77	1-7-78
Nishi (89)	23-2-81	31-8-81	31-3-80	18-8-81	31-8-81

Vacancies of Judges in High Courts

3619. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the position of vacancies of Judges in each of the High Courts in the country as on the 1st March, 1982 and the steps that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to fill up the vacancies as expeditiously as possible?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): A list of vacancies High Court-wise as on 1-3-1982 is annexed.

The question of filling up the vacancies in the High Courts is engaging the attention of the Government.

For filling up of vacancies of the Judges in the High Courts firm proposals in their complete form are awaited from State authorities in most cases for which they are being constantly reminded.

Statement

Sl. No.	High Court	Vacancies as on 1-3-1982
1.	Allahabad	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4
3.	Bombay	5
4.	Calcutta	9
5.	Delhi	6
6.	Gauhati	2
7.	Gujarat	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3
10.	Karnataka	1
11.	Kerala	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8
13.	Madras	6
14.	Orissa	1
15.	Patna	12
16.	Punjab & Haryana	4
17.	Rajasthan	
18.	Sikkim	
		85

Setting up an Electronic Exchange in Palghat, Kerala

3620. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an electronic exchange unit with a capacity of 1½ lakh lines in Palghat, Kerala;

(b) if so, the original estimate of the project;

(c) whether global tenders have been floated for this unit; and

(d) if so, the lowest amount of tender submitted and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated capital cost of the project is Rs. 15.95 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The evaluation of the tenders received is in progress.

Import of Petroleum Products

3621. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of petroleum products imported from foreign countries during 1980-81;

(b) the names of the countries from which imported, and the price and total value of these imports;

(c) the agency through which these products were imported; and

(d) the details regarding the plan of Government, if any to import during the year 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). 7.28 million tonnes of petroleum products valued at about Rs. 1914 crores were imported in 1980-81. During this period there were long term arrangements with countries like USSR, Kuwait and Iran for import of petroleum products. Apart from these, ad-hoc imports were also made from time to time, depending on requirements, details of which cannot be disclosed in public interest.

(c) Import of LPG and paraffin wax are coordinated by Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Balmer Lawrie Ltd. respectively. Import of other petroleum products are canalised through Indian Oil Corporation.

(d) As per present estimates it is likely that about 4.45 million tonnes of petroleum products may be imported during 1982-83.

Tender for water injection platform at Bombay High

3622. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has called for fresh tenders for a water injection platform at Bombay High (North);

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal;

(c) what are the names of the parties which have submitted their tenders now and earlier with their quotations;

(d) whether any Indian firm has submitted its quotations and if so, what is the name and quotation of the firm;

(e) in whose favour the tender has been accepted; and

(f) when and at what cost the job is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The ONGC had invited open tenders for the fabrication, transportation and installation of a Water Injection Process Platform in Bombay High. The tenders were invited on a turn-key basis for the entire scope of work and were opened on 6th May, 1981. Against that tender, although 12 parties had purchased the bid documents, only two offers were received. As these bids were considered to be very high it was decided to re-invite the tender from all the 12 parties who had originally purchased the bid documents and in addition from Mazagon Docks Limited. In the revised tender the parties were asked to quote either on turn-key basis or alternatively for part of the work on the basis of splitting the total work in three separate parts.

(c) Original quotations were received from:—

(i) McDermott International Inc., Dubai.

(ii) Hyundai Corporation, Korea.

The revised quotations were received from the following:—

(i) Hyundai Corporation, Korea.

(ii) McDermott International Corporation, Dubai.

(iii) Mazagon Docks Limited, Bombay.

(iv) Nippon Steel Corporation, Japan.

(v) ETPM, France.

(vi) Brown & Root, USA.

(d) Yes, Sir. A quotation on a turn-key basis has been received from Mazagon Docks Limited, Bombay.

(e) The tenders are currently under evaluation and no order for complete work has yet been finalised.

(f) The work on the Water Injection Process Platform is scheduled to be completed by end December, 1983. The estimated cost of this Project is about US \$ 90 million.

**Oil Exploration in Thar Desert,
Rajasthan**

3623. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC has started oil exploration in Thar Desert of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, when and where the drilling site has been selected for the purpose;

(c) what are the details of the proposal; and

(d) what progress has so far been made in this regard?

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

(b) A location at Ghotaru, about 125 kms. North-west of Jaisalmer, was selected for drilling in November, 1981.

(c) and (d). The well, projected to a depth of 3500 metres, was spudded in on 28-2-1982. It had been drilled to a depth of 265 metres by 5-3-1982.

Opening of Rural Post Offices

3624. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 8,000 new rural post offices are to be opened, 10,000 extra departmental agents are to be appointed to improve the daily mail delivery and mobile counters are to be provided in 10,000 more villages during the sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Targets for expansion of Postal Network are assigned, Circle-wise, from year to year and not for the entire Five-Year Plan Period, Circle-wise achievements made during 1980-81 the first year of the Plan—are given in Statement I. Circle-wise targets set for the current year—1981-82 are given in Statement II. Targets for the year 1982-83 are under consideration and will be finalized shortly.

Statement-I

ANNEXURE-I

Expansion of Postal facilities in Rural Areas— Achievements During the year 1980-81

Sl. No.	Circles	No. of POs opened	No. of villages covered by mobile counter facilities	No. of letter boxes installed	No. of extra departmental delivery agents appointed for daily delivery of mails
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra	235	304	615	529
2.	Bihar	184	136	501	134
3.	Delhi	8	10	10	5
4.	Gujarat	84	100	24	37

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Jammu & Kashmir	50	43	84	50
6	Kerala	75	..	257	100
7	Karnataka	90	150	289	290
8	Madhya Pradesh	206	323	1829	420
9	Maharashtra	183	203	1178	300
10	North Eastern	115	155	270	126
11	North Western	111	142	308	230
12	Orissa	141	135	619	300
13	Rajasthan	157	178	405	208
14	Tamilnadu	75	135	700	330
15	Uttar Pradesh	100	200	994	60
16	West Bengal	75	387	1243	375
TOTAL :		1889	2601	9326	3494

Statement-II

*Expansion of Postal Facilities in Rural areas
Targets for annual Plan 1981-82.*

Circles	No. of POs to be opened in rural areas	No. of vill- ages to be provided with counter service faci- lities	No. of letter boxes to be insta- lled.	No. of extra departmental delivery Agents to be appointed for daily delivery of mails.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1 Andhra	15	310	155	120	
2 Bihar	175	210	105	125	
3 Delhi	5	..	..	..
4 Gujarat	60	75	38	105	
5 J & K	50	20	10	80	
6 Karnataka	85	80	40	80	
7 Kerala	55	40	20	35	
8 Madhya Pradesh	170	85	42	275	
9 Maharashtra	145	210	105	235	
10 N.E.	105	80	40	220	
11 N.W.	65	75	38	95	
12 Orissa	65	65	32	110	
13 Rajasthan	105	80	40	180	
14 Tamilnadu	85	210	105	100	
15 U.P.	220	320	160	150	
16 West Bengal	105	140	70	90	
		1600	2000	1000	2000

Basic Manufacturers of Chloramphenicol

3625. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons due to which the basic manufacturers of Chloramphenicol have not been able to come to the expected level of production and with cheaper price for the consumer;

(b) whether the basic stage manufacturers have been claiming higher price of inputs than the realistic market price that go into the manufacture of Chloramphenicol thereby leading to fixation of higher price of final bulk drugs;

(c) whether Government are expected to support basic products in the public interest at the cost of inefficient technology and high price of products for the consumer; and

(d) what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The licensed capacity of the two indigenous manufacturers of Chloramphenicol from the basic stage (ex-Benzyldehyde) is 60 tonnes (after expansion) and 20 tonnes. The Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices in a report based on the study of these units determined the installed capacity of one unit for Chloramphenicol Power at 22 tonnes and for the other at 41.84 tonnes. Both these units, subject to normal constraint in production, are producing Chloramphenicol upto their rated capacity levels.

(b) The costs claimed for various inputs are duly verified with the help of supporting invoices and other relevant documents by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices before they make their recommendations.

(c) and (d). The price of Chloramphenicol Powder fixed for production from basic stage of ex-Benzyldehyde is based on the cost of production of the efficient producer. Though there is no reason to believe that the present production of Chloramphenicol Powder from basic stages is not with efficient technology, there is always a scope for improvement in technology for the production of Chloramphenicol and the Government will support that.

कोकिंग कोल उत्पादन बढ़ाने की नई योजना

3626. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में कोकिंग कोल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने एक नई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने पर कितना समय लगने और कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कोककर कोयले के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए नई खानें खोलने/वर्तमान खानों के पुनर्निर्माण और पुनर्गठन के लिए 13 परियोजनाएं मंजूरकी गई हैं । इनमें से अनेक योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का काम शुरू किया जा चुका है । इसके अलावा, झरिया कोयला क्षेत्र में खानों के पुनर्गठन के लिए एक समग्र योजना भी बनाई गई है—इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कोककर और अकोककर कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट बनाई जाएगी ।

(ग) इन योजनाओं पर कुल निवेश लगभग 380 करोड़ रुपये आएगा और इन्हें छठी और सातवीं योजनाओं के दौरान कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा। झरिया पुनर्गठन परियोजना पर, उसका सन् 2000 ईस्वी तक कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए, कुल निवेश 5300 करोड़ रुपए होगा।

उज्जैन में नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची

3627. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की वर्तमान टेलीफोन क्षमता कितनी है और प्रतीक्षा-सूची में कितने व्यक्ति हैं तथा प्रतीक्षा-सूची वाले आवेदकों को टेलीफोन कब तक दे दिये जायेंगे ;

(ख) उज्जैन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को वातानुकूलित बनाने का काम कब तक पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था और क्या वातानुकूलन कार्य इस बीच पूरा हो गया है; और

(ग) क्या उज्जैन 'डी० ई० टी०' के अन्तर्गत सभी एक्सचेंजों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या वहां के कार्य-भार की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप है और यदि कहीं कोई कमी है तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं और वहां इनकी संख्या कब तक बढ़ाई जायेगी।

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) :

(क) उज्जैन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की सज्जित क्षमता 2400 लाइनें 23-2-1982 को प्रतीक्षा सूची में व्यक्तियों की संख्या 400

ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि एक्सचेंज का विस्तार कार्यक्रम पूरा हो जाने पर 1984-85 तक प्रतीक्षा-सूची के अधिकांश आवेदकों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान कर दिए जाएंगे।

(ख) उज्जैन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के वातानुकूलन का लक्ष्य दिसम्बर, 1981 था सांविधिक मौसम परीक्षण पूरे हो जाने के बाद मई 1982 में इस संयंत्र के चालू हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) उज्जैन तथा नागदा के एक्सचेंजों में कुछ कमी है। यथाशीघ्र रिवितियों को भरने के लिए कार्रवाई पहले से ही आरम्भ कर दी गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली उत्पादन और "बाल्को" तथा भिलाई-इस्पात संयंत्र को सप्लाई

3628. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिजली का उत्पादन करने वाले संयंत्रों में खराबी के कारण 1981-82 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में कितने लाख यूनिट बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं किया जा सका;

(ख) "बाल्को" (अल्युमिनियम का उत्पादन करने वाला एक संयंत्र) और भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र की अलग-अलग कितने मेगावाट बिजली की मांग थी और क्या इन संयंत्रों को इनकी मांग के अनुसार बिजली सप्लाई की गई थी और यदि नहीं, तो 1981-82 में इन संयंत्रों में से प्रत्येक के उत्पादन पर किस सीमा तक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में 1981-82 के दौरान दिनांकवार बिजली का न्यूनतम और अधिकतम उत्पादन कितने मेगावाट हुआ ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में 7555 मिलियन यूनिट के लक्ष्य की तुलना में वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान 6757 मिलियन यूनिट ताप विद्युत् उत्पादन होने की आशा है। इसलिए ऊर्जा उत्पादन में लगभग 798 मिलियन यूनिट की कमी रही है, इसके विभिन्न कारण हैं जिसमें उत्पादन यूनिटों में दोषों का होना भी शामिल है दोषों के कारण उत्पादन क्षमता में हुई हानि का अलग से अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सका है। उत्पादन संयंत्र में दोष के कारण गांधी सागर जल विद्युत् केन्द्र के उत्पादन में कोई कमी नहीं हुई।

(ख) बालको की अनुबन्धित मांग 5 मई, 1981 से 170 मेगवाट है। बालको की अधिकतम मांग पर 2 नवम्बर, 1981 तक 25 प्रतिशत की कटौत; थी जो 3 नवम्बर, 1981 से बढ़ा कर 35 प्रतिशत कर दी गई थी। 1981-82 के सारे वर्ष के दौरान 18.00 बजे से 22.00 बजे के दौरान प्रतिदिन 30 प्रतिशत की अतिरिक्त अधिकतम कटौती रही। भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र की अनुबन्धित मांग 110 एम० वी० ए० है। वी एस पी की सप्लाई पर दिन के समय 45 प्रतिशत की कटौती लागू है और 3 नवम्बर, 1981 से 1800 बजे से 2200 बजे तक 30 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त कटौती लागू है। तथापि, प्रौद्योगिकी समस्याओं को मद्येनजर रखते हुए संध्या के अस्तित्व घण्टों के दौरान 65 एम० वी० ए० और दिन के अन्य घण्टों में अनुबन्धित मांग की मात्रा तक बिजली देने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत् बोर्ड ने स्वीकृति दे दी है। विद्युत् कटौतियों के कारण बालको और भिलाई को हुई हानि का अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान ताप विद्युत् और जल विद्युत् केन्द्रों से मध्य

प्रदेश का अधिकतम विद्युत् उत्पादन 1158 मेगवाट था। यह 15 दिसम्बर, 1981 को 20.00 बजे प्राप्त किया गया था। मध्य प्रदेश में न्यूनतम विद्युत् उत्पादन 24 जून, 1981 को 17.00 बजे 390 मेगवाट था।

Global Tenders for Exchange of Bombay High Crude for Arab Light Crude

3629. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether global tenders were floated for exchange of Bombay High crude with Arab light crude;

(b) if so, the number of applications received in this respect; and

(c) the action taken so far on these applications?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM; CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). Limited tenders have been floated during 1981-82 for the exchange of Bombay High crude oil. Arrangements have been so far finalised with Transworld Co. Bermuda for exchange of one million tonnes of Bombay High crude oil in 1982 with equivalent quantity of Arabian crude oils. Arrangements have also been finalised for exchange of additional quantities of Bombay High crude oil with equivalent quantities of crude oil and also with petroleum products.

It would not be in public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र

3623. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र द्वारा निरन्तर कार्य करने और ग्रामीण जनता को उसका ठीक-ठीक लाभ दिलाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कोई सुधार किये जाने की सम्भावना है और इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को नये पी. सी. ओ. खोलने पर हानि होती है ; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या यह हानि पी. सी. ओ. के अकुसल कार्य संचालन से होती है या संचार साधनों की दर में लगातार वृद्धि के कारण और इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी. एम. स्टीफन) :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थापित सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों के सुचारु रूप से कार्य करने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उनका दिन में तीन बार परीक्षण किया जाता है । इन परीक्षणों के द्वारा यदि कोई दोष मिलते हैं तो अविलम्ब उन्हें ठीक कर दिया जाता है ।

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

(ग) तथा (घ) . वित्तीय रूप से यदि प्रस्ताव व्यवहार्य होता है तो किसी स्थान पर सामान्यतया लम्बी दूरी का नया सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर उपलब्ध करा दिया जाता है । चूंकि आमतौर पर सभी

स्थानों के लिए यह शर्त पूरी नहीं होती है अतः विभाग की उदारकृत नीति के अनुसार अविश्वसित अथवा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए कुछ श्रेणियों के स्थानों पर घाटे पर भी सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं ।

Setting up kerosene depots at Machhlishahar and Shahganj in Jaunpur District, Uttar Pradesh

3631. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Member of Parliament had written a letter to him for setting up Kerosene depots in Machhlishahar and Shahganj Tehsils in Jaunpur District of Uttar Pradesh;

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

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

(b) Based on the potential, Oil Companies propose to open an SKO/LDO agency at Shahganj as per their plan for 1982-83. However, it is not considered economically viable to open such an agency at Machhlishahar for the present.

Control over Indian made foreign liquor

3632. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULLU MALLU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having control on Indian-made foreign liquor and country-made liquor;

(b) if so, the details regarding procedure adopted in this matter;

(c) whether any ISI specification is there to prescribe the quality control; and

(d) what are the names of manufacturers who manufacture Indian made foreign liquor and country-made liquor with ISI specification?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). Manufacture of Indian Made Liquor and Country Liquor requires a licence under the Industrial (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. From 1975, the creation of additional capacity, or expansion of existing capacity, for distillation or brewing of alcoholic drinks is banned except in 100 per cent export oriented cases.

Quality control of Indian Made Foreign Liquor and Country liquor is exercised by State Governments. In respect of units licensed by the Indian Standards Institution (ISI), quality control is also exercised by ISI. ISI have published specifications for Rum, Whiskies, Table Wines, Gin, Brandies, Vodka, Toddy, Country spirit and Beer. A list of units licensed by ISI is enclosed.

Statement

List showing the names of Manufacturers of Indian Made Foreign Liquor and Country Liquor with ISI specifications.

IS: 3811—1976

Rum

1. M/s. Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd.
2. M/s. Pampasar Distillery.
3. M/s. Khoday Distilleries Pvt. Ltd.
4. M/s. Yezdi Distilleries.
5. M/s. Tilaknagar Distilleries & Industries Ltd.
6. M/s. Khoday Brewing & Distilling Industries Pvt. Ltd.
7. M/s. Amrut Distilleries Pvt. Ltd.

IS: 3865—1978.

Beer

1. M/s. Arlem Breweries Ltd.
2. M/s. Khoday Brewing & Distilling Industries Pvt. Ltd.
3. M/s. Skol Breweries Ltd.

IS: 4100—1967

Gin

1. M/s. Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd
2. M/s. Yezdi Distilleries Ltd.
3. M/s. Tilaknagar Distilleries & Industries.
4. M/s. Khoday Brewing & Distilling Industries.
5. M/s. Khoday Distilleries Pvt. Ltd.

IS: 4449—1980

Whiskies

1. Pampasar Distillery, India Sugars & Refineries Ltd.
2. The Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd.
3. M/s Khoday Distilleries Pvt. Ltd.
4. M/s. Yezdi Distilleries.
5. M/s. Tilaknagar Distilleries & Industries.
6. M/s. Khoday Brewing & Distilling Industries
7. M/s. Simbholi Industries Pvt. Ltd.

IS: 4450—1978

Brandies

1. M/s. Pampasar Distillery.
2. M/s. Khoday Distilleries Pvt. Ltd.
3. M/s. Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd.
4. M/s. Yezdi Distilleries
5. M/s. Tilaknagar Distilleries & Industries Ltd.
6. M/s. Khoday Brewing & Distilling Industries.

IS: 5287—1969

Country Spirit

1. M/s. Pampasar Distillery India Sugar & Refineries Ltd.

States facing Powers Crisis

3633. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which are experiencing power crisis in the country;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Central Government to check the power crisis in those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan in the Northern Region; Madhya Pradesh in the Western Region; Bihar and Orissa in the Eastern Region and Karnataka in the Southern region are at present experiencing power crisis. But their power position is better as compared to earlier year.

(b) The power shortage is due to inadequate generating capacity comparatively unsatisfactory performance of thermal power stations and short-fall in rainfall during the year 1981.

(c) In order to improve the performance of thermal power stations a number of measures have been taken by the Central Government such as assisting the state electricity boards to undertake plant betterment programme, arranging adequate quality and quantity of coal and setting up task forces for improving the performance of 110/120 and 200/210 MW units. As a long term measure, it is proposed to install an additional generating capacity of about 20000 MW during the sixth plan period.

Construction of New Post Offices and Staff Quarters

3634. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to construct new post offices and staff quarters in the country during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) names of those places where new post offices and staff quarters are to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes, Sir:

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Import of Mini-hydel Plant Technology

3635. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government take serious steps to import mini-hydel plant technology in view of the severe energy shortage in the country;

(b) is it a fact that China has offered its know-how in this regard; and

(c) do Government propose having a crash programme for installing such plants in the country in view of the reported advantages of such plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A large number of mini-hydro-electric projects are already under operation in the country. The indigenous firms are in a position to supply the plant and equipment for such projects.

However, import of equipment is being resorted to wherever suitable indigenous offers are not available.

(b) No proposal has been received in this regard in this Ministry.

(c) Government attach great importance to the development of mini-micro hydel schemes in the country. In this connection, Ministry of Energy have offered to make available technical assistance to the States wherever it is required. The State authorities have also been advised to ensure that provisions are made for generating power by utilising water released from dams/canals being built for irrigation purposes. National Hydro/power Corporation (a Central Government undertaking) is undertaking a feasibility study of Crash programme.

Direct Dialling Facilities in Orissa

3636. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) which towns in Orissa now have direct dialling facilities;

(b) which other towns in the State will be provided this facility during the Sixth Plan; and

(c) when will all district headquarters of the State have this facility?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Towns in Orisa having direct dialling facilities are:

1. Behrampur.
2. Bhubanehwar.
3. Cuttack (also Chaudwar).
4. Rourkela.

(b) The following towns have been planned to be provided STD facility during the 6th plan period :-

1. Bargarh.
2. Puri.
3. Jharshguda.

4. Bolongir
5. Balasore
6. Sambalpur.

(c) It has been planned to provide STD facility to all district headquarters of the State progressively in the current and the subsequent plans.

Air Pollution caused by Indraprastha power House

3637. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware of intense increase in the source of air pollution from Indraprastha Power House i.e. smoke, poisonous fumes and fume ash which are a source of danger to the Delhi Metropolitan area;

(b) have the authorities fitted chimneys of Units 1 and 5 with ultramodern ESP (Electronic Precipitator); if so, will the work be completed by October 1982; and

(c) what steps have been taken to contain air pollution from units 2 and 4 conform to International standards to save people from the hazard to public health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c): There has been some reduction in dust emission from the chimneys of the Indraprastha Thermal Power Station as a result of the anti-air pollution project that has been undertaken by DESU. The project is to be executed in three phases.

Under the first phase, the installation and commissioning of a new electro-static precipitator for Unit No. 1 (Chimney No. 1) of I.P. Station were completed by the end of January, 1979.

In the second phase, the work of extension, modification and gas conditioning of the existing electro-static precipitator of Unit No. 2, 3 & 4 at

I.P. Station is nearing completion. Necessary improvements are being made by the suppliers so that the equipment would conform to the International Standards, as provided in the Contract.

Under the third phase of the project, order for the supply and installation of additional electro-static precipitator for Unit No. 5 at I.P. Station was placed on M/s. BHEL in Nov., 1980. The execution of the work has been taken up.

The implementation of the project is expected to be completed by the end of October, 1982. With this, the emission level from the chimneys of the Indraprastha Station is likely to be reduced to 150 mg/MM3 which is an accepted standard in most of the advanced countries.

Demand and Supply of Fertilizers in Sixth Plan

3638. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

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

(a) whether the demand for gas-based fertilizers at the end of the

Sixth Five Year Plan would be far above the production capacity of existing Fertilizers Plants; if so, the projections of the Department in the Sixth Plan;

(b) how many new plants are being planned to go into production in the balance period of the Sixth Five Year Plan, at which places, their cost, capacity and starting of production; and

(c) what is the projection of demand and supply of (i) Nitrogen and (ii) Phosphates during 1981, 1982 and 1983 and steps taken to bridge the gap?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHRIV SHANKAR): (a) It is presumed that the question refers to the demand for fertilizers. The demand for fertilizers is projected as 60 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and about 23 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1984-85). The estimates of production by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1984-85) is 42 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 14 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 .

(b) The requisite details in respect of the projects expected to start commercial production during the Sixth Five Year Plan are given below:—

Name/location of Project	Capacity (In tonnes)	Latest available cost estimates (Rupee in Crores).	Expected date of commercial production
Trombay V	1,51,800 (Nitrogen)	166.09	April, 1982
Bharuch	2,73,000 (Nitrogen)	445.00	April, 1982
Hajdia	1,50,900 (Nitrogen) 75,000 (P_2O_5)	281.96	October, 1982
Taloja	50,000 (Nitrogen)	55.35	January, 1983
Tuticorin (Expansion)	27,000 (Nitrogen) 70,000 (P_2O_5)	13.60	May, 1983
Goa (Expansion)	16,435 (Nitrogen) 42,000 (P_2O_5)	7.50	September, 1984
Namrup III	1,52,000 (Nitrogen)	239.15	November, 1984
Thal	6,83,000 (Nitrogen)	732.60	August/September, 1984 (I Stage) December, 1984 (II Stage)
Hazira	6,68,000 (Nitrogen)	960.00	March, 1985 (I Stage)

(c) The demand and indigenous production of nitrogen and phosphate are indicated below :—

Year	Nitrogen		P ₂ O ₅	
	Demand	Production	Demand	Production
1980-81	36.78	21.64	12.14	8.41
1981-82 (Estimates)	41.15	31.30	13.42	9.50

The target of fertilizers consumption for 1982-83 is 48.03 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 15.73 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅. The target of production of fertilizer during 1982-83 has not yet been fixed.

The gap between demand and indigenous production of fertilizers is met by imports arranged by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Issue of Commemorative Stamps

3639. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to issue special and commemorative postal stamps during the next two years;

(b) if so, the dates and occasion and personalities on which these stamps would be published;

(c) the details of the proposals for new stamps from whom received which are pending sanction; and

(d) the details of all those proposals which the Department has rejected during 1981-82, with reasons for non-acceptance of each?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) and (b): Special and commemorative postage stamps are issued every year by the Department. The programme for issue of these stamps is finalised for a calendar year generally 8 to 10 months in advance. A Statement showing the programme of issue of such stamps is attached. The programme of issue during the next calendar year, 1983, will be finalised shortly.

(c) Details of proposals for issue of new stamps pending approval and the particulars of sponsors are given at Statement-II.

(d) A Statement in this regard is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Statement I

ANNEXURE 'A'

Date of Release	Subject
28 JAN 1982	Centenary of Telephone Services
08 FEB 1982	International Conference on Soil Science
02 MAY 1982	125 Anniversary of J J School of Art

Date of Release	Subject
15 MAR 1982	Pablo Picasso
23 MAR 1982.	Science & Technology
23 MAR 1982.	Ancient Sculpture (Set of 2 stamps)
24 MAR 1982.	Centenary of Discovery of TB Bacillus
*	Himalayan Flowers (Set of 4 stamps)
09 MAY 1982.	Durgabai Deshmukh
04 JUN 1982 .	Centenary of Darjeeling Himalayan Rly.
01 JUL 1982 .	B.C. Roy
22 JUL 1982 .	IX Asian Games
14 AUG 1982.	Oil Exploration
03 SEP 1982 .	75th Anniversary of Scout Movement.
* SEP 1982 .	Contemporary Art (Set of 2 stamps)
01 OCT 1982.	Wild Life
08 OCT 1982 .	50th Anniversary of IAF
09 OCT 1982	Textiles of India (Set of 2 stamps)
21 OCT 1982.	Indian Police
02 NOV 1982.	Troposcatter Communication Link
14 NOV 1982.	Children's Day
19 NOV 1982.	IX Asian Games (Set of 4 stamps)
10 DEC 1982	50th Anniversary of IMA
*	Centenary of Post Office Savings Bank (Subject to Change)

Firm date of issue to be announced.

Statement II

Proposals for Special Commemorative stamps pending consideration of PAC

Sl. No.	Personality/Event	Received from
1	World Communications year 1983	International Bureau of Universal Postal Union.
2	Shri Narshi Natha	Shri Samastha Kutchi, Dasha Oswal Jain Gnati Samiti, Hubli.
3	500 years of Andhra Meha Bhagavatha	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao- Minister for External Affairs.

Sl. No.	Personality/Event	Received from
4	Simon Bolivar	Ministry of External Affairs.
5	Florence Nightingale	President, Trained Nurses Union, Pune.
6	Army Service Corps	Director, Army Postal Service.
7	Indian Snakes, Dresses and Natural Beauty .	Shri P.K. Dey, Philatelist Assam.
8	Potti Sreeramalu	Shri T. Anjiah, the then Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh.
9	Commonwealth Day—1983	Shri S.S. Ramphal, Commonwealth Secretary General.
10	Church of Our Lady of the Snow	Rev. Fer. L. Miranda, D.D. Parish Priest, The Church of Our Lady of the Snow, Tuticorin and a large number of residents of Tuticorin.
11	Abdul Qaiyum Anasari	General Secretary and Organising Secretary Bihar Rajya Bunkar Sangh, Patna.
12	Dr. S. Rangachari	Dr. S. Rangachari, Centenary Committee, Madras.
13	Postal Life Insurance	P & T Department.
14	Centenary of Bombay Natural History Society.	Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay.

दवाइयों और औषध निर्माण में तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए क्यूबा के साथ करार

3640. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दवाइयों और औषध निर्माण के क्षेत्र में तकनीकी सहयोग देने के लिए 1981 में भारत और क्यूबा के बीच किसी करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे, और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने अब तक क्या प्रगति की है; और

(ख) उन भारतीय फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जो दवाइयों के निर्माण के लिए सहमत हैं तथा वे किन-किन दवाइयों का निर्माण करेंगे ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) :

(क) औषधों और भेषजों के क्षेत्र में तकनीकी सहयोग देने के लिए भारत और क्यूबा के बीच कोई करार नहीं किया गया है। गत वर्ष क्यूबा के जन स्वास्थ्य उपमंत्री के भारत के दौरे के अन्त में शिष्टमंडल ने भारत सरकार के अधिकारियों से बातचीत की थी। एक ज्ञापन, जो उस बातचीत के स्वीकार्य कार्यवृत्त के रूप में था, पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे। ब्यौरे, दिनांक 8-9-1981 को पूछे गये लोक सभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 327 के उत्तर में दे दिए गये थे।

बातचीत के ज्ञापन पर भारत सरकार द्वारा अभी तक की गई प्रगति का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

(1) हिन्दुस्तान एंटीवायोटिक्स लि० ने क्यूबा से शक्कर का प्रयोग करते हुए पेनिसिलिन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रस्ताव रखा है। प्रस्तावित संयंत्र के आकार के सम्बन्ध में क्यूबा सरकार से ब्यौरों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(2) क्यूबा द्वारा अपेक्षित वल्क औषधों के लिए प्रक्रिया प्रौद्योगिकी के संक्षिप्त विवरण उसको भेज दिये गये हैं। अल्कोहल, यूरिया और फरफूरल पर आधारित रसायनों के निर्माताओं के नाम इस सुझाव के साथ भेजे गये थे कि निर्माण स्थापना की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए वे उक्त कम्पनियों से सम्पर्क कर सकते हैं।

(3) साराभाई अनुसंधान केन्द्र (एस आर सी) ने सार्विटोल के निर्माण पर क्यूबा सरकार को एक प्रश्नावली भेजी है और क्यूबा सरकार द्वारा भरी गई प्रश्नावली एस० आर० सी० को लौटा दी गई है। कच्चे सामग्री के रूप हेगोजिनन का प्रयोग करते हुए स्टैरियड प्रौद्योगिकी प्राप्त करने पर मै० सिप्ला को क्यूबा सरकार के सम्पर्क में लाया गया है और वे आपस में पत्र-व्यवहार कर रहे हैं।

(4) सेंट्रल इंस्टिट्यूट आफ मेडिसिनल एण्ड एरोमेटिक प्लांट्स, लखनऊ ने दवाइयों के पौधों और उनसे सक्रिय तत्व निकालने के बारे में अपनी विशेषज्ञता का ब्यौरा दिया है।

क्यूबा में ल्यूकोडरमा के उपचार के लिए प्रयुक्त मेलानजिनन के पंजीकरण के लिए क्यूबा सरकार को सलाह दी गई है कि वे भारत में उसका प्रयोग करने के लिए औषध नियंत्रक (भारत) से सम्पर्क करें।

(5) प्रोस्टालेण्डिन मध्यवर्ती के बारे में संयुक्त रूप से अनुसंधान करने के लिए भारत में स्टैरियड्स का निर्माण करने वाली भारतीय कम्पनी के साथ सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

(6) भारत में भेषज मशीनरी का निर्माण करने वाले कुछ विख्यात निर्माताओं के नाम और पते दर्शाने वाली एक सूची भारतीय दूतावास को भेजी गई है ताकि वह उसे क्यूबा सरकार को भेज सके।

(7) औषधों और भेषजों के क्षेत्र में क्यूबा के वैज्ञानिकों/इंजीनियरों को भारत में प्रशिक्षण देने के प्र.न.पर सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों और विभागों में विचार किया जा रहा है।

(8) आई० डी० पी० एल० ने क्यूबा को 7 वल्क औषधों की सप्लाई करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। तदनुसार भारतीय दूतावास से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह क्यूबा के प्राधिकारियों को सलाह दे कि वे इन औषधों को खरीदने के लिए आई० डी० पी० एल० से सीधा सम्पर्क करें।

(ख) इस समय क्यूबा में वल्क औषधों का निर्माण करने के लिए किसी भारतीय कम्पनी का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि कुछ चुनिंदा वल्क औषधों का क्यूबा द्वारा निर्माण आरम्भ किये जाने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी और सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है।

Staff Selection Commission for Postal Employees.

3641. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether each postal circle of the country is provided with Staff Selection Commission in order to have instant selection of candidates for filling up of the vacancies created;

(b) if not, the specific reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of the postal circles which are yet to have such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) to (c). There is no Staff Selection Commission in any of the postal Circles of the Department.

Recruitment of LDCs in postal circles and administrative offices and stenographers in postal circles is made through the Staff Selection Commission functioning under the control of the Department of Personnel Recruitment to other major cadres such as Postal Assistants and Sorting Assistants has been decentralised and it is being done at the Divisional level with a view to expediting recruitment process and also to ensure intake of local people to the maximum extent. The experience of the Department is that system of recruitment through the method of decentralisation helps in speedily filling up of vacancies and meeting the operative needs of the Department rather quickly.

Misappropriation of Diesel in the Capital

3642. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about the misappropriation of Diesel in the Capital;

(b) if so, whether anti-black marketing drive had been launched by Government in the capital during the last two months;

(c) if so, the total number of such cases of black marketing and misappropriation of diesel which have been detected during the last two months; and

(d) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). No such complaint has been received by the Government. There have been no difficulties in availability of diesel recently.

The Delhi Administration *vide* Order No. F/HSD/1/79-Fuel/80-81/9611 dated 9-4-81 have revoked all directions, orders and instructions placing any restriction on purchase, sale, distribution and consumption of High Speed Diesel Oil with effect from 9th April 1981. A copy of the said order is laid on the Table of the House Placed in Library. (See No. LT-3557/82. Therefore, the question of any checking of alleged misappropriation/black-marketing etc. of Diesel does not arise.

प्रोड्यूसरों/वरिष्ठ प्रोड्यूसरों के पदोन्नति के अवसर

3643. श्री मुहम्मद असरार अहमद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रत्येक स्टेशन-पर प्रोड्यूसर संवर्ग के वरिष्ठ अधि कारियों के अभाव में कार्यक्रम का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है, और यदि हां, तो इसे ऊंचा उठाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार समान नियुक्ति पदोन्नति आदि नियमों के साथ आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के लिए विशेषज्ञ संवर्ग सृजित करने का है ।

(ग) क्या सरकार लम्बी अवधि की सेवा वाले योग्य, अनुभवी और उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त प्रोड्यूसरों और वरिष्ठ प्रोड्यूसरों

को पदोन्नति देकर उन्हें नये ऊँचे वेतन-मान देने के बारे में विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) (ख) और (ग) का उत्तर हाँ में है तो इस योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) से (ग) जी, नहीं !

(घ) कार्यक्रमों की उच्च गुणवत्ता बनाए रखना और उनमें सुधार करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और इसको स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों सहित कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों के मिले जुले काम के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया जाता है। नियमित कार्यक्रम अधिकारी और स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट जिन्हें कान्ट्रेक्ट पर रखा जाता है, दोनों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर उनके अपने-अपने संवर्गों में पहले ही उपलब्ध हैं और उनको नियमों के अनुसार पदोन्नति के पूरे अवसर दिए जाते हैं।

स्टेशन निदेशक के बतौर वरिष्ठ प्रोड्यूसरों को नियुक्ति

3644. श्री मुहम्मद असरार अहमद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के लिए प्रसारण सेवा को इंजीनियरी संवर्ग के समान बनाये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस नई सेवा में आकाशवाणी विशेषज्ञ कोटि के प्रोड्यूसर संवर्ग को भी शामिल करने का है; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में स्टेशन निदेशक के पद पर केवल विशेषज्ञों को ही नियुक्त करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार सहायक स्टेशन निदेशक के पदों पर वरिष्ठ फ़ोड्यूसरों को नियुक्त करेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) प्रोग्राम स्टाफ एसोसिएशन ने अनुरोध किया है कि नियमित कार्यक्रम संवर्ग के कर्मचारियों के लिए एक संगठित समूह 'क' सेवा बनाई जानी चाहिए। इसकी जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। इस समय प्रोड्यूसर संवर्ग के कर्मचारी संविदा कर्मचारी हैं।

(ग) केन्द्र निदेशक के पद के स्वीकृत भर्ती नियमों में अब भी विशेषज्ञता की समग्रता के आधार पर ही सीधी भर्ती द्वारा और पदोन्नति द्वारा नियुक्ति किए जाने की व्यवस्था है।

(घ) जी, नहीं। इस समय, वरिष्ठ प्रोड्यूसर स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के संवर्ग में हैं और उनका पदोन्नति चैनल उप-मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर और मुख्य फ़ोड्यूसर के पदों के लिए है।

Expansion of Postal and Telecommunication facilities

3645. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two lakhs telephone connections are expected to be provided in the current year;

(b) if so, whether by the end of March, 1982, all the outstanding connections will be provided during this period;

(c) what are the other programmes being considered during the current year in regard to communications;

(d) how much is likely to be spent for this during the same period; and

(e) what are the details of the expansion of postal and telecommunication facilities being planned by P and T during the current year also?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) A target of providing 2 lakh lines has been set for 1981-82.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Information is indicated in annexed statements. The outlay on telecommunication expansion programme would be about Rs 452.0 crores and Rs. 1.38 crores on postal services during 1981-82.

Statement-I

1. Switching capacity	2.25 lakh lines.
2. TAX (Primary & Secondary)	2
3. TAX capacity	5700 lines
4. S.T.D. Routes	15
5. Telegraph offices	2800
6. Long Distance P.C.Os.	2800
7. Telex Exchanges	20
8. Telex exchange capacity	1200 lines
9. Coaxial cable	2245 Km (Route).
10. UHF systems.	2686 Km (Route).
11. Microwave	3500 Km (Route).

Statement—II

Postal Sector, Development Plan Targets for Annual Plan 1981-82

	No. of POs to be opened in rural areas	No. of villages to be provided with counter service facilities	No. of letter boxes to be installed.	No. of extra departmental delivery Agents to be appointed for daily delivery of mails.
1	2	3	4	5
1 Andhra	105	310	155	120
2 Bihar	175	210	105	125
3 Delhi	5	..	..	..
4 Gujarat	60	75	38	105
5 J & K	50	20	10	80
6 Karnataka	85	80	40	80

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Kerala	55	40	20	35
8	M.P.	170	85	42	275
9	Maharashtra	145	210	105	235
10	N.E.	105	80	40	220
11	N.W.	65	75	38	95
12	Orissa	65	65	32	110
13	Rajasthan	105	80	40	180
14	Tamilnadu	85	210	105	110
15	U.P	220	320	160	150
16	West Bengal	105	140	70	90
		1600	2000	1000	2000

Increase in Tariff Rates by Kerala for power supplied to other States

3446. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that Government of Kerala is proposing to increase the tariff rate of electricity supplied by it to other States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There is a proposal with the Kerala State Electricity Board to revise the tariff rates applicable to electricity supplied to some of the neighbouring States. This is a matter normally decided by the States concerned.

Simplification of judicial procedure

3647. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any plan to simplify the judicial procedure; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). The Government have recently reconstituted the Law Commission. A copy of the terms or reference of the reconstituted Law Commission is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT—3558/82. One of the terms of reference pertains to the simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate Technicalities and devices for delay so that it operates not as an end in itself but as a means of achieving justice.

P.C.O. facilities in remote rural areas

3648. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULLU MALLU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan to provide Public Call Office facilities in the remote rural areas also;

(b) if so, the number of villages in Andhra Pradesh with more than 2500 population, sub-division-wise and block-wise, which are still not covered and are still in the waiting list; and

(c) the time likely to be taken in this regard to provide the benefit of the P.C.O. facilities in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House later.

Oil Crisis

3649. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the situation arising out of the oil crisis and its impact on the economy of the country;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to meet the crisis;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce rationing; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). To deal with the situation arising out of rapid escalations in international crude oil prices Government have initiated a number of steps. These relates to not only conservation of consumption of petroleum products but also a massive effort for augmenting indigenous crude oil production by taking measures like stepping up of exploration activities, acceleration of indigenous crude oil production programme, repairs of existing sick

wells, implementation of a number of enhanced recovery techniques etc. It is hoped that these measures would ensure that the future anticipated increase for demand for petroleum products would be largely met by enhanced indigenous production. There is, no proposal to introduce rationing.

Exploration in Kerala

3650. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of oil exploration in the Kerala shore and off shore;

(b) reasons for stopping the exploration; and

(c) whether Government propose to continue the exploration?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) There is no On-shore exploration in Kerala at present. In the Off-shore two wells have been drilled so far both of which were found to be dry. Additional seismic survey has been conducted over the shelf area between Calicut and Mangalore and the data has just been received by ONGC.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. The processed geophysical data over the area which has just been received will be taken up for inter-pretation alongwith the earlier acquired data.

Delimitation of constituencies

3651. PROF. P. J. KURIEN. Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Election Commission has recommended fresh delimitation

of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies and also rotation of reservation seats within the District of suitably in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Government's reaction; and

(d) whether in view of the imminent election in some States Government propose to take urgent steps to implement the recommendation of the Election Commission?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). The Election Commission has recommended that article 82 and 170(3) of the Constitution may be amended so that while the total number of seats to various States in the House of the people and to the various States Legislative Assemblies may remain unaltered, the original position of fresh delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in each State and Union territory after every decennial Census is restored.

(c) and (d). The matter is at a very advanced stage of consideration.

भाषाई समाचार एजेंसियों को सहायता

3652. श्री डूमर लाल बंठा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भाषाई समाचार एजेंसियों को सहायता देने के लिए कोई योजना बनाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

तथापि, "समाचार" के टूटने के बाद मंजूरियों में अन्तरों की बाबत अतिरिक्त

व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार समाचार भारती और हिन्दुस्तान समाचार को सहायक अनुदान दे रही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Shortage of Kerosene in Haryana

3653. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of kerosene oil in the country specially in Haryana and people have to stand in long queues for hours to get kerosene oil; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken for meeting the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). While over-all allocation of kerosene is made by the Centre, the actual distribution of this product between rural and urban areas within the States is the responsibility of the concerned States Governments. They have already been advised to ensure equitable distribution of this product between different areas within the States.

The present policy is to make allocation of kerosene to all the States/ Union Territories after allowing a 5 per cent growth over the allocations sales made during the corresponding period of previous year. However, allocations/sales of kerosene during 1981 registered an increase of about 12 per cent growth over those made in 1980.

No specific reports of shortage of kerosene in rural areas of Haryana have been received from the State Government.

Refinery at Karnal

3654. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) latest position for setting up refinery at Karnal;

(b) whether final decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) nature of the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Of the two new refineries to be set up, one will be located near Karnal, with a capacity of around six million tonnes per annum.

Revision of Electoral Rolls in Haryana and H. P.

3655. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of revision of electoral rolls in Haryana and Himachal Pradesh has been completed;

(b) if so, whether final decision for holding elections in these States has been taken; and

(c) if so, the nature of decision taken and when election will be held in these States?

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

(b) and (c). No final decision for holding election in these States has been taken so far by the Election Commission.

Strengthening of A.I.R. Foreign Service

3656. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have taken a decision to strengthen A.I.R. foreign service channel;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by his Ministry for strengthening the foreign service channel; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c):. Proposals for the setting up of four additional high power short wave transmitters for strengthening the external services have been included under the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85).

शरणार्थियों को आवंटित भूमि

3657. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में, लोकेलिटीवार, पाकिस्तान तथा अन्य देशों को चले गए लोगों की कुल कितनी भूमि सरकार ने अपने कब्जे में ली है और उसका पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) पुनर्वास के लिए उपलब्ध भूमि में से तारीख-वार, दिल्ली की कितनी कालोनियों को भूमि आवंटित की गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या ऐसी भूमि के भू-खण्डों के अर्बुद कब्जाधारियों द्वारा गत 15-20 वर्षों से उठाए जा रहे अनुचित लाभ की

रोकथाम के लिए सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों ने कोई प्रबन्ध किया है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली में 150 गांवों से अधिक में लगभग 16,560 एकड़ भूमि है ।

(ख) सभा पटल पर रखे विवरण के अनुसार 76 कालोनियां हैं । विवरण मन्थालय में रखा गया । [देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—3559/82] ।

(ग) अप्राधिकृत उपयोग के लिए अवैध कब्जों को हटाने और क्षति प्रभारों की वसूली के लिए कानून के अनुसार कार्य-वाही की जाती है ।

खनन कार्य के लिए संथाल परगना और गिरिडीह के लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाना

3658. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संथाल परगना और गिरिडीह जिले बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं और वहां के मूल निवासी निर्धनता रेखा से नीचे रह रहे हैं क्योंकि उन्हें वहां खनन कार्य में रोजगार नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन दो जिलों के लोगों को ही संथाल परगना खानों (चित्र) लाल भाटिया परियोजना और गिरिडीह कोयला खानों आदि में खनिकों

का काम में शत प्रतिशत आधार पर लगाया जायेगा और क्या उन लोगों को आजीविका के साधन उपलब्ध करने के लिए इन दो जिलों के लोगों के लिए विशेष मामले के तौर पर तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों को आरक्षित किया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि संथाल परगना और गिरिडीह जिलों के निवासियों को खनन कार्य में नौकरियों से वंचित रखा गया है । इन क्षेत्रों की कोयला खानों में नौकरी देते समय भू-वंचितों और अन्य स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को वरीयता दी जाती है ।

Policy on Transfer of Judges

3659. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many judges of High Courts have been transferred since 1980?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): No Judge of a High Court was transferred during 1980 from one High Court to the other. On 19-1-1981, transfer of two Chief Justices Madras and Patna to the High Courts of Kerala and Madras respectively, were notified. These transfers were challenged in writ petitions filed in the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice of the Madras High Court resigned on 9-7-1981. However, the transfer of the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court to the Madras High Court has been held valid by the Supreme Court by a

majority judgment pronounced on 30-12-1981.

Expansion of Oil Refineries

3660. SHRI XVIDER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to expand the capacity of oil refineries, if so, the details;

(b) the details of earlier expansions of refineries and investments therein; and

(c) how much has been allotted and spent on the Cochin Refinery since 1980?

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

Sir, The details of the expansion projects are as under:—

	(Million tonnes/annum)	
	From	To
1. Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd., Visakh .	1.50	4.50
2. Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd., Bombay .	5.25	6.00
3. Madras Refineries Limited, Madras .	2.80	5.60
4. Cochin Refineries Limited, Cochin .	3.30	4.50

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) During 1980-81 and 1981-82 Government allocated Rs. 32.1 crores to Cochin Refinery for secondary processing and expansion schemes, out of which Rs. 18.49 crores has been spent so far.

Statement

Details of earlier expansion of refineries and investments thereon

Sl. No.	Name of the Refinery	Capacity		Cost (Rs. crores)
		From (in Million Metric tonnes)	To	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Barauni (completed in 1967)	2.0	3.0	2.59
2	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Koyali (completed in 1967)	2.0	3.0	2.43
	(completed in 1973)	3.0	6.0	56.07
3	Cochin Refineries Limited Cochin (completed in 1973)	2.5	3.3	5.14

Alleged unfair Labour Practices in Baikunthpur area of Western Coalfield Ltd.

3661. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the unfair labour practices ad-

opted by the management of Baikunthpur area of Western Coalfields Ltd.

(b) whether Government have received any representation regarding the same subject;

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

(d) steps taken by Government thereon; and

(e) if no steps have been taken so far, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). A letter from the General Secretary, Koyla Shramik Sangh (CITU) P.O. Bankimogra has been received alleging that 68 casuals who were working from 3 to 4 years were retrenched from service and that they should be taken by the management in employment. The letter also says that these workers had given a notice to organise a Dharna in front of GM's Office at Baikunthpur, but at the instance to the management the District authorities arrested many of these workers.

(d) and (e). There is no substance in the allegations contained in the above letter. However, in Churcha Colliery about 100 persons were working as contingent/casual labour mostly on civil engineering works etc. In July, 1981 MPCWF Union took up their cases for employment on regular basis. While the management was considering accommodating some

of them provided they were sponsored through Employment Exchange, some persons under the guidance of CITU Union started an agitation with effect from 15-10-1981 and were also reportedly planning to disturb the functioning of the mine. Accordingly, the management took the help of the local administration to avert any disruption in the mine.

Requirement of Aromatics

3662. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of aromatics in India, how much is imported and at what cost; and

(b) which are the companies manufacturing aromatics in India and their respective capacities?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The requirement of aromatics is met by domestic production and imports. Information (to the extent available for three years) regarding domestic production and imports, and the value of imports is given below:—

(Quantity in tonnes : Value in Rs. in Hs)

	1979-80			1980-81			1981-82 (April-December)		
	Pro- duction	Imports	Value of Imports	Pro- duction	Imports	Value of Imports	Pro- duction	Imports	Value of Imports
Benzene	94,801	1,108	139	79,726	15,911	671.56	62,324	Nil	Nil
Toluene	23,888	6	3	19,012	N.A.	N.A.	19,388	N.A.	N.A.
Xylenes	36,605	4,396	300	34,124	N.A.	N.A.	25,355	N.A.	N.A.

(N.A. - Not yet available).

(b) The installed capacities of various companies manufacturing aromatics in India as on 1-4-1981 are indicated below:—

Name of the Company	(Capacity : tonnes)		
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylenes
1. Indian Oil Corporation Limited	33,000	14,000	..
2. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	23,600	..	40,500
3. National Organic Chemical Industries Limited	14,000	..	..
4. Union Carbide India Limited	4,540	2,000	..

Information regarding installed capacity of the steel plants, FCI Sindri and Durgapur projects Ltd. for the manufacture of Benzene and Toluene is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Opening of Post office at Gole Bazar, Kharagpur in West Bengal.

3663. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received several representations for opening post office at Gole Bazar, Kharagpur, West Bengal;

(b) whether it is a fact that Railway authorities have agreed to sanction a suitable plot of land for the construction of the said post office there;

(c) whether a site plan for the said post office has been prepared after joint inspection by Officers of both the Railways and Post and Telegraph Department;

(d) whether the said site plan has been sent to the P&T authority by the Railways on 22 May 1981; and

(e) if so, what steps have since been taken by the P&T Department in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C.M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes, Sir. In response to the representations received, a no-delivery post office named Gole Bazar, Kharag-

pur was sanctioned in 1977 but could not be opened due to non-availability of a suitable building in spite of best efforts made.

(b) South Eastern Railway Authorities offered one plot of land measuring 80 ft x 70 ft with 40 feet wide road for the construction of post office building at Gole Bazar.

(c) Site Plan for construction of a post office building prepared by the Railways was sent to this Department on 22-5-81. No joint inspection was carried out.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The said site Plan was returned to the Railway Authorities duly accepted on the 23rd October 1981 for preparation of preliminary drawings and the estimates. While offering the land the Railways have stipulated certain conditions, which are under correspondence with them.

Coal Production and its Supply to Railways

3664. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target of coal production and its actual realisation during the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 upto December, 1981;

(b) what are the reasons for which coal production has lagged behind the target during those years;

(c) whether it is a fact that certain trains have to be cancelled every year due to the shortage of coal;

(d) if so, whether Government propose taking necessary steps to supply coal to the railways so that people may not suffer due to the cancellation of trains; and

(e) if so, what are those steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) The target of coal production and its actual realisation during 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 upto (31-12-81) are given in the table below:

(Figures in million tonnes)

Year	Target of Coal Production	Actual Production
1978-79	106.40	101.95
1979-80	104.31	103.95
1980-81	113.50	113.90
1981-82	86.91	87.34

(April-December)

(b) The actual production had lagged behind the target during 1978-79 and 1979-80. In 1980-81 and in the current year the production is ahead of targets. A production target of 121 m.t. was fixed for 1981-82 in consultation with Planning Commission and a production of 124 m. tonnes is likely to be achieved in 1981-82. The main reasons for shortfall in production earlier as compared to targets were inadequate supply of power, uncertain law and order situation, strikes, shortage of explosives, delay in the construction of mines arising out of difficulties in obtaining land for mine construction purposes,

shortages in the availability of other essential inputs like cement, steel and structural material, equipment for coal winning etc.

(c) and (d). There are adequate stocks at pitheads to meet the demand of consuming sectors. Railways have indicated that sometimes they resort to cancellation of some less important trains on selective basis owing to shortage of steam coal to meet the combined requirements of Railways and industries in full.

(e) There are adequate stocks of coal at the pitheads, with the improved production, which is taking place since 1979-80, availability of coal including steam coal which is used by Railways. While coal companies are making increased offers for loading of coal, clear liaison is also maintained with the Railways to improve loading not only to Railways for their own consumption but also to other consumers.

High Cost of Printing

3665. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that publishing costs of news-papers are rising so rapidly that few can afford to buy even daily newspapers and periodicals, books even paper backs have already become a luxury few can afford;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while on the one hand the spread of literacy had given rise to a greater need for popular books on many matters of current interest, on the other rising costs place books beyond the reach of the common man; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to find out any solution through printing industry to help in the task of nation building by spreading knowledge among the rural poor easily?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): (a) It has come to the notice of the Government that prices of a number of newspapers have been increased. However, the circulation of newspapers does not appear to have been affected.

(b) Due to rise in cost of labour and printing material, the prices of books, no doubt, appear to have generally increased, but it is not correct to say that the rising costs have placed all books beyond the reach of the common man.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of Government. However, the National Book Trust, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Education & Culture produces books at moderate rates. During 1980-81, the Trust has launched a special project for publishing suitable readable material for readers in rural areas.

Connection of Baroda to Delhi by STD Facility

3666. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a long pending demand for connecting Baroda with Delhi and other principal cities with full time S.T.D. facilities in view of rapid industrialisation taking place in and around Baroda;

(b) whether Government recognise the urgent need to give STD facilities to Baroda linking it with Bombay, Delhi, etc; and

(c) if so, when Baroda is likely to be provided with STD facilities with Delhi, Bombay etc.?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) Baroda is already having night STD facility with Delhi in the Baroda-Delhi direction and full-time STD in the Delhi-Baroda direction. Trials are in progress for introduction of full-time STD with Bombay. Full time STD facilities from Baroda to Delhi and between Baroda and Bombay are expected to be commissioned in 1982.

Setting up New Telephone Exchanges in Baroda

3667. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Deputy Minister's recent visit to Baroda a representation was made to set up new telephone exchanges at Mandvi and Panigate areas in Baroda city and to provide direct telephone connections between Baroda-Padra and Baroda-Dabhoj instead of trunk calls as at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that Baroda telephone system needs improvement in the context of various complaints made before the Deputy Minister during his visit to Baroda; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to bring about improvement in the functioning of the telephone system at Baroda?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to set up a new exchange at Alkapuri and also replace old equipment at Kothi. Improvement in external plant are envisaged by introduction of cabinets, pillars ducting and pressurisation for cables and rehabilitation of overhead lines.

Setting up of T.V. Centre at Ahmedabad

3668. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that preliminary work is in progress for T.V. centre at Ahmedabad; and

(b) if so, the details of the progress at various stages of the work?

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

(b) The building construction work for the TV Centre is in progress. It has already reached upto the ceiling of the cellar floor. Orders for transmitter and studio equipment have already been placed. Tenders for the tower have been received and are under process.

Production of Bulk Drugs by Small-scale Units

3669. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is expected by Government that the small-scale units should develop and go basic in all cases of manufacture of bulk drugs; and

(b) if so, how and if not, what protection Government envisage to offer to such units whose role is important with regard to the availability of bulk drugs and at a time when the technology for manufacture from basic stages has not been diverted or disclosed to small scale units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The manufacture of a number of bulk drugs has been reserved exclusively for the small scale sector. Further the capacity created in the small scale sector for the manufacture of bulk drugs is kept in view, to the extent information on such capacity is available, while considering applications for industrial licences.

अखबारी कागज के मूल्य तें कटौती

3670. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :
श्री अजुन सेठी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखबारों कागज के मूल्य दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इसके मूल्य में कटौती करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उतका पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) :

(क) से (ग). यह सच है कि अखबारी कागज के मूल्य में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हो रही है। आयातित अखबारी कागज के मामले में, यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में अखबारी कागज के मूल्य में वृद्धि होने के कारण है ; देशी अखबारी कागज के मामले में, यह निर्माण लागत में वृद्धि होने के कारण है। इसके कारण, अखबारी कागज का मूल्य कम करना संभव नहीं है।

**डाक तथा टेलीफोन वितरण विशेषकर
ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में**

3671. श्री राम धारे पनिका :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्या सरकार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में डाक तथा टेली-ग्राम के बेहतर वितरण कर व्यवस्था के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन व्यवस्थाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और गांवों में डाक के वितरण हेतु प्रस्ताव व्यवस्थाएँ क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन गांवों में शीघ्र डाक वितरण की व्यवस्था करने का है जिसमें यह व्यवस्था इस समय नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सो. एम. स्टीफन) :

I. "डाक" का वितरण :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) देश के ग्रामों में "डाक" के वितरण एवं पत्र पेटियों की निकासी हेतु बेहतर व्यवस्था प्रदान करने के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 10,000 विभागेतर वितरण एजेंटों की नियुक्ति करने का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है । इसमें से 1980-81 के दौरान 3494 नियुक्तियां की गई थी तथा चालू वर्ष (1981-82) के दौरान 2,000 नियुक्तियां और अधिक की जा रही हैं ।

(ग) डाक वितरण की सुविधा देश के सभी गांवों में उपलब्ध है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

II. तारों का वितरण :

जहां तक तारों के वितरण का प्रश्न है, छठी योजना में किसी विशेष कार्यक्रम पर बल नहीं दिया गया है । तथापि, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान लगभग 20,000 तारघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है । इस लक्ष्य में से लगभग 2,500 तारघर पहले ही खोले जा चुके हैं । इन नए तारघरों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तारों के वितरण में सुविधा होगी ।

Waiting list for new telephone connections in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur

3672. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants awaiting telephone connection in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur as on January, 31, 1982;

(b) by when the present demands for telephone will be met in each city; and

(c) are there any proposals for replacing the present exchanges in these cities by electronic exchanges; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The number of applicants on waiting list for telephone connections as on 31-1-1982 were:

Delhi	84980
Bombay.	148771
Calcutta	27876
Madras	19836
Kanpur	4754

(b) Except for a few non-feasible cases, majority of the applicants are

expected to be provided telephone connections by 1984-85 in Delhi, Calcutta and Madras, and by 1985-86 in Bombay and Kanpur, on completion of the various expansion programmes.

(c) Yes, Sir. '23' and '22' exchanges a Calcutta and Delhi respectively are proposed to be replaced by 10,000 lines electronic exchanges.

Abolition of customs duty on newsprint

3673. SHRI CHCITTA MAAHATA:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI:

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

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the customs duty on newsprint; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): (a) In the Budget proposals for 1982-83, the 15 per cent *ad valorem* customs duty on imported newsprint has been replaced by the specific duty of Rs. 825.00 per tonne.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal Production and Distribution

3674. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the coal production and its distribution to all States and Union Territories in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the demand of coal from States and Union Territories in the same period;

(c) is there any complaint from any State or Union Territory that the coal has not been supplied according to its demand; and

(d) if so, the details of those complaint and action taken by Government in the matter?

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

Guidelines for supply of L-base to actual users

3675. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Government had framed certain guidelines under which L-Base was supplied to the actual users;

(b) whether it is also true that the date expired L-Base has been supplied to the actual users by the canalising agency after taking full money in advance; and

(c) if so, what is the quantity of the material that has been supplied to the actual users and the action taken by Government against the officers concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) L-Base is not a canalised item. As such my Ministry has not framed any guidelines for its supply to the Actual Users. However, during 1978-79, a voluntary scheme was offered by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited (CPC). As per this scheme an Actual user holding a valid import licence could surrendered its import licence to the CPC and CPC would import L-Base on behalf of such Actual users. Under the said scheme, Actual users would be supplied L-Base at fixed price

which they would convert into the bulk drug Chloramphenicol Powder and supply the bulk drug to various units against CPC's allocation orders, at fixed price. During 1980-81, many such Actual users did not lift L-Base which was imported on their behalf by the CPC. Simultaneously, there was also an accumulation of imported Chloramphenicol with CPC. Taking these factors into account, Government removed distribution control over Chloramphenicol and waived the condition of supply of finished Chloramphenicol against CPC's allocations under the voluntary scheme. CPC, accordingly, have allocated L-Base to Actual users who have surrendered their valid import licences for L-Base.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. L-Base does not have a shelf life.

Construction of Post Offices buildings in Bihar

3676. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such Head Post Offices and other Post Offices are functioning in rented buildings in Bihar at present;

(b) the number of Post Office buildings under construction in Bihar; and

(c) the progress made so far in completing those Post Office buildings in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C.M. STEPHEN): (a) 6 Head Post Offices and 1170 other Post Offices are functioning in rented buildings in Bihar Circle at present.

(b) 24 Post Office building (including 2 buildings recently completed) are under construction.

(c) 2 buildings have been recently completed. Another 11 are at final stages of completion. The construction work to the extent of more than 50 per cent has since been completed

in respect of 7 buildings. The construction work in regard to other 4 buildings is at initial stages.

प्रस सूचना ब्यूरो को सुविधायें

3677. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री तथा अति-विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के भाषणों को समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित कराने के लिए उनका हिन्दी भाषा में अक्षरशः रूपान्तर तैयार करने के लिए पर्याप्त कर्मचारी और अन्य सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन कमी को दूर करने के लिए कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री श्री वसन्त साहे : (क) से (ग) : प्रधान मंत्री तथा अन्य अति-विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के भाषणों की हिन्दी में अक्षरशः स्क्रिप्ट तैयार करने के लिए पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों की सेवाओं का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। तथापि, भाषावी-सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए पत्र सूचना कार्यालय में हिन्दी रिपोर्टर के दो पदों का सृजन किया गया है।

Increase in price of coal

3678. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to further increase the price of coal;

(b) if so, the extent of likely increase and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the possible impact of further rise on the economy as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). Due to escalation in the cost of inputs some proposals have been initiated by Coal India Limited. No decision has been taken by Government in this regard.

Drilling of wells in Palk Strait

3679. SHRI K. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drilling of the second well in the Palk Strait of Cauvery basin has been completed;

(b) whether the rate of flow and the quantity of oil has since been assessed and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a third well is going to be drilled in the same basin and for this the assistance of an American Firm is being sought;

(d) if so, what are the terms and conditions of the agreement if already arrived at with this firm and whether any specific provision has been made therein that oil, if found in the third well, will have to be sold back to India; and

(e) if the agreement has not been reached yet, the time by which it is likely to mature?

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

(b) and (c). Production testing in the second well in Palk Strait has not

confirmed any production of hydrocarbons. The rig has already moved to the third well location in that structure. No assistance of an American firm is being sought for drilling this well. However, the rig Gettysburg which is to drill this well is an American rig charter hired by ONGC since November 1976.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Suspension of drilling in Godavari basin

3680. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drilling of the Godavari basin was suspended due to loss of equipment in the swift current and heavy mud in the region; and

(b) whether with the arrival of sophisticated drillship "Sedco-5", the drilling in the offshore Godavari Basin is to begin very soon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Offshore drilling was suspended due to technological problems including high ocean current velocity and presence of soft clay/mud which has poor bearing capacity, on the ocean floor.

(b) A dynamically positioned drillship SEDCO-445 chartered by the ONGC re-commenced drilling in Godavari offshors on 31-1-1982.

“दो इल्लीगल्ल परेल्ल पोस्टल सर्विस”
शोर्षक सभाचार

3681. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान नव भारत टाइम्स दिनांक 24 जनवरी में छपे

उस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसके अनुसार रेलवे पुलिस ने देश में गैर कानूनी तरीके से चल रही समानान्तर डाक सेवा का पता चलाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस गैर कानूनी डाक सेवा के चलाने के लिए अब तक गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और इसकी शाखाएं किन-किन शहरों में काम कर रही थीं ;

(ग) क्या रेलवे तथा इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के कुछ कर्मचारियों के उसमें हाथ होने की संभावना है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसकी जांच करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार के इस वक्तव्य के क्या आधार हैं कि अब कोई अन्य समानान्तर डाक सेवा नहीं चल रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) . इस मामले की शासकीय रेलवे पुलिस, लुधियाना द्वारा जांच की जा रही है ।

(ङ) विभाग को पता लगाए गए एवं जांचाधीन मामलों के अतिरिक्त कार्य कर रही ऐसी किसी भी अनधिकृत सेवा के मामले की जानकारी नहीं है ।

Publicising Family Planning through A.I.R.

3682. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that AIR amply publicises the family planning methods, particularly contraceptives through the AIR;

(b) whether Government are aware that this by itself is not helpful and it is necessary that a detailed family planning education is broadcast particularly for the rural areas and in regional languages so that the message reaches the millions who are able to derive benefit from it; and

(c) if so, whether any detailed planning has been done in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A.I.R. Stations do plan and put out health programmes directed to special audiences such as Rural, Tribal, Industrial, Women besides the general audiences in different languages and dialects so that the reach is extensive.

(c) There are 36 Family Welfare Units in the AIR's network. These do a detailed planning for devising appropriate programmes on the subject of Family Planning and Welfare. During a month, the Stations put out about 5,000 programmes. For this purpose, Health Ministry's directives, published material, special handcuts both from within and from International Organisations, copies of the talks and messages by Prime Minister, Parliamentarians and Opinion leaders are made copious use of by them.

Linking of A.P. with Bombay, Madras, Delhi T.V. Centres

3683. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any prospective plan has been formulated to have the T.V. telecast relayed from Bombay, Madras and Delhi for the viewers in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government propose to have any arrangement with communication Satellites of other countries to

have this relay system till we are able to have our own arrangement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). There is no plan, as such, to relay programmes specifically from Bombay, Madras and Delhi TV Centres for the viewers in Andhra Pradesh. However, with the help of INSAT and Inter-Station Microwave links, it is proposed to have a national networking of the Television Centres for telecasting programmes from various Doordarshan Kendras. With this, it will be possible to relay programmes from various Doordarshan Kendras including that from Bombay, Madras and Delhi through the TV transmitter at Hyderabad for the viewers of Andhra Pradesh.

Central assistance to power projects in Andhra Pradesh

3684. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects for generation of power which have been sent by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for Central assistance;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance sought for each project and quantum of power to be generated; and

(c) the Centre's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission does not separately allocate any grant or assistance specifically to any sector of development or project of the State. The Central assistance is given for the State Plan as a whole based on the formula approved by the National Development Council and is not related to any specific head of development. However, a statement showing the allocation of outlay for various power generation projects in Andhra Pradesh for the Sixth Plan is annexed.

The project reports for Stage II of the Vijayawada Thermal Power Station (2×210MW), Polavaram Multi-purpose project (4×30 MW), Jalaput Dam Power House (3×6 MW) and Mini Hydro Power Station across Kaktiya Canal (3×5 MW) have been received from the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board and are under examination in the C.E.A.

Statement

ANNEXURE

Name of Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Outlay for Sixth Plan (1980-85)
1	3	3
<i>Approved and on-going Schemes</i>		
1. Kothagudam TPS Stage IV	2×110	4.50
2. Lower Sileru H.E. Scheme	4×115	2.03
3. Nagarjunasagar H.E. Scheme	1×110	0.30
4. Vijayawada TPS Stage-I	2×210	36.72
5. Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme Stage-I	4×100	19.89
6. Nagarjunasagar Right Canal H.E. Scheme	2×30	25.19
7. A.P. Power House at Balimela	2×30	23.49
8. Donkarayi	1×25	9.93
9. Upper Sileru Extn.	2×60	27.95
10. Srisailem H.E. Scheme Stage-I	4×110	53.94
11. Chief Engineer Elect. Projects Balimela		5.00
	SUB-TOTAL	208.94

	1	2	3
<i>New Schemes</i>			
1. Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme Stage-II	3×100		55.00
2. Srisaillam H.E. Extn. Stage-II	3×110		39.38
3. Pochampad H.E. Scheme			10.00
4. Nagarjunasagar Left Bank Canal P.H.	2×30		
5. Vijaywada Thermal Power Stn. St. II	2×210		} 15.00 (lumpsum (Provision)
6. Penna Ahobilam H.E. Scheme			
7. Micro Hydel Stations			
	SUB-TOTAL		119.38
	TOTAL (GENERATION)		328.32

Criteria for allotment of gas agencies in cities

3685. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria adopted to allot a gas dealership in city;

(b) whether it is a fact that in certain cases towns with a population of only 7000 to 8000 are having LPG dealership and the towns of 10,000 to 30,000 population are ignored from these facilities;

(c) whether Government are aware that the people in rural areas having LPG connections have to pay double the actual price of gas cylinders in black market;

(d) whether Government propose considering to open more dealership in Gujarat State and regularise the LPG connections in rural areas so that the black market of gas cylinders may be stopped?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Subject to product availability, LPG agencies are presently opened on the basis of following considerations:

(i) anticipated customer potential;

(ii) maximum utilization of distribution equipment;

(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. Towns with lesser population would be taken up thereafter.

(b) In the initial stages of introduction of LPG facilities in the country the criteria adopted was the proximity of the market to the Refineries/source of supply and thereby a number of towns with low population were covered. Now with the increased availability of LPG/facilities, the Oil Companies have also drawn up plans to introduce LPG in all towns with the population of 20,000 and above in a phased manner subject to requisite potential and viability of operations.

(c) The demarcated area of the LPG distributors is normally within the urban limits. The supply to a rural area is therefore not authorised. Hence the question of over charging for the LPG cylinders by the distributors does not arise.

(d) Oil Companies have plans to open more LPG distributorships in the State of Gujarat. There is no proposal to regularise the unauthorised LPG connection in rural areas.

Flare up of gas

3686. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gas is being flared up in certain oilfields;

(b) if so, the names of the oil-fields where gas flared up during the period 1978—81;

(c) the reasons therefor and what is the total value of the entire gas which flared up during this period; and

(d) what measures are being taken to utilize the excess gas which is being flared up?

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

(b) *Oil & Natural Gas Commission*
On land

Gujarat: Ankleshwar, Kalol, South Kadi, Sanand, Jhalora, Navagam, North Kadi, and Sobhasan.

Assam: Lakwa, Rudrasagar, and Geleki.

Offshore

Bombay High

Oil India Limited

In its fields in upper Assam.

(c) Non-availability of customers particularly in Assam, increase in gas

oil ratio, lack of customers in the vicinity of some isolated producing fields, reduced intake of gas by some consumers due to various operational/technical problem at their end, very low pressure gas that comes out from the last stage of separators at the oil collecting stations.

The information regarding the value of the gas flared during this period is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) *Oil & Natural Gas Commission*

Onshore

ONGC's present production of both associated and free gas from the onshore areas is obtained from various fields situated in the States of Gujarat and Assam. Sustained efforts are on to increase utilisation of gas produced in different fields.

In Gujarat, almost the entire production of both associated and free gas stands committed to various consumers except for some low pressure gas which is used internally for production purposes. Besides, a plan has been formulated and is under implementation for connecting small isolated producing structures for collection and gathering of gas to the major consuming centres. It is also planned to ultimately compress the low pressure gas for utilisation. In order to reduce high gas oil ratio, trial water injection has started in the Navagam oil field. High gas oil ratio wells at South Kadi have been closed and water injection has been planned in this field to reduce gas oil ratio. With the implementation of the above schemes, flaring of gas would be greatly minimised in Gujarat.

In Assam, at present there is surplus gas available, a major part of which is committed for supply to the Fertilizer Plan, Namrup-III and also to the proposed expanded unit of Assam State Electricity Board. A Scheme has been drawn up for collection of gas by an interconnecting gas grid from different oil fields to a central point for bulk supply to consumers.

Schemes for recovery of LPG from the associated gas both at Ankleshwar and in Eastern Region are also under consideration.

Offshore

Bombay High

Associated gas produced along with the current rate of oil production is of the order of 4 million cubic metres per day. Internal consumption including the production of LPG is 0.6 million cubic metres per day. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers is supplied 1.45 cubic metres per day which is to increase to 1.80 million cubic metres per day. Any gas not required by RCF is given to Tata Electric Company for power generation. Supply to TEC at present is of the order of 0.6 to 0.8 cubic metres per day. The unutilized gas is flared. The present policy of the Government is that, as far as practicable, the gas should be utilized as feed-stock for the production of fertilizers, petrochemicals and for extraction of LPG etc. To the extent the gas cannot be used immediately for these purposes it could be diverted for other purposes such as power generation etc. purely as a fall-back arrangement on a temporary basis till the priority sectors like fertilizers and petrochemicals are ready to utilize it.

Oil India Limited

Apart from a substantial quantity of gas being used internally in Oil India's oilfields including for the purpose of maintaining pressures for better oil recovery, and after meeting market commitments for power generation, manufacture of fertilizers, tea gardens etc., O.I.L. is actively trying to develop markets in Assam for excess gas available on temporary basis.

कानपुर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की प्रसारण क्षमता:

3687. श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा : : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कानपुर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की प्रसारण क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या इटावा, फर्रुखाबाद के पिछड़े जिलों को इसकी रेंज में लाने की दृष्टि से इस केन्द्र की प्रसारण क्षमता को बढ़ाने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या कन्नौज तिखा को इस दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की रेंज के अन्तर्गत लाने की किसी योजना पर विचार किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री श्री बरुन्त साठे) : (क) से (ग). कानपुर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र में 10 किलोवाट का एक ट्रांसमीटर है जिसकी सेवा परिधि 75 किलोमीटर है । यह 95,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र (उस क्षेत्र को छोड़ कर जिसमें लखनऊ केन्द्र से भी सेवा प्राप्त होती है) में सेवा प्रदान करता है । कन्नौज जिला और फर्रुखाबाद जिले के भाग कानपुर ट्रांसमीटर से सेवा प्राप्त करते हैं । इस केन्द्र की प्रसारण क्षमता में वृद्धि करने की फिलहाल कोई स्कीम नहीं है ।

T.V. centre for Kanpur

3688. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural areas of Kanpur particularly Ghatampur and Bihar are under telecasting range of Kanpur T.V.;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to bring the entire area of Kanpur under the range of television; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) The Kanpur TV transmitter which has a service range of 75 kms. covers almost the entire district of Kanpur including the rural areas of Bilhor and Ghatampur.

Committee to implement security arrangements in Bharat Coking Coal Limited

3689. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level committee has been set up to Monitor progress in implementing security arrangements in the Bharat Coking Coal;

(b) if so, its constitution and terms of reference; and

(c) the action taken by the Committee against money-lenders operating on a big scale in the coalfield areas of Dhanbad, departmentalisation of road transport and civil works and regulating the issue of coal to the company's employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c) A Committee has been set up with a view to monitoring the implementation of the various decisions taken in connection with departmentalisation of various jobs in BCCL and other related matters. The Committee consists of the Joint Secretary in the Department of Coal as Chairman and Chief of Vigilance and Chief of Production in Coal India as members. The Committee is to review the progress of implementation of various decisions already taken and in this regard it would also visit BCCL from time to time for making on the spot assessments of items requiring a decision. No action is to be taken directly by the Committee.

Production of fertilizers

3690. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the production of fertilizers during 1981;

(b) if so, the figures as compared to the year 1980, separately for nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers;

(c) the factors leading to the increase in production and steps taken to keep up the feed stocks and inputs to fertilizer plants; and

(d) the programme of setting up new plants and expansion of the existing plants during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) The requisite details are given below:—

Year	Production (In lakh tonnes)	
	Nitrogen	P ₂ O ₅
1980-81	21.64	8.41
1981-82 (Latest estimates)	31.30	9.50

(c) The increase in production of fertilizers during the year 1981-82 is due to the concerted efforts made to ensure adequate supplies of feedstocks and inputs like coal to the fertilizer plants. The availability and movement of feedstock and inputs are being closely monitored so as to ensure uninterrupted and adequate supplies to the fertilizer plants.

(d) During the year 1981-82, sanctions have been accorded for the setting up of a phosphatic fertilizer plant each at Paradeep and Mangalore and expansions of the Goa and Cochin plants.

Allocation of kerosene oil to Punjab

3691. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government has approached his Ministry for increasing the monthly allocation of kerosene oil to Punjab from the existing 17,000 kilolitres per month on an average to 26,000 kilolitres; and

(b) if so, the steps which he proposes to take to allocate additional quota of kerosene asked for by the Punjab Government, particularly when the State is in the midst of acute power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No such request has been received by this Ministry from Punjab State Government.

(b) The present policy is to make allocation of kerosene to all the States/Union Territories including Punjab, after allowing 5 per cent growth over the allocations/sales made during the corresponding period of the previous year. However, allocations of kerosene oil to Punjab during 1981 were 15.3 per cent more than the previous year's allocations and the actual sales were even more than the allocation.

Memo by M.Ps. regarding rampant corruption in Central Coal Field Ltd.

3692. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to inquire into the rampant corruption in Central Coal Fields Ltd., the memorandum of which was sent to the Government by some Members of Parliament during early 1981; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The Central Coalfields Ltd., is already conducting an inquiry into the matter.

Improvement in postal/telegraphic facilities in Tribal areas in Gujarat

3693. SHRI MOHANLAL PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps Government have taken or propose to take to improve the postal/telegraphic facilities in the Tribal areas in the country and particularly in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) *Postal Facilities:*

For improving postal facilities in tribal areas of the country, the Government are adopting relaxed norms in the matter of opening new post offices, both in respect of minimum population requirements of the village in which post office is to be opened and the expected income of the post office. As per these relaxations, whereas post offices in non-gram panchayat villages in normal rural areas can be opened if the minimum population of the village is 2000 or more, the same can be opened in non-gram panchayat villages in tribal areas if the village (or a cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 kms) has a population of 1000 only. Again, in the matter of income, whereas a Post Office in normal rural areas is expected to yield minimum income of 25 per cent of its cost, the same can be opened in tribal areas with minimum income expectation of 10 per cent only.

Besides, the Government have also chalked out a Sub-Plan for special implementation in tribal areas of the country during the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Under this Tribal Sub-Plan, it is proposed to open 1220 post offices, appoint 1952 Extra Departmental delivery Agents, instal 1000 letter boxes and provide mobile counter facilities in 1500 villages in the tribal areas of the country during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

In Gujarat State, a target of opening 20 post offices, appointing 72 extra departmental agents, installing 10 letter boxes and providing counter facilities in 35 villages in the tribal areas of the State has been set for the current year 1981-82, which has since been achieved.

(b) *Telegraphic facilities.*

The general policy for extending telegraphic facilities in rural and backward areas has been further liberalised for all tribal areas including those in Gujarat State.

Super Thermal Projects under contemplation

3694. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many new Super Thermal Projects are under contemplation to be put up as a part of the overall strategy to meet the projected requirement by the end of 1990; and

(b) how do Government propose to fund these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The National Thermal Power Corporation is setting up Super Thermal Power Stations of 2000 MW at Singrauli in U.P., 2100 MW at Korba in M.P., 2100 MW at Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh and of 600 MW at Farakkā (planned for 2100 MW) in West Bengal. All these four Super Thermal Power Stations has been planned for completion by 1990.

There is a provision in the Sixth Five Year Plan for fresh projects being

taken up by the National Thermal Power Corporation. The feasibility reports for Stage—I of the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station at Waidhan in M.P. of 1260 MW (6x210 MW) units and State—I of the Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station of 800 MW (4x200 MW) units in Bihar have been granted techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority. An investment decision on these projects is, however, yet to be taken. The National Thermal Power Corporation is also investigating the feasibility of setting up super thermal power stations at other sites.

(b) The financing of new projects is normally done through the plan funds.

Expansions and Modernisation of Telephones

3695. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the expansion and modernisation of telephones in 1982-83.

(b) whether such modernisation and expansion programmes of telephones had been launched earlier also;

(c) if so, the names of the States which have been covered by the above programme in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(d) what modernisation and expansion programmes were taken up during these years in those States; and

(e) the details about the programmes of Government for expansion and modernisation of telephones in various states in 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Practically all States in India have been covered by expansion programmes in 1980-81 and 1981-82.

The modernisation programme includes automatisisation of manual exchanges, replacement of old wornout equipment, provision of direct dialling/STD facilities, introduction of presurrisation and ducting in cables network etc. Modernisation programme also envisages introduction of electronic switching systems.

(e) Large urban systems like Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta will have Store Programme Controlled electronic exchange while smaller systems will be provided with containerised electronic exchanges from imports which will cover practically all States.

औषधियों का आयात

3696. श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान जिन औषधियों का निर्यात किया जाता था उनमें से कितनी औषधियों का देश में

ही उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया गया है और उनका आयात बन्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) इस प्रकार की औषधियों के आयात पर निर्भरता को पूर्ण रूप से समाप्त न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों में उनके आयात और उनके स्वदेशी उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित स्थिति क्या है; और

(घ) क्या लगातार भारी आयात पर निर्भरता को देखते हुए, सरकार का विचार अपनी नीतियों की पुनरीक्षा करने का है जो कि लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त न करने देने के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) :
(क) से (घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान स्वदेशी उत्पादन का मूल्य और बल्क औषधों के आयात को सी० आई० एफ मूल्य निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	स्वदेशी उत्पादन का मूल्य (₹0 करोड़)	आयात का सी० आई० एफ० मूल्य (₹0 करोड़)
1	2	3
1976-77	150	54.17
1977-78	164	82.41
1978-79	260	77.62
1979-80	226	95.27
1980-81	240	87.24

स्वदेशी उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष 1979-80 की तुलना में वर्ष 1980-82 के दौरान आयात में कमी आई है। विभिन्न कारणों से आयात किया जाता है, जैसे (i) औषधों की मांग और स्वदेशी उत्पादन में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए, जिनका देश में निर्माण होता है, जैसे टेट्रासाइक्लीन हाइड्रोक्लोराइड, क्लोरोक्वीन फास्फेट, इफेड्रिन हाइड्रोक्लोराइड, क्लोरमफेनीकल चूर्ण और पामीटेट, (ii) ऐसे औषधों की स्वदेशी मांग की पूर्ति के लिए देश में जिसका निर्माण अभी नहीं होता है, जैसे रिफाम्पिनीन, मिथाइल डोपा, (iii) विभिन्न प्रकार के आयात धाइसेंसों के अन्तर्गत निर्यात आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए, जैसे अग्रिम लाइसेंस, अतिरिक्त लाइसेंस, आपूर्ति लाइसेंस।

सरकार विभिन्न औषधों की मांग और स्वदेशी निर्माण की लगातार समीक्षा करती है और जहां आवश्यक हो औषधों के आयात को परिसीमित करती है। वर्ष 1981-82 की आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत 22 औषधों को पूर्ण प्रतिबंध मदों की सूची में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है। प्रतिबन्धित मदों और परिसीमित मदों की सूची में बड़ी संख्या में औषधों को शामिल किया गया है। आवश्यक औषधों के स्वदेशी निर्माण को प्रोत्साहित करने के क्रम में सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं :—

(i) सरकारी क्षेत्रीय उपक्रम उत्पादन विस्तार कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन कर रहे हैं, (ii) भारतीय क्षेत्रीय कम्पनियों को डी० जी० टी० डी० के साथ बड़ी संख्या में पंजीकरण की मंजूरी दी गई है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सभी क्षेत्रों को चल्क औषधों और फार्मूलेशनों के निर्माण करने के लिए बड़ी संख्या में लाइसेंस और आशयपत्र जारी किए गए हैं ;

(iii) राज्यों में संयुक्त उद्यम फार्मूलेशन यूनिट लगाने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्रीय उपक्रमों को मंजूरी दी गई है ;

(iv) उन मामलों में जहां यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि उन कम्पनियों जिन्हें आवश्यक औषधों के निर्माण के लिए आशयपत्र/औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं ने उन्हें कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है, ऐसी मंजूरी को रद्द करने/वापस लेने की कार्यवाही की जाती है और इस प्रकार जारी क्षमता को नए आवेदन कर्ताओं को देने पर विचार किया जाता है। नई औषध नीति के दायरे में अतिरिक्त क्षमता की मंजूरी दी जाती है;

(V) 4 सितम्बर, 1980 तक की स्थापित क्षमता को मान्यता दी जा रही है (कुछ शर्तों के साथ)।

निर्माताओं द्वारा दवाओं की क्षमता के बारे में मिथ्या प्रचार

3697. श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपनी दवाओं का प्रचार करते समय दवा निर्माता उनकी क्षमता के बारे में मिथ्या प्रचार करते हैं, जब कि सच यह है कि प्रचारित की नई दवाओं में ऐसे मूल तत्व होते ही नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या देश की अधिकांश जनता की गरीबी, भोलेपन और जागरूकता की ऐसी दवाओं की बिक्री के लिए मिथ्या प्रचारों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है, और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलवीर सिंह) :

(क) से (ग) औषध और चमत्कारिक उपचार (आक्षेपणीय विज्ञापन) अधिनियम, 1954, औषधों और चमत्कारिक उपचार के विज्ञापनों का विनियमन करता है। इस अधिनियम की धारा—4 इस प्रकार है :—

4. इस अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के डूबर कोई व्यक्ति किसी औषध से सम्बन्धित किसी विज्ञापन के प्रकाशन में भाग नहीं लेगा यदि विज्ञापन में यह निहित है जो :—

- (क) औषध के सही गुण के बारे में प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष गलत प्रभाव छोड़ता है; या
- (ख) औषध के लिए गलत दावा करता है; या
- (ग) किसी वस्तु विशेष में अन्यथा गलत या भ्रामक है।

यह देखा जा सकता है कि अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत किसी औषध के लिए गलत दावा करना एक अपराध है और जैसी अधिनियम में व्यवस्था है, उस व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। औषध और चमत्कारिक उपचार (आक्षेपणीय विज्ञापन) अधिनियम, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने औषध नियंत्रण संगठनों के माध्यम से लागू किया जाता है। राज्य औषध नियंत्रण प्राधिकारी, औषधों के विज्ञापन की जांच करते हैं और यदि ये विज्ञापन इस अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करते हैं तो इन औषधों का विज्ञापन देने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है।

आयातित ब्लड प्रैसर दवाई का गोदामों में खराब हो जाना

3698. श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुराष्ट्रीय दवा कम्पनियों के असहयोग और प्रतिकूल, गतिविधियों के कारण अत्यधिक मात्रा में आयातित हाई ब्लड प्रैसर की एक दवाई गोदामों में अप्रयुक्त पड़ी रहने के कारण खराब हो गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) बहुराष्ट्रिक दवा कम्पनियों की राष्ट्रीय हित के विरुद्ध चल रही गतिविधियों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलवीर सिंह) :

(क) से (ग) यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि प्रश्न में किस औषध का हवाला दिया गया है। देश में जिस हाइपरटेंसिव विरोधी बल्क औषध का बड़ी मात्रा में आयात किया जाता है, वह निथाइल डोपा है जिसका आयात स्टेट कमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सी० पी० सी०) द्वारा सरणीबद्ध औषध के रूप में किया जाता है। सी० पी० सी० ने सूचित किया है कि उनके गोदामों में यह औषध बड़ी मात्रा में नहीं है।

Control over multinational drug firms

3699. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any plan to reduce the grip of the multinational firms over the drug and chemical industry;

(b) the plan to have effective control over multinational firms in regard to distribution and pricing of drugs and chemicals with details thereof; and

(c) if no plan has been framed, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The New Drug Policy announced by the Government in March 1978 provides for stringent regulations in the matter of allowing expansion and licensing new articles under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to foreign companies. This Policy also provides for favourable treatment in allowing expansions and further licensing, to the Indian and public sectors of the Drug Industry. Small Scale Sector Units are not required to have any industrial licence under I(D&R) Act, 1951 for undertaking the production of any drug or drug intermediate.

(b) and (c). The prices of bulk drugs and formulations specified in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 are controlled under the said Order irrespective of whether these are produced by multinational companies or others. Distribution control is exercised by this Ministry on those bulk drugs and drug intermediates which are canalised for imports.

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के उत्पादों के लिये डीलरशिप

3700. श्री टी० एस० नेगी :
श्री राम लाल राही :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय उर्वरक निगम, लखनऊ उत्तर प्रदेश ने विकास खण्डों में रसायनिक उर्वरकों की डीलरशिप के आवंटन के लिए अखबारों में विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित किये थे और क्या एक शिकायत आई थी कि क्षेत्र अधिकारियों ने साक्षात्कार के लिए उपयुक्त आवेदनकर्ता को बुलाने के बजाय ऐसे लोगों को बुलाया जिनकी उनसे सांठ गांठ थी, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलवीर सिंह) : (क) फर्टिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि० ने उत्तर प्रदेश में अपने डीलर नियुक्त करने के लिए मार्च, 1981 में आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित करने के लिए विज्ञापन जारी किया था न कि वर्ष 1980 के दौरान। सिर्फ उन्हीं आवेदकों को साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया गया जिन्हें जांच समिति ने उपयुक्त पाया। निगम को अपने क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Complaints regarding coal supplies to Steel and Power Industries

3701. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the complaints by the users particularly the Steel and Power Industries, re-

garding the quality of Coal supplied from the mines are on an increase; and

(b) if so, what specific steps Government propose to take for the quality control of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Some complaints are received particularly from Steel and Power Sectors regarding quality of coal supplied to them. The coal companies are taking the following steps to improve the quality of coal supply to the consumers:

(i) modification of the existing coal washeries to reduce the ash content in coal supply to steel plants. Besides, the coal companies are also examining the possibility of improving the quality of raw coal fed to the washeries wherever possible by suitable adjustments in production planning.

(ii) Picking of extraneous material from coal and intensive supervision at the time of loading into the wagons to prevent adulteration of coal.

(iii) As a short term measure, the coal companies have resorted to intensive manual crushing of coal before loading into the wagons and as a long term measures, drawn up a crash plan to construct coal handling plants to crush coal to the required size before despatch.

(iv) Coal companies are considering the feasibility of constructing beneficiation plants to improve the quality of non-coking coal supplied to consumers. At present, there are about 160 major and minor coal handling/screening and crushing installations, which are proposed to be increased to 341 in the future.

Opening of new R.M.S. sorting section at Madhubani (Bilrar)

3702. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Superintendent, R.M.S. 'NB' Division, Samastipur, had recommended to the P.M.G.s, Bihar, Patna, for opening of a new R.M.S. Sorting Mail Office at Madhubani the District Headquarters town of North Bihar, if so, exact time schedule for this sorting to start; and

(b) whether there is also a proposal for opening a sorting section 41 Up and 42 Dn trains since long, if so, the causes of delay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, the proposal was examined and not found justified. Bihar Circle is well covered by mail offices and Sections.

(b) Yes, there was a proposal for opening a sorting section but the same is not possible for want of accommodation in 41 Up and 42 Dn, and also because of shortage of mail vans. Post Offices have been asked to do simple sorting so that public mails get expedited.

राजस्थान में टेलीफोन लाइनें

3703. श्री बिरदा राम फुलवरिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कितनी टेलीफोन लाइनें लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आवश्यक सामग्री की कमी के कारण कई लाइनों का काम शुरू नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन):

(क) 1981-82 के दौरान 4800 टेलीफोन तथा 100 लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन उपलब्ध कराए जाने थे ।

(ख) और (ग). पहले ही 3000 टेलीफोन तथा 18 लम्बी दूरी के सर्व-जनिक टेलीफोन प्रदान किए जा चुके हैं। शेष लाइनों पर कार्य प्रगति पर है। वर्ष के आरम्भ में कुछ कमी थी परन्तु हाल ही में भंडारों की सप्लाई में सुधार हुआ है और यह आशा की जाती है कि अधिकतर लक्ष्य प्राप्त किए जा सकेंगे।

News Item captioned "Dial 100 for silence"

3704. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "Dial 100 for silence" appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 3 March, 1982 highlighting the non-working and non-functioning properly of emergency telephones like Police, Fire, Ambulance etc., and making known to Public the other telephone numbers installed with these Emergency Services; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and details of action taken to improve matters?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) P and T Department provides only the technical arrangement for these services. Manning of these emergency services is done by the respective department viz., Police for '100' Fire Service for '101' and Hospital authorities for '102'.

Special attention is already being paid to these services. As a routine, the equipment for these services is checked 6-8 times a day and as soon as any fault is encountered it is rectified.

The other telephone numbers of the police and Fire Brigade have been indicated in the alphabetical list of the Telephone Directory.

Project of Joint Indo-Nepalese River Projects

3705. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the progress so far made with regard to the Joint Indo-Nepalese river projects involving Karnali and Pancheshwar rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Regarding Pancheshwar project, India and Nepal have agreed that the investigation work shall be carried out jointly by the two countries. Government of India have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 5 crores for carrying out these investigations. The investigation for the projects have been entrusted to Central Water Commission and are in progress.

During the Karnali Committee meeting held in January, 1981, it was agreed by India and Nepal to undertake a comprehensive study of the Karnali (Chisapani) project, under the joint sponsorship and ongoing supervision of both countries. It was also agreed to appoint a mutually acceptable international consultant to undertake these studies. The terms of reference for the appointment of the consultant have to be jointly finalised by both the countries.

Proposal to Foreign Exchange on Soda Ash

3706. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether soda ash which is selling below cost price in India is also being imported and a huge amount of foreign exchange is being spent; and

(b) if so, the amount spent on the import of soda ash during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and b). Soda ash is on Open General Licence (OGL) with effect from 14th January, 1979. Import of soda ash were about 1.35 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 20.85 crores in 1979-80 and 0.53 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 9.64 crores in 1980-81 (upto October, 1980). The import statistics are compiled and published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. Statistics for the period subsequent to October, 1980 are yet to be published. Once these statistics are compiled, they will be published in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, Volume—II, copies of which will be available in the Parliament Library.

The manufacturer's ex-works prices of soda ash light are in the range of Rs. 2050.35 to Rs. 2207.32 per tonne. The import prices of soda ash vary from consignment to consignment depending upon the country of origin and the volume of consignment. It would appear that the c.i.f. prices of soda ash light are now of the order of Us \$ 80 tonne. The manufacturers of soda ash have been representing that because of large scale imports and poor off-take, stocks are accumulating and that, unless imports are banned, the industry would be badly affected. Stocks with the manufacturers increased from 17,053 tonnes the end of January, 1981 to 79,997 tonnes at the end of December, 1981. However, consumers associations like the All India Glass Manufacturers' Federation and the All India Silicate Manufacturers Association are pleading for the continuance of the present import policy. Import policy is constantly under review. Imports are regulated taking into account demand and indigenous availability.

Not recorded.

12 hrs.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *Rose.*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): There is a constitutional crisis in Kerala—There is a break-down of the Constitution in Kerala. The Government has lost its majority. The Centre has to act. Unless the Centre acts the constitutional crisis cannot be resolved. This is a fit case for adjournment motion....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I demand dismissal of the Kerala Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please listen to us one by one. We will convince you that there is a case for adjournment motion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोफेसर साहब, फायदा क्या है। कोई आपको बात सुनने देता और न कोई सुनने मुझे देता।

... ** (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you going to allow us to make a submission on this?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोफेसर साहब, आपको बात का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to make a submission You say, 'I am prepared to listen to you.' But when I am speaking, you are not listening.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ ...

... (व्यवधान) ...

There is a constitutional provision for everything.

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, जब कान्स्टीचूशनल प्रोवीजन हमारे पास है । कोई गवर्नमेंट मैजोरिटी एन्जाय नहीं करती है, माइ नोरिटी में आ गई है, तो automatically that thing will come...

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: If the constitution fails, then we will see.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : वहाँ की गवर्नर ने कोई रिपोर्ट भेजी है ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is premature.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गवर्नमेंट सदन में स्टेटमेंट दे सकती है । आप उन्हें निर्देश दे सकते हैं ।

You cannot allow a minority government to function.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): The Governor's report should be placed before the House today at 5 p.m.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are making certain arguments and not listening to our points of view about what you have said. We fully respect what you said. At the same time, if a constitutional crisis has taken place in a State, as far as the Governor is concerned, he has to prepare the report. As Mr. Vajpayee rightly said, that report should come to the Centre. It is very important thing. The Home Minister must come forward *suo motu* with a statement on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I will inquire into it. I cannot *suo motu* do like that. I shall go into this.

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): Are you going to direct the Home Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to direct anybody.... I will look into it and I will see what we can do.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Whatever is permissible under the Constitutional framework, a direction may be given.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall see.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): The House has got the right to know. Will the Home Minister make statement to-day?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall look into it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Home Minister make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: I will find out. I have to ascertain.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, the minority Government cannot be allowed to function.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter thoroughly and see. Do not worry.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: You can direct the Home Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you I shall look into the matter.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice of adjournment. I bring to your notice....

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider. It is under consideration not an adjournment motion. I shall certainly consider it in some other way.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: You can direct the Government to make a statement because they are not tendering the resignation. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers laid on the table. Shri Buta Singh.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNKAL REPORT OF REPATRIATES COOPERATIVE FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD., MADRAS FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Madras, for the year 1980-81 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3539/82).

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON RECOMENDATIONS

SHRI D. L. BAITHIA (Araria): I beg to lay on the Table Hindi and English versions of the statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Second Report of the Railway Convention Committee (1980) on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Railway convention Committee (1977) on 'Delegation of Powers to General Managers' Organization of Zonal Railways' and reorganisation of Railway Board's Office.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

EIGHTH REPORT.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhatia.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): Sir, Shri Muthukumaran has been beaten....

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you standing here? Please go to your seat. I have my eyes. I have seen. Please sit down.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchudur): Sir, an hon. Member of the House, Shri Muthukumaran has been beaten by the D.I.G. (Interruptions) The privilege motion is there. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it. Give in writing. Please sit down. Now Matters under 377.

Shri Mahavir Prasad.

12.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO CHECK POLLUTION OF WATER DUE TO DISCHARGE OF SARAIYA DISTILLERY, SARDAR NAGAR IN BANS-GAON DISTRICT

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (वांसगांव) : मान्यवर, मैं आप का ध्यान अपने पिछड़े हुए संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र वांसगांव के उस विशेष क्षेत्र की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जहाँ पर इस समय एक फरेन नाला बहता है। उस सार्वजनिक नाले में आज बीसों वर्षों से सरदार नगर के पास सरैया डिस्टिलरी अपना गंदा पानी छोड़ रहा है जिसके कारण उस सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र में जहाँ तक वह नाला जाता है सम्पूर्ण पानी दूषित हो गया है और उससे दुर्गन्ध फैल रही है। उस पानी को पीने से काफी पशु मर चुके हैं। साथ ही साथ उस गंदे पानी के कारण मच्छरों की अधिकता हो गई है। फलस्वरूप उस क्षेत्र में एनसेफलाइटिस की बीमारी गत कई वर्षों से रह-रह कर हो जाती है जिसके कारण काफी लोग मर चुके हैं।

(अध्यापन)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): ज्ञानी जी पहले सदन में नहीं थे, इस समय सदन में आने की क्या जरूरत थी, इतना तो पूछ लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हां, यह बात पूछा जा सकती है? ज्ञानी जी, आप सदन में क्यों आये? यह अच्छा मजाक है

Interruptions

MR. SPEAKER: What all is said is without my permission. Other than 377, not a single word should be recorded.

श्री महाश्री प्रसाद: मान्यवर इस संबंध में स्थानीय खंड विकास अधिकारी सरदार नगर द्वारा जांच कराई गई थी। उस जांच में यह पाया गया कि उक्त नाले का पानी विशेष विषाक्त एवं दूषित हो गया है। फलस्वरूप, उस क्षेत्र में उस गंदे पानी के कारण वायु प्रदूषण काफी बिगड़ता जा रहा है और मानव जीवन एवं पशु जीवन खतरे में पड़ गया है। साथ ही साथ उस नाले में पाई जाने वाली मछलियां भी मरती जा रही हैं। श्रीमन् उस नाले के किनारे-किनारे काफी क्षेत्रों में बोरो नामक धान की फसल उगाई जाती है किन्तु उस गंदे पानी के कारण बोरो धान की फसल बरबाद हो रही है। श्रीमन् उक्त फैक्टरी के पास उक्त गंदे पानी को एकत्रित करने के लिए काफी दिनों से 36 एकड़ भूमि टैंक बनाने के लिए सुरक्षित खाली पड़ी हुई है। किन्तु खेद है कि उक्त फैक्टरी के मालिक ने स्थानीय लोगों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ कर के अभी तक उक्त सुरक्षित भूमि में टैंक न बनवा कर वायु प्रदूषण एवं एनसेफलाइटिस बीमारी को बढ़ावा दे रहा है और जो जनहित और राष्ट्रहित में नहीं है।

अतः आप के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार से नम्र निवेदन है कि अबिलम्ब उक्त समस्या को सुनिश्चाने के लिए एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति भेज कर उसका निदान करें ताकि उस क्षेत्र में निवास करने वालों की जिन्दगी सुधर सके।

(ii) SERIOUS CRISES IN INDIGENOUS TASAR SILK INDUSTRY OF TRIBALS IN ORISSA DUE TO IMPORT OF SILK YARN OF CHINESE ORIGIN

*SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi): For centuries, Tasar culture has been the exclusive craft of hill folk and tribals inhabiting in Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Sambalpur and the Similipal forest track of Mayurbhanj district of Orissa. The people of the region in the State of Orissa have accepted this vocation as their principal means of livelihood. They have been meeting the requirements of the domestic market and tasar silk collected from these growers by State Tasar Co-operative Society are supplied to the different tasar silk units of the country for last many decades. The entire families of most of the tribal villages engage themselves in this vocation throughout the year. They work from morn to dusk in growing tasar silk in the deep forest. But it is a matter of great regret that this year the Tasar silk industry is facing serious crisis owing to the import of huge quantity of silk yarn of Chinese origin. Those imported silk yarn have been accumulated for sale in almost all the domestic tasar silk markets of Orissa and other parts of North-eastern region. The flow of imported tasar silk into Orissa and other North Eastern States have resulted in sharp decline of process of the domestic product. The Indian growers particularly of Orissa, mostly tribal, find it extremely difficult to market their produce at such a low price.

**Not recorded.

**The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Rasa Behari Behera]

Lakhs of tribals living in and around Orissa will be handicapped and they will remain without employment if the import of silk yarn of Chinese origin is further encouraged. Middlemen have already reached in the tribal belt of Orissa and they are exploiting the Adivasis.

In view of this, I urge the Government to stop the import of tasar silk yarn from China. Efforts should be made by the Centre to send guidelines to all the State Governments to stop the operation of trade by the middlemen in the hill tracks. Strong action should be taken against the middlemen exploiting the tribals. Support price should be given to the tasar silk growers for their products.

(iii) NEED FOR RECOMMENDATION
PRICE OF JAGGERY TO PRODUCERS IN
ANDHRA PRADESH.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Jaggery in Andhra Pradesh have touched the rockbottom creating unprecedented situation in jaggery markets of the State. Andhra Pradesh is an important State in India for jaggery production next only to Uttar Pradesh. More than 5 lakh tonnes of Jaggery is annually produced in the State. Out of this, about 3 lakh tonnes is exported to other States like Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar and West Bengal. The production in Visakhapatnam district is quite huge and there is a big jaggery market at Anakapalli where large quantities of jaggery are assembled and marketed. Jaggery producers are often affected by price fluctuations. There is no "guarantee price" to the producers. In the current year, Andhra Pradesh is having cane area of 1.58 lakh hectares and the cane production is estimated at 125 lakh tonnes. Of this, nearly 50 to 55 per cent goes to jaggery manufacture in different parts of the State.

In the current year there was steep fall in jaggery prices. At present jaggery prices are ranging from Rs. 90

to Rs. 170 per quintal depending on the quality and the average price may be taken to be about Rs. 150 per quintal. The conversion charges for a quintal of jaggery at the present rate of electricity charges, cost of equipment and labour come to Rs. 80 per quintal. At the average rate of Rs. 150 per quintal, the farmers get on an average Rs. 70 per tonne of cane. This meagre return when compared to Rs. 80 per quintal. At the average rate of Rs. 150 per quintal, the farmers get on an average Rs. 70 per tonne of cane. This meagre return when compared to Rs. 191 per tonne of cane paid by sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh is too low, resulting in a loss of about R. 120 per tonne of cane to the jaggery producers.

Hence there is an urgent need to protect the jaggery producers in the present crisis. The Government have to come to the rescue of the jaggery producers to ensure continued employment to thousands of farm labour and rural poor. In the circumstances the Central and State Governments should take urgent action on the following lines:—

1. Waiver of Sales tax on jaggery sales with immediate effect.
2. Grant of permits for export of jaggery to other countries.
3. Government agencies as well as NAFED may be directed to undertake export and procurement of jaggery on a large scale.
4. Procurement of jaggery by Government Agencies on payment of support price to fetch the equivalent of cane price paid by the sugar factories during the current crushing seasons.
5. Allotment of railway wagons on high priority basis to jaggery marketing centres in Andhra Pradesh to speed up the jaggery movement to consuming areas.
6. Purchase of jaggery by Sugar factories for converting it into sugar

and Government should allow full rebate in excise duty and allow the converted sugar for free sale to recoup the extra expense incurred in this process; and

7. Purchase of jaggery by distilleries for conversion into alcohol and of alcohol made directly from jaggery.

I am sure the Minister for Agriculture who is himself a practising farmer would appreciate the serious crisis facing the industry and take all suitable steps to alleviate the difficulties of the jaggery producers.

(iv) STEPS TO CHECK POLLUTION OF THE WATER OF GANGA AND YAMUNA RIVERS

श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गंगा एवं यमुना नदियां भारत की नहीं वरन् संसार की प्रसिद्ध नदियों में से हैं। ये नदियां उत्तरी भारत के जन जीवन का स्रोत रहीं हैं, परन्तु यह दुखद सत्य है कि आज गंगा एवं यमुना का पानी सब से अधिक प्रदूषित है। स्थान-स्थान पर यह मानव-उपयोग के उपयुक्त नहीं है। सेंट्रल बोर्ड आफ प्रिवेंशन एण्ड कंट्रोल आफ वाटर पोल्यूशन ने अपनी रपट में स्वीकार किया है कि गंगा के जल-प्रदूषण के कारण अनेक प्रकार की बीमारियों के फैलने का खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है तथा घुलनशील ऑक्सीजन की मात्रा कम हो जाने से पानी अस्वास्थ्यकर हो गया है। गंगा, कन्नोज, कानपुर, वाराणसी, मोकामा, बरौनी में अधिक प्रदूषित है। 1979 से गंगा के पानी की जांच कर के सेंट्रल बोर्ड ने यह निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि गंगा का पानी इन स्थानों पर मानव-उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। हुगली में मछली की मात्रा हाल के वर्षों में लगभग 80 प्रतिशत रह गई है। पानी की स्वतः शुद्धीकरण की प्रक्रिया अब क्षीण हो रही है और तात्कालीन मानव

हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। 48 प्रथम वर्ग के नगरों एवं 66 द्वितीय वर्ग के नगरों का गंदा पानी तथा संकड़ों प्रमुख उद्योगों का उच्छिष्ट पदार्थ गंगा के जल को प्रतिक्षण प्रदूषित कर रहे हैं। कानपुर में ही 18 प्रतिशत प्रदूषण मात्र उद्योगों से है। तट पर बसे नगरों से गन्दे नालों का अविरल प्रवाह तथा प्रतिदिन हजारों बिना जली एवं अर्धजली लाशों का प्रवाह स्थिति को और अधिक भयावह बना रहे हैं। डिपार्टमेंट आफ सिविल इंजीनियरिंग रुड़की यूनिवर्सिटी ने एक अध्ययन के पश्चात् घोषित किया है कि यमुना नदी "रूग्ण" है। इसका पानी दिल्ली, मथुरा तथा आगरा में जन-उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। इस में उद्योगों द्वारा त्यक्त सामग्रों बड़े पैमाने पर पानी को प्रदूषित कर रही है। साथ ही नगरों के गन्दे नाले जल प्रदूषण की वृद्धि में चिन्ता-जनक योगदान दे रहे हैं। यहां तक कि लन्दन के पब्लिक हेल्थ वाटर वर्क्स डायरेक्टर के डा० टेलर ने सलाह दी है कि यमुना के पानी के प्रदूषण को दृष्टिकोण रखते हुए ओखला जल संयंत्र कप त्याग दिया जाना चाहिए। माननीय निर्माण एवं आवास मंत्री जी ने भी गत 30 नवम्बर, को सदन में स्वीकार किया था कि यमुना का पानी दिल्ली एवं इटावा के बीच पीने योग्य नहीं रह गया है।

मैं एतद् द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान गंगा एवं यमुना नदियों के पानी के प्रदूषण की भयावह स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित करते हुए सरकार से आग्रह करता हूं कि वह इसे गंभीरता से ले तथा इस दिशा में शीघ्र प्रभावकारी कदम उठाये। उद्योग अपने द्वारा उच्छिष्ट पदार्थों के शुद्धीकरण की कोई व्यवस्था करें। स्थापना के समय ही उद्योगों को

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

प्रदूषण-नियंत्रण की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। नियंत्रण-व्यय उद्योगों की स्थापना-व्यय का अंश स्वरूप होना चाहिए, जसा कि अन्य अनेक देशों में होता है। नगरों के गंदे पानी के शुद्धिकरण की अनिवार्य रूपा से व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। नदियों का शुद्ध जल गंदे पानी में मिला कर सिंचाई की जा सकती है। नदियों के तट पर बसे नगरों में विद्युत-शक्दाह-गृहों की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। राज्य व्यापार निगम को देखना चाहिए कि चीनी, मिलां द्वारा मोलेसेस का भण्डारण समुचित ढंग से किया जाता है तथा वह गन्तव्य स्थान को समय पर चला जाता है। इस प्रकार गंगा तथा यमुना के पानी को प्रदूषण से बचाने के लिए सरकार सभी आवश्यक उपाय शीघ्र तथा प्रभावकारी ढंग से करें।

(v) NEED TO CONSIDER THE WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL FOR SETTING UP OF PRODUCTION UNIT OF SYNTHETIC CRUDE FROM COAL

SHRI SUBODH SEN (Jalpaiguri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the West Bengal Government has proposed to the Centre a Rs. 1850 crores integrated project for the production of synthetic crude in the Raniganj-Andal-Durgapur coal belt for phase-wise implementation. The synthetic crude would serve as a partial substitute for imported petrol, diesel and kerosene and other fuels and chemicals from coal. The integrated project will create additional employment for one lakh or more people. The West Bengal Government's Proposal envisaged four phases. Under phase I, production of industrial gases from coal to meet the requirement of fuel demands of major industries in the Durgapur-Asansol-belt such as Durgapur Steel Plant, Alloy Steel Plant, Indian Iron and Steel Company and in and around Calcutta for decentralised industries was proposed.

Phase II production of methanol from coal as a blend item will save quantitatively the use of crude being so employed for the manufacture of various petroleum products and as raw material for many downstream chemical industries in the Eastern Region.

In Phase III, production of synthetic oil from coal, with particular emphasis on production of diesel, kerosene along with associated higher alcohol and chemicals which will be utilised for many downstream industries in the State and elsewhere. The IVth and final phase envisaged the production of ammonia from coal for nitrogenous fertiliser and manufacture of nitric acid, ammonia nitrate and nitrous oxide. The integrated project would mean production of synthetic crude one million tonnes a year, 500000 tonnes of methanol per annum and 50 million cubic feet a day of industrial gases. Coal consumption at the stage of synthetic crude production will be around 7.44 million tonnes a year cumulative and inclusive of combined cycle power generation of 110 MW to meet in-plant requirements. A recent report on coal samples tested abroad categorically indicated that the Raniganj non-coking coal was the most suitable raw material for pressure gasification. A suitable pressure gasification process could be very effectively adopted for production of synthetic Methanol and industrial gases including combined cycle power generation from coal.

Under the circumstances, I urge upon the Government to consider immediately the West Bengal Government's proposal for setting up this project for production of synthetic crude from coal.

(vi) REPORTED DISAPPEARANCE OF YASWANT FORT AT KAGAL IN MAHARASHTRA

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, late Lord Curzon who initiated legislation governing the An-

cient Monument Act made remarkable contribution and pioneer work in the field of preserving historical monuments. The work was continued by the British rulers before independence.

However, the reported news about disappearance of Yashwantrao fort, a 1400-year old monument at Kagal, Maharashtra, is a disgrace to free India. It seems contractors who had secured contracts to build houses for homeless and others have eaten up into this monument by removing the material stone by stone. The theft and dismantling of this historic monument must have been carried out slowly and the connivance of the corrupt local authorities.

It is regretted that the fort which survived the onslaughts of invaders, internal conflicts and natural calamities should have been reduced to nothing within 35 years of independence. I would request the hon. Minister to institute an enquiry into the episode and take action to save the country from cultural plunder.

Archaeological Department and local authorities who are responsible for the negligence and plunder should be punished severely for the crime.

(vii) NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN WORKING OF TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN PATNA CITY

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पटना विहार की राजधानी है। सन् 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार वहां की आबादी 8 लाख से अधिक हो चुकी है। वहां के नागरिकों को आवश्यकता के अनुसार टेलीफोन नहीं मिलते। बहुत से उपभोक्ताओं के टेलीफोन के लिए आवेदन पत्र लम्बे अर्से से विचाराधीन हैं। अतः आवेदकों में असंतोष का होना स्वाभाविक है।

जिन उपभोक्ताओं को टेलीफोन मिले भी हुए हैं, उनमें से एक बड़ी संख्या में बराबर खराब रहते हैं और वे काम नहीं करते। सांसदों और विधायकों के टेलीफोन भी खराब पड़े रहते हैं। वहां का प्रतिनिधि होने के कारण, वहां के बहुत सारे लोग मुझ से इस बात की शिकायत करते रहते हैं। सरकारी अधिकारियों का बार-बार ध्यान दिलाने पर भी कोई विशेष नतीजा नहीं निकलता। लोग कहने लगे हैं कि सरकार का ध्यान केवल टेलीफोनों का रेट बढ़ाने पर केन्द्रित रहता है, उपभोक्ताओं की सुविधाओं पर नहीं।

वर्तमान लोकसभा का चुनाव हुए दो साल से अधिक हो गए। फिर भी, आश्चर्य है कि पटना के लिए टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति का गठन अब तक नहीं किया गया है। पता नहीं, क्यों? इस प्रकार की कमेटी रहने से टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की शिकायतों पर विचार कर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने की गुंजायश रहती है। परन्तु, ऐसी समिति नहीं रहने के कारण नौकरशाहों की मर्जी पर ही काम होता है। उपभोक्ताओं की आवाज नक्कारखाने में तूती की आवाज बन कर रह जाती है।

टेलीफोन की स्थिति रांची, धनबाद, जमशेदपुर, भागलपुर, मुंगेर, मुजफ्फरपुर, आरा, बिहार शरीफ आदि बड़े शहरों में भी दयनीय है।

अतः संचार मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वे पटना में नये एक्सचेंज शीघ्र चालू करें, वर्तमान एक्सचेंज की पुरानी मशीनों एवं अन्य सामग्रियों को बदलने की व्यवस्था करें, विचाराधीन आवेदनपत्रों के आधार पर टेलीफोन मोहैया करें, खराब टेलीफोनों को ठीक रखें तथा समय पर मरम्मत करावें, टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के गठन की घोषणा करें तथा बिहार के अन्य बड़े शहरों में टेलीफोन

[श्री रामावतार शस्त्र]

व्यवस्था ठीक रखें। ऐसा करके ही उप-भोक्ताओं के असंतोष को दूर किया जा सकता है।

(viii) NEED FOR MORE BRANCHES OF NATIONALISED BANKS IN CHOTANAGPUR AND SANTHAL PARGANAS IN BIHAR

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai): The total Bank deposits in Bihar amounted to Rs. 1840 crores last year; keeping 43 per cent for liquidity, the rest, viz. only Rs. 1,000 crores had to be advanced to different sectors in Bihar. Out of Rs. 1,000 crores only Rs. 713 crores had been advanced, and there is still a gap of Rs. 250 crores. Instead of making something more available to Bihar from the deposits of richer States, even the defined proportion of Bihar's deposits has not been fully advanced. On the agricultural front alone, Bihar needs a crop loan of Rs. 400-500 crores per year, of which farmers are putting in Rs. 75 crores of their own.

For land development and minor irrigation (tube wells, pumping sets etc.), another Rs. 500 crores are needed. As against this, presently crop credit is available for only Rs. 24 crores per year.

In order that the advances are increased in Bihar, more bank branches will have to be opened. Before nationalization of banks, Bihar had hardly 600 bank branches in the whole of the State, which would have increased to 1478 branches up till March 1982. In Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas, where villages are situated at substantial distances from one another, this criterion of 20,000 population ought to be brought down by 12,000—12,000 to make it 8,000—10,000 population for one branch.

12.29 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1982-83—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): At the very outset, let me express my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have made their contribution, by participating in the debate. I do not know whether a record number of speakers have participated and made their contribution—on this year's Budget proposals during the general discussion but the number is as many as 50. It is obvious as was commented upon by some newspapers, that the lengthiest Budget speech was delivered by the shortest Finance Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Under the Speaker-ship of the longest man.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): That is the long and short of the Budget.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Not the longest but the tallest.

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment accepted, not the longest man, but the tallest man.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The Professor is always here to correct us. Firstly, as is usual, whenever a Budget is presented, it is reviewed from various angularities; and the tendency to give an epithet to the Budget is there and there has been no exception to it. Some have suggested that this is a lack-lustre budget; to others: it is timid; to some others, it is without any direction. I will just start from the observations of my distinguished colleague. Mr. George Fernandes who is not present here. According to him, he started

by saying that this year's budget is the biggest non-event, but I am unable to understand he concluded by saying that this budget is a dangerous one. If it is non-event, I hope it cannot be dangerous. And deliberately I did not like to have an eventful budget after the presentation of which the house-wives of my colleagues including mine may have to organise a demonstration, as was very correctly pointed out by my colleague, Mr. Maganbhai Barot, against the budget proposals of the Finance Minister. Deliberately, I wanted to avoid creating an event like that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): There is no guarantee that his wife will not demonstrate.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Uptill-now, she has not done it. Coming to the major thrust of the budget proposals, I would like to point out that what I wanted to do through these proposals is to create a situation where incentives for savings are available, investable funds are available, plan is not reduced and the priority sectors including Defence.

Somebody may say that it is not a priority sector; it is not a priority sector, so far as the plan is concerned, but if you look into the overall national priorities, Defence is definitely an important priority sector.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): The first priority.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I had to resort to these proposals. The parameter under which, I thought, I should work, is that there should not be a signal to inflation; there should not be heavy doses of taxation on the common man across the board; at the same time, there should not be a deficit financing which would otherwise give a signal to inflationary pressure.

As I have mentioned in my budget speech wholesale price index is declining; it has come down substanti-

ally, but still the inflationary pressure is there in the economy itself and we cannot create a situation in which we can give a green signal to the inflationary pressure. The various proposals may be scrutinised, and when we come to certain points raised by the hon. members, we will discuss it in greater detail. I wanted to emphasise that whatever be our commitment to other sectors including Defence, there must be a sizeable step-up in the planning outlay; and perhaps hon. members would agree that I have been able to do so by increasing the plan outlay at the Centre sector by 27.6 per cent; and taking the Centre and the States together by 21 per cent. One may find out from the budget documents and say, it is an area, where 21 per cent sectoral increment is there, but one will have to keep in mind, if we are to increase substantially in one sector and that to is a very vital sector, the energy sector. Practically in every international forum the year has been treated as the year of the energy, the decade of the energy and everyone is considering seriously the energy crisis and to evolve a strategy on how to fight against it. I hope a Finance Minister need not be apologetic of providing 62 per cent increment in the Plan outlay in the energy sector; and I have done so. And, therefore, if I increased 62 per cent on energy sector, naturally straight increment of 21 per cent in each and every sector is not possible.

Secondly, as it is said, once I heard a story, that an ideal cow should be, particularly to a brahmin, which will give more milk, which will not eat at all, and at the same time the cow should be docile. Perhaps an ideal Finance Minister would be one who will increase the allocations in various sectors, who will not go for any type of taxation and at the same time, who will not resort to deficit financing. I am afraid, this type of ideal Finance Minister may not be possible. Therefore, I had to impose taxes. And the area which I have chosen is less inflationary. I have increased excise duty

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee.)
on cement, and it has been explained in detail by various speakers who have participated in it. What is the market price today and what is the relevance of the control price? If the control price is Rs. 31 and the market price is Rs. 62 the balance is not coming to the producer.

AN HON MEMBER: Black-marketers!

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Yes, that is the point. The balance is not coming to the producers. Consumers are not getting any benefit. Somebody in the middle is appropriating. Therefore, through price mechanism we will have to create a situation where this can be avoided. When the question of price adjustment will come, I will discuss this point in more detail. Therefore, I have increased 5 per cent point duties on imports.

Sometimes I am really puzzled, particularly when I listened to the observations of various hon. Members, why this point did not strike them, particularly those who are suffering from some sort of an obsession that IMF conditionality, that imposition of customs duty is to some extent against the liberalised import policy and liberalised import policy, according to you, is one of the conditionalities. I will discuss them in detail later, but that is just for the consideration of the hon. Members.

I claim that the Budget will not give a signal to inflation. The question is, whether it is correct. All the hon. Members—I would not say all, because I did not have the privilege of listening to everyone of them directly, but I have gone through their speeches—most of them said that there will be an inflationary trend. On the 27th of February I presented the Budget and today is the 16th of March. I will request the hon. Members—they will immediately say. You do not do to the market—many of you who have gone to the market, can you identify any area and say that this is the area where because of the Budget proposals the prices have gone up?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Cement.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
Cement? I deliberately increased the price. (*Interruptions*)

Vajpayeeji. I have increased the excise duty on cement. The objective was to increase the price of the cement, to mop up the additional money which is going to the pockets of black-marketeers, so that the producers get it, they get the incentive to produce more. It was a deliberate decision, a conscious decision. But in every area, because of the five hundred and thirty three and odd crores of duty imposed, which is the area of daily use where the prices have increased substantially? And you will say, wait for sometime more. That is why I am prepared to wait for some time more and to see if it becomes a fact. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR
(Gorakhpur): From tomorrow it will start.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
Now I would like to read out to you the comments of some economists. I would not like to go through the comments of all the economists. Obviously when I read out the names and gist of their comments, you will agree that all of them are not favourably disposed of towards us.

Mr. Rangachari, an important columnist says that the Budget is good on deficit, utilisation of aid and sayings, bad on corporate sector.

Dr. Hanumantha Rao says—quite positive.

Dr. Chelliah says—Positive on non—inflationary character and tax strategy. But Budget does not rationalise tax system.

Dr. Bhatta says—very positive.

Mr. P. S Jha says—half-hearted but some good features.

Mr. A. K. Verma says—positive.

I would like Prof. Chakravarty to know the comments of Shri S. Bhat-tacharyya. After all, he cannot be blamed that he is rightist. He is one of the most distinguished economists who is known for his leftist views. He says that the Budget is on the right track—not ideological right.

Prof. Lakdawala says—generally positive; may be inflationary.

Therefore, Sir, the hon. Members would appreciate that I have not got a clean chit in what I have quoted. They have pointed out the deficient points in the Budget. I have never claimed that there is no deficiency in my Budget proposals. Nobody can present a Budget where there will be no deficiency. In that case, it would be an ideal Budget. In the given situation, an ideal Budget is not possible. Therefore the direction that I wanted to give to the economy is to save more and if they save, they will get incentives, invest more and if they invest, they will get incentives and remit from abroad and if they permit they will get incentives. The total overall direction is to save, invest and produce. I think, in the situation in which we are today this is the correct signal. I don't know why our leftist friends particularly have failed to know that from FICCI to Marwari Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta, all of them without any exception, have criticised this Budget. Why have they criticised?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): They expected more from you.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: They might have expected more. But would you not analyse what I have given to them? This is precisely the point I wanted to know. The point is that I have not done much for the corporate sector. I have given some incentives for more production and for savings. I have opened the window for savings. But that is to augment the plan resources and to sustain the growth level which we want to achieve. That

is not to increase the profitability of the corporate sector. Because I do feel that if we can improve the infrastructure for which huge investment in the public sector is necessary, provide adequate power, ensure supply of adequate raw material, can do away with the bottleneck in the transport sector, industry, both private and public sector, will take care of itself. You may say that this is nothing new. When I will come to your views and what you have done during those three years, will you will see that you also accepted this positive stand. Therefore, there is no question of indicating that we have given our objectives go by or we have given series of concessions to corporate sector or private sector. Here, I want to make a small point. I will discuss in detail the taxation proposals a little later. One small point I would like to mention. Many of them have raised the question as to why we have abolished the wealth tax on plantations. Perhaps hon. Members know that most of the plantations are under corporate sector, under the companies and they are not to pay wealth tax. The corporate sector is not to say wealth tax, they pay corporate tax. A very few, a microscopic minority of them, who are under private ownership or partnership, are left. Wealth tax has already been abolished on agricultural land. Therefore, a small fraction was left and they have been given this benefit. It is not merely, as somebody has suggested that we have given a favour to our political supporters; it is not so. Even the tax realisation is very insignificant particularly from that sector.

Sir, coming to the area of budget deficit of Rs. 1365 crores, somebody says that this is a deficit which is more and which the economy cannot bear. To my mind it is not so because with the present level of economic strength to my mind, the Indian economy could bear some more deficit even, but deliberately I have kept it at Rs. 1365 crores, as I mentioned to you, not to give the signal to infla-

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

tionary pressure, and one will have to keep in mind that the size of the deficit has also to be viewed against the likely decline in our foreign exchange reserves. The effect of this decline would be deflationary. Therefore, I have provided a deficit of Rs. 1365 crores. I do not agree with the Chairman of FICCI when he suggests that with the present level of economic situation, I could go in for a deficit financing of Rs. 1365 crores. I do not agree with time, I do not consider that Rs. 1365 crores of deficit with the present level of economy, is not bearable and it will have the inflationary effect considering the present growth and various other aspects.

Sir, a point has been made by some hon. Members that we have taken into account the increased resources from the public sector. I would like to quote one hon. Member. He has said, and I quote:

So far this increase in Plan outlay has been possible because of higher internal resources of public enterprises."

Precisely this is what we want. We want that our public sector enterprises would generate more resources so that they can support themselves. We want that the public sector should not be provided with the budgetary support to go on for all times to come. At the initial stage, yes, it is necessary because public sector goes in the non-profitable area, public sector goes in the infrastructure area. Therefore, budgetary support is necessary up to a certain point of time, but it should be an ideal situation. Instead of getting compliment from the hon. Members for taking more resources from the public sector enterprises to support the Plan, it has become a point of criticism. I am unable to understand the rationale behind it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY Not by increasing efficiency, but by increasing prices.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:

At the same time, when we deal with public sector undertakings, you will find that we have increased efficiency also. If you just look at it, the document is there about the rate of capacity utilisation in cement industry, in steel, and in aluminium in spite of serious constraints of inputs and constraints even in DVC.

Therefore, one would appreciate that when we start from minus 0.5 or 0.6 percentage increase is not very small or insignificant.

Coming to another area of criticism as to why we are resorting to price adjustment, And particularly when Shri Maitra initiated the Budget discussion he said that the Budget is in instalment because we are raising resources by prices adjustment Yes we are raising resources by price adjustment.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Why do you say 'adjustment' say by raising....

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:

I would like to point out to Shri Maitra he is a trade union leader, that a comparison can be made in certain vital sectors—steel, coal etc.—steel again; I am to initiate negotiations perhaps during the end of the year; coal is also standing on the wing, and in certain other vital sectors cost of inputs bound to go up; if you want to follow a sound fiscal policy one is bound to make price adjustment. This policy is a correct one. When some of the erstwhile ruling party Members of the Janata Party were criticising price adjustment. I thought let me look at what they did not particularly when serious objection is being raised that we are doing it even on the eve of Parliament. Most respectfully, may I submit when Parliament was in Session in June 1978 and April 1979. twice the prices of steel were increased. I am quoting from their document.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: So did you.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Choubey, these things are a little difficult for you to understand. (*Interruptions*). Please try to understand.

I tried to find out whether Janata Party Government had some positive approach towards any fiscal policy and you must appreciate my hard work. I have found out one. I am quoting from the Economic Survey which the then Finance Minister presented:

“Government is sought to curb difficulties arising out of uneconomic pricing in many cases. The prices of cement and steel and retention price of fertilizers have been raised in order to provide the units in the industries with some increase in the rate of return. Failure to adopt such a policy means that we are in a sense consuming capital.”

This is from the Economic Survey of 1978-79. I hope the Finance Minister was Shri Charan Singh. This is from the Economic Survey of Chaudhri Charan Singh and Janata Party was undivided at that time.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Are you following their footsteps?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No, I am not following their footsteps. I am appreciating that this is a correct policy. I have no hesitation in saying that some of the policies which they had were good. It is wrong to say that we always criticise them. Sometimes we follow them because they have followed us. What they have done, they have not initiated anything new. How can they? One will have to keep in mind that half of the stalwarts have gone from this side to that side.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: More than half.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: More than half. I stand corrected.

A point was raised that as you have accepted the IMF conditionality, you will be giving up subsidies. Particularly, Mr. Maitra was very much vociferous on this point. My most respectful submission through you to him is, please find out one area where we have given up subsidies. I think total budgetary subsidy is a little more this year. It is our accepted policy. We would like to reduce it because after all subsidies are not coming either from my pocket, I may be the Finance Minister, or from Shri Maitra's pocket. It is coming from the system for which every one is spending. Every one is paying. It is a principle. We shall have to accept to some extent that after all the consumers are to bear the expenses. Why the non-consumers should subsidise? If you artificially lower the price of steel or cement or aluminium or any other, where there are very basic metals which are necessary, certainly to some extent you have to provide them support.

But if you just inculcate the philosophy in it that the consumers will have to be subsidised by the non-consumers, I am afraid we will distort the economy to a very large extent. Therefore, that point is not, to my mind, a very solid one.

Now I will deal with some of the points and of the major criticisms which the hon. Members have mentioned. Obviously I will have to start with the International Monetary Fund because, according to some Members, the Budget is dictated by the IMF. They said a team came before the Budget, a team went after the Budget, and we have explained to them the Budget. Quotations have been made from the statement of policies which was presented to IMF and all these things have been said.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

The speeches of the hon. Members on the IMF, have been very correctly dealt with by Mr. Yeshwantrao Chavan, former Finance Minister. I will not go into the economic aspects which have been dealt with by Mr. Venkataraman on a number of times. But I deal with certain other important aspects. When I listened to their observations, one thing comes to my mind. Perhaps, they are too much obsessed with the IMF as Macbeth used to see the imaginary dagger everywhere, though it was pointed out that the dagger did not exist. It is a false creation of heat-oppressed brain. Sir, everywhere they find the hands of IMF, though it does not exist.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You were enticed by their wiles.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am enticed by none, not even by Prof. Charaborty. So, it does not exist.

Now, Sir, Mr. Indrajit Gupta has said, no, no, it is not that the Budget was dictated by the IMF; the Government of India has been pursuing the policy that is acceptable to the IMF, for quite some time. But the other side says including Mr. Moitra, no, no; the Budget is dictated by the IMF. Sir, I will leave it to them to sort it out, whether the Budget is being dictated by the IMF or the Government of India is pursuing the policies which are acceptable to the IMF. I will leave it to them to decide.

Only one point, I would like to submit. Yes, the budget has the imprint of one document. But it is not the document of the International Monetary Fund. The only imprint it has is that of the election manifesto of our Party which was circulated to the people and which was placed before the people of this country.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: So, your election manifesto was dictated by the IMF.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir,

if you would permit me, I would like to quote:

“Congress will make a two-fronted attack in respect of demand and supply in order to contain the two digit inflation unleashed by the Janata Party Government. Conspicuous consumption will be controlled by appropriate fiscal measures and monetary management. A guaranteed and effective programme will be drawn up to boost the stagnating level of production by improving the investment climate and providing timely and adequate supplies of essential inputs. Full utilisation of licensed capacity in all sectors will be ensured by insistence on drastic efficiency measures. Recourse will be made on a cautious and selective basis to utilise our foreign exchange reserves for vital imports calculated to increase local production capacity and enhancing export potential in the long run.”

Yes, it has this imprint. We have made medium term adjustment to which my good friend Mr. Agarwal has also taken some exceptions. But I would say that his speech was one of the constructive speeches. I appreciate some of your constructive suggestions which you have made. But what was the option? As I pointed out in the Budget speech, if the defence expenditure is more, it is not of our seeking.

13 hrs.

Similarly, if I am compelled to make some medium-term adjustment with IMF to solve the problem of balance of payment, is it our seeking? You forget about one thing. When you took over on 24th March, 1977, for the first time in the history of this country, in 1976 we left the international trade account with a plus figure. When we left, on the international trade account, there was a plus figure of a modest amount of Rs. 72 crores. And when you left, you left with a

deficit on the international trade account, in the year 1979-80, of more than Rs. 2000 crores. Here too I am not depending upon anybody's evidence but on you. This is a press-note which was issued by my good friend, Mr. Mohan Dharia, who was the then Commerce Minister. While presenting his import policy, he even changed the colour of the book, I think from red it was converted to green. Thereafter, I also made some improvement and I made it part green and part red. I would like to quote from the press statement, the press briefing, of the then Commerce Minister, I quote:

"Legitimate requirements of industry for imported raw materials should be met in full. Fortunately, comparatively easy foreign exchange position has made it possible to liberalise the import policy."

This is the statement you are making in 1977-78. We left you with a comparatively favourable foreign exchange position; we left you with a net surplus on the international trade account. And you left us with more than Rs. 2000 crores of deficit on the international trade account and you are objecting why this medium-term adjustment, Mr. R. Venkataraman has mentioned it on a number of times on the floor of the House....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me set the records straight. You have referred to the foreign exchange figure. The day we came to power, the foreign exchange reserve was of the order of Rs. 2700 crores. The day we want the foreign exchange reserve was Rs. 5400 crores. That is the reply given by Mr. R. Venkataraman to a question that I had posed in the very first week of the Parliament session in 1980.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do appreciate and I would only correct my learned friend by saying that during 1975-76 and 1976-77, the growth was at one time nearly 56 per cent and thereafter, it started declining. You resorted to liberalised import po-

licy. I do agree that that policy had some justification; that was needed. But what I wanted to point out was that you did not have this serious problem of meeting your import requirements because in one year, the petrol prices increased and if I recollect the figure correctly, the imports increased from Rs. 1700 crores to more than Rs. 5000 crores. This is not the position in which we are. Therefore, how are we going to adjust it? I am putting this question to you very honestly. Would you suggest, no import of fertiliser, no import of kerosene, no import of diesel, no import of raw materials, no import of technology—let us go back to the days of cart? If you suggest that to me, I am prepared to accept their suggestion. But if we want to make a real dent, if we want to attain the growth for which we are committed there is no escape but to maintain this level of import. If you want to maintain this level of import, you will have to have medium-term adjustment and you will have to enter into an agreement. In regard to the political aspect, I have pointed out—Mr. R. Venkataraman has pointed out; the Prime Minister has pointed out—that there was no question of accepting any conditionality which will be against the national interest and which is not approved by our Parliament.

My hon. friend, Mr. Ravindra Verma, suggested and, I think, it was some sort of an allegation that the Budget for 1982-83 was communicated to the IMF in the statement of economic policies. And he quoted....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): What I quoted was from the Memorandum of 28th December, 1981, in which there is a specific reference to this 5 per cent levy, not only to the levy but the actual quantum and, therefore, I said that you had informed the IMF earlier.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Have patience.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I have ample patience.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I wanted to be quite correct about what you referred to.

The Hon. Member said it but perhaps he has forgotten that; what was mentioned in that IMF note was the Budget of 1981-82 which was presented on 28th February, 1981 and there too, there was 5 per cent increase and there is the confusion. You have quoted from Budget, 5 per cent increase is there. Your document is correct. But, unfortunately, you have missed the more vital link that it was the Budget of 1981-82; Simply I wanted to correct you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): He referred to the wrong year. Of course, it is not happening all the time!

AN HON. MEMBER: That is why they had been there for two years only!

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Now I will come to the points. I am afraid I will have to take a little more time of the House to deal with some of the points raised by Mr. Ravindra Varma, Mr. George Fernandes and some other distinguished Hon. Members.

Mr. Ravindra Varma raised the question where is the goal and reeled out a number of figures. He will, therefore, excuse me if I quote some figures from my side.

	April—Dec. 1981
	April-Dec. 1980
Coal including lignite	April-Dec. 1980
12%	
Crude Petroleum	62.3%
Nitrogenous fertiliser	55.3%
Saleable steel	
(main Plants)	19.2%

I would like to clarify one point which has given rise to confusion. It is true that we have two targets. One

target was fixed by the steel plants themselves. That was 5.74 million tonnes, so far as the integrated steel plants are concerned.

Thereafter, the Hon. Finance Minister indicated—

Shri R. Venkataraman who was Finance Minister at that time indicated and we held a meeting with him when I was Steel Minister—that if we can ensure the availability of extra infrastructural inputs, we can increase the targets and thereafter the target was fixed at 6.3 million tonnes.

What my hon. colleague Shri Charanjit Chanana had pointed out on the floor of the House the other day was that it would not be possible to reach that revised target. But we are reaching the original target of 5.7 which is 1 million tonnes more when compared to that of the last year. And when I said that this is an all-time record, it is an all-time record because we did never reach that figure earlier.

Therefore,

Transmission tower	7.3%
Aluminium	8.6%
Electricity generation	11.2%
Bicycles	27.5%
Sugar	36.9%
Salt	7.4%
Vanaspatti	17.1%
Leather Footwear Western	16.2%
Leather Footwear (Indian)	24.9%
Paper & Paper board	7.6%
Matches	8.3%
Incandescent lamps	30.9%

and so on and so forth. I can go on and give a number of items.

There may, therefore, be certain areas where growth has not taken place. It is anybody's guess that

everywhere there has been no equal percentage of increase. No economy can boast of that.

Another point which has been raised is that if we reduced the duty on acetate filament—I am sorry the Hon. Member has not understood the rationale behind it completely—it is not with a view to give any help to the multi-nationals. It has been alleged that we have opened the door for multi-nationals and that they are the collaborators of monopolists and so on and so forth. I will come to that later.

But we reduced the import duty on the acetate filament. Mainly it has been used in the decentralised sector and as we do not produce sufficient quantity in our country to match the entire economy and the entire import-export policy is to be made flexible, since it goes directly to the weaker sections, therefore there the duty has to be reduced.

And when it goes to relatively affluent sections, there, you will have to increase the prices.

This is the rationale.

He has objected to 45 plus 13-58 items which would be used as raw materials and components which would be used in the electronic industries. Why has there been exemption of duty?

Because we want to give a push to the electronic industries. If we reduce the customs duty on these items, it would help the industry to pick up—which has high employment potential, which is free from pollution and which can be established in any part of the country. And unfortunately this is an area where we have not been able to make any real dent. Therefore, I will not say that I have been able to do much. I am saying it is a very modest attempt. We have to do much more in the electronics sector. This is a small

beginning and perhaps, hon. Member would appreciate that even if we want to have a long march of a thousand miles, we have to start with a small one step.

Coming to his another accusation that I have not increased the concession for additional production. In our whole system we cannot do it because we know that in certain areas we do not want that the production should increase because protection of small scale industries is not related merely by reservation and merely by fiscal incentives. Take the case of the match sector. If you allow the giant match producers to go on producing in an unlimited way, all the small match manufacturers will have to be closed. Therefore, you cannot give concessions for additional production in that area. You will have to be selective. I will just give an instance. That is why we have chosen 38 items because we thought that we require extra production in these areas and which will not effect the interests of either the small scale sector or the collage sector or others.

Now, I am coming to some of the points which have been raised by Mr. George Fernandes. Yesterday listened to him—unfortunately, he is not here, because he raised some points and quoted a number of statistics. That is why particularly I was myself a little flabbergasted whether whatever I have printed was wrong. At least he has appreciated that I have given an objective figure and that I have not manipulated with the figures. This much certificate I have received from Mr. Fernandes.

He said and he quoted from the Economic Survey. That is why I have no option but to quote from the document wherefrom he took his figures and Prof. Chakraborty also demanded that statistics should be fought by statistics. Therefore, I am simply going by and I am strictly adhering to his advice and I am going to fight statistics by statistics.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

What was the claim of Mr. Fernandes? That he has increased during the 2-1/2 years or 3 years. whatever you may call it, the per capita income. (Interruptions). You have also quoted. And what was his claim? He said that when they came to power in 1976-77, it was 652 and, thereafter, it increased substantially and he says that in two years they have increased it substantially and ridiculed the dynamic decade of 1966-67 to 1976-77. And he claimed that what he did so far as the per capita income is concerned is something a miracle and quoted from page 71 of the Economic Survey. I am also quoting from page 71 of the same Economic Survey. I would like to take the hon Members to the figure of 1966-67 when Mrs. Gandhi first become Prime Minister on January 24. The per capita income was 551.5—the base is the same 1970-71 price level which he quoted and I am quoting the same price level. When she left and Mr. Fernandes took office along with his friends, it was 652.9. In the 10 years which we call the dynamic decade and which he does not like, there was a ten point increase every year, from 551.5 to 652.9. What was the performance of the triennial or triumvirate or whatever you may call it? In 1977-78, they inherited the per capita income of 652.9. When they left in 1979-80, the increase was 661. In three years, you have increased it by nine points. You are boasting. You say that the dynamic decade is nothing, no improvement. This is the same figure from the same book and from the same column. I think, Sir, he could have been a little fair to us. Every year, it has increased.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Give the average from 1977-78 to 1979-80 to understand the point.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am sorry, I am giving the figure for 1979-80. You have provoked me. I did not want to give that figure. If you want, I will give you the figure for 1979-80.

In 1979-80, it was 661; in 1980-81, it was increased to 696.3. We do not have the 1981-82 figure.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Let us have the average of it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have very correctly said. When you quote statistics, you take the average. But do not take an isolated year. If you do not have the ten years, average, have the average of three years. If we have the figures for three years, I will have to take the average of three years. If we had ten years figures we would have taken the average of ten years. You always preferred to be on that side and not on this side. What can I do.

So, if we had the ten years' figures, you may make a comparison. I would rage of ten years. You always pre-know a little bit of economics. It is not possible to make one year comparison. One year comparison will lead you nowhere. That is why I am not taking the 1979-80. Try to understand me. If I quote 1979-80 figure, I shall be doing injustice to you because that was the year of drought. If I quote the figure of 1979-80 it would be a disastrous one. Therefore, I have taken the figure of 1977-78 and 1978-79. In 1979-80, you inherited a part of the per capita income of 652. You got the per capita income of 661 over the three year period. Your point to point increment was only three. But, in the dynamic decade—you do not like that—there was an increase of ten points from Rs. 551 to Rs. 653. This is the simple point that I wanted to make.

He quoted another figure. I can depend on facts. He said about the net availability of foodgrains. There too I am giving the same figure. He said that during their period, more foodgrain was made available. I am saying that the net availability of the cereals per capita was: in 1977 it was 391.9; in 1980 it was 386.0 and in 1981 it was 420.4 Sir, I leave the conclusion to the hon. Member. He made

another point. I would like to deal with that. Through he has not spelt out in details, the main contention of his observation was that we have opened our economy to the multi-nationals. We have neglected the small-scale sectors, we have to do anything I can go on discussion the sectorial side. Everywhere you will see that in absolute terms, it has increased.

In percentage terms it cannot increase. Because, as I said, in the overall increment of 21 per cent or 27 per cent, if I increase 92 or 62 in one sector, in other sectors, similar percentage level increment is not possible. But in absolute terms we have increased. He very bitterly criticised us on some points. Particularly he mentioned about edible oil. He made a big plea that it was higher; during their period the per capita availability was 3.8 million K.G. Now, what was the picture in 1980-81? It was 4.1 million K.G. He said, cotton. He said, cloth. He made a big fuss of it. What was the per capita availability in 1978-79 which was the period of the best performance of the Janata party so far as economy was concerned? What was it? It was 10.2 metres in 1980-81. Now it is 11.2 metres. I don't say that it is satisfactory. We require 14, 15, 16 metres. But what arithmetic is there that 10.2 is more than 11.2? This is my simple point. And he is very much proud of the availability of electricity in the domestic sector and he claims that in 1978-79 it was 11.9 KW. Sir, he always compares with 1966-67 the year when Mrs. Gandhi become Prime Minister. He never compares it with 1976-77. Mr. Varma quoted some figures. He confessed saying, I will quote some other figures. That is why I am quoting certain other figures also. Therefore, for the first time it was not merely on the international trade account; for the first time in 1976-77 we had record industrial growth of more than 9 per cent. The profitability of public sector reached

a new high. It is not merely profitability but also overall efficiency. Otherwise the total industrial growth would not have been at that level.

There is another figure which I would like to quote. It is in regard to Electricity. He says that it was 11.9 MW. But in 1980-81 it is 12.4 MW. One point has to be kept in mind in these areas. After all, it takes some time. There is a gestation period. If today you start a plant it does not give production tomorrow. You get advantage after 2 years or 3 years or 4 years. Therefore, we do not say, — none of us claimed,—that you have not done anything. Our simple and humble claim is this: We prepared the economic base over a period and you got a good starting point in 1976-77. Unfortunately you left us a very bad starting point in 1979-80; you will say, it is due to drought. I don't deny that there was severe unprecedented drought, but is it his claim that in 1966 to 1976 there was no drought, there was no flood, all the time God Indira helped us? No. It is not the case. Apart from natural calamities, there was the war of Bangla Desh. Prof. Chakraborty knows it very well. More than 1 crore of refugees had to cross over. We had to provide them with food and shelter. War was fought. We won the battle. But everything has its strain on the economy. You put everything on drought; you pass on everything as due to drought. you talk about 1979-80. You do not take into account certain factors. About the dynamic decade you are very allergic. But there were natural calamities, there were severe setbacks we had two big oil crisis. But in spite of that we have done what best we could. Mr. Chavan was Finance Minister then. In order to make the adjustment he had to place before the House a supplementary budget. If I do not forget it was sometime in 1974; it was because of the severe oil crisis with which we were then confronted with. When this oil crisis was there, at that time, because of the instability of the dollar,

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

a very severe economic situation was What is my point? My point is that it was possible to overcome those crises. It is not that we have done it. But it has been done by the Indian people, it has been done by our farmers, it has been done by our workers. You may say that in the 'Year of Productivity' we have not sought the cooperation of the workers. We have sought the cooperation of the working forces. It is wrong to say that the working forces are not with the Congress Party, it is wrong to say that the farmers are not with the Congress Party. Congress Party is basically a party of the farmers. In its long history of 95 years it has always fought for this. One point we have to keep in mind, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur. Even we have provided the Opposition, the first non-Congress Prime Minister in this country, the first two Deputy Prime Ministers of non-Congress Government in this country had come from the Congress Treasury Benches and all of them were colleagues and therefore, whatever has happened from 1966 to 1976, I am prepared to share with Mr. Morarji Desai who was her Deputy Prime Minister; I am prepared to share with Mr. Charan Singh, who was at least once the Congress Minister in Uttar Pradesh. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: For many years.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am talking of 1966-67. Afterwards he found his own party.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: For many years.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am talking of the period during the Prime Ministership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. (Interruptions). Therefore, I am prepared to give a lion's share to Bapuji who was a Minister in Mrs. Gandhi's time for quite some time and during the entire period of this development decade. So, that is not the point. What I wanted to point out to you, including Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, is that it would be wrong to say that the work-

ing classes are not with us, the entire working forces are against us and our policy is against the farmers. Sometimes very artificial attempts are being made to show that a particular sector has not received adequate attention. Take the case of agriculture. If we cannot provide power to our farmers, if we cannot provide fertilisers to our farmers, if we cannot provide pesticides to our farmers, if we cannot provide power tillers, tractors and trailers to our farmers, can agriculture be given a boost? And investment in this sector does not go directly into agriculture. Therefore, whatever is given to Irrigation is indirectly given to the agriculture if you exclude all these things, it is not a presentation of the correct picture. This is my most humble submission to the hon. Members.

The last point which I would like to make is the one which was also raised by Mr. George Fernandes. He spoke about Defence. Sir, it is not correct to say so. Apart from its being a sensitive subject, there should be no objection to our having a national debate on this. But it is not correct to say that it gives handles to our enemy that our expenditure on defence is something astronomical or something which is much more. What is the position in regard to per capita expenditure on defence in so far India is concerned? I am quoting a figure of 1981, It is \$7 and for Pakistan it is \$17. I am not talking of any other country. Percentage-wise figures of G.N.P. with some of the comparable countries in the South-East Asia are like this. In Singapore, it is 6.3 per cent, in South Korea, it is 5.1 per cent in Pakistan, it is 5.9 per cent in Thailand it is 5.5 per cent and in India it is 3.4 per cent. Is it too much? After all one will have to keep in mind that ours is a federal structure and the entire defence expenditure comes from the Central Budget alone. If you take the Central and State Budgets together, the percentage will be much less. In regard to budgetary expenses when you talk of 17 per cent or 18 per cent, you forget 4 per cent. Therefore, this point is to be kept in mind.

Somebody may say that if they were there, they would have established better relations with Pakistan. We do want to establish better relations with Pakistan, but I am not going into that aspect; that is not my area. But the hard fact remains that since the days of independence, not a single bullet has been fired from the Pakistan side to any other direction, but only to India. This is a fact, be it on the issue of Kashmir in the late forties, or in mid-sixties or in early seventies; unfortunately, not a single bullet was fired in any other direction from Pakistan. It was aimed only at India. Under this situation, and with such a long border, can any responsible Government suggest that there is no need of defence expenditure. It is true that the defence of the country depends upon the economic strength on the courage and on the strength of the working forces. That is the reason why the Prime Minister has given a call that we should move together, not in isolation, not in compartmentalisation, so that we can meet the challenge. I would like to conclude here and once again express

my gratitude and thank the hon. Members for making very useful contributions to this debate.

13.32 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL), 1982-83.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put to the vote of the House the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (General) for 1982-83.

The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 108.”

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants on Account (General) 1982-83 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	58,09,000	..
2.	Agriculture	15,10,10,000	198,78,64,000
3.	Fisheries	2,98,12,000,	1,3895,000
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	22,71,22,000	1,35,17,000
5.	Forest	6,06,33,000	12,50,000
6.	Cooperation	3,84,95,000	28,86,71,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
7. Department of Food	118,84,79,000	4,22,85,000
8. Department of Agricultural Reserach and Education	13,47,000	..
9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	18,86,37,000	..
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES		
10. Ministry of Civil Supplies	71,18,000	1,36,62,000
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE		
11. Ministry of Commerce	35,080,00	..
12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	127,68,29,000	18,16,76,000
13. Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	36,91,39,000	7,96,10,00
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS		
14. Ministry of Communications	54,10,000	6,28,83,000
15. Overseas Communications Service	4,66,54,000	1,50,00,000
16. Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	181,73,93,000	..
17. Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	50,48,12,000	..
18. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	..	91,22,25,000
MINISTRY OF DEENCE		
19. Ministry of Defence	36,32,03,000	21,05,29,000
20. Defence Services—Army	486,60,07,000	..
21. Defence Services—Navy	66,81,65,000	..
22. Defence Services—Air Force	190,56,27,000	..
23. Defence Services—Pensions	62,06,85,000	..
24. Capital Outlay on Defence Services . . . . .	..	83,08,33,000
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE		
25. Department of Education	38,79,000	..
26. Education	52,59,36,000	1,07,92,000
27. Department of Culture	2,61,13,000	..
28. Archacology	1,33,25,000	..
MINISTRY OF ENERGY		
29. Department of Coal	18,97,93,000	163,50,51,000
30. Department of Power	20,50,73,000	119,99,31,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS		
31. Ministry of External Affairs	26,67,41,000	4,71,01,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE		
32. Ministry of Finance	7,88,62,000	47,65,000
33. Customs	7,44,80,000	5,16,67,000
34. Union Excise Duties	10,83,36,000	..
35. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	11,64,81,000	..
36. Stamps	5,61,27,000	46,83,000
37. Audit	13,27,67,000	..
38. Currency, Coinage and Mints	9,80,23,000	2,67,99,000
39. Pensions	16,55,37,000	..
40. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	23,81,43,000	26,13,000
41. Transfers to State Governments	445,04,74,000	..
42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	91,54,86,000	224,78,32,000
43. Loans to Government Servants, etc. . . . .	..	16,21,12,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE		
44. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	21,97,000	..
45. Medical and Public Health	31,49,39,000	12,09,44,000
46. Family Welfare	44,68,16,000	17,000
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		
47. Ministry of Home Affairs	68,49,000	..
48. Cabinet	65,32,000	..
49. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,73,56,000	..
50. Police	55,76,30,000	1,95,10,000
51. Census	3,89,85,000	..
52. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	62,72,17,000	27,66,68,000
53. Delhi	41,97,84,000	31,51,81,000
54. Chandigarh	6,91,02,000	6,37,63,000
55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,42,49,000	4,12,55,000
56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65,06,000	91,75,000
57. Lakshadweep	1,80,49,000	42,94,000

1	2	3	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY				
58.	Ministry of Industry		73,92,000	..
59.	Industries		8,70,16,000	62,94,46,000
60.	Village and Small Industries		14,85,47,000	14,35,75,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING				
61.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		18,58,000	..
62.	Information and Publicity		5,38,04,000	20,00,000
63.	Broadcasting		17,08,41,000	10,75,68,000
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION				
64.	Ministry of Irrigation		14,24,37,000	2,16,67,000
MINISTRY OF LABOUR				
65.	Ministry of Labour		18,52,000	..
66.	Labour and Employment		12,10,32,000	78,000
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS				
67.	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs		5,16,25,000	17,000
68.	Administration of Justice		19,64,000	..
MINISTRY OF PETROLIUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS				
69.	Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers		22,08,000	..
70.	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries		20,46,59,000	43,01,92,000
71.	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries		90,11,37,000	42,55,17,000
MINISTRY OF PLANNING				
72.	Ministry of Planning		83,000	..
73.	Statistics		3,15,57,000	..
74.	Planning Commission		1,00,99,000	..
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
75.	Ministry of Rural Development		75,03,82,000	8,20,000
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT				
76.	Ministry of Shipping and Transport		65,31,000	..
77.	Roads		25,39,90,000	26,35,68,000
78.	Ports Lighthouses and Shipping		12,95,57,000	25,52,79,000
79.	Road and Inland Water Transport		38,23,000	3,66,52,000

1	2	3	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE				
80.	Ministry of Social Welfare		9,15,10,000	22,18,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES				
81.	Department of Steel		62,46,000	91,66,46,000
82.	Department of Mines		14,70,04,000	39,19,17,000
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION				
83.	Department of Supply		5,45,000	..
84.	Supplies and Disposal		1,70,47,000	..
85.	Department of Rehabilitation		4,40,67,000	1,17,27,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION				
86.	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation		13,50,000	..
87.	Meteorology		3,45,50,000	93,44,000
88.	Aviation		6,18,21,000	11,39,17,000
89.	Tourism		96,74,000	1,83,75,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING				
90.	Ministry of Works and Housing		26,75,000	..
91.	Public Works		26,94,88,000	7,89,46,000
92.	Water Supply and Sewerage		21,66,67,000	..
93.	Housing and Urban Development		5,45,96,000	19,16,52,000
94.	Stationery and Printing		8,29,59,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY				
95.	Department of Atomic Energy		12,99,000	..
96.	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects		21,28,30,000	23,10,20,000
97.	Nuclear Power Schemes		16,77,31,000	16,16,43,000
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS				
98.	Department of Electronics		2,72,51,000	4,03,08,000
99.	Department of Environment		1,88,89,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT				
100.	Department of Ocean Development		4,44,55,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
101.	Department of Science and Technology		7,83,58,000	27,67,000
102.	Survey of India		4,97,50,000	50,000

1	2	3	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
103.	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research		14,60,83,000	..
	DEPARTMENT OF SPACE			
104.	Department of Space		10,28,76,000	13,96,34,000
	PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENT- ARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
105.	Lok Sabha		1,49,27,000	..
106.	Rajya Sabha		48,67,000	..
107.	Department of Parliamentary Affairs		4,67,000	..
108.	Secretariat of the Vice-President		1,18,000	..

13.33 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON AC-
COUNT) BILL*, 1982.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg
to move for leave to introduce a Bill
to provide for the withdrawal of cer-
tain sums from and out of the Con-
solidated Fund of India for the ser-
vices of a part of the financial year
1982-83.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill to provide for the with-
drawal of certain sums from and
out of the Consolidated Fund of
India for the services of a part of
the financial year 1982-83."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I
introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to provide for the
withdrawal of certain sums from and
out of the Consolidated Fund of
India for the services of a part of
the financial year 1982-83, be taken
into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the
withdrawal of certain sums from and
out of the Consolidated Fund of
India for the services of a part of
the financial year 1982-83, be taken
into consideration."

Now Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated
16-3-1982.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) : भोजन नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: No. bhojan; only bhojan.

13.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने लेखानुदान से सम्बन्धित इस एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल के सिलसिले में तीन मामले उठाने की सूचना आपको दी है।

कल मंत्री महोदय ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता देने की घोषणा की, लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उन्होंने घोषणा तो जरूर की, लेकिन कर्मचारियों की मांग के अनुरूप उन्होंने नकद भुगतान करने की बात नहीं कही।

उन्होंने कहा है कि जो चार किशतों का बकया पड़ा हुआ था उसको प्राविडेंड फंड के हिसब किताब में जमा करेंगे। यह कर्मचारियों की आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं के बिल्कुल विपरीत है। जो महंगाई बढ़ रही है उससे लड़ने के लिए जरूरी था कि उन्हें नकद भुगतान किया जाता लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने आज के अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि कर्मचारियों के 9 संगठनों ने सरकार की इस नीति को बैतन-जाम की नीति बतलाते हुए इसका जोरदार विरोध किया है और उन्होंने मांग की है कि सरकार अभी भी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की किशतों का नकद भुगतान कर दे।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI. How can I raise only points?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the point.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Let me speak. Not only points—I want to explain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You raised a point about the freedom fighters. You are a very senior Member. I cannot teach you.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I have not talked about it so far. I will come to it.

मैं यह कह रहा था कि तमाम कर्मचारी संगठनों ने इसका विरोध किया है। उनका कहना है कि सरकार ने जे० सी० एम० को बाई-पास किया है। जे० सी० एम० के सदस्यों की राय से ऐसा करना चाहिए था। यह जनतंत्र का मखौल है कि उनकी राय के बिना इसकी घोषणा कर दी गई। मेरा मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि नकद भुगतान किया जाए।

दूसरी बात स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के बारे में है। इस सदन में इतनी बड़ी बहस हो गई लेकिन किसी ने भी इस सवाल को यहां पर नहीं उठाया। अगर किसी ने उठाया होता तो मैं नहीं उठाता। अभी 1 लाख 20 हजार स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन दी जाती है। जिन्होंने 6 महीने तक जेल काटी थी। 1980 में सरकार ने यह घोषित किया कि जिन लोगों के खिलाफ अंग्रेजी सरकार ने वारन्ट जारी किए थे और उसके बाद जो अण्डरग्राउन्ड चले गए थे उनको भी पेंशन दी जायेगी। इसके लिए 31 जुलाई 1980 की तिथि तय की गई। फिर उस तिथि को 31 जनवरी, 1982 तक बढ़ा दिया गया। इस तिथि को एक बार और 31 मार्च, 1982 तक बढ़ा दिया गया। इस दम्यान में, वे लोग जो

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

हम कहते हैं कि फरार हो गए थे क्योंकि उनके खिलाफ अंग्रेजी सरकार ने वारन्ट इश्यु किया था—ऐसे लोगों के नाम पर सारे देश में 401710 दरखास्तें आईं। इनमें सात ऐसे राज्य हैं जिनमें बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोगों ने दरखास्तें दीं। आई एन ए वर्कों ने 34078 दरखास्तें दीं। बिहार से 87,457, महाराष्ट्र से 30,944, केरल से 25,918, उत्तर प्रदेश से 26,552, पश्चिम बंगाल से 24,712, आसाम से 24,712 और आंध्र प्रदेश से 21,214 दरखास्तें आईं। कुल मिलाकर अब तक 40,1710 दरखास्तें पड़ चुकी हैं। तिथि अभी बाकी है, हो सकता है कि पांच से छः लाख तक दरखास्तें चली जायें। मैं यह सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ, क्या किसी आन्दोलन में लोग ज्यादा जेल चले जाते हैं या अण्डरग्राउंड चले जाते हैं—हर आदमी यह जानता है। यदि आप हर जाली आदमी को देने लगेंगे, तो आपके खजाने का दिशाला पिट जाएगा, अरबों रुपया आपको देना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई ऐसी विधि अपनाइए, ताकि सही लोगों को तो जरूर मिल जाए। गलत लोग सरकार के पैसे का, जनता के पैसे का दुरुपयोग न कर पायें। इतिहास में उन गलत लोगों का नाम न छप जाए। सच्चे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी के लिए आपको कोई रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा। यदि कोई पांच साल जेल में रहा, वे रिक्मेंड कर देते हैं, आप उसको मान लेते हैं और ऐसे लोग से दो सौ से 2,000 रु० घूस ले कर हजारों लोगों की सिफारिशें कर देते हैं। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर प्रधान मंत्री जी को, आपको और श्री बैफटसुब्बैया जी, यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, तथा श्री जैल सिंह जी को चिट्ठियां लिखी हैं, कि लोग किस तरीके से गड़बड़ी कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

आप इसको रोकिए, ताकि जनता के पैसे का दुरुपयोग न हो और जो सच्चे स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं, कम से कम उनको मिल जाए।

हमारे बहुत से भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी हैं, इस बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। उनको भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य की हैसियत से पेंशन मिलती है, लेकिन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी की हैसियत से जो पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रही है। आपने आय की सीमा हटा दी, बहुत अच्छा किया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद। लेकिन उनके साथ जो पांच सौ की सीमा लगी हुई है, उसको भी हटाइए। जो लोग स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं, उनको तो पेंशन मिल सके, छः महीने उन्होंने जेल काटी या सही मायने में फरार थे, जिनके वारन्ट का आपको पता है, यदि उसका प्रमाण मिल जाए, तो ऐसे लोगों को भी पेंशन दीजिए—मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ।

आपने 3 मार्च को एक सवाल के जबाब में माना है कि हमने 11-13 कैटेगरीज को माना है कि ये स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के लोग हैं। उनके नाम मैं नहीं लेना चाहूंगा, जैसे तेलंगाना विद्रोह, पुन-प्रावायलार, कूका आन्दोलन, हैलवेज स्मारक हटाओ आन्दोलन व रानी झांसी के सैनिक विद्रोह,—इनमें ऐसे लोग भी हैं, जिन महिलाओं ने अपने बच्चे जेल में जन्में हैं वे भी हैं। इन सब पर विचार करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना परामर्शदात्री समिति बनाई है। उसकी सिफारिशें हो चुकी हैं, लेकिन अभी तक वह विचाराधीन ही हैं वित्त विभाग में पड़ी हुई है। जब ये सारे लोग मर जायेंगे, तब आप पेंशन दीजिएगा। ज्यादातर स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी बूढ़े हो चुके हैं। उनमें बहुत से 80 वर्ष के हैं, 75 वर्ष के हैं और 55

से 60 वर्ष से कोई कम नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो इस दिशा में काम किया है, उसके लिए वे धन्यवाद की पात्र हैं, लेकिन इस काम में विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए। इन कैटेगरीज के बारे में जल्दी फसला होना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, अब एक बात मैं गन्दी बस्तियों के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ। 8 मार्च, को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 208 में जबाब दिया गया कि सरकार राज्य सरकारों को मदद देती है, गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई योजना के सिलसिले में, पानी के लिए पैसा देती है, स्ट्रार्म-वाटर ड्रेनेज, पम्पिंग आफ लेन्स, स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग और काम्यूनिटी बाथ एण्ड लैट्रीन्स आदि के लिए देती है। इसके लिए आपने छठी योजना में 151.45 करोड़ रूपए का प्रावधान रखा है। भीष्म नारायण जी यहां मौजूद हैं, मैं एक सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ—आप राज्य सरकारों को एक साथ ब्लाक-ग्रान्ट देते हैं, लेकिन राज्य सरकारें क्या सचमुच में उसी काम में उस पैसे को खर्च करती हैं। मेरा अनुभव है कि नहीं करती हैं। यदि करती हैं तो पटना की हालत आप जानते हैं। वह आप के राज्य की राजधानी है, वहां गन्दगी का अम्बार लगा हुआ है। सैक्रेटरियट के इलाके को छोड़ कर सम्पूर्ण शहर तरक बना हुआ है, रोशनी नहीं है, बहुत जगह पीने का पानी नहीं है। वाटर बोर्ड ने बिहार सरकार की मारफत आप के पास करोड़ों रुपयों की स्कीमें भेजी लेकिन वह पड़ी हुई है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि पहले आप धन-राशि को सेट-एपार्ट करते थे कि वह रुपया केवल गन्दी बस्ती की सफाई योजना पर खर्च हो सकता था, लेकिन अब आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। आप ब्लाक ग्रान्ट देते हैं, राज्य सरकार उस पर खर्च करे या न करे, इस को कोई देखता नहीं है। बिहार सरकार की हालत आप जानते

हैं—वे इस फण्ड का रुपया या दूसरे फण्डों का रुपया दूसरे कामों पर लगा देते हैं वह रुपया वापस चला आता है, इस काम पर, खर्च नहीं होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप पुरानी पद्धति को फिर से लागू कीजिए।

आप पैसा शहरों के विकास के लिए देते हैं, स्लम किलअरेंस के लिए देते हैं तो वह उसी में खर्च होना चाहिए। आप ने बहुत सारे शहरों के लिए पूरा-पूरा पैसा देने का निश्चय किया है, शतप्रतिशत देने का निश्चय किया है, जिन में पटना शहर भी है, लख नऊ है, करीब-करीब तमाम राजधानियां हैं और जो मेट्रोपोलिटन सिटीज हैं, जैसे कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, दिल्ली वे भी उसमें शामिल हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे वह रुपया उसी काम पर खर्च हो। इस समय तो आप को सन्तोष हो जाता है कि आप ने इतनी बड़ी राशि उस काम के लिए दे दी, लेकिन वह राशि वास्तव में दूसरे कामों पर खर्च हो जाती है। आपको शहरों को साफ, सुन्दर और स्वास्थ्य प्रद बनाना चाहिए, इस काम के लिए उस धनराशि को खर्च करना चाहिए।

मैंने आपके सामने तीनों बहुत ही आवश्यक सवाल उठाए हैं, इन की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। अगर वित्त मंत्री इस समय इन के संबंध में कुछ बतला सकें बड़ी कृपा होगी। आप सबको बतलाते हैं, कुछ मुझे भी बतलाइये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrajit Yadav. Only one Member is there. After that the Finance Minister can reply.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): This Budget debate has really become a very interesting debate. It ultimately resulted into the achievements and failures of Janata Party Versus Congress Party Govern-

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

ment ultimately resulting into a battle of figures marshalled by both sides and I must say that the Finance Minister, very cleverly has tried to escape all important issues and has side-tracked the whole thing. I would like to know, in this battle of figures and battle of wits, where does the common man, the poor man of India stand today? Where does he stand?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He does not at all figure!

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The fact is, the poor man, the common man of this country, finds that his miseries are increasing day by day. They are the real sufferers. If you see, every Finance Minister presenting his Budget says that it will not contribute to any price increase. But if you look at the figures—which I am not going to quote—but if you look at the figures of the consumer price index during the last three years, the prices of vegetables, fruits, milk, fish, eggs, meat, cement, fertiliser, medicines,—these things which are used by common people—have risen. The price rise has been on an average 10 to 15 per cent. The cost of living of a common man of this country has... (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Finance Minister himself has announced Rs. 400 crores yesterday, D.A.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am saying that the cost of living has increased 10 to 15 per cent during the last three years and I am saying that this Budget year will also end with a minimum of 15 to 20 per cent higher cost of living of the common man of this country. This is the situation. Therefore, I would like to ask where are we going?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What the Finance Minister was saying is that the prices will not increase because of this Budget.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am saying that every Finance Minister... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I was hearing.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will you please listen to me? I am saying that every Finance Minister has been saying that and making this kind of claim.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us see what the Finance Minister says.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Every Finance Minister has been saying this, and it has proved to be wrong. The experience of the last so many years has shown that the prices are increasing, and know that, in the heart of hearts, even the Finance Minister knows that this Budget is again going to hit the common man. The Railway Budget and this Budget together have imposed more than Rs. 1200 crores taxes on the common man. Along with the Central Budget if you take into account the State Budgets also, what is going to happen? The cost of travel by rail and bus is going to be higher. The communication is going to be costlier. Construction of buildings is going to be much costlier. The prices of all essential goods are going to be costlier. Therefore, this claim, I think, is very unrealistic and the Government must think seriously about it.

The Finance Minister has claimed that inflation has been controlled. In the technical sense, yet. But in the real sense, where then is it reflected? It is not being reflected in the common man's life. Where does the wrong lie? You must think seriously about it. If you have controlled inflation, why is it that you have failed to control prices?

I know that it is an uneventful Budget. It is a traditional and conventional Budget which is helping 20 per cent rich of this country at the cost of 80 per cent poor people. It is a Budget within the framework of a capitalist structure and the socio-economic approach is such which is helping the elite of the society, the 20 per cent people of the country. If in-

flation has been controlled, it must be reflected in prices and prices must come down. Will you please find out—I know you are very studious and you will find it out—as to why it is that the cost of the projects instead of coming down, is increasing? Always the reasons given are that because the prices are increasing, therefore the cost of the projects is also increasing. Why this contradiction? If inflation has been controlled, then it should reflect in the prices and the cost of the projects should also come down. This is the time when the Finance Minister must look into it.

It is a clear discrimination between the agriculturist and the industrialist. While the Finance Minister has admitted that he is going to give incentives to industrialists who will produce more and export more, what about the farmers? If they produce more, instead of getting some incentives, they get unremunerative prices. This is the penalty, the punishment the farmers get. Will you please look into it that during the last three years, the subsidy which was being given to the farmers between 1977 and 1979 was Rs. 650 crores and now it has been reduced to Rs. 450 crores? Is it the reward being given to the farmers of this country, who are the back-bone of our economy and who will continue to be the back-bone of our economy for many years to come? On the other hand, the concessions and subsidy given to the exporters and industrialists have been increased from Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 545 crores.

I will conclude by saying two or three things. The Government of India must have a proper price and profit policy. It is high time that the Government of India appoint a national commission for price and profit policy so that this discrimination comes to an end and the common man is not exploited by the middle people as they exploit him now.

Secondly, I will say that in future the Government of India has to orient its entire policy so that the unem-

ployment problem which is increasing can be solved. There is mounting unemployment in this country today. No other country is facing as big an unemployment problems as our country.

West European countries, West Germany, Sweden, Holland, U.K. and even U.S.A. are giving compensation allowance for the unemployed youth of their countries. But what about our country? Therefore, I demand that the Government of India must come forward to give unemployment allowance. In the States, the previous Kerala Government, even the Maharashtra Government and the Punjab Government have taken certain steps. Therefore, a minimum of Rs. 150 per month should be given as unemployment allowance to those young people, boys and girls, who continue to be unemployed till the Government is in a position to provide them suitable jobs.

The third, and the last point I would say, is that it is time that the Government must think seriously. You have admitted, and very rightly admitted, that you want to put a certain ban on heavy industry which has already entered into the areas of consumer goods. In respect of those things which can be produced in the small scale industry, as for example, matches, why do you allow the heavy industry to go into those areas at all? There should be total ban for them in this country to enter into these areas. If you want really to improve our economy, if you want to remove unemployment and if you want to make an employment generating economy, then it is high time that those things which can be produced in cottage industries, small-scale industries and medium industries are produced in those industries only. Make them modern industries, use the latest machines, but they should be allowed to remain in medium, small and cottage industries. There should be a total ban on heavy industries to enter into some of these areas. And 80 per cent of your investment at least for

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

the next 15 years or the next 3-4, Five Year Plans, must be diverted to the development of the rural sector. Priority must be given to rural road construction, to getting electricity to every village irrigation facilities to the farmers and to small scale industries in the rural areas. Only then this country can be, in its true sense, a self-reliant country. Otherwise, what does self-reliance mean? Self-reliance is not merely an objective to us. America has also a self-reliant economy, West Germany has also a self-reliant economy, but in a country like ours which is a poor country and which is a backward country and which has a developing economy we must combine the objective of self-reliance with a proper distribution of national wealth which is produced in this country, which is not being done. The wealth is going into the hands of 20 per cent of the people at the cost of 80 per cent. As you admitted yourself, Mr. Finance Minister, we have not yet been able to spread at the national level our public distribution system and you rightly admitted that public distribution system has to be inbuilt as a part and parcel of our national system at least for the next 20 years because we are a poor country and we are not able to give even the essential things to our common people. Will you please take steps to see that during the next 3 years the country will have a nation-wide spread of the public distribution system, the fair price shops, so that the essential commodities at reasonable prices are made available? As you said, it is the middleman who is exploiting. Therefore, taking one step on the cement front and leaving the entire gamut for further exploitation is not going to bring any radical change. Therefore the time is for very radical thinking. It should be done not only through this Budget, but the entire planning, the entire approach has to be changed and it has to be oriented in favour of 80 per cent of our people.

14 hrs.

To bring out these points I am opposing this Bill but I hope the Government will take into consideration all the points which I have made. I do agree with you that the international situation is very very precarious. We cannot play with the defence and security of our country and you have rightly said that we see the danger. But you know much before than anybody else that the country can be defended only with satisfied people. Country can be defended only with the full involvement of the people. If the common people will go dis-satisfied then the defence of the country will also become difficult.

With these words I am opposing this Bill and I hope the Finance Minister will take into consideration these facts.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Shastriji and Shri Yadav made certain points. Shastriji has kept his observations limited to three aspects—one is about the dearness allowance, second is about the problem of freedom fighters' pensions and third is about slum clearance programme in Patna.

Shri Yadav has also pointed out the overall national priority and the areas of weakness in our developmental strategy.

Firstly, while dealing with these points which Shri Shastri mentioned, I would like to pass on these comments to the ministries concerned particularly in regard to the freedom fighters particularly the point which he mentioned in regard to those Members of Parliament who are freedom fighters, I understand, a little anomaly is there—if they continue to be Member of Parliament they are entitled to freedom fighter's pension. If they cease to be, they do not get it. We have taken care of it. Shortly, Government will arrive at a decision. Perhaps, it may be possible in this Session of Parliament. But I am not making any commitment. We have gone into the problem. In regard to the administration of this matter, as the hon. Member knows, the Home

Ministry is looking into it. There is already an Advisory Committee consisting of very prominent Members—freedom fighters. I will pass it on to them.

In regard to slum clearance, it is now being taken over. Bihar Government is doing. We have made certain allocations. But the details can be given to the Ministry of Works and Housing. I will pass it on to them.

On Dearness Allowance as I have mentioned, there will be some more opportunities to discuss in detail. You have said what I have done. Definitely, you have your own views. You do not agree with me. But let us have discussion on it.

In regard to some of the very salient points which Shri Chandrajit Yadav raised, we discussed some of these problems. I want to tell him that it is nobody's case that the prices for the commodities are coming down. When we talk...*(interruptions)* it is technical. The rate at which it was increasing has declined. But that does not mean that the commodities which were available at a particular price are available at a lesser price. That is nobody's case.

Second point much more important he said, is that it is necessary that in our overall strategy—developmental strategy—we cannot lose sight of the important vulnerable section. I do agree with him that these are the areas where attention is to be given. But at the same time the constraints and the problems are there. All these problems are not new to him. He knows it and he has also viewed it from different angles.

The third aspect which he has mentioned is in regard to the industrial policy. Particularly, I wanted to mention that this is our policy that we would not like to see, and that is precisely the reason I have not disturbed the existing duty structure. Sometimes we do it through duty structure, sometimes we do it through licencing and keep production at a

particular level. Sometimes we use another instrument—straightway reservation so that in our economy we cannot just copy the pattern of any other developed economy. We have our own problems which are peculiar to ourselves and these can be solved only by ourselves.

In regard to agriculturists, I think it is our effort and perhaps you will agree with me that for all the commodities including cotton we have not fixed any price. But we have instructed, particularly the C.C.I. and Maharashtra Marketing Federation that they can fix the price and on the basis of that they can procure so that there is no problem.

But in respect of others, except two or three major commodities, we are not having any problem. Cotton is a temporary phenomenon. Last year, cotton got a good price and they were quite satisfied. Jute growers did not get it because of the obvious and certain peculiar problems in the jute industry which we are trying to tackle. I am ready to admit that I had not been able to do much when I was Commerce Minister, who directly deals with the jute industry. I could not sort it out. But, at the same time, we are trying to find out various mechanisms through which we can tackle it. The international situation is another thing which we have to keep in mind. When we talk of exports, I do not merely mean export of finished products. When we talk of exports, basically our economy is an agriculture economy. If I cannot export carpet packings, I cannot give a substantial relief to the Jute growers in Bengal. If I cannot export textiles, I cannot give any substantial relief to the cotton growers. This point is also to be kept in mind.

I am not merely talking of the agricultural base products. Of course, agriculture contribution is substantial and has an increasing effect. But I do feel, we should evolve certain mechanisms through which we can tackle the problems. Take the case of onions. Last year, the onion price

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

The motion was adopted.

crashed down, as you said, the growers had to suffer, because they produced more. But I calculated, as at that time I was the Civil Supplies Minister too, that to carry on from Pune to eastern and northern part of the country is much more than exporting it across the country. Therefore, each commodity's locational point or otherwise has to be kept in mind and we have to evolve a strategy. We have to take full advantage of the export incentives. For all these commodities, you cannot just have any strait-jacket method. But if you look into the commodities and the areas from which they come, you will evolve strategies and make them flexible so that one can take advantage of it. Otherwise, the biggest problem is that we have to suffer as in the case of sugarcane. It is nobody's case. It is not that some Party was responsible or some Government was responsible. The fact is that the sugar-cane growers did not get the price. The following year, they did not produce sugar-cane and the country had to suffer and we had to go on imports. Therefore, it is nobody's case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, clause by clause consideraion. The question is :

"That clauses 2, 3 and 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, and 4, and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.10 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANT (GENERAL) 1981-82

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER We now take up the next item; Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). Two hours have been allotted. Motion moved:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :-

- Demand Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 70, 71, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 95, 102, 103, 105, 106, and 107."

Particularly, in these years, we are taking special care and the various suggestions which you have made, are more or less, the general measures.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : What about unemployment ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : About unemployment, you will agree with me that it can be solved, if we can have a substantial growth. And these are all the strategies and exercises, like plan investment, investment in the 20-point programme, investment in the various sectors, for creating more employment generation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1982-83, be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 1981-82 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
2-	Agriculture	1,000	..
4-	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	27,36,00,000	..
6-	Cooperation . . . . .	..	10,02,00,000
7-	Department of Food	48,23,22,000	..
8-	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	1,09,000	..
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
11-	Ministry of Commerce	10,43,000	..
12-	Foreign Trade and Export Production	1,000	125,00,00,000
13-	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts;	5,65,81,000	9,86,05,000
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
16-	Posts and Telegraphs-- Working Expenses	84,84,76,000	..
18-	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	..	1,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
19-	Ministry of Defence	26,77,15,000	..
20-	Defence Services—Army	234,94,89,000	..
21-	Defence Services—Navy	13,98,70,000	..
22-	Defence Services—Air Force	77,80,10,000	..
23-	Defence Services—Pensions	40,14,35,000	..
24-	Capital Outlay on Defence Services . . . . .	..	56,92,99,000
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE			
25-	Department of Education	6,60,000	..
26-	Education	2,000	2,33,74,000
27-	Department of Culture	2,000	..
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
29-	Department of Coal	31,11,18,000	10,00,00,000
30-	Department of Power	59,20,000	..

1	2	3		
			Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF FINANCE				
32—	Ministry of Finance		3,26,36,000	70,84,000.
34—	Union Excise Duties		2,38,53,000	..
35—	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax		5,89,71,000	..
37—	Audit		4,40,82,000	..
38—	Currency, Coinage and Mint		6,33,62,000	..
39—	Pensions		15,64,00,000	..
40—	Opium and Alkaloid Factories		5,54,96,000	..
41—	Transfers to State Governments		85,00,00,000	..
42—	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance		2,000	314,34,16,000.
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE				
44—	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare		1,80,000	..
45—	Medical and Public Health		3,000	..
46—	Family Welfare		14,00,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS				
47—	Ministry of Home Affairs		39,82,000	..
48—	Cabinet		2,33,87,000	..
49—	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms		47,37,000	..
50—	Police		25,35,80,000	..
52—	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs		2,86,76,000	9,67,33,000.
53—	Delhi		21,71,49,000	27,09,54,000.
54—	Chandigarh		3,56,87,000	..
55—	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		95,78,000	8,73,27,000.
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY				
58—	Ministry of Industry		29,88,000	..
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING				
61—	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		6,62,000	..
63—	Broadcasting		3,53,23,000	..
MINISTRY OF LABOUR				
65—	Ministry of Labour		10,91,000	..

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS			
67—	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	1,000	..
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS			
69—	Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers	21,32,000	..
70—	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	62,15,00,000	16,20,00,000
71—	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries		4,000
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
75—	Ministry of Rural Reconstructon	1,000	..
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT			
76—	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	11,16,000	..
77—	Roads	8,47,51,000	13,65,33,000
78—	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	16,81,21,000	..
79—	Roads and Inland Water Transport . . . . .	..	7,73,10,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
81—	Department of Steel	1,000	6,000
82—	Department of Mines	5,47,30,000	4,000
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION			
83—	Department of Supply	3,50,000	..
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION			
88—	Aviation	3,96,48,000	9,000
89—	Tourism . . . . .	..	3,20,00,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING			
90—	Ministry of Works and Housing	5,38,000	..
91—	Public Works	37,36,80,000	1,000
93—	Housing and Urban Development	5,07,51,000	1,000
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY			
95—	Department of Atomic Energy	2,30,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
102—	Grants of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	3,00,00,000	

1	2	3
		Revenue Rs.
		Capital Rs.
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE		
103—Department of Space		1,75,80,000
PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.		
105—RAJYA SABHA		24,15,000
106—Department of Parliamentary Affairs.		2,77,000
107—Secretariat of Vice-President		1,20,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, only a little while ago, we heard the speech delivered by our hon. Finance Minister on the Budget and it was amusing to see how he had ably used statistics to prove things where they are not. It is said that statistics is like a bikini—it hides more than it reveals. And our hon. Finance Minister has hidden many things.

While discussing the Budget, I would ask him one thing. The budget can be examined from different points of view. He has emphasized one point—saving, investment and production. No student of economics can deny that. There must be saving; there must be investment; there must be production. No student of economics can deny that there must be mopping up of resources. But the basic question is : What is his overall view ? How does he look at the whole economic operation ? I think, in his whole speech, the Finance Minister was silent and the silence was almost defending when he failed to mention anything about distribution about employment, about how the common people are going to benefit from his Budget proposals.

For production, we know, it is necessary that there must be land; there must be capital and there must be labour and what the land will get, what the capital will get and what the labour will get is determined by the institutional framework of a society. Now, keeping the socio-economic institutional framework as it is, any development process on the basis of the same social institutional framework is decidedly going to benefit the producer, not the consumer, not the labour. The Finance Minister will agree with me that before production who is going to get what is determined by the socio-economic institutional framework.

When they are speaking of productivity, may I ask, what the labour is going to get out of this productivity? How the working force is going to be benefited out of this productivity ? He has not answered a single question on that. What the labour gets is the wages. It performs production. But its share is determined by real wages. When there is a talk of wage freeze, when there is no rise in wages in consonance with the rise in prices, the real wages of workers are bound to fall. And the real wages are falling. I would humbly ask the Finance

Minister: Can he tell me how his whole scheme of production, investment and all these things are going to help the wage earner? He has given no guarantee that there will be holding the price line. The prices will increase—not only because of market forces. This Government is deliberately increasing the prices of commodities.

The Railway Minister in his Budget has raised the freight charges. The prices will rise. The Government has raised the administered prices, first of all, raising the prices and then depriving the States of their revenue. They have done it. When they themselves are raising the prices, how can they say that there will be no inflations and that there will be no rise in prices?

They have made a provision for deficit financing, more than Rs. 1300 crores. I would ask the Finance Minister: If he resorts to deficit financing, how can he stabilise prices? Well, the deficit financing can be resorted to in a developing country provided you can guarantee that there will be substantial increase in production. What is the amount of deficit financing that is reasonably permitted? Under no circumstances, it should exceed Rs. 1000 crores. But already they have made a provision of more than Rs. 1000 crores. There is no guarantee that they will be able to reach their target so far as production is concerned. If that is so, what is going to happen to prices? The prices are bound to rise.

They have made all arrangements for the producers, for the capital, to exploit the workers, to exploit the consumers. From where the money comes for investment? He refuses to tax the corporate sector. The Finance Minister was saying that all these Marwari houses and big houses are opposing. Well, I remember, I had a friend who used to work in a national daily; he was a sub-editor. One day he told me the story. Even before the Budget was presen-

ted, the directive of the owners, the industrialists, was, "You prepare your editorial saying that this will hit investment; that this will bring disincentive to producers and all that." That is now they are working. It is well-known in the heart of heart as to for whom the Finance Minister is working. It is to hoodwink the Indian people that this Budget has been prepared. Who are ultimately hard hit? It is the poor people. The rich people amass more wealth. But they say:

बिज्ञेश की हालत बहुत खराब है।

They amass more wealth and, at the same time, they accuse the Government. It is their tactics. But then the facts reveal where is the money coming from.

I ask the Finance Minister who is a very knowledgeable person, if he increases the excise duty, if he resorts to deficit financing, are these not regressive taxes? The deficit financing itself is also a form of a regressive tax. The borrowing is also a form of transfer of wealth from the poor to the rich. He knows it. All these measures he is taking to benefit the rich. While he is getting more from indirect taxation, he knows that indirect taxes are paid by the poor. These are not generally paid by the rich because when you impose indirect taxes, both the burden and the incidence can be either shifted forward or backward. Whom is he trying to fool that he is working for the poor? The money is coming from the poor; the profit is going to the rich.

Then, the Finance Minister has propagated a very interesting theory in this House so that they can legalise black market prices. Previously, they legalised the black money, the black bearer bond, saying, "You give your ill-gotten money to us. We will make it white." Now, they say, "We cannot control black market; we have no control over speculators and black-marketeters. That is why we are legalising the price of the black market."

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

I do not understand how a Government can publicly announce a policy that they have now legalised the black-market price. Mr. Finance Minister, may I ask you one question? Don't you feel that price is determined by demand and supply and if there is a short-supply and if there is demand, it is the duty of the Government to control prices to save the consumers? You have failed to control the price. Now a bag of cement will be Rs. 68. That is the black market price. Now you are allowing the cement producers to reap exorbitant profits by your policy. Why can't you control it? Why can't you control the whole distribution? Then determine the priority sector. My argument is strong; that is why, perhaps, the Finance Minister is going....

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I am going for a cup of coffee.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am hungry after your Budget.

The Finance Minister told us that they had borrowed for investment. 'Borrowed' on what terms? You were asking, 'Don't you want us to borrow?'. We say, 'Yes; if necessary, borrowing can be done'. But why are you borrowing from the IMF on conditions of extended facility which demands a structural change? You could have resorted to normal borrowing from the IMF. But you did not do it. Then tell me, Mr. Finance Minister, the Minister of State, how you are going to repay. Already you are head and ears in debts. How are you going to repay what you are borrowing? And the prospect of the economy is not at all bright.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One small correction; he is Deputy Minister for Finance.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: One day he will be promoted as Minister of State.

Then I question the sincerity of his Government. They are talking of 20-point programme. May I ask this question? Before finalising the 20-point Programme, did the Prime Minister consult the Parliament which is supposed to be the supreme policy-making body? She formulated it. I do not know whom she consulted. But we, Members of Parliament, were not consulted about the 20-point Programme. I challenge the very sincerity of this Government. In the 20-point Programme you talk of land reforms. you talk of distribution of the surplus land. But what about the recent Amendment made by the West Bengal Assembly regarding land ceiling? That Bill is now in the cold storage waiting for the approval of President. When a State Government comes forward with sincerity and says, 'We are ready to implement the land reforms; we are ready to distribute the surplus land', then it is Mrs. Gandhi's Government that stands in the way. Are you not bluffing the people? Can we not question your sincerity? The West Bengal Government's Bill has been waiting for such a long time for the approval of President. Does it not go to prove that you are not sincere in what you say?

I am asking another question. Is not planning the business both of the States and of the Centre? What is the Centre doing here? They are trying to denude the States of their resources. Previously I remember, in 1957, the State's right to impose sales tax on certain items like tobacco was taken away. Now you are planning to take away the State's right to impose sales-tax on other items also. You have appointed a Committee. You know, when your Chief Ministers come to Delhi, they do not study anything; right from the Airport, they start praising the Prime Minister without seeing the documents, "What a grand thing our Prime Minister has done!" You have your yes-men. Is it not a fact that you are depriving the states of their resources and you are compelling the States to resort to overdraft? All the States are doing. But you single out the West Bengal Government. All the

Congress-I ruled States are doing that. You have your deficit financing. And you are taking away the powers from the States. They are committed to certain welfare works. But you are depriving them of their money. You are levying special excise duty. You are raising the administered prices. Even the Planning Commission does not seriously consult the States. Even when a State like West Bengal tries to discuss things with the Planning Commission, they just do not discuss. In the whole decision-making process, where do you consult the State Chief Ministers? Where do you take into account the requirements of the States? You are trying to have a very centralised administration. You are trying to take all the powers to be wielded by the Central Government. You are trying to take away the financial powers from the States. Do you think that, in a vast country like ours where there must be decentralisation, this type of centralised planning, this type of centralised administration, this type of decision from above, is going to make your planning a success? I believe, it is not going to be so.

Now I will speak about your economic policy. It is the policy which is serving the big landlords. When you talk of farmers and fertilisers, what about the agricultural workers who are the real producers? Some Members of Parliament say here that they are farmers. I want to see their hands how many of them plough their lands. It is the agricultural workers who plough. And what is their condition? What are their minimum wages? You are not thinking of the people who really till the land, who are really behind the plough. You think of big landlords because you are all big landlords and you want more money for them.

You are talking of increase in agricultural production. May I ask you this question? Is it not your report that the green revolution has become successful in a limited way only in Haryana, Punjab and western U.P.? What about the rest of India? And you have been successful only in wheat

production. What about rice? What about the other agricultural items like groundnut and oilseeds? What is happening to the production of those items? You are only talking of wheat production. That was also because of a variety. And the green revolution you are talking of is confined only to Haryana, Punjab and western U.P. (Interruptions). What about the rest of the country? You go through the plan document. What is the per acre yield in other parts? I believe that unless and until there are genuine land reforms and the land goes to the tiller, there can be no real development of our economy. For the benefit of my friends sitting on the Opposite, I say that even in Japan the feudal system was smashed by the Americans who occupied Japan—MacArthur did it. Land was given to the tiller. How is Japan doing though it is a capitalist country? What Japan has done—I am not talking of the Socialist countries—you cannot do it here. What is the sort of production that you are able to do? It is by enriching the landlords. They are the people who can get loans from banks. They are the people who can make use of fertilisers. But the majority of the farmers are poor and they are in a wretched condition: You don't think about them.

What is happening in industry? You have got NSA and ESMA to beat the workers with. Do you know that production is being hampered because of lockouts also? Do you know that there are a number of medium and big, not to speak of small, units which are sick because of the fraudulent activities of the management? You say that production is hampered because of strikes by workers. What are you doing to the employers, to the industrialists? Have you any law to punish the industrialists who keep thousands of workers in hunger by lockout? You have got nothing to do for them. Instead what you are saying is a dangerous theory and you are propagating that the theory is this. If you want to raise production, give tax concessions to the big. If you want to raise production, give concessions to the landed gentry.

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

If you want to raise production, legalise the activities of the black-marketeers. If you want to raise production, beat the wage-earners. If you want to raise production, attack the working class. That is how they try to give a push to our economy. My conclusion will be that if this government does not seriously think about a radical change in the social and institutional frame-work, particularly in the economic institutional frame-work and so long as this government refuse to rationalise the foreign monopolists who are a drain on our country and until and unless they nationalise the monopoly houses and until and unless they really do some sort of a radical land reforms, the yields of our economy cannot be more.

The other day Mrs. Gandhi was talking that the opposition has no programme. Well, I am not here to share her ignorance. She should keep her ignorance. Is she not aware or are not some of her party colleagues aware that we have a programme? You do not have a programme. You have slogans for catching votes. We have a programme. If you want to have that programme, well, rationalise the foreign monopolies. You will have assets. It may not be necessary to tax the poor. You will get the assets which are held by the foreign monopolists. You nationalise the monopoly houses of India who are there sucking the blood of the Indian people. You got the assets in your hands for investment. And then you go in for land reforms. There will be a boost up in production. But I know you cannot do all these things just because of the class character of the government. You are here to protect them. You are here to increase the profits of monopolists. You are here to increase the profits of the multinationals.

Prof. Ranga you were in the freedom movement. Why did you fight for freedom? Was it not for economic freedom? Did you not want that the Britishers should not exploit us? Did you not want that we should use our own resources for the benefits of our

own people? But what patriotic thing that you are doing now? You are allowing more and more foreign capital to come here and drain our resources and suck the blood of the Indian people. That is the only thing you have done after freedom.

Now, the Tatas and the Birlas have combined with the foreign multinationals. So there is the joint exploitation now by foreign multinationals and the Indian monopoly houses.

You go on telling about socialism to the people to placate them because Mrs. Gandhi said, 'I talk of socialism because people like to hear it.' She does not believe in it. And now to-day you even do not talk of socialism because you know that to-day people simply laugh at what you say...

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER: Please conclude, Sir.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: So, the whole budget, I would say, is a non-event. It is a green signal to the multinationals and the monopolists to loot the Indian people and this budget and the whole economic policy is going to enrich the multinationals, monopolists and the big landlords and one would think that they have got a new friend there. Previously they used to attack black-marketeers and smugglers. Now they have become their friends. They have legalised all their operations and be sure some of them and many of them most probably are there in their Party also. Lastly, I want to say one thing. Are you serious about the smugglers, tax-evaders etc.? I will ask you a question. You know there is a firm called Sanchaita. It was involved in fraudulent practices. You know that they paid 48 per cent interest for their deposits. Some of the ministers were also involved. They gained money during the elections. The case came up before the Supreme Court for hearing. West Bengal Government's Finance Minister tried to take stringent steps against it by taking advantage of the bill which you passed here. See how dishonest

this Government is. They passed the Bill. When West Bengal Government took steps, the firm went to the Supreme Court. Some of the ruling party members were also involved in that. Sanchaita's was a totally fraudulent case. The Supreme Court gave a judgement and said that the affairs of this establishment should be looked into by the Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India. The West Bengal Government has been insisting on the Central Government. But it has done nothing. The Reserve Bank has not done anything. These are the people who got emboldened by the policy of this Government. Are steps against Sanchaita? Is it that you by action? Why are you not taking steps against Sanchaita? Is it that you are not going to take effective steps against the blackmarketeers? You told us that the National Security Act would be used against the blackmarketeers. Now, you are using it against the political workers. In conclusion, I would say that this Government has come to power through bluff. This Government continues to bluff. This Government is going to collapse because the people will call their bluff and oust them.

श्री चक्रधारी सिंह (सरगुजा) : उपायक्ष महोदय, यह जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स का बिल रखा गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। अपने देश के डवलपमेंट के लिए हमें बहुत से क्षेत्रों में ठीक ढंग से कार्य करना है, इसको देखते हुए यह जो धन की मांग की गई है, वह समयानुसार है।

सामान्य बजट पर चर्चा के समय इस विषय पर बहुत चर्चा की गयी और बहुत से हमारे साथियों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये परन्तु मैं इन सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कुछ खास मुद्दों पर चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं उन क्षेत्रों के बारे में थोड़ी-सी जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ जो देश के पिछड़े भागों में जुड़े हुए हैं। ये हमारे देश के पिछड़े हुए आदिवासी जिले हैं जिन पर ठीक ढंग से ध्यान न दिये जाने की वजह से वहाँ के लोग अपने सामान्य जीवन में देश की प्रगति में सही ढंग से योगदान नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हम देखते हैं कि यह जो बजट लाया गया है इसमें देश के चतुर्दिक विकास के लिए धनराशि रखी गयी है।

हमारे देश में ज्यादा जनसंख्या मजदूरों और किसानों की है। परन्तु हम देखते हैं कि उनके चतुर्दिक विकास के लिए जो प्रावधान किये जाते हैं उनसे उनका कोई खास फायदा नहीं हो पा रहा है। किसान लगातार अपने कृषि कार्य करते आ रहे हैं। सरकार द्वारा यह व्यवस्था की गयी है कि बैंकों के माध्यम से उनको ऋण दिये जाएं और वे अपना उत्पादन और बढ़ाएं। किसानों को इस व्यवस्था का फायदा कोई नहीं मिल रहा है। उनको जितनी राशि बैंकों से मिलती है, उसके लिए उन्हें इतनी अदायगी करनी पड़ती है कि वे उस ऋण की पूरी अदायगी नहीं कर पाते हैं जिसके कारण किसानों को बहुत आर्थिक क्षति पहुंचती है। उनका कर्जा बढ़ता जा रहा है और किसानों को जितनी प्रगति करनी चाहिए थी, उतनी प्रगति वे नहीं कर पाये हैं। उनके ऋण और ब्याज की राशि निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है। उत्पादन जरूर बढ़ा है, लेकिन उसको जिस तरह से ऋण दिया जाना चाहिए, वह सही ढंग से और समय पर नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

इसी प्रकार से हम देखते हैं कि देश में बहुत उद्योग स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं, बड़ी

[श्री चक्रधर सिंह]

अच्छी बात है, लेकिन मजदूरों को इस से पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है और वे सामान्य जीवन नहीं जी पा रहे हैं।

इसी प्रकार से जो पिछड़े प्रदेश या जिले हैं, जो उत्पादन की दृष्टि से देश को आर्थिक मदद पहुंचाते हैं, उन की तरफ भी पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। जहां के जंगल साफ कर दिए गए हैं, और वहां की लकड़ी देश के विकास में काम आ रही है, लेकिन उन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए वहां पर एक भी कारखाना नहीं लगाया गया है।

इसी प्रकार से जहां पर कोयला, लोहा, आदि प्राप्त होता है, वहां से कच्चा माल दूसरे स्थानों पर ले जाया जाता है, लेकिन वहां के निवासियों को नुकसान होता है, क्योंकि उन की जमीन ले ली जाती है और उस के बदले में उस क्षेत्र में कोई उद्योग आदि नहीं लगाए जाते हैं। इस प्रकार से वह प्रदेश और जिला पिछड़ा का पिछड़ा रह जाता है। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइनें भी पूरी तरह से नहीं डाली गई हैं, जिस से कोयला आदि भी समय पर गंतव्य स्थानों को पहुंच पा रहा है। देश के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों से उन क्षेत्रों का कोई संबंध स्थापित नहीं हो पा रहा है।

इन बातों को देखते हुए कि मेरा निवेदन है कि सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स के अवसर पर ऐसे प्रदेशों के बारे में ध्यान रखा जावे।

कृषि के क्षेत्र में बैंकों के माध्यम से जो ऋण दिया जाता है, उस से हमारा अनुभव यह है कि किसान ऋणग्रस्त है और कई साल निरन्तर मेहनत करने के बावजूद अपने ऋण की अदायगी नहीं कर पा रहा है। इस संबंध में मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस प्रकार अन्य क्षेत्रों में बीमा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं, उसी प्रकार कृषि क्षेत्र में भी फसल बीमा योजना लागू की जाए, क्योंकि कृषि के लिए भी सरकार

द्वारा खाद, बीज आदि के लिए ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। इसलिए फसल बीमा योजना कायम की जाए।

ताकि उन की जो फसल है वह ठीक से पैदा हो सके और सरकार की जितनी उन की रकम देनी है उस को अदा कर के बाकी जो बचता हो वह किसानों को फायदे के रूप में मिल सके।

हम जंगल में भी देखते हैं कि बहुत सी लकड़ी या खनिज बाहर निकल ली जाती है ठेकेदारों द्वारा लेकिन जंगलों में बसने वाले लोगों को निस्तार के लिये अनुमति नहीं है, वह अपने रोजाना जरूरत के लिये उन जंगलों में पयी जाने वाली चीजों का उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। वहां के जो रहने वाले लोग हैं वह देश की प्रगति में वन उपज के माध्यम से देश की संपदा दे रहे हैं, वहीं उन का दैनिक जीवन दुखमय है। इसलिये चाहता हूं कि यह जो सप्लीमेंट्री ग्रान्ट्स है इन में कुछ ऐसा प्रावजन उन क्षेत्रों के लिए भी रखा जाय ताकि वहां के निवासियों को भी कुछ लाभ पहुंच सके।

बस मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, my comrade, Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraorty, has already said something. Actually this Government is a Government of the capitalists by the capitalists and for the capitalists.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it in continuation of Shri Satyasadhan Chakraorty?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Yes, I agree with your proposal, Sir, the Government desire mopping up of resources for savings, investments and production. It sounds very nice and any Government wants the Finance

Minister to do these things. Regarding mopping up of resources, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was here as our Prime Minister, he had invited Professor Kaldor to estimate the amount of black money obtaining in India. These days our Government, led by his daughter, Shrimati Indira Gandhi do not even speak of how to mop up black money. There is a complete silence. Naturally black money is increasing day by day and it has gone to such a large proportion. The other day I was going through the *Indian Express*. It was stated that in the year 1980-81, of the total production that came into being in India, 48.2 per cent came from black money. I do not know what the Government will tell us what the matter is. But the fact remains that all of us know that black money is not being controlled. Of course through Bearer Bond some amount of black money must have become white money. But still black money is running the entire economy of India. The Government is silent on that score.

Regarding employment, after the completion of every Five Year Plan, you reach a target and unemployment increases. The registered unemployed has crossed more than a crore. We do not know how many who have been working for 4 months, 6 months, 8 months and a year are not included in the register of employment exchange. We do not know how many crores of such people are there. There is no provision made to do something for these people. At least I understand that in West Bengal and in Kerala that Governments have started something for them, some small help is given to them within their limited resources. I fail to understand why the Government of India cannot do anything for them. They can give them some unemployment allowance. They can give unemployment allowance for the registered unemployed people of India. Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, you must be knowing what proportion of such unemployed people are there in

your own State. The same is the position in all areas represented by the Congress Members and the hon. Minister. Some time back, in Kharagpur they had advertised to fill up 128 posts for which the number of people applied was 32,281.

For these 128 posts people came from all provinces like Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and other States. They would have spent several lakhs of rupees as ticket fare for this. Government must rise to the occasion and do something.

The hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, was citing the Janata leaders and said that he had accepted the path followed by the Janata leaders in the matter of making adjustments with regard to prices of some commodities here and there. Both the Janata and the Congress(I) parties claim that they are for the common man, but we know what they have been doing all these years. For the common man, there is little difference between the bourgeois Government led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi or the Janata leaders.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Can you define your bourgeois Government?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Yes; why do you want definition? Can't you see it with your own eyes?

The proverb goes that the proof of pudding lies in the eating thereof. Now, what has been the achievement of the Government all these years? Of course, some money is being spent in some areas and there is an improvement to some extent, but what have you done for the overall improvement of the common man during the last 35 years, or during the last two years, since you have come to power? I would like to know that.

The teeming millions of people today are unnourished or under-nourished. According to their formula, 51

[Shri Narayan Choubey]
percent of the total population is below poverty line. It should, however, be more for States like West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): In Bihar, it is 59 per cent.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would request you to visit any city. Kindly visit Delhi where Asiad projects are coming up. A number of five-Star hotels and multi-storeyed buildings are being constructed. Kindly see the plight of the labourers who are constructing these buildings. Where do they sleep, what do they eat, and where do they have their privacy? It is not very much far off from your residence. Nearly a lakh of people live on footpaths in Delhi, about four lakhs in Calcutta and five lakhs in Bombay. As the years are passing, more multi-storeyed hotels and other buildings are coming up, and the number of people living on the footpaths is also increasing.

Then, what about health care? The Health Minister takes care of the Members of Parliament or other Ministers, but there is no proper health-care for the teeming millions. It is an uncared for child. There are no medicines for them, and no doctors for them. Sir, you come from Tamil Nadu, and I do not know about the situation there. But if you go to any part of India, you will find that the health care system is completely failing.

Then, we should be ashamed that the largest number of illiterate people in the world are from India. Ours is a vast country with seventy crores of people, and we have not as yet touched the fringe of the problem. The position is somewhat better in some States like Kerala, where the percentage of literacy is 34.35 per cent, or in West Bengal, where the percentage is 27, per cent, but in almost the entire India, the number of illiterate people is growing in volume. The percentage of illiterate people is going up, and

this is what you have achieved in so many years.

It has been rightly stated that the workers are not getting their due share in India. This year again, there will be an agreement with workers in the coal, steel and other industries and we do not know about the attitude of the Government. They have already indicated about their attitude they have already impounded the D.A. of Government employees in some way or the other; they are not giving the full amount, they are keeping it in Provident Fund. The workers are also not going to get their share.

There will be no Pay Commission for the Central Government employees. Of course, the officers of the Central Government have been given extra dearness allowance; they will get to the tune of Rs. 630/- to Rs. 900/- But no pay Commission for the employees.

When this working class demands its rights and justice, you have brought in NSA and ESMA for them. You want to see that the wheels of production move in the most capitalistic manner at the expense of workers. Without satisfying the workers, you want to beat them, and imprison and dismiss them. We know what you have done in the Railways, and what you have done recently during the 19th January strike in many sectors. That is your policy. Naturally, this is your prescription for the workers.

Now about peasants, When the planning Commission started work on the 2nd Plan, land reform was one of the subject in the agenda; it had the prime place. We the Communists supported land reform because we know that the teeming millions of our people live in villages. If the standards of living of the villagers is to be increased, there has to be land reform; and only land reform can increase the purchasing power of the villagers. And

only if their purchasing power grows, can production in factories grow. That is science.

But now there is complete silence, to our utter surprise and utter dismay, about land reforms. The land Reforms Bill passed by the West Bengal Government and sent to the Centre, to the President of India, is lying here for the last two years. There is nothing done about land reforms. You speak for land reform, but you give protection to the landlords. Now land reform is not being spoken of even.

About agricultural workers, you don't speak. In some States, the minimum wage for them Rs.5/-, and in some Rs. 5.50. But they are not getting even that—not to speak of their getting land. Even their wage is so low.

The magazine 'Sunday' has established that the Chief Minister of Bihar has a farm; and although the minimum wage in Bihar for agricultural workers is Rs. 5-50, the great Chief Minister there pays only Rs. 2/- per labourer. Sir, now you can see what is bourgeoisie and what is bourgeoisie Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If Mr. Choubey understands it, I am happy.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I will not cite cases of killings of Harijans. One thing has been said very correctly by my friend from the Congress benches. He must have come from certain SC area. I also draws the attention of the hon. Minister, through you Sir, to this fact. Is the Government looking to the conditions of backward areas? Have they gone to the Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas areas in Bihar, to Mayurbhanj in Orissa and to the backward areas in Madhya Pradesh? In these areas, we have the maximum amount of wealth of India under the earth. But the poorest persons of India are also living there. Will you do anything

particularly in the backward areas of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh?

What is the condition there? How are you behaving there, and behaving with the Adivasis and people of the Scheduled Castes there? I hope this Government will take some steps for them. Although we have many quarrels with the Government, we will cooperate with them, if they take some steps in this matter.

When this is the condition of the common toiling people the country. multi-nationals, monopolists, businessmen and bureaucrats are reaping the harvest.

I want to say one thing.

Everywhere, people speak about the black-money. Yes, there is black-money and it should be tapped, I do not know what will you do about it. One new phenomenon has developed these days. The black-money is being earned by the bureaucrats of the Government sitting at the top. A business man or a capitalist has to invest something to earn some money, but these top brasses to various department on whose signatures the very start of my factory depends, on their signatures a huge money is being collected. If you look into their official position, what is their income and what they spend, you will find a big gap. I hope the Government will look into this problem also.

15 hrs.

Lastly, the Minister hopes that he will change the conditions of India by following the path he has shown. I submit that this is not the path for India's development. We have come to the edge of precipice. We are falling down. Whatever may be, this is nothing but the capitalist path of development which leads to the position where we have come. If we actually want a break through, we have to break with this system; otherwise,

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

there is no other go. Whatever the fine budget provisions may be these provisions will lead us nowhere; rather we are apprehensive that there will be more taxes on the common man. The rich people will reap more from this budget. The poor will become poorer from this budget.

I can assure the entire country and also this Government that you are going to be spared by the working class in the near future. Whatever you may try, your image is going to fall. I know that, with the increase of attack on the working people, on the peasants, on the agricultural labourers, on the teeming millions they will also rise and face you; and those days are not far away when they will force to make a break from the capitalist path or will have a government in this country where their voice would be heard easily. We are waiting for those days when the common people who are also behind you will rally to bring your policies down. If you do not leave your present policies, they will bring your policies down. With these words, I oppose this.

15.03 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the chair]

श्री क्यूर भूषण : (रायपुर) : सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्रालय ने जो सप्लीमेंट्री बजट रखा है, मैं उसका तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ ।

जहाँ तक इसकी आलोचना हो रही है; बेरोधी पक्ष की ओर से, उसके अन्दर भी कोई विशेष तथ्य समझने का प्रयत्न करने के बाद भी नहीं मिलता है । एक आलोचना के लिए आलोचना के रूप में आलोचना हो रही है और जिन वक्ताओं के भाषण नहीं ने प्रस्तुत किए, उस के आधार से सा लगता है कि वे ऐसी कोशिश करते हैं कि हीन न कहीं से आलोचना करें । घोटों के बजट

के सम्बन्ध में यह स्वयं महसूस करते हैं कि विकासशील देश के लिए यह बजट आवश्यक है। हम लोग उस देश के अन्दर हैं, जहाँ हमें औद्योगीकरण की आवश्यकता है, जहाँ हमें खेती के विकास की आवश्यकता है, जहाँ हमें पानी और बिजली को उत्पादक स्थानों पर पहुंचाने की आवश्यकता है । ऐसी स्थिति में हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि किसी भी तरीके से धन एकत्रित करके उनको विकास कार्यों पर लगायें । हम बाहर से भी पूंजी एकत्रित करते हैं, उत्पादन के साधन जिन के पास हैं उन से मुहैया करके उनको पूरा करने की कोशिश करते हैं । विकसित देश के लिए उस का स्वावलम्बी होना बहुत आवश्यक है । इस का अर्थ यह है कि जो श्रमिक हैं, नीचे के लोग हैं, जो विकास में जुड़े हुए हैं, जिन का विकास में जुड़ना आवश्यक है, हम उस को स्वावलम्बी बनायें, मजबूत बनायें उस के आधार पर हमारा देश स्वावलम्बी और मजबूत होगा । उस आधार से केवल हमें चिन्ता यह करनी है कि जो धन हम एकत्रित करते हैं, उस में से सबसे नीचे के वर्ग के अन्दर हम कितना लाभान्वित कर सकते हैं । इसी दृष्टि से हम को देखना होगा ऐसे समय में यदि हम यह दृष्टिकोण न रखें, अन्त्योदय का दृष्टिकोण न रखें, नीचे के वर्ग को पहले लाभ पहुंचे—ऐसा दृष्टिकोण है न रखें, तो जो लाभान्वित होने वाले लोग हैं उन में ऊंचे वर्ग के लोग ज्यादा लाभान्वित होते जायेंगे और जो पिछड़ा वर्ग है, वह पिछड़ा ही रह जायगा । इसी के दृष्टि से, सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से, हम उन वर्गों की ओर, उन क्षेत्रों की ओर जो पिछड़े हुए हैं ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे ।

मैं स्वयं भी एक पिछड़े क्षेत्र का निवासी हूँ । मेरा छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ हरिजन तथा आदिवासी बाह्य क्षेत्र है । जो उत्पादन की दृष्टि से, खनिज सम्पदा की दृष्टि से देश का हृदय स्थल है, लेकिन

उस के बावजूद भी उस का विकास बहुत हुआ है। यदि हम ऐसे अनेक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो सम्पन्न क्षेत्र ज्यादा सम्पन्न होते जायेंगे और पिछड़े क्षेत्र पिछड़े रह जायेंगे। मैं इस दृष्टि से वहां की स्थिति का थोड़ा सा वर्णन कर देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की सुविधा नगण्य है, जिस के कारण वे पिछले 10 वर्षों से लगातार अकाल-पीड़ित रहा है। वहां का किसान हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य भागों के मुकाबले सब से ज्यादा धान का उत्पादन करता है, लेकिन इतना होने के बावजूद भी वह आज बन्धुआ मजदूर के रूप में हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न भागों में छितरा हुआ है। यदि हम वहां पानी मुहैया कर के उन को उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सहयोग दें तो उत्पादन बढ़ाने के साथ साथ वे बाहर जा कर जो अपनी जिन्दगी बरबाद कर रहे हैं, उन को पुनर्स्थापित कर सकते हैं उन का स्वावलम्बी बनाने के लिये आप को ज्यादा साधन वहां देने होंगे। हम एक तरफ कहते हैं कि धान का भाव, या अनाज का भाव उत्पादक किसानों को पूरा मिलना चाहिए लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि मंहगाई ज्यादा न बढ़े। खास कर विरोधी पार्टियों से मैं सुनता हूँ वे प्रायः दोनों आन्दोलन एक साथ चलाते हैं कि किसान को उचित मूल्य मिले साथ ही साथ इस वस्तु के दाम भी अधिक न बढ़ें—यह कैसे हो सकता है? इस का एक ही तरीका है कि उत्पादन अधिक बढ़े और उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर हम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा जोर देना होगा, ज्यादा से ज्यादा साधन हम को उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर लगाने होंगे। मैं स्वयं एक किसान की हैसियत से इस बात को अच्छी तरह से महसूस करता हूँ—आप उत्पादन को चाहे जितनी कीमत बढ़ा दीजिए, यदि उस क्षेत्र में अकाल पड़ता है तो उस क्षेत्र के किसान की उत्पादन क्षमता कम हो जाती है। इसलिए कीमत का कोई महत्व नहीं रह जाता है। अगर किसान

उसी क्षेत्र में डबल फसल ले सकता है, अपने धान, गेहूं या ज्वार की फसलों की उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ा सकता है, दो बार या तीन बार फसल ले सकता है तो उस से किसान सम्पन्न होगा और मजदूरों को भी दे सकेगा, उन की स्थिति भी सुधर सकती है। आज वहां जो स्थिति है—वहां की ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था बरबाद हो रही है, मजदूरों को स्थिति दयनीय होती जा रही है, रोज-य-रोज की जिन्दगी बिताना असम्भव हो रहा है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में 7 रुपया रोज मिनिमम-वेज खेत-मजदूरों के लिए निश्चित हुआ है, लेकिन हम उस क्षेत्र में दो रुपये या तीन रुपये भी देने में असमर्थ होते हैं और यही कारण है कि लोगों को वहां से भागना पड़ता है। यदि उन के संरक्षण की दृष्टि से भी देखें तो केवल कीमत निश्चित करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, उन की उत्पादन बढ़ाने की क्षमता को भी बढ़ाना होगा।

इस बजट पर विचार करते समय हमें सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण को भी सामने रखना होगा। आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से आगे बढ़ाना, अन्त्योदय की दृष्टि से, नीचे के लोगों का उदय करना हमारा आधार है और हम उस दिशा में अवश्य आगे बढ़ेंगे। हमारे विपक्ष के एक सदस्य ने बंगाल और केरल का उल्लेख किया। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का नाम लेकर मैं हरिजन अत्याचार की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं उन से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—बंगाल का जो विकास हुआ है या केरल का जो विकास हुआ है, उस का श्रेय वे अकेले न लें, राष्ट्रीय परम्परायें और कांग्रेस की जो परम्परायें रही हैं, उस क्षेत्र में उन का शासन भी रहा है। और उसने यह विकसित क्षेत्र उन के हाथ में दिया। ये अकेले इस का श्रेय न लें। वहां संतों की जो परम्परा रही है, उसने वहां से छुआछूत दूर किया है और हरिजनों और

[श्रावण भूषण]

आदिवासियों को खड़ा होने का मौका दिया। उसी आधार पर इस क्षेत्र में भी हम को काम करना चाहिए। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जहां पर भी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के ऊपर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, वे सामाजिक बुराई के कारण हो रहे हैं और उस सामाजिक बुराई को दूर करने के लिए हमें अपना आधार बनाना होगा और उस के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना होगा। आप ने यह भी देखा होगा कि जहां पर भी अधिक अत्याचार हरिजनों के ऊपर हुए हैं, वे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हुए हैं और इस का मुख्य कारण आर्थिक स्थिति है। इसलिए उन लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए हमें विशेष प्रयत्न करने पड़ेंगे और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए, मुख्य रूप से उन की हैसियत को मजबूत करने के लिए, आप को गांवों में उन को विजली देनी होगी, जमीन देनी होगी और मकान देने होंगे और उस के लिए पूरी व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो बैंकों की आप की व्यवस्था है, उस का लाभ उन लोगों तक पहुंचाना होगा। आज उन को पैस मिलने में कठिनाई होती है। हम ने इस दिशा में काफी किया है और बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था और विरोधी पक्ष के साथियों ने जो यह कहा था कि हम पूंजीपतियों को छूट दे रहे हैं, यह सही नहीं है। हम ने जो बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था, वह ऐसे व्यक्तियों की सहायता करने के लिए किया था लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि हमें इस तरफ पूरे तरीके से ध्यान देना होगा। हमें यह देखना होगा कि हम ने जिस उम्मीद से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था, क्या बैंकों से नीचे के लोगों को ऋण मिल रहा है या नहीं? उन लोगों को बैंकों द्वारा कर्ज देने के लिए हमें पूरा प्रयत्न करना होगा और खास कर आदिवासियों और

हरिजनों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना होगा, जिन के लिए हमारा 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम है। हम ने यह लक्ष्य बनाया है कि सारे देश में बिना मकान के कोई न रहे, यह कोई कम लक्ष्य नहीं है, देश के अन्दर कोई बिना मकान के न रहे, यह कोई कम बात नहीं है। सरहदों पर मरने के लिए जा सिपाही जाता है, उस के मन में यही चिन्ता रहती है कि मेरे घर वालों के पास कोई मकान नहीं है, जमीन नहीं है और वे मेरे मरने के बाद क्या करेंगे। 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम ऐसे सिपाहियों को निश्चित करता है कि वे वहादूरी से लड़ें क्योंकि उनके रहते हुए और उस के बाद भी उन के परिवार के लिए मकान रहेगा और जमीन रहेगी। बैंक जो हैं, वे मकानों के निर्माण में अपनी सारी शक्ति लगाएँ, जिस से गरीब लोगों को मकान मिल सकें। इसी आधार पर जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, वहां पर किसानों को ऋण आसानी से मिल सके ऐसी व्यवस्था बैंकों को करनी चाहिए। बाढ़ आने से या अकाल पड़ने से जो पैसा बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को दिया गया था, वह उस को वापस नहीं कर पाते हैं और इस कारण उन को एक नया पैसा भी ऋण का नहीं मिल पा रहा है क्योंकि वे डिफाल्टर कहे जाते हैं। ऐसे समय में मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यहां पर भी आप को वही नीति अपनानी चाहिए, जैसी उद्योगपतियों के लिए अपनाई जाती है। जो उद्योगपति अपना ऋण नहीं चुका पाता और उसके उद्योग के फेल होने की स्थिति आ जाती है, तो उस को दोबारा ऋण दिया जाता है और उसे खड़ा होने का मौका दिया जाता है। उसी आधार पर किसानों को भी आप को ऋण देना चाहिए। अगर अकाल के कारण, या ओले पड़ने के कारण फसल नष्ट हो गई है या किसी और कारण से वह अपना ऋण अदा नहीं कर सका, तो उस कर्ज के व्याज को पूरी तरह माफ कर देना चाहिये और उस कर्ज को अदा करने के

लिए फिर से उस को ऋण देना चाहिए। उस को ऋण दे कर आप उसे शक्तिशाली बनाइए। इससे वह अपनी खेती दोबारा कर सकेगा और ऋण अदा करने की स्थिति में होगा। मैं यह भी निवेदन करूं कि अगर आप आंकड़े उठा कर देखें, तो पता चलेगा कि जो गरीब किसान हैं, जो भूमिहीन हैं, जो हाथ से मेहनत करने वाला अदमी है, उसने बैंकों से जो कर्ज लिया है, उसको अदा कर दिया है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसने हमेशा अदा किया है लेकिन जो बड़े लोग हैं, जो बड़े जमींदार हैं या कांटेक्टर हैं या दूसरे लोग हैं, उन्होंने जो बैंकों से पैसा लिया है, उसको कम से कम अदा किया है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि उन की स्थिति को देखते हुए उनके ऊपर कोई बंधन कर्ज लेने के लिए नहीं होना चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह जमानतदार जाए क्योंकि ऐसा होने से पूंजीवाले और दूसरे लोग बीच में आ जाते हैं और नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति न आए, इसके लिए उनको आप ऋण मुहैया करें ताकि वे अपना कर्ज उतार सकें और अपना धंधा फिर से कर सकें।

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो पिछड़े हुए और नीचे के स्तर के लोग हैं, उनकी तरफ आप ज्यादा ध्यान दें। यह जो बजट पेश किया गया है, यह एक संतुलित बजट है और पूर्ण रूप से अन्त्योदय का समाजवाद का बजट है और इस बजट से हमने सिद्ध कर दिया है कि हम देश के विकास में नीचे के वर्गों के लोगों को ऊपर ले जाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं और हम अपने कार्यों द्वारा यह सिद्ध करेंगे कि यह बजट नीचे स्तर वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह जो बजट है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रणजीत सिंह (चतरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं 1982-83 के लिए प्रस्तुत की गई बजट मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। इसे देखने से पता चलता है कि देश के सर्वतोन्मुखी विकास के लिए इनमें ध्यान दिया गया है। इससे पूर्व वर्ष में भी हमारे देश के उत्पादन में सर्वतोन्मुखी वृद्धि हुई है। कोयले के उत्पादन में, एग्रीकल्चर के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। यह ठीक है कि महंगाई में भी वृद्धि हुई है।

सभापति महोदय, जहां तक हमारे देश की खेती के लिए सिंचाई योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, वे बहुत पीछे चली गई हैं। ऐसा देखने में आता है कि बड़े बड़े डेम बनाने की जो योजनाएं बनाई गई थीं, वे 10 से 12 वर्षों तक वाटर कमीशन रोके रखी जिसकी वजह से उन योजनाओं को धक्का लगा और इससे उत्पादन में भी क्षति हुई।

हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहां के 80 प्रतिशत लोग किसान हैं। यहां की जमीन कहीं सुडौल है, कहीं पहाड़ी है और कहीं नीच ऊंच है। हमारे अफसरों का धांधली की वजह से हमारी सिंचाई योजनाओं के पूरा होने में काफी देर होती है। यह बात हमारी सरकार भी जानती है। इसका खेती पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ता है।

बिहार में मेरा क्षेत्र चतरा एक पहाड़ी इलाका है। वहां पर चार-चार डेम बनाने की योजनाएं बनाई गई थीं। मोहाने रिजरवायर की योजना 1974 में बनाई गई थी। मोरहर डेम की योजना 1952 में बनाई गई थी। लेकिन उन योजनाओं को अभी तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है। उनके बारे में कभी वाटर कमीशन से कमेण्ट्स किये जाते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पूरा नहीं कर

[श्री रणजित सिंह]

रही है, कभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कमेण्ट आता है कि वाटर कमीशन जवाब नहीं दे रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे क्षेत्र में लगातार दस से बारह वर्षों से अकाल पड़ रहा है और कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है।

हमारी सरकार इरीगेशन स्कीमों के लिए बजट में जो पैसा रखती है, उस पैसे का उपयोग होना चाहिए और उस पैसे के खर्च पर पूरी कड़ी निगरानी रखी जानी चाहिए।

पलामू जिले में अमानत नदी पर डेम बनाने की योजना 1974 में बनाई गई थी। उसका सर्वे भी हो गया है। सर्वे के लिए लोग वहां जाते हैं और घूम-फिर कर चले आते हैं। हमारे क्षेत्र में ठाढ़ो तिलाई रिजरवायर योजना भी बनाई गई थी। इस योजना के लिए वहां सभी सामान—ईट, पत्थर और सीमेंट—रखा हुआ है लेकिन एक्जीक्यूटिव अफसरों ने उस पर काम नहीं लगाया। इस तरह से वह योजना भी अभी वैसी की वैसी पड़ी हुई है।

हमारे प्रदेश बिहार में, मेरे क्षेत्र में चार-नदियां—मोहाने, मोरहर, अमानत और ठाढ़ो-तिलाई या जिन पर बांध बांधने की योजनाएं 1952 से बनाई गई थीं। उन पर अभी तक कोई काम नहीं हुआ। इस बारे में मैं इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर से भी कई बार कह चुका हूं लेकिन इन योजनाओं पर अभी तक कोई खर्चा नहीं हुआ। जिन इलाकों के लिए ये योजनाएं हैं वे सुखाड़ की चपेट में हैं। वहां पर जानवरों के लिए पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है। इस बजट में जो भी धन सिंचाई स्कीमों के लिए रखा गया है, उसका पूरा सदुपयोग होना चाहिए, यह मेरा सजेशन है।

सभापति महोदय : पाण्डे जी तो बिहार के हैं, उनसे क्यों नहीं कहते ?

श्री रणजित सिंह : कई बार कह चुका हूं, इसलिए अब आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं।

जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूं वह बिहार का एक ऐसा पिछड़ा इलाका है, जहां पर एक भी उद्योग नहीं लगाया गया है। वहां पर अधिकांश जनसंख्या हरिजन और आदिवासियों की है, लेकिन लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसे पिछड़े इलाकों का हिन्दुस्तान भर की एक लिस्ट बनाई जाए और इन क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए, ताकि यहां के लोगों की बेरोजगारी दूर हो सके और लोगों को भूखों मरने से बचाया जा सके।

तीसरी बात सभापति महोदय मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि किसानों और मजदूरों के लिए सरकार ने बहुत सी योजनाएं चलाई हैं, लेकिन इन योजनाओं में बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम भी लागू किया जाना चाहिए। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम से इस देश में समाजवाद आ सकता है, लेकिन अधिकारी इसमें बाधक हैं। काम समय पर पूरा नहीं हो पाता और आफिसर अपने हाथ मजबूत कर रहे हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूं। एन० आर० ई० पी० की योजना ऐसे क्षेत्रों में लागू की गई है जहां पर नहरें हैं और मजदूरों के नाम पर योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं। इस प्रकार बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की सफलता में बाधाएं पैदा की जा रही हैं। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से सुझाव है कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के लिए कड़े से कड़े कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए।

जहां तक लैण्ड डेवलपमेंट और अरबन डेवलपमेंट का सवाल है, इस क्षेत्र में भी छोटी किसानों की जमीन छीन ली गई है,

लेकिन जो बड़े मठाधीश हैं, उनकी जमीनें नहीं ली गई हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन बड़े जमींदारों की जमीन लेकर मजदूरों में बांटी जाए।

सभापति महोदय, इस बजट में बहुत प्रोग्रेसिव काम के लिए ध्यान दिया गया है। बहुत से टैक्सों में छूट दी गई है। हैण्ड-पंप और लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स तथा स्टील प्लांट के सम्बन्ध में छूट दी गई है। लाइफ इंश्योरेंस की लांग टर्म स्कीम में छोटे लोगों को फायदा होगा। वैलथ टैक्स की छूट को भी 20 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 25 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है, इससे गरीबों की भलाई होगी।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य, यह सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड है, बजट नहीं है, अब मंत्री जी को बोलने दीजिए।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : वस मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना भी पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है यह अच्छे उद्देश्यों के लिए खर्च किया जा रहा है, लेकिन इस पर कड़ी निगाह रखने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि कमजोर लोगों को पूरा फायदा मिल सके।

हमारा क्षेत्र पिछड़ा हुआ है, वहां पर सुखाड़ है और कोई उद्योग वहां पर नहीं लगाया गया है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि वहां पर कोई फैक्ट्री अवश्य लगाई जानी चाहिए। इतना कह कर हमें डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैं इन सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ बातें आपको नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ।

जो मेडिकल हैल्थ से सम्बन्धित ग्राण्ट है (आइटम नम्बर 45) इसके बारे में दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। 31.49 करोड़ रेवेन्यू में और 12.09 करोड़ कैपिटल साइड पर आपने मांगा है। जरूर मिलना चाहिए

लेकिन साथ ही मैं अपने इलाके की कुछ प्रॉब्लम्स यहां रखना चाहता हूँ। आपने पढ़ा होगा हाल ही में मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएँसी में कोई 120 बच्चे किसी मिस्टीरियस डिजीज से मर गये। इसी तरह से जन्कार इलाके में 70 आदमी—ऐसी कोई नामालूम बीमारी लगी—बीमार हुए, मर गये। यह बात प्रेस में आई है और मैंने इसका नोटिस भी दिया था लेकिन ऐडमिट नहीं हुआ, वहां कुछ ऐसी बीमारियां हैं जिनका पता नहीं चलता है। डाक्टर नहीं है जन्कार इलाके में। मालूम नहीं क्यों हमारे इलाके में रहने वाले लोगों के साथ इतना जुल्म कर रहे हैं। जन्कार 7 महीने के लिए कट आफ रहता है जम्मू और कश्मीर से और बाकी इलाकों से भी कट आफ हो जाता है। वहां एक डिस्पेंसरी है उसके लिए केवल 5,000 रु० का प्रोवीजन एक साल के लिए स्टेट सरकार ने रखा है, जिससे 1 महीने का भी गुजारा नहीं चलता है। 70 आदमी बीमारी से मर गये हैं और अकतूर से वहां कोई डाक्टर नहीं है। तो मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहूंगा कि आप हर चीज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर न छोड़िये, आप भी कुछ तरीका निकालें जिससे हमारी मुसीबतें हल कर सकें। पैसा आप स्टेट सरकार को देते हैं लेकिन वहां सही तरीके से इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। हमारे लोग मर रहे हैं और कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। अगर राज्य सरकार कुछ नहीं करती, तो आप कुछ कीजिए। वहां पर शेख अबदुल्ला अंगूठा दिखाते हैं सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को आर्टिकिल 370 के तहत, और आप लोग तमाशा देख रहे हैं करता कुछ भी नहीं।

श्री मूल चन्द डभा (पाली) : “अंगूठा दिखाता है” क्या यह पार्लियामेंटरी शब्द है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall go through the proceedings.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : केन्द्रीय सरकार को देखना चाहिए। सारे हिमालयन

[श्री. पी.-नारायणान]

रोज़न में जितने लोगों ने कुरबानी दी है, हमसे ज्यादा किसी ने नहीं दी। लेकिन आप हमें नेगलेक्ट कर रहे हैं। नैशनल कांफ़रेंस के एक वर्कर की रिपोर्ट है कि 120 बच्चे कारगिल के इलाके में मर गए और 70 जस्कार के इलाके में मर गए। इस लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस सिलसिले में कोई स्पेशल ग्राण्ट देनी चाहिए।

हम संजय गांधी मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट के मशकूर हैं कि इनकी तरफ से उस इलाके के लिए हमें दवाइयों के आठ बण्डल मिले, वर्ना शायद वहां पर ढाई तीन सौ, पांच सौ आदमी मर गए होते। उन दवाइयों ने बहुत से आदमियों को जान बचा ली है। लेकिन वदकिस्मती से वहां पर कोई क्वाली-फाइड डाक्टर या मेडिकल आफिसर नहीं है। कम्पाउण्डरों से जो कुछ हो सकता था, वे कर रहे हैं। उस ट्रस्ट से हमें पचास हजार रुपये की दवाइयां मिली हैं, जिसके लिए हम उस ट्रस्ट के बहुत ही मशकूर हैं। लेकिन कश्मीर सरकार की तरफ से एक डिस्पेंसरी को एक साल के लिए सिर्फ पांच हजार रुपये दिए जाते हैं, जब कि वहां पर 18,000 के करीब लोग रहते हैं। आप अन्दाज़ा लगाइए कि उससे कितना फ़ायदा हो सकता है।

जहां तक इनफ़ार्मेशन एण्ड ब्राडकास्टिंग का सवाल है, मुझे एग्जैक्ट फ़िगर याद नहीं है, लेकिन जम्मू-कश्मीर में इनफ़ार्मेशन एण्ड ब्राडकास्टिंग के एक्सपेंशन के लिए छठी प्लान में शायद सिर्फ 40 लाख रुपये रज्वे गये थे—ट्राई स्टैंड फार करेवशन। यह रकम तो कुछ भी नहीं है। एक वार्डर एरिया और सैन्सिटिव एरिया के लिए आज सुबह एक सप्लीमेंटरी पूछते हुए मेरे दोस्त, श्री संतोष मोहन देव, ने कहा था कि नार्थ-ईस्ट के इलाके में सिर्फ बंगलादेश का ही रेडियो और टीवी सुनने और देखने को मिलता है, हमारा नहीं।

जम्मू एरिया में हम रावलपिंडी और लाहौर का टीवी देख सकते हैं, दिल्ली और श्रीनगर का नहीं। वहां पर पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जो स्ट्रांग प्रापेगेंडा हो रहा है, उसको काउंटर करने के लिए इम्मीडिएट स्टेप्स लेने की ज़रूरत है।

श्रीनगर में मीडियम वेव और शार्ट वेव रेडियो स्टेशन तो हैं, लेकिन वह इतना पावरफुल नहीं है। सो-काल्ड आज़ाद कश्मीर रेडियो का इस कद्र पावरफुल ट्रांसमिटर लगा हुआ है कि हमारा स्टेशन ज़ैम हो जाता है, सुनाई नहीं देता है, उनका ही सुनाई देता है। इस बारे में स्टेप्स लेने की ज़रूरत है। लेह में अल-इंडिया रेडियो का स्टेशन है। हम रेडियो लहासा सुनते हैं, क्योंकि हम एक दूसरे की बोली समझ लेते हैं। हम सो-काल्ड आज़ाद कश्मीर का ब्राडकास्ट भी सुनते हैं, क्योंकि हमारी बोली एक है। लेकिन लेह रेडियो स्टेशन सिर्फ दस किलोवाट पावर का है, जिसका रेंज सिर्फ तीस-चालीस किलोमीटर के रेडियस में है। मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी 97 हजार स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर है। मैंने पहले भी कई बार कहा है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर का दो-तिहाई एरिया मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी है। लेकिन लेह रेडियो स्टेशन का हमें दिन को बिल्कुल फ़ायदा नहीं होता है, सिवाए लेह और आस-पास के इलाके में। अलबत्ता ईवनिंग प्रोग्राम कुछ सुनाई देता है। पाकिस्तान के प्रापेगेंडा को काउंटर करने के लिए उस स्टेशन पर एक शार्ट-वेव ट्रांसमिटर लगाना बहुत ज़रूरी है, ताकि उसका प्रोग्राम दिन के वक्त भी दूर-दराज़ के इलाकों में सुना जा सके।

जनाब फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर से मेरी एक ख़ूबसी गुज़ारिश है। लेह और कारगिल में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्प्लॉइज़ 250-से ज्यादा नहीं होंगे। उनको सी ए थोड़ा

کچھ طریقہ نکالیں جس سے ہماری مصیبت حل کر سکے پیسہ آپ اسٹیٹ سرکار کو دیتے ہیں لیکن وہاں طریقے سے استعمال نہیں ہوتا ہے - ہمارے لوگ مر رہے ہیں اور کوئی پوچھنے والا نہیں ہے - اگر راجہ سرکار کچھ نہیں کرتی تو آپ کچھ کھجئے وہاں پر شیخ عبداللہ انگریزا دکھاتے ہیں سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کو آرٹیکل ۳۷ کے تحت اور آپ لوگ تماشہ دیکھ رہے ہیں کرتا کچھ بھی نہیں -

شری مول چند ڈاگا (بھائی) :

انگریزا دکھاتے ہیں - کہا یہ پارلیمینٹری شد ہے -

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall go through the proceedings.

شری بی - نام گھال : کیڈروہ

سرکار کو دیکھنا چاہئے - سارے ہمالہ ریجن میں جتنے لوگوں نے قریبی دی ہے ہم سے زیادہ کسی نے نہیں دی - لیکن آپ ہمیں نوکریاں دے رہے ہیں -

نیشنل کانفرنس کے ایک ورکر کی رپورٹ ہے کہ ۱۲۰ بچے کارگل کے علاقے میں مر گئے اور ۷۰ زانسکار کے علاقے میں مر گئے - اس لئے سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کو اس سلسلے میں کوئی اسوشل گرانٹ دینی چاہئے -

ساجے گاندھی ممبرز ٹرسٹ کی مشکور ہیں کہ ان کی طرف

سے اس علاقے کے لئے ہوں دوڑاؤں کے آٹھ ہڈل لے دوئے شاید وہاں پر ڈھائی تین سو پانچ سو آدمی مر گئے ہوتے - ان دوڑاؤں نے بہت سے آدمیوں کی جان بچالی ہے - لیکن بد قسمتی سے وہاں پر کوئی گوالڈیٹڈ میڈیکل آفسر نہیں ہے - کمہارندروں سے جو کچھ ہو سکتا تھا وہ کر رہے ہیں - اس ٹرسٹ کے سے ہوں پچاس ہزار روپے کی دوڑیاں ملی ہیں جس کے لئے ہم اس ٹرسٹ کے بہت ہی مشکور ہیں - لیکن گنہگار سرکار کی طرف سے ایک سپیشل سروس کو ایک سال کے لئے صرف پانچ ہزار روپے دئے جاتے ہیں جب کہ وہاں پر ۱۸۰۰۰ کے قریب لوگ رہتے ہیں - آپ اندازہ لگائے کہ اس سے کتنا فائدہ ہو سکتا ہے -

جہاں تک انفارمیشن ایڈ ہوا کاسٹنگ کا سوال ہے مجھے ایگزیکٹ فیکرس یاد نہیں ہیں لیکن جنرل کشمیر میں انفارمیشن ایڈ ہوا کاسٹنگ کے ایکسپینشن کے لئے چھٹی پلان میں شاید صرف ۴۰ لاکھ روپے رکھے گئے تھے - ائی سٹریٹ فار کریکشن - یہ رقم تو کچھ ہی نہیں ہے - ایس بارڈر ایریا اور سیلسٹو ایریا کے لئے آج صبح ایک سیلیمینٹری پوچھتے ہوئے ست شری سلتروں مومن دیو

نے کہا تھا کہ نارویجہ ایسٹ کے علاقے میں صرف بلگرام دیہی کا ہی ریڈیو اور ٹی وی سائے اور دیکھنے کو ملتا ہے ہمارا نہیں - جموں اریبا میں ہم راولپنڈی اور لاہور کا ٹی وی دیکھ سکتے ہیں دلی اور شری نگر کا نہیں - وہاں پر پاکستان کی طرف سے جو اسٹراٹک پزوپیکلڈا ہو رہا ہے اس کو کونٹر کرنے کے لئے ایڈی ایٹ اسٹاپ لہجہ کی ضرورت ہے -

شری نگر میں میڈیم ویو اور شارت ویو ریڈیو اسٹیشن تو ہو رہے لیکن وہ اتنا پیارو فل نہیں ہے - سو کالڈ آزاد کشمیر ریڈیو کا اس قدر پیارو فل ٹرانسمیٹر لگا ہوا ہے کہ ہمارا اسٹیشن جہم ہو جاتا ہے سنڈی نہیں دیتا ہے ان کا ہی سنڈی دیتا ہے - اس بارے میں اسٹیشن لینے کی ضرورت ہے - لہجہ میں آل انڈیا ریڈیو کا اسٹیشن ہے - ہم ریڈیو لہا سا ملتے ہیں کیونکہ ہم ایک دوسرے کی بولی سمجھ لہتے ہیں - ہم سو کالڈ آزاد کشمیر کا بلتی برفا کاسٹ بھی ملتے ہیں کیونکہ ہماری بولی ایک ہے - لیکن لہجہ ریڈیو اسٹیشن صرف دس کلو واٹ پور کا ہے جس کا ریڈیج صرف تیس چالہس کلو میٹر کے ریڈیس میں ہے - میری کانستی چوینسی ۹۷ ہزار اسکوائر کلو میٹر

ہے - میں نے پہلے بھی کئی بار کہا ہے کہ جموں کشمیر کا دو تہائی اریبا میں کانستی چوینسی ہے - لیکن لہجہ ریڈیو اسٹیشن کا دن کو ہمیں بالکل فائدہ نہیں ہوتا ہے سوائے لہجہ اور آس پاس کے علاقے میں -

البتہ اینٹلک پروگرام کچھ سنائی دیتا ہے - پاکستان کے پراپیگنڈے کو کونٹر کرنے کے لئے اس اسٹیشن پر ایک شارت ویو ٹرانسمیٹر لگایا بہت ضروری ہے تاکہ اس کا پروگرام دن کے وقت بھی دور دراز کے علاقوں میں سنا جا سکے -

جناب ہائیلنس منسٹر سے میری ایک خصوص گزارش ہے - لہجہ اور کارگل میں سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کے ایمپلائز ۲۵۰ سے زیادہ نہیں ہوں گے - ان کا سی اے تھوڑا بڑھا دیا جائے - ان کا کوس ان کے سائے ہے - اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کا سی اے ۷۵ پرسنلٹ آف دی بیسک پی اور ونڈ آؤٹ ایڈی سیلنگ ہے - لیکن سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کا سی اے سہو میں ۲۵ پرسنلٹ آف دی بیسک پی اور ۱۲۵ روپے ایڈ سیلنگ اور ونٹر میں ۳۵ پرسنلٹ آف دی بیسک پی اور ۱۲۰ روپے ایڈ سیلنگ ہے -

تو اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ اور سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کے جو کرمچاری ہیں

[شادی ہی - نام گھیا]

ان کے بیچ میں بہت ہوا گھپ
ہے - کئی ایسے علاقے بھی ہیں
جہاں ہر ہاڈریڈ پورسولٹ سی اے
ملتا ہے اس لئے اسٹیمٹ گورنمنٹ
کے کرمچاری سمجھتے ہیں کہ
سلیٹرل گورنمنٹ کی سروس بہت
گھٹتا ہے - سلیٹرل گورنمنٹ کے
کرمچاریوں کا سی اے بڑھانا بہت
ضروری ہے - میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے
فائلڈس مینسٹر صاحب سے گزارش
کروں گا کہ وہ اس کی طرف توجہ
دیں -

میں فائلڈس مینسٹر صاحب
کی توجہ اس بات کی طرف بھی
دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایہہ ریٹرو
اسٹوشی کا اسٹاف اسٹرائک پر ہے
اور ایہہ اسٹیشن کبھی بھی آف دی
ایئر ہو سکتا ہے اور کوئی دوسرے
اس کو مین بھی نہیں کر سکتے
ہیں - اور اگر ایسا ہوا تو ساری
ملک کے لئے ایڈ-املی کا بہت
بن سکتا ہے -

انہی باتوں کی طرف توجہ
دلاتے ہوئے جو گرانٹس یہاں پر
پوش کی گئی ہیں ان کو میں
سپورٹ کرتا ہوں -

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SA-
VAI SINGH SISODIA): Sir, I am
thankful to all the Hon. Members who
have taken part in the discussion on
the Supplementary Demands for
Grants.

According to the conduct of Busi-
ness and Rules of Procedure of Lok
Sabha, the debate on the Supplemen-
tary Grants is generally confined to
the items constituting the same and
no discussion may be raised on the
original Grants or no policy matters.
(Interruptions)

As far as the general points and sug-
gestions, are concerned, they have all
been covered in the reply given by the
Hon. Finance Minister in this House
just before this item was taken into
consideration and that was in reply
to the general discussion on the Bud-
get. Therefore, I would not like to
take the valuable time of the House in
replying to these very points.

As far as other suggestions are con-
cerned, which concern various Minis-
tries, these suggestions will certainly
be examined and I do not want to
say—it is not necessary to say—any-
thing further in the connection.

I would request the House to ap-
prove the Supplementary Demands
discussed and which are under consi-
deration before the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY: I raised a point and our
Hon. Finance Minister knows regard-
ing the Suchaita case and the judg-
ment of the Supreme Court. There
the Supreme Court has asked the Cen-
tral Government as also the Reserve
Bank of India to take action, to en-
quire into and they have also said
that this firm was involved in fraudu-
lent transactions. So, what steps have
been taken in this regard? Because
the Government of West Bengal has
also made a request in this regard.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA:
I have just now said that leaving
aside the points connected with the
general main Grants and the policy
matters, the other suggestions and the
points raised by the Hon. Members
would be examined. Therefore, again
I am replying to your point that it
would certainly be examined and, of
necessary, appropriate action would
be taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That the respective Supplementary Sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 70, 71, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 95, 102, 103, 105, 106 and 107."

The motion was adopted.

15.39 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL* 1982

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year, 1981-82.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year, 1981-82."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year, 1981-82, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year, 1981-82, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary Part II, section 2, dated 16-3-81.

*Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

15.43 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: FOURTH RE-
PORT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION
COMMITTEE

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAIL-
WAYS) 1982-83

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1981-82

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the Resolution regarding approval of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee and discussion and voting on Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1982-83 and Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1981-82 for which five hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose Cut Motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their Cut Motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the Serial Numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to move. Those Cut Motion only will be moved.

The list showing the Serial Numbers of Cut Motions, to be moved, will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the List, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

The Minister of Railways, Shri P. C. Sethi.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Before moving the Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government on Railways for 1982-83, I may explain that the Railway Budget for 1982-83....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Either you speak on the Resolution or you move the Resolution. One of the two things should be done.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am just trying to clarify the position with regard to Railways and then will speak about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right.

SHRI P.C. SETHI: ... presented on 23rd February, 1982, was based on the proposal for adjustment in passenger fares and freight rates as indicated in my Budget speech, while replying to the general discussion on the Railway Budget in this House on 3rd March, 1982, I announced certain concessions and reductions in Budget proposals

Keeping in view these concessions/reductions and also for rectifying a misprint in the amount of Deferred Dividend Liability in Demand No. 15 so as to bring the amount of payment of Deferred Dividend Liability as in Demand No. 15 in line with the amounts shown in the Budget of the Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1982-83 in respect of Railways and the connected Explanatory Memorandum, certain changes have become necessary under voted portion of Demand No. 15 for 1982-83. Consequently, the voted portion under Demand No. 15 is sought to be reduced to Rs. 479,33,20 thousands. Now, Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:—

“That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraph 18 contained in the Fourth Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1980 appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance and General Finance, which was presented to Parliament on the 19th February, 1982.”

Sir, the Railway Convention Committee—1980 was constituted on the 10th October, 1980, by a Resolution adopted in the Lok Sabha on 4-8-1980 and by the Rajya Sabha on 11-8-1980. The Committee was constituted to re-

(Res.) and D.G. (Rlys.), 1982-83

and D.S.G. (Rly.) 1981-82

view the rate of dividend payable by the Railway undertaking to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the relationship between Railway Finances and General Finances and make recommendations thereon. The Committee selected for examination 16 subjects covering various facts of railway working including Sixth Plan projections, contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund and rate of dividend, etc. Till now, the Ministry of Railways have submitted memoranda on twelve subjects and two Interim Memoranda for the consideration of the Committee.

The first Interim Memorandum was submitted in January 1981 requesting the Committee to permit the continuance of the financial arrangements between the Railways and the General Finances as recommended by the Railway Convention Committee 1977, for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 pending their final recommendations for the Sixth Plan. The Railway Convention Committee 1980 agreed, in their First Report, to these proposals of the Ministry of Railways. These recommendations contained in the First Report of the Committee were later on approved by this House.

The Memoranda on certain important subjects like rate of dividend payable by the Railways to General Revenues, contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund, Rolling Stock Programme, are still to be submitted to the Committee. I share the Committee's concern expressed in Paras 16 and 17 of the Report under consideration regarding the delay in submitting to them the final memoranda on some of these subjects. I may, however, say in this connection that, although the Sixth Plan framework was finalised in January, 1981, the details of total transport effort required on the part of the Railways at the end of the Sixth Plan, i.e., the total originating freight traffic and load, etc. could be arrived at, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, only in October 1981 and thereafter the Memorandum on the basic subject

viz., Sixth Plan projections, was finalised and submitted to the Committee. The Memoranda on other subjects are under finalisation and will be sent to the Committee very early so that they can examine them and give their final recommendations for the Sixth Plan period as a whole.

To enable the Railway Budget to be framed and presented to Parliament in February, 1982, a Second Interim Memorandum was submitted to the Committee in January, 1982, requesting the Committee to permit the continuance of the financial arrangements between the Railways and the General Finances as recommended by the Railway Convention Committee, 1977, and as applicable to the year 1981-82, for the year 1982-83 pending their final recommendations for the entire Sixth Plan period. The only changes which the Ministry of Railways had put forth for the consideration of the Committee were for raising the appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund and the Pension Fund to Rs. 500 crores and Rs. 150 crores, respectively.

With these words I commend the resolution for the consideration of the House. Before I sit down I would like to express my grateful thanks to the Chairman and the other Members of the Railway Convention Committee for the arduous labour undertaken by them, for their sympathetic consideration of the railways problems and for the expedition with which they have finalised their recommendations in this regard for the year 1982-83.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraph 18 contained in the Fourth Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1980, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance and General Finance, which was presented to Parliament on the 19th February, 1982."

[Mr. Chairman]

Motions moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands for Grants (Railways), 1982-83 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

Demand Nos. 1 to 16."

"That the respective Supplementary Sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demand Nos. 1, 3 to 9 and 11 to 16."

No. of the Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
1	Railway Board	3,86,69,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	27,88,11,000
3	General Superintendence and Services	180,60,12,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	340,87,96,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	297,01,95,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	410,41,01,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	182,79,79,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	336,26,18,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	364,39,19,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	718,61,82,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	127,35,69,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	175,60,57,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	151,87,31,000
14	Appropriation to Funds	706,93,76,000
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loan taken from General Revenue and Amortization of Over-capitalization	521,29,20,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement Revenue	10,99,50,000
	Other Expenditure	2773,57,65,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
1	Railway Board	24,05,000
3	General Superintendence and Services	5,63,74,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	7,99,00,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	7,72,21,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons.	12,38,30,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	7,69,04,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	11,02,32,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	10,98,86,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	1,84,69,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	4,69,63,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	23,99,29,000
14	Appropriation to Funds	8,31,32,000
15	Dividend to General Revenue, Repayment of loan taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-capitalization.	16,24,99,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Other Expenditure	18,39,19,000

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to eliminate malpractices, pilferage and wastage in the railways]. (2)

“That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to introduce the system of promotion and emoluments on the basis of the quality and quantum of performance]. (3)

“That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to absorb casual labourers in the permanent category]. (4)

“That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to introduce workers participation in the management at all levels]. (5)

“That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to abolish the Railway Board] (6)

“That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to enforce punctuality in the running of trains]. (7)

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of completing the survey for the conversion of Darbhanga Jay Nagar meter gauge into broad gauge line under Samastipur Division of North-Eastern Railways]. (13)

"That the demand under the head Repairs and Maintenance of motive power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of replacing all the old, out dated and defective locomotives by new and effective ones] (17)

"That the demand under the head Repairs and Maintenance of motive power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for replacing coal-run engines by diesel-run engines]. (18)

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Koderma): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check frequent unfruitful and extravagant meetings of officials without any concrete result incurring expenditure of lakhs of rupees]. (96)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ban the labour handling co-operative societies for railways]. (97)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce one more passenger train on Dhanbad to Gaya section]. (98)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to re-connect all bogies in Varanasi-Asansol passenger trains running with 6 bogies only]. (99)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to convert Samastipur-Darbhanga metre gauge into broad gauge line]. (124)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Re. 1".

[Failure to construct Sakri-Hasanpur new line under Samastipur Division]. (125).

"That the demand under the head assets acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to connect Chhitan-Bagaha by rail bridge.] (128)

"That the demand under the head assets acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of converting Darbhanga-Pasaul metre gauge into broad gauge on N.E. railway.] (129)

"That the demand under the head assets acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of converting Sitamarhi-Jay Nagar-Lonkaha-Lankhahi through a new rail line, on N.E. railway.] (130)

"That the demand under the head assets acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of constructing over-bridge across railway line at the crossing to the north of Darbhanga junction under N.E. railway.] (131)

"That the demand under the head assets acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency to complete field survey for the conversion of Dar-

bhanga-Jay Nagar from metre gauge into broad gauge for trade and transit with Nepal.] (132)

"That the demand under the head assets acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of restoring the Nirmali Tharbhitha railway line dismantled by river Kosi under Samastipur division of N.E. railway.] (133).

"That the demand under the head assets acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of completing construction of bridge over river Gandak near Bagaha under Samastipur division of N.E. railway.] (134)

"That the demand under the head assets acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of converting the Darbhanga-Jay Nagar metre gauge into broad gauge line under Samastipur division of North Eastern Railway.] (135)

"That the demand under the head assets acquisition, construction and replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of constructing a new Darbhanga-Muzaffarpur line via Benibad.] (136)

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to regularise the substitute coach attendants of Eastern Railway who have been working for the last 12 to 14 years.] (137)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to regularise waiters of Eastern Railway who have been serving the Railways for the last 15 years.] (138)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give adequate relief to contract labourers.] (139)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give employment to the wards of retired employees on compassionate ground.] (140)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking malpractices in appointments by the Railway Service Commissions.] (141)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Railways to pay the damages claimed by the persons whose goods are lost or damaged.] (142)

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in tightening the vigilance cell of Railways to check the irregularities in reservation and ticket agencies and mis-appropriation of railway revenues and property.] (143)

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise the Purbi Railway Karamchhari Sangh of Eastern Railway.] (144)

"That the demand under the Head 'Repairs and maintenance of permanent way and works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start construction of proposed broad gauge line from Giridih to Ranchi via Kodarma and Hazaribagh town.] (145)

"That the demand under the Head 'Repairs and maintenance of motive power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide more money for the final survey and acquisition of land for the proposed broad gauge line from Giridih to Ranchi via Kodarma to Hazaribagh town.] (146)

"That the demand under the Head 'Repairs and maintenance of motive powers' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide new engine to MG-1 and MG-2 passenger train from Giridih-Madhupur for ensuring journey in time.] (147)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to add one more coach to Patliputra Express to facilitate the people of Giridih district to attend High Court at Patna daily.] (148)

"That the demand under the Head 'Repairs and maintenance of motive powers' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to adjust one coach in any suitable express train for Howrah on Giridih-Madhupur line.] (149)

"That the demand under the Head 'Repairs and maintenance of motive power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct over-bridge at Sondimra station for people on Gola-Ramgarh section of South Eastern Railway.] (150)

"That the demand under the Head 'Repairs and maintenance of motive power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct platform at Sondimra on Ramgarh-Gola Section male coal project area.] (151)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff welfare and amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start a high school and hostel on Gujhundi-Gurpa Section where more than 4,000 railway employees families are living in orest belt.] (152)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff welfare and amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish one railway high school at Hazaribagh Road Station for educational facilities to the children of railway employees.] (153)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff welfare and amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Railway Board to facilitate travelling of school going children of Railway employees of Gujhundi to Kodarma station by brake vans of goods trains.] (154)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff welfare and amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply adequate medical facilities to the employees of Gujhundi which is situated in forest belt.] (155)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff welfare and amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allot land to start grocery shop at railway colony of Gujhundi station.] (156)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff welfare and amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide residential and welfare buildings at Kodarma and Gujhundi.] (157)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to detail the development plans to be financed from the revenue likely to accrue from

the increase in passenger fares and freight charges.] (158)

railways and robberies, dacoities on trains and late running of trains.] (165)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Re. 1."

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to shift the headquarters of Eastern Railway either to Gaya or Patna.] (159)

[Failure to construct and allot market sheds on vacant land at Koderma Station.] (166)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Re. 1."

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check accidents and indifference towards public safety and excessive increase in fares and freights.] (160)

[Failure to give representation to all sections of the public on the Hindi Samiti Passenger Amenities Committee and other Advisory Committees.] (167)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Re. 1."

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to enquire into malpractices and irregularities in the allotment of rakes.] (161)

[Failure to check loss to the railways on account of issue of free passes.] (168)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Re. 1."

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in sanctioning the estimates of schemes submitted by various Railway Zonal Headquarters and Keeping them pending for more than two years.] (162)

[Failure to take effective steps to check chain pulling.] (169)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Re. 1."

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check huge expenditure on metro Railway which the Indian economy cannot afford.] (163)

[Failure to use Hindi in the official work of Railways.] (170)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Re. 1."

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Excessive increase in railway fares without projecting public welfare schemes.] (164)

[Failure to provide stoppage of Neelanchal Express at Koderma station for the convenience pilgrims.] (171)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Re. 1."

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate and implement plans to stop corruption in

[Shri R. L. P. Verma]

[Failure to restore 18-21 bogies in place of present six bogies in Varanasi-Asansol passenger train for the benefit of passengers.] (172)

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide halt of either Sealdah or Dehradun Express at Chichaki, Chaube, Thermatand, Hirodih, Chaudhribandh stations for the benefits of passengers.] (173)

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct platforms and passengers sheds at Parsabad station.] (174)

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inordinate delay in construction of railway bridge at Koderma by pass road.] (175)

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide railway link to Hazaribagh which is headquarter of Chhotanagpur Division and Coal projects.] (176)

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide railway link from Lalmatiya Dumka-Madhupur to Girdih Hazaribagh and Ranchi junction.] (177)

SHRI CHATURBHUIJ (Jhalawar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make one officer of the Railway Board responsible for

overall position in each zone.] (182)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the expenditure on the Railway Board and to include people's representatives in the Board.] (183)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to achieve optimum level of administrative efficiency in the Railway Board.] (184)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the Railway Board to serve the passengers through the railways with better amenities.] (185)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend Kota-Bara shuttle train from Tudipai to Bhopal.] (186)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run all trains on Kota-Bina line even when there is coal shortage.] (187)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce an express train on Kota-Bina line.] (188)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide the prescribed number of coaches in Kota-Bina train and to increase their number by three.] (189)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a first class coach in Kota-Bina train.] (190)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve train service between Kota and Bina.] (191)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure the timely arrival of Kota-Bina train at Kota so as to connect it with Dehradun Express.] (192)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide 180 crores of rupees this year for Kota-Chittor line.] (193)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the Kota-Chittor and Chittor-Neemuch railway line into broad gauge.] (194)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make immediate payment of compensation to farmers for acquisition of their lands for Kota-Chittor railway line.] (195)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce a new train between Indore and Delhi via Kota.] (196)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce a new train between Kota and Delhi.] (197)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend Kota Agra shuttle upto Delhi.] (198)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of coaches of all classes in all trains running between Kota and Delhi.] (199)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of reserved seats in the trains running between Kota and Delhi.] (200)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert Piplod, Dhanawa and Motipura flag stations into permanent stations on Kota-Bina lines with facilities of loading and unloading of goods.] (201)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a flag station between Kesholi, Thaipura and Chhabra stations on Kota-Bina section.] (202)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a flag station between Sundlak and Baran Binora stations on Kota-Bina section.] (203)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a new station near Gumanpura-Kota.] (204)

[Shri Chaturbhuj]

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more railway wagons for loading of copper at Chhabra, Kabai Atar, Baren, Anta, Dimod, Raman-mandi, Bhawani-mandi, Chohmala and Daromodak stations.] (205)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100".

(Need to provide a stoppage of Dehradun Express at Kapren station.) (206).

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a stoppage of Awadh Express at Indragarh station.] (207)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to undertake a survey for laying railway line from Ujjain-Jhalwar-Baran to Gwalior to meet the demands of industry and people]. (208)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to undertake a survey for Bhopal-Kota railway line via Jhalawar]. (209)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make provision for conducting a survey for connecting the district headquarter of Jhalawar by rail immediately.] (210)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct a survey for extending Jhalawar road line upto Jhalawar headquarters.] (211)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to set up a separate education board or cell for schools under the railways for improving their working]. (213).

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to grant pay hike and revise scales of pay of the teachers of railway schools in accordance with the recommendations of the Pay Commission.] (213).

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to fulfil the promise to grant the right to form teachers' association or union by teachers of railway schools.] (214)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide better accommodation, educational and health facilities for the welfare of railway employees.] (215)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Working Expenses' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide platforms and tin sheds at Atru, Kawai, Anta and Chaumahla stations to provide protection against rain.] (216).

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Working Expenses' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide drinking water at all the stations.] (217).

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run a weekly 'pilgrims special' train between Delhi and Kanyakumari, via Jagannathpuri, Rameshwaram, Dwarka, Jammu and other centres of pilgrimage and back to Delhi via Rishikesh having 1st and IInd class coaches with perfect security arrangements and supply of food at cheap rates.] (218)

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide armed guard vested with adequate powers, in all passenger trains to protect the life and property of passengers.] (219).

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give Rs. one lakh to the family of each person who dies in railway accident.] (220)

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to fix administrative responsibility for late arrival of trains.] (221).

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to charge a minimum fine of Rs. 200 for travelling without ticket in addition to penal fare.] (222).

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make a provision of 10 years imprisonment for the

persons who commit theft, dacoity and other crimes in trains.] (223).

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to award severe punishment to persons indulging in theft of railway property.] (224).

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide for summary trial of cases of claims for loss of goods on railway so as to avoid delay in their disposal.] (225)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide a new train between Kota and Sawai Madhopur via Jaipur.] (226).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to attach general coaches in each of the passenger trains running between Kota and Sawai Madhopur and vice-versa.] (227).

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide sufficient water supply for the lavatories at different stations in Sealdah South section.] (228).

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to stop harassment to night passengers at Sealdah station.] (229).

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to supervise the dealings of the G.R.P. with the late night passengers at Sealdah.] (230).

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to utilise unused land at Canning station for opening authorised stalls and shops.] (231).

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide drinking water at Lakshmi Kantapur and Diamond Harbour Railway Stations.] (232).

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to eliminate the increasing number of unauthorised shops and stalls at Burnpur station platforms and in the station compound.] (233).

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to eliminate the obstruction created by the unauthorised stalls and shops at Sealdah South platform.] (234).

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide more drinking water facilities at the platforms of Howrah Station.] (235)

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to maintain cleanliness at different stations in the Sealdah South section.] (236).

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to keep clean the lavatories and urinals at all the stations in Sealdah South Section.] (237).

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to maintain a minimum standard in respect of the quality of meals and snacks on the Eastern Railway.] (238).

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to improve the water supply at different stations in the Sealdah South Section.] (239).

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supervise the Sealdah Control Office very frequently for efficient functioning.] (240)

"That the demand under the Head 'Operating Expenses—Traffic' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[failure to improve the train services in Sealdah Division.] (241)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to sink tubewells at stations in Sealdah South Section.] (245)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a shed at the Southern side of platform No. 1 of Barnipur station.] (246)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make sitting provision for the passengers on the platforms at Howrah station.] (247)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to construct and over-bridge on the Eastern side of Diamond Harbour station.] (248)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide more funds for the construction of a new line Budge Budge to Namkhena including Lakshmikantapur-Kalpi link.] (249)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start the construction of Lakshmikantapur-Kalpi link.] (250)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert Mathurapur Road and Dhapdhapi flag station into crossing stations.] (251)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert Burnpur-Lakshmikantapur single line section into double line section.] (252)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the Burnpur-Diamond Harbour single line section into double line section.] (253)

"The demand under the Head 'assets acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the Sonarpur-Canning single line into double line.] (254)

"The demand under the Head 'assets acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the Ballygunj-Budge Budge single line into double line.] (255)

"The demand under the Head 'assets acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete the electrification of Dhapdhapi station in the Sealdah South section.] (256)

"The demand under the Head 'assets acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend Sealdah-Lakshmikantapur line to Pathar Prathima.] (257)

"The demand under the Head 'assets acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend Sealdah-Mathurapur line to Raideghi.] (258)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Repairs and maintenance of permanent way and works' reduced by Rs. 100."

[Negligence to supply water to passengers at important stations like Kanpur.] (264)

"That the demand under the Head 'Repairs and maintenance of motive power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Supply of sub-standard materials to electric loco repair shops and sheds leading to constant failure.] (265)

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

"That the demand under the Head 'operating expenses-rolling stock and equipment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prevent violation of safety rules in yards like those at Kharagpur, Nimpura, Bardamunda Waltair and Mugalsarai, leading to derailments.] (277)

"That the demand under the Head 'operating expenses-rolling stock and equipment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Existence of large amount of unused ballasts and cinders in Kharagpur yards, and also insufficient lighting arrangements causing frequent accidents.] (280)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to dissolve the Railway Board.] (283)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy of discrimination in the matter of keeping superannuated higher officers of the Railway Board in service.] (284)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to make survey for extension of electrification from Kharagpur to Midnapur.] (285)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to avoid disparity in the matter of maintenance of railway quarters particularly officers' quarters which are receiving better treatment as compared to quarters of other categories.] (289)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices indulged in by the Headquarters and Principals of S.E. Railway employees in places like Kharagpur,

Bondamunda and Chakradharpur.] (294)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate funds for repairing roads and drains in Kharagpur, the biggest railway colony in India.] (297)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure periodical inspections of railway schools at Kharagpur by the D.P.I. and the D.I. of Schools.] (301)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate number of teachers with higher qualifications in the railway schools all over S.E. Railway particularly at Kharagpur.] (303)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply adequate quantity of food in all railway hospitals particularly in T.B. hospital at Kharagpur.] (306)

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA (Calicut): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to issue passes to the people below poverty line entitling them to travel without paying the enhanced fare.] (321)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to include proposals for new lines for Kerala where the average kilometre per lakh of populations is far below the national average.] (322)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for confirmation of temporary employees of the catering sections of railways.] (323)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for compensation for railway accident victims equivalent to that of air craft accident victims.] (324)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing kitchen car in long distance trains.] (325).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing insurance scheme for railway passengers as rail travel has become unsafe.] (326)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proposal to construct a new railway line between Calicut and Mysore via Wynad.] (327)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing a 1st class and 11nd class bogies from Mangalore to Delhi to be attached to U.K. Express at Palghat junctions.] (328)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for electrification of Calicut-Ernakulam line.] (329)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 99."

[Need for expansion of Kuttipuram railway station.] (330)

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to settle long standing demands of the different categories of Railway employees with regard to salaries wages, dearness allowances and bonus.] (331).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to make up-to-date payment of dearness allowance to the railway employees.] (332)

"That the demand under the Head 'miscellaneous expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete the survey of a new railway line from Rajgir to Gaya for the extension of Bakhtiarpur-Rajgir line under Eastern Railway.] (333).

"That the demand under the Head 'miscellaneous expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start survey of a new railway line from Fatwa to Gaya via Islampur on Eastern Railway.] (334).

"That the demand under the Head 'Repair and maintenance of carriages and wagons' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to maintain and repair the carriages of the trains running between Bakhtiarpur and Rajgir on Eastern Railway] (335).

"That the demand under the Head 'Repair and maintenance of carriages and wagons' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav]

[Failure to maintain the carriages of superfast trains of Eastern and other railways.] (336)

"That the demand under the Head 'Repair and maintenance of carriages and wagons' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to repair and maintain the carriages of passenger and express trains specially on Eastern Railway.] (337).

"That the demand under the Head 'Repair and maintenance of carriages and wagons' be reduced Rs. 100".

[Failure to make proper arrangements for lights and fans in trains specially in passenger and express trains.] (338).

"That the demand under the Head 'Operating expenses—Rolling stock and equipment' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to make arrangements for sufficient number of diesel and electric locomotives.] (339).

"That the demand under the Head 'Operating expenses—Rolling stock and equipment' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to do away with the shortage of carriages and wagons.] (340).

"That the demand under the Head 'Operating expenses—Rolling stock and equipment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain properly the steam locomotives] (341).

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of connecting the Divisional Headquarters of Hazaribagh in Bihar by rail] (360)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of connecting the District Headquarters of Dumka in Bihar by rail.] (361)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of upgrading the Khirai halt station in the Kharagpur Division of the South Eastern Railway so that vegetables and other parcel bookings and permanent booking of passengers are possible from this station.] (376)

SHRI SUBODH SEN (Jalpaiguri): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to relinquish a piece of land adjacent to Jalpaiguri Station (North-East Frontier Railway) and hand it over to Siliguri Jalpaiguri Development Authority for development]. (443)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to elevate the platform of Jalpaiguri station (N.F. Railway) to facilitate the boarding of the train by passengers, particularly the ladies]. (444)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to introduce a fast train from New Jalpaiguri to Calcutta

in addition to Darjeeling Mail].
(445)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to introduce a fast train from New Alipurduar to Calcutta].
(446)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to connect New Alipurduar with Alipurduar Junction by laying broad gauge line]. (447)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to convert the railway track between Siliguri Junction and New Bongaigaon via New Mal into broad gauge line]. (448)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to extend Gaur Express up to Haldibari (N.F. Railway)]. (449)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure reintroduce stoppage of Tinsukia Mail at Jalpaiguri Road Station (N.F. Railway)].
(450)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to hand over Domohani Township to West Bengal Government for development]. (451)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to reintroduce the railway communication between Domohani and Changrabandha

and extend it further to Mekhligunge]. (452)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Victimisation of railwaymen on the plea of taking part in the All India General Strike on the 19th January, 1982]. (453)

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to ensure safety of the passengers from accidents and robberies]. (466)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Persisting contract system for catering services]. (467)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Victimisation of railway employees at Siliguri and Alipurduar under North-East Frontier Railway on the plea of taking part in the All India General Strike on 11th January, 1982]. (468)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to avert frequent rail accidents causing loss of life and property of the people]. (469)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to divert the level crossing at Siliguri town and re-

[Shri Ananda Pathak]

move the bottlenecks and traffic congestion]. (470)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to hand over a portion of land at Kurseong to the West Bengal Government for constructing a motor stand]. (471)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to assure that the POH diesel loco at Siliguri junction would not be shifted to Ajmer or any other place]. (472)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide rail link between Balurghat and Islampur in district of West Dinajpur]. (473)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in departmentalisation of the catering services in all the trains under N. F. Railway.] (474)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce a fast train from New Jalpaiguri to Sealdah in addition to Darjeeling Mail.] (475)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce regular fast train from New Jalpaiguri to New Delhi] (476)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert the Summer Express running between New Jalpaiguri and Calcutta into a regular train.] (477)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend the Gour Express upto Haldibari.] (478)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert the metre gauge line between New Bongai-gaon and Barau via Siliguri junction into broad gauge line.] (479)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to relinquish the vast chunk of land at Siliguri for constructing market complex and other developmental activities.] (480)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to restore goods trains between New Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling on narrow gauge line under N. F. Railway.] (481)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to modernise and well-equip Tindharia workshop under N. F. Railway.] (482)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to restore all the passenger and mail trains between New Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling Hills for accommodating inflow of the tourists] (483)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to produce new coaches and locomotives for the trains running between New Jalpaiguri Silguri and Darjeeling on narrow gauge line]. (484)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure better service conditions for the employees of various private catering companies on N.F. Railway.] (48)

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct railway over-bridges on Patna bypass in Patna city crossing and on Fatwa railway Eastern Railway.] (486)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to begin the work of electrification of the route from Mughal-saraj to Asansol on Eastern Railway.] (487)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start express train from Bakhtiyarpur to Rajgir on Eastern Railway.] (488)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop malpractices in reservation.] (489)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make arrangement of dining car in Soubhadra Express on Eastern Railway.] (490)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to arrange stoppage of superfast train at Bhaktiyarpur junction on Eastern Railway.] (491)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make better arrangements of accommodation, light and water for the passengers in superfast and ordinary trains in the country.] (942)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the number of trains in accordance with the demand of the passengers.] (493)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to run the Soubhadra Express daily from Patna to Delhi.] (494)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start a new superfast train from Patna to Howrah.] (495)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start direct superfast trains from Patna to Bombay and Rourkela.] (496)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to double the line from Patna to Gaya on Eastern Railway.] (497)

[Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make proper security arrangements for the passengers.] (498)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check overcrowding in trains specially on Eastern Railway.] (499)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start direct express trains from Howrah to Rajgir on Eastern Railway.] (500)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give relief to the passengers in railway fares.] (501)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to arrange quota of reservation in Tinsukia Mail for Patna junction on Eastern Railway.] (502)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce suburban trains from Patna to the nearby places as in Delhi Howrah and Bombay.] (503)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to connect all the steel cities of the country with the State Capitals through super-fast trains.] (504)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the number of trains on Bakhtiyarpur-Rajgir line on Eastern Railway.] (505)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to control train dacoities and thefts in the trains.] (506)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure the running of trains on time.] (507)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA
(Bankura): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce duty hours of loco-running staff.] (538)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to declare pay-scales and other benefits for railway canteen employees.] (539)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to treat all railway canteen employees as railway employees.] (540)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide electric traction in Adra-Kharagpur section on S. E. Railway.] (541)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to replace all over-aged wagons.] (542)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction, and Replacement, be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to replace all over-aged steam engines.] (543)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a fly-over near Purulia station on South Eastern Railway.] (544)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct an over-bridge on Bishnupur station on South Eastern Railway.] (545)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide terminal facilities at Purulia station on South Eastern Railway to facilitate the introduction of an Express train.] (546)

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up new rail line from Eklakhi station to Hilli via Tapan, Darnalghat and Balughat in West Dinajpur district.] (547)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate wagons for carrying coal for tea industry in North Bengal.] (548)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the quota of reserved accommodation in the 1st and 2nd class coaches in Darjeeling Mail, Tinsukia, Mail and other trains for the passengers who desire to book their reservation from hill stations like Darjeeling, Kurseong and Kalimpong in the district of Darjeeling.] (549)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Unnecessary delay in starting construction of railway bridge on Ganga river in Patna.] (553)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to set up a new railway Zonal Officer in Bihar.] (554)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to do away with the policy of victimising the railway employees unnecessarily in several ways.] (555)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to do away with the policy of issuing complementary passes.] (556)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the accepted principle of establishing one organisation for railway employees.] (557)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

[Failure to give recognition to the Indian Railway Workers' Federation.] (558)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to give recognition to the All India Loco-Running Staff Association.]. (559)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to give recognition to the All India Railway Employees' confederation.] (560)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to convert narrow gauge lines into broad gauge all over the country.] (561)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take over Martin Light Railway.] (562)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to seek cooperation of all railway labour organisations to check railway accidents.] (563)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to make concerned officers in the Railway Board, General Managers and Divisional Managers also responsible for railway accidents and take action against them, if necessary.] (564)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in running trains on time.] (565)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to make all the officers from top to bottoms responsible for the late running of trains.] (566)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to reinstate the loco-running employees punished during last year and annulling of all actions taken against them.] (567)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to re. 1."

[Low percentage of rail employees in lower cadres in comparison to that of officers.] (568)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to follow security rules in railways.] (569)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Directive of the Railway Board to run the trains in open violation of safety rules.] (570)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to abandon the policy of increasing freight on essential commodities hitherto exempted from such increase.] (571)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to replace the railway lines which have outlived their life.] (572)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to stop the use of un-serviceable and outmoded railway coaches.] (573)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to stop the use of old engines.] (574)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to retain the services of the steam loco-mechanical staff even after the use of steam engines is stopped.] (575)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to run all fast trains with diesel engines.] (576)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish the Railway Board.] (577)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to declare railways an industry.] (578)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the increasing number of accidents.] (579)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to pay an amount of Rs. 1 lakh as compensation to the family members of those killed in railway accidents as is paid in case of air crashes.] (580)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to re. 1."

[Failure to abolish the casual labour system.] (581)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to regularise casual workers.] (582)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to bring wages of railway workers at par with the wages of workers of public sector undertakings.] (583)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give need based pay scales to railway employees.] (584)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Need to abolish the system of giving extension to railway officers after attaining the age of super-annuation.] (585)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check malpractices rampant at high level in railways] (586)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to lay a net of railway lines in backward areas.] (587)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to abandon the policy of burdening the passengers by enhancing rail fares and surcharges.] (588)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Victimisation of railway workers for trade union activities.] (589)

Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to exclude railways from the purview of Essential Services Maintenance Act.] (590)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Enforcement of National Security Act on Railway workers despite the assurances given in the House.] (591)

SHRI SUBODH SEN: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix up quota for reservation of berths in the 1st and 2nd class compartments from New Mal station (N.F. Railway) by Darjeeling Mail, Tinsukhia Mail, Kamrup Express and Janata Passengers for journey between New Jalpaiguri-Sealdah, New Jalpaiguri-New Delhi and New Jalpaiguri-Howrah.] (592)

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in setting 6 point demands of railwaymen made just before 1974 strike.] (593)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to waive ban on recruitment to ministerial staff.] (594)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise All India 'Railway Ministerial Staff Association.] (595)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to recognise All India Station Masters' Association.] (596)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise All India Guards Council.] (597)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise Indian Railway Ticket Checking Staff Association.] (598)

That the Demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise Indian Railway Mechanical Staff Association.] (599)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise Eastern Railway Workers' Union.] (600)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise N.F. Railway Workers' Union.] (601)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise Eastern Railway Engineering Kamgar Union.] (602)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the disparity created by granting of one additional increment and employment to the sons/wards of the railway employees in 1974.] (603)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to withdraw court cases of railway employees of Jhansi Division instituted in 1974.] (604)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to consider avenue of promotion including stoppage of interpolation and time bound promotion on seniority basis for SMS/ASMS.] (605)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allot grades to the ministerial staff as per Jagannath Das Committee's recommendations.] (606)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove disparity and anomaly in pay scale of S and T staff viz., helpers, tradesmen, technicians and technical assistants.] (607)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the agreement reached with the Railway Ministry on the demands of S and T staff during 1973 work to rule movement.] (608)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for classification of duty hours for all commercial clerks.] (609)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the designation of commercial clerks as commercial masters.] (610)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop punitive action.] (611)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide accommodation to TTEs and Conductors in the running trains.] (612)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in enhancing the rates of running allowance to guards and brakemen at par with identical pay scales of other running staff.] (613)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for scientific job analysis, for providing adequate number of posts in each grade of Station Masters.] (614)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce uniform policy of transfers and postings in the Indian Railways.] (615)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide quarters, medical and educational facilities to the staff working on road-side stations.] (616)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create post of Guards, Inspectors from the Guards cadres.] (617)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

[Failure in classifying ticket checking staff as running staff for all purposes.] (618)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce two running grades and time bound promotion to avoid stagnation for ministerial cadres. (619)

"That the demand the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to restore incentive scheme for accounts staff and enhancement of promotional quota for class IV office staff.] (620)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in restructuring of pay scale of S. M. S. in four grades viz. Rs. 425—700, 550—750, 700—900 and 840—1040 and abolishing the designation of A.S.Ms] (621)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for scientific job analysis of Guards' work and re-fixation of their pay scale considering them as a technical category.] (622)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board, be reduced by Rs. 100."

(Failure to introduce up-gradation for Guards on percent basis.] (623)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(Failure to introduce the pay scales of Rs. 260 to 430 for brakemen and supply of uniform to them at par with guards.] (624)

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Constant increase in railway fares instead increase in the number of trains in proportion to growth in population]. (635)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Eastern Railway to accept the demands and suggestions of the Railway Consultative Committee/Bharitya Yatri Sangh and other passenger organisations]. (636)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to run a direct express train between the industrial city of Dhanbad and New Delhi] (637).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce a new super fast train to be known as Khanij Express from New Delhi to Gaya-Dhanbad with stoppages on stations between Gaya and Dhanbad to facilitate direct travel to New Delhi] (638)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop wastage of funds by carrying repeated preliminary and mechanical survey for many proposed rail lines on Eastern Railway] (639)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous expenditure General) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-utilisation of budgetary allocations being made since 1977 onwards for the survey for rail line from Giridih to Ranchi via Koderma-Hazaribagh town] (640)

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and maintenance of permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct footpaths on the railway bridges on rivers

and nallahs between Gomoh and Gaya sections of Eastern Railway] (641)

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and maintenance of Permanent way and works, be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide of a stop Neelanchal Express at Koderma station ignoring the religious sentiments of all communities] (642) f

"That the demand under the Head Repairs and maintenance of Permanent way and works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix quota of seats in ACC/First, Class/Chair Car in Delux Express (81 Up and 82 Dn) Kalka mail, (1 Up and 2 Dn) which stop at Koderma station] (643)

"That the demand under the Head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100." 3

[Failure to construct 200 shop market complex on the railway line in the south of Koderma station and allot them to the uneducated unemployed] (644)

"That the demand under the Head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct an over-bridge on Koderma by-pass] (645)

"That the demand under the Head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide a stop of Sealdah Express at Tharmatan] (646)

"That the demand under the Head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a railway crossing at Maskedih on Gaya-Gomoh section] (647)

"That the demand under the Head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide a stop of the Neelanchal Express at Koderma and Hazaribagh Road station] (648)

"That the demand under the Head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide 2 minute stop of Sealdah Express at Chichaki station] (649)

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to construct second class waiting rooms with drinking water, urinal and lavatory facilities at Lalbag Court Road, Khagraghat Road, Karnasubarna, Chawrigache Bazar Saha, Salar and Tenia stations in Howrah division] (650)

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to construct second class waiting rooms with drinking water, urinal, lavatory facilities at Lalgola Bhagwangoda, Jaiganj, Murshidabad, Berhampore court and Beldanga stations in Sealdah division] (651)

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Re. 100."

[Failure to run the trains on time] (652)

That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition, Const-

[Shri Syed Masudal Hossain]

uction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the galloping number of accidents.] (653)

That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to protect the Indian Railways from being dependent on IMF.] (654)

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the railway lines in proportion to the increase in Population] (655)

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100." a

[Failure to construct double lines and electrification from Krishnanagar to Lalgola in Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway] (656)

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to replace the over-aged engines with diesel engines in Sealdah Division on Eastern Railway.] (657) f

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper roof at platform No. 1 at Khegraghat Road in Howrah Division] (658)

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to electrify the railway lines between Bandal and Azimganj in Howrah Division] (659)

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to electrify the railway lines between Bandal and Katwa in Howrah Division.] (650)

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check the sale of coal from running engines in Bandal Azimganj section in Howrah Division] (661)

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce an express train between Sealdah and Lalgola in Sealdah Division] (662)

That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have at least two more compartments in each train in Sealdah Division] (663)

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a railway over-bridge at Panchanantala near Berhampore court station on National Highway No. 34 in Sealdah Division] (664)

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to construct railway over-bridge near Morgram station on National Highway No. 34 at Azimganj-Nalhati section.] (665)

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100." ?

[Failure to stop unauthorised passengers travelling specially in 1st class in Sealdah and Howrah Division.] (666)

"That the demand under the Head Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a new railway line from Krishnanagar to Sainthia via Karimpur, Jallengi, Berhampore on Eastern Railway.] (667)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a circular railway around Calcutta.] (668)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check malpractices in reservation in all divisions specially in Sealdah Division.] (669)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to constitute the Regional Consultative Committee of the Eastern Railway including all the MPs of that area.] (670)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the dacoities in running trains especially in Bihar and U.P.] (671)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the railway passengers from the hands of anti-social and criminals.] (672)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisitions, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the pilferage of railway property.] (673)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete track renewal between Bhagwangola to Lal-gola in Ranghat-Lalgola section.] (674)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete track renewal between Banjarsua to Azim-ganj in Bandel-Barharwa section.] (675)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisitions, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide two minutes' halt of Tinsukia Mail and Gaur Express at Farakka Barrage station on Eastern Railway.] (676)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisitions, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the quality as well as quantity of food served in Kaika Mail and AC Express.] (677)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisitions, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to arrange more reservation quota for Janata Express and Kamroop Express from Khagra-

ghat and Salar in Howrah Division.] (678)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisitions, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the level of platform at Lalgola, Krishnapore, Bhagwangola, Murshidabad and Bhabta in Sealdah Division.] (679)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the level of platform at Lalbagh court Karna Subarna Chawrigacha, Bazarsahu and Gangatikuri in Howrah Division] (680)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to utilise the abandoned land of Lalgola Ghat station area in Sealdah Division.] (681)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to absorb gangmen working on railway lines.] (682)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to appoint the sons and dependents of deceased railwaymen in railways.] (683)

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birhum): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to abolish the railway board.] (689)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduce the power of the railway board and expenditure on it.] (690)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish the system of contract labour in Indian Railways.] (691)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to pay bonus as deferred wage to railwaymen.] (692)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to run railways more as a utility service than a commercial venture as reflected in the policy of levying of additional freight and fare charges.] (693)

"That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous expenditure (General) be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop payment of subsidy to private company and nationalise narrow gauge line owned by private company between Katwa and Ahmadpur on Eastern Railway.] (696)

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent accidents, pilferage and dacoities in railways.] (700)

"That the demand under the Head 'General Superintendence and Services' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduced the working hours of loco-running staff.] (701)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide staff quarters to all railway employees.] (702)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide canteen facilities for employess on all important junction stations.] (703)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide school-Higher Secondary schools in Burdwan, Durgapur, Memari, Katwa and other such important junction stations.] (704)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide hospitals with indoor and outdoor facilities in Durgapur, Katwa, Memari and other such important junctions.] (705)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and Amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide staff-recreation rooms, indoor and outdoor mini-stadiums at all important stations.] (706)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to convert metre gauge line into broad gauge line from Burdwan to Katwa and Katwa to Ahmadpur on Eastern Railway.] (707)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisitions, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to construct double line from Bandel to Katwa.] (708)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide over bridges near Memari, Rasulpur and Katwa stations on Eastern Railway.] (709)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 00".

[Failure to provide a passenger shed at Bagila station on Eastern Railway.] (710)

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to detect the misuse of money for survey of line from Giridih to Ranchi via Koderma and Hazari Bagh town.] (711)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in taking up the remunerative route for the proposed line from Giridih to Ranchi via Koderma and Hazaribagh town.] (712)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to complete detailed traffic survey or financial appraisal of the proposed line from Giridih to Ranchi via Koderma, Hazaribagh town.] (713)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure in providing rest rooms and cooking facilities to the checking staff while out of headquarters.] (714)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure in giving promotion to the ticket checking staff in the scale of Rs. 330-560 and 425-640 according to time scale.] (715)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

[Need to give all gazetted and restricted holidays to the line staff also.] (716)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to grant transshipment allowance, cash handling allowance and rural hardship allowance to commercial staff.] (717)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to repeal Indian Railway Conference Association rules and investigation power under Railway Property Unlawful Possession Act.] (718)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring the loco shed staff under Factories Act.] (719)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide uniforms to all loco Mechanical Staff.] (720)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to absorb loco mechanical staff in diesel and electric engine shed after giving them training.] (721)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to implement grade-wise upgradation for loco mechanical staff.] (722)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give negotiation facilities to the representatives of All India Railway Employees' Confederation from Zonal to Divisional level.] (723)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to introduce time-scale promotion for all railway employees.] (724)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to change anti-labour policy of the railway administration.] (725)

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct a flag station at Durgachak near Mechanda-Haldia Bus Road in Panskura-Haldia sections of South Eastern Railway.] (756)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct a flag station at Mahisadal (near Geonkhali Road) in Panskura-Haldia section of South Eastern Railway.] (757)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisitions, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct a flag station at Tamluk Maniktala (near Panskura Bus Road) in the Panskura-Haldia section of S. E. Railway.] (758)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to construct Tamluk-Digha new railway line in the Panskura-Haldia section of the South Eastern Railway.] (759)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to construct the second line in the Panskura-Haldia section of the South Eastern Railway.] (760)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisitions, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to construct third line of the Panskura-Kharagpur section of South Eastern Railway.] (761)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to make arrangements for the booking of betel baskets at Mecheda, Panskura and Bagnan stations of the South Eastern Railway.] (762)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to introduce another pair of trains in the Panskura-Haldia section of the South Eastern Railway.] (763)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to introduce more trains in Kharagpur-Howrah, Panskura Howrah, Mecheda-Howrah, and Bagnan-Howrah, sections of S. E. Railway.] (764)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for the electrification of the Kharagpur-Midnapur section of the S. E. Railway.] (765).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construction a road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing near Talpukhur on the Tam-luk-Nandakumar Bus Road in the Panskura-Haldia section of S. E. Railway.] (766).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct more staff quarters at Kharagpur, Mecheda, Kalaghat and Panskura stations of S. E. Railway.] (767).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to construct a new waiting hall with modern amenities at Mecheda station on S. E. Railway.] (768).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for more passenger amenities at Ramrajatala station on S. E. Railway.] (769).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct and repair the bus road in the railway area of Panskura station on S. E. Railway.] (770).

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide covered goods shed at Arumuganery station, Southern Railway from where salt is loaded in huge quantities.] (796).

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase the speed of Ahmedpur Katwa and Burdwan Katwa (N. G.) trains with a view to make the lines profitable.] (802).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to upgrade the Kurmadenga halt station to a full station in Ahmedpur Katwa (N. G.) section.] (803).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to upgrade the Jibanti halt station in Howrah Division.] (804).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct a platforms at Jihanti halt and Kanthalia halt stations in Bandel-Azimgarh section.] (805).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to upgrade the Subarnamrigi and Pirtala halt stations in Sealdah Lalgola Section.] (806).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide a gate with fence on the western side of Khagraghat Road Station (on platform No. 2) by the side of the over-bridge in Howrah Division.] (807).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide amenities like light, fans, water and cleanliness in 2nd class compartments in Sealdah and Howrah Division.] (808).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to maintain properly 1st class compartments in Howrah-Gaya and Howrah-Halhati passenger trains.] (809).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to protect the railway land from unauthorised occupants.] (810).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give railway land to the landless on year to year basis.] (811).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to run the Gaur Express from Howrah to Maldah via Azimganj at least twice a week.] (812).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to supply sufficient number of bed rolls on long distance trains especially in Kalka and A/C Expresses.] (813).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Unjustified increase in railway fares and freights which is one of the causes of price rise and inflation.] (814).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to grant concession in railway fares to disabled persons.] (815).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase the rate of compensation for injury and deaths.] (816).

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to make provision for payment of pension for those persons who become totally or partially disabled due to rail accidents.] (817).

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to enforce punctuality in running of trains.] (818).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to recruit Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the Indian Railways according to the quota.] (819).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide drinking water facilities at all stations.] (820).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide good canteens at all important stations.] (821)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply good food in Kalka Mail.] (822)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to regularise the services of casual labourers.] (823)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove the gatemen's quarter at Nutun Chatte rail gate of S.E. Railway which causes many accidents.] (824)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert narrow gauge line into broad gauge line between Bankura and Rainagar.] (825)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run three pairs of trains between Bankura and Rainagar B.D.F. Railway.] (826)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to connect Bankura with Mejhia by a new rail line.] (827)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to replace all the old, outdated and defective locomotives of B.D.R. Railway.] (828)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to replace the tracks of B.D.R. Railway to avoid accidents.] (829)

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert Katwa-Ahmedpur and Burdwan-Katwa narrow gauge section of Eastern Railway into broad gauge.] (830)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to provide road over-bridges near Nalhati and Mukarai stations in Shahibganj section of Eastern Railway.] (831).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to absorb casual labourers and Khalasis in permanent posts on the basis of seniority and qualifications in Katwa-Ahmedpur (N.G.) section of Eastern Railway.] (832)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to increase the number of coaches of passenger trains on Katwa-Ahmedpur and Burdwan-Katwa (NG) sections of Eastern Railway.] (833)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to ensure punctual running of trains in Khana-Sainthia Andal-Sainthia, Shahibganj, and Katwa-Ahmedpur (N.G.) sections of Eastern Railway.] (834)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to convert Karnadnagar halt station into a full station and to construct a properly manned level crossing there.] (835)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to introduce a pair of trains between Barharwa and Burdwan to cover the distance in 10 hours.] (836)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to extend 1 AS UP/4-AS Dn. and 5-AS/UP/8-AS Dn. trains upto Rampur Hat.] (837)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to introduce additional train between Kampur Hat and Howrah via Siuri.] (838)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to dieselise 335/336 Viswabharati fast passenger train and extend it upto Rajgram and dieselise 317/318 Tarpith passenger train and extend it upto Pakur by interchanging its path with that of 351 Burdwan-Kiul passenger in the up direction.] (839)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to maintain light, cleanliness and water in lavatories in trains in Katwa-Ahmedpur (NG) Burdwan-Katwa (NG) section of Eastern Railway.] (840)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to regularise the functioning of boiler and water tank at Daskalgram station in Katwa-Ahmedpur (NG) Section of Eastern Railway.] (841)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide quarters, medical and educational facilities to the staff on road side stations.] (842)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to change anti-labour policy of the railway Administration.] (843)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to re-instate the loco running employees and to withdraw action taken against them.] (844)

"That the demand under the Head Staff Welfare and Amenities be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide Primary and higher secondary Schools in Rampur Hat and other important stations in Sahibganj Andal-Sainthia, Bandel-Azimganj sections of Eastern Railway.] (845)

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishannagar):
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish the system of contract labour in railways] (846)

"That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a second booking counter at Krishnanagar city Jn.] (854)

"That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop sale of used tickets by some elements within the Krishnanagar railway station under Sealdah Division.] (855)

"That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more local trains during the peak hours between Lalgola and Ranaghat under Sealdah Division.] (856)

[Shri R. P. Das]

"That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen the line between Rejinagar and Beldanga which was washed away during the floods in 1978.] (857)

"That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct high platforms on both sides of the lines and a foot-bridge at Debagram under Sealdah Station.] (858)

"That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to maintain properly the approach road to Krishnanagar city Jn.] (859)

"That the demand under the Head Operating Expenses—Traffic be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reintroduce the Sealdah-Lalgola Express for the benefit of the long distance passengers.] (861)

"That the demand under the Head Operating Expenses—Traffic be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to run the trains of the Ranaghat-Lalgola and Ranaghat-Gede sections on time.] (862).

"That the demand under the Head Operating Expenses—Traffic be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate number of second class bogies for 366/367 Lalgola passengers and other passenger trains.] (863).

"That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous Working Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve vigilance and security for the travelling pas-

sengers at Beldanga station under Sealdah Division.] (864).

"That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous working Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to stop wagon-breaking between Muregachha and Beldanga station under Sealdah Division.] (865).

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to construct a road over bridge near Ranaghat under Sealdah Division on main line to replace the existing level crossing between Ranaghat and Payaradanga stations.] (866).

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert Bahadurpur, Bhabta and Sonadanga flag stations in Lalgola-Ranaghat section under Sealdah Division into crossing stations to check late running of trains.] (867)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a double line between Ranaghat and Lalgola under Sealdah Division.] (868).

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to extend electrification of Lalgola-Ranaghat section beyond Krishnanagar City Jn. upwards.] (869)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA
(Ponnani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up without any further delay the construction of Guruvayur-Kuttipuram railway line (Southern Railway.) (925).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for new lines in Kerala which is far below the national average Km per lakh of population.] (926).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to double the Shoranur-Mangalore line (Southern Railway.)] (927).

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate funds for construction of railway lines in Kerala.] (928)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need for Mangalore-Bombay rail link.] (929).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for electrification of railway lines in Kerala in view of Kerala being surplus in electricity and in order to avoid cancellation of trains due to frequent coal shortages.] (930)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a railway workshop in Kerala.] (931)

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide more passenger trains in Shoranur-Mangalore section of Southern Railway.] (932).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to extent 69/70 Yercand Express (Southern Railway) up to Calicut.] 933).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply adequate number of wagons to betel traders at Tirur (Shoranpur section, Southern Railway) to avoid crippling effect upon petty betel trade in this backward district.] (934).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide adequate number of staff quarters at Tirur station (Shoranur section, Southern Railway.)] (935).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100." d-

[Need to provide quarters to all railway employees especially in the lower categories.] (936).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prevent large number of accident.] (937).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check increasing number of robberies on railways.] (938).

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to provide more and adequate passenger amenities at

[Shri G. M. Banatwala
stations in Shoranpur-Mangalore
section of Southern Railway.]
(939).

"That the demand under the Head
General Superintendence and Ser-
vices be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for improvement and ex-
pansion of Kuttipuram station
(Shoranur section, Southern Rail-
way.) (940).

"That the demand under the
Head General Superintendence and
Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to upgrade Vallikunnu
halt station (Shoranur section
Southern Railway) to block sta-
tion.] (941)

"That the demand under the
Head General Superintendence and
Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for more staff strength
at Tirur station (Shoranur sec-
tion, Southern Railway.)] (942)

"That the demand under the
Head General Superintendence and
Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase number of
coaches in 59/60 Passenger trains
and 47/48 Express trains
of Southern Railway.] (943)

"That the demand under the
Head General Superintendence and
Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to avoid the usual long
detention of train No. 60 (Sou-
thern Railway) at Calicut and
other stations with consequent
hardship to passengers.] (944)

"That the demand under the
Head General Superintendence and
Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for railway level-cros-
sing gate at Kadalundi in Sho-
ranur section of Southern Rail-
way.] (945)

"That the demand under the
Head General Superintendence and
Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase the reserva-
tion quota at Calicut for Jayanti
Janata train.] (946).

"That the demand under the
Head General Superintendence and
Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to attach more coaches to
each mail and express train pas-
sing through Malabar area (Sou-
thern Railway) for passengers
without reservation.] (947).

"That the demand under the
Head General Superintendence and
Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to appoint gatemen at
all level crossings.] (948).

"That the demand under the
Head General Superintendence and
Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to run K. K. Express
tri-weekly.] (949).

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangi-
pur): I beg to move.

"That the demand under the Head
Railway Board be reduced by
Rs. 100".

[Need to convert the Pirtala
halt into a full-fledged station in
Sealdah-Lalgola section of the
Eastern Railway.] (977).

"That the demand under the Head
Railway Board be reduced by
Rs. 100".

[Need to increase the number of
coaches in the trains running be-
tween Sealdah and Lalgola.] (978)

"That the demand under the Head
Railway Board be reduced by
Rs. 100".

[Failure to lay double track
from Krishnanagar to Lalgola in
the Sealdah Division on the East-
ern Railway.] (979)

"That the demand under the Head
Railway Board be reduced by
Rs. 100".

[Failure to dieselise the trains running between Sealdah and Lalgola and Howrah and Farakka on the Eastern Railway.] (980).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to introduce a shuttle train between Krishnanagar and Lalgola in the Sealdah Division.] (981)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to introduce an express train between Sealdah and Lalgola in the Eastern Railway.] (982).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to re-introduce stoppages at Manigram and Mohipal road stations of train Nos. 347 Up and 348 Dn in the Howrah-Farakka section of Eastern Railway.] (983).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to reintroduce stoppage of Gaya passenger (DN) at Manigram station in the Howrah-Farakka section of Eastern Railway.] (984).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to introduce stoppage of Tinsukhia Mail at Farakka Barrage station on Eastern Railway.] (985).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to take possession of the hundred of acres of railway land at Kodol Kati and Manga near Lalgola station on Eastern Railway from the unauthorised occupants and to distribute it among landless cultivators.] (986).

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to introduce a pair of trains between Barharwa and Burdwan which should reach Burdwan in 10 hours.] (987)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to avoid the shifting of the godown from Duskalgram station in the Katwa-Ahmedpur. (N.G.) section of Eastern Railway.] (988).

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to maintain punctuality in running of trains in Ranaghat-Lalgola section of Sealdah Division.] (989).

"That the demand under the Head General Superintendence and Services be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to dieselise the trains and electrify the lines between Howrah and Farakka and Azimganj and Nalhati on Eastern Railway.] (990).

"That the demand under the Head Assets—aquisition construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct a link line between Jiaganj and Azimganj stations on Eastern Railway.] (991).

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to extend the Sealdah-Lalgola lines upto Jangipur.] (992).

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct new lines from Sainthia to Karimpur via Kandi, Berhampur and Jalangi.] (993).

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct an approach road from Krishnapur station in the Sealdah-Lalgola section upto the existing metalled road.] (994).

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to replace over aged engines to avoid late running of the trains in the Howrah-Farakka and Sealdah-Lalgola sections on the Eastern Railway.] (995).

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct sheds at Sagardighi station in Azimganj-Nalhati section and at Mohipa] in the Howrah-Farakka section of Eastern Railway to protect waiting passengers from sun and rain.] (996).

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

tion and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to convert Kurmadanga halt into a full station and construct a level crossing on the road near this station between Daskalgram and Jnandas Kandra in Katwa-Ahmedpur (N.G.) Section.] (997).

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for construction of a level crossing on the Railway track near Kirnahar Railway Health Centre between Kirnahar and Mahespur stations in Katwa-Ahmedpur (N.G.) section of Eastern Railway.] (998).

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for construction of a halt station near Jubatia between Daskalgram and Kirnahar station in Ahmedpur Katwa (N.G.) section.] (999).

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to raise the platform on both sides of Ganga Tikuri section on Bandel-salar section of Eastern Railway.] (100).

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to electrify Gaya-Patna section.] (1001).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct platforms at Parsabad, Thermatand, Chaube and Chaudhri Bandh stations of Eastern Railway.] (1002).

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to avoid wastage of diesel by electrification of Mughalsarai-Patna railway track.] (1003)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to double the Patna-Gaya railway line.] (1004)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in acquisition of land for 2 km. track in Ranipokhar village which is holding up the completion of 30 km. long railway line from Bokaro Steel city-Tupkadih to Taldharia on Eastern Railway.] (1005)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Obstruction in performance of "Vishwa Karma Puja" in the traditional manner in the Lilluah Workshop of Eastern Railway since 1981 against the wishes of workers.] (1006)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide staff quarters at big junctions particularly at Kachraapada, Lilluah, Patna, Gaya, Mughalsarai, Dhanbad, Jhajha, Asansol on Eastern Railway.] (1007)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint unemployed sons or dependants of retired railway employees as per the rules.] (1008)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct platforms, sheds, waiting rooms, water taps or drinking water supply at every station of grand chord line of Eastern Railway.] (1009)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce more passenger trains from Dhanbad to Dehri-on-Sone to facilitate the needy passengers of this section.] (1010)

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets, acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for the B.G. conversion project of Tirunelveli-Tuticorin Railway track.] (1016)

SHRI R. P. DAS: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-instate the loco running staff victimised for protesting against the anti-labour Policies of the railway administration.] (1023)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept the demands of the loco shed staff and bring them under Factories Act.] (1024)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert Santipur-Krishnagar-Nabadwip narrow gauge section under Sealdah Division into broad gauge.] (1025)

[Shri R. P. Das]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to maintain hygienic conditions and cleanliness of the tracks in between platform of Katwa junction in Bandel-Katwa section.] (1026)

SHRI MATILAL HASDA (Jhar-gram) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to convert the single line into double line at Gokulpur station on South Eastern Railway) (1028)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce more express trains between Kharagpur and Purulia on South Eastern Railway.] (1028)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to electrify railway line between Kharagpur and Adra on South Eastern Railway.] (1029)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to construct a passengers shed at Bagri station on South Eastern Railway.] (1030)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to reinstate the employees who have been dismissed from services because of their participation in the trade union activities.] (1031)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to improve the catering services in Railway.] (1032)

SHRI R. P. DAS: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'miscellaneous expenditure (General) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to electrify the left-out sections of Sealdah Division.] (1033)

SHRI B. M. BANATWALA: I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to implement the recommendations of Gujral Committee for Urdu with respect to railways.] (1043).

"That the demand under the Head 'Operating Expenses Traffic' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve train services in the Olavakot Division Southern Railway.] (1044)

SHRI R. P. DAS: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re 1"

[Railure to reduce the duty hours of the loco running staff.] (1060)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to withdraw the show-cause notices served on the railway employees who participated in the all-India industrial strike on the 19th January, 1982.] (1061).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to equalise freight rates for export of engineering goods from both the east and west coasts to make them competitive in the international market.] (1062)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check violation of safety rules which gives rise to increasing number of accidents.] (1063)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to convert existing lines and to construct new lines where necessary for a circular railway around Calcutta for quick assembly and dispersal of city commuters.] (1064)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to utilise the facilities provided by the Calcutta Port Trust Railway for passenger Traffic.] (1065)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to step up work and to commission the Calcutta Metro on time to give substantial relief to fast growing number of commuters in Calcutta area.]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to formulate a comprehensive plan for movement of daily commuters from end to end in Calcutta metropolitan area.] (1067)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to maintain hygienic condition and cleanliness in the waiting halls and platforms of the Krishnanagar city station under Sealdah division.] (1066).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Berhampore and Renaghat RPF units in curbing the snatchers and dacoits.] (1069)

"That the demand under the Head 'operating expenses—Traffic' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide frequent E.M.U. services between Sealdah and Budge-Budge for free and easy movement of commuters of South and South-suburban Calcutta.] (1070)

"That the demand under the Head 'operating expenses—Traffic' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to attach an additional sleeper coach to 369/370 Lalgola-Sealdah passenger and to provide protection to the long distance passengers.] (1071)

"That the demand under the Head 'assets acquisition, construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to replace the outlived and condemned steam locomotives to avoid disruption and late running of trains in the Ranaghat Lalgola section under Eastern-Railway.] (1072)

"That the demand under the Head 'assets acquisition construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an approach road to Beldangar station from the nearby N.H. 34.] (1073)

"That the demand under the Head 'assets acquisition, construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for a new B.G. line from Krishnanagar city Jn. to Shikarpur along the Krishnanagar city-Karimpur-Shikarpur (OA) Bus route.] (1074)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA
(Samastipur): I beg to move:

[Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide either dining car or pantry car in the Hatia-Chandigarh Express.] (1075)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish Railway Board] (1076).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to main cleanliness in the compartments and lavatories of trains.] (1077)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eliminate frequent railway accidents resulting in loss of lives and property.] (1078)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eliminate malpractices, pilferage and wastage in Railway.] (1079)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(Need to introduce the system of promotions and emoluments on the basis of the quality and quantum of performance in Indian Railway.) (1080)

"The demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce workers' participation in the management at different levels for efficient functioning of railways.] (1081)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to absorb casual labourers in permanent categories.] (1082)

"That the demand under the

Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enforce punctuality in the running of trains.] (1083)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recruit scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates in services of Indian Railways according to their quota.] (1084)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets acquisition, construction and replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to replace over-aged tracts resulting in frequent accidents.] (1085)

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly)
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make casual workers in Indian Railways permanent.] (1086)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make satisfactory arrangements for booking of betel leaves at Serampore and Howrah stations.] (1078)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop victimisation of railway employees.] (1088)

"The demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply more wagons for carrying food to different parts of West Bengal.] (1089)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a new railway line between Tarakeswar and Arambag.] (1090)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct circular railway at Calcutta] (1091)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct metro railway at a rapid speed in Calcutta.] (1092)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to control subsidence at several places of metro railway.] (1093)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop malpractices in reservation.] (1094)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the accommodation and make adequate arrangements for light and water in trains.] (1095)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run all the trains punctually.] (1096)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make railway travel safe.] (1097)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase number of passenger and express trains according to demand.] (1098)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to meet the just demands of loco-running staff.] (1099)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to control railway accidents.] (1100)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to control train dacoities.] (1101)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to control thefts in trains.] (1102)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to control pilferage in railways.] (1103)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to electrify line between Baudel and Katwa.] (1104)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to electrify line between Sheoraphuly and Tarakeswar.] (1103).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Prof. Rupchand Pal]

[Need to open more booking counters at Bandel, Chuchura, Chandernagore, Bhadreshwar, Serampore, Hindmotor and Howrah.] (1106)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to solve water logging problem at Bandel subway at Bandel station.] (1107)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a second up line between Howrah and Bandel.] (1108)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run more train between Bandel and Howrah.] (1109)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a road passage under railway line at Balrambati in chord line between Howrah and Burdwan on Eastern Railway.] (1110)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of trains between Bandel and Naihati on Eastern Railway.] (1111)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct broadgauge line between Howrah and Sheakhala and Howrah and Amta.] (1112)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a third line between Bandel and Bhadreshwar in Howrah Division, Eastern Railway.] (1113)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an over bridge at Bandel station of Howrah Division, Eastern Railway.] (1114)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct double line between Bandel and Katwa in Howrah Division, Eastern Railway.] (1115)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct double line between Sheoraphuly and Tarakeshwar, Howrah Division, Eastern Railway.] (1116)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct halting station at Khurigachi between Bhadreshwar and Baidyabati in Howrah Division, Eastern Railway.] (1117)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce duty hours of loco running staff.] (1118)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare pay scales and other benefits to Railway canteen employees.] (1119)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide railway quarters to railway employees.] (1120)

"That the demand under the Head 'Staff Welfare and amenities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve and upgrade railway hospital at Bandel.] (1121)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 1."

[Failure to check malpractices and irregularities in Railway Service Commissions in the matter of recruitment.] (1122)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply uniform and other essential commodities to personnel of Railway Protection Force.] (1123)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide economic relief to railway employees who are stagnating in their scales of pay.] (1124)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay down norms of work for the employees in railways on the basis of work analysis.] (1125)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give bonus to the personnel of Railway protection force.] (1126)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give equal wages for equal work.] (1127)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the recommendations of Sharma Commission in respect of doctors employed in Indian Railways.] (1128)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct rest rooms in adequate number for subordinate inspecting staff in zonal headquarters, divisional headquarters and workshops.] (1129)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide retiring rooms for travelling ticket examiners at big railway stations.] (1130)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps for an all round development of Patna Junction on the Eastern Railway.] (1131)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements at Patna Junction.] (1132)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the entry of unauthorised persons in waiting rooms at patna Junction.] (1133)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an over-bridge at Rajendra Nagar Station on Eastern Railway.] (1134)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide stoppage of more trains at Rajendra Nagar station on Eastren Railway.] (1135)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate lighting arrangements at platform Nos. 4 and 5 of Patna Junction.] (1136).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an over-bridge near Patna Secretariat on the Eastern Railway.] (1137)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start suburban trains from Patna Junction to Jahana-bad, Mokameh and Buxar.] (1138)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to double the Patna Gaya line.] (1139)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop Patna Hatia Express at Taregana.] (1140)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct sheds on both the platforms of Bankaghat station on Eastern Railway.] (1141)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a shed on platform at Gulzarbagh station on Eastern Railway.] (1142)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the level of platform of Phulwari station on Eastern Railway.] (1143)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the level of both the platforms at Neura station on Eastern Railway.] (1144)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the level of platforms on both the sides of Parsa Bazar station on the Patna-Gaya line of Eastern Railway.] (1145)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide sheds on the platforms of all stations on the Patna-Gaya line of the Eastern Railway.] (1146)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay a new railway line from Ranchi to Girdih via Hazaribagh.] (1147)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement fully the provisions of Official Languages Act, 1963 in regard to Indian Railways.] (1148)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide stoppage of Sonbhadra Express at Danapur station on Eastern Railway.] (1149)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run a fast train from Patna to Calcutta.] (1150)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to electrify the railway line from Asansol to Mughalsarai stations on Eastern Railway.] (1151)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make Vikramshila Express from Bhagalpur to Delhi a daily train.] (1152)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make Sonbhadra Express from Patna to Delhi a daily train.] (1153)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide departmental catering in Sonbhadra Express.] (1154)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to attach pantry in Sonbhadra Express.] (1155)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run Calcutta-Delhi Delux train via Patna more than twice a week.] (1156)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide departmental catering in all trains.] (1157)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make regular payment of salaries to the employees working in the Patna-Islampur Light Railway.] (1171)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete the survey and conversion of Arah-Sahasram railway line into a broad gauge line.] (1172)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide bed-rolls in all railways on payment basis.] (1173)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to cancel the increase in the railway passenger fare and freight charges.] (1174)

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot vacant railway land to unemployed youths on rent.] (1175)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the quota of berths from Patna to Delhi in Tinsukhia Mail.] (1176)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a new railway line in Santhal Pargana district.] (1177)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay a metre gauge line from Chittaranjan to Dumka.] (1178)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay a railway line from Deogarh to Rampur via Dumka.] (1179)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to post staff at the level crossing of Sadisopur on Eastern Railway.] (1180)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert Fatwa-Islampur Light Railway into broad gauge.] (1181)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the grant paid by Government to the owners of Fatwa-Islampur Light Railway.] (1182)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the catering arrangements in trains.] (1183)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the quality of food and drinks served in trains.] (1184)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the prices of foodstuffs served in the trains.] (1185)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a shed on the platform upto the office of R.M.S. at the Patna Junction station on Eastern Railway.] (1186)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce a new train by the name of "Mica Express" from Patna to Dhanbad via Gaya and Kodarma.] (1187)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abandon the anti-labour policy of Railway Board.] (1188)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the huge administrative expenditure of Railway Board.] (1189)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end mosquito menace in Danapur railway colony on Eastern Railway.] (1190)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove delay in making reimbursement of tuition fee children of railway employees.] (1191)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide sports facilities in all railways colonies.] (1192)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of railway schools.] (1193)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a Central school at Danapur (Eastern Railway).] (1194)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of rest houses for railway employees.] (1195)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory canteen arrangements in the office of the Divisional Manager, Danapur on Eastern Railway.] (1196)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory lodging facility for the persons who come to receive pension at Danapur Divisional headquarter on Eastern Railway.] (1197)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint medical specialists in all railway hospitals.] (1198)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint lady doctors in all railway hospitals.] (1199)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide emergency light in Danapur railway hospital of Eastern Railway.] (1200)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give 8.33 per cent minimum bonus to railway employees unconditionally.] (1201)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the policy of giving productivity-linked bonus to railways employees.] (1202)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Miserable condition of catering in railways.] (1203)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish private catering arrangement in Railways.] (1204)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop malpractices in reservation of sleepers.] (1205)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accede to the demands of the Indian Railways Checking Staff Association.] (1206)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accede to the demands of the All India Signal and Telecommunications Staff Association.] (1207)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accede to the demands of the All India Railwaymen's Federation.] (1208)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of railway zones.] (1209)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay a new railway line from Rajgir to Gaya on Eastern Railway.] (1210)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept the demands of coal and ash handling workers and to end the contract system there in.] (1211)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to discontinue saloon and inspection coaches in railways.] (1212)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept the demands of All India Loco Running Staff Association.] (1213)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept demands of All India Railway Loco Mechanical Staff Association.] (1214)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept demands of All India Station Masters' Association.] (1215)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept the demands of Indian Railway Workers' Federation.] (1216)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept the demands of All India Guard Council.] (1217)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply necessary components for repair to engines.] (1218)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply quality coal for engines.] (1219)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to train the workers of steam engine loco sheds in handling diesel and electric locomotive.] (1220)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end the shortage of wagons.] (1221)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay a new Baunsi-Mandor hill railway line in Santal Pargana district of Bihar.] (1222)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay broad gauge line from Jasidih to Deoghar in Bihar.] (1223)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve sanitary arrangements at Patna junction.] (1224)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide water at Patna junction during summer season.] (1225)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of retiring rooms at Patna junction.] (1226)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept the demands of Bihar Dainik Yatri Sangh.] (1227)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to repair the defective engines.] (1228)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to replace the old steam engines.] (1229)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to annul the action taken against railway workers for participation in the agitation of loco running staff.] (1230)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept 21 point demands of Eastern Railway Engineering Kamgar Union.] (1231)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to annul suspension order taken against the gangmen of Danapur Division of Eastern Railway.] (1232)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start a departmental canteen at Danapur station on Eastern Railway.] (1233)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Need to replace private catering by departmental catering at Katihar railway station on Northeast Frontier Railway.] (1234)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end monopoly in catering at Katihar.] (1235)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ameliorate the condition of gangmen in railways.] (1236)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the entry of unauthorised persons in reserve-Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.]

[Need to convert meter gauge lines into broad gauge ones.] (1238)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the increasing incidents of dacoity and thefts in trains.] (1239)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortage of essential drugs in railway hospitals.] (1240)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a railway college at Samastipur, North Eastern Railway.] (1241)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Re. 100."

[Need to provide fans in quarters of all the railway employees.] (1242)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot residential accommodation to all railway employees.] (1243)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in converting Barauni—Bongaigaon (N.F.Rly.) meter gauge line into broad gauge line.] (1244)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a level crossing for the benefit of residents of Ranipur Mohalla situated in East of Gulzarbagh railway station, Eastern Railway.] (1245)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the platforms and extend the shed of Parasbazar, Pothabi, Nandwan and Nandaul stations of Patna—Gaya railway line, Eastern Railway.] (1246)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the height of the railway bridge at Begampur Mohalla near Patna Sahib.] (1247)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay a new railway line from Bihta to Anugraha Narayan stations via Bikram Paliganj and Arwal.] (1248)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to project the lives of Station Masters and Travelling Ticket Examiners.] (1249)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to post a Station Master at every railway station.] (1250).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept the charter of 26 point demands of All India Shunting Cabin and Traffic Staff Association.] (1251).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accord recognition to All India Shunting Cabin and Traffic Staff Association.] (1252).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run Jayanti Janata train from Muzaffarpur to Delhi every day.] (1253).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give C.P.C. scales to gangmen.] (1254).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take action against the officers harassing gangmen.] (1255).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to regularise the services of bearers working under depart-

mental catering in railways.] (1256).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give at least three promotions during service to railway employees.] (1257).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to adopt a time-bound promotion policy in respect of railway employees.] (1258).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay pension to railway employees in time.] (1259).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay full amount of pension to the dependents and wives of the deceased pensioners of railway.] (1260).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give employment on priority basis to the dependants of retired railway employees.] (1261).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare a time-bound programme to regularise the casual railway workers.] (1262).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give full time work to substitute employees in railways.] (1263)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Need to lift the ban imposed on recruitment in railways.] (1264).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert Ranchi-Lohadagga and Muri Purulia Light Railway into broad gauge.] (1265).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fill the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (1266).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Large number of railway officers in proportion to railway employees.] (1267).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give need based wages to railway employees.] (1268).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give pay scales to railway workers equal to those of workers in public undertakings.] (1269).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand the railway workshop at Jamalpur.] (1270).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a railway workshop at Patna.] (1271).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fill up vacant posts in railways.] (1272).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make payment of travelling and overtime allowance to the railway employees in time.] (1273).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to solve the labour problems in consultation with all the federations, associations and unions from time to time.] (1274).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check irregularities in the allotment of railway wagons.] (1275).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the use of railway wagons by businessmen as godowns.] (1276).

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end the inconvenience caused to passengers by occupation of passengers' waiting room by G.R.P. at Patauri station on North Eastern Railway.] (1277).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to avoid inconvenience to passengers due to uncontrollable rush of people in Jayanti Janta Express, starting from Muzaffarpur as the quota fixed for the people of North Bihar is inadequate.] (1278).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix quota for North Bihar according to its needs in 'Jayanti Janata' or to run it daily.] (1279).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to include Muzaffarpur station in Samastipur Division by reorganising the Sonpur and Samastipur Divisions of N. E. Railway for efficient functioning.] (1280).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to save the passengers from unnecessary expenses by classifying Danapur-Samastipur express as passenger train.] (1281).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to do away with the contract system in catering and to introduce departmental management.] (1282).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the ticketless travel and misuse of alarm chain in Patna-Gaya Division of Eastern Railway.] (1283).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prevent unauthorised persons from illegally occupying the seats in 1st class and 2nd class compartments on North Eastern Railway.] (1284).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices in reservation in railways.] (1285).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Sub-standard catering by contractors to whom this service was given to get rid of the losses incurred due to mismanagement in Departmental catering service.] (1286).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to avoid taking work from outside loading agencies by giving contract to transport goods and parcels to local cooperatives at Barauni Junction on North Eastern Railway.] (1287).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a new zone with headquarters at Samastipur for proper development of Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh.] (1288).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for better coordination in the control of broad gauge and narrow gauge lines at Sonpur, Hazirpur, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur and Barauni stations on North Eastern Railway.] (1289).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement expeditiously the conversion scheme of Samastipur-Darbhanga line in 'North Eastern Railway.] (1290).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run train services on diesel on North Eastern Railway.] (1291).

[Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta]

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run a convenient day passenger train on Barauni-Samastipur section.] (1292).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run a convenient day passenger train on Barauni-Bachwara-Hajipur section of North Eastern Railway.] (1293).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide employment and to rehabilitate the persons displaced due to acquisition of land for the extension of Samastipur division of the Eastern Railway and the policy of pick and choose in reinstating the casual workers.] (1294).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run train services on electric traction on North Eastern Railway.] (1295)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to double the Patna-Gaya line of Eastern Railway.] (1296).

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Operation of trains with defective engines in Samastipur Division of North Eastern Railway increasing the chances of accidents.] (1297)

"That the demand under the Head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a direct train for the people of North Bihar from Samastipur to Ranchi, an important town of South Bihar. (1298)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reconstruct the railway road in the premises of Patori station on North Eastern Railway.] (1299)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Payments to worked lines and subsidized companies without ensuring proper service.] (1300)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert Hazipur-Patori-Badwara metre gauge line into broad gauge line in agriculturally rich area of North Bihar.] (1301)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to link Dania with Mahua-Milan for development and proper exploitation of coal belts in South Bihar.] (1302)

"That the demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to link Churi Pit-head to the nearest rail-head for proper transport of coal from coal belts in South Bihar.] (1303)

"That the demand under the Head 'Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to repair and maintain metre gauge engines at Samastipur Jn. on North Eastern Railway.] (1304)

"That the demand under the Head 'Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to repaid and maintain rail engines in North Eastern Railway.] (1305)

"That the demand under the Head 'Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct a railway bridge on river Ganga at Patna.] (1306)

"That the demand under the head 'Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct waiting room for passengers at Mohiuddin Nagar station of Eastern Railway.] (1307)

"That the demand under the head 'Assets-Acquisition Construction and Replacement' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to discard old and worm out carriages keeping in view the safety of passengers.] (1308)

DR. B. N. SINGH (Hazaribagh) : While giving my general support to the Demands for Grants for the Railways, I would like to draw the pointed attention of the Railway Minister to Demand No. 2, Annexure A, Surveys of new lines.

The Railways is the life line of the nation. With its growth the economy of the country advances. So, in a sense the Railways have to act as a catalyst to the economy. But I am afraid that the Indian Railways have stopped growing and have stagnated.

A comparison with China will give you the exact position of how our Railways have developed and how the Chinese Railways have developed. I would like, with your permission, to read a small paragraph from an article written by Shri Mehta which will give you the comparative figures.

"The available figures show that in 1950 the Chinese Railways carried 100 million tonnes of freight while the Indian Railways carried 90 million tonnes. In a sense in 1950 both the Indian and the Chinese Railways were operating at the same level. By 1978 the Chinese Railways were carrying a total of 1075 million tonnes while the Indian Railways carried only 200 million tonnes. (now it is 220 million tonnes). So in less than three decades the Chinese Railways increased their carrying capacity by ten fold and the Indian Railways only by 2.2 fold."

This will give you a fair idea of our development how we are developing and especially when the Indian Railway is considered the life line of the nation.

For constructing new lines in the vast sub-continent of ours the Budget has provided a paltry sum of Rs. 42 crores and even less so for survey of new lines.

It is noticed that in the development of the Railways there is a great regional imbalance and the people of the Chotanagpur are one of the worst victims of this regional imbalance and the result is that though Chotanagpur abounds in rich mineral wealth and we have one of the richest forests in India yet the people of this region mostly Harijans, Adivasis live below the poverty line. It is indeed a paradox that in this land of plenty there is utter poverty, 70 per cent living below the poverty line. It is lamentable that surveys in the heartland of Chotanagpur have been going on since 1906 AD when the Britishers first mooted the idea of making Hazaribagh the capital city of India

[Shri B. N. Singh]

and thanks to the Railways, even in 1982 "Operation" surveys are still continuing. I leave it to anybody's guess as to when actually the railway line will be laid.

It is only after our Prime Minister visited Hazaribagh in 1980 and in a public meeting attended by hundreds of thousands of people declared that Hazaribagh will soon be put on the railway map of India, that the Railway Minister has started evincing some interest in this project. The erstwhile Railway Minister knowing the great potential of this area tried to push the matter forward.

In reply to my supplementary to Starred Question No. 364 dated 11-12-80, the Minister said :

"माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल रखा है कि पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, वह बात सही है। वह ट्राइबल एरिया है और इस पर विशेष ध्यान है। सर्वे कम्प्लीट हो चुका है और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन्क्लूड करने का विचार हो रहा है। प्लेनिंग कमेटी से सहमति की आवश्यकता है।"

I will request you Sir, to note the sentence

"सर्वे कम्प्लीट हो चुका है, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन्क्लूड करने का विचार है।"

To which I will refer hereafter. Then Sir, while replying to the general debate on the Railway Budget on 5-3-81 the Railway Minister said :

I will request you to mark this particular sentence.

"अपनी बजट स्पीच में जो भी लाइन्स मैंने आप को बताई हैं वह सब आप को याद हैं। उस में उस में खास कर छोटा नागपुर एरिया में जो आदिवासी इलाका

है, ऐसी जगह में मैं समझता हूँ लाइन जानी चाहिए और वह हम करना चाहते हैं।

Further while replying to the debate on the Railway demand, he said :

"बिहार में बहुत से कामों के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, राँची शहर से हजारीबाग शहर, हजारी बाग से कोडूरमा से गिरीडीह' यह बिल्कुल बैंकवर्ड एरिया, आदिवासी एरिया है।

"मैंने अपनी बजट स्पीच में आशवासन दिया है कि हम इसको चलायेंगे।"

I request you to mark the words 'ashwasan' to which I shall refer hereafter. If all the three statements made by the Minister are read either jointly or severally, they only point unanimously to one thing that the railway link between Ranchi-Hazaribagh-Kodarma-Giridih shall be constructed and the intentions include it in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Not only has this assurance been given to this august House but it was even given to the people outside. With your permission, I would like to read out a couple of excerpts from a news item appearing in a leading journal of Bihar, under the caption :

"Ranchi, Hazaribagh to be rail linked : Pande"

Hazaribagh and Giridih will be put on the railway map when the long pending demand for construction of a broad gauge line linking those tribal-dominated districts will be included in the railway budget of 1982-83 to be placed before Parliament in April this year.

"Announcing this decision amidst thunderous applause of a meeting organised by the Hazaribagh Zila Parishad the Union Railway Minister, Mr. Kedar Pande, disclosed that survey for the new line had been completed last year. With the con-

struction of this new line the long-cherished desire of the people of the area would be fulfilled, he remarked.

"The Government had all along accorded top priority to the demand of tribal people of this region keeping in mind their interest and socio-economic conditions, he said.

"He expressed the hope that days are not far off when this Hazaribagh town would be the railway headquarters of the North Chotanagpur Division."

AN HON. MEMBER : What was the proposed expenditure ?

16 hrs.

DR. B. N. SINGH : The railway Minister would be able to say this. It would be Rs. 55 crores. This is what they have said. So, Sir, referring to the statement, what does mean? Does it not in the most unambiguous language spell out the mind of the Government? Will any one with even a modicum of intelligence be left in the doubt that Hazaribagh is not going to get a railway connection and that the intention is not to include it in the Sixth Five Year Plan ? To our ill-luck, with the change of the Railway Minister, the Railway Board have very conveniently pushed this entire scheme in the cold storage.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIK-ARJUN) : Sir, there is some misunderstanding in what he says.

DR. B. N. SINGH : Misunderstanding may be in Minister's mind. I would request the Hon. Railway Minister to refer to page 11 of Demand No. 2 Railways.

It says :

"Preliminary Engineering cum Traffic Survey for a new B.G. link from Ranchi to Hazaribagh Town

to Hazaribagh Road to Giridih (223 KMs.)"

16.01 hrs.

Shri Harinatha Misra in the Chair.

Now, Sir, This Hazaribagh Road sector was surveyed as far back as in 1975 and it was not found to be commercially viable and so it was rejected and dropped. Two successive Chief Ministers of Bihar have recommended the alternative route, that is, Ranchi-Hazaribagh-Kodarma and from there to Giridih. The survey report of this project was received in October, 1980. From the Budget papers I see that what was once rejected is again being proposed to be surveyed colossal waste of time and money. From 1906 A.D. you are continuing surveys and surveys without any result and no final results have emerged. I don't know which of the two routes is finally approved by you.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Neither of them.

DR. B. N. SINGH : When we wanted to pin-point the Minister on the assurance given in the House, he has come out with a longwinded explanation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What Minister?

DR. B.N. SINGH : What other Minister could it be when I am speaking on the Railway Demands ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly listen to me. Are you referring to the present Railway Minister or the then Railway Minister ?

DR. B. N. SINGH : The present Minister. It is the present Minister who has come out with a long-winded explanation, trying to justify what was meant by the statement of the erstwhile Railway Minister—a very clever exercise indeed in mind-reading. Now, Sir, I am constrained to say that this is only an alight given to wriggle out from a difficult situation. When we tried to pin point the Minister on the basis of the assurance given in this

[Shri B. N. Singh]

angust House and even outside new conditions of financial viability are now imposed before a project is approved to be sent to the Planning Commission. I am in this connection referring to Q. No. 170 dated 4.3.82. I am afraid, the Railway Minister's attention was drawn to the main thrust of the 20 point programme of our Prime Minister which she gave to the nation on the 14th January 1982 otherwise the reply would have been drafted differently. I will just read a small portion from the Preamble. It says:

“सभी मंत्रालय को मैंने आदेश दिया कि उत्पादन में जो भी रुकावटें हों उसे वे हर प्रकार से दूर करें।”

Then she goes on to say :

सरकार का पहला कर्तव्य है कि आम लोगों के जीवनस्तर को ऊचा करे। हमारी सारी योजनायें और कार्यक्रम दश को मजबूत बनाने और आत्मनिर्भरता के पथ पर अग्रसर होने की दृष्टि से तैयार किए गए हैं।

Sir, how can this be achieved ?

This can be achieved by providing the people, *inter alia* three basic infrastructure essential for any economic development, that is, (1) Railway line which will serve as cheap communication (2) Electrical Energy for small and large scale industry and (3) water for irrigating the fields and you will see that the people have the initiative: they are ingenious, they can easily stand on their own legs and do not need to be spoon fed for their sustenance and development.

If you take the all-India average in these three basic services, you will find that the per capita availability of the services in Chota Nagpur is much below the standard. So, give us the Railway line and the other fundamentals necessary for the growth of economy and you will find that this region has the potential of soon becoming the Rehur of India.

If the Railway Board has studied the geological map of Chotanagpur, it would know that this region has in abundance rich deposits of coal, mica, fireclay, bauxite among other minerals. These immense deposits of hidden wealth cannot be exploited to the fullest advantage of the nation and the people for want of rail communication.

The proposed line runs through the heart of this area and the sooner the line is constructed the quicker will be the economic development of this region. Mineral and forest based industries will spring up in no time giving a good boost to the economy. Unemployment and poverty which we are stalking the land of will become a thing of the past. When the hon. Minister talks of “Financial viability and Financial constraints”, I would like to remind him that Railways are not only a commercial enterprise but essentially a social and welfare service where financial viability cannot and should not be the sole criterion to judge the feasibility of all new schemes, necessary for the development of a country. Here is a booklet which was published by the Railway Ministry last year. I would read out the first paragraph from this.

“All over world railways have been the harbinger of industrialisation. In India they ushered in an area of industrial and economic activity. The economy of no other country leans as intimately on its railway system as it does in India”.

Having not given the railway line to this region, how can the Railway Minister expect it to develop ?

Let me however allay the fears and apprehensions of the Minister by stating that when this proposed line is completed he will, in time to come, be carrying so much of goods that this line will become one of the most remunerative lines and also a foreign exchange earner. Please advise your Railway Board to go ahead and speed up the survey work so that this line

can be constructed as soon as possible. Moreover, realising the great potential of this area, the Bihar Government is very keen to have the line constructed soonest possible and has suo motu offered to defray all land acquisition costs.

Further, they have also offered to supply labour free of cost for all earth work needed as also provide all timber free of cost that is needed for this project. This is because they know the great potential of this area. It is a very generous offer on the part of the Bihar Government and it will help to reduce the financial burden on the Railway Minister and I am sure, he will accept this generous offer and he would be prepared to raise the meagre amount of Rs. 4.50 lakhs provided in the budget for the survey of this line. I do not know when the survey will be completed, but it could be speeded up like this.

The present proposal of the Ministry is to complete the engineering survey by the end of 1983. To cut this long period short, I would like to suggest that the entire route of 232 kms be divided into three sections; one, Ranchi to Hazaribagh, roughly ninety kms, two, Hazaribagh to Koderma about 60 kms, and three, Koderma to Giridih about 80 kms. Considering the topography of the region, all the three parts will not have the same alignment, so the engineering survey can likewise be split into three parts.

The easiest terrain which is also the shortest among the three sections is the Hazaribagh-Koderma sector. The survey of this sector could be taken up first and completed within 1982, and the construction work taken up in 1983-84. The survey of the two other sectors could be completed as estimated by the Ministry by the end of 1983, so that the construction of these two sectors also could be taken up immediately thereafter. If the hon. Railway Minister accepts this method not only with the work be

speeded up greatly but also the commitment which his predecessor has made to this House that the scheme would be included in the 6th Plan would be honoured. (Interruptions.)

To sum up, with so much interest has been evinced in the construction of this line. Keeping in view the assurance given to the people by the Prime Minister in 1980, to whom a second memorandum was, submitted when she visited Jamshedpur on the 2nd March by the people's representative of Hazaribagh and the commitment made on the floor of the House in 1980, 1981 and early 1982 by the Railway Minister, and also keeping in the Railway great possibilities that this region holds out in boosting up the economy of the nation and benefits and advantages which the indigenous people will derive therefore, I would request the hon. Railway Minister not to drag his feet but accept my suggestions which will speed up the work. By this the hopes and aspirations of the people of Chhota Nagpur will be fulfilled. I hope and trust that while replying to the Demands, the hon. Railway Minister will let us have his reactions to the suggestions made by me.

Dr. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Mr Chairman, Sir: While welcoming the Railway Minister Shri P. C. Sethi for his maiden Budget—and the Demand for Supplementary Grants presented to the House, I would say a few words on the same.

The Railway Minister in his maiden attempt has hit the middle and low classes to the maximum extent possible, by the proposed hike in fares. The increase in the 2nd Class is too steep, compared to the First Class, as would be seen from the information. I am going to give now.

Upto a distance of 80 Kms. the increase is Nil in respect of A.C., I and A. C. Chair Car classes, whereas the percentage of increase for II Class Express is 16.67 and that for II Class Ordinary is 37. For distance

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upto 100 Kms. the percentage increase for AC class is 13, but nil for I Class and AC Chair car class, whereas for II Class Express and Ordinary it is 14.03 and 36 per cent respectively. Similarly for distance upto 200 Kms., the increase for AC Class it is 19 per cent and it is Nil for I Class and AC Chair Car classes; whereas for II Class Express and Ordinary it is 16 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. For distance upto 300 Kms. the percentage increase for AC class is 21; for I Class 7; for AC Chair Car 14; for II Class Express 14, but for II Class Ordinary 20. For distance upto 400 Kms. the increases is 23 per cent for AC; 8 per cent for I Class; 15.5 per cent for AC Chair Car, 16 per cent for II Class Express and 22 per cent for II Class Ordinary.

The hike is nearly 16 per cent for Mail/Express trains and 20 per cent to 37 per cent Ordinary trains, while the increase in I Class is only of the order of 8 per cent. This hike has to be borne by passengers upto 400 Kms. Passengers upto 400 Kms. are generally intra-State only; and perhaps the intention of the Railway Minister is to divert these passengers to road, thereby making room for long distance passengers.

Sir, this would result in running more buses, adding to the fuel cost and drain the much-needed foreign exchange. The fuel bill is already soaring and when all efforts are made to reduce the consumption of fuel, a steep hike for the II Class passengers, and that too, less than 400 Kms. will only be a retrograde step.

The Railway Minister has been good enough to restore the age limit to five years for children, which he had contemplated to reduce to three. The Railway Minister has also granted some concessions to artists, kisans and sportsmen; and a ten per cent reduction in freight charges on

some items like milk powder, matches etc. To this we are extremely thankful to him. But the concession given is too small, true to the proverbial saying "the last straw on the camels back." No reduction is effected in the case of parcel rates on magazines, newspapers and books. The cost of these naturally will go up. I am only sorry to say that Railways, instead of being an agent to spread knowledge, have now decided to black out knowledge.

Coming to allocation of funds to Tamil Nadu, my colleagues here who had the opportunity to express their views earlier, have come out with one voice, that Tamil Nadu has been totally neglected. The share of Tamil Nadu is not even 5 per cent of the total allocations. A classic example is the nonprovision of funds for the Rapid Transit System for Madras in this year's budget also. A stereo-typed and evasive reply is being given by the Railways right from January 1981, "that this scheme for Madras has been recommended to the Planning Commission, and is awaiting their clearance" This has been repeated this time also, by the hon. Deputy Minister for Railways. The Chairman, Railway Board during an interview with the press at Tiruchi on 6th March 1982 has stated that the Railways have 'urged the Planning Commission to give TOP-MOST priority to this project' If I am correct, this was the reply given by Shri Panday, the former Railway Minister then also. If this is the fate of a project for top-most priority no wonder Tamil Nadu does not figure anywhere, so far as projects are concerned. This project has been postponed for some reason or the other, for the past ten years. The need has been accepted by one and all, and the Planning Commission has accepted the same in principle. What then presents them from giving the necessary clearance to the Railway Ministry? Funds alone cannot be the criterion. If it is so, the Railways could

have definitely allotted at least a crore of rupees to this scheme for Madras also, as is done for the various metropolitan projects in Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay who have been allotted Rs. 9510 lakhs, Rs. 1385 lakhs and Rs. 872 lakhs respectively from 1977-78 upto 1981-82, while the share of Madras has been only Rs. 47 lakhs during this period. I am painful to make this observation.

Let not my colleagues representing these States conclude that we are against them. We will be really proud, if the scheme at Calcutta is completed early as this country would also possess a tube railway. Likewise, the Ring Railway at Delhi needs to be completed early in view of the ASIAD, fast approaching. Problems of Bombay is known to all, which cannot be undermined. Madras is also facing similar problems and we only request the same to be solved. Please do not belittle our ordeals. The ordeals are to be experienced than debated. The Pallavan Transport Corporation who were carrying 12 lakhs passengers per day in 1971 are now carrying about 26 lakhs per day and have reached a point of saturation. We only request you to make a beginning, say acquisition of lands, final designing etc. by making a token provision of one crore in this plan period. These works by itself will take a couple of years. The question of providing further funds could be thought of later, by which time exercises for the Seventh Plan will commence. The State Government on their part, have promised to give land free of cost to the Railways, if the scheme is approved and taken up. It is seen from the Press reports that this matter has come up for discussion in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council where the hon. State Minister for Housing and Labour has stated that the Government has agreed to give land free of cost to the Railways. The estimated cost of land is 204 lakhs — 64 being Government land and 140 having private. Perhaps our beloved Prime Minister should have been wondering as to why I have been

worrying even her on this issue, by way of letters, telegrams etc. Sir, my position is a peculiar one. The city of Madras is represented by three Members of Parliament, the North, Central and South. The North is represented by the Hon'able Dy. Speaker, the South by Hon'able Defence Minister and Central by me. It is only I, who is left over to represent. The present Defence Minister knows the situation obtaining on the RTS alignment since it is in his Constituency that the entire system runs.

It would not be out of context to mention that the former Railway Minister had promised to take up this scheme from 1982-83. The then Finance Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman, during one of our discussions had stated that a sum of Rs. 2 crores has already been allotted to the schemes for Madras and Bombay. During this discussion, my friend Shri Anbarasu from the Treasury side was also present. How the same has disappeared is a mystery! We still believe that decisions are taken depending on merits and not on personalities.

Here, too, I have to make a reference. In last year's budget, no allocation was made to Chitradurg-Rayadurg section. But the same is proposed to be taken up this year. The on-going project in Karnataka area is conversion of the Guntakal-Banaglore section into Broad-gauge. This needs to be converted early. But allocation for this scheme has been pruned. The Chitradurg-Rayadurg work has been classified as an on-going one. Where from did funds come for this? Is it because that our Minister of State for Railways hails from here? I do congratulate him for his achievement, which is by no means a small one, when people like us are struggling for the past ten years. This proposal for the Chitradurg-Rayadurg made a beginning only last year and has been straightforwardly achieved. During the last year, I alone have addressed 35 letters to the hon. Prime Minister, 88 letters to hon. Finance Minister, 93 letters to hon

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Minister for Railways and 28 letters to hon Minister for Planning, besides numerous telegrams and personal meetings with the concerned Ministers for implementation of the Rapid Transit System for Madras city. Besides these, my colleagues here, representing Tamil Nadu have also addressed and met the concerned Ministers in this regard. Perhaps, if only the Ministers in the Central Cabinet from Tamil Nadu as well as the Dy. Speaker had evinced half the interest, as the Minister for State for Railways had evinced, I am sure this scheme for Madras would have also found a place at least in this year's budget. During the discussion on the Railway Budget, Shri Ramamurthy, a Member from Tamil Nadu had pleaded for appointing a Minister for Railways from Tamil Nadu since this State has been neglected for the past 30 years. I am afraid, that Shri Ramamurthy will only be disappointed, if he entertains such a hope. Our people from Tamil Nadu in the Cabinet have done nothing and the same will be the case of that Minister also.

I would, on my behalf, as well as my colleagues from Tamil Nadu earnestly request the hon. Prime Minister, in the capacity of Chairman, Planning Commission and also the Minister for Planning, Shri S. B. Chavan, to signify their concurrence and communicate the clearance to the hon. Minister for Railways, so that the work connected with Rapid Transit System for Madras could be taken up from 1st April, 1982 and completed by 1987 or so.

Yet another burning problem... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN Excuse me, how long will you take?

DR. A. KALANIDHI: Five more minutes. I am the only Member representing.. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I only wanted to know how long you will take.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: Yet another burning problem for the commuters of the city of Madras is the metre gauge suburban system between Madras Beach and Tambaram. The Railways state that they are running 257 trains a day on this section. I can, without any hesitation say that they run only 75 per cent of these. This estimate itself is on a very high side. Not a day passes without any failures, breakdown etc. The coaches are old and rickety. They have reached a stage when they cannot run, leave alone carry. The breakdowns during the peak hours are very frequent. The Railways have been good enough to state that orders have been placed for new ones. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state how many have been put on the rails during the last decade? On the contrary will he come out with facts as to the number 'in use' against the total 'on hand', the average failures etc? If a surprise check is conducted *in cognito*. I am sure the total number of trains will not be more than 175 per day.

To overcome the difficulties now faced, I understand proposals have been made for conversion of this section into broad gauge and a report has been submitted. What has happened to this report? Perhaps, it is lying in cold storage of the 'Rail Bhavan' vying with its counterpart, namely the report for 'Rapid Transit System' which is lying in the Yojana Bhavan. But I can without hesitation state that if you neglect this section for another two years, you can rest assured that this section will have to be closed down and you will be throwing about four lakh commuters per day into wilderness. I am only sorry to state that both the Centre and the State continue to neglect the city of Madras.

I have been requesting the General Manager, Southern Railway, to run Electric Multiple Unit trains up to West Anna Nagar, by taking advantage of the I.C.F. siding now existing from Villivakkam. This will require

some strengthening of the track. Additional stock will not be required since the existing ones can well do it. Somehow or the other, the Southern Railway are not pleased to give serious thought to this proposal. The length of the section is about two kilometres. This, if provided, will be a boon to the residents of Anna Nagar and also give a big relief to the public transport. The investment would be very little. If the Railways give serious thought to this proposal, I am sure they will be able to run the services within a matter of a week or 15 days. Will the hon. Minister examine the feasibility and take a positive decision? This ultimately will form a ring, as this falls within the periphery of Inner Circular Corridor proposed by the Madras Metropolitan Authority and the Railways in their I.C.C. plan.

Closing down of the section brings us to one more section, which is neglected by the Southern Railways. i.e. the Mettupalaiyam-Ooty line. A fortnight back an accident occurred on this section and our hon. Minister of State for Railways who visited the spot had opined that the accident was due to old engine.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may conclude now.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: He rushed to the conclusion that the only remedial action was dismantling the section. Strange indeed is the remedial action. Many patients come to us with a complaint that "I have a peremical running nose". On the above analogy, the only cure is to ask the patient to cut off his nose! The remedy is not this, but to steps to ensure efficient running by replacing the old locos. The defects in this system were brought to the notice of the Railways about ten years back by the then DMK Government. What are the remedial actions taken? Without the least hesitation and laying all emphasis, I can say that the people of Tamil Nadu will fight it tooth and nail if closure of this section is contemplated. Do not have an impression that this section serves the fancies of the tourists only.

So far as Karur-Dindigul section is concerned, many have voiced their concern about the total inadequate funds provided for this year, namely, Rs. 70 lakhs. However, the Chairman of the Railway Board, Shri Gujral, has stated on the 6th instant that further funds are expected from the Planning Commission. We hope he uses his good influences with them, obtain the same and allot it to the Karur-Dindigul work where no headway is made so far.

I understand that there is a proposal to close down or give the wagon production in Golden Rock to private parties. While skilled workers and personnel expertise are available, while this Government is for nationalisation, what is the necessity to give wagon production to private parties, thereby making nationalisation meaningless and creating unemployment for 2000 workers? I request the hon. Minister for Railways to consider this matter urgently and take a favourable decision by maintaining the *status quo* of wagon production in Golden Rock,, Trichy district of Tamil Nadu.

The Pothanur Signal and Telecommunication workshop in Coimbatore District is producing equipment for the entire Indian Railways and is saving quite a lot of foreign exchange. In spite of that, nobody has taken any interest to improve this workshop and expand it. I request the Minister to take this into consideration.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the hon. Railway Minister is going in for these surplus revenues on the plea that he will improve passenger comfort, avoid accidents, improve safety and also build new lines. All these are tall claims. These claims were made by every Railway Minister at the time of presenting the budget, but no visible improvements have taken place during the past ten years. Our railway lines are in a state of utter disrepair. We hear not of improvements in railways but only of accidents and loss of life. If the general

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state of the railways is to be improved, it cannot be done by merely raising revenues, but only by a massive investment policy on capital account. There should be a massive investment project during the plan period for rebuilding the railways and for re-assuring the people about its state of working.

With these few words, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to bring forth my views on the Railway budget for 1982-83.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) : जनाबेवाला, मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब की तारीफ़ इस बात के लिए करता हूँ और और इन को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि रेलवेज को चलाने के लिए इन्होंने सब अनासिर का कोआपरेशन लिया है और उन के कोआपरे-शन और डिसप्लिन से ये रेलवे को चला रहे हैं और उस के रिजल्ट्स भी बिल्कुल जाहिर हैं और सब को उन का पता है ।

समस्या यह है कि रेलवे में कैसे तरक्की हो सकती है और क्या क्या इस में करना चाहिए, मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रो० दण्डवते जी ने जो तकरीर की थी और उस मसले पर जो उन की स्पीच हुई थी, उस में जो सजेशन उन्होंने दिये थे, वे बहुत बेस्तरिन हैं । मैं उन सब को न दोहराते हुए एक बात पर जरूर जोर दूंगा ।

जहां तक सेपटी का ताल्लुक है और ठीक सर्विस का ताल्लुक है, उस के बारे में यह कहूंगा कि सारे देश में रेलवे का एक बहुत बड़ा जाल बिछा हुआ है, उस के ट्रेक्स बहुत पुराने हैं और जहां तक रिप्लेस-मेंट का ताल्लुक है, उस को प्रायर्टी दी जाए चाहे रिप्लेसमेंट ट्रेक्स का हो, चाहे रोलिंग स्टाक का हो, चाहे कोचेज का हो, और चाहे वैगन्स का हो । वैगन्स भी आउट आफ डेट हो चुके हैं । कोचेज की भी बुरी हालत है । अगर आप

जा कर देखेंगे तो आपको जानकारी होगी कि फ़र्स्ट क्लास कोचिज की भी कितनी बुरी हालत है । उनमें टायलैंट्स भी बुरी हालत में हैं, गद्दों के रेवसीन फटे हुए हैं । जब हम रेलों को ज्यादा चलाते हैं तो उनकी मेण्टीनेन्स पर भी हमारी नजर होनी चाहिए कि वे ठीक कंडीशन में रन करें । मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी बुरी मेण्टीनेन्स में नेगलीजस ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है, बजाय और बातों के । इन पर थोड़ी सी नजर रखने से इनकी मेण्टीनेन्स काफी इम्प्रूव हो सकती है । इस पर मैं तबोज्ह दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

जहां तक रेलों के खर्च का ताल्लुक है ज्यादा खर्च रिप्लेसमेंट पर होना चाहिए क्योंकि जब हमारा माल ज्यादा मूव होगा, सवारियों का ट्रांसपोर्टेशन ज्यादा होगा तो वीयर एण्ड टीयर भी ज्यादा होगा । हम रेलों में पंकचुएलिटी भी मेण्टन करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । इसलिए फ़र्स्ट प्रिफरेंस हमें रेलों में रिप्लेसमेंट पर देनी चाहिए । तभी रेलवे लाइन की मेण्टीनेन्स हो सकती है और पेसजर्स की सैपटी भी एन्थोर हो सकती है ।

ट्रैफिक के बारे में, खास तौर पर ट्रैफिक गुड्स की पालिसीज के बारे में हमारी चार मिनिस्ट्रीज में—फाइनेन्स, डिफेंस, प्लेनिंग और रेलवे में—काआरडिनेशन होना चाहिए क्योंकि जितना रुपया हम डिफेंस पर खर्च करने जा रहे हैं उसमें दो बातें बहुत जरूरी हैं । एक तो यह है कि डिफेंस के लिए चीपेस्ट और रिलेयबल मोड आफ गुड्स मूवमेंट रेलवे से हो सकती है । हमारे यहां पठानकोट—जम्मू में पहले ट्रकों से गुड्स मूव होता था । उसमें पेट्रोल का बहुत खर्चा होता था और सामान भी पूरा नहीं जा सकता था । जब से वहा रेल लाइन बनी है तब से डिफेंस के लिए बहुत चीफ मोड आफ ट्रांसपोर्टेशन मिल

गया है। हम रेलवे लाइन पर जो केपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट करते हैं वह दो या तीन साल, या ज्यादा से ज्यादा चार साल में रिटर्न हो जाती है और दूसरी तरफ मुल्क का एक परमानेंट असेट बन जाता है। नई लायने बनाने में पहली प्रेफ़ेस डिफ़ेंस का देनी चाहिए।

हमें दूसरी प्रिफ़रेंस रेलों में एक्सपेंडीचर के मामले में टूरिज्म को देनी चाहिए और तीसरी प्रिफ़रेंस बोकवर्ड एरियाज को देना चाहिए। सब से पहली तबोजेहा हमें रेलों में रिप्लेसमेंट को प्रोर देनी चाहिए।

हमारे इलाके में जम्मू-उधमपुर प्रोजेक्ट डिफ़ेंस परपज के लिए बहुत जरूरी समझा गया है। मैं उस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उसको कोल्ड स्टोरेज में नहीं डाला जाना चाहिए। उस की डिफ़ेंस के साथ कोरडिनेशन कर के प्रोपरली आरगनाइज किया जाए तो उसके जरिये से हमारे फाइनेन्स में बहुत वचत हो सकती है और डिफ़ेंस की जरूरत पूरी हो सकती है। उधमपुर में हमारी नार्दर्न कमाण्ड का हेडक्वार्टर है। उसको रेलवे के साथ लिंक करना बहुत जरूरी है। उस तरफ भी आपको तबोजेह देना चाहिए।

जम्मू जाने और आने के लिए इतना ज्यादा ट्रैफिक है कि मैं बयान नहीं कर सकता। वहां के लिए न पैसेन्जर ट्रेंस काफी हैं न गुड्स ट्रेंस। उस तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। उसके लिए सब से बड़ी जरूरत सिंगल ट्रेक को जो कि जम्मू से जलन्धर तक है, डब्ल कराने की है। उसका सर्वे भी हो चुका है। उसको अगर जल्दी से इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकें तो हमें बहुत फायदा हो सकता है और डिफ़ेंस को भी फायदा हो सकता है क्योंकि किसी वक्त थो पाकिस्तान के साथ गडबड हो सकती

है। हमारी तो कोशिश है कि लड़ाई न हो, लेकिन इसके बावजूद अगर हो जाती है तो हमको उसके लिए पूरी तरह से तैयार रहना चाहिए। इसलिए डब्ल ट्रैक जरूरी है और इसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

हालिडे एक्सप्रेस पहले रोज चलती थी, लेकिन अब उसको हफ्ते में तीन बार कर दिया है, इससे यात्रियों को परेशानी हो रही है। कहा गया है कि पैसिजर्स कम हैं, लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। गाड़ियों को कमो को वजह से करप्शन को बढ़ावा मिलता है। इसका मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। पिछले दिनों मैं जा रहा था, 8 जगह खाली थीं झेलम एक्सप्रेस में। एक इंजीनियर भी जा रहे थे जो कश्मीरी हैं, इस समय तो वे यू.एस.ए. के पासपोर्ट पर थे, उन्होंने बताया कि 50 रुपये दे कर उनको एक सीट मिली है, जब कि 8 सीटें खाली जा रही थीं। अगर गाड़ियों की सुविधा हो तो इन चीजों पर रोक लगती है। फाल्स बुकिंग हो जाती है, दलाल लोग इस तरह के काम करते हैं और रेलवे विभाग इसको चैक नहीं कर पाता।

(व्यवधान)

मैंने बहुत पहले एक सवाल पूछा था, एक अफसर के बारे में कि वह फीरोजपुर में कब से हैं? उसका जवाब इसलिए नहीं आया, क्योंकि उसका वहां से कभी ट्रांसफर ही नहीं हुआ था। अब उसका ट्रांसफर फीरोजपुर में ही दूसरी जगह पर कर दिया गया है। इस प्रकार की जो खरबियां हैं, इनकी ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार नंगल से मेकरियां लाइन बन रही थी। श्री एल.एन. मिश्रा ने उसका फाउंडेशन स्टोन भी रखा था। डिफ़ेंस के खयाल से भी यह लाइन महत्वपूर्ण थी; लेकिन अब वह बन्द हो गई है।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

रेल का जाल बहुत बिछा गया है और हमारे यहां एक ही डिवीजन फिरोज़पुर में है। कम से कम जालंधर में एक डिवीजन और बना दें ताकि पूरे एरिया को ठीक तरह से कण्ट्रोल किया जा सके।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिये जालंधर में एक रिक्लूटमेंट आफिस खोला जाना चाहिए। अभी जो रेलवे रिक्लूटमेंट कमीशन बना है, उसका सब-आफिस खोल दें। इससे यहां के निवासियों को बहुत सुविधा हो जाएगी। अभी सब को इलाहाबाद जाना पड़ता है। कभी गाड़ी समय पर नहीं पहुंचती, कभी इंटीमेशन समय पर नहीं पहुंचती। इसलिए इस और तबज्जह देने को जरूरत है।

अन्त में मैं कैंटरिंग की मदद में कहना चाहूंगा। आपके अधिकारी प्राइवेट कैंटरिंग को प्रेफर करते हैं। प्राइवेट कैंटरिंग में अच्छी खुराक नहीं मिल रही है। प्राइवेट कैंटरिंग बिल्कुल बन्द होनी जरूरी है। कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिए जो कैंटरिंग शुरू की गई है उसको डिसकरेज किया जा रहा है और प्राइवेट कैंटरिंग को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को डिप्टी मिनिस्टर देखते हैं और कैंटरिंग के इंचार्ज स्टेट मिनिस्टर हैं। जहां पर गवर्नमेंट कैंटरिंग है और कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज की कैंटरिंग है वहां पर तो व्यवस्था अच्छी है, लेकिन प्राइवेट कैंटरिंग में व्यवस्था बहुत खराब है। इसलिए प्राइवेट कैंटरिंग बन्द होनी चाहिए। जहां सरकार का अपना अरेंजमेंट है कैंटरिंग डिपेंडेंट है, लेकिन प्राइवेट कैंटरिंग सबसे ज्यादा खराब है।

सभापति महोदय : क्या आपका क्याल है कि कोआपरेटिव में बहुत सारे बोगस एलीमेंट्स घुस गये हैं ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा : जी नहीं, आम तौर पर ऐसा नहीं है। लेकिन प्राइवेट वाले तो सबसे ज्यादा बोगस हैं। आफिसर्स का झुकाव अभी भी प्राइवेट कैंटरर्स की तरफ है। यह बिल्कुल बन्द होना चाहिए। हालांकि आर्डर है, कि प्राइवेट कैंटरिंग नहीं होगा लेकिन बन्द नहीं होता। आप देखें कितना खराब खाना यह लोग देते हैं। साथ ही मुझे यह कहना है कि आपका जो कैंटरिंग स्टाफ है उनकी जो प्रोबलम्स हैं उनसे बात चीत कीजिए और दूर करने की कोशिश कीजिए। क्योंकि वह लोगों की खिदमत करते हैं, अगर वह खुद परेशानी में हों तो दूसरों की क्या खिदमत कर सकेंगे। इस नाराज़गी का अंजाम पैसैजर्स को भोगना पड़ता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय और बोर्ड को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि आप डिसिप्लिन और कोआपरेशन से काम लें रहे हैं जिससे सर्विस में काफी इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है। पहले तो रोज 3, 4 एक्सीडेंट्स हर रोज होते थे लेकिन अब ऐसा नहीं है और काफी सुधार है। आप गुड्स ट्रैफिक और पैसैजर सर्विस को टाप प्रायोरिटी दे रहे हैं, लेकिन इसके लिए जरूरी है कि जो वीन आउट चीजें हैं, चाहे कोच हो, वैगन्स हों, ट्रैक हो या रोलिंग स्टाक हो उनको रिप्लेस करना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि आप मजबूरन अनहेल्दी वैगन्स को इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, आपके पास वर्कशाप्स हैं उनकी मैक्सिमम कैपैसिटी का यूटिलाइज़ कर रहे हैं, फिर भी जो चीज रिप्लेस होने काबिल है उसको रिप्लेस करना ही बेहतर है। कोआपरेशन के साथ साथ डिसिप्लिन भी होना चाहिए। इन्स्पेक्टिंग एजेन्सी को अगर आप मोर्टवेट करके काम करवा लें तो बहुत ज्यादा सुधार हो जायगा। मोडर्नाइज़ेशन कहां तक कर सकते हैं यह फ्राइनेन्सेज पर डिपेंड करता है जिसके लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन और दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स से आपको काआर्डिनेट करना चाहिए। सेल्फ

रिलायेंट इकनामी, डिफेंस और कम्युनि-
केशन तथा भूवर्धन के हासिल करने के लिए
मेरी राय में फ्रस्ट प्रायोरिटी रेलवेज को
देनी चाहिए। आप लोगों का कोआपरेशन
सीक कर रहे हैं, अपने कर्मचारियों का
काआपरेशन सीक कर रहे हैं, साथ ही
आप अपना इंस्पेक्टिंग एजेन्सीज को भी
माटिवेट कीजिए और जितने भी करप्शन
के कारण आपकी नजर में हों उनको दूर
कीजिए, यही मुझे कहना है। इन अलफाज
के साथ मैं डिमाण्ड्स की स्पोर्ट करता
हूँ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :
सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो रेल
बजट रखा है उस पर इस सदन में चर्चा
हो चुकी है। 1980 से 1982 तक
27 महीनों में तीन रेल बजट रखे गये और
तीन मंत्रियों के द्वारा, जब कि 1977 से
1979 तक के 27 महीनों में जनता सरकार
की तरफ से एक ही मंत्री—प्रो० दंडवते—
ने तीन बार बजट रखे, जो घाटे का बजट
नहीं थे, बल्कि हर बार उनमें लाभ दिखाया
गया था—38 करोड़ रुपये और 82 करोड़
रुपये। उनमें भाड़े के कोई वृद्धि नहीं की
गई थी, बल्कि सुविधाओं में वृद्धि की गई थी।
लेकिन इस सरकार के नये नये मंत्री केवल भाड़े
में वृद्धि करने के लिए आते हैं। वे आम
जनता का प्रभावित करने के लिए बहुत से
कामों को जिक्र करते हैं, लेकिन हर बार
केवल घाटे का बजट पेश करते हैं। पंडित
कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने भी घाटे को बढ़ाया
था, लेकिन कम बढ़ाया था। पांडे जी ने
558 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे का बजट रख कर
सब को ताज्जुब में डाल दिया। उसी
तरह सेठी जी ने एक कदम और आगे
बढ़ कर बजट के घाटे को 582 करोड़ रुपये
तक पहुंचा दिया है। उन्होंने यात्रियों
को कष्ट देने, किराये और माल-भाड़े में
वृद्धि करने और महंगाई बढ़ाने का प्रयास
किया है।

लेकिन उन्होंने यात्री-किराये और माल
भाड़े में इतना रुपया वसूल करने के बावजूद
कोई रचनात्मक कार्य नहीं किया। जनता
तो कह रही है कि यह एक अपाहिज बजट
है, यह मृग-तृष्णा वाला बजट है।
ट्रेनों में रोज डकैतियां हो रही हैं, रोज
एक्सडेंट हो रहे हैं, आग भी लग जाती है—
रतलाम में आग लग गई—, और ऐसी भी
घटना हुई कि एक ड्राइवर ने गाड़ी को
रोक कर ताड़ी पी कर गाड़ी को वहीं रोके
रखा और फिर जहां से गाड़ी आई थी, वहीं
वापस ले गया।

हम मंत्री महोदय द्वारा रखी गई मांगों
का समर्थन करते, अगर वह जनता को
अधिक सुविधा देते। लेकिन भाड़े में लगा-
तार वृद्धि हो रही है। जनसंख्या में
जो वृद्धि हो रही है, उसके अनुसार ट्रेनों
की संख्या नहीं बढ़ाई जा रही है, बल्कि
बोगीज को और घटाया जा रहा है। हमारे
क्षेत्र में वाराणसी-आसनसोल पैसेंजर
में बराबर 18 से 20 बोगीज लगती थीं।
अब वहां चौबीस घण्टे में केवल एक ही
पैसेंजर ट्रेन है, जिसमें केवल पांच या छः
बागीज होती हैं। लगता है कि हर जगह
बोगीज की संख्या को आधा कर दिया गया
है।

रेलवे देश का सब से बड़ा परिवहन
प्रतिष्ठान है, जिसमें 16, 17 लाख लोग
काम करते हैं। इसकी व्यवस्था ऐसी
होनी चाहिए, जो दक्ष और उदाहरणीय
हो, लेकिन तीन मंत्री भी इसमें कोई सुधार
करने में असफल हुए हैं।

मैं अपने क्षेत्र की ओर मंत्री महोदय
का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और
उसमें बहुत अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता,
क्योंकि डा० बी० एन० सिंह ने बहुत मार्मिक
ढंग से अपने क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा का वर्णन
किया है। मेरी जो कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी उससे
सम्बन्धित है। रांची से लेकर गिरिडीह

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : यह तो कागज़ ही बता रहे हैं।

तक के क्षेत्र में, जिसमें चार पांच सांसदों की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी है, आज़ादी के बाद रेलवे के द्वारा कोई भी रचनात्मक काम नहीं हुआ है। जो भी कुछ वहां पर हुआ है, वह अग्रेजों ने किया था। कहा जाता है कि हमारी दृष्टि विकासशील है और जनहितकारी काम हो रहे हैं लेकिन क्या हो रहा है? मैंने 1977 से लेकर आज तक कई बार गिरिडीह से कोडरमा, हजारीबाग टाउन और रांची तक रेल मार्ग के निर्माण के लिए कहा है ...

सभापति महोदय : क्या आपको कोई ऐसा मंत्री भी मिला है जो बिना कागज़ देखे काम-काज करता हो?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : लिखे हुए कागज़ से अधिक और क्या प्रमाण हो सकता है? जब एक बार प्रिलिमिनरी सर्वे हो चुका है फिर उसको दोबारा करने की क्या आवश्यकता है?

सभापति महोदय : डा० बी० एन० सिंह जो कह चुके हैं उसको छोड़ कर कोई अन्य विषय हो तो वह आप कहिए।

अब मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान, रेलवे में जो गड़बड़ियां हैं, उनकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। 7 तारीख के लिए 86-आसाम मेल में 500 बेनाफाइड टिकट होल्डर्स ने रिजर्वेशन कराकर रखा। जब वे लोग उसमें बैठने के लिए गए तो उन्होंने देखा कि रेलवे के अधिकारियों, आर पी एफ जी आर पी के लोगों ने पहले से ही सीटों को अकूपर्ड करके असामाजिक तत्वों में लाभ उठा कर उनको उस पर बिठा दिया था। कारण वश बोनाफाइड पैसेजर्स होली में अपने घर भी नहीं पहुंच सके। जब उन लोगों ने रेलवे से पसा रिफण्ड करने के लिए कहा तो उनसे कहा गया कि भगदड़ में उन्होंने दूसरों के टिकट चुरा लिए होंगे। केवल 60 व्यक्तियों का पैसा ही रिफण्ड किया गया, बाकी लोगों का पैसा हज़म कर लिया गया। इस प्रकार से लाखों रुपये की गड़बड़ी की गई। इसी प्रकार से पिछले रविवार को भी दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे में दो जगहों पर भयानक डकैती हुई है। इन डकैतियों के चलते यात्रियों के लिए रेलवे में सुरक्षा नाम की कोई चीज़ नहीं रह गई है। यात्रियों को किस प्रकार से सुरक्षापूर्वक उनके गंतव्य स्थान तक पहुंचाया जाए— इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी को गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। आखिर यह डकैतों के गिरोह रेलगाड़ी में कैसे आते हैं?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ। पिछली 25 फरवरी और 4 मार्च को मेरा प्रश्न था जिसका मुझे गुमराह करने वाला उत्तर दिया गया। मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि जब वे उत्तर देंगे उस समय स्पष्ट रूप से बताएँगे कि क्या डिटेल्ड सर्वे का काम शुरू हुआ है? यदि शुरू हुआ है तो डिटेल्ड सर्वे कितने समय में पूरा हो जायेगा। उसका प्रिलिमिनरी सर्वे तो पहले ही हो चुका है प्रिलिमिनरी सर्वे फिर से करने का मतलब है पैसे का दुरुपयोग। मेरा आग्रह है कि मंत्री जी खुद सारी फाइल देख लेंगे। जिस तरह से आम तौर पर होता है कि जो छपकर आ गया उसको एक्सेप्ट कर लिया, वैसे नहीं होना चाहिए। इस प्रकार से देश का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता है। मंत्री जी केवल कागज़ों के भ्रमजाल में ही फंसे रह जायेंगे।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : आपसे किसने कहा है यह सब चीज़ें ?

यह आर पी एफ और जी आर पी का आखिर दायित्व क्या है ? इस सम्बन्ध में पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं—यह मंत्री जी का सोचना चाहिए । मैं आपको एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । कुछ दिन पहले पलामू एक्सप्रेस में डकैती पड़ी जिसमें केन्द्रीय मंत्री भीष्म बाबू के लड़के का सारा सामान डकैतों ने लूट लिया तथा कुछ मार भी पड़ी । जब किसी ने कहा कि वे उनके लड़के हैं तो डकैत कुछ चीजें प्राप्त करके भाग गए लेकिन दूसरे यात्री बहुत घायल हुए । यह समाचार कहीं छपा भी नहीं । तो इस तरह का घटनायें प्रति दिन घट रही हैं । इनको रोकने की बहुत आवश्यकता है । अगर आप माल-भाड़े में वृद्धि करते हैं तो जनता को कुछ राहत भी देनी चाहिए ।

17 has.

मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी कान्स्ट्रूऐंसी जो कि ग्रेडकोर्ड लाइन पर पड़ती है, वहां 82-डाउन और 81-अप कोडरमा पर रुकती है, लेकिन वहां पर कोई सीटों का कोटा नहीं है । वहां की जनता के लिए कोटा कुछ कर दीजिए, ताकि वहां की जनता को कुछ सुविधा हो सके । वहां दिन भर में एक पैसेंजर-ट्रेन नहीं है, जब कि बीच में बीसियों छोटे-छोटे स्टेशन पड़ते हैं । इसी प्रकार जयपुर ब्लाक और बरकटहा ब्लाक, जिस के बीच में सरमाटांड स्टेशन है, वहां पर भी सियालदा एक्सप्रेस या देहरादून एक्सप्रेस को दो मिनट का हाल्ट देने से वहां की जनता को काफी राहत मिल सकती है । इसी तरह से चिचांकी, चौबे और चौधरीबांध—ये तीन स्टेशन हैं, यहां भी दिन भर में कोई पैसेंजर ट्रेन नहीं है और बोगियां भी हैं, जिन गाड़ियों में, वहां लोगों को चढ़ने में काफी मुश्किल होती है और लोग जा नहीं पाते हैं । वहां पर भी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन का दो मिनट का हाल्ट देने से वहां की जनता को

सुविधा हो सकती है, जो कि बहुत ही आवश्यक है ।

एक बात की ओर मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ।

समापति महोदय : वर्मा जी, अब आप बैठ जाइए । कल फिर आप बोलेंगे ।

17.02 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CHANGE OF SITE FOR THE PROPOSED STEEL PLANT IN ORISSA.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): As the Hon'ble Members are aware, Government of India had decided to locate the second new steel plant at Paradip in Orissa. Further examination of the meteorological data have brought out the following unfavourable factors for locating the steel plant at Paradip:

(a) design parameters would have to withstand a wind velocity of 250 KPH as against 170 KPH envisaged earlier;

(b) sand filling will have to be 7 metres against 3 metres considered necessary earlier; and

(c) consequential infrastructural investment of a substantial dimensions to ensure proper alignment for the road and rail network leading to Paradip.

In view of the above, Government have decided to change the site to a place in Daitari region about 120 Kms inland in Orissa State. Considerations of logistics and safety, substantial savings in infrastructural costs, economies in cost of site preparation and recurring cost over the life of the plant would justify this change. This

decision will not result in any delay in the time schedule for the construction of the steel plant.

17.03 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. REMUNERATIVE PRICES FOR POTATOES TO GROWERS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur) Sir, at the very outset I must express our gratitude that when both the sections of the House strongly pleaded for discussion being admitted on the subject of remunerative prices for agricultural produce, the Hon. speaker promptly conceded the demand and allowed discussion on the subject under Rule 193.

During the discussion on the subject, I am quite conscious of the fact that I am raising the discussion on a problem that is of great importance to the peasantry who are engaged on agricultural production and particularly this year has been described as the "Year of Productivity" and, as if to anticipate the announcement of this 'Year of Productivity', the agriculturists have tried their best to augment their production. It is expected that this year the production of potatoes might be ten per cent more compared to last year's production. That means, we can very well estimate that production of potatoes may cross even the hundred lakh tonnes. More than a hundred lakh tonnes of potato will be produced and 50 per cent of this production will be from U.P. particularly. Farrukhabad happens to be an important centre as far as production of potatoes is concerned.

AN. MON. MEMBER: Himachal Pradesh.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have said 'particularly'; I have said that 50 per cent of the production would come from U.P. It is, therefore, quite clear that the production of the

other 50 per cent will be spread over other areas. It is simple arithmetic.

As far as this burning problem of assuring remunerative price to the agriculturists who produce potato is concerned, I think, the very concept of remunerative prices has to be properly reviewed. I do not think that the concept of remunerative prices can be linked up only to a particular quantum of price. If we just consider that a particular quantum of price is a remunerative price for potato, when the situation changes in terms of inputs and in terms of other circumstances, that very quantum of remunerative price will have to be changed. Therefore we cannot treat the very concept of remunerative price as an absolute concept. What is more important and more significant that a particular quantum of price is that the remunerative prices of potatoes should be linked up with the cost of production involved. Unless you link up the remunerative price with the cost of production it may happen that one who produces more might be punished for that productivity. And I hope that this will not happen in our country.

As far as potato production is concerned, it is concentrated in certain areas. There is a certain degree of local consumption and if you look at the marketable surplus of potato production, there being a gap between local consumption in the areas in which potatoes are produced and the marketable surplus, the problem of transport becomes extremely important. Unfortunately, at a time when the production of potatoes has gone up and this year as I said, it is likely to go beyond even a hundred lakh tonnes—at this very time, we are facing the strike by the motor-operators. That constraint is there. Whatever was produced was dumped for some time. (Interruptions) I may tell my colleagues that the strike by the operators has not been ended every where: in some localities it is still continuing There-

fore, this constraint on transport of potatoes from the areas where potatoes are produced to the areas where they are consumed continues to be there.

Then there are certain constraints on the part of the Railways. As far as Railways are concerned, they have always been bearing a certain social burden. Consciously the Railways are carrying certain essential commodities below the operating costs. Therefore, wherever there is the question of wagon movement for essential commodities there are certain concessional rates and the movement is done below the operating costs. Every year when the Railway Minister presents his Budget to the House either he mentions certain additional commodities to which the concessions will be applied or he announces, as he did this time, that certain concessions are withdrawn. Ultimately, this point of view has to be a pragmatic point of view. One must approach the problem from practical considerations. If we find that production of potato has gone up by ten per cent over the last year and that there is a glut of potatoes and transportation of potatoes to the consuming areas is more important, then it is very necessary that the Agriculture Ministry should have a dialogue with the Railway Ministry. I am happy to find that some efforts have already been made; I think, some concessions have already been promised. I hope a proper arrangement will be made regarding wagon movement. In this connection, I would like to narrate a very interesting experience. When some of these commodities are moved from one place to another, it is the middleman and the trader who come in the way of the consumers and the producers, the agriculturist and the consumer. Sometimes, the commodity is loaded in the wagons, it reaches the destination and if the prices go down the traders delibe-

rately do not lift them and they do not unload the wagons even at the destination and thereby they create an artificial scarcity and when the prices go up, they try to unload the wagons. In the process, perishable commodities get completely spoilt. If this type of malpractices is to be avoided, I remember during our tenure when we came across certain malpractices like traders manipulating artificial scarcity by refusing to unload the wagons at a time which is not appropriate for them, in order to calumniate that malpractice, we announced that if any trader tries to indulge in such malpractices, in that case the free time plus 7 days will be given and after that if they do not unload the wagons, the entire material in the wagon will be auctioned and it will be available to the consumers for a very low price. When this was repeated at 2 or 3 places this malpractice was ended. I hope and trust this experience in the past will be borne in mind and our Agriculture Minister will have a dialogue with the Railway Ministry and try to see that this particular provision which is permissible for the Railways will be effectively implemented.

As I told you, as far as the remunerative prices of potatoes and for that matter, any agricultural commodities are concerned the question of inputs is extremely important. Therefore I daresay that one particular price which is remunerative at one point of time is not likely to be remunerative at another point of time. Sometimes, a price which is less than the price which was prescribed happens to be remunerative if the inputs are cheaper. As far as the potato growers are concerned only recently I had the opportunity to visit some of the centres where potatoes are grown. I discussed some of the problems with them and they said that the question of inputs is extremely important. They are required to have the fertilisers.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

During the last package of economic measures which the former Finance Minister announced as ill-luck would have it, after one full year the Prime Minister addressed a Press Conference and the same day the former Finance Minister, Shri Venkataraman also addressed a Press Conference. The Prime Minister announced that stern steps will be taken to bring down the prices and on the same day, the former, Finance Minister, Shri Venkataraman announced that the price of diesel will go up by 15 paise per litre and the price of petrol will go up by 55 paise per litre and the price of kerosene will go up by 15 paise per litre and the price of urea which is required by the agriculturist for fertilisers will go up by Rs. 350 per tonne. So with the price of diesel going up, with the price of urea going up by Rs. 350 per tonne and with the electricity charges going up and very often having power failure, with all this you will find that the inputs have become extremely costly. Fertilisers are costly. Pesticides are costly. The diesel is costly. The electricity rates have gone up and when all the input rates go up, the cost of production of potato also goes up. No doubt the production has gone up but even when the production has gone up, that production has been achieved by the agriculturist at a heavy cost and if their cost of production has gone up, then the remunerative price must be commensurate with the cost of production which he faces as a result of the increase in the prices of inputs. This was one aspect and I hope the Minister of Agriculture will take note of.

There are certain constraints. The first important constraint is the cold-storage facilities. They are quite inadequate. Cold storage facilities are also suffering because of electricity failures. Whenever there is a failure of power in any particular

field, it affects the other field as well. Quite often the cold storage facilities have become thoroughly inadequate. Power failure is one of the constraints.

I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to see that the augmentations of the cold storage facilities for the potatoes are taken up on a big scale. In production and clearance, there has been a gap. If there is a gap between the production and the clearance and its transportation to the consuming areas and if they have no cold-storage facilities for the perishable commodities like potatoes—the potatoes are likely to be destroyed. I would request the Agriculture Minister to do this. I also want to know from him that concrete steps are being taken to ensure that the cold-storage facilities are increased. I was going through the old records and I found I think it was somewhere in 1975 or 1976, I do not remember the exact year—that the potato-cum-marketing project was drawn up to raise substantially the cold-storage capacity in the cooperative sector.

In that regard I found from the old record that the World Bank had assured an assistance of Rs. 37.6 crores. I am not sure whether it was in 1975 or 1976. But it was near about that time. If the World Bank had already assured at that time of the financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 37.6 crores to have the project drawn up for increasing the cold-storage facilities I would like to know whether the project was implemented and, if so, how far it has been executed. What has been the result and, has that project been in operation? If it is successful, in that case, it will go a long way in improving the cold-storage facilities for the agriculturists. Even the processing facilities for the potato growers are not adequate.

Sir, unfortunately in our country the agricultural industry is still out-

moded. Certain modernisation has to take place. We have to keep that in mind. Therefore, we must learn the technique of processing the potatoes and other things. They will not be able to stand the climatic changes. They cannot be preserved for a longer time. But, if the processing industries are there and, if the potatoes are utilised in the processing industries, for instance if they are dehydrated in that case, they can be preserved for a longer time. Even after the local and indigenous needs of consumption are already fulfilled, if they want to export the potatoes, if they are dehydrated for that purpose, then it will be easier for the country to export them. Therefore, this processing of potatoes—dehydration of potatoes—has to be taken note of. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether in this direction, any progress has been made already and whether there has already been any such industry. I want to know whether industries have been engaged in seeing that such a dehydration take place. Has the Government made up its mind in this regard after of course fulfilling the indigenous needs of the local population to permit export of this commodity?

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Cooperatives will have to be encouraged.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Wherever potato or any other agricultural commodity is involved, it is better that you eliminate the middlemen. The best way to eliminate the middlemen is—I agree with what Prof. Ranga said just now—to have an institutionalised machinery as it will be the best substitute for the middlemen. Therefore, if cooperative marketing facilities are made available in that case, all the middlemen in this trade can be completely eliminated. Crop insurance is a must especially for the perishable commodities like potatoes.

Sir, in a country like ours, when even the feet of a dancing artiste can be insured, the wife of a film star be insured, why an agricultural produce cannot be adequately insured? This is a great paradox, I hope and trust that this particular scheme of insurance of agricultural commodities, particularly those which are perishable, will be resorted to. That will go a long way in protecting the interests of the agriculturists. Sir, after having said that cooperative institutions must come into the open I must also warn at this stage that even with the assistance of cooperatives, sometimes the problems become so stupendous that it will not be possible for us to solve them and assure remunerative price to them, unless, especially in times of glut, organisations like the NAFED and NCCF go in a big way for the bulk purchase of commodities like potatoes. I do not know whether they have been able to make bulk purchase like this. Only then agriculturists can be assured of remunerative price for their potatoes. I would like to know to what extent these two institutions, the NAFED and NCCF have been able to do this sort of bulk purchase of potatoes and what has been the progress made so far and what are the prospects in the coming years ahead. I would like to know about these aspects regarding potatoes. I would like to say a word about the utilisation of potatoes. Very often even if we do not think in terms of export and decide that potatoes should be consumed only locally and indigenously in addition to the retail markets available for potatoes, there are certain avenues which can be explored which will go a long way in giving assistance to the growers of potatoes. For example, I said already that the processing industry should be encouraged. Dehydration of potatoes can take place. I find from an old record sometimes back that Poland had made an offer to us and they were prepared to start a plant for the manufacture of industrial alcohol; I don't

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

know whether it was industrial alcohol or something else; but my recollection is this is in respect of industrial alcohol. If they had already offered saying that they would like to set up a plant in which potatoes could be utilised as raw material for manufacture of industrial alcohol I don't know whether indigenous technology is already available and if that is available to us even indigenously then we can go ahead with that technology and I think we can utilise a substantial part of our potatoes which are not used by consumers rather than allowing them to rot and allow prices to go down. I think they can be utilised in the manufacture of industrial alcohol. That can be sent out abroad. Even in our own country needs of industrial alcohol are not being met adequately. I would refer to West Bengal for instance. West Bengal Government was not able to get adequate quantities of industrial alcohol. The Chief Minister of West Bengal had complained that some of the industries which require industrial alcohol are likely to be closed down. When that is the situation, if industrial alcohol is very much in demand, then I think we can explore this particular avenue and I think we can have industries through which we will be able to convert potatoes into industrial alcohol. I have already said, if some quantities of potatoes are still left after meeting internal consumption we can go in for export promotion and we can export surplus outside.

There was a time when only organised labour was exerting pressure on society, employers and Government to get more benefits and change in conditions of work, improvement in wages etc. Organised labour has been doing these for years. Now Sir, I am very happy to find that the backward peasantry has no more remained backward; the unorganised peasantry has no more remained unorganised; the kisans are already on the march. Unfortunately the so-called pseudo-radicals try to drive a

wedge between the kisans on the one hand and the agricultural labourers on the other.

17.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Many of them realised that that was a lone slogan. I am not talking in terms of big landlords, I am talking in terms of ordinary agriculturist. The interest of the agriculturist and the interest of agricultural labourers are linked up with each other. The agricultural labour for the first time have realised that the agricultural labourer is to get the minimum wage. If he is get a fair wage, if his conditions of work are to improve, it is necessary that the condition of the peasants on whose land he works will also to improve and therefore the interests of the small peasants and the medium peasants and the interests of agricultural labour are linked up. Therefore, you must have noted that in the course of the last two years our all the agitations that were launched by the kisans, the agricultural labour as well as the peasants joined hands and for the first time, the agricultural labour has announced that our interests are co-terminus with the interests of the small and medium peasants. We find that already peasants are on the march. During the last Lok Sabha Session we had in Maharashtra a big agitation of the peasants and agricultural labour in which 4 lakhs of workers and 4 lakhs of agricultural labourers had participated. The agitations cut across number of agitations of the agriculturists. Sir, in Delhi you see agitations going on for small lands. There are Members of the Opposition and the Members of the ruling party and both of are involved in that common agitation. That only indicates that certain problems to cut across party lines. That is the reason why there is growing participation in the movement of the agriculturists, movement for remunerative prices, movement for the fair wages for agricultural labourers. These problems are, already coming up. Peasants are already on the march and they are already working together.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to say a word about the Agriculture Prices Commission. The question of fixing up remunerative prices for potatoes is also linked up with the approach of the agricultural prices. Sir, unfortunately, for years together, we have seen the spectacle of one set of norms being utilised for fixing up prices of industrial goods and altogether different norms being utilised while fixing up the prices of agricultural produce. While fixing up the prices of industrial goods, the state of the machinery, the human labour involved, raw materials involved, the inputs required by the machinery, all of them are taken note of. All these aspects are taken note of and on the basis of that, the prices are fixed up. Not only that. A number of things like the state of labour condition of labour, etc. creep into the structure of the prices. Unfortunately, while fixing up the agricultural commodity prices this aspect is forgotten completely and in this debate I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Agriculture whether they would try to advise the agriculture Prices Commission to re-formulate the norms for fixing up the prices of agricultural commodities including the potatoes and whether they would try to link up the prices with the cost of production. Not only the cost of production but I would go a step ahead that as far as agriculturist is concerned, like the industrial labour he has to purchase certain essential commodities, he has a certain standard of living to be maintained. When the cost of living index goes up, actually he is required to pay more for essential commodities that he consumes. All these aspects are to be taken note of and if we take, all these aspects into account for fixing the prices of agricultural commodities including potatoes, only then justice will be done to the agriculturists. In this connection. I would like to point out the inadequacy of the present Agricultural Prices Commission. We have always believed that the entire structure of the Agricultural Prices Commission must be overhauled. It is not heavily weighed in favour of the agriculturists today. At least, a better

representation to the agriculturists should be available in the reconstituted Agricultural Prices Commission. Only if that is done, justice will be done to the agriculturists in the country. Only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches; only the agriculturist knows what exactly his hardships and difficulties are. Therefore, if the entire Agricultural Prices Commission is reconstituted, I am sure, they will be able to get better justice.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, he has sufficiently made his points, he must leave something to us also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I take note of what he has stated. I have almost exhausted all the points about potato, but I will leave sugar for htm.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, you are interested only in sugar industry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As I said in the beginning, this year has been declared as the year of productivity. All those who give their sweat and toil to see that the productivity in this country is improved and this year is really established as the year of productivity should not be punished for augmenting the productivity, but they should be rewarded for increasing the productivity. That exactly is the reason why I demand that remunerative prices should be given to the agriculturists and particularly to the potato growers through various methods that I have stated.

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी (इलाहाबाद):
अध्यक्ष महोदय किसानों को आलू का उचित मूल्य मिले, इस के सम्बन्ध में जो बहस हो रही है, उसमें भाग लेते हुए मैं एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

इस बहस को शुरू करने वाले प्रो० मधु दंडवते एक समय जनता सरकार में रेल मंत्री थे। उत्तर प्रदेश का और पूरे देश का किसान जानता है कि 1977 में उसे आलू का दाम 10 रुपये बोरा भी नहीं मिला था और उसका आलू सड़ गया था। आज

[श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी]

35, 40 रुपये है, लेकिन वह कम है, बहुत कम है।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : 50, 55 रुपये है।

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी : 50, 55 रुपये नहीं है। 35, 40 रुपये इलाहाबाद और कानपुर में है।

कृषि मंत्री ने राज्य सभा में एक बयान देते हुए कहा कि इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में यहां का आलू महंगा पड़ता है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि नेशनल पोटेटो रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट अच्छी किस्म का आलू पैदा करने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है। नेशनल पोटेटो रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट के डायरेक्टर ने शिमला में 5 तारीख को इंडियन एक्सप्रेस को जो इण्टरव्यू दिया था, मैं उसको क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ :—

“Irregular supplies and poor business management prevent India from making a mark in the world potato market.

This was disclosed to UNI by the Central Potato Research Institute Director, Mr B. B. Nagaich, who recently visited some countries to expose the possibility of export of Indian potatoes.

The general complaints were India's erratic supply and failure to ensure a minimum supply every year, he said adding that this had forced many countries to import potatoes from other countries at a price four to five times higher than that of the Indian produce. The delivery schedule had also not been adhered to in some cases in the past.

Absence of organised agency for export of potato was also responsible

for India's poor performance in potato exports, he said.

He regretted that potato, which could prove to be a big foreign exchange earner was being accorded C priority in transportation debit to the fact that India's potato crop area had increased three times and its production seven times in the past three decades.”

नेशनल पोटेटो रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट के डायरेक्टर का यह बयान है कि विदेशों में हिन्दुस्तान के आलू की बड़ी मांग है और यहां का आलू नियमित रूप से विदेशों में न जाने के कारण उन्हें दूसरे देशों से पांच गुना दाम पर आलू खरीदना पड़ता है। तो कृषि मंत्री जी से मेरी मांग है कि वे इसको सुव्यवस्थित करें। सुव्यवस्थित इस प्रकार से कर सकते हैं कि आप पहले से ही कांट्रैक्ट कर लें। या तो सरकार की तरफ से या फिर कोई पोटेटो कार्पोरेशन बनाकर, उसकी तरफ से विदेशों से पहले ही कांट्रैक्ट कर लें, आलू सप्लाय करने के लिए और उसी के हिसाब से किसान आलू पैदा करें।

दूसरे इसमें यह भी दिया हुआ है :

Since 1961-62, its exports were confined to a few countries. The largest export in a single year was 52,000 tonnes in 1975-76. It was only 6861 tonnes in 1979-80. However, there was no export during 1976-77 owing to the ban imposed by the Janata Government.

इसलिए दस रुपये बोरी आलू बिका था।

दूसरी चीज मंत्री जी ने यह कही कि पिछले साल आलू का उत्पादन 96 लाख मी० टन हुआ और 1982 में 105 लाख मी० टन उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है। पूरे देश के कुल आलू उत्पादन का 50 प्रतिशत उत्तर प्रदेश पैदा करता है। मेरे पास फीगर्स हैं कि दिसम्बर, 1981 से फरवरी, 1982 के बीच में फरुखाबाद जिले में बड़ी लाइन पर 1197 बैगन लगाए

गए और छोटी लाइन पर 1477 वैगन लगाए गए। उससे पिछले साल को उसी अवधि में, दिसम्बर, 1980 से फरवरी, 1981 तक फरुखाबाद में बड़ी लाइन पर 1129 वैगन लगाए गए और छोटी लाइन पर 1962 वैगन लगाए गए। मतलब यह कि जब आलू ज्यादा पैदा हुआ तब वैगन कम लगाए गए और जब आलू कम पैदा हुआ तब वैगन ज्यादा लगाए गए। दूसरी बात मंत्री जी ने यह बताई कि इस वर्ष, रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार जनवरी-फरवरी में 2041 वैगन के इण्डेण्ट वापिस ले लिए गए। हो सकता है कि इसके पीछे आलू की कीमतों को प्रभावित करने के लिए ब्यापारियों का हाथ हो। मैं बहुत विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ब्यापारी किसान को लूटने के लिए, आलू के मूल्य प्रभावित करने के लिए, वैगनों के इण्डेण्ट वापिस करके आलू सड़ा सकता है तो इसको रोकने की जिम्मेदारी किसकी है? शासन की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह इस प्रकार की स्थिति को पैदा न होने दे।

यह भी कहा गया है कि फरवरी के अन्तिम सप्ताह में प्रादेशिक सहकारी संघ को आदेश था कि यदि आलू के दाम 50 रु० क्वीण्टल से कम हो जायें तो बीस दिनों तक रोजाना 300 मी० टन आलू खरीदा जाए। तब से अब तक प्रादेशिक सहकारी संघ तथा नाफेड ने 35 रुपये से 50 रुपये तक 1000 मी० टन आलू खरीदा है। यह 1 हजार मी० टन तो कुछ भी नहीं है। समुन्दर में केवल एक बूंद के समान ही है। इसका नतीजा आज यह हुआ है कि किसानों का आलू सड़ रहा है और उसको कोई भी पूछने वाला नहीं है।

इसमें एक दुर्भाग्य की बात और भी है। किसान को तो आलू सस्ता बेचना पड़ रहा है लेकिन उपभोक्ता को आलू महंगा खरीदना

पड़ रहा है। केवल बीच वाले मनमाने दाम वसूल कर रहे हैं। बीच वाले किसान से 30 रुपये क्वीण्टल में आलू खरीद कर 80 और 90 रुपये तक उपभोक्ता को बेच रहे हैं। आखिर उनका बीच में इतना मार्जिन लेने का क्या अधिकार है? इस वैलफेयर स्टेट में समाजवादी सरकार में उनको इतनी छूट नहीं मिलनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर कहीं पर किसान का आलू 50 रुपये क्वीण्टल भी बिक रहा है तो उसमें आलू की खुदाई, भराई, दुलाई तथा आढ़त वगैरह सब निकाल कर उसका केवल 30 या 32 रुपये प्रति क्वीण्टल ही मिलते हैं।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें, जो भी नुकसान होता है, वे आपस में 50-50 प्रतिशत बर्दाश्त करें। इस प्रकार की समस्या को पत्र द्वारा बात न करके, आमने-सामने बैठकर इस का नतीजा निकाला जाना चाहिए कि कौन इसको खरीदेगा और कितना खरीदेगा। क्योंकि आलू एक ऐसी चीज है, जिसको न तो किसान ही रोक सकता है और न ही वह काफी दिनों तक सुरक्षित रह सकता है।

मैं मंत्री जी से एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और सरकार से भी, कि आलू की खेती तभी सुरक्षित रह सकती है, आलू पैदा करने वाला किसान तभी सुरक्षित रह सकता है, जब कि निश्चित रूप से जैसे और चीजों के अन्दर ठेका होता है, उसी तरह से इसमें भी होना चाहिए। जैसे हम चीनी विदेशों में भेजते हैं, गन्ना और कपास का करते हैं, गेहूँ का करते हैं, उसी तरह से आलू पैदा करने वाले किसान के लिए भी घोषणा कर दें, जैसे गेहूँ की कीमत तय की जाती है, शुगर-केन की की जाती है।

[श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी]

जब 1980 में इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार आई तो 35 लाख टन चीनी पैदा हुई। कांग्रेस सरकार के शासन में आने के बाद गन्ने का दाम 21 रु० क्विंटल हुआ। पार साल चीनी का उत्पादन 52 लाख टन था और इस साल 70 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन जा रहा है। यदि किसान को उचित मूल्य मिले तो किसान उत्पादन को बढ़ाएगा।

अन्त में, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का किसान बहुत सहनशील है और बहुत कुछ सहता है। हम लोगों के साथ भी रहा है, चाहे देश की आजादी की बात रही हो, जितनी कुर्बानी उसकी है, उतनी कुर्बानी किसी दूसरे तबके की नहीं है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दो बातों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। एक यह कि निश्चित अवधि में पोटैटो कारपोरेशन संस्था बना कर आलू के निर्यात करने की योजना बनाइए। दूसरे यह कि वैगन इण्डेंट करके कैंसिल करने की छूट व्यापारियों को न दी जाए। वैगन इण्डेंट करें, फिर कैंसिल करें और किसानों को विवश किया जाए कि तुम अपना आलू सस्ता बेचो—ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न हो, इस ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान देना चाहिए।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, my colleague Mr. Tiwari had emphasized the fact that potato should be exported. His reference to export was not an isolated statement. It is the basic policy of the Government that the people of this country should be deprived of their dues, and at their cost, exports should be made. That is why he is emphasizing the fact of exporting potato.

What is the real fact here? Are potatoes grown in our country so excessively that our own people cannot consume them? What is the Government's figure? The Government has stated that this year due to bumper crop of potatoes the country has produced about 105 to 106 lakh tonnes of potatoes. Our country has about 69 crores of people. If we divide these potatoes among our people, then for their consumption per head, it will come only to 4 grams. Therefore, it is clear to us that our own people have no purchasing power to buy potatoes for their own consumption; and that is why the potatoes growers are not getting also the remunerative prices. There is not only this factor, there are several other factors also that the potatoes growers are not getting proper prices.

It is found that in some places in some States the potatoes are sold from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per quintal; and the Government have advised different co-operatives to purchase potatoes at the rate of Rs. 50 per quintal. This amount varies from place to place and from State to State. Even in one State, the price also varies; in some place, they are sold at Rs. 30 per quintal while in some other place, they are sold at Rs. 45 per quintal. The price also varies according to the quality of the potatoes. Due to lack of transport facilities, the potato price varies from place to place and even from State to State. While the potatoes growers are selling them at less prices, the consumers are purchasing them at higher prices. Even now-a-days they are being sold at Rs. 100 per quintal in some places and in the next month, they will be sold at Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per quintal. The middle men are earning huge profits, but the potatoes growers are not getting remunerative prices and the consumers are being cheated. The middle men, the traders are creating an artificial scarcity at the cost of the consumers.

There is a Press report that 2041 wagons were indented and were later on cancelled. These wagons were in-

indented only for the purpose of carrying potatoes from one place to another. In whose interest were these wagons indented? In whose interest were these indented wagons cancelled or withdrawn? The Government must look into this aspect also. Therefore, there is a conspiracy between the middlemen and the trader to create an artificial scarcity in different areas.

Another factor is, that the Government could not supply the grower better quality of seeds.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: They are doing it now.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: They are not giving. If they provide them better seeds, the growers will be able to produce better quality of potatoes. They have not been doing this. Also, the research institutes should be encouraged devise some better seeds so that farmers can produce better quality of potatoes.

In this perspective, the problem of giving proper prices to the producers has to be viewed. The only solution to this problem is State trading. Otherwise, this problem cannot be solved. And for this purpose, a determined political will is necessary. Day in and day out the Government has been saying that they are of the people, that they are looking to the interests of the people. We also say that we are looking to the interests of the people. But what is the difference?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are, because of the people. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Where is the difference? The difference is in the attitude. When they say people, they mean by 'people', those landlords, traders, black-marketeers, industrialists multi-nationals and such and such people. When we say 'people' we mean the people who are the workers, who are the growers, who are the peasants, even are the rich peasants, middle peasants, small and marginal peasants

and the wage earning labourers. That is the difference.

So, I urge upon the Government, that if they really want to serve the people properly, they should take over the trade, the whole sale trade not only in respect of potatoes, but also, the wholesale foodgrain trade. I would once again urge upon the Government that if they are sincere, and if they want to actually look to the interests of the people, they must provide storage facilities, they must make arrangements for proper distribution of potatoes grown in the country, among all the States. They must devote some time and thought to this. They should also give money to the research institutes, so that they can invent some new or better seeds. With these words, I again urge upon the Government to take over the trade of potatoes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the speech... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: He will speak on sugar, not potatoes!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Members want to know what connection you have got with potatoes. He is going to speak about sugar-coated potatoes!

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the speech which Prof. Madhu Dandavate made is devoid of any political motives. It was a thesis on potatoes and I was afraid that he might not leave anything for me to say. But somehow or other, I have got a few points. After Rao Birendra Singh assumed charge of Agriculture, production of everything is going up and touching sky-high. Production of sugar has risen from 38 to 70 lakh tonnes. Next year it will go up to 80 lakh tonnes. Production of jaggery, foodgrains and everything is going up. But unfortunately, the prices are going down and touching

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

rock bottom. From 65 lakh tonnes, why did sugar production come down to 38 lakh tonnes? Only because proper prices were not paid to the producers. If this policy continues, I am afraid the era of bumper crops will turn into an era of scarcity. Our people are capable of producing any amount of foodgrains in two years. They can also turn the situation into one of shortage and famine. So, Government should take proper steps to maintain a proper price level. About storage facilities and other things, Prof. Dandavate has said. The prices must be maintained at a reasonable level. Otherwise, the whole economy of this country will be upset. Once upon a time the contribution to GNP from agricultural sector was 52 per cent. Now it has come down to 45 or 48 per cent. It is not a good omen. Unless unlike coal and oil which will be exhausted, agricultural production can be had every year. It will not be exhausted. Our people are not so properly fed, compared to the world consumption of cereals, our consumption is not even three-fourths of the world consumption. That is why people should get abundant cereals. We have to maintain our health and vitality. We should be strong. The nation can be strong only if the people are properly fed. That is why it is the duty of the Agriculture Minister to see that foodgrains including potatoes must be available at reasonable prices. Production of potatoes has touched 1 crore tonnes. Next year he should not say it has come down to 75 lakh tonnes. That will be a tragedy. That is why Government must be careful to see that production once achieved does not go down. But unfortunately whenever the kisan produces more, he loses more. That should not happen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. The tempo of the discussion must be maintained till the end. I request hon members to remain, in the House when the Minister is replying. They should confine themselves to the point and be brief.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I confined my self to the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is good. But you do not know much about it! (Interruptions).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: My contribution was good.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दण्डवते साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस विषय पर चर्चा करा कर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। मैं इस विषय पर विशेष समय लूंगा क्योंकि मैं धीरे धीरे बोल रहा हूँ जिससे कि रंगा साहब को ट्रांसलेशन समझाने में कोई दिक्कत न हो।

18.00 hrs.

अभी रेड्डी साहब बोल रहे थे। मैं उनके इस विचार से सहमत हूँ कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है लेकिन प्रोडक्शन का बढ़ते रहना सब से बड़ी चीज है। क्योंकि आपने जो आर्थिक समीक्षा दी है, उसके मुताबिक वर्ष 1978-79 में 101 लाख टन पैदावार थी, लेकिन किसानों को उचित मूल्य नहीं मिला होगा तो नतीजा यह हुआ कि प्रोडक्शन घट कर 96 लाख मीट्रिक टन रह गया। अब आपने टारगेट बनाया है 105 लाख मीट्रिक टन का और इतना उत्पादन ही जाए, उससे ज्यादा भी हो जाए तो यह उतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है, बल्कि महत्व तो इस बात का है कि दूसरे साल में कहीं वह घट कर 80 लाख मीट्रिक टन न रह जाए। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आपका प्रोडक्शन हर साल बढ़ता रहे और इसीलिए जब प्राइस का मामला आता है तो उस समय प्राइस और उत्पादन का सम्बन्ध हो जाता है। अर्थशास्त्र के नियम लागू हो जाते हैं। पैदावार बढ़ती है तो दाम घटने लगते हैं। ये अर्थशास्त्र के नियम किसान के उत्पादन पर ही क्यों लागू होते हैं?

आपने दाम रखा है 50 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल। देखने में बहुत अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन किलो के हिसाब से यह केवल 50 पैसे प्रति किलो बैठता है। अभी राज्य-सभा में आने बताया था कि यूरिया डीजल बिजली आदि की कोमर्से बढ़ रही हैं, इसके मुताबिक हम दाम तय करते हैं। लेकिन वैसा होता नहीं है। ए० पी० सी० में कौन लोग बैठे हैं? कोई ऐसे लोग हैं जिनकी इस बारे में कोई व्यावहारिक ज्ञान है? मिट्टी में उनका हाथ लगा है कभी? ये कभी किसान को समस्या को रियलाइज कर सकते हैं?

जब आप प्राइस तय करते हैं तो इन सारी चीजों को देखना चाहिए।

आप आठ आने किलो किसान से लेते हैं। उसी आलू में थोड़ा सा नमक डाल देने से और प्लास्टिक की थैलियों में बंद कर देने के बाद और तेल का छौंक देने के बाद जब चिप्स बाजार में आता है तो 20-22 रुपये किलो बिकता है। किसान से आठ आने प्रति किलो खरीदा और नमक तेल आदि का चार आने और लगाकर 12 आने रख लीजिए और जब इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट के पास जाता है तो 22 रुपये प्रति किलो बिकता है।

इसलिए जब तक एग्रीकल्चर बेस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज-पोटाटो बेस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज का निर्माण नहीं होगा तब तक समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती।

अभी माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया लीकर के संबंध में, इसी तरह से स्टार्च इंडस्ट्री के बारे में भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए। यह देखना आपका काम है। रिसर्च डिपार्टमेंट आपके पास है। आप देखिये कि आलू को कैसे खराब

होने से बचाया जाए और जब खराब होने का समय आ जाए तो क्या पोटाटो बेस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जा सकती हैं। आपका डिपार्टमेंट है, आपके पास एक्सपर्ट्स हैं। मॅम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट तो एक्सपर्ट हैं नहीं, हम तो केवल जन प्रतिनिधि हैं और जनता की जो भावनाएं हैं उनको आपके सामने रखते हैं। आप भी जानते हैं और हम लोगों से ज्यादा जानते हैं तथा अनुभवशील हैं। इसलिए इस समस्या का हल कैसे किया जाय, इसको देखिए।

बिजली के बारे में क्या स्थिति है? वैशाली जिले में डिस्ट्रिक्ट डेवलपमेंट कमेटी की बैठक थी, उस में मैंने पता लगाया कि पूरे महीने में कितने घंटे बिजली दी गई तो पता चला कि 31 दिन में गांवों में कुल 37 घंटे बिजली दी गई। पैसा तो किसान से बिजली का ले ही लिया जाता है, वह तो आप छोड़ते नहीं हैं। इसी तरह से यूरिया का दाम बढ़ रहा है, कैरोसिन का दाम बढ़ रहा है और और किसान की चीज 4 आने किलो, आठ आने किलो?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: The price of credit is also going up.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान: ठीक है, क्रेडिट भी बढ़ रहा है तो इन सारी चीजों को आपको देखना है। कोल्ड स्टोरेज की समुचित व्यवस्था हो जाए। एक स्टेट से दूसरे स्टेट में मूविंग ठीक हो जाए। जिस से किसानों को अच्छा दाम मिल जाए। अभी पश्चिम बंगाल के सदस्य ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 8 आने किलो है और पश्चिम बंगाल में साढ़े तीन रुपये किलो बिकता है। अब बीच में पैसा कौन खा रहा है? क्या सरकार की कोई डायरेक्ट एजेंसी है जो किसान से माल खरीदती है? नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान

परिणाम यह है कि बिचौलिया मुनाफा खाता है। इसलिए विभिन्न राज्यों में कीमत में जो फर्क है यह ठीक नहीं है, और यह ट्रांसपोर्ट फैसिलिटी अवलेबिल न होने के कारण है। किसान का आलू उचित दाम पर बेचने के बाद अगर बच जाय तो उसको कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखा जाय और जब कोल्ड स्टोरेज की फैसिलिटी खत्म हो जाय तो पोटैटो बेस्ड इंडस्ट्री लगाइये और उसके बाद भी अगर आलू बचे तो उसको एक्सपोर्ट कीजिए। अगर इस प्रकार सिस्टेमैटिकली नहीं करेंगे तो किसान का भला नहीं होगा। यदि आप उपज को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो सब से ज्यादा जरूरी चीज यह है कि उसका दाम पहले से तय कर दीजिए। खाद, बिजली, डीजल और खेती में काम आने वाले औजारों की कीमत को ध्यान में रख कर सीजन के शुरू में ही आप प्राइस की घोषणा कर दीजिए कि यह एक्सपोर्ट प्राइस होगी। इससे किसान को इंपेंडिव मिलेगा और वह उत्पादन बढ़ायेगा। देश में यदि कोई ईमानदार कौन है तो वह किसान है, जिसकी पीठ में हमेशा छुरा भौंका जाता है, हमेशा उसको अच्छुत माना जाता है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि किसान ही पूरे देश की बैकबोन है। वह हड़ताल नहीं कर सकता मजदूरों की तरह क्योंकि हड़ताल करने से पहले वह ही मरेगा। इसलिए उसकी लूट हो रही है।

आप ने इस वर्ग को उत्पादन वर्ष माना है, प्रधान मंत्री ने रैली की। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी किसान के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? जब तक देश की रीढ़ यानी किसान को सपोर्ट प्राइस नहीं मिलेगी तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। यह मुट्ठी भर लोग जो कीचड़ के बीच

में कमल की तरह खिल रहे हैं देश का भला नहीं कर सकते हैं। वह तो किसान और मजदूर ही कर सकते हैं। जब उसके पैट में खाना होगा, जब में पैसा आयेगा तो वह घड़ी भी खरीदेगा, ट्रांजिस्टर खरीदेगा उस से गांव की आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक होगी। यदि गांव मर गया तो दिल्ली भी मर जाएगी। इसलिए गांव के किसान को उठाइये उसको अच्छी प्राइस दीजिए ताकि उसकी, जो कौस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन है और परिवार के सारे सदस्यों का श्रम है जो वह गर्मी बरसात सर्दी में लगा कर कीचड़ से सोना पैदा करते हैं उसके मुताबिक उसको पैसा मिले और उसको भी आभास हो कि उसके पास भी पहनने को वस्त्र होगा, रहने को झोंपड़ी रहेगी और उसके बच्चे पढ़ लिख कर हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक बनेंगे और अपने को देश की मुख्य धारा में जोड़ सकेंगे। यह भावना किसान में पैदा करने की जरूरत है, और इसके लिए किसान को आपको सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट पर खाद, बिजली, भी यदि देनी पड़े तो आपको देनी चाहिए और उसको प्रोत्साहन करना चाहिए तभी देश आगे बढ़ेगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री तपेश्वर सिंह (विक्रमगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आलू की समस्या राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और आये दिन इसको सुलझाने को चेष्टा की जा रही है। लेकिन जितनी चेष्टा की जा रही है उतनी सुलझने के बजाय उलझ रही है। आपको याद होगा कि पिछले वर्ष भी यही स्थिति थी, खासकर यू० पी०, पंजाब, हरियाणा और बिहार में। बंगाल में ऐसी स्थिति नहीं हुई। पिछले साल जब हारवेस्टिंग का सीजन था, उस समय तो किसानों को कुछ कीमत मिल गई, लेकिन बाद में कीमत में काफ़ी गिरावट

हुई और जो इंस्टीट्यूशन किसानों की सहायता के लिए आगे आए, उन्हें भी काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा।

कृषि मंत्री इस बारे में काफी चिन्तित हैं। वह किसानों की समस्याओं को जानते हैं और उन्हें प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि परिस्थिति कुछ ऐसी गंभीर और कठिन है कि वह उनके नियंत्रण के बाहर हो गई है और यह चिन्ता का विषय हो गया है। पिछले साल एक साल के अन्दर फॉर्टिलाइजर के दाम में 62 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई थी। मेरे मित्र, श्री पासवान, ने बिजली को चर्चा की है। आप जानते हैं कि बिजली का क्या स्थिति है। किसानों को इन सब समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है।

श्री पासवान को चिन्ता है 50 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव की। मुझे चिन्ता इस बात की है कि आलू 50 रुपये क्विंटल पर भी नहीं बिक रहा है। किसान प्रतीक्षा में बैठा है कि कौन उसके रेस्क्यु में आता है— प्राईवेट ट्रेड आता है, को-ऑपरेटिव ट्रेड आता है, पब्लिक सैक्टर आता है या सीधे सरकार आती है। आप जा कर यू० पी० और बिहार की मंडियों में देखिए, किसान हजारों मन आलू ला कर बैठे हैं, लेकिन कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। आज यू० पी० की मंडियों में भाव 25 रुपये से 35, 40 रुपये है। लगभग यही भाव बिहार में है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि वह अविलम्ब कोई न कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करें, जिससे किसानों को राहत मिल सके।

मुझे ज्ञात हुआ है कि मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में काफी विचार-विमर्श किया है और वह चाहते हैं कि नाफेड और एन० सी सी एफ बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर प्रोक्युरमेंट करें। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय कोई

ऐसा रास्ता निकालें कि इन संस्थाओं को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान न उठाना पड़े।

मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि किसानों के लिए सब जगह स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था नहीं है। उनके प्रयास से, नैशनल को-ऑपरेशन डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन के प्रयास से वर्ल्ड बैंक की सहायता से पूरे देश के पोटेटो-ग्रोइंग एरियाज में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाने की योजना चल रही है। लेकिन उसमें दो तीन साल लगेंगे। अगर उसके बाद स्टोरेज की सुविधाएं बढ़ जाएंगी, तो यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम होगा।

इंडियन पोटेटो यूरोप के मार्केट में काफी पापुलर हुआ था और 1974-75 तथा 1975-76 में वहां पर बड़े पैमाने पर रखा गया था। एक साल हालैण्ड में पोटेटो क्राप का बड़ा भारी फ़ैल्युर हुआ था, इसलिए इंडियन पोटेटो वहां जा सका। उसके बाद इतना बड़ा निर्यात नहीं हुआ। यह एक तथ्य है कि इण्टर-नेशनल मार्केट में इंडियन पोटेटो बहुत पापुलर है, लेकिन उसकी प्राइस बहुत ज्यादा है। यह एक ऐसी वेजीटेबल है, जो विश्व के हर कोने में पदा की जाती है। गल्फ कण्ट्रीज में पाकिस्तान और दूसरे मुल्कों से काफी पोटेटो जाता है। सरकार ने दूसरी चीजों में एक्सपोर्ट इनसेण्टिव दिया है। मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में अध्ययन कराएं कि आलू के सम्बन्ध में भी ऐसा इनसेण्टिव दिया जाए। इससे किसानों को बड़ी भारी राहत मिल सकेगी। वह 50 रुपये के भाव पर प्रोक्युरमेंट कराएं और अगर एक्सपोर्ट करने में ज्यादा कीमत पड़ती है, तो उसकी व्यवस्था कोई सबसिडी या कोई और इनसेण्टिव दे कर करें। तो मैं समझता हूँ बड़ा उपकार होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है जब कि इस बात पर

[श्री तपेश्वर सिंह]

विचार किया जाए कि जब इतने बड़े पैमाने पर आलू का प्रोडक्शन होगा तो उसको कैसे इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा। यह बात सही है कि आप उसके प्रिजर्वेशन की बात सोच रहे हैं। लेकिन जैसा कि पासवान जी ने कहा है, पोटैटो चिप्स बनाने, फ्लोर बनाने या आटे के साथ मिक्स करके कोई ऐसी खाने को चीजें बनाने के सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान किया जाए। आपके पास जो रिसर्च सेल है वहां पर इस सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान होने चाहिए कि किस प्रकार से इसको दूसरे फार्म में बदला जा सकता है जिसे कि उसको देर तक स्टोर किया जा सके। इस सम्बन्ध में अग्रय चिन्तन एवं अनुसन्धान किया जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन समस्याओं का समाधान करके देश के किसानों को सहायता करेंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश के लिए यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जो किसान सभी को खिलाता है वही स्वयं भूखा है ..

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Mr. Dandavate has already told the House about this point.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Then, should I not speak? If you advise me....

PROF. N. G. RANGA: That is your point and we agree with you. There is no difference of opinion.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Then, let us say something. Why are you in hurry if not angry?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants you to give new points which have not been touched by Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं कह रहा था कि आज किसानों की हालत बहुत खराब है। किसान "बेचारे" बने हुए हैं।

केवल आलू के किसान ही नहीं, सारे किसानों की यही दशा है। अभी हम यहां पर आलू के सिलसिले में चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह बताया गया है कि पिछले साल देश में आलू 96 लाख टन पैदा हुआ था और इस बार उम्मीद है कि 105 से 106 लाख टन आलू का उत्पादन होगा। इसमें केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में ही 45 लाख टन आलू पैदा होने की सम्भावना है। हमारे राज्य बिहार में भी 10-15 प्रतिशत आलू की पैदावार होती है। इसी प्रकार से पश्चिम बंगाल, हरियाणा, पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश तथा देश के मुख्तलिफ हिस्सों में भी आलू पैदा होता है। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थिति अग्रिक भयावह है। वैसे तो सभी जगह की स्थिति भयावह है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की बात उभर कर सामने आई है, इस सदन में इस पर चर्चा हो रही है और उस सदन में भी चर्चा हुई है। इसीलिए आज पूरे देश का ध्यान आलू उत्पादक किसानों की तरफ आकृष्ट हुआ है।

सरकार ने इस वर्ष को उत्पादन वर्ष माना है और उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर जोर भी दिया जा रहा है लेकिन सरकार को उसके साथ साथ यह भी देखना चाहिए कि उत्पादन के साथ साथ किसान को लाभकारी मूल्य भी मिलें। मैं आपको बिहार का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ जोकि हमने किसानों से बात चीत करके तय किया है। वहां पर बिहार शरीफ एक जगह है जहां पर आलू का बहुत उम्दा बीज मिलता है। वहां पर बड़ पैमाने पर आलू पैदा होता है। साथ साथ पटना के आस पास के जो इलाक हैं वहां भी बहुत ज्यादा आलू पैदा होता है।

वहां 20 कट्टे का एक बीघा होता है। एक कट्टे जमीन में पांच मन आलू पैदा करते हैं और एक मन आलू का दाम, कम भी होता है, 20 रु० होता है। आलू की किस्म भी अलग अलग होती है और अगर एक कट्टे

में पांच मन आलू हुआ तो उसका दाम 100 रु० हुआ । पैदा करने का खर्च 137 रु० प्रति कट्टा होता है । जितनी चर्चा को गई है, उन तमाम बातों को मिला दिया जाए तो उनको एक कट्टा जमीन पर 35 से 37 रु० का नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है । जाहिर बात है, यदि दो-चार रु० की बात होती तो वह सीने पर पत्थर रखकर बर्दाश्त कर लेता । लेकिन क्या किसान इस तरह के बोझ को बर्दाश्त कर सकता है, मेरे विचार में वह नहीं कर सकता है । आप लाभकारी मूल्य तय नहीं करेंगे, आप कहते हैं कि नाफैंड के जरिए और एन० सी० सी० एफ० के जरिए खरीद कर रहे हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के सहकारी संघ ऐसा कर रहे हैं । इसको करिए और आलू भोजने के लिए आप वैगन का भी इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जब तक आप आलू की कीमत तय नहीं करेंगे, तब तक उनको दिक्कत होगी । यह भी बताया गया है कि आलू की खपत हो सकती है, यदि आपका बाजार ठीक हो । हमारे देश में 52 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं, क्या वे सचमुच में आलू को खरीद सकते हैं ? नहीं खरीद सकते हैं । बहुत बड़ी संख्या में जो हमारे खेत मजदूर हैं, जिनको पांच या साढ़े पांच रुपये भी मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है, क्या वह आलू खरीद सकता है ? इसीलिए क्रय-शक्ति का सवाल ठीक ही उठाया गया कि सरकार को क्रयशक्ति की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए । ट्रांसपोर्ट का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए, कोल्ड स्टोरेज का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए । कोल्ड स्टोरेज में भी एक नई बात होती है । जब ये लोग कोल्ड स्टोरेज में जाते हैं, तो उनको तरह तरह से परेशान किया जाता है और उनसे ज्यादा चार्ज लिया जाता है । चार्ज का भी सवाल है, उसकी कोई सीमा नहीं है । राज्य सरकारें कुछ फिक्स करती हैं, लेकिन लोग उसको नहीं मानते हैं । इस-

लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोल्ड स्टोरेज बड़े पैमाने पर बनाइए और सरकार को स्वयं कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि किसान अपने आलू को बुरे दिन के लिए रख सके और उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा दाम मिल सके । अभी पैदावार ज्यादा हुई, मार्केट में आया और खरीदने वाले नहीं है । आपने सुना होगा आलू 2.50 रु० किलो तक बिकता है, लेकिन कर्मा भी 70-80 पैसे तक नहीं हुआ । सारा फायदा मिडिल मन ले जाते हैं, इसलिए उनका भी दुखस्त करना होगा । क्रयशक्ति भी देनी होगी, कोल्ड स्टोरेज का भी इन्तजाम करना होगा, कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखने के लिए चार्ज भी रिजनेबिल होने चाहिए । ये सारी बातें हैं, जिनका कि हल निकालना होगा ।

आलू इतनी स्वादिष्ट तरकारी है कि हिन्दुस्तान भर में ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया भर में इसका प्रयोग किया जाता है । नाना-प्रकार के व्यंजन बनाए जा सकते हैं । आलू का भुरता भी बनता है, भुजिया भी बनती है और चीप्स भी बनती है, पापड़ भी बनता है, तिलोरी भी बनती है ।

श्री तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (शिव दीन्द्र सिंह) : इनके मुह में पानो आ रहा है ।

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : दण्डवते जी ने पोलैण्ड में इण्डस्ट्री एल्कोहल का जिक्र किया । मैं यह भी बता दूँ कि वे वोडका भी बनाने वाले हैं । मैं तो पीता नहीं हूँ, लेकिन पीने वाले पीयेंगे, क्योंकि हर जगह प्रोहिबिशन तो किया नहीं है

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : बिना पीए ही यह हालत है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस लिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि किसानों को आलू के लाभकारी मूल्य देने के साथ बहुत सारे सवाल जुड़े हुए हैं जिन का हल निकालना होगा। अगर आप ने उनका हल निकाल लिया तो आलू का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, तमाम चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ और आलू मिट्टी के मोल बिका, सड़ गया, तो जाहिर बात है कि आलू की खेती पर असर पड़ेगा। वह असर न पड़े, इस लिए सरकार को समय रहते चेत जाना है, चौकन्ना हो जाना है, सावधान हो जाना है और आलू बोने वाले किसानों की पूरी मदद करनी है ताकि उन्हें मुनासिब कीमत मिल सके।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If every one of the Hon. Members takes 4 to 5 minutes, then, the Minister can reply. I would ask the Hon. Minister to reply at 7 O'Clock. Every Hon. Member may, therefore, take 5 minutes each.

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रो० दण्डवते को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, वे किसानों की एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समस्या सदन के सामने लाये हैं।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस सदन में इस तरह की बहस की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी? हमारे देश के अन्दर 80 प्रतिशत लोग किसान हैं। जिस किसान ने भारत को इतना बढ़िया बनाया कि जब यहां 36 करोड़ लोग थे तब भी भारत का किसान उन को खिलाता था और आज जब 70 करोड़ लोग यहां हैं, तब भी भारत का किसान उन को खिलाता है, लेकिन उस किसान के लिए हमारे पास कोई योजना नहीं है। वह खेती में मेहनत करता है, उस की पत्नी मेहनत करती है, उस के बच्चे मेहनत करते हैं, तमाम लोगों के मेहनत करने के बाद भी आज किसान वहीं का वहीं

है जहां पहले था। अगर वह ज्यादा पैदा करता है तो उस को उस को पैदावार का भाव कम मिलता है। उद्योग में यदि ज्यादा पैदा हो जाय तो उस के लिए बोनस मिलता है, डिविडेण्ट मिलता है, दूसरी बहुत सारी चीजें मिलती हैं, लेकिन किसान ज्यादा पैदा करता है, चाहे गन्ना हो, गेहूं हो, आलू हो, वह परेशानों में फंस जाता है। जनता रिजीम में किसानों को अपना पूरे-का-पूरा गन्ना जला देना पड़ा। यही स्थिति कहीं गेहूं के लिए पैदा न हो जाय, इस लिए मैं मंत्री जो से जानना चाहता हूँ— इस देश के किसानों के लिए क्या शासन ने कोई योजना बनाई है? मैं कुछ दिन पहले जापान गया था, मैंने वहां देखा कि किसानों के लिए बहुत बढ़िया योजना थी। वह किसानों से मंहगे दामों पर खरीदते हैं और कन्ज्यूमर को सस्ते दामों पर देते हैं—जो लोग बीच का मार्जिन खा जाते थे उस का लाभ किसानों और कन्ज्यूमर दोनों को दिया जाता है। किसान को पहले से पता होता है कि मेरा आलू इस भाव बिकेगा, मेरा गेहूं इस भाव बिकेगा, गन्ना इस भाव बिकेगा कम से कम इस प्रकार की योजना यहां भी किसानों के लिए होनी चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि जब कोई समस्या खड़ी हो तो इस हाउस में हम बहस कर लें, इस से किसानों की समस्या का हल होने वाला नहीं है। सरकार को कोई निश्चित योजना बनानी होगी, किसानों को विश्वास में लेना होगा तथा उस के सहयोग से समस्या का समाधान करना होगा।

मैं एक बात और बतलाता हूँ—यदि हम कोई टेक्निकल चीज बनाते हैं तो उसको जापान, अमरीका या इंग्लैंड पहले से ले आते हैं और उस में जबरदस्त कम्पीटीशन का सामना करना पड़ता है। यदि हम देश की तरक्की करना

चाहते हैं तो हमें अपने यहां एग्री-वेस्ट इण्डस्ट्रीज पर ध्यान देना होगा। जो पट्टो-डालर कन्टीज हैं, अरब कन्टीज हैं, उन को हम अपना अनाज सप्लाई कर के रुपया कमा सकते हैं और अपने देश की इकानमी को ठीक कर सकते हैं। इस लिए एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि हमारे किसानों के लिए आप कोई निश्चित, योजना बनाइये, चाहे यह आलू की हो गेहूं की हो, टिमाटर की हो या किसी अन्य सब्जी की हो ताकि उसका लाभ किसानों को मिल सके।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां जितने कोल्ड-स्टोरेज हैं उनको कौन बनाता है। जो ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स हैं, जो काला-बाजारी करने वाले हैं वे कोल्ड स्टोरेज बना कर रखते हैं और जिस वक्त माल ज्यादा पैदा होता है और किसान उस को कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखने के लिए लाता है तो वे जगह न होने के नाम पर इन्कार कर देता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि किसान को अपना माल सड़ने से बचाने के लिए सस्ते दामों पर बेचना पड़ता है। आप मेहरबानी कर के कम से कम एक इन्तजाम कीजिए—किसानों को कोल्ड-स्टोरेज का भागीदार बनाइये। कोआप-रेटिव के आधार पर कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाये जायें जिस का मालिक किसान हो, उस का लड़का वहां नौकर हो, तब कोल्ड स्टोरेज सबसेसफुल हो सकते हैं। यदि दूसरे आदमियों को दिया जाएगा तो किसानों का आलू सस्ता बिकेगा, उसको अपनी उपज का सही दाम नहीं मिलेगा। चाहे डेअरी हो, तिलहन हो, सोया-बीन हो इस सब पर आधारित जितनी एग्री-वेस्ट इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं उस में यदि किसान भागीदार होगा तो उस को उचित दाम मिलेगा साथ ही जनता को सही दामों पर वे चीजें मिल सकेंगी।

मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी कोई इस प्रकार की योजना किसानों को कांफीडेंस में लेकर बनाएं, जिस से उन को आलू का अच्छा मूल्य मिल सके। हमारे देश की नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने जो 20 सूची कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की है, उस में रूरल डेवलपमेंट की बात भी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार किसानों को साथ में लेकर इस देश में विकास की गति को आगे बढ़ाये। यह सारा हाउस जानता है, यह सरकार जानती है और यह देश जानता है कि देश के अन्दर जो 68 करोड़ के लगभग आबादी है, उसको हमारा किसान ही खिला रहा है। इस लिए हमें चाहिए कि हम उनकी भलाई के लिए योजना बनाएं। हम, यह सदन, यह पार्लियामेंट और यह देश उस को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाए। हमारे मंत्री जी खुद किसान हैं और वे इस बात को जानते हैं कि किसानों की क्या-क्या परेशानियां हैं। उन की परेशानियों को दूर किया जाए ताकि हमारा देश तेजी से विकास कर सके।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं और आप ने जो मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्य-वाद देता हूं।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस उत्पादकता वर्ष के परिपेक्ष्य में माननीय दंडवते जी ने कृषि उत्पादन के एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण उत्पादन 'आलू' के उचित मूल्य निर्धारण हेतु जो प्रश्न उठाया है, वह वस्तुतः देश की परिस्थिति के अनुसार एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। यह एक व्यवसायिक कृषि उत्पादन है और इसके लिए जो राष्ट्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान बनाया गया है, लगता ऐसा है कि इस अनुसंधान संस्थान से आज तक कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला है। . . . (व्यवधान)

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह इतनी पैदावार ऐसे ही बढ़ गई है ?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : वह तो किसान बढ़ा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) किसानों की ओर जितना ध्यान आप को देना चाहिए, उतना नहीं दिया जा रहा है वरना संसद में जो यह बात उठानी पड़ रही है, वह न उठानी पड़ती।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि आलू को देश में सब्जियों का राजा कहलाता है और हर मौसम में इसका उपयोग किया जा सकता है, तो उस के लिए किसानों को जो उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रहा है। आलू का संरक्षण वैज्ञानिक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है, जिस से इस को सड़ने से बचाया जा सके। इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए और अनुसंधान करने वालों को कोई ऐसा धोल बनाना चाहिए, ऐसा अनुसंधान करना चाहिए जिस से अगर आलू को उस में डुबो दिया जाए तो वह सड़े नहीं और उस धोल के द्वारा आलू के सड़ने का जो समय होता है, उस को बहुत बढ़ाया जा सके। इस देश में ऐसा अनुसंधान होना चाहिए था। अगर आलू का संरक्षण हम अधिक दिन तक कर सकें तो इस का मूल्य घटने की बजाए बढ़ सकता है। इस लिए इस दिशा में और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करने की आवश्यकता है, चिन्तन-मनन करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि किसानों को उन के आलू का उचित मूल्य मिल सके। आज तो किसानों को यह भय रहता है, वे आतंकित रहते हैं कि मेरा आलू सड़ जाएगा और उस हालत में जो दूसरे लोग होते हैं, जो बिचौलिए होते हैं, उन को बहुत ज्यादा लाभ होता जाता है। बिचौलिए आठत में न्यूनतम मूल्य पर आलू को खरीद लेते हैं और

फिर उपभोक्ताओं को अधिकतम मूल्य पर बेचते हैं। इस के लिए सरकार काम कर सकती है और सरकार का काम यह भी है कि वह किसानों को संरक्षण दे। यह उस का दायित्व है। इसलिए इस दिशा में बहुत गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है।

मैं दो-तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। पहला तो यह है कि आलू के लिए एक धोल बनाया जाए, जिस से आलू जल्दी न सड़े। इस के अलावा जो आलू उत्पादक एरिया है, उस का सर्वेक्षण होना चाहिए और किस तरह से किसानों के आलू को संरक्षण देने के लिए क्या क्या सुविधाएं दी जाएं उन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इस के अलावा कोल्ड-स्टोरेज की भी पर्याप्त व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। फिर कृषि बाजार समितियां हैं। उनका यह दायित्व होना चाहिए कि वे सारा आलू खरीदें और खरीद कर नफेड और एन० सी० सी० एफ० जैसी संस्थाओं को दे। इस से भी हमें किसानों को उचित कृषि मूल्य दिलाने और उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्य पर खाने वस्तुएं सप्लाई करने में मदद मिल सकती है। जिस क्षेत्र में आलू पैदा नहीं होता है उस क्षेत्र में आलू भेजने में भी ये संस्थाएं उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकती हैं। इस से बिचौलिए जो अनुचित लाभ उठाते हैं वे भी यह नहीं उठा सकेंगे।

जैसा हमारे शास्त्री जी ने बताया कि हमारे कृषि मूल्य आयोग में आई० ए० एस० अफसर हैं, उस में हमारे किसानों के और खेतिहर मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी शामिल करना चाहिए ताकि किसानों को मालूम हो सके कि उनकी उपज का सही मूल्य क्या है और उन्हें उचित मूल्य अपनी उपज का मिल सके।

आलू से अशीर गुलाज की तरह का रंग भी बनाया जा सकता है। आलू गाजर और शकरकंद को सुखा कर इनका पाउडर बनाया जा सकता है। यह पाउडर स्थायी रह सकता है और इससे पौष्टिक आहार बनाया जा सकता है। इसका बहुत बड़ा प्लांट चल सकता है। अगर सरकार इस पर अनुसंधान करे तो व्यापक पैमाने पर आलू की उपयोगिता बढ़ सकती है। इस तरह से हम इसको एक्सपोर्ट कर के विदेशी मुद्रा भी अर्जित कर सकते हैं।

इन सारी दिशाओं में विचार कर के सरकार को किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिए कदम उठाने चाहिए।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सारे देश के आलू उत्पादन करने वाले लोगों की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित कराया गया है, मैं इसके लिए सारे सदस्यों को बधाई देता हूँ।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को आज आलू के जो दाम मिल रहे हैं, वे बहुत कम हैं। सारे हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों की समस्या एक जैसी है। किसान देहातो में रहता है। वह बड़ी मुश्किल से दूरदराज के इलाकों में आलू पैदा कर के अपनी उदरपूर्ति करता है और कुछ कमाने की सोचता है। उसको उसकी उपज के कुछ दाम नहीं मिलते हैं। जब से यह सरकार आयी है, हमारे कृषि मंत्री राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह जी ने कम से कम 50, 60 पैसे किलो आलू के दाम रखे हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि पिछली सरकार के जमाने में 1977-78 में हिमाचल प्रदेश में आलू इतना सड़ गया था कि कोई भी उसे मुफ्त लेने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं था।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा क्षेत्र कालका से लेकर तिब्बत के बार्डर तक लगता है। उस इलाके में मेक्सिमम आलू पैदा किया जाता है। वहाँ से बीज का आलू सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सप्लाई होता है। लेकिन वहाँ की हालत क्या है? वहाँ रेलवे लाईन शिमला तक है। उस से आगे बसों या ट्रकों से जाना-आना पड़ता है। जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोग हैं और जो आलू पैदा करते हैं वे इस 50 पैसे के दाम को फ्री समझ रहे हैं। इस से वहाँ की हालत नहीं सुधर सकती है।

मैं यू. एस. एस. आर. गया था मैंने वहाँ पर देखा कि वहाँ पर आलू से बोदका बनाने के बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में भी अगर ऐसे कारखाने खड़े किए जाएं तो आलू पैदा करने वालों की हालत सुधर सकती है। अफ नस बंदी की दजह से हिन्दुस्तान में उसका उपयोग नहीं करना चाहें तो कम से कम एक्सपोर्ट के लिए तो कारखाने खड़े कर सकते हैं। इस से किसानों को भी सही दाम मिलेंगे।

आप सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि आज आलू 50-60 रुपये क्विंटल बिक रहा है। वहाँ पर कोआप्रिटिव सोसायटीज अधिक माल नहीं खरीद सकती हैं। जो दुकानदार और बिजनसमैन लोग हैं वे किसानों का शोषण करते हैं। जब तक हम इस प्रथा को समाप्त नहीं करते तब तक ये बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति किसानों का शोषण करते रहेंगे क्योंकि किसानों को उन पर निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा। आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आलू खराब होने जा रहा है। हमारे यहाँ लाहौलस्पिति का क्षेत्र है, उस समय राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह जी मंत्री थे, मुख्य मंत्री भी रहे, आपको पता है। आज वह क्षेत्र हिमाचल में चला गया है। इसी प्रकार किनौर का क्षेत्र

श्री ऋण दत्त सुल्तान थरी

है। यहां पर आलू पैदा करने वालों लोग पिस रहे हैं। हमारी हालत दिन प्रतिदिन खराब होती जा रही है। इसलिए हम आप से प्रार्थना करेंगे कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाने की कोशिश की जाए ताकि यह देश आगे बढ़ सके।

पहले हिमाचल देश में अफीम पैदा होती थी। आप लाइब्रेरी से गजेटियर उठा कर देख लीजिए। उस वक्त अफीम की बड़ी अच्छी पैदावार होती थी, कोई कीड़ा नहीं लगता था, लेकिन अब वह बंद कर दी गई है। अब आलू की पैदावार होने लगी है तो कीड़े लगने भी शुरू हो गए हैं।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिए कोल्ड स्टोरेज की ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधा उपलब्ध कराइये और जो कैरिज है उसके लिए सब्सिडी दीजिए। ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स पर रोक लगाइये, इनकी वजह से गरीब किसान को कुछ नहीं मिलता।

इन सारी बातों की तरफ तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है और मुझे आशा है कि अगली बार किसान अधिक प्रसन्न नजर आएगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are two or three more Members who want to speak. They will have two to three minutes. This time we are following a new procedure. The Minister need not reply to the points made by those Members who have spoken and gone away. He must reply to those who remain present here.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंबला) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खेती की हर

पैदावार की जो दुर्दशा होती है, वही दुर्दशा आज आलू की हो रही है। हो सकता है इस समय बहुत से प्रदेशों में आलू 3540 और 50 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बिक रहा हो, लेकिन मैं बदायूं, बरेली, फरुखाबाद, शाहजहांपुर जिलों की बात करता हूं वहां पर अच्छे से अच्छा आलू जो एक किलो में 3-4 चढ़ते हैं 20 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बिक रहा है। छोटे आलू की कीमत 12, 15 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है।

मैंने पहले भी जिक्र किया था पिछले दिनों जिस पर मंत्री जी को विश्वास नहीं हुआ था कि गन्ने की कीमत बदायूं जिले में केशरों पर 10 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल चल रही है और अब जब से ट्रकों की हड़ताल शुरू हुई है तब से 6-8 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल गन्ना खरीदा जा रहा है।

आलू या और जितनी भी पैदावारें हैं, इनके बारे में हमें दो नीतियां तय कर लेनी चाहिए। एक तो वर्तमान में कैसे मूल्य नियंत्रित किया जाए और दूसरी नीति आगे आने वाली फसलों के लिए तय कर लेनी चाहिए। इस समय मौजूदा फसल की किसान को किस तरह से उचित कीमत मिल सके, उसके लिए सोचना चाहिए। अगर इस बारे में ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो किसान ने आलू की फसल पर जो कर्जा लिया है, उसमें वह नहीं निपट पाएगा। कोल्ड स्टोरेज की क्षमता को बढ़वाइये और इन पर नियंत्रण भी रखिये। कई जगह कोल्ड स्टोरेज पर कह दिया जाता है कि जगह नहीं है तो किसान किसी भी कीमत पर आलू देने के लिए तैयार हो जाता है। किसान सोचता है कि अब इसको कहां ले जाएं उसकी दुलाई पर इतना खर्च होता है। दूसरा जहां पर आलू की पैदावार ज्यादा है वहां पर

इससे संबंधित इंडस्ट्रीज की व्यवस्था कीजिए। विदेशों में आलू तथा आलू से बनी चीजों की बड़ी मांग है। विदेशों को निर्यात करने की बात भी आपको सोचनी चाहिए आलू की फसल जब आने वाली-होती है तो गेहूं की फसल की वह चेतावनी देती है। आपको चाहिए कि गेहूं की फसल के भी मूल्य आप सही तय करें और किसान को दें। आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो रबी का जब अनाज आएगा तो उस में आपको बड़ी दिक्कत होगी। तिलहन, सरसों लाही की फसल भी बरबाद हुई है। बहुत से क्षेत्रों में चने की फसल तो नाम मात्र के लिए ही है। मटर की फसल बरबाद हो गई है। थोड़ा बहुत गेहूं ही बचा है। जब बाहर पानी बरस रहा था तो इसका श्रेय यहां पर इंदिरा जी को दिया गया जब ओला बरसा तो दोष भगवान को देना शुरू कर दिया गया। आलू की फसल बहुत ज्यादा हुई है तो इसका श्रेय आप ले रहे हैं और इसको खरीदने के लिए तैयार नहीं है और जब आबादी बढ़ रही है तो—

राव बीरन्द्र सिंह: बुरी नजर लग रही है किसी की।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप: नजर आपकी लगी है और कीमतें इधर से उधर हो गई हैं। मूल्य सही आप किसान को दिलाने का प्रबन्ध करें। मैं तो यह मांग करूंगा कि किसान को जो मूल्य मिलता है और वह चीज जब बाजार में आ कर बिकती है तो दोनों कीमतों में अभी भी बास प्रतिशत से ज्यादा का अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए। इस से किसान का शोषण नहीं हो सकेगा, वह बच सकेगा। कोई भी सरकार हो उसको इस लक्ष्य को अपने सामने रखना चाहिए और इस दिशा में कदम उठाने चाहिए ताकि किसान का शोषण न हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ माननीय दंडवते जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उस के लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उन्होंने सरकार का तथा देश का ध्यान इस ओर दिला कर एक बहुत बड़ा काम किया है।

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA (Boiangir): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is really a very interesting subject. Unfortunately in this country, the potato growers do not get remunerative price for the potato that they produce. I feel that it is a crop of the future. That is because, it is the only crop which can meet the food requirements of a country whose population is very high. Our density of population is very high. In the European countries they do not depend upon rice or wheat to meet their requirements. They depend upon potatoes. It will be of absorbing interest for the hon. Minister of Agriculture to know that while we get 7 quintals of rice from one acre of land, we get nearly 60 quintals potatoes from the same one acre. With the latest improved agricultural methods and practices and high-yielding varieties we can get even 150 to 200 quintals per acre. So, it is a crop of the future. But unfortunately quite often the price that they get do not meet the cost of production. This is the position. Potato is a perishable commodity; it has not got what is called 'keeping quality'. Unfortunately our scientists have not so far been able to develop that breed or variety of potato which can be kept for a long time, which will not perish quickly. Since it is a perishable commodity its price is very low.

So far as construction of cold storage is concerned, it benefits only big farmers who can afford to keep their potatoes; it does not benefit the small farmers; they do not have the retaining capacity; they get loans from co-operative societies, banks, etc. to invest in potato production. What happens is, immediately after harvest, they sell the produce to pay off the loan. It is extremely difficult for them to keep their potatoes in cold storage. Also they have

[Shri Nityananda Misra]

to incur the rent for the cold storage. Therefore I say that it is only the big farmers who benefit from the cold storage and it does not benefit the poor farmers. But there is a great scope for export of potatoes to other countries as the international price is very high—five or six times more than it is prevalent in our country. But the growers of potato are compelled to sell their products at Rs. 50 per quintal or sometimes less than that, just after harvest. If the procurement of potato and exporting is done by a corporation which can be organised by the Central Government, the farmers will get the benefit. If it is done by the traders, the benefit will not go to the poor farmer, because the traders will always have a tendency to procure potato after one or two months of the harvest. But the farmers cannot wait for one or two months. They necessarily have to sell them quickly because of the peculiar condition and perishable nature of the commodity. The traders take advantage of purchasing potatoes at a very low price.

Sir, for everything that is produced, there is a support price. There is a support price for paddy, there is a support price for sugarcane. But there is no support price for potato. This is the only crop which supplements the other foodgrain, production of the country. If the price support is guaranteed for this commodity, it will never be liked by the traders, because they will always try to put the farmers into difficulty. Moreover, the growers will be compelled to sell potatoes because of the peculiar nature of the crop. That is the reason why, I would request the Agriculture Minister to make sufficient provision for establishing facilities for cold storage throughout the country. That will go a long way for the development of potato cultivation. At the same time there should also be a co-operation which will procure this particular commodity at a fixed price and export it so that the Government would also earn some foreign exchange. I very much

appreciate the idea of starting a processing unit for potato and that processing unit should preserve potatoes so that they can be consumed at a later date. The prices of other food products are very high. The cost of potato would also be high if it is also processed. So, some sort of incentive should be given for starting processing units for potato. This would ensure remunerative price to this commodity.

The proposal for extracting alcohol from potato is also a very good suggestion. This is already being done in some foreign countries. We can also start doing this in our country and it will be a source of foreign exchange also. I would suggest that the Agriculture Minister may request the Agricultural scientists who are engaged in research, to evolve a breed which will have preserving quality so that the highly perishable character of the potato can be removed and the farmers, will not have the acute necessity of selling their product immediately after the harvest. If it can be preserved for a longer period, it can fetch more price for them.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I shall not take much time of the House and many of the points which I wanted to discuss have already been covered by the hon. Members. But, Sir, I am tempted to make an observation regarding certain basic issues raised by the hon. Minister himself. While he was replying to a Calling Attention Motion in the other House, he made a statement—and it is a very good statement, I would say, at the very outset. In the statement, he explained the Government of India's policy about the remunerative prices. I quote:

“It is one of the primary objectives of the agricultural prices policy....”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot quote from the proceedings of the other House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This is the statement which he made regarding this very subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can give a gist of that, but cannot quote the proceedings.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: If you talk of the proceedings of the other House, why discuss it here?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Anyway, he made a policy statement in the other House. It is a policy statement whether he makes it in this House, the other House or any other place. I would not quote from that, but he said that the agricultural prices policy of the Government is to secure remunerative prices for the Agriculturists. Then, he went on to say that that was the basic policy, and agriculture was the mother industry of our country, and unless we followed that policy, there could not be the overall development of our country. That is the sum and substance of that statement.

So far as this policy statement is concerned, I am in complete agreement with him, but the whole difficulty is that it is not being implemented, and the policy pursued by the Government in the matter of fixing the remunerative prices for agricultural produce does not reflect that.

Now, coming specifically to the question of potato, failure of the Government in this respect once again is reflected. If the Government is really sincere in implementing the agricultural prices policy that the hon. Minister was pleased to announce, certain basic thinking is necessary, certain revision of their thinking is necessary.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one point specifically. Have you ever analysed the trend of price increased of the agricultural inputs and the agricultural outputs? If you have analysed it, you will agree with me that there has been a great disparity between the prices of agricultural inputs and agricultural outputs. I have analysed it myself and

I would like to quote from my own analysis:

"After analysing the price trends of the agricultural inputs and outputs, during the period 1970-71 to 1976-77, it is evident that while the increase in the prices of the agricultural inputs (fertilisers, power, seed etc.) has ranged between 53 and 133 per cent, and may safely be presumed to average at 75—80 per cent, the increase in the agricultural output has ranged between 27 to 100 per cent and may safely be presumed to average at 35 to 40 per cent."

Thus, there is a gap. Unless there is some kind of parity between the agricultural inputs and outputs, the policy that he had announced is not going to be implemented and cannot be implemented.

I would now like to make my second point and I hope, he will agree with me; even if he does not agree, I am sure, the House will agree with me. This is with regard to the term of trade between agriculture and industry. As a matter of fact, the term of trade between agriculture and industry has always been unfavourable for agriculture, as I explained earlier. According to Government statistics, the index figure of the agricultural produces which is sold by peasants is 204, while the index figure of industrial products which the peasants buy was 294 in July, 1980. This is in relation to the figure available in July 1980. Therefore, there is a disparity. This disparity has to be removed. And if you cannot remove this disparity cent-per-cent, at least this gap has to be minimised. Therefore, if you really mean to implement what you have enunciated, these two basic economic factors are to be taken note of. My charge against the Government is that these two basic economic factors are not being taken into consideration.

19.00 hrs.

My suggestion to the Government is that there should be a remunerative

[Shri Chitta Basu]

price for all agricultural commodities. And in the matter of calculating and fixing up the remunerative price there should be a competent authority and not the APC, which is anti-peasants. This is the mild remark I can make about it. Therefore, I say there should be another price stabilisation machinery as was suggested by the Ashoka Mehta Inquiry Committee Report that there should be a Price stabilization organisation which will take into consideration the price of the inputs of the agricultural produces and price of the agricultural output also keeping in view the cost of living index. So, there should be a general price stabilisation policy which will take into account the price rise in all respects. And on the basis of that the Price stabilisation organisation—if you like to set up such an organisation—should make an endeavour to fix up the statutory minimum price of the agricultural output.

And in the matter of fixing that minimum statutory price of the agricultural output, the following elements are to be taken into account viz. the cost of production, transportation cost, reasonable profit—I do not say a big profit margin, but reasonable profit—and lastly, the risk element. If you take these four elements into consideration and then fix up a statutory minimum price of the agricultural output and at the same time create certain government agencies or co-operative agencies to purchase those agricultural outputs at the fixed price then and only then, the policy which you have enunciated can be given an effect to.

Therefore, while taking advantage of this discussion, I want that the Government should give a thought to this idea. And if the Government is really interested to protect the interests of the agriculturists, they have got on alternative but to have a policy on these lines.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: This is what has been propagated by me for the last 35 years and nothing has been done till now.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, I am thankful to Prof. Dandavate for raising a discussion on the problems that potato growers are facing, particularly in U.P. Hon. Members from both sides have shown very deep interest in measures which they have suggested, should be taken by the Government to protect the interests of the farmers.

Potato is one of our most important agricultural crops. But unfortunately this is one of the vegetable crops, which has a longer shelf life than many other vegetables and fruits.

We have always been conscious that production levels achieved should not only be stabilized, but we should always aim at increased production, in all agricultural products.

As hon. Members know, there has been a major break-through in the matter of potato cultivation and production. Very good variety of seeds has been developed by our internationally-famed agricultural scientists in our Potato Research Institute; and it is only on account of this research and development of good varieties of potatoes that the yield per acre has gone up in the country. The total production has jumped up to 4 to 5 times in the case of potatoes within the last 10 or 15 years. And it is on account of the policies that Government has been pursuing, viz. to try and give remunerative prices to farmers for all their produce, that the area under potato cultivation has been increased.

During that last years also, there has been a substantial increase. In 1975-76 we had 6.22 lakh hectares under potato cultivation. The production was 73 lakh tonnes; but in the

year 1980-81, there was an increase of more than one lakh hectares under potato. The cultivation of potato was in 7.32 lakh hectares; and the production went up to 95.98 lakh tonnes or roughly 96 lakh tonnes. This year, we hope to achieve the biggest ever production in potato. We hope to get about 105 to 106 lakh tonnes.

There has been some problem in U.P. on account of glut in the market. There are other areas; there are many other States which produce, viz. West Bengal, Assam, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Karnataka also produces some quantity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Tamil Nadu also.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Every State produces it. This is such a popular and delicious vegetable; and all climates are suitable to potato, some time or the other during the year.

There is no dispute in principle, about adopting the measures which hon. Members have suggested. We agree that there is need to increase production of this crop. It should not be allowed to go down. We also know that the best incentive for increased production is remunerative price. Government has been following his policy. We know that without this, farmers cannot be expected to sustain this level of production. They must have profits in cultivation; otherwise, why should they continue in this most tedious profession? And at the same time, I agree that this is probably a profession which has the least margin of profit, compared to the industry that the farmer puts in.

We also agree that there are certain areas which need to be particularly looked into, if potatoes growers have to be saved from losses which they might incur if prices do not pick up. It is true that U.P. produces about 50

per cent of the total production of potatoes in the country; and even in that State. Farrukhabad is a district which produces between 20 and 25 per cent of the total production in U.P. Therefore, Farrukhabad has been one of the problem areas at the time of harvesting of potatoes. But we have paid attention to all the difficulties. I have been personally holding discussions with the Chief Minister. My officers have been holding discussions with the State Officials of U.P. The Agriculture Minister of U.P. has also been taking keen interest in this. Day before yesterday I had a talk with the Chief Minister while he was here. The Chief Minister of U.P. personally supervising these operations; he is taking very keen interest and is confident that he will be able to deal with this problem. I am happy to say that he realises that primarily it is the responsibility of the State Government to look after the interest of the farmers and see that wherever the Centre can provide assistance, they approach the Centre in time. U.P. has been very vigilant in this matter.

Last year also, we had experienced fairly the same problem, but without much intervention in the market, without declaring any minimum support price, only commercial purchases in some of the markets by some of the Government agencies helped the prices to stabilise. We paid special attention to movement of wagons; and it was only because of the cooperation of the Railways last year that there was no glut in the market. It is necessary that from the producing areas the crop reaches the deficit areas, because you find that the difference in prices is so much that if only potatoes go out to distant places where there is very little production, the prices will rise. Most of the potato from U.P. is now going towards north-eastern region, to Assam and Bengal, but there are other areas in the country, down south towards Bombay and

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other places where potato consumption is such that they can afford to get a large quantity of potatoes from U.P. It is only with the purpose of speeding up the movement from the market that we again approached the Railways. I am happy to say that there is no complaint even today in the House; none of the hon. Members complained that there was some difficulty in getting railway wagons. There is a rake movement. As many wagons as the traders or others require and indent the Railways are prepared to give. From the broad-gauge railway station a large number of wagons are moving.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate mentioned about concessional rates. Concessional freight is also available for potatoes along with certain other things, but it is for the time being up to, I think, the end of March. We are requesting the Railway Ministry to see if they can extend this period till such time as there is some difficulty about the movement of potatoes, because potatoes digging has been delayed this time on account of weather; and may be now that the weather is clearing up there will be more of potatoes coming into the market.

I am very happy to say that Farrukhabad does not have much problem any longer. This was one of the largest producing areas. In Farrukhabad the prices now range between Rs. 52 and Rs. 56 for good quality potatoes, and I think this is a fair price for the farmers, though for the *Desi* variety, the prices are lower. But naturally, the prices for the inferior varieties cannot be expected to be at the same level as for good varieties like Chandramukhi or the Military Special, and other highly developed varieties. There are certain districts which some hon. Members mentioned, Budaun, Meerut and Bareilly, to which we are now trying to pay more attention. We had earlier arranged that the Pradeshik Co-

operative Federation would make purchases in the markets for the NAFED and NCCF. The Chairman Mr. Tapeswar Singh is sitting here. Some purchases were made. But I must admit that we were not satisfied with the quantities purchased both by NAFED and by PCF on behalf of NAFED and also for NCCF. Now, we have discussed the matter with these agencies, NAFED and NCCF and they have now provided funds to the Pradeshik Co-operative Federation for entering the market on behalf of NAFED and NCCF. They would be purchasing potatoes. PCF would purchase 150 tonnes daily for NAFED and 100 tonnes daily for NCCF and they will themselves be purchasing 100 tonnes of potatoes every day till such time as it is needed. We hope that with this intervention there will be no slump in prices in the market.

Railway wagons, as I have already said, are available. If hon. Members are interested in figures, I can give. In Uttar Pradesh alone on broad gauge line, from December to February and then up to 14th March 2,827 wagons were loaded. There is an outstanding demand for only 413 wagons. We are looking after that. In Farrukhabad alone up to 14th of March as many as 2,217 wagons were provided. This was for broad gauge.

On metre gauge 2,365 wagons were loaded only in Farrukhabad district alone. There is some outstanding demand for the metre gauge, but there are difficulties in movement by metre gauge, particularly because the transportation has to be to distant areas in the North-Eastern region. Similarly, in other parts of the country, in Punjab and Haryana, the Railways have been providing wagons according to the demand. There was a complaint that wagons were surrendered and hon. Members have expressed some suspicion that,

may be, it was because the traders wanted to push down the prices and they were intentionally and deliberately trying to surrender wagons and are not moving enough potatoes from the markets. I do not think that there is much room for such doubt, because the traders always make purchases. That is admitted, but in spite of that, it is only through the season that they get Railway wagons freely and at concessional rates. Therefore they would only be interested in purchasing and moving out as much as they can. May be they make registration for wagons in more than one place, not knowing at which station they would get the wagons. Once they get wagons from one particular stations for loading, they surrender their demand for other places. That might have been the reason for the surrender, but this has created no problems.

Hon. members mentioned about long-term measures, particularly export arrangement. That is a very good and sound suggestion, but there are difficulties. In fact, we have not been able to find much export market for potatoes in the past. Last year exports were very small. The year before that we could export only 46 tonnes. This is being explored. I have personally requested my colleague, the Commerce Minister, that he should ask his department to explore the possibilities and to find markets. As I understand the international prices of potatoes as at present are very low. It is only 80 US dollars per Metric tonne f.o.b. Considering the rate which, we want to give to the farmer, there is bound to be a very loss to our agencies. There is no outside market for potatoes at this stage. As I said, the international price is \$ 80 a metric tonne. It will be f.o.b. Rs. 72 Rs. 73 or Rs. 74 per quintal, I did not exactly calculate. But purchasing at the rate of Rs. 50, 55 or 60 and transporting it to the port and putting it on the ship, it is not economical. It is not feasible.

Then comes the question of processing. I agree we should be able to process it, if we want to utilise this very large quantity of potatoes for consumption within the country or export. I have already mentioned the difficulties about export. If the prices of potatoes are so low in the international market, naturally even if it is processed, it would not have a ready market outside. In our own country, also, there are certain limitations because potato is one vegetable which is available fresh in the country throughout the year fresh. People naturally prefer fresh vegetables. Our climatic conditions are such that there are several crops of potatoes in the same area in the same field. In different areas in the country, there are different timings for the crop, with the result that potatoes are available quite fresh all the year round. It has got a good shelf life also. Its keeping quality is better than other vegetables. In cold storage, it can be preserved for six months easily and supplied to the market as fresh vegetable. We are still thinking about it and research is going on. Prof. Dandavate and some others mentioned about manufacture of alcohol. I understand there was a proposal for setting up a Vodka plant in U.P. three or four years ago in 1976 or 1977; may be during the Janata regime. On closer study it was not found feasible and the proposal was given up. Again there was a very large plant set up in Ghaziabad...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
I think it was in 1976. When Shri Morarji Desai became Prime Minister it was withdrawn.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: May be that you are partly responsible for it. The dehydration plant at Ghaziabad also has not worked. It has been closed down perhaps, it was not found an economical proposition. These are the limitations. But then we are encouraging farmers to process their

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own potatoes. We are encouraging the use of solar energy, solar driers which can be cheaper. They do not require power. Farmers are being taught the use of them. Our research institutes are trying to manufacture smaller models for farmers and larger models also. That is receiving our attention.

Then remains the big question of storage. This has been mentioned by all the speakers. Cold storage is most essential if we have to look after our potato production. I am happy to say that we are not so badly off. Already we have more than 38 lakh tonnes of capacity in the country. In U.P. itself within the last one year, it has been increased by two lakh tonnes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Potato should be kept in cold storage. not the remunerative prices.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Remunerative prices. are a must. I entirely agree with you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: But you will not implement it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is very difficult to convince you.

In U.P. alone the capacity of cold storage is 17 lakh tonnes now. It has gone up from 15 lakh tonnes to 17 lakh tonnes.

About the World Bank project through NCDC which was mentioned by Prof. Dandavate, that is also being implemented. Out of that, about 66 cold stores are under construction. Six have been completed recently in U.P. And 127 farmers' cooperative cold stores are to be set up by the year 1983-84 and they will be in the States of U.P., West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Bihar.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : कोल इस्टोरेज तो ठीक है, लेकिन बिजली के बिना तो वहां भी आलू सड़ जाता है ।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I quite agree with you. This was mentioned by Prof. Dandavate also. This is a very serious problem. Sometimes, the farmers are put to great loss. I am not very sure whether there is any compulsion on the part of the cold storage owners to insure the potatoes which are kept there. Whether they are in a position to pay the farmers through insurance if there is deterioration of their stock, I am looking into that question. We are trying to persuade the States and their Electricity Boards to see that the power supply to cold stores is maintained regularly. May be that there are deficiencies on the part of the State Electricity Boards in some places. One way out would be to see that all cold stores are required to get insurance so that they can compensate the farmers.

There was an attack on APC by the hon. Members but the APC fortunately is not in the picture for the purposes of fixing the price of potatoes because we ourselves have not yet been able to decide as to what to do with fresh fruits & vegetables. The production is very large in the country and we are unable to process even one per cent of the total production of fruits and vegetables in our country. The vegetable production alone would be about 300 lakh tonnes in India, but whatever we can keep as buffer stock we purchase and the APC is generally required to give its recommendations for foodgrains and certain other crops, but for fruits and vegetables we are thinking of some other measures. Hon. Members would perhaps know that under the Prime Minister's direction a Group was set up under Dr. Swaminathan last year and they submitted their Report. The Government is still considering the Report, we want to see whether a national level corporation could be set up or some Federations in the States could be set up or a coopera-

tive organisation could be used for marketing of fresh vegetables and fruits so that the farmers get their due and the middlemen are not allowed to exploit the market conditions. fi

PROF. N. G. RANGA: There is the question of time factor, we will have to come to decisions quickly.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: As soon as we find that something is feasible, certainly a decision will be taken without loss of time.

Sir, the A.P.C. as I said is only an advisory body and it is only when we ask the APC to recommend prices for something, they will make the recommendations and the Government is not bound by the recommendations of the A.P.C. and we always take into consideration the views of the State Governments and also those of the hon. Members of Parliament and other experts before taking a decision on anything which the APC has recommended.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: There is need for representation of agricultural labour.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why should potato be kept out of the purview of the A.P.C.?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Because once we decide to guarantee purchase of potatoes at a minimum support price, we are bound to buy all the surplus potatoes, whatever is marketed, like the foodgrains and I would not know what to do with all the potatoes if all of that has to be purchased. That is one of the limitations as regards fruits and vegetables, but we are encouraging setting up of processing plants in respect of fruits and vegetables and we shall freely issue licences to anybody who wants to come up for processing of fruits and vegetables in this country. That is all I can promise.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उद्योग में जो कोई अधिक उत्पादन करता है उसको आप बोनस देते हैं। किसान अधिक उत्पादन करे तो उसको भी बोनस देने की आप व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

राव वारेन्द्र सिंह : उत्पादन को खरीद कर अच्छी कीमत देने का तो पहले कर दें, बोनस की बात तो बाद में आती है। जितना पैदा होता है उसका बन्दोवस्त करने की बात तो करें। हां जो ज्यादा उत्पादन करते हैं, उनको उपाधि देते हैं, इनाम देते हैं, कृषि पंडित को उपाधि उसको देते हैं।

Sir, export of potatoes is on Open General Licence. We welcome any exporters who can arrange to export potatoes and other fruits and vegetables to other places in the world if they can find the market, but as I said the Government is already conscious of the need and we are trying to see where we can create a market not only for potatoes, but also for other fruits and vegetables which this country produces in large quantities and which it has the capacity to produce several times more. There are suggestions from hon. Members about export subsidies and other things and fixation of charges for cold storage so that farmers are not exploited. I have taken note of all these points. We are constantly exercising our minds as to how we could provide further protection to farmers.

In regard to disparity in input and output, reference has been made by my friend Shri Chitta Basu. It is for the first time that the Government as soon as it took over in 1980 declared its policy which was a very major change in policy and terms of trade will be taken into account while fixing prices for agricultural produce.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You were the input and we were the output.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I do not claim that we have been able to bring out complete parity. Some disparities exist.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Disparities have increased.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have been trying to rectify from year to year. We have to see how we can reduce the prices of certain inputs. We are also conscious of the fact that the prices of fertilisers had to be put up. All these things are under Government's consideration.

Himachal Pradesh has special difficulties about transport. In fact all the hilly areas have...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants railway line first.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Certain areas have special difficulties and they have double difficulties. When they get something for consumption, the transport costs are high even for salt and foodgrains. They have to pay much higher price for what they consume. When they produce something,

probably it does not find the way out because of transport cost. Our hilly areas are receiving special attention.

There are special programmes for the hilly areas development which Government has adopted and these areas are being opened up steadily.

Shri Maitra is not here. He said there was no benefit from the Centre of Potato Research Institute. I am surprised to hear this. This is one of the institutions which has gained world renown. Disease free seeds have been produced. They have also shown that this potato seed-disease resistant seed-can even be produced in the plains. This has rendered very valuable service to the country and to the farmers of the country. I want to remove this impression which some hon. Members seem to have.

I have dealt with all the points.

19.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 17 1982/Phalguna 26, 1903 (Saka).