

Seventh Series, No. 7

Tuesday, October 12, 1982
Asvina 20, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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No.7. Tuesday October 12, 1982/Asvina, 20, 1904 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, October 12, 1982/Aśvina 20,
1904 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

SHRI J. S. PATIL:

**Audit of circulation of newspapers and
magazines**

+
*123. SHRI J. S. PATIL:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that only 230 newspapers and magazines out of 17,170 published in India got their circulation audited and amongst daily newspapers only 105 got their circulation audited while their number was 1090;

(b) facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto and action being taken in this regard; and

(c) reasons for the non-auditing of the circulation of most of the newspapers and magazines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Circulation figures of certain newspapers are checked by Audit Bureau of Circulation, a non-official organisation established by newspaper publishers, advertisers and advertising agencies. In 1981, the Audit Bureau of Circulation had a membership of 118 daily newspapers and 132 periodicals.

(b) and (c). There is statutory provision under the Rules framed under the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 to get the circulation of newspapers audited by Chartered Accountants, whose average circulation exceeds 2000 copies.

श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने (बी) और (सी) में जो जवाब दिया है कि प्रेस और पुस्तक पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1867 के अधीन ऐसी कोई आडिट करने की तरतीब नहीं है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कोई संशोधन कर के ऐसी आडिट की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने की सरकार की इच्छा है कि नहीं ?

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे : प्रश्न के जवाब में यह बताया गया है कि पी० आर० बी० एक्ट के अन्तर्गत जो रूल्स बने हैं, उसमें प्रावधान है कि न्यूज पेपर्स अपने सर्कुलेशन को आडिट करवा लें, इसमें संशोधन की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आप पहले उत्तर को देख रहे हैं, उस उत्तर को बदला गया है और यह पाया गया है कि रूल्स में यह प्रावधान है कि हम सर्कुलेशन को आडिट करवायें।

श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल : जिनके आडिट बनते नहीं, तो उनके बारे में गवर्नमेंट क्या कार्यवाही कर सकती है ?

श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे : मैंने कहा है कि आडिट कराना जरूरी है, रूल्स के अन्तर्गत वह आडिट करवाते हैं। जब रिटर्न्स भरते हैं तो आडिटेड स्टेटमेंट रजिस्ट्रार के पास उनको दर्ज करना पड़ता है, बशर्ते कि उनका सर्कुलेशन 2,000 से ज्यादा हो।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Halder.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, you are so tall. What can I do? The question is that the audited statements....

MR. SPEAKER: Let Mr. Halder put his question first.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You are always for Halder.

MR. SPEAKER: Because my name means halder.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon. Minister in his reply said that some of the newspapers have not submitted their audited returns. So I would like to know from the hon. Minister. The *National Herald* is owned by the ruling Party. I want to know whether this paper has submitted the audited return and whether he is aware that also the paper has not given the salary to 400 workers of their Delhi office and hundreds of other workers in their Lucknow establishment and every month the *National Herald* deduct the provident fund dues but they do not deposit it. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of that or not.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The promise of the hon. Member is erroneous that there is any option or volition for the purpose of auditing. As I have sub-

mitted, in terms of the rules, there is a statutory provision that the return and the audited statements have to be filed by every newspaper which has a circulation of above 2000.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The first part of the question he has not answered whether the *National Herald* has submitted the audited returns....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Halder, you have to listen to me first.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am speaking. Why are you interjecting?

(Interruptions).

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: He should give a separate notice for that.

(Interruptions).

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: They have not contributed their money to the *National Herald*.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a general question but your question refers to an individual newspaper. You put a relevant question—I will allow. He is not prepared. What can I do? You give notice concerning a specific newspaper. I am not going to argue and my ruling is final. (Interruptions) I have to go by rules.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, which are the names of newspapers which have not yet submitted their audited accounts and, is the Minister aware that these dailies sometimes, for example, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* of our State have indulged in newsprint irregularity? Have any steps been taken so far? Is it a mere formality?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: As I submitted, it is a mandatory requirement under the rule that every newspaper above a circulation of 2,000 has

to file with the Registrar of Newspapers an audited statement. Whether or not any newspaper has filed it or not, for that, you will have to give me some time. Put a specific question and I shall answer.

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot give you an off-hand answer.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Have any irregularities been found in the audited accounts?

MR. SPEAKER: You put a separate question for that.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether any newspaper has been prosecuted for non-fulfilment of the statutory provisions referred to by him? Let him answer.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: For this, I will need notice.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, look at the question.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I want to make a submission. The Minister should do his home work better. At least you must say that. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. Why are you trying to get up unnecessarily? I know my job and I shall do it.

I would like to clarify here that the question pertains to a certain reference in a particular situation. If it is outside, you have to give a separate notice I shall allow you to put the question. There is no problem. When it is not concerned with a particular newspaper, how can I allow this?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Kindly see the question again—(a) whether it is a fact (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen. Why are you trying to get up? Next question. Mr. Goyal.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Are you satisfied with the answer?

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to give a separate question. I will allow it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is a part of the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Put a specific question and get a specific answer. Next question. Mr. Goyal, you put your question (*Interruptions*) I will not let anybody to evade. Mr. Goyal.

Demand and supply of newsprint

124. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that newspapers in the country are facing a critical newsprint situation;

(b) what is the present position of newsprint within the country and the extent of full gap between demand and supply;

(c) the quantity of newsprint imported in the current year; and

(d) the necessary steps to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Newsprint Advisory Committee had estimated that the total consumption of newsprint for the current financial year (1982-83) would be around 3.60 lakh tonnes. Out of this, 1.50 lakh tonnes was estimated as indigenous production. The balance quantity of 2.10 lakh tonnes was to be met by drawing down 26,000 tonnes from the State Trading Corporation buffer stocks of imported newsprint and 1.84 lakh tonnes by imports through the S.T.C.

2. Upto the end of September 1982, the total release of both imported and indigenous newsprint has been about 1.46 lakh tonnes consisting of 1.03 lakh tonnes imported through the S.T.C. and 43,000 tonnes from indigenous production.

As against the estimated production of 1.50 lakh tonnes of indigenous newsprint, some shortfall is apprehended due to various problems facing the newsprint mills, including power shortages, labour unrest, etc. This shortage will have to be met from other sources including the possibility of using cream wove paper by newspapers and periodicals. The production and distribution of indigenous newsprint is being continuously reviewed and monitored to ensure adequate supplies. The S.T.C. has also been asked to import 1.20 lakh tonnes between October and December, 1982 so as to ensure adequate availability of newsprint to newspaper and build up a buffer stock of about 30,000 tonnes.

MR. SPEAKER: You could have put this on the Table.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो न्यूज़-प्रिंट की गई पालिसी की घोषणा की है, जिसकी मांग बहुत समय से चलती आ रही थी, उसका स्वागत करता हूँ और धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ जिस प्रकार का आपने उत्तर दिया है, न्यूज़ प्रिंट एडवाइज़री कमेटी की डिमाण्ड को देख कर जो 3.60 लाख टन आती है, उस कैंकुलेशन के अनुसार इंडीजिनस प्रोडक्शन, एस.टी.सी. के बफर स्टॉक की रिलीज़ और इम्पोर्ट—इन सभी के माध्यम से आपने यह बताने की कोशिश की है कि हम रिक्वायर्मेंट को मीट करने की पोजीशन में हैं लेकिन क्या यह सही नहीं है कि हमेशा ही देश में न्यूज़ प्रिंट की शार्टेज को लेकर, उसकी क्वालिटी को ले कर और

माइंस को ले कर एक असंतोष रहा है ? आज हमारे देश में जो इण्डस्ट्रीज़ पेपर प्रोड्यूस कर रही हैं उसमें भी ड्राप की गुंजायश है, सरकार ने भी इस बात को माना है। इन हालात को देखते हुए क्या मंत्रालय यह निर्णय लेने की स्थिति में है कि जो बड़े अखबार हैं उनको तो डाइरेक्ट इम्पोर्ट करने की इजाजत दे दी जाए और एस.टी.सी. के द्वारा जो आप कैंनेलाईजेशन करते हैं उसमें जो मध्यम और छोटे अखबार हैं उन्हीं को आप एस.टी.सी. के माध्यम से डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने के लिए कहें—इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या विचार है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. सल्वे) : जहाँ तक न्यूज़-प्रिंट को प्रोवाइड करने का सवाल है, सप्लाई करने का सवाल है, अखबारों को हम लगातार देते आ रहे हैं और उसमें कोई क्रिटिकल प्रॉब्लम नहीं है।

अब रहा यह सवाल कि क्या बड़े अखबारों को डाइरेक्ट इम्पोर्ट करने की इजाजत दी जाए तो इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि एस.टी.सी. के थ्रू जो हम कैंनेलाईजेशन करते हैं उसके दो कारण हैं—कि तो यह है कि आज दुनिया में कागज़ बहुत ज्यादा एवेलेबल है इसलिए बड़े अखबारों को वह मिल सकता है और वे डम्प कर सकते हैं लेकिन अगर हमारी दूरदर्शिता की नीति न रहे, तो आने वाले दिनों में जब न्यूज़प्रिंट की शार्टेज होगी तब उनको न्यूज़-प्रिंट नहीं मिल पायेगा। इसलिए एक लांग-टर्म पालिसी को देखते हुए गवर्न-मेण्ट कैंनेलाईजेशन का ऐसा इन्तजाम किया गया है कि हमारे अखबारों को कभी भी न्यूज़-प्रिंट की शार्टेज न हो। दूसरी बात यह है कि बड़े अखबारों को हम डाइरेक्ट इम्पोर्ट करने दें और छोटे अखबारों को न

करने दें — इसका तो कोई रीजन हमारी समझ में नहीं आता। अकर करना है तो हर कोई करे और नहीं करना है तो कोई भी नहीं करेगा। न्यूज-प्रिन्ट के इम्पोर्ट में विदेशी मुद्रा का भी एक ज़बर्दस्त फैक्टर रहता है। अभी जो पालिसी निर्धारित की गई है वह विदेशी मुद्रा को देखते हुए, पेपर की ज़रूरत को देखते हुए और सरकार के दायित्व को देखते हुए एक बहुत बड़ी पालिसी अभी तक रही है, ऐसा हम मानते हैं।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, न्यूज प्रिन्ट का इम्पोर्ट और बफर-स्टॉक एस० टी० सी० फ़िक्स्ड करती हैं। न्यूज प्रिन्ट की प्राइस के बारे में हमेशा शिकायत है कि एस० टी० सी० मनमाने ढंग से फ़िक्स करती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइस फ़िक्स करने के लिए एस० टी० सी० का क्या फ़ार्मूला है, कौन-कौन से फ़ैक्टर्स की कितनी-कितनी प्राइस आती है? क्या यह सही है कि विशेषकर जो ओवरसीस सप्लायर हैं, जैसे बंगलादेश कनाडा, यू० ए०, लाउज कोरिया और चेकोस्लोवाकिया आदि, इनका रेट पांच हजार रुपये टन ही नहीं बल्कि 4,700 रु० टन से लेकर 4,800 रु० टन आता है, जबकि एस० टी० सी० 6,000 रु० टन चार्ज करती है? क्या यह सही है कि एस० टी० सी० ने जो बफर स्टॉक पुराना इम्पोर्ट किया हुआ है, उसको प्राइस 7,600 रु० से 7,905 रु० कर दिया है? ऐसी स्थिति के अन्दर मंत्री महोदय क्या हाउस को एशोर करेंगे कि एस० टी० सी० जिन जिन आधार पर जो प्राइस तय करती है, उसको पब्लिकली एनाउन्स करेंगे और भविष्य के अन्दर प्राइस तय करने के लिए न्यूज प्रिन्ट प्रोड्यूसर्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव का एस० टी० सी० के अन्दर शामिल करेंगे?

श्री एन० के० पी० सालवे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न संख्या 140 इसी प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित है।

The question and the answer given read like this.

“(a) whether it is a fact that the newspaper industry had expressed its dissatisfaction about the basis on which the State Trading Corporation had fixed the price of imported newsprint; and

(b) whether it is proposed to associate the newspaper industry with the purchase negotiations?”

The answer given to this question is like this:

“(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Trading Corporation imports newsprint in consultation with its Newsprint Purchase Committee and the Newsprint Advisory Committee of this Ministry. On both these committees members of the newspaper industry are already represented.

We have also now decided to include two representatives of the newspaper industry in the newsprint price fixation committee, constituted by this Ministry.”

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है। एस० टी० सी० जो प्राइस तय करती है और रिज़ीज कर रही है और खास तौर से उसने बफर स्टॉक की प्राइस बढ़ा दी है—क्या आप इसको उचित मानते हैं और पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट के अन्दर यह प्राइस फैक्टर क्या है, इसको आप एनाउन्स करना चाहेंगे?

श्री एन० के० पी० सालवे : आप सही फर्मा रहे हैं। एस० टी० सी० को

इजाजत नहीं है कि वह मनमाने ढंग से कीमत ले ले। जो कमेटीज वहां पर हैं, उनमें न्यूज पेपर इण्डस्ट्री के प्रतिनिधि भी हैं—ये सब मिल कर तय करते हैं कि किस कीमत पर आयेगा। जैसा कि आप न्यूज प्रिंट की बाहर की कीमतों का जिक्र कर रहे हैं और यहां पर सस्ती है, इसमें दिक्कत यह है कि वेस्टर्न कंट्रीज में एक ग्लट है कि किसी भी कीमत पर इसको उम्प करने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमारी लांगटर्म पालिसी को सामने रखते हुए, जिस कीमत पर हमने आयात किया है, जिस का हमारा लांग-टर्म कान्ट्रैक्ट है, उसी आधार पर हम चलेंगे। एक दफा तो कमेटी को बैठकर कीमत तय हो जाती है, उसी कीमत पर हम अखबारों को न्यूज प्रिंट देते रहते हैं।

श्री अशोक हुसैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी अखबारों से समाचार मिला है कि न्यूज प्रिंट के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का नया तरीका सरकार इवाल्ब कर रही है। वह तरीका यह है कि बजाय एस० टी० सी० के जरिए डायरेक्ट डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के अब राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन किए जाने की बात सुनने में आई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो नया तरीका अपनाया जा रहा है, क्या यह अखबार वालों की राय और मशिवर से किया जा रहा है या जो नई पालिसी सरकार की बनी है, बिहार प्रेस बिल के तहत, या प्रदेश सरकार को एक शिकंजे में पकड़ कर दिया जा रहा है?

श्री एन० के० पी० सालवे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, न्यूज प्रिंट की जितनी नीतियां निर्धारित की जाती हैं, वे तीन कमेटीज जिनका मैंने जिक्र किया है, शामिल की जाती हैं।

Loss due to poor quality of coal supplied to fertilizer plants

*127. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal supplied to the two fertilizer plants at Talcher and Ramagundam contains 45 per cent ash though plants were designed to take coal with 17 per cent ash thereby leading to use of more coal to produce less ammonia resulting in shooting up of the cost;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the poor quality coal has led to highly corrosive micro-components in the gas and some sections of the plants have been fully corroded in no more than four months;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) steps taken to check the recurrence/loss?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) The coal based fertilizer plants at Talcher and Ramagundam were designed to take coal with 21 to 22 per cent of ash and ash plus moisture not more than 26 per cent. The coal supplied to Talcher fertilizer plant contained ash content of 30 to 35 per cent on an average and sometimes more than 35 per cent ash. This led to higher consumption of coal per tonne of ammonia leading to increase in cost of production. The coal supplied to Ramagundam plant is more or less as per required specifications.

(b) Due to presence of various corrosive gases in the raw synthesis gas, some of the equipments were corroded. Remedial measures have already been implemented to remove the corrosive gases and affected equipments have been replaced.

The poor quality of coal containing high ash contents and silica has also created problems of erosion in the coal preparation Unit and in the steam generation plant and grinding mills in the coal preparation unit of gasification section.

(c) The coal being supplied to Talcher plant has high ash content which is responsible for problems in the working of gasifiers and steam boilers. The ash is highly abrasive in nature and shortens the life of liner plates and other parts of the bowl mills and higher rate of erosion in steam generation boilers. Further the coal supplied from open mines has high content of moisture during rainy season which affects the plant operation.

(d) The matter for upgrading the quality of coal for supply to Talcher plant has been taken up with M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd. As a short term measure, manual beneficiation by removal of shale and stones has been started.

डा० ए० यू० भाजमी : ताल्चर फर्टीलाइजर पावर प्राबलम की वजह से तकरीबन साढ़े पांच महीने माचों से लेकर मिड अगस्त तक बंद रहा और जब पावर एगोरेस मिला तो शुरू करने के साथ ही कार्बन मोनोआक्साइड का लीकेज हुआ, जिससे दो जानें चली गईं। एक कांटेक्ट लेबरर और एक इंजीनियर एस. एन० मिश्रा। क्या सरकार को इसकी जानकारी है और उसने क्या कार्यवाही की। इस तरह की घटनायें भविष्य में न हों, इसका क्या इन्तजाम किया गया है ?

श्री वसंत साठे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न में जो जानकारी दी गई है, उसमें इन हादसों का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। इसके लिए मुझे अलग से नोटिस चाहिए। आपने जो प्रश्न किया है, उसका मैंने पूरा विवरण आपको जिस तरह से चाहिए था, दे दिया है। और कोई आप जानकारी चाहते हैं तो मुझे नोटिस दीजिए।

डा० ए० यू० भाजमी : हमें मालूम है कि इम्सानी जानों की कीमत आपके लिए नहीं है, मगर उनकी ग्रहमियत हमारे लिए है।

श्री वसंत साठे : उत्तनी ही ग्रहमियत हमारे लिए भी है, लेकिन आप जानकारी तो दें। ऐसा तो हो नहीं सकता कि जितने भी हादसे हों, सब की जानकारी मुझे हो।

श्री हरिभोग बहादुर : तो अगड़ा क्यों कर रहे हैं आप लोग ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is expected that you must have studied by this time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have studied in so far as this question is concerned.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरा सवाल करिए।

डा० ए० यू० भाजमी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ताल्चर फर्टीलाइजर और रामगुंडम फर्टीलाइजर तकरीबन 73 करोड़ का घाटा एफ० सी० आई० को सालाना देते हैं। इस बात से सरकार को भी इन्कार नहीं है। क्या यह घाटा इसलिए है कि दोनों फर्टीलाइजर्स अपनी इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी का सिर्फ 15 प्रतिशत ही उत्पादन दे सके हैं। या यह कि कोयले की जो सप्लाय होती है उसके बजाए 45 परसेंट एश कंटेंट का कोयला सप्लाय किया गया। या यह कि चंकोस्लोवाकिया से जो मशीनरी खरीदी गई, उस में फारेन एक्सचेंज बचाने के चक्कर में सरकार ने मजबूत स्टेनलेस स्टील या कापर की जगह चीप एल्यूमिनियम का इस्तेमाल की हुई मशीनरी खरीदी ?

श्री बसंत साठे : अध्यक्ष जी, यह जो प्लांट है, इस में जो कोयले की सप्लाई की गई, यह ठीक है कि जब जांच की गई थी तो उस में एश कंटेंट जितना था, बाव में जब खदानों से निकाला गया तो एश कंटेंट बहुत ज्यादा था और इसलिए खर्चा बढ़ जाता है। खर्चा दुगुना हो जाता है।

दूसरा जैसा कि आपने जिक्र किया प्लांट में पावर फ्लक्चुएशन की वजह से, यदि पावर फ्लक्चुएशन होता है तो एल्यूमिनियम की ट्यूब्स वाली जो चैंकोस्लोवाकिया की मशीनरी है, फ्लक्चुएशन की वजह से वे ट्यूब्स पंचर हो जाती हैं। क्योंकि एक दम से एक्सपेंशन हो जाता है और पावर फेल हो जाती है और फिर एक दम कान्ट्रैक्शन हो जाता है। तो स्मूथ बकिंग में तो वह ठीक था पहले जब वह शुरू किया गया था। जब फर्टीलाइजर्स प्लांट लगाने की बात आती है, तो उस उक्त राज्य सरकारें यह कहती हैं कि हम बराबर पावर देंगे और हमारे राज्य में फर्टीलाइजर्स प्लांट लगाए और कभी पावर के मामले में तकलीफ नहीं होगी और जब लग जाता है, तो पावर ठीक से मिलती नहीं है। तालचर छः महीने से बन्द पड़ा है, पावर नहीं मिली और अभी भी फ्लक्चुएशन्स हैं चाहे वह रामागुण्डम हो और चाहे तालचर हो। यह जो मशीनरी है, जिस का आप ने जिक्र किया, उस में अगर कापर वाली ट्यूब्स की मशीनरी लेते तो शायद तकलीफ न होती लेकिन उस का खर्च ज्यादा होता। इस लिए एक स्मूथ बकिंग में तो एल्यूमिनियम चल सकता था। अब यह दिक्कत पहले मालूम नहीं थी लेकिन अब यह दिक्कत पैदा हो गई है और अब यह सोचा जा रहा है कि पावर का कैंट्रिब प्लांट लगा दें हर एक जगह पर 60-70 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर के

और फिर पावर दें और इन ट्यूबों को बदलें। तो वे सारी मुसीबतें आ गई हैं, जिन का हलाक किया जा रहा है। (स्वबोधन) यह सारा सोचा जा रहा है कि ज्यादा खर्च कर के प्लांट को ठीक करें जिस से वह बराबर चले लेकिन पावर के ऊपर अभी हमारा कन्ज्र नहीं है।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो पार्ट (ए) में जवाब दिया है, उस में यह कहा है :—

“The coal supplied to Ramagundam plant is more or less as per required specifications.”

तो उस में जब ठीक से क्वालिटी कोल सप्लाई हो रहा था, तो रामागुण्डम फर्टीलाइजर्स प्लांट में प्रोडक्शन कम होने के क्या कारण हैं और उस के प्रोडक्शन को ठीक लेबिल पर लाने के लिए आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं?

श्री बसंत साठे : रामागुण्डम की मेन प्रॉब्लम पावर शॉर्टेज की है और जो अभी मैंने कहा कि पावर फ्लक्चुएशन से जो गैसीफिकेशन प्लांट और बाकी ट्यूबें हैं, उन में जो पंचरिंग होता है, उस को रिपेस करने की और एडीशनल गैसीफायर और बायलर लगाने की अब जरूरत है। ये तीन, चार प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, जो रामागुण्डम में कामन हैं और उन को ठीक करने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और उस के ऊपर काफी इन्वेस्टमेंट करना पड़ेगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Q: 128—Shri Ram Lal Rahi—Shri S. M. Krishna—absent Q. 129—Shri Motibhai R. Chaudhari—Shri Ravindra Verma—absent. Q. 130—Shri K. Mallana—absent.

Why do you give me trouble all the time? Q. 131—Shri G. Narsimha Reddy...He is there. Thank you.

Pending bills of B.H.E.L. against State Electricity Boards

*131. **SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that B.H.E.L. has huge bills pending payment by State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, the outstanding bills as on 31 December, 1980; and

(c) whether the causes for non-payment have been conveyed by the State Electricity Boards and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Outstanding bills of BHEL against various State Electricity Boards as on 31-12-1980 amounted to about Rs. 99 crores which includes some amounts under dispute also.

(c) Normally, the reasons for non-payment are conveyed by the State Electricity Boards to the BHEL. The main reasons for payments remaining outstanding include the following:

(i) Payments are disputed.

(ii) despatches are unscheduled and hence not payable till the scheduled time is reached.

(iii) payments are under process.

(iv) at times, ways and means position of the Boards do not permit immediate payment.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: The hon. Minister has given 'payments are disputed' as one of the reasons for non-payment of bills. In my question, I had categorically requested the hon. Minister to inform us of the details of the reasons. The answer that the payments are disputed, I feel is a little vague. I would like to know what exactly he means by the dispute between the Electricity Boards and BHEL, which leads to non-payment of Bills.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: It happens at times that the clause of price escalation provided in the contract comes in, we have such a clause always. Then, it also happens sometimes that an item which is not required in the first stage is supplied first. So, they say: This item is useless for us at this time. Why should we pay for it? So, these are some of the reasons.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Is it a fact that one of the reasons for the disputes is that BHEL has supplied equipment which is defective, and it is no more useful in the Electricity Boards, and, therefore, payment is not being made? If so, what is the percentage of cases in this category, and the amounts not paid

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: It is true that at times, defective equipment comes, and that also is one of the causes. But BHEL is making an improvement.

So far as the quantum of money is concerned, it is difficult to quantify what is the amount of money involved in this particular category.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: My question was about the quantum or percentage of disputes in this particular category.

Orders Placed with BHEL and Foreign Companies by Electricity Boards for Power Equipment

*132. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the amounts of orders for electrical equipment (in terms of rupees) placed with the BHEL by different State Electricity Boards during the last three years and by the Central Government for National Thermal Projects;

(b) the amounts of orders placed with foreign companies for the same in the same period; and

(c) the outstanding orders with BHEL for their equipment at the moment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c): The value of the orders received by BHEL for thermal power generating equipment from State Electricity Boards and other Central Government agencies during the last 3 years is as follows:—

Year	Value Rs. in (crores)
1979-80	99
1980-81	311
1981-82	1082

The value of the orders outstanding with BHEL at the end of 1981-82 was Rs. 2970 crores. The corresponding figures at the end of August, 1982 was Rs. 3500 crores.

The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has placed orders with BHEL amounting to Rs. 365.25 crores for electrical generating equipment, and other associated electrical equipment for Thermal Projects during the period April, 1979 to March, 1982. Orders placed by NTPC with foreign companies for similar equipment during the same period amount to Rs. 129.16 crores. Of the total orders placed by NTPC on BHEL, the outstanding orders at the end of September, 1982 aggregate to Rs. 497.78 crores.

A statement showing the details of the orders placed on indigenous and foreign suppliers for thermal generating sets since January, 1977 is enclosed as Annexure.

ANNEXURE

Statement showing the details of the orders placed on the Indigenous and Foreign suppliers for Thermal Generating Units from January, 1977.

Sl. No.	Name of State and Project	Date of order	Whether indigenous or imported	If imported, the source of import	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

NORTHERN REGION

I— Haryana :

1	Panipat St. II 2×110	11/79 (Boiler) 10/78(TG)*	Indigenous Do.
2	Panipat St. III 1×210	3/80	Do.

II— PUNJAB

	Ropar 2×210	8/80	Do.
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III—RAJASTHAN

1	Kota St. I 2×110	1/78	Do.
2	Kota St II 1×210	9/81	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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IV—UTTAR PRADESH

1. Parichha 2×110	3/78	Indigenous
2. Tanda 4×110	3/78	Do.
3. Anpara 'A' 3×210	3/78	Do.
4. Unchahar 2×210	3/81	Do.

WESTERN REGION

I—Gujarat

1. Ukai —5 1×210	5/79	Do.
2. Wanakbori Extn. 3×210	3/81	Do.
3. Sikka 1×120	12/81	Do.
AECO 1×110	3/82	Do.

II—MADHYA PRADESH

1. Satpura Unit 8 & 9 2×210	3/77	Do.
2. Korba West Extn. Unit 3 & 4 2×210	3/79	Do.
3. Sanjay Gandhi TPP at Birsinghpur 2×210	5/80	Do.

III—MAHARASHTRA :

1. Parli Extn. Unit-3 1×210	4/77	Do.
2. Bhusawal Extn. 1×210	4/77	Do.
3. Koradi Unit-6 Unit-7	4/77 3/78	Do. Do.
4. Chandrapur St. I 2×210	3/77 (TG)* 10/77 (Boiler)	Do. Do.
5. Chandrapur St. II 2×210	10/80	Do.
6. Parli Unit-4 1×120	10/80	Do.
7. Trombay 1×500	11/78 (Boiler) 9/78 (TG)*	Do. KWU (West Germany) through BHEL

SOUTHERN REGION

I—Karnatak

Raichur 2×210	8/78	Do.	Do.
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1	2	3	4	5	6
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II—Tamil Nadu

1. Tuticorin—31 × 210 . 9/77	KWU (West Germany) through BHEL
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2. Mettur 2 × 210 . 9/81	Do.
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EASTERN REGION:

I. Bihar

1. Barauni Unit—7 1 × 110 2/78	Indigenous
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2. Muzaffarpur 2 × 110 . 4/80	Do.
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3. Tenughat 2 × 210 . 12/81	Do.
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II. West Bengal

1. Kolaghat Extn. . 6/81 (TG)* Boiler not yet ordered.	Do.
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2. Itagarh (CESC) 4 × 60 11/78 (Boiler) 12/78 TG*	Do. Imported	NIE Parson UK	Against UK aid
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NORTH-EASTERN-REGION :

I. Assam

1. Bongaigaon Extn. 2 × 60 10/78 Unit 3&4	Indigenous
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2. Chandrapur Extn. 1 × 30 12/80 Boiler	Imported	Mitsubishi Japan	Under Credit
12/80' TG*	Indigenous		

CENTRAL SECTOR

I. Ntpc:

1. Badarpur St. III 1 × 210 3/78	Do.
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2. Singrauli STPS St. I 3 × 210 3/78	Do.
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3. Singrauli St. II 2 × 210 8/79	Do.
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4. Korba STPS St. I 3 × 210 1/79	Do.
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5. Ramadundem STPS St. I 3 × 210 2/80	Improted	ANSALDO Italy	On the basis of Global tenders as per require- ments of Wo- rld Bank on the lowest technically acceptable offer.
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6. Farakka STPS St. I 3 × 210 5/81	Indigenous
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7. Singrauli St. II 2 × 500 3/82	Indigenous
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8. Rihand St. I 2 × 500 5/82	Imported	..	Bilateral UK aid/credit
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1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Vindhyachal St.I 6x210 6/2		Imported	..	Bilateral U.S.S.R.credit
10	Korba STPS St.II 3x500 8/82 (Boilers) TGs *orders to be placed.		Indigenous		
II. Neyveli Lignite Corporation.					
	Neyveli Second Mine Cut	3x2104/81 (TG)*	Imported	Franco-Tusi Italy	Orders were placed on the lowest technically acceptable offer as per KFU (West Germany) aid condi- tions.
		10/80 (Boiler)	Imported	Transselectro, Hungary.	
III. Damodar Valley Corpn.					
1	Bokaro 'B' 1x210	4/79(Boiler) 9/77 (TG)*	Indigenous Do.	..	..
2	Bokaro 'B' Extn. 2x210	4/81	Do.	..	..
*TG Turbo Generator.					

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
Firstly, in the last paragraph of the statement that is laid, it is said:

"A statement showing the details of the orders placed on indigenous and foreign suppliers for thermal generating sets since January, 1977 is enclosed as Annexure."

Please look at the statement. There is no Annexure here. I do not know, it must be travelling somewhere else. In any case, the other answer is also not comprehensive. It is rather evasive. For example, part (b) of my question says:

"the amounts of orders placed with foreign companies for the same in the same period;...."

Placed by whom? Placed by the State Electricity Boards as well as the national thermal power projects. The answer given to this is this:

"Orders placed by NTPC with foreign companies for similar equipment during the same period amount to Rs. 129.16 crores."

Here, the orders placed with foreign companies by State Electricity Boards are not referred to. So, I seek your protection.

I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of a news item appearing in 'Business Standard' of Calcutta, dated the 29th August, under the heading 'BHEL on brink of a big crisis'. One of the reasons, according to the paper, is:

"...the heavy reliance of the Government on import of plant and machinery for super thermal plants on the other are going to put BHEL in a disastrous position by 1984-85."

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I am putting the question straightway about these two things. This report refers to the crisis that is likely to arise in 1984-85. The report also says:

"...the company does not have a single new order for equipment. The company will be deprived of orders worth over Rs. 2,000 crores because the contracts for supply of power equipment are being bagged by foreign suppliers."

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you put it straightway, as to what is happening?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In the context of these things, I would say that the full particulars of the State Electricity Boards' orders on the foreign companies have not been given. I would like to know what is really happening with regard to the orders on the foreign companies, and whether the allegation made in various quarter about foreign companies being given orders in preference to BHEL by State Electricity Boards as well as some Central undertakings is correct.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: In the 6th Plan, about 20,000 Megawatts was the capacity to be installed. Out of this capacity, 16,453 has been allocated to BHEL, hardly 11 per cent has gone to outsiders. Therefore this charge is totally wrong. So far as orders on the BHEL are concerned, so far as money which is provided by the Government of India is concerned, practically the entire money is put in the indigenous manufacturing sector and details I have given. The imports are limited to a very small extent, that is 11 per cent. There are two or three basic reasons. (1) when we take money from the World Bank or any such bank, then we have to float global tenders and it goes to the lowest tenderer. When we have no money in our country and we ask for a credit line from a foreign country, then the equipment has to be taken. For example, we have taken a 1000 MW thermal station from Russia. The credit

line is from the U.S.S.R. We have to buy equipment from U.S.S.R. In such cases, the money is not available for buying equipment from indigenous sources. Similarly, we have taken a credit line from United Kingdom, it is tied up with the equipment. So either, take the power equipment or we do not take it. That money is not available for the indigenous sources. So, these are two or three exceptions, but, basically and substantially all the orders have gone to BHEL. Out of 19,686 MW capacity, 17,453 has gone to indigenous sources, that is BHEL for which the foreign sources account for only 11 per cent. I think the item which the hon. member referred to is not correct and does not give a correct picture. So far as new orders are concerned, when the 7th Plan is formulated and the sources are available, the order will be placed accordingly. So far as State Electricity Boards are concerned, I have given in the Annexure the details. If the hon. member has not got the details, I can read them out, it is a three-page Annexure: and it has given a complete picture of the orders placed by the State Electricity Boards and NTPC.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Is it a fact that for Chander Pur Project of Maharashtra for which a multinational firm is being groomed for having the order despite the fact that BHEL has given a quotation which is lower?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: As I have mentioned earlier, so far as credit lines are concerned, as I had already given it in my previous answer, if we take a credit line, we buy their equipment. The credit line is not available for the local indigenously manufactured equipment. If BHEL is willing to give us the credit line, we buy our entire equipment from BHEL, but we cannot scuttle the power sector, because the order cannot be placed on BHEL, and this particular order is by Maharashtra. The matter is under consideration.

Sale of Coal in black market

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*133. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding sale of coal from pit-heads in the black market;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years (year-wise);

(c) whether investigations in all such cases have since been made by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, nature of action taken in the matter?

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

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: I want to know from the hon. Minister what does he mean by 'No' Sir? 'No' means that he has not received any complaint?

MR. SPEAKER: Can he construe any other meaning saying 'Yes, Sir'?

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: My complaint is that he has not properly answered it. I want to know from the hon. Minister—because there are no complaints he thinks that everything is all right—suo motu can be enquire into these things?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I am sorry, the thrust of the question was with reference to the complaints about black-marketing at the pitheads. It is this aspect which has been dealt with. But if my hon. friend is resourceful enough to convey any information, I can assure the House that an enquiry will certainly be undertaken.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will he pay my T.A. and D.A., if I make an enquiry? Anyway, were there any pithead sales or not?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: There are sales at the pit-heads, I do not deny. That is on the basis of the latest policy of the off-the-shelf approach that is cash and carry basis. On that basis, it is true that certain pit-head sales are being effected on the basis of the cash being paid and the party purchasing coal on the spot.

D.A.V.P. Advertisements to Small Newspapers/Periodicals

*134. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the break-up of regional language advertisements both in terms of money and space given by the D.A.V.P. during the past three years;

(b) the break-up of advertisements in Hindi and English, both in terms of money and space given by the D.A.V.P. during the same period;

(c) whether it is a fact that both in terms of space and money, the percentage share of big newspapers and periodicals has been consistently going up as compared to small and medium newspapers/periodicals; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to increase the share of small newspapers/periodicals in D.A.V.P. advertisements;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) The share of small and medium newspapers/periodicals in terms of money (though not of space) had progressively declined from 1977-78 to 1979-80 as compared to the peak

year 1976-77. However, the trend has been reversed in the past two years. The monetary share of small and medium newspapers in Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity

advertisements has increased from 40.31 per cent in 1979-82 to 49.96 per cent in 1981-82 and 56.88 per cent during the first quarter of 1982-83.

Statement

LANGUAGE-WISE SHARE OF NEWSPAPERS/PERIODICALS IN DAVP ADVERTISEMENTS (DISPLAY AND CLASSIFIED COMBINED)

Language	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Space	Amount	Space	Amount	Space	Amount
	(Col. cm.)	(Rs.)	(Col. cm.)	(Rs.)	(Col. cm.)	(Rs.)
English . . .	9,30,349	1,07,90,826	10,83,787	1,19,39,208	10,75,043	1,18,42,645
Hindi . . .	9,66,237	65,53,126	13,96,712	88,86,732	14,23,709	1,00,31,103
Marathi . . .	2,33,583	16,28,511	3,33,845	21,78,824	3,29,084	21,34,718
Malayalam . . .	1,33,988	16,01,758	1,60,282	17,31,333	1,64,602	19,76,027
Urdu . . .	4,14,448	14,84,110	5,96,532	21,83,515	6,24,533	26,61,522
Gujarati . . .	1,95,673	14,13,569	2,59,544	17,98,732	2,43,358	21,23,436
Bengali . . .	1,64,369	12,12,871	2,37,444	16,59,388	2,44,592	33,06,235
Tamil . . .	1,05,401	9,14,151	1,35,589	11,63,706	1,62,091	13,60,852
Telugu . . .	95,757	9,05,252	1,33,326	9,36,596	1,38,740	10,76,558
Kannada . . .	1,16,715	7,03,438	1,14,755	7,73,542	1,11,622	8,16,183
Punjabi . . .	1,14,244	5,27,039	1,75,760	7,97,602	1,62,089	8,42,642
Oriya . . .	64,531	3,49,113	72,785	4,27,310	75,477	4,75,705
Assamese . . .	48,977	2,43,840	66,186	3,34,534	52,035	3,48,039
Sindhi . . .	31,356	1,17,938	37,486	1,34,711	42,475	1,68,621
Manipuri . . .	13,768	37,984	16,200	45,573	14,545	44,223
Mizo Khasi . . .	13,811	33,170	18,665	44,874	10,363	29,336
Sanskrit . . .	3,606	10,434	3,670	11,269	486	1,343
Konkani . . .	1,382	4,278	1,917	6,037	172	478
Nepali . . .	..	..	..	..	60	213
Total	36,48,195	2,83,31,408	48,44,485	3,50,55,546	48,75,676	3,92,39,879

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is quite appreciable to note that this Government has increased the share of the small and medium newspapers and periodicals in the Government advertisements though DAVP.

Even though the share of these small and medium newspapers has been increased, I would like to know from of the total publicity has been given this capacity, 17,453 has been to the Press tycoons who are monop-

lising the Press media in different languages, particularly in Hindi, English and other regional languages.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): The question is what percentage of total advertisements has been given to the Press tycoons. Unless the term 'Press tycoon' is defined, it will be very difficult for me to answer this question.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Even though the Minister has stated that he needs some sort of a definition for term 'Press tycoon', it is already there, and our Government is not permitting the Press tycoons to open up their new publication offices in other areas also. However, I would like to know particularly about the regional languages which deserve to be helped and patronised by the Government. I would like to know from the Government whether a new policy has been evolved in this behalf or is going to be evolved to increase the percentage from 50.5 to 75.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Consequent upon the revision of our policy, or reversal of our policy, which prevailed in the years 1977—80, already there is a considerable increase in terms of percentage in DAVP advertisements which we are giving to smaller newspapers. Speaking of regional languages they also shown considerable increase. Particularly, in Bengali in 1979-80 the total percentage was 4.28 and it has increased to 8.47, in Gujarati it was 4.49 and it has increased to 5.41; in Urdu it was 5.24 and it has increased to 6.79. Excepting that there is a decline in the DAVP advertisements in terms of percentage of English; in all the other languages there is an increase; plus there is an increase in the advertisements payments which we are making to small newspapers.

Import of Drillships for O.N.G.C.

***135. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering further import of Drillships for the use of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC);

(b) whether the domestic shipyards are not in a position to supply drillships; and

(c) whether the import of such drillships would not seriously affect the indigenous industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The ONGC has a proposal to purchase two more drillships during the current Five Year Plan period.

(b) and (c). Domestic shipyards have not so far built any drillships and do not at present possess the technology. Never the less domestic shipyard will be given every opportunity to supply the drillships consistent with the desired specification and time schedule and imports will be made only after these aspects are properly taken into account.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: India plans to increase its oil capacity from 245,000 barrels a day to 320,000 barrels day by 1983. And rightly so, the Sixth Five Year Plan outlay is Rs. 3600 crores and by 1990 this outlay will increase massively to Rs. 8000 crores to Rs. 11,000 crores. Naturally they would be requiring off-shore platforms and drilling ships. I believe, the demand is roughly for 70. They already have with them. 30. Since the local shipping industry cannot cope with the demand, you are buying these ships at \$400 a day from foreign countries, because, you say that it takes 36 months for the local shipping company to give a vessel whereas Singapore gives a vessel within 9 months. With the result probably, most of the money which has been earmarked in the Sixth Five Year Plan, is going out of

the country. What are the reasons for the domestic shipyards being unable to accede to the ONGC requirement for drillships and not platforms? Is the Mazagon Docks not equipped for the manufacture of drill ships? When they are already manufacturing platforms for ONGC, why can they not make drillships in the Mazagon Docks?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: As I have said in the main body of the answer, the domestic shipyards have not so far built any drillships as they do not have the technology with them. Whenever they require the technology and are in a position to build the drillship, we will place orders with them. During the Sixth Five Year Plan ONGC has they require the technology and are in a position to build the drillship, we will place orders with them. During a plan to drill 95 exploratory wells, 70 such wells are to be drilled during the period 1984-85. For this purpose, ONGC has already chartered one D.P. (dynamically positioned) drill ships for three years. They are proposing to acquire two more drilling ships for meeting the requirement of exploratory drilling.

Since the domestic shipyards do not possess this technology, we are not in a position to place orders with them.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Most of these questions are raised because we do not have the foreign technology, whereas in most of the other things, which have come in our country, one of the conditions attached is that the foreign technology is made available. The technology should have been with us right from the beginning in the case of shipping also.

My second supplementary is that, at a later stage, when more oil resources are discovered, it would be understandable to go to the international market for fresh technology and material. At the present time, this shopping in the international market for easy procurement is detrimental to the indigenous development. I would like to know the thinking of the Government on this.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am sorry, my friend's question has not been so clear. But, let me submit this. While we are purchasing the drill ship from outside, we are also contracting for the purpose of transfer of technology. It is not as though we are purchasing only drill ships as such. One of the conditions that we are putting is in respect of transfer of technology. So far as the Mazagon Docks as well as the Hindustan Shipyard are concerned, we should be in a position to build drill ships in due course. In fact, I had a meeting with the Chairman of the Hindustan Ship Yard recently, so as to advise him to take technology from a foreign country for the purpose of building drillships. So, we have taken care of this aspect.

तहसील मुख्यालयों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की स्थापना

*136. श्री राम धारे पनिका: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न विभागों से की जा रही मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार तहसील-मुख्यालयों में स्थित डाकघरों में अनिवार्य रूप में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की स्थापना करने के अनुदेश जारी करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं तथा जनता की इस मांग को कैसे पूरा किया जाएगा और इस में कितना समय लगेगा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में कोई योजना बनाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तथा यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Provision is already made in the existing

policy to instal Public Call Offices at Tehsil Headquarters in the Post Offices wherever the facilities exist for the purpose.

(b) to (d): Do not arise.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: The reply to the question is very categorical. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister when he is going to start the PCOs and provide the facilities in all the tehsil headquarters which have already been identified by the Planning Commission. I want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: The total number of headquarters which are already identified by the Government of India or by the State Governments come to 1,561. Since Bihar and Bengal do not have identified tehsil headquarters, this number does not cover those States. Out of this number, 148 tehsil headquarters are yet to be provided with public telephone facilities.

Intensive Coal Exploration Programme

*137. **SHRI ERA ANBARASU:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the intensive coal exploration programme prepared by the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, Ranchi to increase the proven resources of coal in the country; and

(b) the action being taken to implement this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The programme of Central Mine Planning & Design Institute for detailed exploration upto the year 1989-90 companywise and yearwise is given below:—

Year	Meterage to be drilled coal company-wise					
	NEC	ECL	BCCL	CCL	WCL	
1982-83	9000	54,000	50,000	40,000	90,000	253,000
1983-84	9000	88,000	77,000	50,000	95,000	319,000
1984-85	9000	109,000	82,000	70,000	90,000	360,000
1985-86	9000	130,000	80,000	80,000	86,000	368,000
1986-87	9000	113,000	80,000	80,000	86,000	368,000
1987-88	9000	92,000	80,000	100,000	87,000	368,000
1988-89	9000	90,000	82,500	100,000	86,500	368,000
1989-90	9000	90,000	82,500	100,000	86,500	368,000
Total	72,000	759,000	614,000	620,000	707,000	2772,000

This would provide a lead time of nearly 10 years for the projects to yield production in 1989—2000 AD.

(b) Presently about 50 drills of CMPDI, 100 drills of MEC, 16 drills of State Governments (12 of M.P. and 4 of Orissa) and about 30 drills of private contractors are deployed in the various coalfields for detailed coal exploration by CMPDI. The CMPDI proposes to acquire another 15 drills of medium and deep capacity which are likely to go into operation shortly. Considering that certain drills will always be under maintenance, it is expected that on an average about 200 drills will be deployed from 1983 onwards. CMPDI has also embarked upon the development and introduction of modern technologies in coal exploration with a view to expediting and economising the same as well as for obtaining additional data required for modern mechanised mines.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Which are the Southern States that have been covered by this programme? What are the findings of coal in the Southern States?

SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA: Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

SHRI ERA ANGRASU: The second part of my question, relating to the findings, has not been answered. Now I come to my second supplementary. Have we imported, or have plans to import, modern machinery for better coal mining?

SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA: So far as the machinery required for modern coal mining is concerned, he should put a separate question.

श्री मोती साई आर० चौधरी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्वाल और मेहसना के तेल गैस क्षेत्र में ज्यादा गहराई पर अच्छा कोयला मिल रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में क्या वास्तविक स्थिति है, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): So far as Mehsana is concerned, it is true that there is information about large coal deposits. We are contemplating classification so that the entire coal could be properly utilized. The whole thing is in the exploration process at this stage and it is not possible for me to give the details.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हाजीपुर को पटना स्थानीय टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत लाना

* 121. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में गंगा पर पुल बनाने के बाद हाजीपुर पटना का हिस्सा बन गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पटना और हाजीपुर के बीच ट्रंक काल में भारी कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ग) क्या हाजीपुर को पटना स्थानीय टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत लाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) जी नहीं । पटना और हाजीपुर के बीच ट्रंक काल मिलने में कोई अधिक बिलम्ब या कठिनाई नहीं हुई है । औसत रूप से अर्जेंट कालों में लगभग 15 मिनट और साधारण ट्रंक कालों में लगभग आठ घंटे का बिलम्ब होता है ;

(ग) जी नहीं । हाजीपुर और पटना की अपनी अलग-अलग नगरपालिकाएं

हैं और ये शहर दो पृथक् राजस्व जिलों में स्थित हैं। विभागीय नीति के अनुसार दोनों एक्सचेंज प्रणालियों के अपने अलग टेलीफोन स्थानीय इलाके हैं।

Loss due to Strikes and Lockouts

*122. SHRI M. V. CHANDASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether strikes and lockouts accounted for loss of over 77 lakhs of mandays in the country during the first five months of 1982; and

(b) whether total number of mandays lost in the public sector was more than the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) According to reports received at Labour Bureau upto 17-7-1982, 7.65 million mandays were lost during the period January to May, 1982.

(b) No Sir. The number of mandays lost in public and private sector during the period January to May, 1982 were 0.81 and 6.84 million respectively.

Identification and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

*125. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

SHR P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether his Ministry has sent specific guidelines to various States and Union Territories to identify and rehabilitate bonded labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the States which have

taken various measures for the above purpose so far;

(c) the number of bonded labour identified by each of those States in the last three years; and

(d) what specific measures have been taken by these States to rehabilitate the bonded labour identified during that period?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). a statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

As per the reports received from the State Governments, of eleven States the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 30-6-82 is 1,44,930 of which 84,269 have been rehabilitated. A statement showing the state-wise position is appended. The Ministry of Labour has been issuing instructions to the State Governments from time to time to conduct periodic surveys through their existing agencies for identification of bonded labour. The latest instructions issued to the State Governments on identification of bonded labour in February, 82 and May, 1982 are as under:—

(a) Identification may be done through house-hold surveys by the Revenue Department with the help of available field agencies like the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Zonal Directorate Backward Classes Welfare, Tribal Research Bureau and on the lines of the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation for the Units through the 32 nd round.

(b) Such identification may be done during the surveys/census being undertaken for identifying target groups for allotment of house-sites/houses.

(c) Such surveys may be integrated with preparation of village plans under the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(d) Intensive studies and surveys may be undertaken in respect of stone quarries and brick kilns to identify the existence of bonded labour and such surveys should be completed within a time-bound programme.

(e) Non-officials, Voluntary agencies and individual Institutions dedicated to the cause of labour may be associated with the programme.

We have received replies from Bihar, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Delhi and Gujarat indicating that they have taken steps for fresh identification of bonded labourers. Instructions have also been issued to the State Governments on the following:—

(1) Due cognizance may be given to the newspaper reports highlighting the existence and problems of bonded labourers.

(2) Publicity campaign to bring about better awareness about the problems of identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour should be launched and wherever already launched, should be intensified.

(3) It is necessary that the activities of the Vigilance Committees at the District and Sub-Divisional levels are monitored, co-ordinated and evaluated at the level of a Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister or the Minister incharge of the subject.

A blue-print containing detailed guidelines on different aspects of rehabilitation has also been sent to the State Governments on 4th September, 1982. The fifteen components of rehabilitation are:—

(i) Allotment of house-site and agricultural land;

(ii) Land development (including irrigation of lands already in their possession and irrigation of lands allotted).

(iii) Provision of low cost dwelling units;

(iv) Credit (including consumption loan);

(v) Agriculture;

(vi) Horticulture;

(vii) Animal Husbandry, dairy, poultry, piggery, fodder cultivation, etc.

(viii) Training for acquiring new skills; developing existing skills; Royce of TRYSEM;

(ix) Traditional arts and crafts;

(x) Wage employment, enforcement of minimum wage etc.;

(xi) Health, medical care and sanitation, etc;

(xii) Collection and processing of Minor Forest Produce;

(xiii) Supply of essential commodities;

(xiv) Education of children of freed bonded labourers; and

(xv) Protection of civil rights.

As the amount available under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme is limited i.e. Rs. 4000/- per freed bonded labourer, the State Governments have been requested to draw up concrete programmes by which they can pool resources from different sources namely the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the National Rural Employment Programme, the Special Component Plan for development of Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan and integrate the same with the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in an imaginative and skilful manner so as to make rehabilitation more meaningful.

So far replies have been received from the Governments of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram, Goa, Daman and Diu, and Assam. While the Governments of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu; have welcomed the Scheme and have stated that they are taking necessary follow-up action, the other three Governments have stated that

since the bonded labour system is non-existing in the State/Union Territory,

the question of rehabilitation of bonded labourers does not arise.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of indentified and freed and rehabilitated bonded labourers (Position as on 30-6-1982)

State	Figures reported by the State Governments	
	Number of bonded labourers	
	Identified and freed	Rehabilitated
1. Andhra Pradesh	13,422	8,610
2. Bihar	7,651	4,503
3. Gujarat	63	62
4. Karnataka	62,699	31,189
5. Kerala	829	452
6. Madhya Pradesh	1,177	263
7. Orissa	15,632	1,323
8. Rajasthan	6,047	6,027
9. Tamil Nadu	27,874	26,964
10. Uttar Pradesh	8,644	4,584
11. Maharashtra	292	292
	1,44,930	84,269

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में टेलीविजन चैनल

कार्यक्रमों को अधिक रुचिकर और प्रभावी बनाया जा सके; और

* 126. श्री रतन सिंह राजवा :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या भारतीय टेलीविजन निर्माता एसोसियेशन के अध्यक्ष ने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में टेलीविजन चैनल आरम्भ करने की अनुमति मांगी है ताकि टेलीविजन

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साहू) :

(क) जी, नहीं !

(ख) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्रम विधियों में परिवर्तन

* 128. श्री राम लाल राहो :

श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार औद्योगिक शांति तथा निर्बाध उत्पादन सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से श्रम विधियों में आवश्यक परिवर्तन करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार के परिवर्तन करने का विचार है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरे क्या हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) औद्योगिक सम्बन्धी विषयक कानून हैं औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947, औद्योगिक नियोजन (स्थाई आदेश) अधिनियम, 1946 और व्यवसाय संघ अधिनियम, 1926 । इस वर्ष के दौरान औद्योगिक नियोजन (स्थाई आदेश) अधिनियम और औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम में संशोधन किया गया है और व्यवसाय संघ अधिनियम में संशोधन करने सम्बन्धी एक विधेयक लोक सभा के समक्ष विचारार्थ पड़ा है । इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार ने राज्य सभा में भी अस्पताल और अन्य संस्थाएं (विवादों का निपटारा) विधेयक, 1982 पेश किया है ।

(ख) फिलहाल इन कानूनों के सम्बन्ध में संशोधन सम्बन्धी और किन्हीं प्रस्तावों पर गौर नहीं किया जा रहा ।

औषधियों के लिये दोहरी मूल्य नीति

* 129. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार औषधियों के लिए दोहरी मूल्य नीति पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके आधार क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत औषधियों के वर्गीकरण की कसौटी क्या है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Adulteration of Fuel Gas

* 130. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the adulteration of fuel gas during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard, (State-wise) and action taken against the persons/organisations found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No complaints of adulteration has been received by the Department of Petroleum in regard to natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) which are the only fuel gases with which it is concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of T.V. Centres

*138. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHAD-ASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the construction of how many television centres is going on at present throughout the country, with details thereof; and

(b) details when their construction is expected to be completed and when they are expected to be commissioned?

Sr. No.	Centre/Project	Date of completion of buildings	Date of commissioning of projects
(1)	Ahmedabad	July, 1983	1984-85
(2)	Trivandrum	October, 1983	1984-85
(3)	Panaji	November, 1982	November, 1982
(4)	Asansol	April, 1983	1983-84

3. The twenty locations for the low power transmitters are given below and these will be commissioned before the Asian Games:—

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) Trivandrum | (2) Bhopal |
| (3) Patna | (4) Simla |
| (5) Bhubaneswar | (6) Gangtok |
| (7) Port Blair | (8) Gauhati |
| (9) Imphal | (10) Agartala |
| (11) Shillong | (12) Kohima |
| (13) Itanagar | (14) Aizawal |
| (15) Deoria | (16) Jammu |
| (17) Indore | (18) Suratgarh |
| (19) Malda | (20) Kakinada |

Fixing of Price of Imported Newsprint

*140. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the newspaper industry had expressed its dissatisfaction about the basis on which the State Trading Corporation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). At present works are in progress for construction of new Television Centres at Ahmedabad and Trivandrum as well as for Relay Centres at Asansol and Panaji. In addition, setting up of low power transmitters at 20 locations is also in progress.

2. The expected dates of completion of the buildings and commissioning of the projects are indicated below:—

had fixed the price of imported newsprint; and

(b) whether it is proposed to associate the newspaper industry with the purchase negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Trading Corporation imports newsprint in consultation with its Newsprint Purchase Committee and the Newsprint Advisory Committee of this Ministry. On both these committees members of the newspaper industry are already represented.

We have also now decided to include two representatives of the newspaper industry in the newsprint price fixation committee, constituted by this Ministry.

Location of gas-based fertiliser plant in Rajasthan

*141. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision on the exact location of the gas-based fertiliser

plant in Rajasthan has been taken so far; and

(b) if so, the name of the place in Rajasthan where the said fertiliser plant is going to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indialling in Chittoor

*142. **SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Indialling in Chittoor; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Indialling at Chittoor is already functioning on an experimental basis.

(b) Does not arise.

Wages to Child Labour

*1293. **SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government had been drawn to children working in factories, firms, hotels, kiosks, etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the child labourers do not get minimum wages prescribed under the law; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed for solution of the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). Government is aware of the problems of working children. The Minimum Wages Act provides for the fixation of minimum rates of wages for children employed in any scheduled employment. The responsibility for fixing the minimum wages and enforcing the same lies

mainly with the State Governments as most of the Scheduled employments fall in the State sphere. Such wages have been fixed in several cases.

नेशनल केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड से प्लैटिनम की चोरी

1294. **श्री निहास सिंह :** क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई नेशनल केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड से 77 लाख रुपये से अधिक मूल्य के प्लैटिनम की चोरी के बारे में की गई जांच-पड़ताल का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इस मामले में दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत सठे) : (क) और (ख) : राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० से हुई लगभग 70 लाख रुपये के प्लैटिनम की चोरी की पुलिस द्वारा जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है। चूंकि पुलिस जांच-पड़ताल अभी पूर्ण नहीं हुई है अतः इस मामले में दोषी पाए जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Petrochemicals Complex at Haldia

1295. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has granted the licence for construction of Petrochemicals complex at Haldia in West Bengal;

(b) what is the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) what is the capacity of the production and when the construction work is likely to be started and by when it will start production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A letter of intent for setting up a Petro-chemical complex at Haldia was issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation on the November 11, 1977. It was amended on December 19, 1980 to provide for increased capacities for the manufacture of various petrochemicals.

(b) The estimated cost, based on 1981 prices, is Rs. 660 crores to Rs. 690 crores.

(c) The amended letter of intent provides for a higher ethylene capacity of 100,000 tonnes per annum. At this stage, it is not possible to indicate the likely time of start of construction and production.

Reemployment of Retired P & T Personnel

1296. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Department has decided to re-employ retired P&T personnel to overcome shortage of staff in P&T offices;

(b) if so, the details regarding the nature of work which is pending and the number of such personnel, State-wise, going to be benefited; and

(c) the categories in which re-employment has been found essential?

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

(b) Retired P & T officials may be re-employed only in clerical and operative jobs against regular vacancies. As re-employment is subject to certain prescribed conditions and availability of vacancies, no estimate

of the number of retired personnel who may be benefited is feasible.

(c) Reemployment is proposed only in operative cadres such as Postal Assistants, Sorting Assistants, Telephone operators, Telegraphists, Telephone Revenue Accounts Clerks etc.

Introduction of New Telegraph System

1297. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether a new telegraph system "Store and forward" has been introduced in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the cities which are covered and how they are functioning; and

(c) if it is found to be satisfactory whether Government will consider to introduce it in other parts of the country also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been introduced at Madras and Hyderabad C.T.Os. It is presently at experimental stage.

(b) SFT system at Madras is working with Madras Anna Road, Madras Mambalam, Madras ITO, Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi Bangalore, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tuticorin and Vellor.

SFT at Hyderabad is working with Khairatabad (Hyderabad), Secunderabad (Hyderabad), Calcutta, Poona, Guntur, Kakinanda, Kurnool, Nellore, Nizamabad, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Vishakhapatnam and Warangal.

The result so far has been satisfactory.

(c) The results are still being evaluated.

Demand for Soda Ash

1298. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the extent of demand for soda ash in the country at present; and

(b) what arrangements have been made by Government to meet it from indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH): (a) The demand of soda ash for 1982-83, as estimated by the Working Group on Inorganic Chemicals, is 7.30 lakh tonnes.

(b) Besides the existing installed capacity of 6.95 lakh tonnes, an additional capacity of 11.06 lakh tonnes has been approved. Once the approved capacities are implemented, the country is expected to be surplus in Soda ash.

Assistance sought by States for enforcement of provision of minimum wages Act

1299. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States have sought financial assistance from the Centre on a 50-50 basis to strengthen the enforcement machinery

for implementing the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). There has been a demand from some States/Administrations for making available central assistance on a matching basis for strengthening the enforcement machinery in their States. However, the proposal for a central scheme was not earlier approved by the Planning Commission.

District headquarters with automatic exchanges

1300. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the District Headquarters, State-wise, where Automatic Exchanges have been installed during the past three years including the current financial year;

(b) the names of the remaining Districts which are still without this facility, State-wise; and

(c) the likely date by which this would be done in case of each District Headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The information is given in Statement-I.

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

Statement—I

Manual Exchange at District Headquarters automatised during the past 3 years.

Year	Name of Exchange/State
1980-81	1. Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh)
	2. Ropar (Punjab)
	3. Faridkot (Punjab)

1981-82	4. Ahmednagar	(Maharashtra)
	5. Pondicherry	(Union Territory-Tamil Nadu)
	6. Nellore	(Andhra)
	7. Nagaur	(Rajasthan)
1982-83 Till Sep. 82	8. Durg	(Madhya Pradesh);
	9. Sholapur	(Maharashtra)
	10. Mathura	(Uttar Pradesh)
	11. Nainital	(Uttar Pradesh)

Statement—II

S. No.	Telecom. Circle/State	Tentative allotment	Likely automatisation
1	2	3	4
<i>ANDHRA/Andhra</i>			
1. Eluru		83-84	85-86
2. Kurnool		82-83	83-84
3. Nizamabad		82-83	84-85
4. Sangareddy		81-82	82-83
<i>BIHAR/Bihar</i>			
5. Aurangabad		84-85	85-86
6. Begusarai		83-84	85-86
7. Bettiah		81-82	83-84
8. Bhagalpur		82-83	84-85
9. Bihar Shariff		83-84	85-86
10. Dumka		84-85	85-86
11. Gaya		83-84	84-85
12. Giridih		81-82	83-84
13. Hajipur		84-85	85-86
14. Jopalganj		84-85	85-86
15. Madhubani		84-85	85-86
16. Nawadah		84-85	85-86
17. Purnea-Gulab Bagh		84-85	85-86
18. Saharsa		81-82	83-84

1	2	3	4
19. Sitamarhi		81-82	83-84
20. Siwan		81-82	83-84
21. Madhepura		83-84	85-86
22. Khagria		83-84	85-86

GUJARAT/Gujarat

23. Ahwa		84-85	85-86
24. Broach		83-84	85-86
25. Kaira		81-82	83-84
26. Himatnagar		83-84	85-86
27. Surendernagar		82-83	84-85
28. Bhuj		83-84	85-86
29. Junagadh		82-83	84-85

J & K/J & K

30. Leh		81-82	83-84
31. Kupwara		83-84	85-86
32. Kathua		84-85	85-86
33. Kargil		83-84	84-85
34. Pulwama		82-83	84-85
35. Rajouri		82-83	84-85

KARNATAKA/Karnataka

36. Bijapur		83-84	85-86
37. Gulbarga		83-84	84-85
38. Kolar		82-83	84-85
39. Mandya		83-84	85-86

KERALA/Kerala

40. Kalpetta		83-84	85-86
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MADHYA PRADESH/M.P.

41. Balaghat		84-85	85-86
42. Betul		84-85	85-86
43. Bhind		84-85	85-86
44. Chhattarpur		Rediver- sion	84-85
45. Dhar		84-85	85-86
46. Datia		84-85	85-86

1	2	3	4
47.	Guna	84-85	85-86
48.	Jhabua	84-85	85-86
49.	Khargone	84-85	85-86
50.	Mandla	84-85	85-86
51.	Narsinghpur	80-81	83-84
52.	Panna	84-85	85-86
53.	Ratlam	83-84	85-86
54.	Rajgarh	83-84	85-86
55.	Raisen	84-85	85-86
56.	Shahdol	81-82	83-84
57.	Shivpuri	84-85	85-86
58.	Sidhi	84-85	85-86
59.	Shajapur	84-85	85-86
60.	Ambikapur	84-85	85-86
61.	Tikamgarh	84-85	85-86

MAHARASHTRA/Maharashtra

62.	Alibag	79-79/ 81-82	83-84
63.	Akola	80-81	82-83
64.	Buldana	81-82	83-84
65.	Dhulia	83-84	85-86
66.	Parbhani	81-82	83-84

NORTH EASTERN TELECOM CIRCLE/Assam

67.	Dibrugarh	83-84	84-85
68.	Haflong	81-82	83-84
69.	Jorhat	83-84	84-85
70.	North Lakhimpur	81-82	83-84
71.	Nowgong	83-84	85-86
72.	Silchar	83-84	84-85
73.	Tezpur	83-84	85-86

ARUNACHAL PRADESH (UT)

74.	Khonsa	83-84	85-86
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Manipur

75.	Imphal	81-82	1984
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1	2	3	4
<i>Meghalaya</i>			
76. Jowai		79—80	84—85
77. Tura	Upto	81—82	83—84
78. William Nagar		83—84	85—86
<i>Nagaland</i>			
79. Mokokchung	Upto	74—75	84—85
80. Zumebhotc		83—84	85—86
81. Tuensang		73—74	84—85
<i>TRIPURA</i>			
82. Agartala		80—81	1983
83. Kailashnagar		81—82	83—84
84. Radhakishorpur		81—82	83—84
<i>NORTH WESTERN CIRCLE/Haryana</i>			
85. Kurukshetra		recovered	84—85
86. Narnaul		83—84	85—86
<i>HIMACHAL PRADESH</i>			
87. Solan		81—82	83—84
88. Nahan		84—85	85—86
89. Chamba		84—85	85—86
90. Hamirpur		84—85	85—86
91. Una		84—85	85—86
92. Bilaspur		84—85	85—86
93. Kulu		84—85	85—86
<i>Orissa State</i>			
94. Balasore		81—82	83—84
95. Bolangir		81—82	83—84
96. Dhenkanal		84—85	85—86
97. Chhatrapur		84—85	85—86
98. Keonjhar		84—85	85—86
99. Koraput		84—85	85—86
100. Baripada		84—85	85—86
101. Bhulbani		84—85	85—86
102. Puri		81—82	83—84
103. Sambalpur		82—83	84—85
104. Sundergarh		84—85	85—86

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2

3

4

RAJASTHAN/Rajasthan

105. Banswara	81-82	83-84
106. Bundi	84-85	85-86
107. Barmer	81-82	83-84
108. Chittorgarh	82-83	84-85
109. Churu Up-10	83-84	85-86
110. Dungarpur	84-85	85-86
111. Jalore	84-85	85-86
112. Jaisalmer	84-85	85-86
113. Jhalawar	84-85	85-86
114. Jhunjhunu	84-85	85-86
115. Sawaimdhopur	84-85	85-86
116. Sikar	81-82- 83	84-85
117. Sirohi	84-85	85-86
118. Sriganganagar	82-83	84-85
119. Tonk;	84-85	85-86

TAMIL NADU/Tamilnadu

120.

121.

122.

123.

UTTAR PRADESH/U.P.

124. Almora	81-82	82-83
125. Banda	84-85	85-86
126. Bijnore	81-82	83-84
127. Chamoli	81-82	83-84
128. Fatehlu	83-84	85-86
129. Fatehpur	84-85	85-86
130. Ghazipur	84-85	85-86
131. Jhansi	83-84	85-86
132. Lalitpur	84-85	85-86
133. Mathura	78-79	82-83
134. Orai	84-85	85-86

1	2	3	4
135. Pauri		84-85	85-86
136. Pithoragarh		85-85	85-86
137. Sultanpur		84-85	85-86
138. Uttarkashi		81-82	83-84
139. Pratapgarh		81-82	83-84

West Bengal State

140. Bankura	82-83	84-85
141. Berhampur	83-84	85-86
142. Chinsurah	80-81	82-83
143. Jalpaiguri	83-84	85-86
144. Suri	1980	82-83

Calcutta Telephone System

1301. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Telephone System is in Shambles; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to Calcutta Telephone System is in Shambles; and

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

(b) Various steps are taken continuously to improve the quality of services, which also include:

1. Replacement of overhead wires by insulated drop wires.

2. Use of jelly filled cables in the distribution net work to prevent ingress of moisture.

3. Pressurisation of primary, junction and secondary cables with dry air to know the damages immediately they are caused.

4. Laying of cables through PVC ducts to prevent damage.

5. Daily testing of important telephones working for public utility organisations, hospitals, news agencies etc.

Purchase of Jackup Rigs

1302. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to purchase more Jack-up rigs for the exploration of oil in offshore;

(b) if so, from which country and the cost of these Jack-up rigs;

(c) the area where they will be used for exploration; and

(d) what is the present strength of such rigs and where they are functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The ONGC are acquiring two more jack-ups for meeting their requirements for work-over and development drilling operations. In addition, the ONGC are also making

efforts to get a replacement for their jack-up rig 'Sagar Vikas' damaged in the blow-out in Bombay High either by purchase or charter-hire.

(b) The ONGC have invited open tenders for the purchase of two jack-ups and the bids received are under evaluation. It is, therefore not possible to indicate the cost and the source at this stage.

(c) The two jack-ups will primarily be used by the ONGC for work-over operations in Bombay High for maintaining the optimum level of production and for development drilling operations during the monsoons.

(d) The ONGC has so far purchased six jack-up rigs. One jack-up rig 'Sagar Vikas' has been damaged in the recent blow-out. Two owned jack-ups, viz. 'Sagar Samrat' and 'Sagar Pragati' are deployed on the West Coast. The remaining three viz. 'Sagar Shakti', 'Sagar Gaurav' and 'Sagar Jyoti' are yet to be delivered to the ONGC. In addition, five jack-up rigs including two shallow-water jack-ups are also operating both on the West Coast and East Coast with the ONGC on charter hire.

T.V. Facilities for Mathura, Agra and certain other cities in U.P.

1303. SHRI D. G. SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.V. owners in Mathura and Agra as also in the surrounding areas like Bharatpur, Firozabad, Hathras, Aligarh, etc. are not receiving telecasts from Delhi or elsewhere even with the help of TV Signal Boosters bought at an extra expense;

(b) whether according to the TV news on 14th January, 1982, P&T are in a position to give microwave facility for carrying TV programmes from Delhi Centre to Agra;

(c) if so, whether Government are soon going to put up a TV Relay Station at Agra; and

(d) if the answer to (c) above be in the negative, how the people in and around the above two cities are to gain telecasts over their TV sets, especially during the coming Asian Games?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The present range of the Delhi TV transmitter is 68 Kms. After the commissioning of the permanent 2x10 KW transmitter set up at Delhi, the range will increase to 90 Kms. The areas mentioned in the question lie outside the service range of the Delhi TV transmitter.

(b) to (d) Agra lies on the Delhi-Calcutta microwave route and has been identified as one of the locations for setting up a TV Relay Centre under a Perspective Plan for expansion of TV services through microwaves. Its implementation would depend on the availability of resources.

Certification of Film 'Gandhi'

1304. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sir Richard Attenborough's film 'Gandhi' has since been passed by the Central Board of Film Censors, Bombay; if so, when;

(b) whether the Censors suggested any portions to be expunged or modified; if so, what were these;

(c) whether before giving the certificate, all these modifications have been incorporated in it;

(d) whether the Hindi versions of this film has since been dubbed; if so, where; and what is the actual expenditure incurred on it; and

(e) whether both the English and Hindi versions will be released in India simultaneously and if not, which of these will be released first?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) No, Sir. The Film 'Gandhi' has not yet been sent to Central Board of Film Censors for certification.

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

(d) The dubbing process is in hand. Expenditure incurred in dubbing will be known after the process has been completed.

(e) The English and Hindi versions are proposed to be released simultaneously.

Appointment of Notaries

1305. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion on the basis of which notaries are appointed;

(b) the criterion on the basis of which the total number of notaries for each city are sanctioned; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the total number of notaries in each city?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The criterion on the basis of which notaries are appointed are laid down in the Notaries Act, 1952 and the Notaries Rules, 1956.

(b) The number of Notaries for a city is decided on the basis of its requirements in consultation with the State Government concerned keeping in view its population, industrial and economic developments and other relevant factors.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration at present to increase the total number of Notaries in each city throughout the country.

Bombay Textile Strike

1306. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any enquiry as to whose interests have been served by prolonged strike of the textile workers in Bombay;

(b) whether Government have made any in-depth study of the causes of the prolonged strike;

(c) whether it is a fact that prior to the strike Bombay markets were glutted with huge cloth-stocks; and

(d) whether Government have received any report that the prolonged strike has benefited industrialists rather than labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOH-SINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b) No Sir, Government who are fully seized of the situation arising from the strike of textile workers in Bombay, do not consider it necessary to undertake any enquiry or study.

(c) Accumulation of stocks has been a normal feature of the cotton textile industry. According to the information received from the Department of textiles, the textile industry including Bombay Mills was carrying higher stocks in December, 1981 than it was carrying in December, 1980.

(d) No, Sir.

Per capita consumption of electricity in North Eastern region

1307. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the per capita consumption of electricity in the North Eastern region and how does it compare with the All India average; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the power situation in the region and bring it at par with the national average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The per capita consumption of electricity in the North Eastern Region during the year 1980-81 was 29.93 Kwh as compared to All India average of 134.82 Kwh.

(b) Per capita consumption will increase by electrification of more villages and energisation of pump sets etc. and when better Law and Order conditions prevail.

Abolition of licence fee on 3 band Radio/Transistor sets

1308. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to abolish licence fee on 3 band Radio Transistors sets; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में खाना बचाने की गैस के नए कनेक्शन देने में असंगति

1309. श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में किशनगंज क्षेत्र में एल० पी० जी० की प्रतीक्षा सूची में 1980 में पंजीकृत लोगों को खाना पकाने की गैस के नए कनेक्शन दिए जा रहे हैं जब कि लारेंस-त्रिनगर क्षेत्र में 1975 में प्रतीक्षा सूची में पंजीकृत लोगों को कनेक्शन दिए जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी असंगति के कारण क्या हैं और इसे दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए गए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां । किशनगंज क्षेत्र में 1980 में किये गये लारेंस रोड में जुलाई, 1976 में किये गये और त्रिनगर में जनवरी, 1979 में किये गये पंजीकरण के प्रति एल० पी० जी० (कुकिंग गैस) कनेक्शन दिये जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) असमानता प्रत्येक स्थल पर प्रतीक्षा-सूचियों में दर्ज व्यक्तियों की संख्या में इस समय कार्यरत वितरकों की संख्या में और योजनाबद्ध वितरकों की संख्या आदि में भिन्नता होने के कारण हुई है । दीर्घ-कालीन प्रतीक्षा सूचियों वाले क्षेत्रों में और अधिक वितरकों को नियुक्तियां करने तथा प्रतीक्षा सूचियों को पुनः वितरण करने के लिए भी कदम उठाये जायेंगे ताकि असमानता कम की जा सके ।

"Randdari Tax" in Nichitpur and Tentulmari

1310. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that per truck Rs. 20 is taken as "Randdari Tax" by the officials and musclemen of Nichitpur Colliery in area No. V of the Bharat Coking Limited in local sale by truck;

(b) whether the same corrupt practice continues operating in the Tentulmari Weighbridge openly;

(c) whether several complaints have been lodged to the Bharat Coking Coal Limited to stop such practices within the last six months but with no result; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No such complaint has been received by Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. management.

(b) No such corrupt practice has been reported from Tutulmari Colliery.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Licences to manufacture solar cookers

1311. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued to entrepreneurs to manufacture solar cookers;

(b) the number of solar cookers produced so far;

(c) subsidy available for such cookers;

(d) how far solar cookers have helped in reducing the use of kerosene or firewood; and

(e) what effective steps are proposed to produce quality cookers at cheap price and make them inexpensive and practical; with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Solar cooker is an unlicensed item. A scheme for the manufacture and subsidised sale of solar cookers is being implemented

through the State Government organisations/agencies. A list of organisations nominated by the State Governments and whose sample has been tested and approved is enclosed (Annexure). According to information received from the State Governments, the number of solar cookers produced during the year ending 30-6-1982 in the organised sector was 4,198. Additional numbers have been produced since then for which information is awaited. In addition, solar cookers of varying designs are being manufactured by individual manufacturers.

(c) The quantum of subsidy available is 33-1/3 per cent of the cost of a solar cooker and associated cooking pans subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 per set.

(d) It has been estimated that regular use of solar cooker by a family of six persons can lead to an annual saving of 600 kgs. firewood, or 500 kgs. coal or 285 litres of kerosene.

(e) At present sample solar cookers are being tested at the National Physical Laboratory. To ensure quality, arrangements are being made for batch testing and inspection of solar cookers at the Solar Thermal Energy Centre under the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy. As demand and volume of production grows, the price is expected to come down further. R&D on developing further designs is also being undertaken.

Statement

STATE-WISE LIST OF ORGANISATIONS AUTHORISED FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SOLAR COOKERS AT SUBSIDISED RATES IN RELPT TO LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1311 TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY THE 12TH OCTOBER, 1982.

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Organisation
1	Rajasthan	(i) Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd. Virat Bhawan, 'C' Scheme, Jaipur. (ii) Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Jaipur.
2	Gujarat	Gujarat Energy Development Agency, B. N. Chambers, 3rd Floor, R. C. Dutt Road, Vadodara-390005.

1	2	3
3	Karnataka	Karnataka Implements & Machineries Company Ltd., Mysore Road, Bangalore-560026.
4	Haryana	Haryana State Small Industries & Export Corporation Ltd., Sector 17-D, Chandigarh.
5	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Agro Industries Development Corporation, Bhopal.
6	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Engineering & Rural Technology, 26, Chaitam Lines, Allahabad (UP).
7	Punjab	Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Sector 17-A, Chandigarh-160017.
8	Orissa	Implements Factory, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).
9	Delhi	(i) The Super Bazar Cooperative Stores, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001. (ii) Delhi Small Industrial Development Corporation Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110001.

Villages electrified in North Eastern States and Union Territories

1312. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of towns/villages so far electrified upto date in the States/Union Territories of Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura;

(b) number of towns/villages proposed to be electrified in the year

1982-83 in the Union Territories of Mizoram/Arunachal Pradesh; and

(c) amount of financial allocations earmarked from the Central Government under the Rural Electrification programmes for the year 1982-83 for these States/Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The details of the total number of towns/villages, those electrified till the end of August, 1982 in each of the State Union Territories are indicated below:—

State/UT	Total number of towns	Towns electrified up-to the end of August, 1982.	Total number of villages	Villages electrified upto the end of Aug., 1982
Manipur	8	8	1,949	401
Meghalaya	6	6	4,583	908
Nagaland	3	3	960	469
Tripura	6	6	4,727	1,193*
Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	2,973	473
Mizoram	2	2	229	55

*As on 30-6-1982

(b) During 1982-83, it is proposed to electrify 120 additional villages in Arunachal Pradesh and 29 in Mizoram territory. All the towns in both these Union Territories have already been electrified.

(c) The Rural Electrification Programme is funded from the Normal De-

velopment programme of the States supplemented by REC financing. The allocations made under different sources of financing for executing the programme during 1982-83 in each of the States/Union Territories, are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT	Financial allocation under different sources			Total allocation for 1982-83
	NDP	REC	MNP	
Manipur	15.00	14.00	60.00	89.00
Meghalaya	..	217.00	43.00	260.00
Nagaland	67.00	30.00	34.00	131.00
Tripura	..	150.00	50.00	200.00
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	150.00	150.00
Mizoram	60.00	..	40.00	100.00

Expansion of Madras Fertilizers project

1313. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government has submitted any application for expansion of Madras Fertilizers Project;

(b) if so, has any sanction order been issued; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Madras Fertilizers Ltd. has requested this Ministry to approve the expansion of their project based on naphtha as feedstock.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The feedstock policy does not permit setting up a fertilizer unit

based on naphtha at a coastal location. The relative economics of using naphtha as feedstock as opposed to exporting it are being evaluated.

सरकारी, सहकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित उर्वरक कारखानों का कार्यकरण

1314. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में सरकारी, सहकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत रासायनिक उर्वरक कारखानों की पृथक्-पृथक् वर्तमान संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) उनके आरम्भ होने के समय से 31 मार्च, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान इन कारखानों का वर्ष-वार और कारखाने-वार लाभ और हानि का विवरण क्या है ;

(ग) इन कारखानों का वर्ष-वार और कारखाने-वार क्षमता उपयोग का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा और शेयर-होल्डरों द्वारा पृथक्-पृथक् रूप से इन कारखानों में कारखाने-वार अथवा एकक-वार लगाई गई पूंजी का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) सरकारी क्षेत्र में भारी हानि के क्या क्या मुख्य कारण हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या उच्चारण-आत्मक उपाय किये हैं ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) से (घ) उपलब्ध सूचना संलग्न विवरण पत्र—1, 2, 3 और 4 में दी गई है। [प्रश्नोत्तर में रखे गये। देखिए संख्या एल०-टी०-5481/82]

निजी क्षेत्र की उर्वरक कंपनियों के निवेश लाभ और हानि आदि के बारे में जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ङ) ज्यादातर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रीय उर्वरक कंपनियों में हानियाँ मुख्य रूप से पूर्णतया कम क्षमता उपयोग के कारण हुई हैं। 1980-81 में कोयले और फोड स्टॉक की अचर्याप्त उपलब्धता, उपकरण और विद्युत् समस्याओं के कारण क्षमता का कम उपयोग हुआ। वर्ष 1981-82 में उर्वरक और विद्युत् समस्याएं कम क्षमता उपयोग के प्रमुख कारण थीं। उपकरणों का परिवर्धन / प्रतिस्थापना कैपिटल विद्युत् प्रदान सुविधाओं की स्थापना आदि जैसे विभिन्न उच्चारण कदम निरन्तर आधार पर उठाये जा रहे हैं ताकि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रीय उर्वरक कंपनियों के उत्पादन कार्य-निष्पादन और वित्तीय परिणाम को सुधारा जा सके।

विदेशों में काम कर रहे भारतीय श्रमिकों को सहायता

1315. श्री कृष्ण प्रतापसिंह : : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशों में काम कर रहे भारतीय श्रमिकों को काम करने सम्बन्धी प्रतिकूल अवस्था का देखते हुए उन्हें सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं अथवा करने का विचार है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : : विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावास उत्प्रवासी श्रमिकों के कामकाज और रहन-सहन को वशाओं में सुधार हेतु नियाजकों के साथ बात-चीत करने, तय न हुए मामलों का श्रम न्यायालयों में उठाने और विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों में उन्हें उत्प्रवासी श्रमिकों को नियोजित करने वाले देशों को सरकारों के साथ उठाने के काम में उत्प्रवासी श्रमिकों की सहायता करते हैं। उत्प्रवास की विनियमित करने और उत्प्रवासियों को शोषण से संरक्षण प्रदान करने सम्बन्धी एक विधेयक विचार की अन्तिम अवस्था में है।

Eruption of Gas in Jaipur

1316. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a spot near a rail road crossing in Jaipur had been spewing gas for several days;

(b) whether the Geological Survey of India experts had made a survey of the spot;

(c) what are the conclusions of the State Government and the experts in the matter; and

(d) what is the latest situation of gas eruption in Jaipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Hydel Power from Tube-wells Water Falls

1317 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practical feasibility of generating hydel power from tube-well water falls, to enable at least the tube-wells to function has been examined; if so the details thereabout; and

(b) whether it is proposed to subsidise captive diesel power sets for Industrial and agricultural operations; if so, details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a). Tube wells are installed to draw water from the ground water resources and use diesel of electric power for driving the pumps. The sizes of the pumps used for this purpose are decided on the basis of lifts involved upto the surface. Head available on the discharge side of the pumps in such cases is too small to provide any significant amount of power, and would not be sufficient to meet the pumping requirements.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Issue of letters of intent for manufacture of life saving drugs

1318. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Life saving drugs companies have been issued letters of intent for the manufacture of drugs during 1st January, 1980 to 30th September, 1982;

(b) the details of their Plans, Projects and estimates of each one;

(c) how much each type of life saving drug has been imported during the above period from foreign countries and the details regarding quantity and value thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to nationalise these industries keeping in view of its importance;

(e) if so, when and how; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). There is no standard list of life saving drugs. 36 drug manufacturing companies have been granted Letters of Intent for the manufacture of Bulk Drugs during the period from 1st January, 1980 to 30th September, 1982. Details of plans, projects, estimates etc. of these as per information available, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2482/82].

(c) Figures relating to import of each type of essential drug for 1980-81 and 1981-82 are furnished in Annexure-II:

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The nationalisation of any industry has to be based on policy consideration of general or special nature. On this basis, there is no current proposal to take such a step.

Bonus to P and T Employees

1319. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of bonus declared by Government recently to various categories of P&T staff;

(b) what are the reactions of various Unions, Federations and Associations of P&T employees to the said announcement of Government;

(c) when and how it will be disbursed;

(d) what will be total amount the Exchequer has to bear due to the above decision; and

(e) the amount of bonus given during the last five years) (year-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 22 days wages as productivity linked bonus to P&T Employees, based on the productivity achieved during the year 1981-82 have been announced and orders issued to that effect on 29-9-1982. This covers all regular employees of the P&T Department, including the P&T Board, the Overseas Communications Service and the Wireless Monitoring Organisation under the Ministry of Communications. All casual labour in the P&T Department who have worked for at least 240 days for each year for three years or more will be eligible for an ex-gratia payment on a national

monthly wage of Rs. 150/-. Extra Departmental Employees are also eligible for an ad-hoc payment based on a monthly wage of Rs. 75/-. Employees drawing a maximum of Rs. 1600 as monthly wage are eligible to get the bonus. For those employees who draw monthly wage of more than Rs. 750/- but not exceeding Rs. 1600 the Productivity Linked Bonus will be calculated as if the wages were Rs. 750/- per month. The total number of employees likely to be benefited by the scheme is about 8.9 lakhs including 2.9 lakhs of Extra Departmental staff.

(b) No comments have been received from them so far.

(c) It will be disbursed in cash before the ensuing Pooja/Dusseera Festival.

(d) Approximately Rs. 21 Crores.

(e) The Productivity Linked Bonus Scheme was introduced in the year 1979-80 only. The amount paid towards this Productivity Linked Bonus is indicated below (Year-wise).

Year	Amount Rs.	Particulars
1979-80	Rs. 14.48 crores	Ex-gratia payment made as a gesture of goodwill for 15 days.
1980-81	Rs. 16.78 crores	Bonus for 19 days.
1981-82	Rs. 19.83 crores	Bonus for 22 days.

Adulteration of Diesel by Mehrauli Petrol Pump

1320. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Mehrauli petrol pump has been sealed on 30-8-82 by Indo-Burma Petroleum authorities on charges of adulteration and samples of alleged adulterated diesel were taken and examined;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the owner; and

(d) if so, the particulars?

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

(b) On receipt of a Telephonic complaint regarding presence of water in Diesel sold by M/s. Chandra Chauhan Service Station, Mehrauli, and IBP Dealer near Andheri Cross, Mehrauli, on 30-8-82, Officers of Indo-Burma petroleum as well as Police authorities re-

ached the spot. Samples of the product were drawn and sent to the Laboratory viz. IOC Research and Development Centre at Faridabad for testing. The test report indicated presence of 8.7 per cent water in HSD and also that HSD was found to be off specifications. Supplies to the retail outlet were suspended and storage tank/dispensing unit were sealed.

(c) and (d). The company (IBP) had called for the dealers explanation. Dealers reply has since been received by IBP. A high level Committee headed by Chief of Vigilance of IBP, an Officer of the rank of IG of Police, has been constituted to investigate the matter. Further action will be taken by IBP on receipt of Enquiry Committee's report in the matter. Supplies to the retail outlet remain suspend.

Gujarat request to Import power Plant Equipment

1321. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Electricity Board has submitted a proposal for import of sets for the extension of the Gandhi nagar thermal Power Station in Gujarat;

(b) for how long the proposal has been pending;

(c) the reasons for delay in sanctioning the proposal;

(d) whether any other Electricity Board were given permission of import of sets for their power stations; and

(e) if so, the reasons for giving a different treatment to the Gujarat Electricity Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). In May, 1982, Gujarat Electricity Board had referred to a joint Swedish Danish budgetary offer received by them for financing and supply of equipment for the units of 210 MW for Gandhinagar Extension Project and sought an indication from the

Government of India on the prospects of such a proposal being accepted.

(c) A number of similar offers have been made from foreign countries/overseas companies for supply of equipment for power projects with possibilities of financing through Government Credit, suppliers' credit and commercial loans. No decisions has been taken by Government on these offers.

(d) and (e) Under the present import policy of Government, State Electricity Boards are permitted to float global tenders for power equipment irrespective of whether some of the equipments are manufactured indigenously or not. The selection of suppliers on the basis of such global tenders, foreign or Indian is subject to scrutiny by the Empowered Committee under the Department of Heavy Industry which takes into consideration all the relevant factors. The Empowered Committee recently approved the import of equipment for the Mani Dam Power House of the Varahi Hydro Electric Project being set up by the Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd., Bangalore. No different treatment has been given to the Gujarat Electricity Board.

Crims in Soda Ash Industry

1322. SHRI TRILOK CHAND: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soda Ash industry in the country has been facing crisis because of the dumping of soda ash in the Indian market by some foreign countries at throw-away prices which has little relation to the prevailing international prices; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the extent to which the indigenous production has suffered as a result thereof and the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH): (a) and (b). Soda Ash is under open

General Licence (OGL) for imports. The manufacturers have been representing that because of large scale imports of soda ash under OGL and poor off-take, stocks are accumulating and that unless imports are banned, the industry would be madly affected. 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. The Import Policy is constantly under review taking into account demand and indigenous availability.

Thermal and Hydro-electric Projects submitted by Tamil Nadu for approval of Centre

1323. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of thermal projects and hydro-electric projects that have

been submitted by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the approval of the Centre, which are pending approval; and

(b) the details of approved thermal projects and hydro-electric plants that have been completed by the Government of Tamil Nadu during the past five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) A statement indicating the proposals under appraisal by the Central Electricity Authority is attached at Statement I.

(b) Details are given in Statement II.

Statement—I

Name of Scheme	I/G (MW)	Status of Examination
<i>Hydro Schemes</i>		
Pandiar Punnapuzha	2x50	Project report examined. Involves inter State aspects which are yet to be resolved between Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
Shanmughanadhi	1x30	Technical Examination completed. Involve inter-State aspects which are yet to be resolved.
Cholatipuzha	1x60	Technical examination completed. Concurrence of Kerala State is necessary before clearance. Project report would also have to be updated.
Upper Amaravathi	1x30	Technical examination completed. Involves inter-State aspects which are to be resolved.
Chinnar-Chittar Div. Scheme	8	Modified report on the basis of the comments of CEA/CWG is awaited from the project authorities.
Pykara H.E. Project Under ground power House.	3x50	Recently received and under examination in the CEA.

Name of Scheme

I/C (MW)

Status of Examination

Thermal Schemes

North Madras	5x210	Coal linkage is not yet established. Certain details are awaited from TNEB.
Gas Turbines	6x50	The feasibility of the scheme from the view point of overall energy situation is under examination in CEA.
Tuticorin TPS Extn. (St. III)	1x210+ 1x500	Coal linkage has not yet been established. Clearance from environmental angle is awaited from TNEB.

Statement - III

List of Hydro & Thermal projects completed during the last five years, in Tamil Nadu

Name of the Scheme

I/C (MW)

Hydro Schemes

Kundah St. IV	1x50 1x60
Suruliar	1x35

Thermal Schemes

Tuticorin St. I	1x210 1x210
Tuticorin St. II	1x210

Statement**Extraction of XY Lenses**

1324. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have represented for the extraction of XY Lenses together with the BENZENE and Toluene Projects in the Cochin Oil Refinery so as to enable them to go for aromatic production; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government?

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

(b) Feasibility report to set up a plant in the refinery of Cochin Refineries Ltd. to manufacture benzene is under preparation.

Strike in Textile Mills

1325. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether increasing agitational activities, generally leading to violence have introduced an element of instability in industrial relations, resulting in loss in production;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the first five months heavy loss has been suffered due to strikes and lockouts in textiles, particularly in Faridabad, Ballabgarh area of Haryana and Bombay-Thane-Belapur region of Maharashtra;

(c) if so, what efforts have been made by Government to bring about effective co-ordination between the law and order authorities and industrial relations machinery to prevent industrial disputes from turning violent; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to sort out the issues particularly with co-operation of trade unions in preventing industrial unrest, violence and disruption in production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes Sir, it is

a matter of concern to Government that the number of violent incidents due to agitational activities is on the increase disrupting production in the process.

(b) Industrial belts like Faridabad-Ballabgarh in Haryana, Bombay-Thane-Belapur in Maharashtra are prone to strikes and lockouts. Area-wise figures relating to the loss of production due to strikes and lockouts are not being compiled.

(c) At the instance of the Ministry of Labour, State Governments have set up Special Labour Affairs Cells consisting of representatives of Labour and Home Departments to monitor information relating to such labour actions as are likely to lead to industrial unrest and consequent violence and disruption in production and to take preventive action.

(d) A Labour Relations Monitoring Unit has been set up in the Ministry of Labour to monitor industrial relations with a view to taking timely action to prevent industrial unrest. The Central Organisations of the Trade Unions as well as the Employers Organisations in the country have been asked to report cases of industrial unrest to the Monitoring Unit and seek its help in settling industrial disputes expeditiously.

Solar Cookers for Rural Families

1326. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite subsidy given, solar cookers in the country have not proved successful in providing a solution for the rural families; and

(b) steps Government propose to take to popularise solar cookers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINI-

STRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The subsidised sale of solar cookers has been started in the urban areas in the initial period with a view to gaining experience regarding manufacture, supply and distribution, servicing and consumer reaction. Based on the encouraging response in the urban areas and establishment of manufacturing capacity resulting therefrom, steps are now being taken to try solar cookers in the rural areas.

(b) Steps Governments propose to take to popularise solar cookers, in addition to the subsidy provision for the consumer, include mobilization of State Governments, arranging demonstrations of solar cookers at various centres including block levels, provision of credit facilities by banks, publication of brochures on solar cookers and suitable public information programmes.

राज्यों में हड़तालें

1327. श्री कृष्णवत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें पिछले दो वर्षों में हड़तालें हुई हैं और इन हड़तालों में कितने लोग गिरफ्तार हुए ;

(ख) इन हड़तालों के मुख्य कारण क्या थे ; और

(ग) इन हड़तालों के कारण कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) :

(क) भ्रम ब्यूरो से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, 1980-81 के दौरान सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में (मेघालय, नागालैंड, दादर और नागर हवेली, लक्षद्वीप और मिजोरम को छोड़कर) हड़तालें हुईं। औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947

के अधीन, अवैध हड़ताल में भाग लेना कारावास सहित दंडनीय है। कानून में निवारक गिरफ्तारी व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ख) हड़तालों के मुख्य कारण "मजदूरी और भत्ते", "बोनस" और "कार्मिक तथा छुट्टी" संबंधी विवाद है।

(ग) 1980 और 1981 के दौरान हड़तालों के कारण क्रमशः 120.2 और 177.3 लाख श्रम दिवसों की हानि हुई।

Decentralisation of Newsprint Allocations to States

1328. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Central Government are considering decentralisation of newsprint allocations to States

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): The existing arrangements of distribution of imported/indigenous newsprint through the State Trading Corporation and the concerned Mills will continue. However, as the number of State Trading Corporation depots through which the newsprint is distributed is limited it is proposed to augment the facilities for distribution of imported newsprint through co-operatives and the State Governments' agencies wherever feasible in addition to the existing facilities. This proposal is being pursued with the State Governments.

Election to Tripura Assembly

1329. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tripura recently suggested that Election to Tripura Assembly should be held simul-

taneously with that of Nagaland in Novembtr next; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). The Election Commission has stated that the Government of Tripura proposed a programme commencing from 17th November, 1982 with the date of poll as 19th December, 1982 for holding the general election to the Legislative Assembly of Tripura and that the matter is under its consideration.

Import of Newsprint by Newspaper Industry

1330. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a suggestion to import newsprint directly by the newspaper industry;

(b) if so, the names of the agency from which the suggestion came;

(c) what is the reaction of the Government of India thereto; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A suggestion for direct import of newsprint was recently made by the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society. The Press Council and the Second Press Commission have also made some recommendations on the subject.

(c) The matter was examined and the Government did not consider it necessary to permit newspapers to make direct purchases of newsprint from foreign suppliers. At a meeting which the representatives of IENS had with the former Minister of Informa-

tion and Broadcasting on August 26, 1982, the representatives agreed that canalisation of import of newsprint may continue. However, they felt that there was need for closer association of newspaper industry in the purchases, shipping and pricing of newsprint. Necessary action has since been taken to ensure closer association of the industry in this regard.

चांदनी चौक में ट्यूब लाइट

1331. श्री अर० एन० राकेश :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुरानो दिल्ली, विशेष रूप से चांदनी चौक क्षेत्र के अधिकारियों को सड़कों और गलियों में एक ट्यूब लगाने के आदेश दिये गये हैं वहां पर दो ट्यूब लाइटें लगाने का जबकि प्रावधान है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे आदेश जारी करने के क्या कारण हैं और उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने ऐसे आदेश दिये हैं ।

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो वहां एक ट्यूब लाइट लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उन्हें वहां डबल ट्यूब लाइट लगाने के आदेश जारी किये जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). जैसे ही ट्यूब स्टॉक में उपलब्ध हो जायेंगी दूसरी ट्यूब प्रतिष्ठापित कर दी जायगी ।

Shortfall in Drug Production

1332. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a serious shortfall in drug production as well as in fresh investment; if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether as per policy decision of Government, equity dilution of 23 foreign drug companies operating in this country was to be made; if so, the progress in this regard and the reasons for not implementing the decision; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the delay in implementing the above policy of dilution of equity of foreign drug companies badly affected the expansion of the drug industry and also the Sixth Plan investment target of drug industry?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Production of bulk drugs and formulations is estimated to have increased from Rs. 240 crores and Rs. 1200 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 275 crores and 1300 crores respectively during 1981-82. However, the production has fallen short of the proportionate Sixth Plan targets. Complete information regarding fresh investments in the drug industry is not yet available. However, a study of the annual reports of 20 major pharmaceutical companies indicates that the investment in gross fixed assets has increased by 12.3 per cent during 1981-82 over that in 1980-81.

(b) Detailed information regarding decisions relating to dilution of foreign equity by foreign drug companies as a result of disposal of their pending FERA applications given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2706 answered on 27.7.82, is enclosed. The companies which are required to dilute foreign equity have been issued necessary directives by Reserve Bank of India and they have still time (except in the case of M/s Smith Kline

and French) for doing so. Some of these companies have submitted representations against these directives

and these are at various stages of processing.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the company	Present foreign equity	Level to which foreign equity is to be diluted under FERA.
1	2	3	4
1	M/s. Bayer (India) Ltd.	51%	Company can continue with existing level of foreign equity participation.
2	M/s. Boots Co. (I) Ltd.	53%	Company can continue with existing level of foreign equity participation.
3	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd.	100%	74%.
4	M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.	*68.4%	51% with 10% export obligation.
5	M/s. Cyanamid India Pvt. Ltd.	55%	51% with 10% export obligation.
6	M/s. E. Merck (I) Pvt. Ltd.	51%	40%
7	M/s. Glaxo Labs. (I) Ltd.	% 75.05%	40%
8	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	50%	Company can continue with existing level of foreign equity participation.
9	M/s. Johnson & Johnson Ltd.	75%	51% with 10% export obligation.
10	M/s Merck sharp & Dohme (India) Ltd.	60%	Company can continue with existing level of foreign equity participation.
11	M/s. Organon (India) Ltd.	49%	Company can continue with exiting level of foreign equity participation but there will be 10% export obligation.
12	M/s. Parke Davis (I) Ltd.	83.33%	Company has offered to dilute to 40%
13	M/s. Pfizer Limited	70.20%	51% with 10% export obligation.
14	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.	69%	74%
15	M/s. Uni Sankyo Limited	49%	40%
16	M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd.	60.14%	Company can continue with existing level of foreign equity participation.
17	M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd.	50.3%	Company has offered to dilute to 40%.
18	M/s. May & Baker (I) Ltd.	60%	Company has offered to dilute to 40%.
19	M/s. Wyeth India Ltd.	74%	Company can continue with existing level of foreign equity participation.
20	M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India.	51%	Allowed to retain existing level.

*Since offered to reduce to 40%.

1	2	3	4
21	M/s. Whiffens (India) Ltd.	50% (plus one share)	Allowed to retain existing level.
22	M/s. Smith Kline & French	100% (Branch of wholly foreign owned co.).	Directed to bring down to 40%. Representation has been rejected.
23	M/s. Richardson Hindustan	55.97%	Directed to bring down to 40%.

Drug manufacturing units having research and development provision

1333. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) how many drug manufacturing concerns have got research and development provision with them; and

(b) what is the amount of expenditure they are incurring for R & D work the details of all the companies which have their authorised capital more than ten lakhs ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Judgement Declaring Section 7A of Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 as Unconstitutional

1334. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Judgement of Delhi High Court delivered in the year 1981 declaring Section 7A of the Employees' Provident Fund & Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 as unconstitutional;

(b) if so, whether Government have filed an appeal in the Supreme Court against that Judgement;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in spite of the aforesaid Judgement the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar has been issuing 7A notices; and

(d) if so, how many such notices have been issued after pronouncement of said judgement alongwith the names of those establishments to whom issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The operation of the judgement has since been stayed by the Supreme Court.

(c) and (d) The judgement of the Delhi High Court is not binding on the cases arising in Bihar and as such, the RPFC, Bihar continues to issue notices under Section 7A of the Employees' Provident Funds and Misc. Provisions Act, 1952. The information regarding notices issued by him is not, therefore, relevant.

Shortage in Power since 1976-77 Onwards

1335. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the comparative shortfall in power percentage wise and also in

units in the States during the years 1976-77 onwards upto date;

(b) what steps are being taken to overcome the shortfall in power;

(c) to what extent the schemes have been implemented and when each such scheme is expected to be completed;

(d) is there any proposal to import power plants in complete in or in semi-knocked down conditions; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The power position in the country is much better as compared to earlier years. A statement showing comparative shortfall in percentage and units generated in million units in the States during the years 1976-77 to 1981-82 is attached.

(b) and (c) In 1979-80 the shortages were to the tune of 16.7 per cent. In April-September, 1982 they have come down to 8 per cent. Further, to reduce power shortage in the country, following measures are being taken:

(i) Additional generating capacity of 19666 MW is proposed to be added during Sixth Five Year Plan.

(ii) Maximising generation from the existing thermal power stations in the country. For this purpose, Task Forces and Roving Teams have been set up to identify deficiencies and time bound programme have been drawn up for rectification of defects. This is a continuous process and no time can be fixed for completing the scheme. Thermal generation has already shown improvement.

(iii) Transfer of power from surplus States to the deficit States. The power systems in the various regions have been inter-connected and they are being operated in integration to enable transfer of surplus power available at any time in one State/region to the other States/regions.

(d) and (e) Various offers from countries/overseas companies have been received for supply of equipment for power projects with possibilities of financing, through Government Credit, suppliers' credit and Commercial loans. No decision has been taken by Government so far on the proposals received.

Statement

Statewise/Systemwise, yearwise Energy Shortage Details Period: Year 1976-77 to 1981-82.

Sl. No.	State/System	Year	Shortage;	
			(%)	Gwh
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana	1976-77	7.6	191
		1977-78	16.1	451
		1978-79	3.5	110
		1979-80	16.3	673
		1980-81	9.9	386
		1981-82	2.9	117

1	2	3	4	5
2. Himachal Pradesh	1976-77	8.9	30	
	1977-78	(+)2.6	+8	
	1978-79	5.4	17	
	1979-80	11.7	42	
	1980-81	(+)8.8	(+)28	
	1981-82	(+)0.3	(+)1	
3. Jammu & Kashmir	1976-77	16.2	80	
	1977-78	10.1	61	
	1978-79	11.9	186	
	1979-80	10.4	92	
	1980-81	(+)12.2	(+)107	
	1981-82	(+)2.4	(+)23	
4. Rajasthan	1976-77	0.7	20	
	1977-78	9.9	329	
	1978-79	5.0	188	
	1979-80	11.7	323	
	1980-81	9.4	413	
	1981-82	15.5	771	
5. Delhi	1976-77	3.1	61	
	1977-78	5.1	108	
	1978-79	(+)1.1	(+)25	
	1979-80	5.2	195	
	1980-81	(+)1.4	(+)38	
	1981-82	(+)2.3	(+)72	
6. Chandigarh	1976-77	4.7	8	
	1977-78	5.4	10	
	1978-79	(+)2.5	(+)5	
	1979-80	2.3	5	
	1980-81	(+)1.3	(+)3	
	1981-82	(+)2.0	(+)5	
7. U.P.	1976-77	2.2	236	
	1977-78	16.5	3485	
	1978-79	18.5	2429	
	1979-80	22.8	3172	
	1980-81	23.9	3342	
	1981-82	22.2	3368	
8. Punjab	1976-77	4.8	150	
	1977-78	11.5	435	
	1978-79	4.0	201	
	1979-80	13.1	801	
	1980-81	6.9	403	
	1981-82	11.0	711	
9. N.F.F.	1976-77	4.5	62	
	1977-78	38.9	522	
	1978-79	(+)16.2	(+)140	
	1979-80	(+)2.5	(+)21	
	1980-81	9.8	80	
	1981-82	27.6	225	
10. Gujarat	1976-77	1.1	74	
	1977-78	5.3	414	
	1978-79	(+)3.6	(+)285	
	1979-80	3.8	348	
	1980-81	(+)1.2	(+)112	
	1981-82	(+)1.6	(+)156	

1	2	3	4	5
11. M.P.		1976-77	4.0	188
		1977-78	6.5	344
		1978-79	14.3	875
		1979-80	15.4	1007
		1980-81	17.1	1213
		1981-82	8.6	609
12. Maharashtra		1976-77	5.5	759
		1977-78	15.7	2637
		1978-79	11.4	2019
		1979-80	19.1	3687
		1980-81	15.4	3131
		1981-82	19.1	4312
13. Goa		1976-77	22.8	54
		1977-78	28.1	77
		1978-79	20.6	60
		1979-80	24.4	79
		1980-81	13.6	56
		1981-82	32.6	155
14. A.P.		1976-77	2.0	95
		1977-78	4.4	229
		1978-79	2.0	115
		1979-80	9.5	622
		1980-81	4.1	290
		1981-82	(+)9.3	(+)689
15. Karnataka		1976-77	18.3	1272
		1977-78	33.8	2660
		1978-79	25.1	2125
		1979-80	26.0	2204
		1980-81	16.0	1345
		1981-82	8.0	686
16. Kerala		1976-77	3.6	98
		1977-78	2.0	58
		1978-79	2.6	81
		1979-80	4.8	159
		1980-81	(+)11.0	(+)352
		1981-82	(+)9.2	(+)328
17. Tamil Nadu including Pondicherry		1976-77	10.9	984
		1977-78	7.6	735
		1978-79	1.0	106
		1979-80	8.7	989
		1980-81	2.4	270
		1981-82	3.1	366
18. Bihar		1976-77	2.8	74
		1977-78	29.5	1096
		1978-79	32.4	1189
		1979-80	31.9	1161
		1980-81	39.9	1486
		1981-82	37.5	1516
19. West Bengal		1976-77	9.4	520
		1977-78	18.9	1173
		1978-79	18.8	1169
		1979-80	16.4	1016
		1980-81	22.6	1562
		1981-82	22.2	1587

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Orissa	1976-77	3.4	92
		1977-78	5.1	146
		1978-79	2.0	62
		1979-80	17.8	596
		1980-81	1.0	33
		1981-82	(+)5.8	(+)192
21.	D.V.C.	1976-77	(+)2.5	(+)101
		1977-78	12.4	590
		1978-79	9.0	443
		1979-80	27.7	1471
		1980-81	30.7	1685
		1981-82	14.9	815
22.	Sikkim	1980-81	(+)26.9	(+)7
		1981-82	25.0	9
23.	N.E. Region	1976-77	19.4	177
		1977-78	27.0	285
		1978-79	30.4	366
		1979-80	24.7	307
		1980-81	18.1	198
		1981-82	14.0	192

(+) Surplus is indicative that actual requirement met is more than the anticipated requirement.

Power Shortage In Orissa

1336. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) the main reasons for power shortage in Orissa;

(b) the steps taken by Government to remove the bottlenecks; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Power position in Orissa is likely to improve. This is a temporary shortage and the main reason for the power shortage in Orissa is the failure of monsoon during the consecutive years of 1981-82 and 1982-83 resulting in poor inflows into its major hydel reservoir of Balimela and Muchkund in Andhra Pradesh (Orissa has 50 per cent share in Muchkund).

(b) and (c) Arrangements are made to supply additional power from Andhra Pradesh to Orissa. Efforts are also made to supply off peak power

from Northern Region to Orissa through Bihar whenever system condition permit such a supply. The Power generation at Talchar has improved as a result of better performance of older units and stabilized performance of the new Talchar 110 MW.

Complaint Against R.P.F. Commissioner, Bihar

1337. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether all complaints received from various Members of Parliament and others against the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, Patna, have been enquired vide reply Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1068 of 14 July, 1982;

(b) if so, what are the details of the outcome of those enquiries and the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and by what time final report of the said enquiry is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have stated as follows:

(a) All the complaints in question have been enquired into.

(b) The enquiry has revealed that there was no element of corruption or improper motive on the part of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar.

(c) Does not arise.

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा का गठन

1338. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 1982 में राज्यों के कानून मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा के गठन के विचार का समर्थन और विरोध किया था ; और

(ग) इसका विरोध किस आधार पर किया गया था और सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या निर्णय लिया ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) सम्मेलन में पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, गुजरात और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य के विधि मंत्रियों ने अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा के पक्ष में अपने मत व्यक्त किये । तमिलनाडु के विधि मंत्री ने कहा कि उनका राज्य, मुख्य रूप से भाषा की कठिनाई के कारण, ऐसी सेवा के गठन के पक्ष में नहीं है । उन्होंने यह आशंका भी

व्यक्त की कि इससे राज्य सरकार की शक्तियों में कमी हो सकती है ।

इस विषय में सभी राज्य सरकारों और उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायाधीशों के विचार पूछे गये थे, जो कई राज्यों से अभी प्राप्त होने हैं । इनके प्राप्त होने पर ही कोई विनिश्चय किया जाएगा ।

Introduction of Colour T.V.

1339. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new constraints have arisen in introducing Coloured T.V. during the forthcoming Asian Games in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether these constraints will prevent the coloured transmission of Asian Games on the television?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir, Asian Games would be telecast in colour, as envisaged.

माइक्रोवेव टावर के माध्यम से दूरदर्शन की सुविधाएं

1340. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) माइक्रोवेव टावर के माध्यम से दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण में प्रति यूनिट कितना अतिरिक्त व्यय आयेगा ;

(ख) ऐसे स्थानों की संख्या क्या है जहां से एशियाड से पहले माइक्रोवेव टावर के माध्यम से कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जायेंगे और इन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थापित माइक्रोवेव टावरों की सहायता से सम्पूर्ण देश में दूरदर्शन सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) दूरदर्शन रिले प्रयोजनों के लिए डाक-तार के माइक्रोवेव टावरों का उपयोग करने की संभावना, अन्तर्निहित अतिरिक्त लागत सहित, की जांच दूरदर्शन और डाक-तार के एक संयुक्त कार्य दल द्वारा की जा रही है ।

(ख) और (ग) दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों को रिले करने के लिए माइक्रोवेव सुविधा इस समय 12 दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों अर्थात् दिल्ली, मसूरी, श्रीनगर, अमृतसर, जलन्धर, और बम्बई, पुणे, बंगलोर, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, लखनऊ और कानपुर में उपलब्ध है । इस सुविधा का जयपुर के वर्तमान दूरदर्शन केन्द्र तथा पणजी, पटना और इन्दौर के प्रस्तावित केन्द्रों में विस्तार शीघ्र ही कर दिए जाने की उम्मीद है ।

Bombay Textile Workers Strike

1341. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) measures taken by Government to end the long strike of Textile workers in Bombay; and

(b) the figures of production loss, loss to workers, loss to employers and loss to trade and business depending on the continuity of the Textile industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Government have decided to constitute a Tripartite Committee

to look into the problems connected with the Textile Industry and also to go into the specific demands of workmen in the Bombay Cotton Textile Industry relating to House Rent Allowance, Conveyance allowance and grant of additional wages.

(b) According to the information received from Department of Textiles the estimated total loss to the end of 30-6-82 on account of the strike in Bombay Textile Industry is as follows:

	Rs. crores
Loss in wages to the workers . . .	90
Loss in value of production . . .	450
Standing charges to the mills . . .	120

According to Ministry of Commerce, loss to Trade and Business cannot be estimated.

Complaints Regarding in Defective Instruments and Faulty Telephone Connections

1342. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to eliminate complaints of defective instruments and faulty connections as regards telephones; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

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

(b) The following measures are being taken to reduce the complaints regarding defective instruments and faulty connections:—

(i) An improved telephone instruments coded '677' is being inducted in the network.

(ii) The telephone installations at subscribers' premises are being ins-

pected periodically and the defective instruments are replaced.

(ii) Aluminium wires in the fittings at subscribers premises are being replaced by copper wires.

(iv) Overhead wires are being replaced by insulated drop wires to reduce the fault liability.

Abolition of Private Contract System in Coalbelts

1343. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to abolish private contract system in the coalbelts of the country;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that this system provides the wherewithals to made gangs having strong political patronage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHAKER MISHRA): (a) and (b): The policy of the Government is that all regular jobs should now be done departmentally and contracts should be given only for *ad-hoc* and contingent jobs of intermittent nature. Even in respect of civil construction jobs, public sector undertakings are to be given preference wherever they can undertake such jobs.

(c) and (d): With a view to improving the law and order situation in BCCL, a scheme for the departmentalisation of road transport of coal has been taken up. BCCL is directly operating over 400 trucks for coal transport and about 50 have been given to the transport companies of ex-Servicemen.

Promotion of Producers

1344. SHRI RAMAYAN RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Started Question No. 434 on 10th August, 1982 regarding seniority of producers and state:

(a) what are the reasons for not appointing eminent writers, musicians to improve the quality or programmes on A.I.R.;

(b) whether Government propose to give attractive grades to the producers in the new schemes so that real professionals could be appointed;

(c) whether they will be given promotions in the existing cadre before they are made civil servants according to their merit and educational qualifications; and

(d) if so, what are the plans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) All appointments in A.I.R. are made with reference to job requirements and on the basis of the qualifications experience, etc. laid down in the relevant recruitment rules.

(b) The Government have recently decided to treat the Producers presently in the Staff Artists cadre as regular Government servants subject to their exercising an option ~~therefore~~ and subject to screening, etc. After screening, the Producers who have opted in favour, will be fitted into existing appropriate categories of regular Government servants.

(c) and (d). For those Producers who have opted in favour of being treated as regular Government servants, the promotion which fell due prior to their option have not been stopped.

हिन्दी कार्यक्रमों में वृद्धि

1345. श्री फुल्ल चन्द्र पांडे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली, देहरादून, मोदीनगर, मेरठ और फरीदाबाद में किए गए एक सर्वेक्षण से इस बात की पुष्टि हुई है कि लगभग 70 प्रतिशत दर्शक टेलीविजन में हिन्दी कार्यक्रम देखते हैं परन्तु हिन्दी कार्यक्रम का समय 70 प्रतिशत से कम है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार हिन्दी कार्यक्रम का समय बढ़ाने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) दिल्ली-देहरादून क्षेत्र में 1980 में किए गए एक सर्वेक्षण से यह पता चला कि 70 प्रतिशत ऐसे अधिक लोग हिन्दी की फीचर फिल्मों तथा फिल्म आधारित कार्यक्रम देखते हैं। मोदीनगर, मेरठ और फरीदाबाद में किया गया सर्वेक्षण औद्योगिक तथा अन्य विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों के लिए था। हिन्दी के कार्यक्रमों की सितम्बर 1982 में निकाली गई अवधि 67 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) जी, नहीं, इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव फिलहाल विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Rural Electrification in Maharashtra

1346. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned loan assistance of about Rs. 11 crores for undertaking new projects by the States for rural electrification;

(b) if so, how much out of the above amount will be made available to the Government of Maharashtra and the number of schemes and the places of their location that will be financed out of this amount; and

(c) how many of the schemes undertaken by the Rural Electrification Corporation during 1980 for Maharashtra have since been completed and the total area that remains to be electrified in the State and whether any scheme has been drawn up by REC for a time bound completion of this uncovered area and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation approved loans of Rs. 11 crores for 62 new projects in 8 States in August, 1982.

(b) out of Rs. 11 crores, an amount of Rs. 112.344 lakhs for six schemes has been sanctioned for Maharashtra. The details are as under:

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/Place	Category	Loan Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Satara, Goregoan, Waijoli, Mahabaleshwar taluka of Satara Distt.	HB	20.045
2	Beas, Govari, Asti & Patod tehsils of Beed Distt.	HB	4.549
3	5 Tehsils of Sholapur Distt.	HB	12.776
4	3 Tehsils of Jalna Distt.	HB	8.121
5	4 Tehsils of Sholapur Distt.	HB	42.311
6	3 Tehsils of Sholapur Distt.	HB	24.542
Total			112.344

(c) Upto 1979-80 310 projects were sanctioned by the Corporation in Maharashtra. These Projects aimed at electrification of 10,221 villages. Out of these 310 projects, 67 projects have already completed their period and are to be closed. Other projects are at various stages of implementation. Under the above projects 7853 villages have been electrified upto 31-3-1982. The position of village electrification in Maharashtra is as follows:—

(i) Total No. of villages	35,778
(ii) No. of villages electrified as as on 31-3-82	28,851
(iii) No. of villages for electrifica- tion of which, schemes have already been sanctioned by R.E.C.	4,508
(iv) Balance	2,419

According to the perspective Plan of the State, all the villages in Maharashtra will be electrified by the end of 1985-86, subject to the availability of adequate resources.

Oil/Gas Found in Offshore of Pondicherry

1347. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil and gas have been found in the offshore of Pondicherry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that oil and gas have been found after two years of continued drilling and research;

(c) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to intensify the project so that oil and gas could be extracted early; and

(d) whether his Ministry propose for foreign collaboration in this project for an early recovery of oil?

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

(d) No, Sir.

Development of Coal Fields

1348. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether efforts have been made by his Ministry for the development of Coalfields;

(b) if so, the names and the number of coalfields under different coal companies developed so far in the current Plan period;

(c) which are the coalfields proposed to be reorganised and developed in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Practically all the known coalfields as Singrauli, Raniganj, Rajmahal, Talcher, Ib Valley, North Karanpura, Wardha, Pench-Kanhan CIC, Korba, East Bokaro, Mugma-Salanpur Kamptee-Umri, Godavari Valley and coalfields of North Eastern Region are being developed.

Only Godavari valley coalfield falls under the jurisdiction of Singarni Collieries Company Limited. Other coalfields are being developed under Coal India Limited.

Standing Committee for Coordinating Educational Research and Training Programme in Labour Field

1349. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have set up a Standing Committee of officials to coordinate educational research and training programmes among various institutions in the labour field;

(b) if so, the constitution and terms of reference of the said Standing Committee; and

(c) the progress made by the Committee in its work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Government have constituted a Standing Coordination Committee for securing coordination among the various institutions in the matter of education, research and training programmes in the Labour related fields.

(b) The Committee consists of a Chairman and 13 members. It has the following terms of reference:

- (i) To secure coordination among the various institutes in the matter of education, research and training programmes in labour related fields;
- (ii) To take stock of the activities of various institutions and to initiate a search for appropriate alternative to crop with the emerging dynamics of socio-economic management and trade union realities and to devise new approaches which are more suited to the prevailing situation;
- (iii) To initiate jointly the process of innovation and creative action by designing new approaches for research, training and other programmes in labour related fields.
- (iv) To make efforts for optimum utilisation of the existing facilities and strengthening of various institutions so that they could build upon the resources of each other and supplement their activities for achieving commonly accepted goals in various fields.

(c) The first meeting of the Committee is scheduled to be held on the 21st October, 1982.

Abolition of Court fee

1350. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

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

(a) is it a fact that in June last he had pleaded that Court-fee was a 'tax on justice' and therefore should be abolished and that it formed at an average only one percent of the total receipts of a State;

(b) what is the progress in this direction; and

(c) does he propose to implement his suggestion in the Union Territories at least without delay?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c): In my opening speech at the Law Ministers' Conference in June, 1982 while referring to the question of court fees, I made an observation that it was not a question of money alone, whether a litigant could afford or not, but of principle i.e. whether justice should be taxed. I also pointed out that on an average, the receipts on account of court fee was about 1 per cent of the total tax receipts of a State. I urged the Law Minister to consider the question of abolition of court fees and to find alternative sources as court fee was not a matter of revenue. I requested the Law Minister to take appropriate decision in the matter in keeping with the spirit of the Constitutional provisions to secure justice to all. The Conference considered the matter in details. It was of the view that on account of financial constraints, the approach should be to go in for rationalisation of court fee and not for its abolition. The Conference set up a Committee to go into the question of rationalisation of court fee and submit its report. The Committee has yet to submit its

report for the consideration of the next Conference of Law Ministers. The entire matter is thus before the Committee.

T.V. Facilities for Bangalore and Gulbarga

1351. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has assured that a full-fledged television station will be set up soon at Bangalore;

(b) whether he has also assured that there will be television facilities at Bangalore and Gulbarga; and

(c) if so, do Government propose to implement the above assurance at an early date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A full-fledged T.V. Centre is being set up at Bangalore under the Sixth Plan. The work is in hand. An interim service has, however, been commissioned at Bangalore from 1-11-1981. A 1 KW transmitter is already functioning of Gulbarga since September, 1977.

Royalty for Songs Played on Vividh Bharati

1352. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for every song played on Vividh Bharati an amount of Re. 1 is paid to the film producer as royalty;

(b) whether Western songs played on 'Saturday Date' programmes as well as light music-classical programmes are paid Rs. 9 per song; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The rate paid is Re. 1 per song per broadcast.

(b) No, Sir. The payment is at the rate of & 3 for a broadcast of one hour for every kind of western music. This would work out to about 85 paise per minute.

(c) Does not arise.

Complaints Regarding Telephone Faults in Raniganj

1353. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many telephone exchanges are operating in Raniganj one of the biggest colliery centres in the country;

(b) how many lines each exchange operates;

(c) how many complaints of faults were received by the exchange in 1981 and till date in 1982.

(d) how many of such complaints were attended to and the telephones set right;

(e) how many complaints were not disposed of, and

(f) if not, why so?

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

(a) There Telephone Exchanges.

(b) Number of working connections in these three exchanges are:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| (i) Bahula Exchange | 282 Nos. |
| (ii) Jamurihat Exchange | 95 Nos. |
| (iii) Raniganj Exchange | 943 Nos. |

(c) Total number of complaints of faults received in three exchanges are as under:

	During 1982	From Jan. 1982 to Sept., 1982
(i) Bahula Exchange.	1848	1386
(ii) Jamurihat Exchange	627	470
(iii) Raniganj Exchange	6204	4603

(d) Total complaints attended to and telephones set right in 1981 and upto September, 1982 are:

- (i) Bahula Exchange . . . 3214 Nos.
 (ii) Jamurihat Exchange . . . 1067 Nos.
 (iii) Raniganj Exchange . . . 10777 Nos.

(e) Number of complaints not disposed of:

- (i) Bahula Exchange . . . 20 Nos.
 (ii) Jamurihat Exchange . . . 30 Nos.
 (iii) Raniganj Exchange . . . 80 Nos.

(f) These complaints were carried over due to cable faults/Power hazards/closure of Subscribers premises/night intervention etc. Most of these have been subsequently cleared in the first week of October, 1982.

Recommendations of Second Press Commission

1354. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Second Press Commission, and

(b) if so, what are the concrete steps Government propose to take to implement the recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Second Press Commission are being examined. It is proposed to place the Report, along with a Memorandum of action taken thereon, before the Parliament in the current session.

Issue of Pattas for Allotment of Land of East Bengal Refugees in Cachar District Assam

1355. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of East Bengalee Refugees rehabilitated in the district of Cachar, Assam under I.T.A. Scheme and other Government approved schemes;

(b) whether it is a fact that no patta has been issued to the allottees though they were allotted Government land and given Government loan for rehabilitation;

(c) whether Government are aware that they are facing great difficulties to get various loans and assistance from Government and financial institutions because of nonreceipt of patta; and

(d) what steps Government propose to regularise this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). We have asked for the information from the State Government and are still awaiting it. This would be made available when received.

Installation of Solar Energy Radio Telephone in Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh

1356. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that multi-linked radio telephones, run on solar energy, have been installed in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh on experimental basis; if so, the details of its performance and service abilities;

(b) whether it is a fact that on these experiments being successful, Government propose to install solar energy radio telephones in districts of M. P., Rajasthan and other backward States; and

(c) the number of solar-radio telephones that would be in operation by the end of 1982 and new installations planned for 1983 and-1984 with their locations?

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

(b) The Solar cells will be installed in those places where commercial power supply is not available.

(c) 46 locations have been provided with solar panels under Multi-Access Radio Relay Scheme in twelve selected areas for 1982-83. The planning for new installations where Solar power supply to be provided during 1983 and 1984 has not been finalised as yet.

Silent Valley Project

1357. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN:

SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken on the Expert Committee

Report on Silent Valley Hydro Electric Project in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Report of the Joint Centre-State Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.G.K. Menon Member, Planning Commission on the Silent Valley HEP is still awaited.

बम्बई के कपड़ा मजदूरों की हड़ताल और
मजदूरों को भरण-पोषण भत्ता

1358. श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री शिव चरण वर्मा :

क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उद्योग-पतियों, मजदूरों और केन्द्रीय श्रम मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ एक बैठक करके कपड़ा मिल मजदूरों की नौ महीने पुरानी हड़ताल को समाप्त करने का है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार हड़ताल पर गये मजदूरों को भरण-पोषण भत्ता और अन्य सुविधायें दे रही हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(घ) क्या इस हड़ताल को इस तथ्य के कारण जारी रहने दिया जा रहा है कि विदेशी बाजार में भारतीय कपड़े की कोई मांग नहीं है और लोगों में फाइन कपड़ा खरीदने की कोई क्रय-शक्ति नहीं है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

धूम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) सरकार ने वस्त्र उद्योग से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं की जांच करने और बम्बई सूती वस्त्र उद्योग में श्रमिकों की मकान किराया भत्ता, सवारी भत्ता और अतिरिक्त मजदूरी सम्बन्धी विषयों मांगों की जांच करने के लिए त्रिपक्षीय समिति गठित करने का भी निर्णय किया है।

(ख) और (ग). कानून में हड़ताल पर श्रमिकों के लिए निर्वाह भत्ते की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं, उठता।

Import of Bulk Drugs

1359. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the import of bulk drugs rose during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (till date);

(b) what are the reasons for the rise in the import of bulk drugs; and

(c) how far the policy for the import of drugs has affected the growth of the drug industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The c.i.f. value of imports of bulk drugs during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is as follows:

Year	C.i.f. value of imports (Rs. in crores)
1979-80	95.27
1980-81	87.24
1981-82	105.06

As figures above indicate, the imports show a fluctuating trend.

(c) The Import Policy, *inter alia*, provides for replenishment imports for exports and imports against registered contracts for exports. During 1981-82, exports of drugs and pharmaceuticals have also increased (from 76.18 crores in 80-81 to 95.40 crores in 81-82) and this would have contributed to increase in the replenishment imports.

Government from time to time reviews the Import Policy. In such reviews, the suggestions of the domestic manufacturers are also considered. Wherever necessary, Government makes appropriate changes in the Import Policy, as a result of such reviews.

Introduction of new billing system for telephone in big cities

1360. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3906 on 3rd August, 1982 regarding introduction of new billing system for telephones in big cities and state;

(a) what are the difficulties which lies in the way of the Telephone Department to consider the pooled number of free calls of 1200 for the whole year instead of rebating 200 calls for the bi-monthly cycle of billing so as to give them the benefit of free calls in the subsequent bi-monthly bills, when there are lesser number of calls in the earlier cycle of two months; and

(b) whether it is always open to the Telephone Department to include any arrears of excess calls at any time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Allowing a rebate of 200 calls for each bi-monthly period is in accordance with the tariff structure. Besides, the carry over of un-utilised free calls from one billing period to

another billing period will involve elaborate accounting and consequential additional manpower.

(b) Under the Limitation Act 1963, the Department's claims can be preferred within a period of 30 years. Therefore, it is open to the Department to claim arrears of telephone dues, if any, so long as they are not time-barred under the Limitation Act, 1963.

Rise in prices and non-availability of medicines for virus fever

1361. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:
SHRI DAULAT RAM
SARAN:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the rise in the prices of various drugs and their non-availability with the outbreak of infectious virus fever in the Capital; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to check the rise in their prices and to make the drugs available at reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). There is no specific medicine for combating/treating viral fever. Only Symptomatic treatment for fever, bodyache and headache is indicated and these can be managed by Paracetamol, Analgin and Aspirin like Analgesics and Anti-Pyretics. There have neither been any increase in the prices of formulations containing these drugs by the Government very recently nor have there been any complaints from the State Drug Controllers regarding their sale at prices higher than the prices approved by the Government. The manufacturers have adequate stocks and have arranged to send additional supplies to the capital.

Setting up of five fertilizer plants

1362. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have decided to set up 5 Fertilizer Plants;

(b) if so, their locations, the approximate cost of these plants and the schedule of completion of these plants;

(c) whether these plants will be in Public or Private Sectors and whether any collaboration or financial and technical assistance is being sought from any foreign country or company; if so, names of those countries and companies; and

(d) what will be the capacity of each plant?

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

(b) The four plants in Uttar Pradesh will be set up in the following locations; Babrala (Distt. Badaun), Aohla (Distt. Bareilly), Shahjahanpur (Distt. Shahjahanpur), and Jagdishpur (Distt. Sultanpur). One plant in Madhya Pradesh will be located at Bijayapur (Distt. Guna). The decision regarding the cost of these plants and schedule of completion have not yet been taken.

(c) The plant in Madhya Pradesh is expected to be in public sector. No decision has been taken on the ownership of other plants or the financial arrangements regarding these projects.

(d) Capacity of each of these plants is likely to be 1350 TPD of Ammonia.

Causes for hampering growth of fertiliser production

1363. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has stated that shortage of power and poor quality of coal are hampering growth of fertilizer production;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to overcome these constraints; and

(c) whether the Sixth Plan target of production is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. Power problems have affected production in some of the fertilizer plants. Besides, poor quality of coal has been one of the causes of low production in some other plants.

(b) Necessary steps are being taken to ensure availability of proper quality of coal to the fertilizer plants. In the plants affected by unstable power supply, captive power generation facilities are either already under installation or being considered.

(c) Yes, Sir.

मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले में पेट्रो-रसायन काम्पलैक्स की स्थापना

1364. श्री बाबूलाल सोलंकी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले में मथुरा तेल शोधक पेट्रो-रसायन की पद्धति पर एक नया पेट्रो-रसायन काम्पलैक्स स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका कार्य कब तक शुरू हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। तथापि, मुरैना जिले में 15,000 मी० टन प्रति-वर्ष थैलिक एनिहाईड्राइड के निर्माण हेतु एक संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक विकास निगम लिमिटेड को एक आशय-पत्र जारी किया गया है। 15,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष पोलिएस्टर स्टेपल फाइबर के निर्माण हेतु मध्य प्रदेश स्टेट इंडस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड को भी एक आशय-पत्र जारी किया गया था। इस संयंत्र का सही स्थान निगम द्वारा निर्दिष्ट नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Utilisation of deposits in Employees State Insurance

1365. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much annual deposits for Employees State Insurance are being received by Government for the last three years;

(b) how much of these funds have been utilised so far; and

(c) what are the reasons for accumulation/non-utilisation, if any, of ESI funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). The income and expenditure of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation during the last three years was as under:—

Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus/deficit
(Rupees in Crores)			
1979-80	169.79	159.19	(+)10.60
1980-81	193.22	183.06	+5.16
1981-82	193.84	200.66	(-)6.82.

(c) The funds of the ESI Corporation have been built up keeping in view the principle of insurance that there should be adequate reserves for meeting future eventualities. The funds are, being utilised *inter-alia* for making periodical payments to the Insured Persons in contingencies of sickness, disablement and death; for paying retirement benefits to the employees of the Corporation; and for meeting expenditure on the construction/maintenance of the net work of Corporation building all over India.

रांची बिहार में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करना

1366. श्रीमती सुमति उरांव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का निकट भविष्य में रांची, बिहार में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन हेतु प्रस्ताव का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही आरम्भ करने के लिए तैयार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय ; उपमन्त्री

(श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख) इन्सेट योजना के अन्तर्गत रांची में 10 किलोवाट का एक दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। प्रेषण उपकरणों के लिए आर्डर दे दिया गया है। इस परियोजना को 1984-85 में चालू करने का कार्यक्रम है। इस

ट्रांसमीटर की सेवा परिधि 70 किलोमीटर होगी और यह 4,900 गांवों में फैली 29.55 लाख ग्रामीण जनसंख्या सहित 35.9 लाख जनसंख्या को सेवा प्रदान करेगा।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Escalation in cost of expansion of refineries

1367. SHRI BAL KRISHNA WASHNIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep escalation in the cost of expansion of refineries due to delay in the expansion programme;

(b) whether this delay has resulted in the import of petroleum products; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the expansion work being behind schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The following refinery expansion projects are under execution:—

(i) Expansion of Bharat Petroleum Corporation refinery at Bombay from 5.25 MTPA to 6 MTPA;

(ii) Expansion of Cochin Refinery Ltd, Cochin from 3.30 MTPA to 4.50 MTPA;

(iii) Expansion of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Refinery at Visakhapatnam from 1.50 MTPA to 4.50 MTPA; and

(iv) Expansion of Madras Refinery Ltd, Madras from 2.8 MTPA to 5.6 MTPA.

All these projects are expected to be completed by 1984-85 and all possible steps are being taken to en-

sure their timely completion within the approved costs.

The commissioning of the secondary processing facilities at Mathura and Koyali refineries have been delayed. These delays have been primarily on account of slippages in the supply of critical equipments. On account of this it has become necessary to import more petroleum products so far in 1982-83 than originally estimated.

Proposal to set up new power Projects in Karnataka

1369. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up new power projects in the State of Karnataka in the near future to

meet the ever-increasing demand there;

(b) if so, the number of such plants both in the thermal and hydel sectors; and

(c) the projected demand of the State for the next five years and how it is proposed to meet it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Five Hydro Projects and one thermal project are under construction in the State which will provide benefits of 1195 MW in the Sixth Plan and 759 MW in VII Plan.

(c) The projected demand of power in the State for the next five years as estimated by the 11th Annual Power Survey is as given below:

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Energy Requirement (MU)	12167	13262	14456	15757	17175
Peak Load (MW)	1988	2166	2360	2571	2801

At present Karnataka has a total installed capacity of 1740 MW. The projects under construction will provide an additional capacity of 1954 MW as indicated above. Out of this, a capacity of 405 MW has already been commissioned. In addition the State will receive a share of 429 MW from the Central projects.

Production of Fertilisers

1370. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the domestic production of Nitrogenous and Phosphatic Fertilizers during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the quantity of these products imported during the said period; and

(b) what measures are being taken to increase our production according to need and stop the import of fertilizer to save foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The requisite information is given below:—

(Figures in lakh tonnes of nutrients)

	1980-81		1981-82	
	Nitrogen	Phosphate (P ₂ O ₅)	Nitrogen	Phosphatc (P ₂ O ₅)
Production	21.64	8.41	31.344	9.49
Imports	15.10	4.52	10.54	3.43

(b) Substantial expansion of capacity is being planned so as to narrow considerably the gap between demand and indigenous production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers. Since there are no potash deposits in the country, the demand for potassic fertilizers is met entirely by imports.

Linking of All District Headquarters in Andhra Pradesh with Block Headquarters by all Weather Telephone Exchanges

1371. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the District Headquarters in Andhra Pradesh are linked with Block Headquarters by all weather telephone exchanges;

(b) if not, the names of the areas that are not linked; and

(c) whether all the District Headquarters have teleprinter facilities and if not when these will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. With the presumption that the Hon'ble Member when he made a reference to links by all weather telephone exchanges meant the availability of these links in all weather conditions round-the-clock.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All the District Headquarters in Andhra Pradesh are having teleprinter facilities.

Development of Electronic Telephone Exchanges

1372. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Telephone Industries have

developed electronic telephone Exchanges which can be utilised on rural areas;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether there is any plan to instal such exchanges in Andhra Pradesh and if so, their number for 1982-83 and the places where they will be installed?

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

(b) Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) have developed jointly with Telecommunication Research Centre (TRC), ten lines + shall electronic exchange. ITI is to manufacture these exchanges.

(1) I.T.I. has also developed:—

(i) 50 lines Electronic Private Automatic Branch Exchange, which are cleared for production.

(ii) 50/200 lines Electronic Small Automatic Exchanges which are to be put on field trial.

(iii) 100/2000 lines electronic exchanges which is under laboratory evaluation.

(c) Not in 1982-83.

Electoral Changes suggested by Election Commission

1373. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has presented to Government its proposals for electoral changes;

(b) if so, whether these proposals are different from those submitted by the earlier Chief Election Commissioner;

(c) if so, how these are different from those submitted by the earlier Chief Election Commissioner; and

(d) whether Government have consider all these proposals and by what time Government are likely to accept these proposals?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Proposals have been received from the Election Commission on the 30th September, 1982.

(b) to (d). These proposals include two new recommendations relating to the amendment of the Constitution for enhanced privileges and safeguards in the matter of the secretariat of the Commission and amendment to the Representation of the People Act, 1951 for inclusion of 'defections' as one of the grounds for disqualification. The other proposals now received from the Commission contain deviations and departures in certain respects from the proposals submitted by the earlier Chief Election Commissioner. The proposals being large in number, without a proper and careful study, it may not be possible to clearly and specifically indicate the exact nature and scope of the differences in these proposals. Nor would it be possible to indicate any time limit in this behalf as they would have to be considered by the Cabinet Committee and would involve discussion with political parties and, where necessary, with the State Governments also.

Effects of Bidthi Hydro Project

1374. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bidthi Hydro Electric Project which was to be taken up near Sirsi in the Western Ghats will disrupt the social and economic fabric

of a large population as vast areas of forest land would be submerged besides posing a threat to the existence of 90 species of birds and rare wild animals;

(b) whether according to a study from the economic point of view, the benefit cost ratio for this project was well below the Planning Commission norms implying that the project is economically not viable;

(c) whether a Memorandum in this regard was submitted to the Karnataka Government;

(d) whether in view of great criticism, the Karnataka State has been asked by the Centre not to set up this project; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Karnataka Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). The Bidthi (Gangavali) Hydroelectric Project (2x105MW) has already been sanctioned by the Planning Commission in April 1979 after the scheme was cleared from environmental angle by the Deptt. of Ecology. However, the State Govt. has intimated that the Bidthi (Gangavali) Hydroelectric Project has not been progressing due to the agitation by the people of Uttar Kannada district, who apprehend that by commissioning of this project the ecological balance of the area would be affected. Accordingly, the State Govt. have constituted a Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri H. V. Narayana Rao, Retired Chairman of Karnataka Electricity Board to carry out further studies so as to clear these apprehensions.

In a recent communication, the project authorities have intimated that further action on the project

implementation would be taken after a decision in the matter is taken by the State Govt.

While clearing the project, firm annual energy generation was assessed as 1040 million units and cost of generation at 14.4 paise per Kwh. This cost of generation is very much cheaper in comparison to the cost of generation from thermal stations.

Block Headquarter Shaving P.C.Os.

1375. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Block Headquarters for 5011 Blocks of the country have been provided P.C.Os, as Block Headquarters has been accepted as a category station for the purpose of this facility by Government;

(b) if not, the number and names of Headquarters which are still without this facility; and

(c) the likely date by which P.C.Os. would be provided to all the remaining Block Headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. It is presumed that the Member is referring to the Community Development Blocks in the country.

(b) The information is given as per Annexure.

(c) The P.C.Os. in the remaining Block Headquarters will be provided progressively during the Plan period, taking into consideration the financial/material constraints and other priorities.

STATEMENT

Number and names of Block Headquarters without P.C.Os. facility.

Sl. No. Name of Block Headquarters.

(BIHAR CIRCLE)

1. Badagaon
2. Inchargarh
3. Bahragora.
4. Mazhgaon
5. Satgawn
6. Tandwa
7. Birni
8. Madhuban
9. Thakraha
10. Bhandana

(JAMMU AND KASHMIR CIRCLE)

11. Antholi
12. Bagatikanipur
13. Fathapora
14. Malanoo
15. Namla
16. Nowpanehi

(MADHYA PRADESH CIRCLE).

17. Koilibeda
18. Urchha
19. Wadrafanagar

(NORTH EASTERN CIRCLE) (ARUNACHAL PRADESH).

20. Kalaktang
 21. Nafra Buragaon
 22. Lumla
 23. Tingbu Mukto
 24. Pakka Kessang.
 25. Bameng
 26. Chuyangtajo.
 27. Rags
-

S. No. Name of Block
Headquarters.

28. Palin.
29. Sagalee.
30. Tali.
31. Katoring.
32. Nayapin.
33. Huri.
34. Nacho.
35. Taliha.
36. Genril.
37. Liromba.
38. Mechuka.
39. Tutting.
40. Pangin.
41. Meriyang.
42. Yingkiong.
43. Rambgango.
44. Wakro.
45. Hayuliang.
46. Hawai.
47. Dambuk.
48. Hunlukronlia.
49. Pangshanwakha.

(ASSAM)

50. Karara.
51. Pulertal.
52. Mahakal.
53. Bhurbandha.
54. Dekargarah.
55. Cinamara.
56. Rajbeta.
57. Kokapathar.
58. Berangbari.
59. Unipanai.
60. Titaguri.

(MANIPUR)

61. Tamei
62. Haorangabal.

S. No. Name of Block
Headquarters

(MEGHALAYA)

63. Resubelpara.
64. Damba Renging.

(MIZORAM)

65. Rangnuam.
66. Thingsulthiah.
67. Ngopa.
68. Khawzawl.
69. Lungdar.
70. Lungsen.
71. Bunghmun.
72. Lokicherra.

(NAGALAND)

73. Wakching.

(TRIPURA)

74. Bogafa.
75. Bulianpasa.

(Orissa Circle)

76. Podia
77. Dasmathpur.
78. Bandhugaon.
79. Ramanguda.
80. Kudumulugu.
81. Khoirput.
82. Krishna Prasad.

(U. P. Circle)

83. Bhetwa.
84. China yalisour.
85. Dhari.
86. Dilari.
87. Ekka.
88. Mori.
89. Nidura.
90. Salharpur.
91. Yamkeshwar.

**S. N. Name of Block
Headquarters**

(West Bengal Circle)

92. Bedrabad
93. Balurghat.
94. Bagada.
95. Chhatinasole
96. Chandipur.
97. Chapore
98. Gidni.
99. Majilishpur.
100. Rohini.

Installation of P.C.Os. in Himachal Pradesh

1376. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh for which category station certificates have been submitted to the P&T Authority for the installation of P.C.O. during the last three years including the current financial year (to date);

(b) the names of such places among them for which P.C.Os. (i) have since been sanctioned, (ii) are under consideration for sanction; and

(c) the likely date of installation in each case for sanctioned P.C.Os. and the date of sanction for those which are under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The names of such places are given below:-

1. Thil.
2. Chamukha.
3. Karour.
4. Piplu.
5. Jungle Beri.
6. Karoha.

(b) (i) The P.C.Os. have since been sanctioned for the following places.

1. Karour
2. Chamukha (Local)
3. Jungle Beri.
4. Piplu (Local)
5. Karoha (Local).

(ii) Does not arise since the PCOs have been sanctioned.

(c) The P.C.O. at Jungle Beri is functioning already. The other P.C.Os. are likely to be installed in the current financial year on receipt of the requisite stores.

The case of Thil could not be approved as it does not fulfil the condition of minimum revenue.

Britannia Industries Limited

1377. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1861 on 20th July, 1982 regarding Britannia Industries Limited and state:

(a) whether the enquiry instituted against Britannia Industries Limited into the allegations of restrictive trade practices has since been completed;

(b) if so, its outcome; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against this company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The enquiries in question have not yet been completed by the Commission.

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

Survey re: Views of People on T. V. Programmes

1378. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of INFOR-
MATION AND BROADCASTING be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have con-
ducted a survey of television viewers
of different parts to know their opin-
ion about the T.V. programmes be-
ing presented;

(b) if so, the views of the people
on those T.V. programmes; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIFF MO-
HAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Findings of each sur-
vey/study are specific to a particular
programme which include both quan-
titative feed-back as well as qualita-
tive assessment of the programmes.
These surveys/studies provide basic
data on:

(i) audience size, its composition
by different characteristic such as
age, education, occupation, etc;

(ii) opinion of the audience on
different aspects of the programme
such as language, suitability of
time, frequency, duration, program-
me content, format, overall presen-
tation and utility of programmes
etc.;

(iii) research support to differ-
ent developmental telecast (agri-
culture, health, hygiene, etc.) by
identifying problems and then sup-
plying data on programme plann-
ing/scheduling etc.

Unauthorised Production of Drugs

1379. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of CHEMI-
CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased
to state:

(a) the action contemplated by
Government in the last six months

against unauthorised production of
drugs;

(b) how many cases have been ins-
tituted against the persons indulging
in such activities. and

(c) the details about the steps pro-
posed to be taken by Government to
check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT
SATHE): (a) to (c). As per New
Drug Policy, it was laid down that no
unauthorised production viz. produc-
tion not authorised by industrial
licences, COB licences, Permission
letters or DGTD registrations etc.
would be regularised. In October, 1981
a policy decision was taken and an-
nounced to the following effect:—

“In recognising installed capacity
for formulations only authorised pro-
duction will be taken into account.
Where there is no change in the bulk
drug or bulk drugs going into the
production of a formulation as com-
pared to what is specified in the in-
dustrial licence, the installed capacity
for such formulation will be recognis-
ed. Thus changes in names, labels,
strengths, pack-sizes and of dosage
forms will not be treated as ineligible
for regularisation. But manufac-
ture of formulations not covered by
industrial approval or of those which
involve changes of composition and/
or use of new bulk drugs would be
treated as ineligible for regularisa-
tion.”

Recently an inter-Ministerial Work-
ing Group has been set up to go into
the whole question of unauthorised
production of drugs by various units.
During the last six months no prose-
cution has been launched against any
person for indulging in such activi-
ties.

Agreement with USSR for Oil Exploration in Bodra West Bengal Co-operatives

1380. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with the Soviet Union and a Soviet team is to work on an exploratory oil well in Bodra, in West Bengal;

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions;

(c) when the exploratory work is likely to be started; and

(d) what is the estimated cost of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A contract has been signed between the ONGC and V/o Technoexport, USSR, obtaining the services of Soviet experts for drilling an exploratory well at Bodra in West Bengal.

(b) Under the contract, V/o Technoexport, USSR, will depute 35 Soviet experts for a period of 15 months to work with ONGC personnel. These experts will be paid monthly remuneration and allowances, as per the rates admissible to Soviet experts under the Inter-Governmental Agreements between the two countries. All equipment and material for drilling the well will be provided by the ONGC.

(c) It is hoped that the drilling operations will commence by the end of December, 1982.

(d) According to the terms and conditions of the contract—the cost of services of 35 Soviet Experts shall be Roubles 3,90,711/-

Distribution of LPG Through Co-operatives

1381. SHRI ASHPAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether Government propose to arrange distribution of LPG cooking gas through co-operatives.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration of Government to arrange distribution of LPG cooking gas exclusively through co-operatives. However, it is open to the Co-operatives to apply to Oil Companies against advertisements issued by them from time to time under 'OPEN' category.

Assets, Turnover and Profits of top ten Industrial Houses

1382. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 763 on 13th July, 1982 and lay on the table a statement giving:

(a) the total assets, turnover, and profits of the top ten industrial houses during 1981; and

(b) whether he will also lay up-to-date Statement II giving the position as on 31st December, 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Balance sheets for 1981 in respect of several Companies are still to be received and as such, the top ten industrial houses (as per assets) in 1981 are still to be identified. The data on assets, turnover and profits of top 10 Industrial Houses and the Statement II referred to in the Question can be finalised only after receipt of all the balance sheets.

Amendment to Industrial Disputes Act

1383. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL
REDDY:

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make some further changes in the Industrial Disputes Act;

(b) if so, the changes which are likely to be made; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring a legislation in regard thereto and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). The Government has, this year, amended the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Government is examining certain controversial issues affecting industrial relations including among others, the system of verification of the strength of unions, the concept of the negotiating agent and appropriate machinery for industrial relations. No final decision has, as yet, been arrived at on these matters.

Power situation in Punjab

1384. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power position in Punjab has very much deteriorated particularly in the industrial areas and this has led to considerable fall in production; and

(b) if so, what steps do Government propose to take to allocate more power

to Punjab from the Bhakra Grid and also divert power from the neighbouring States which can spare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The power supply position in Punjab, by and large, had been satisfactory. However, supply had to be regulated in the case of Industrial sector towards the end of Sept. '82 in order to ensure adequate power supply to farmers in the State for the maturing of Paddy crop. This became necessary due to failure of rains in Sept. '82 in Punjab.

(b) In order to assist the State to meet its power requirement, assistance had been extended to the State from Bhakra-Nangal Complex by way of overdrawal over and above its share in Bhakra and also from the Central Sector Badarpur & Singrauli Thermal Power Stations.

Request for special assistance by Kerala under power sector

1385. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Electricity Board has requested the Central Government for special assistance to meet the additional requirements of funds under power sector for the year 1982-83 and the rest of the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details of the special assistance sought and the action taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) No such request has been received from the Kerala State Electricity Board. However, a request was received from the Minister of Electricity, Kerala, for posing Puyankutty and Lower Periyar projects for foreign aid. These projects are not yet ready for being posed for external aid. The projects are yet to receive investment approval.

Central assistance is provided to the States for their annual plans in the form of block loans and block grants based on the formula approved by the National Development Council. This assistance is given to each State for their Plan as a whole and not for each specific project in any sector.

Kerala's request for financial assistance for development of power

1386. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Electricity Board has requested financial assistance from the Centre for its accelerated programme of power development; and

(b) if so, the details of the request and the action taken by Government of India on the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) aynd (b). Central assistance is provided to the States for their annual Plans in the form of block loans and block grants based on the formula approved by the National Development Council. This assistance is given to each State for their Plan as a whole and not for any specific project/organisation in any sector. No specific request has been received from Kerala State Electricity Board.

Setting up Caprolactum Project by FACT

1387. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Union Minister for Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers had said that the proposed Caprolactum Project will be established by FACT at Cochin;

(b) if so, whether any communication in this respect has been sent by Government of India; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for the delay in the matter

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposed Project is being set up at Udyogamandal.

(b) Sanction for the project was issued on 24th April, 1982 subject to the condition that the modalities of the supply of raw material to the plant would be decided separately by the Government.

(c) The question does not arise.

कृषि श्रमिकों के लिये मजूरी का निर्धारण

1388. श्री राम लाल राहो : : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कृषि श्रमिकों की संख्या क्या है और क्या सरकार का उनकी मजूरी निर्धारित करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी दैनिक मजूरी क्या होगी; और

(ग) यदि इन श्रमिकों के विषय में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहनलाला किवर्दी) : (क) 1981 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, देश में कृषि श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या 554.3 लाख (अन्तिम) है । कृषि रोजगार न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग II के अन्तर्गत आता है । कृषि रोजगार में अधिकांश श्रमिक राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार और सभी राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों ने

(चार राज्यों को छोड़कर) कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरें निर्धारित की हैं।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें अकुशल श्रमिकों के लिए कृषि

में रोजगार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा निर्धारित की गई मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरें दी गई हैं और वे कारण दिए गए हैं कि चार राज्यों में मजदूरी दरें निर्धारित क्यों नहीं की गई।

विवरण

कृषि (अकुशल श्रमिकों के लिये) में न्यूनतम मजदूरी जैसा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की गई है और राज्य सरकारों/प्रशासनों द्वारा सूचित की गई है।

राज्य का नाम	लागू होने की तारीख	मजदूरी की दरें	टिप्पणियां
केन्द्रीय सरकार	21-8-82	6.75 रु० से 10.00 क्षेत्रों के अनुसार	
आंध्र प्रदेश	7-2-81	4.25 रु० से 10.00 रु० प्रतिदिन क्षेत्रों के अनुसार	
असम	28-12-81	8.00 रु० से लेकर 9.00 रु० प्रतिदिन बिना भोजन के या 7.00 रु० प्रतिदिन एक समय के भोजन के साथ, व्यवसाय के अनुसार।	
बिहार	12-4-82	5 किलोग्राम धान या उसी मूल्य का कोई अन्य अनाज इसके अतिरिक्त एक समय का नाश्ता या 8.50 रु० नकद	
गुजरात	2-10-82	9.00 रु० प्रतिदिन या 3,200/- प्रति वर्ष	
हरियाणा	1-5-82	14.00 रु० प्रतिदिन या 10.00 रु० प्रतिदिन भोजन के साथ।	
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1-4-82	8.25 रु० प्रति दिन	
जम्मू व कश्मीर		अभी तक न्यूनतम मजदूरी राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। सुधार जैसी की गई कुछ कार्यवाहियों को ध्यान में रखते हुये, यह महसूस किया जाता है कि नियोजकों और श्रमिकों में मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध है और श्रमिकों का शोषण नहीं किया जाता।	

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कर्नाटक . . .	1-3-82	5.00 रु० से 7.50 प्रतिदिन कार्य की श्रेणी तथा भूमि के प्रकार के अनुसार ।	
केरल . . .	1-8-80	7.45 रु० प्रतिदिन आसान काम के लिये तथा 9.20 रु० प्रति दिन कठिन काम के लिये ।	न्यूनतम मजदूरी में आगे संशोधन के लिये सरकार को सलाह देने हेतु 30-10-81 को एक समिति का गठन किया गया था ।
मध्य प्रदेश . . .	1-1-82	7.00 रु० और विशेष भत्ता प्रतिदिन जो अर्द्ध-वार्षिक संकलित उप-भोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक से सम्बद्ध ।	
महाराष्ट्र [. . .	1-11-78	4.00 रु० से 5.50 रु० प्रतिदिन क्षेत्रों के अनुसार ।	आगे संशोधन की सलाह देने के लिए 11-3-81 को सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया गया है ।
मणिपुर . . .	1-11-80	8.00 रु० प्रतिदिन	
मेघालय . . .	1-3-80	7.50 रु० दोपहर के भोजन के साथ प्रतिदिन ।	न्यूनतम मजदूरी के संशोधन के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।
नागालैंड . . .	11-2-81	7.00 रु० प्रतिदिन	न्यूनतम मजदूरी के संशोधन पर राज्य सरकार विचार कर रही है ।
उड़ीसा . . .	दिसम्बर 1980	5.00 रु० प्रतिदिन	मसौदा प्रस्ताव 16-4-82 को अधिसूचित किए गए ।
पंजाब . . .	1-1-82	11.00 रु० प्रतिदिन भोजन के साथ या 14.00 रु० प्रतिदिन बिना भोजन के ।	

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राजस्थान	1-4-82	8.05 से 9.00 रु० प्रति- क्षेत्रों के अनुसार ।	
सिक्किम		राज्य में अभी न्यूनतम मज- दूरी अधिनियम, 1948 लागू नहीं किया गया है ।	
तमिलनाडु	15-9-79	5.00 रु० से 7.00 रु० [न्यूनतम मजदूरी के आगे संशो- प्रतिदिन संक्रियाओं के धन के लिए 2-3-82 प्रकार के अनुसार, पूर्वी को समिति गठित की थंजावूर को छोड़कर गई थी । जहां मजदूरी दरें तमिल- नाडु कृषि श्रमिक उचित मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1969 के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई हैं ।	
त्रिपुरा	1-8-82	8.00 रु० प्रतिदिन ।	
उत्तर प्रदेश	9-1-81	6.50 रु० से 8.50 रु० प्रतिदिन क्षेत्रों के अनुसार ।	
पश्चिम बंगाल	तारीख का पता नहीं ।	व्यस्क-10.15 प्रतिदिन बालक-7.29 प्रतिदिन	आगे संशोधन के लिए प्रस्ताव अधिसूचित किए गए हैं ।
अंडमान और निकोबार	14-7-82	8.00 रु० प्रतिदिन ।	
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1-6-81	9.00 रु० से 10.00 रु० प्रतिदिन ।	ये दरें कार्यकारी आदेशों के के अधीन निर्धारित की गई थीं ।
चंडीगढ़ प्रशासन	12-4-1982	14.00 रु० प्रतिदिन या 11.00 रु० प्रतिदिन भोजन के साथ ।	
दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	15-4-76	5.50 रु० प्रतिदिन ।	न्यूनतम मजदूरी के आगे संशोधन के सुझाव के लिए सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया गया है ।

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दिल्ली प्रशासन . 1-3-82 11.60 रु० प्रतिदिन
 गोवा, दमन और दीव 13-8-82 6.00 रु० प्रतिदिन
 मिजोरम . कोई संगठित श्रमिक नहीं
 है। विद्यमान दर 10.00
 रु० प्रतिदिन या इसके
 आस-पास है।

पांडिचेरी

(i) माही तथा यमन 1-5-1976 4.75 रु० से 9.00 रु०
 क्षेत्र प्रतिदिन क्षेत्रों के अनुसार
 तथा कार्य के स्वरूप के
 अनुसार।

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(i) पांडिचेरी तथा कराइकल 24-1-81 5.00 रु० से 7.80 रु० कराइकल क्षेत्र में संशोधन
 प्रतिदिन क्षेत्रों तथा कार्य हेतु आगे प्रस्ताव
 के स्वरूप के अनुसार। 12-1-1982 को
 अधिसूचित किये गये।

लक्षद्वीप . संघशासित क्षेत्र में कोई
 कृषि श्रमिक नहीं है।

Swiss multinational firm for 100 MW electricity production in Maharashtra

1389. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that for a 1000MW unit of electricity production in Maharashtra a Swiss multinational firm is being groomed by the Maharashtra Government;

(b) is it a fact that no tender was called for machinery and a representative of the said Swiss firm was present in the meeting which discussed what machinery was to be imported;

(c) whether BHEL sent a quotation in 1980 for the machinery for the said plant and their quotation was lower than the quotation given by the Swiss firm;

(d) is it also a fact that if the contract goes to the Swiss firm instead of BHEL, India will lose Rs. 200 crores; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the Government of Maharashtra to go in for such a deal with the said Swiss multinational firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB) received three offers for supply of equipment for their Chandrapur Thermal Power Station (2x500 MW), including a budgetary offer from BHEL. The State Government have supported the proposal of MSEB to import the equipment from a consortium consisting of Swiss and West German manufacturers.

(b) The offers from the foreign companies were made at their own initiative. All the three offers were discussed by MSEP with the concerned parties for obtaining various clarifications/confirmations.

(c) and (d). The MSEP has stated that the budgetary offer of BHEL was received in 1981 around the same time as the other two offers. According to MSEP, the BHEL offer is more expensive, if the longer period for commissioning of the units is taken into account.

(e) The reasons advanced by Government of Maharashtra are:

(i) early commissioning of the project;

(ii) availability of power equipment;

(iii) supplementation of plan resources by external credits.

No decision has yet been taken in regard to procurement of equipment.

SCs/STs on Boards of Directors of Public Undertakings

1390. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Articles of Association of Public Sector Undertakings under his Ministry do not have any particular clause that debars from nominating persons belonging to SC/ST as non-official Directors on Boards of all Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the reasons why persons of proven calibre having faith in Public Sector from industry, commerce, administration, trade unions or from social fields hailing from SCs/STs are not nominated as non-official/part-time Directors;

(c) whether any recommendations to nominate outstanding personalities from SCs/STs are pending with his

Ministry, if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(d) the names of Public Sector Undertakings and their subscribers under his Ministry on whose Boards non-official/part-time Directors are to be nominated and their tenure?

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

(b) Government would not shirk the consideration of SC/STs to be nominated as non-official/part time Directors, if suitable persons from the various fields referred to in the Question are available when vacancies arise for consideration.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal warranting appointment of any Director pending on any Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of Deptt. of Power and Deptt. of Coal. So the question of nomination of non-official/part-time Director does not arise. The information in respect of Public Sector Undertaking under the Deptt. of Petroleum which also constitutes part of Ministry of Energy is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of a Bench of Supreme Court in South

1391. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand from Southern States to set up a bench of Supreme Court in South for the benefit of the poor people of that area;

(b) if so, since when this demand is pending with Government; and

(c) the action taken by the Centre thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). The Government of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have

suggested setting up of Supreme Court Bench in their respective State capitals. These requests were sent to the Chief Justice of India. Article 130 of the Constitution provides that "the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint". No proposal in this regard has been received from the Chief Justice of India.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के संयंत्रों को कोकिंग कोल की सप्लाई

1392. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री बापू साहिब पटेलकर :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड (इंडिया) देश में इस्पात संयंत्रों, बिजलीघरों, सीमेंट कारखानों और रेलवे को उनकी मांग के अनुसार कोयले की नियमित सप्लाई करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान इन उद्योगों में से प्रत्येक की वार्षिक मांग कितनी थी ;

(ग) क्या इन उद्योगों की कोयले की कुल मांग को पूरा किया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं और इन कारणों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज० मंत्री (श्री गंगोत्री शंकर मिश्र) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

समाचार पत्रों के संगठनों द्वारा पालेकर अवार्ड का कार्यान्वयन

1393. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 सितम्बर, 1982 तक कितने समाचार पत्र संगठनों ने पालेकर अवार्ड को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है ;

(ख) ऐसे कुल कितने संगठन हैं जिन्होंने अब तक इस अवार्ड को कार्यान्वित कर दिया है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ संगठनों ने इस अवार्ड को आंशिक रूप से कार्यान्वित किया है ; और

(घ) उन संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अवार्ड को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है अथवा जिन्होंने उसे आंशिक रूप से कार्यान्वित किया है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना क़िदवाई) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों/प्रशासनों से अब तक प्राप्त हुई सूचना के अनुसार पालेकर अवधिकरणों की सिफारिशों पर जारी किए गए केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेशों को 498 समाचार-पत्र प्रतिष्ठानों ने पूर्णतः और 39 ने आंशिक रूप से लागू किया है और 232 समाचार-पत्र प्रतिष्ठानों ने उन्हें लागू नहीं किया है ।

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1451 के उस उत्तर के साथ संलग्न किया गया है जो सभा में 12 अक्टूबर, 1982 को दिया गया है ।

Disappointment among colour TV buyers due to INSAT failure

1394. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether it is a fact that intending buyers of colour television sets, now on the waiting list, may be disappointed by the INSAT failure which threatens to deprive them of considerable programmes of entertainment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): No, Sir. It has been decided to hire INTELSAT for transmission of programmes, through transmitters which were being served or were proposed to be served through the INSAT-1A prior to its becoming non-operational.

Arrangements for issue of Health Cards to Coal Miners

1395. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made arrangements for the issue of health cards to all coal miners in the country;

(b) whether this carding system would be electronically processed for speedy utilization; and

(c) other details regarding this "health card" system for the workers in coal mines?

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

T.V. Station at Kodaikanal

1396. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when was the TV Station for Kodaikanal sanctioned;

(b) when was the land handed over by the State Government to the Central Government; and

(c) whether the TV Station will be completed for relay before the ASIAD Games start in the third week of November, 1982?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) T.V. Relay Centre at Kodaikanal was approved in May, 1980.

(b) The site measuring 2.03 acres was handed over in April, 1981. The remaining portion is yet to be acquired.

(c) The T.V. Relay Centre at Kodaikanal is expected to be commissioned during 1983-84.

औषधियों की मांग/उत्पादन

1397. श्री कृष्णदत्त मुल्लानपुरी: क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय राज्य-वार कुल कितने औषधि निर्माण उद्योग औषधियों का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उनके द्वारा देश की औषधि की मांग किस हद तक पूरी की जा रही है और इन उद्योगों का सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है ; तथा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक उद्योग में अलग-अलग उत्पादन का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) और (ख). देश में औषधि निर्माता कम्पनियों की कुल संख्या लगभग 3000 होने का अनुमान है। इनकी राज्यवार संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है। इनमें से चार केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रीय

उपक्रम है और इनके अलावा एक कम्पनी ऐसी है जिसका प्रबन्ध आई (डी. एंड आर.) अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र में बल्क औषधों और फार्मूलेशनों का उत्पादन और आयात नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

	बल्क औषध (करोड़ में)			फार्मूलेशन (करोड़ में)		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
सरकारी क्षेत्र	59	63	65	72	80	112
अन्य (लघु क्षेत्र के एककों सहित)	167	177	210	1078	1120	1188
आयात (सी.आई.एफ. मूल्य)	95	87	105	2	10	2

Transfer of Provident Funds maintained by educational institutions to Central Provident Fund Commissioner

1398. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to transfer the Provident Funds maintained by the educational institutions to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the complications likely to be faced by the employees after retirement or by their dependents after their deaths, due to this over centralisation; and

(c) if so, whether Government would reconsider the proposal/decisions and maintain the status quo, and streamline the existing procedures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The Employees Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 has been extended to educational, scientific, research and training institutions with effect from 6th March 1982. The provident fund accounts in respect of the educational institutions

have, therefore, to be transferred to the respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

(b) Government do not visualise any complications for employees after retirement or their dependents after their deaths, as the P.F. accounts would be maintained institution-wise and settled by the respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioners.

(c) Does not arise.

New Telephone Component Foundries

1399. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some telephone component foundries in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such phone component foundries proposed to be set up during the Sixth Plan;

(c) their location; and

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

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

(b) One.

(c) Kharagpur (West Bengal).

(d) Land has been acquired and Civil Works have commenced. Supplies of Plant and Machinery have also started.

Orders on Foreign Firms for Telephone Exchanges for Metropolitan Cities

1400. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has placed orders with some foreign firms for telephone exchanges for the metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the names of the foreign firms on which such orders have been placed;

(c) for how many telephone exchanges orders have been placed; and

(d) the details thereof?

Name of Metropolitan City	Cross-bar exchange	SPC TAX	SPC local exchange	SPC TELEX exchange
i) Bombay	1,90,000 lines	8,000 lines	60,000 lines	6,700 lines
ii) Madras	10,000 lines	4,000 lines	10,000 lines	3,700 lines
iii) Delhi	1,10,000 lines	8,000 lines	90,000 lines	3,964 lines
iv) Calcutta	27,000 lines	4,000 lines	15,000 lines	3,000 lines

सरकारी कम्पनियों द्वारा लेखा परीक्षित लेखे प्रस्तुत किया जाना

1401. श्री रतन सिंह राजवा:

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकारी कम्पनियों के प्रति वर्ष सम्बद्ध विभाग को समुचित रूप से अपने लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे करने होते हैं;

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

(b) The order for supply of cross-bar telephone exchanges SPC Local exchanges, SPC Trunk Automatic exchanges and SPC Telex exchanges for the four metropolitan cities were placed on the following firms:—

(i) M/s. Nippon Electric Co. Ltd., Japan.

(ii) M/s. C. ITOH & Co. Ltd., Japan.

(iii) M/s. Mitsubishi Corporation, Japan.

(iv) M/s. Nissbo Iwai Corporation, Japan.

(v) M/s. Siemens A.G., West Germany.

(c) During the last seven years orders were placed for 62 exchanges.

(d) The number of lines of exchange equipment ordered for different metropolitan cities are shown hereunder:

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन कम्पनियों द्वारा पिछले वर्ष उपरोक्त नियम का उल्लंघन किया गया; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद):

(क) कानून के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत सरकारी कम्पनियों के केन्द्रीय या

राज्य सरकार के सम्बन्धित विभाग को अपने लेखा परोक्षित लेखे प्रस्तुत करना अपेक्षित नहीं है।

तथापि, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 220 का अनुसरण करते हुए कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत सरकारी कम्पनियों को सम्मिलित करते हुए, सभी पूंजीपति कम्पनियों को वार्षिक महासभा की बैठक को सम्पन्न करने की तारीख से 30 दिनों के अन्दर सम्बन्धित कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार को अपने लेखा परोक्षित तुलन-पत्र और लाभ तथा हानि लेखा प्रस्तुत करना अपेक्षित है।

(ख) और (ग). उपरोक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को दृष्टिगत करते हुए उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

Special Assistance to U.P. for power Project

1402. DR. A. U. AZMI;
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of U.P. has sought special Central assistance for the execution of certain power projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision, if any, taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: (a) and (b). The State Government had requested for special assistance of Rs. 20 crores for renovation programme of hydro/thermal units during 1982-83. However, a provision of Rs. 19 crores was allocated by the Planning Commission for this programme within the total power plan of Rs. 405.16 crores.

Delhi Telephone Directory

1403. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state as to when the next English Edition of the Delhi Telephone Directory is likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The next issue of the Delhi Telephone Directory is under printing and is likely to be released in November, 1982.

Uncertainty RE. Third Fertiliser plant at Korba

1404. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that uncertainty has developed in regard to setting up the Third Fertiliser Plant at Korba in Madhya Pradesh where not less than Rs. 20 crores have already been spent in anticipation of the project clearance; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The work on the Korea Fertilizer Project was slowed down in 1974 due to constraint of resources and was subsequently stopped. Government proposes to consider the question of restarting the work on Korba Project after adequate experience of sustained operation from the coal based fertilizer plants at Ramagundam and Talcher, which have gone into commercial production on 1-11-80 becomes available.

ट्रेड यूनियन कानूनों में संशोधन

1405. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ट्रेड यूनियन कानूनों में परिवर्तन करने पर सरकार तथा ट्रेड यूनियनों में कोई विवाद है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का उक्त विवाद को शीघ्र निपटाने हेतु कुछ कानूनी उपाय करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित कानूनी उपायों का क्या स्वरूप है ;

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) :

(क) सरकार को व्यवसाय संघ (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1982 में परिवर्तन करने के लिये कतिपय सुझाव प्राप्त हुए थे । संसद में विधेयक पर कार्यवाही करते समय इस पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते

विद्युत प्रजनन मशीनरी का आयात

1406. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विद्युत उत्पादन में काम आने वाली भारी मशीनों का देश में ही निर्माण किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका आयात करने के लिए कि गए निर्णय का क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) देश में बनाई गई मशीनों के उपयोग करने में क्या कठिनाईयां हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विद्युत उपस्कर की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रमुख रूप से स्वदेशी साधनों पर विश्वास किया जा रहा है । तथापि, विद्युत क्षेत्र में निवेश के लिए उपलब्ध साधनों में वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से चुने गए मामलों में आयात का सहारा उन मामलों में लिया जाता है जब कि बहु-पक्षीय अथवा द्विपक्षीय साधनों से सहायता के लिए परियोजना को सम्बद्ध कर दिया जाता है अथवा जब किसी विशेष किस्म के उपस्कर की स्वदेशी निर्माण की क्षमता मौजूद न हो अथवा जब कुछ उपस्कर पहले ही आयात कर लिए गए हों और स्कीम का विस्तार करने के लिए उसी किस्म के अतिरिक्त उपस्कर की आवश्यकता हो ।

(ग) चालू योजना के अन्दर प्रति-ष्ठापित किए गए अधिकांश उपस्कर स्वदेशी हैं ।

ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी पर विद्युत संयंत्र

1407. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी पर विद्युत उत्पादन संयंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके किस तारीख से कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक क्षेत्र को कितनी बिजली सप्लाई की जाएगी और उन के नाम क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग) मुख्य ब्रह्मपुत्र (जो ऊपरी पहुंचों में देहंग नदी

कहलाती है) पर एक बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना के अन्वेषण का कार्य ब्रह्मपुत्र असम सरकार के बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग द्वारा पस्सी घाट के 50 कि० मी० प्रतिप्रवाह पर अरुणाचल प्रदेश में आरम्भ किया गया था। इन अन्वेषणों को अब हाल में स्थापित ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड कर रहा है। राष्ट्रीय जल विद्युत निगम (ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के अधीन) भी इस संबंध में आंकड़े एकत्र कर रहा है। विद्युत शक्तिता लगभग 14000/15000 मेगावाट है। इस संबंध में संबंधित सरकार के साथ विचार-विमर्श आरम्भ किया जा रहा है।

Decision to educate users of Cooking gas

1408. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have decided to educate users on LPG cylinder use, in view of the cooking gas cylinder burst in the Mori Gate area in Delhi killing eleven persons; and

(b) if so, what are the suggestions made by his Ministry in this regard for publicity drive to educate the people regarding the handling of gas cylinder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Programmes to educate consumers of cooking gas (LPG) already in existence have been intensified by the oil companies as under:

(a) A trained deliveryman advises the customers on safe handling of LPG installation;

(b) An instruction card indicating the action to be taken in case of any leakage is also provided with

every new installation. These cards give detailed safety instructions and various 'Do's and Don'ts' on the use of LPG equipment;

(c) From time to time, distributors either singly or collectively, with active guidance of oil companies, organise gathering of housewives where apart from other problems, discussion on safe use of LPG, and safety practices to be followed by customers are reiterated;

(d) Short film/cinema slides for educating LPG consumers on safety have been planned;

(e) Plans are in hand to utilise the services of Doordarshan Media for this purpose; and

(f) The oil industry is preparing comprehensive set of guidelines on safety in use of LPG for implementation at the bottling plants, at the distributors place, by the deliverymen, and by the customers.

Use of Manpower of Fertilizers (Planning and Development India) Limited

1409. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any information regarding the manpower including scientists of the Fertilizers (Planning & Development) India Limited lying idle;

(b) if so, the details in this regards; and

(c) the details regarding the steps proposed to be taken to make it active again?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

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

Consortium of Foreign Companies for setting up Gas Based Fertilizer plant

1410. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign companies who are world leaders in fertilizer technology and a public sector consultancy have taken initiative to form a consortium for setting up a gas-based fertilizer plant in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Government are not aware of any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of National Programme on T.V.

1411. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

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

(a) is it a fact that a number of States are objecting to the introduction of the national programme on the television;

(b) how much time is being allocated to the said programme and what are item-wise break-up of time for each type of item; and

(c) how much total time is being left for the local programme in each T.V. Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The proposal for a National Programme was discussed at length in the

Conference of State Ministers' of Information held on 3rd July, 1982. The idea was welcomed unequivocally by almost all States.

2. The National Programme is being telecast for 1-1/2 hours from 8.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. in order that a major chunk of 1 1/2 hours out of the two hours of prime viewing time (7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.) is available for regional programmes. The item-wise broad break-up of telecast time of various programmes put out under the National Programme between 15-8-1982 and 14-9-1982 is as under:

Format	No. of programmes/ items	Duration hour—minute
Plays	6	2-50
Discussion	7	2-50
Quiz	3	1-30
Documentary	6	1-30
Music	22	7-20
Sports	9	3-50
Dance	6	2-40
Others	16	7-20
	75	30-00

3. The total telecast time of the TV Centres has also increased to avoid reduction in the telecast time of regional programmes.

World Bank loan for Rural Electrification

1412. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan has been obtained by Government of India from the World Bank during the current

financial year for the Rural Electrification Programme in various States of the country;

(b) amount of loan earmarked for the Rural Electrification for each State of the country; and

(c) the number of villages likely to be electrified in each State during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The International Bank for reconstruction and development (IBRD) has agreed to lend U.S. dollars 304.5 million to the Govt. of India for expansion and improvement of rural electrification in the country.

(b) The amount of loan tentatively earmarked for each State is given as under:

State	Amount (Million \$)
1. Andhra Pradesh	29.36
2. Bihar	21.70
3. Gujarat	16.23
4. Haryana	8.37
5. Karnataka	10.21
6. Kerala	3.90
7. Madhya Pradesh	43.79
8. Maharashtra	30.21
9. Orissa	14.85
10. Punjab	20.93
11. Rajasthan	20.65
12. Tamil Nadu	10.95
13. Uttar Pradesh	33.44
14. West Bengal	19.41
	<hr/> 284.00

Central Training Institute for Rural Electrification	1.00
Unallocated	15.00
Fee to World Bank	4.50
TOTAL :	<hr/> 304.50

(c) No village will be electrified during the current financial year under the above loan, as procurement of materials for Rural Electrification Project will take place during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Comprehensive social security Scheme

1413. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive social security package for workers is being thought out in view of the need to rationalise the existing individual social security schemes like provident fund and Employees State Insurance, etc.; and

(b) if so, the details of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). The question of rationalisation of the existing social security schemes, including provident fund and ESI Scheme and replacing them, if possible, by a comprehensive social security scheme has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time but no final decision has been taken in the matter so far.

Industries hit seriously by power cuts

1414. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industry has been very seriously hit by constant power cuts and trippings

not only in Delhi, but also in industrial centres like Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Madras, Bangalore etc; and

(b) what steps are being taken to ensure that such power cuts are minimized, if not, completely eliminated thereby ensuring no loss of income and revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The power supply position in the country has improved and power cut enforced in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu were completely withdrawn. The Power supply position, in other parts of the country including Delhi has also improved considerably. However, Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal and Rajasthan are still having power shortage.

Normally, shortage of small magnitude do not effect industrial output and industries take these cuts on non-essential loads. Demands cuts due to peaking capacity shortages, do not significantly affected industrial production as industries try to phase out their demand.

(b) Efforts are being made to maximise additions to the generating capacity of closely monitoring the progress of construction of power projects. Coordination meetings are being arranged between the State Electricity Boards and the equipment suppliers to speed up the deliveries of equipment. Periodical review meetings are being taken to identify the bottlenecks and take remedial action wherever necessary. Steps are also being taken to improve the performance of power stations by carrying out necessary modifications in the existing power stations. Regional load despatch centres are being established and inter-state/inter-regional transmission links are being strengthened to enable the power systems in the country to operate in an integrated manner and enable exchange of power in emergency outage conditions.

Report of Commission appointed by Supreme Court about brick kilns and quarry workers in Haryana and Delhi

1415. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Commission appointed by the Supreme Court to determine the conditions about Delhi brick-kiln and stone quarries in Haryana and Delhi, has reported that all labour laws were violated in these employments and conditions akin to bonded labour existed;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). Government are aware of the appointment of such a Commission by the Supreme Court and submission of report by that Commission to the Court. Further action in the matter will depend upon the findings of the Court.

उत्तर-प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले के डाकघरों में
डाक टिकटों और अन्य डाक लेखन सामग्री
का अभाव

1416. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन चार महीनों में देश के अनेक डाकघरों में टिकटों, पोस्ट कार्डों और अन्य डाक लेखन सामग्री का अभाव रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन वस्तुओं को डाकघरों में मुहैया करने में सरकार को कोई कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले के गांवों में स्थित डाक घरों में मद-वार सप्लाई की

गई डाक लेबन सामग्री का सप्लाई संबंधी
ब्योरा प्रस्तुत करेगी; और

(घ) डाक सामग्री की कमी के क्या
कारण हैं?

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

हाल में इस प्रकार की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं
मिली है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) पिछले चार महीनों में मिर्जापुर
के ग्रामीण एवं कचहरी शायरी में डाक
वस्तुओं की सप्लाई और बिक्री के आंकड़े
इस प्रकार हैं:—

	सप्लाई (रु०)	बिक्री (रु०)
पोस्ट कार्ड	32,000	1,10,000
अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड	89,250	2,95,000
उभरी मुद्रा वाले लिफाफे	74,000	44,874.25
रजिस्ट्री लिफाफे	4,725	1,033.00
हवाई पत्र	5,400	850.00
डाक टिकट	5,49,300	3,55,153.20

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Short-term facilities for T.V. commercial Channel

1417. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the report submitted by the Task Force on the short-term facilities to be provided for the commercial channel on Doordarshan;

(b) whether the same Task Force has submitted its report on the long-term plan for a separate commercial channel on Doordarshan; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). A Task Force was constituted to prepare a scheme for introduction of Sponsored Programmes on Doordarshan and to give its recommendations on both a short-term plan taking into the facilities available at Doordarshan

Kendra, Bombay as well as a long-term plan covering the need for establishing independent studio facilities and separate channel for commercials on Television. The Task Force has given recommendation only on the short-term plan. The scheme for introduction of sponsored programmes which will be telecast from Bombay-Pune, Delhi-Mussoorie, and Jullundur-Amritsar stations has been approved and orders have been issued in this regard. Under the scheme, these programmes could be telecast from other Doordarshan Kendras also. The report on the long-term plan for a separate commercial channel is still awaited.

Report of Committee to examine suitability of Chinese Model of Hydro-Development

1418. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI S. A. DORAI

SEBASTIAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expert team set up to study the suit-

ability of the Chinese model of hydro-power development, which was asked to finalise its report pwithin as a manth has not even met so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether all the relevant geological and hydraulic data have already been collected by the Centre for the setting up of small Chinese model power generation units;

(d) how many State Governments have so far finalised the schemes for mini and micro hydel projects; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken for setting up such power generation units throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). The Central Electricity Authority have sent its officers to study the development of small hydroelectric schemes in China. CEA are of the view that technology adopted by them in this regard is not different from what is being done in India and complete know-how in the matter is available in the country. A Committee set up by the Ministry of Energy and headed by Member (HE) of C.E.A. has brought out comprehensive guide-lines for formulation of small hydro-electric projects. These guide-lines have been sent to all the State Governments and Electricity Boards to help in quick formulation of appropriate project proposals.

In the 20-Point Programme emphasis has been laid on development of mini/micro hydel schemes. In the recent Power Ministers' Conference all the States have been requested to send proposals on development of mini/micro hydel schemes to the Central Electricity Authority. The State authorities have also been requested to formulate definite schemes for the early development of mini/micro hydel generation. The State authorities are in the process of identifying sites suitable for these projects.

Non-receipt of Money Orders

1419. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have been received by Government in the last two years regarding non-receipt/undue delay in receipt of money orders;

(b) what action has been taken by Government on those complaints, with the details thereof; and

(c) what machinery exists in the Department to deal with such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). During the last two years (80-81 and 81-82) the Department received 6,57,820 complaints about Money Order Service including those about non-payment and delayed payment. During the same period 6,65,479 Money Order complaints (including some received during the earlier period) were settled. The percentage of complaints relating to money order service with reference to total money order traffic handled worked out to less than 0.3 per cent. As a rule every such complaint is acknowledged, enquired into, settled expeditiously and replied to. Where enquiry reveals non-payment, a duplicate money order is issued and paid. Action is also taken against erring officials for deliberate non-payment or delay in payment and remedial measures are taken to prevent their recurrence. A well defined complaints organisation exists in the Department for dealing with public complaints at various levels.

राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर जिलों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय

1422. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जैसलमेर और जोधपुर में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या

हैं जहां सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय और टेलीफोन बैंक इस वर्ष के दौरान तथा साथ ही साथ गत दो वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत किए गए हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से किन-किन स्थानों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय तथा टेलीफोन केन्द्र चालू किए गए हैं ;

(ग) स्वीकृत किए गए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय और टेलीफोन केन्द्रों को कब तक चालू किया जाएगा ; और

(घ) उन्हें चालू होने में हुए विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र भक्तवार्ता) : (क) राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर एवं जोधपुर जिलों में जिन स्थानों पर 1980-81, 81-82 एवं 82-83 में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर एवं टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज मंजूर किए

गए हैं उनके नाम विवरण-I में दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) जिन स्थानों पर लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर तथा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज चालू किए गए हैं उनके नाम विवरण-II में दिए गए हैं ।

(ग) हालांकि निर्धारित तारीख बताना संभव नहीं है परन्तु मंजूर किए गए लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर तथा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज उत्तरोत्तर चालू किए जा रहे हैं वशर्ते कि स्टोर/उपस्कर उपलब्ध होता रहे ।

(घ) व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन, तकनीकी, आर्थिक कारण, परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी स्टोर प्रापण आदि जैसी कुछ पूर्व अपेक्षित औपचारिकताओं के लिए एक निश्चित समय आवश्यक होता है । फिर भी विलंब को कम करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

विवरण-I

1980-81, 81-82 एवं 82-83 के दौरान राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर जोधपुर जिलों में लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर एवं टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज मंजूर कि वाले स्थानों की सूची ।

जिले का नाम	मंजूरी का वर्ष	उन स्थानों के नाम जहां लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की मंजूरी दी गई है	उन स्थानों के नाम जहां टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की मंजूरी दी गई है
1	2	3	4
बाड़मेर	1980-81	शून्य	1. सिंदरी
	1981-82	1. बैतूभीमजी 2. छावा 3. होडू 4. आदिल	शून्य

1	2	3	4
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5. सवाईपदम सिंह
6. खंडूम
7. कोरना
8. खंडाप
9. रावतसर
10. सानावारा
11. भूनिया
12. शिवकार
13. नेकराज
14. धानू
15. बांदरा
16. धोड़
17. भतिया
18. नगर
19. वारातारा
20. बिसारनिया
21. लीलसेर
22. नोकरा

	1982-83	1. जयसिंहधर	शून्य
		2. खोकर	

जैसलमेर	1980-81	1. लोहास्की	1. नछना
		2. बालूसिंहधानी	2. लाथी

	1981-82	शून्य	शून्य
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	1982-83	शून्य	शून्य
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जोधपुर	1980-81	शून्य	1. झनवार
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			2. धूद्रा
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			3. सलवास
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			4. बारुंडा
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			5. बिसालपुर
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1	2	3	4
	1981-82	1. पाली 2. भीकमकोर 3. निवारा 4. नोसार 5. जाखन 6. गोराबिशूनी 7. झालागांड 8. पुनासर 9. समरू 10. सेतरावा 11. छामू 12. घस्मिया 13. बावरी 14. खाओरा कोर्ड 15. सलवान कलां 16. पालसानी 17. सोअलिया 18. दंगीवास 19. सोलंकीयातला 20. माटोरा 21. भिटांडा 22. पिलवा 23. गगनी 24. नाथनाऊ 25. सतूलाना	1. अनन्दपुर कालू 2. नीमज 3. रांसीगांव 4. केरू 5. सितरावा
	1982-83	1. चन्दसामा	1. लूनी

विवरण-II

1980-82 के दौरान राजस्थान बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर एवं जोधपुर जिलों के लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर एवं टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोले जाने वाले स्थानों की सूची

जिले का नाम	उन स्थानों के नाम जहां लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर चालू किए गए हैं ।	उन स्थानों के नाम जहां टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज चालू किए गए हैं ।
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बाड़मेर	1. बंतूभीमणी 2. होडू	1. सिदरी
जैसलमेर	1. बालूसिंहकीधानी	1. लाथी
जोधपुर	1. भीकमकोर 2. गोराबिशूनी 3. झालामांड 4. सितरावा 5. छामू 6. खाओरा कोर्ड 7. सीलंकीयातला	1. झालवार 2. धूंदरा 3. सलवास 4. आनन्दपुर कालू 5. बारूंडा 6. नीमज 7. बिसालपुर

Automation of Barmer Telephone Exchange

तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में कुएं खोदना

1423. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

1424. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(a) the progress in regard to automation of Barmer Exchange; and

(b) when it will be commissioned?

(क) राजस्थान के जिला जैसलमेर के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां तेल और गैस प्राप्त करने के लिए तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने कुओं की खुदाई का कार्य शुरू किया ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है और क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Equipments for conversion of Barmer Manual Exchange by a 500 lines automatic exchange, has been received. Automation is likely during 1983-84.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह): (क) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने राजस्थान के जैसलमेर

जिले में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर व्यधन प्रचालन प्रारंभ किये हैं :-

1. मनेहरा टिन्वा
2. भाकरी टिन्वा
3. बिकारन नई
4. भूमरवाली तलाई
5. खरोतार
6. भूमना
7. घोटार

(ख) अभी तक 16 कूप खोदे गये हैं तथा 17वें कूप घाटार में वर्तमान में व्यधन कार्य चल रहा है। इस क्षेत्र में हाईड्रोकार्बनों के वाणिज्यिक स्तर के भण्डार प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

Replacement of old and small Power Units at Utran by 120 KW Unit

1425. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Electricity Board has submitted a project report for replacement of old and small units by installing one 120 KW unit at Utran at an estimated cost of Rs. 76.80 crores;

(b) how long the project report has been pending; and

(c) what are the reasons for non clearance of this Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The scheme for setting up of 1x120 MW power plant at Utran for replacement of old and smaller units is with the Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic appraisal and certain clarifications regarding arrangements for ash disposal, availability of land for ash disposal etc. are yet to be furnished by the State Electricity Board. The aforesaid proposal can be appraised for techno-economic

clearance only after the State Electricity Board furnishes the necessary information.

Hike in price of Gas supplied to Industries in Gujarat

1426. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) what is the royalty on 1000 cu. metres of gas Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been paying to Government of Gujarat for the last three years;

(b) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has raised the price of gas consumed by industries in Gujarat, if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission is making good profit;

(d) if so, what is the basis for such a price hike; and

(e) what is the profit of Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Royalty paid by ONGC on gas to Government of Gujarat in last three years is as follows:—

Year	rate per 1000 MW
1978-79	RS. 16.47
1979-80	Rs. 20.93
1980-81	Rs. 22.45

((b) ONGC has proposed increase in the price of gas from Gujarat fields worked out on the basis of substitute cost of alternative fuel.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. ONGC is making profit and it needs a lot more funds for meeting the expenditure on its accelerated exploration and development programme.

(c) The profit of the ONCE for the last 3 year is as under :

	1980-81	1979-70	1978-79
	(In crore of rupees)		
Profit before tax	46.57	107.23	81.62
Profit after tax	46.57	55.23	72.52

Accounts for 1981-82 are under finalisation.

Expansion of Telephone System in Main Cities of Gujarat

1427. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of expansion of telephone exchanges during the Sixth Plan in the main cities of Gujarat viz. Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, etc.;

(b) the programme of linking these cities by S.T.D. with important cities of other States, viz. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Poona, Madras etc.; and

(c) figures of expansion of telephone system, city-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (c). Year-wise programme for the expansion of main cities in Gujarat during the 6th Plan is given in Statement-I.

(b) Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Rajkot already have STD to important towns in India. For the remaining, information is given in Statement-II.

Statement—I

PROGRAMME FOR EXPANSION OF TELEPHONE EXCHANGES DURING 6TH PLAN.

Exchange	equipped capacity as on 31-3-82	No. of lines to be added during			Remarks
		82-83	83-84	84-85	
1. Ahmedabad .	65800	1900	18000	12000	New imported exchanges of 1000 lines in 83-84 at Navrang pura. New imported exchange of 1000 lines in 84-85 at Railway pura IV.
2. Baroda .	18000	100		10200	New imported exchange of 7000 lines at alkapuri in 84-85
3. Surat .	21400	..	..	11200	New imported exchange of 10,000 lines in 84-85 at Surat Textile market.
4. Rajkot .	12300	100	5300	5000	New imported exchange of 5000 lines in 83-84 at Rajkot unit III
5. Bhav Nagar .	6000	600	..	1500	
6. Jamnagar .	6300	300	900	1500	
7. Nadiad .	3600	..	..	900	

Programme of linking important cities in Gujarat by STD with important cities in India.

- (1) Bhavnagar To be connected to Ahmedabad
Tax in 1984-85, on completion of transmission media.
- (2) Jamnagar
- (3) Nadiad Already connected to Ahmedabad on point to point basis, through TAX and Tandem at Ahmedabad. This will be extended to other cities when additional channels become available

Govt. Power Plants; their capacity utilization in comparison to private sector power Plants

1428. SHRI ATAI BIHARI

VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) names of thermal, hydel, diesel and atomic power generating stations in the country, which are owned/run by Government bodies;

(b) percentage capacity-utilisation of each plant in each of the last three years and in the current year;

(c) how these capacity-utilisation figures compare with those of the top 5 largest private sector power-plants in the same period; and

(d) steps being taken to improve the capacity utilization of power plants?

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

and (b). The power generation has improved over previous years. The details of thermal, hydel, diesel and atomic power generating stations owned by State Governments with Plant Load Factor for the year 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (April—August) are given in statements I to II. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5483/82]. The capacity utilisation of thermal and nuclear power stations depends on a number of factors like pattern of demand peak support available from hydro stations, quality of fuelage and condition of equipment, quality of operation and maintenance etc. Hydro power stations are generally designed to provide peak support and the pattern of generation varies with the seasons. Therefore, capacity utilisation is not a good parameter for judging the performance of hydro power stations.

(c) The details of all India average Plant Load Factor of thermal and hydro power stations owned by Central Government/State Governments during the period as also owned by Private Sector are as given below:—

S.No. Year

P.L.F.

	Central/State		Private	
	Thermal	Hydro	Thermal	Hydro
1. 1979-80	43.0	47.9	66.4	54.0
2. 1980-81	43.1	46.2	64.9	60.8
3. 1981-82	45.3	47.6	69.1	55.3
4. 1982-83	50	47.8	70.5	62.5
(approx.)				

Higher Plant load factor in the private sector for thermal is due to:—

(i) At Renusagar, extra boiler is available;

(ii) Trombay power station is operated on oil firing for a sizable period.

(d) In order to improve the performance of thermal power stations in the country, a number of measures have been taken. These measures include:—

(i) Assistance to State Electricity Boards to prepare and undertake plant betterment programme.

(ii) Adoption of preventive maintenance techniques.

(iii), Arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources.

(iv) Arranging adequate quality and quantity of coal.

(v) Setting up of task forces for 200/210 MW units to identify deficiencies and prepare programme for achieving early stabilisation and better performance.

(vi) Training of Engineers and operation and maintenance personnel for thermal power plants.

Coal missing from certain mines of Singareni collieries

1429. SHRI ATAL BIHARI

VAJPAYEE:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that about 2 lakh tonnes of coal worth about Rs. 4 crores produced at the Ram Krishna Puram and Mandamarri Mines of Singareni collieries has been missing;

(b) is it a fact that the said coal has been illegally sold away from the forest stockyard of the mines by local officers; and

(c) details of the facts in this regard and action taken?

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

बन्धुआ मजदूर और उनका पुनर्वास

1430. श्री किशोरी सिन्हा:

श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा:

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी:

श्री पी० के० कोडियन:

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह:

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने अपने एक संस्थान के माध्यम से बंधुआ मजदूरों का पता लगाने का काम किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस संस्थान का नाम क्या है और उसके निष्कर्षों का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) ऐसे कितने बंधुआ मजदूर हैं जिनको पुनर्वासित नहीं किया जा सका है; और

(घ) उन्हें कब तक पुनर्वासित कर लिया जाएगा?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मती मोहिसिना किववर्दी): (क) और (ख). 1978-79 में, गांधी शान्ति प्रतिष्ठान ने बंधुआ श्रमिकों की विद्यमानता के संबंध में 10 राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण किया। इस सर्वेक्षण में श्रम मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित संस्थान नामक राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान, नई दिल्ली को प्रारम्भिक अवस्थाओं के दौरान सहयोजित किया गया था।

(ग) और (घ). राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, 30-6-82 की स्थिति के अनुसार पता लगाए और मुक्त कराए गए बंधुआ श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या 1,44,930 है, इनमें से 84,269 को पुनर्वासित किया गया है और शेष मुक्त

कराए गए 60,661 बंधुआ श्रमिकों को पुनर्वासित किया जाना है। वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए मुक्त कराए गए 35,828 बंधुआ श्रमिकों का पुनर्वास करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इन बन्धुआ श्रमिकों के संबंध में पुनर्वास योजनाएं तैयार करें और इन योजनाओं को श्रम मंत्रालय को भेजें, ताकि वे अनुदान के लिए केन्द्रीय हिस्से की मंजूरी दे और अनुदान रिलीज करें।

विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना को प्राथमिकता

1431. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना को प्राथमिकता दिए जाने का निर्णय लिया है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस नीति के अनुसार कोई राज्यवार योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करते समय सरकार ने देश में विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिये एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है। छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान 19666 मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त क्षमता जोड़े जाने का कार्यक्रम है। प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता में राज्यवार वृद्धि विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

छठी योजना में प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता में राज्यवार वृद्धि

उत्तरी क्षेत्र	जल विद्युत	तापविद्युत/न्यूक्लीय	जोड़
हरियाणा	174	280	454
हिमाचल प्रदेश	38	—	38
जम्मू और कश्मीर	—	—	—
पंजाब	462	210	672
राजस्थान	276	220	496
उत्तर प्रदेश	282	1690	1972
चंडीगढ़	—	—	—
दिल्ली	—	—	—
केन्द्रीय	60	1260	1540
उत्तरी क्षेत्र (जोड़)	1292	3660	5172

पश्चिमी क्षेत्र	1	2	3	4
गुजरात	125	1050	—	1175
मध्य प्रदेश	108	1380	—	1488
महाराष्ट्र	224	2420	—	2644
केन्द्रीय	—	630	—	630
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र (जोड़)	457	5480	—	5937
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र	1	2	3	4
ग्रांध प्रदेश	885	210	—	1095
कर्नाटक	775	420	—	1195
केरल	125	—	—	125
तमिलनाडू	420	210	—	630
लक्ष द्वीप	—	—	—	—
केन्द्रीय	—	1050	470	1520
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र (जोड़)	2205	1890	470	4565
पूर्वी क्षेत्र	1	2	3	4
बिहार	65	660	—	725
उड़ीसा	340	220	—	560
पश्चिम बंगाल	58	1310	—	1368
डो०वी०सी०	40	420	—	460
सिक्किम	—	—	—	—
अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	—	—	—	—
केन्द्रीय	—	210	—	210
पूर्वी क्षेत्र (जोड़)	503	2820	—	3323

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	1	2	3	4
असम	50	358	—	408
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	—	—	—
मणिपुर	—	—	—	—
मेघालय	—	—	—	—
मिजोरम	—	—	—	—
नागालैंड	1	—	—	1
त्रिपुरा	5	—	—	5
केन्द्रीय/एन.ई.सी.	255	—	—	255
उत्तरी-पूर्वी क्षेत्र (जोड़)	311	358	—	669
अखिल भारत (जोड़)	4768	14208	+690	19666

Complaints by Members of Parliament against RPF Commissioner Patna (Bihar)

1432. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Members of the Parliament have sent their written complaints to the Government on 5th June, 1982, 9th July, 82, 8th August, '82 and 9th September, 1982 against the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, Patna;

(b) if so, what are the details of those complaints and what action has been taken thereon by the Government; and

(c) whether Government propose to entrust all those complaints to the C.B.I. for thorough enquiry and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA K'WAI): The Employees' Pro-

vident Fund authorities have stated as follows:

(a) It is a fact that some Members of Parliament had sent written complaints against the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, Patna.

(b) and (c). Several allegations relating to misuse of staff car, deconvoyage of certain establishments, reduction of penal damages, allotment of separate code numbers to contractors' establishments, etc. had been received against Shri H. Mondal, Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar. The complaints were referred to the Deputy Director (Vigilance of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for investigation who has since completed his investigation. The investigation has revealed that there is no element of corruption or improper motive on the part of the Regional Provident Fund Commission Bihar. The charges contained in the Member of Parliament's letter dated 9th September, 1982 which has been received recently are being examined separately.

Establishments Defaulting in payment of P.F. Contributions

1433. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many establishments covered under the E.P.F. and Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 are in default in the matter of payment of P. F. contributions, etc. of rupees one lakh and above and out of which how many are in default of more than rupees twenty lakhs and what are the particulars of those defaulting establishments of Bihar State;

(b) whether the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar has visited those defaulting establishments personally during the last three years; and

(c) if so, how many times he has visited; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOH. SINHA KIDWAI): (a) According to available information, as on 31-3-82, 557 establishments (unexempted 487 and exempted 70) have defaulted in payment or Provident Fund contributions etc. of Rs. 1 lakh or more. The number of establishments which are in default of over Rs. 20 lakhs is 59 (unexempted 36 and exempted 23). The particulars of defaulting establishments in Bihar State are as given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). The work of inspection of defaulting establishments is assigned to Provident Fund Inspectors of the respective areas. These Inspectors inspect the defaulting establishments periodically.

Statement

Statement showing the particulars of unexempted and exempted establishments which were in default of Provident Fund dues of Rupees One Lakh and above (including arrears of Provident Fund contributions, administrative charges, penal damages etc.) as on 31.3.1982, in the State of Bihar.

S.No. Name of the Establishment

P.F. in
arrears
(Rs. in lakhs)

1

2

3

UN-EXEMPTED

1	National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd. Unit R.B.H.M., Katihar.	61.01
2	Katihar Jute Mills Ltd., Katihar.	59.85
3	M/s. Domchanch Main Mica Factory of C.M.I.	09.58
4	M/s. Eastern Manganese & Minerals Ltd., (Sister concern of C.M.I.)	03.02
5	M/s. Tisri Mica Factory, Giridih.	02.90
6	M/s. Bihar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi.	11.40
7	M/s. Bihar State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Unit Goraul (Vaishali)	05.51
8	M/s. Reliance Fire Bricks & Pottery Co. Ltd., Dhanbad.	18.89
9	M/s. Gaya Textiles (P) Ltd., Gaya.	03.12

1	2	3
10	M/s. Khandelwal Glass Works, Dhanbad.	01.96
11	M/s. Tata Nagar Foundry Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur.	01.97
12	M/s. Katras Ceramics & Refractories (P) Ltd., Dhanbad.	05.11
13	M/s. Arthur Butler, Muzaffarpur.	01.17
14	M/s. Pradip Lamp Works, Patna.	06.34
15	M/s. Jayshree Udyog, Patna.	02.31
16	M/s. Chhabirani Agro Industrial Enterprises Ltd., Rohtas	01.85
17	M/s. Kumardhubi Engg. Works Ltd., Dhanbad.	03.88
18	M/s. Dhanbad Central Cooperative Bank.	01.92
19	M/s. Bihar Barh & Fatwah Central Cooperative Bank, Beharsharif.	02.28
20	Magadh Central Cooperative Bank, Gaya.	01.68
21	Muzaffarpur Hajipur Central Cooperative Bank Ltd.	01.77
22	Gopalganj Central Cooperative Bank, Gopalganj.	01.11
EXEMPTED: (Amount of P.F. contributions not transferred to the Board of Trustees in time)		
23	M/s. Bihar State Sugar Corporation Ltd.	01.69
24	M/s. Motipur Sugar Factory & Cane Farm, Muzaffarpur.	17.12
25	M/s. Bihar Fire-Bricks & Potteries Ltd., Dhanbad.	06.88
26	News Paper & Publication (P) Ltd.	07.43

टेलीफोन उपस्कर की खरीद के लिए
बिदेशी फर्मों के पास पड़े आर्डर

(ख) आर्डरों के साथ कम्पनी-वार
कितनी ग्रग्रिम राशि दी गई ?

1434. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) निम्नलिखित
ड्रमों को आर्डर दिये गये थे:—

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जिन
फर्मों को टेलीफोन उपस्कर की खरीद के
आर्डर दिये गये थे उनका क्या नाम है और
इन आर्डरों के बदले कितनी सप्लाई प्राप्त
हुई है ; और

(i) मैसर्स जनरल इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी
लि०, लन्दन ।

(ii) मैसर्स निप्पन इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी,
जापान ।

उनसे प्राप्त सप्लाई का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है:

मैमर्स जनरल इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी लि० लन्डन

टेलीफोन उपकरण प्रणाली 100 टाइप

10,000

मैमर्स लिमिटेड इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी लि०, जापान

टेलीफोन उपकरण लान 104 20,000

उपरोक्त का विस्तार 20,000

प्लान 103 3,500

विस्तार 103 6,500

(ख) इन फर्मों को अग्रिम राशि नहीं दी गई है।

योजना आयोग द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए स्वीकृत की गई पन बिजली परियोजनाएं

1435. श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश और अन्य पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिये स्वीकृत की गई पनबिजली परियोजनाओं के नाम तथा व्यौरे क्या हैं ; और

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं पर कितनी राशि व्यय की जा रही है और ये परियोजनायें छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कब तक पूरी की जायेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम भट्टाजन) : (क) और (ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश और अन्य प्रमुख पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में निर्माणाधीन तथा योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं का व्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

लोक सभा 12-10-1982 के उत्तरार्ध अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 1435 भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में निर्दिष्ट विवरण

क्रम संख्या	क्षेत्र	स्थान	प्रतिष्ठित क्षमता (मेगा-वाट)	अद्यतन अनुमानित लागत लाख रुपयों में	चालू होने की संभावित तारीख
1	2	3	4	5	6
उत्तरी क्षेत्र					
1. आन्ध्र		हिमाचल प्रदेश	15	2143	1984-85
2. बिनवा		वही-	6	984	1983-84
3. भावा		वही-	120	7500	1986-87

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	रोंगटोंग	-वही-	2	679	1984-85
5.	गाज	-वही-	10.5	1,286	1985-86
6.	धिरोग	-वही-	3	434	1985-86
7.	बानेर	-वही-	6	720	1985-86
8.	देहर विस्तार (बी एहू०एम०बी०)	-वही-	330	7830	1983-84
9.	पोंग विस्तार (बी०ए०एम०बी०)	-वही-	120	4579	1982-83
10.	साल (एन०एच०पी०सी०) (केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र)	जम्मू व कश्मीर	345	44276	1985-87
11.	करनाह	-वही-	2	738	1984-85
12.	स्टाफना	-वही-	4	1645	1983-84
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र					
13.	अमियम-उमलु चरण-2	मेघालय	60	3879	1985-86
14.	ओपिली (एनई ई०पी० संख्या ओ०)	-वही-	150	11886	1883-85
15.	सेरलुई	मिजोरम	1	103	1985-86
16.	महारानी	त्रिपुरा	1	167	1985-86
17.	गुमटी विस्तार	-वही-	5	430	1982-83
18.	दिखू	नागालैंड	1	155	1983-84
19.	लोकटक (एन०एच०पी०सी०)	मणिपुर	105	9942	1982-83

टिप्पणी :—उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त हिमाचल प्रदेश में बस्ती विस्तार (15 मेगावाट) तथा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय जल विकास निगम द्वारा निर्माण की गई बैरा स्थूल जल विद्युत परियोजना (180 मेगावाट) को वर्तमान पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम दो वर्षों के दौरान चालू किया गया ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पेट्रोल पम्पों का आवंटन

1436. श्री कृष्ण बत्त मुल्तानपुरी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में पेट्रोल पम्पों के आवंटन के लिये पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान किन किन स्थानों पर इन्टरव्यू लिये गये हैं ।

(ख) कितने पेट्रोल पम्पों का आवंटन किया गया है और आवेदकों को कितने पेट्रोल पम्प अभी आवंटित किये जाने हैं ; और

(ग) शेष पेट्रोल पम्पों के आवंटन में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) गत चार वर्षों में हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिन स्थानों पर पेट्रोल/डीजल फुटकर बिक्री एजेंसियां देने के लिये साक्षात्कार लिये गये थे, निम्नप्रकार से बताये जाते हैं:—

1. दमतल
2. कांगड़ा
3. परवानू
4. ज्वालामुखी
5. नरकंडा
6. छोटा शिमला
7. रोह्रू
8. बिलासपुर
9. रानीखेत
10. बैजनाथ
11. धाली
12. भुंतर
13. मन्नाली

(ख) धाली, परवानू, बिलासपुर और रानीखेत को छोड़कर अन्य सभी मामलों में एजेंसियां दी गई हैं ।

(ग) विलम्ब मुख्यतः (1) उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार न मिलने के कारण पुनः विज्ञापन देने की आवश्यकता पड़ने; और (2) कुछ मामलों में चयन प्रक्रिया के विरुद्ध शिकायतों के कारण हुआ है ।

Time Allotted for Tribal and Regional Language Programme by A.I.R., Ranchi

1437. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time allotted for tribal languages programmes like Mundari, Santhali, Ho, Kharia and Oraon language-wise per month by the Ranchi Station of the All India Radio;

(b) the time allotted for the regional Language Nagpuri, Maithili and Bhojpuri per month in the same station; and

(c) the reasons for not broadcasting news bulletins in tribal and regional languages of Chota Nagpur from the AIR, Ranchi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) There are nearly 29 tribes in the Chota Nagpur area who speak about 36 dialects. In view of the multiplicity of dialects, it is not feasible to broadcast news bulletins in any of the tribal and regional languages of Chota Nagpur from AIR Ranchi. However, the Hindi bulletins originated and relayed by that station are understood and listened to by a vast majority of persons living in the programme zone of the Station.

Statement

Details regarding time allotted for tribal and regional language programmes by AIR, Ranchi.

Sl. No.	Name of the Dialect/ Regional language	Weekly duration
1	Mundari	60 mts.
2	Santhali	45 mts.
3	Ho	30 mts.
4	Oraon	55 mts.
5	Nagpuri	60 mts.

NOTE:

Items in Khari dialect are included in the Monthly Magazine of folk literature broadcast from AIR, Ranchi.

No spokenword programmes either in Bhojpuri or in Maithili are broadcast from AIR, Ranchi. However, folk music in these dialects are broadcast from Ranchi from time to time as by other Stations.

Expenditure on Purchase of Lifesaving Drugs

1438. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI D. L. BAITHA:

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

(a) what is the total amount spent on purchase of life saving drugs from abroad during 1981-82 and 1982-83 till date;

(b) whether this amount is increasing year after year;

(c) whether Indian companies and foreign firms are not of much help to bring down these imports in spite of

the fact that letters of intent have been issued to these firms for production of these drugs, and

(d) if so, the details in this regard company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry (popularly known as the Hathi Committee), keeping in view the essentiality of the medicines, their need and availability, identified 116 medicines, which in its opinion are extensively used in medical practice both in urban and rural areas. The bulk drugs/active ingredients in these 116 medicines number about 91. The Hathi Committee also gave a list of 29 newer 'life saving medicines' which were then imported into India. The c.i.f. value of imports during 1981-82 of the bulk drugs/active ingredients used in the 116 medicines listed by the Hathi Committee and the finished formulations including the life saving ones is Rs. 21.29 crores.

(b) The total cif value of imports of drugs referred to in reply (a) above has fluctuated as may be seen from the following table:

Year	c.i.f. value of imports (Rs.in crores)
1979-80	26.37
1980-81	29.88
1981-82	21.29

(c) and (d). The indigenous production of the 91 bulk drugs/active ingredients which was Rs. 120 crores during 1980-81 increased to approximately Rs. 126.00 crores during the year 1981-82. Company-wise details of Production of all the bulk drugs are not available. However, during the year 1981-82 and current year, the production of a number of essential bulk drugs has increased. The number of units producing some of these drugs has also increased.

Mid-term performance review of Power Sector

1439. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked the Energy Ministry to achieve a Plant load factor of at least 55 per cent during the current year;

(b) whether the Planning Commission during the mid-term performance review of the power sector has also suggested that the State Sector should concentrate on the early completion of on going projects;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has examined the demand of additional resources of the order of Rs. 3000 crores during the Sixth Plan required both by the Central and State sectors;

(d) whether due to overall paucity of funds, the Commission has suggested that the projects nearing completion should be completed no new project should be undertaken;

(e) to what extent this suggestion of the Planning Commission has been accepted; and

(f) what are the projects expected to be completed during the current year and during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a): According to Annual Plan 1982-83, the Plant Load Factor of the thermal Stations to be achieved has been fixed at 49 per cent for the current year.

(b) Government have always been laying stress on early commissioning of the on-going projects.

(c) to (e). An assessment of the additional funds required for completing the on going schemes in the Sixth Plan and for taking up new projects for giving benefits in the Seventh Plan onwards has been carried out by

the Department of Power and sent to the Planning Commission. The reaction of the Planning Commission to these proposals is awaited.

(f) List of projects already completed during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given in Statement I & II. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5484/82]. List showing on-going thermal and hydro projects of Sixth Plan is given in Statement III and IV [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5484/82].

Creation of credit facility for Micro-Hydel Project

1440. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are planning to create a credit facility for the micro-hydel sector on the lines of that extended for rural electrification;

(b) whether a communication to the State Power Ministers by the Union Government has asked them to submit the list of micro-hydel projects that can be taken up immediately in their respective States;

(c) is it also a fact that the Ministry is keen on including as many projects as possible to add to the power availability during the Sixth Plan period;

(d) whether this micro-hydel project has also been included in the 20-point programme announced by the Prime Minister, how many State Governments have so far responded to the communication of the Minister; and

(e) how much aid will be provided by the Centre and the IBRD on these micro-hydel projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d) The 20-Point Programme emphasises develop-

ment of mini/micro hydel schemes. The State authorities have been requested to identify possible sites and formulate definite schemes for the early development of mini/micro hydel generation. After the recent State Power Ministers Conference, the Minister for Energy has also written to Chief Ministers of State about this matter. Central Electricity Authority have circulated guidelines to the States with a view to assist quick formulation of proper project proposals. The Ministry of Energy is keen on adding as much power potential as would be possible from the mini and micro hydel projects during the VI plan period.

(e): It is under examination.

Development of mines with assistance of USSR

1441. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government to seek the assistance of USSR to help both financially and technically the development of mines in India;

(b) if so, the nature of financial assistance that has been offered; and

(c) the details regarding the terms of the agreement as to in what manner the repayments will be made to the Soviet Union and the extent to which India is going to be a beneficiary in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c): Soviet Union have extended a rouble credit of 520 million for development of identified coal projects and projects in other sectors of India.

The credit for coal sector is primarily meant to be utilised for importing equipment of Soviet origin not indigenously available for coal projects and for geological exploration.

The amount of credit utilised for any specific project is to be repaid in 17 years by equal annual instalments with 2½% interest per year. Interest on credit shall accrue from the date of utilisation. The first instalment is payable three years after the utilisation of the portion of the credit. Subsequent instalments are payable within first quarter of each year following the year of accrual. Last instalment of the interest is payable simultaneously with the last payment of the principal debt. Four identified projects on completion will raise the output of coking and power grade coal, in shaft sinking in geological exploration of coal deposits.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रकाशन

1442. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1981-82 के दौरान उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा किस प्रकार के प्रकाशन प्रकाशित किये गये और उन प्रकाशनों की भाषा, तारीख और उनके प्रकाशन का प्रयोजन क्या था, उन पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि व्यय की गई, उनसे कितनी आय हुई और कितने प्रकाशन अभी भी विक्रित किये जाने हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनके विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रकाशन का उपयोग ठीक ठीक नहीं हो पाता है और यह प्रकाशन संसद सदस्यों, विधान सभा सदस्यों और स्वायत्त निकायों तक नहीं पहुंचते ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खान): (क) प्रकाशन विभाग तथा विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय, हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और सभी

मुख्य भारतीय भाषाओं में मुद्रित साहित्य प्रकाशित करते हैं। प्रकाशन विभाग लोगों को देश, इसकी कला एवं संस्कृति, इतिहास, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इत्यादि के बारे में जानकारी देने के लिये 21 पत्रिकाओं सहित विभिन्न पुस्तकों और प्रकाशन प्रकाशित करता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर, प्रख्यात व्यक्तियों की जीवनियां "आधुनिक भारत के निर्माता" पुस्तक माला के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित की जाती हैं। पत्रिकाओं का उद्देश्य, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, देश की विकासीय गतिविधियों और सांस्कृतिक विरासत के बारे में लोगों की जानकारी बढ़ाना है।

एक विवरण, जिसमें 1981-82 के दौरान प्रकाशित प्रकाशनों के नाम, उनकी भाषा, साहित्य की किस्म, प्रकाशन की तारीख और प्रकाशन लागत दी हुई है सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एन टी-5485/82]

किसी वर्ष विशेष में रिलीज किये गये प्रकाशन कई वर्षों तक बिकते हैं। वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान पुस्तकों और पत्रिकाओं की बिक्री से प्रकाशन विभाग को प्राप्त हुआ कुल राजस्व 47.02 लाख रुपये था।

(ख) जी, नहीं। प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित किये जाने वाले प्रकाशनों को लोगों को उसके सात विक्रय भंडारों तथा देश भर में इसके 3,000 थोक और परचून एजेंटों के माध्यम से बेचा जाता है। विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा प्रकाशित किये जाने वाले साहित्य को प्रचार की आवश्यकताओं और लक्ष्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुये, अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ साथ संसद सदस्यों और विधायकों तथा विशिष्ट पाठकों को वितरित किया जाता है।

प्रसारण के लिए सूक्ष्म तरंग टावर इस्तेमाल

1443. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे कितने स्थान हैं तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिये सूचना और प्रसारण विभाग ने दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के लिये सूक्ष्म तरंग टावर का इस्तेमाल करने की अनुमति मांगी है और इस संबंध में मंत्रालय ने किन-किन स्थानों के लिये अनुमति दे दी है ;

(ख) क्या सूक्ष्म तरंग के जरिये दूर प्रसारण हेतु कोई अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितनी अतिरिक्त राशि व्यय करनी पड़ेगी ; और

(ग) क्या सूक्ष्म तरंग टावरों का देश भर में दूर प्रसारण के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने सूक्ष्म तरंग मांगों के सूक्ष्म तरंग टावरों पर टेलीविजन प्रसारण हेतु एक सामान्य प्रक्रिया के तहत टेलीविजन एंटीना लगाने की संभावना के बारे में पूछताछ की थी। एक प्रारंभिक जांच से पता चला कि सूक्ष्म तरंग यू० एच० एफ एंड बी० एच० एफ० दूरसंचार प्रणालियों जो ऐसे मांगों पर स्थापित की जाती हैं। के साथ इलेक्ट्रो-मैग्नेटिक अवरोधन की संभावना बनी रहती है। सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय एवं संचार मंत्रालय के तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों के एक संयुक्त कार्यकारी दल द्वारा मामले का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है। संचार मंत्रालय ने पटना में सूक्ष्म तरंग टावर पर प्रायोगिक तौर पर कम भार का टेलीविजन एंटीना लगाने के बारे में सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय

का सुझाव स्वीकार कर लिया है। विकिरण एवं इलैक्ट्रो-मैग्नेटिक अवरोधन की मात्रा का वस्तुतः अध्ययन यह एंटीना स्थापित किये जाने के बाद किया जाएगा। सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय इनसैट की सुविधा सहित रिसीव रिले सिस्टम लगाने की संभावना का पता लगा रहा है जिसमें टी० वी० रिसीव आनली टर्मिनल एवं कम पावर वाले टी० वी० ट्रांसमीटर की सुविधाएं होंगी। इस संबंध में सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने अनुबन्ध (क) में दिये गये 30 नगरों में सूक्ष्म तरंग टावरों पर इस प्रणालियों के टी० वी० एंटीना लगाने के प्रस्ताव की जांच करने का अनुरोध किया था। बाद में हुये विचार विमर्श में यह स्पष्ट

कर दिया गया था कि कार्यकारी दल द्वारा तकनीकी अध्ययन के परिणाम मिलने के बाद ही उक्त जांच की जायगी।

(ख) जी, हां। उपग्रह और/अथवा सूक्ष्म तरंग रेडियो चैनल से टी.वी. संकेत सीधे प्राप्त करने के लिये उपस्कर तथा उस के साथ ड्रापिंग उपस्कर, टी.वी. ट्रांसमीटर विशेष जुड़नार के साथ एंटीना, वेव गाइड/फीडर केबिल, पावर सप्लाय एवं उपस्कर के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। लागत का ब्यौरा तकनीकी अध्ययन पूरा होने के बाद तैयार किया जाएगा।

(ग) मामले का विस्तृत अध्ययन करने की आवश्यकता है।

विवरण

अनुबन्ध (क)

नगरों की सूची

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. त्रिवेन्द्रम | 16. इटानगर |
| 2. गोहाटी | 17. एजवाल |
| 3. आसनसोल | 18. पटना |
| 4. कोडीकनाल | 19. भोपाल |
| 5. वाराणसी | 20. शिमला |
| 6. विजयवाड़ा | 21. गंगतोफ |
| 7. मुरशीदाबाद | 22. इन्दौर |
| 8. भुवनेश्वर | 23. कोटा |
| 9. रांची | 24. सूरत |
| 10. राजकोट | 25. आगरा |
| 11. गोरखपुर | 26. कोचीन |
| 12. इम्फाल | 27. सूरतगढ़ |
| 13. कोहिमा | 28. जम्मू |
| 14. अगरतला | 29. पोर्ट ब्लेयर |
| 15. शिलोंग | 30. पांडोचेरी |

Survey of Bonded Labour by Gandhi Peace Foundation

1444. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey has been conducted by the Gandhi Peace Foundation in collaboration with the National Labour Institute in certain States and found that over 22 lakh bonded labourers are still existing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the States of which survey has been conducted;

(c) what are the steps taken by the Centre to solve this problem;

(d) whether certain complaints have been received that the rehabilitation of released bonded labourers has not been very satisfactory and backlog exists in most parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). The Gandhi Peace Foundation conducted a National Sample Survey in 1978-79 in 10 States, namely, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The survey was based on a random sample drawn from a total 4,50,119 villages in the afore-said 10 States selected for the purpose. Finally 1000 villages from out of the 4,50,119 villages were selected. Every 450th villages in the census list of villages of each state starting with a random number was selected for the survey. The survey had estimated the incidence of bonded labour at 26.17 lakhs. The National Labour

Institute was associated with the survey during the initial stages.

(c) The incidence of debt bondage arises on account of-

(i) lack of avenue of wage employment;

(ii) landlessness and assetlessness;

(iii) generally poor yield from agricultural land wherever land is available;

(iv) Ceremonial and development needs on account of which credit is sought by the debtor from the creditor.

With a view to achieving the goal of total eradication of the problem of debt bondage a number of schemes have been launched under the 20-Point Programme notably-

(i) Allotment of land to the landless;

(ii) Provision of intensive wage employment through the National Rural Employment Programme;

(iii) Identification of beneficiaries who are poorest of the poor and assist them under the Integrated Development Programme;

(iv) Review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour;

(v) Accelerating programme for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc.

(d) and (e). The Central Government have launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with effect from 1978-79 under which the State Governments are provided Central financial assistance on matching grant basis for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers. The Scheme envisage provision of rehabilitation grant of Rs. 4,000/- per bonded labourer half of which is given as Central share. The State Governments have been

advised to suitably integrate/dovetail the Centrally Sponsored Scheme with similar other Schemes, namely, the integrated Rural Development/Programme, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan and other ongoing Schemes of the State Governments concerned. The Programmes of rehabilitation are being continuously reviewed in the Ministry of Labour by an Inter-Ministerial Working Group with representatives of Planning Commission, Ministries of Home Affairs and Rural Development. Senior Officers from the Ministry are being deputed to the States for an on-the-spot review of the rehabilitation programme. Such visits have taken place in respect of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Based on reports of these field visits the State Governments are being advised to rectify the deficiencies, if any, and accelerate the pace of rehabilitation by timely formulation of Schemes and proper execution through coordination with various field agencies.

From the reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labour identified and freed as on 30-6-82 is 1,44,930 out of which 84,269 have been rehabilitated leaving thereby 60,661 freed bonded labourers remaining to be rehabilitated. A target for the rehabilitation of 35,828 freed bonded labourers has been fixed for the current financial year. The State Governments have been requested to formulate rehabilitation schemes and submit them to the Ministry of Labour for sanction and release of the Central share of the grant.

Load Restriction in Gujarat

1445. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether load restriction is likely to continue in Gujarat for some

more time due to possible delay in commissioning and sanctioning of new projects;

(b) since how long the load restriction is going on and the names of the Districts which are more affected; and

(c) what are the reasons for delaying the sanctioning of new projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The power position in Gujarat is much better as compared to September last year. However, some load restrictions are likely to continue for a few more months.

(b) When the power restrictions are imposed, they are not confined to any particular district. These are applicable to whole of State. The power cuts on demand on High Tension Industrial consumers are in force from April, 1982.

(c) There are some unresolved issues relating to the sanctioning of new projects such as linkage of coal, water availability, disposal of ash environmental clearance, etc. which have to be sorted out before techno-economic clearance is given by the Central Electricity Authority. Thereafter, these proposals will be processed for investment approval by the Planning Commission.

Cost per unit by State Electricity

1446. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the average establishment cost/operating expenses of State Electricity Boards, per unit sold and how does it compare with such average cost of private electric enterprises; and

(b) what action Government propose to take to stop or reduce to the minimum:—

- (i) Transmission losses;
- (ii) Pilferage of energy;
- (iii) Short billing; and
- (iv) unmetered supplies?

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

(b) The States are primarily responsible for the overall performance of State Electricity Boards. Action on various points mentioned in the question comes within the purview of the State Electricity Boards/State Governments.

Appointment of Professionals to Produce Programmes in AIR and TV

1447. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government have decided to give preference to the specialists in AIR and TV;

(b) is it also a fact that a separate cadre of specialists and experts in Programme Production will be created in A.I.R. and T.V.;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint only professionals to produce programmes in A.I.R. and T.V.; and

(d) if so, how it would be implemented and which categories will be taken in this cadre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (c). Both All India Radio and Doordarshan appoint persons who possess the qualifications and experience prescribed for different posts, as per job

requirements. Both the media have such officers in the regular Programme cadre as well as in the cadre of Staff Artists both of whom are engaged in programme planning and production.

(b) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

National Workshop on Rice-Husk for Energy

1448. SHRI ERA ENBARASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the three-day national workshop on rice-husk for energy, held recently in New Delhi under the aegis of National Productivity Council in collaboration with the Department of Food; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The important recommendations of the National Workshop on Energy from rice-husk are:

1. Evaluation of existing furnace designs for burning rice-husk with the objective of selecting the appropriate designs by users.

2. Efforts to improve the efficiency of the furnaces.

3. Incentives to manufacturers of cyclone type of furnaces.

4. Standardisation of design and development of prototypes for fluidised and suspended burning of paddy husk.

5. Methods to arrest environmental pollution arising from fly ash and flue gases.

6. Encouragement of mechanical dryers to control the products and reduction of losses.

7. Utilisation of rice-husk for meeting the energy requirements to make the rice mills self-reliant in their energy needs.

8. R & D to produce the producer gas for generating motive power and development of IC Engines to run on producer gas.

9. Provision of incentives to set up plants which produce briquettes using rice-husk and other agricultural and forest residues.

10. R & D for using rice-husk for potential chemicals such as oxalic acid and amorphous silica.

11. Encouragement for setting up rice mill complex in large paddy producing areas with a view to integrated use of byproducts for development work.

12. Creation of data base for rice-husk related technologies for wider dissemination and identification of an agency for the above purpose.

The recommendations made by the Three-day National Workshop are being examined by the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources.

Rights of Refugees Settled in Government Colonies in Rural Areas

1449. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government sanctioned a scheme in 1974 for conferment of rights and titles of the plots of land on the refugees settled in Government colonies in the rural areas;

(b) if so, how many refugee families have been benefited from that scheme;

(c) whether Government propose to extend that scheme to the urban areas also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nearly 1.40 lakh families both in urban and rural areas in West Bengal are expected to be benefited. The actual number of families given lease deeds till now has not reported by the State Government.

(c) The scheme covers urban areas also. According to the instructions issued in 1974, the conferment of the right and title will be on free-hold basis in colonies in rural areas and on lease-hold basis in colonies in urban areas on a nominal ground rent of Re. 1/- per one hundred square yards or a fraction thereof per annum.

(d). Does not arise.

Preliminary Talk with Canada for Soft Loan For Multipurpose Dams and Hydel-Projects

1450. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated preliminary negotiations for a massive soft loan from Canada for the construction of multi-purpose dams and generation of Hydro-power; and

(b) if so, the final outcome of the negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). A Hydro Power Project Identification Mission from Canada had visited India in 1981. The detailed terms and conditions of the financial package have not been indicated by Canada so far. Final decision could be taken only after the detailed terms and conditions are received and examined in full.

Implementation of Palekar Award

1451. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Palekar Award has been fully implemented in all the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the names of the States and places where it has been implemented so far and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) (a) and (b). According to information supplied by the State Governments/Administrations, from time to time, 498 newspaper establishments have fully implemented the Central Government orders on Palekar Tribunals' recommendations.

(c) A statement indicating the names of newspaper establishments according to States which have not implemented or partially implemented is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5486/82].

Separate cadre of specialists in A.I.R. and T.V.

1452. SHRI RAMAYAN RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a news reader is appointed in the grade of Rs. 650-1200 and later promoted in the grade of Rs. 1100-1600 after serving some years in the first grade;

(b) what are the reasons for not promoting other professionals, musicians, producers who are appointed initially in the grade of Rs. 650-1200 just like news readers.

(c) whether Government propose to fix up the same criteria for all categories whether they will work on contract or as regular employees; and

(d) whether Government propose to create a separate cadre of specialists in A.I.R. and T.V. and revise their

previous decision to divide staff artistes in two categories; if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Separate promotional avenues exist for different categories, like Producers and Musicians. As per the relevant recruitment rules, Producers are eligible for promotion as Senior Producers, Deputy Chief Producers and Chief Producers. The fee scale of Musicians are refixed on the basis of their gradation accorded by the Music Audition Boards.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no proposal either to create a separate cadre of specialists in A.I.R. and Doordarshan or to review the Government's decision to place the Staff Artists in two categories and grant them pension subject to certain formalities like option by the Staff Artists, screening, etc.

Promotion of Specialists

1453. SHRI RAMAYAN RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Dy. Chief Producers and Chief Producers are appointed for their specialisation in certain fields;

(b) is it also a fact that Station Directors are promoted from A.S.D. to S.D. but the specialisation in certain form of field is not taken into consideration;

(c) if so, whether producers being specialists in certain field, a music producer could not be promoted as a Drama Producer and only drama producer could be considered for Deputy Chief Producer, Drama; and

(d) how these professionals are proposed to be fixed up in the new set up so that they can maintain their identity and can continue to produce programmes in their specialised fields?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (a) and (b). The posts of Deputy Chief Producer and Chief Producer are promotion posts, by selection, for Producers eligible as per the recruitment rules. 75 per cent of the posts of Station Directors are similarly filled, i.e. by promotion, by selection, of eligible Assistant Station Directors.

Thus merit and specialised experience are duly taken into account for promoting not only the Producers but also the Asst. Station Directors.

(c) It is a fact that Producers are appointed discipline-wise. The question of promoting a Music Producer as a Drama Producer does not arise since the fee scales are the same. The initial appointment being discipline-wise, subsequent promotions in the grade are also made accordingly.

(d) The planning and production of programmes in All India Radio Stations has always been a joint effort by persons in the Staff Artists cadre and those in the Programme cadre. This will continue to be so.

कृष्णा-गोदावरी बेसिन में तेल की खोज की योजना

1454. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा कृष्णा-गोदावरी बेसिन में तेल की खोज के लिये तैयार की गई खोज योजना की अनुमानित लागत क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह कार्य किसी विदेशी एजेंसी को सौंपा गया है ; और

(ग) कृष्णा-गोदावरी बेसिन में अनुमानित कितनी मात्रा में तेल प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायगी ।

गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए स्थानों के बारे में निर्णय

1455. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में चार उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित करने का है और उसके लिये सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित कारखाने किन किन स्थानों में स्थापित किये जायेंगे और उपरोक्त कारखानों का कार्य कब तक चालू हो जायगा तथा प्रत्येक कारखाने की कितनी क्षमता होगी ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) प्रस्तावित संयंत्र बबराला (जिला बदायूं) आनला, (जि. बरेली) शाहजहांपुर (जि. शाहजहांपुर) और जगदीशपुर (जि. सुल्तानपुर) में स्थापित किये जायेंगे । इन संयंत्रों के कार्यक्रम के बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है इनमें से प्रत्येक संयंत्र की क्षमता 1350 टन अमोनिया प्रतिदिन होने की आशा है ।

मेरठ/आगरा में उच्च न्यायालय की न्याय-पीठ की स्थापना

1456. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या विधि धाय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग पिछले कई वर्षों से

मेरठ और आगरा में उच्च न्यायालय की खंड न्यायपीठ की स्थापना की मांग कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार मेरठ अथवा आगरा में उच्च न्यायालय की खंड न्याय-पीठ की स्थापना करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन नाथ कौशल) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों के लिये इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की न्यायपीठ की स्थापना के लिये अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुये हैं। न्यायपीठ के अवस्थान के लिये भिन्न भिन्न अभ्यावेदनों में भिन्न-भिन्न स्थान सुझाये गये हैं, जिसमें मेरठ और आगरा भी सम्मिलित हैं।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों में न्याय-पीठ के गठन की मांग से उत्पन्न सभी पहलुओं और राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में की गई सिफारिशों के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार करने के लिये एक तीन सदस्यीय आयोग की स्थापना की है। आयोग को अपनी रिपोर्ट 3 मार्च, 1983 तक प्रस्तुत करनी है।

औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में मानक प्रणाली द्वारा हिन्दी आशुलिपि का प्रशिक्षण

1457. श्री मोखा भाई : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा विभाग ने श्रम मंत्रालय को आदेश जारी किये हैं कि हिन्दी आशुलिपि के शिक्षण के लिये केवल मानक प्रणाली ही प्रयोग में लाई जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौर क्या है ;

(ग) हिन्दी आशुलिपि व्यवसाय समिति ने यह निर्णय किस आधार पर लिया है ;

(घ) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के कितने सहायक आशुलिपि निदेशकों को बठक में आमंत्रित किया गया था और समिति के कुल कितने सदस्य हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या उपरोक्त निर्णय का हिन्दी आशुलिपि के प्रशिक्षण एवं कार्यक्षेत्र पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना क़िदवाई) : (क) और (ख). राजभाषा विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि स्टैण्डर्ड (मानक) प्रणाली हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी केन्द्रों में हिन्दी टंकण/आशुलिपि पढ़ाने के लिये अखिल भारत आधार पर प्रयोग की जा रही है।

(ग) व्यवसाय समिति ने विभिन्न सिस्टमस (प्रणालियों) जैसे कि ऋषि, सिंह नवीन आशुलिपि, विशिष्ट और मानक प्रणालियों पर विचार विमर्श किया और इस सर्वसम्मत निर्णय पर पहुंची कि मानक आशुलिपि को अपनाया जाना चाहिये।

(घ) आठ (विशेषज्ञ) व्यक्तियों की कुल सदस्यता में से चार सहायक निदेशक।

(ङ) जी, नहीं।

दिल्ली प्रशासन के औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में आशुलिपि में मानक पुस्तकें निर्धारित किया जाना

1458. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकारों को आदेश दिये गये हैं कि उनके राज्यों में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में इस समय निर्धारित पुस्तकें वापस ले ली जायें और वहां पर केवल मानक आशुलिपि प्रणाली ही सिखाई जाये ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या श्रम मंत्रालय का उद्देश्य एक विशेष प्रणाली लागू करना है अथवा उचित प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण देकर बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देना है ; और

(घ) इस निर्णय के लिये उत्तरदायी विशेषज्ञ कौन हैं और उनकी शैक्षिक एवं व्यवसायिक अर्हतायें क्या हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना क़िदवाई) :
(क) संशोधन पाठ्य विवरण, जिसमें मानक प्रणाली से संबंधित पाठ्य पुस्तकें और कुछ अन्य प्रणालियों से संबंधित संदर्भ पुस्तकों की एक सूची शामिल की गई है, राज्य सरकारों को औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षण के लिये अपनाने हेतु भेजा गया है ।

(ख) यह निर्णय व्यवसाय समिति की सिफारिश और राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण परिषद के अनुमोदन पर लिया गया है ।

(ग) श्रम मंत्रालय का उद्देश्य सही ढंग का प्रशिक्षण देना है । यह इस हेतु के कारण है कि व्यवसाय समिति द्वारा एक सर्वसम्मति निर्णय केवल मानक प्रणाली को अपनाने को लिया था जिसे गृह मंत्रालय में राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा पूर्ण अनुसंधान के पश्चात् हिन्दी आशुलिपि में आदर्श/लगभग आदर्श समझा गया है ।

(घ) व्यवसाय समिति में 8 विशेषज्ञ थे, जो इस निर्णय को लेने के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं । अपेक्षा यह कि विशेषज्ञों के पास व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के संबद्ध क्षेत्र में अच्छा अनुभव होना चाहिये और सभी विशेषज्ञ इस अपेक्षा को पूर्ण करते हैं ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन औद्योगिक के शिक्षण संस्थानों में आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षकों के वेतनमान

1459. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षकों के वेतनमान क्या हैं ;

(ख) औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षकों तथा पोलि-टेक्निकस और हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षकों के वेतनमानों में कितना अन्तर है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त संस्थाओं में आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षकों के लिये क्या अर्हताएं निर्धारित हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन वेतनमान में असंगति को दूर करने का है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किववई) :

(क) दिल्ली औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में आशुलिपि अनुदेशकों का वेतनमान 425-15-500 द० रो०-15-560-20-700 रु० है ।

(ख) पालटेकीनकों में इस समय आशुलिपि अनुदेशिका कोई पद नहीं है । तथापि, महिला पालीटेकनिक महारानी बाग, नई दिल्ली में आशुलिपि पढ़ाने वाले कनिष्ठ प्राध्यापकों के पद हैं, जिनके वेतनमान 650-960 रु० हैं । इसी प्रकार, गृह मंत्रालय की हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायक निदेशक (हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग और आशुलिपि के वेतनमान 650-30-740-35-810-द० रो० 35-880-40-1000- द० रो० -1200 रु० है ।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(घ) चूंकि औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों, महिला पालीटेकनिक तथा हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत पदों के लिये योग्यतायें विभिन्न हैं । इसलिये वेतनमानों में कोई असंगति नहीं है ।

विवरण

औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में आशुलिपि अनुदेशक महिला पालीटेकनिक में कनिष्ठ प्राध्यापक तथा सहायक निदेशक (हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग और आशुलिपि) के पदों के लिए निर्धारित योग्यताएं इस प्रकार हैं:—

1. औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में आशुलिपि अनुदेशक

औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में आशुलिपि अनुदेशकों के पदों को दिल्ली

प्रशासन अधीनस्थ सेवा काडर में सम्मिलित किया गया है । इत को 330-560-इ० के वेतनमान में कनिष्ठ आशुलिपिक ग्रेड डी में से चुना जाता है । जिन्हें कर्मचारी चयन आयोग के माध्यम से भर्ती किया जाता है । कनिष्ठ आशुलिपिक के लिये न्यूनतम योग्यताएं मैट्रिक या हायर सेकेंडरी तथा आशुलिपि में 80 शब्द प्रति मिनट की गति है ।

2. महिला पालीटेकनिक महारानी बाग, नई दिल्ली में कनिष्ठ प्राध्यापक

भर्ती नियम निम्नलिखित योग्यताओं को निर्धारित करते हैं:—

सचिवालय पद्धति

एम० काम द्वितीय श्रेणी

सचिवालय पद्धति आशुलिपि

में डिप्लोमा/अध्यापन अनुभव

3. गृह मंत्रालय की हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना में सहायक निदेशक (हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग और आशुलिपि)

(i) किसी मान्यताप्राप्त विश्व-विद्यालय/बोर्ड से कला, विज्ञान या वाणिज्य में इंटरमीडिएट या समकक्ष और हिन्दी एक अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में या अतिरिक्त हिन्दी योग्यता जो प्रभाकर, साहित्य रत्न के समकक्ष हो ।

(ii) हिन्दी आशुलिपि में दक्षता हिन्दी आशुलिपि में 100 शब्द प्रति मिनट और हिन्दी टाइप राइटिंग में 40 शब्द प्रति मिनट की गति ।

(iii) हिन्दी आशुलिपि या हिन्दी रिपोर्टर के रूप में 7 वर्ष का अनुभव या हिन्दी आशुलिपि और टाइपराइटिंग में अनुदेशक के रूप में 5 वर्ष का अनुभव ।

(iv) हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग और हिन्दी आशुलिपि में मान्यताप्राप्त प्रशिक्षण को सफलतापूर्वक पूर्ण किया हो जिसके अन्तर्गत सिद्धांत और व्यावहारिक प्रदर्शन आता हो ।

Tripping of Generating Units in Maharashtra and Gujarat

1460. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the first of week of September, both Maharashtra and Gujarat suffered because of a massive 'Cascade tripping' of a number of generating units in both the States;

(b) whether Government have made full enquiries into such a sudden mass tripping of generators which has never taken place before to ensure that there was no case of sabotage involved in it; and

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry if already made in this regard and the steps taken to safeguard proper maintenance of these generators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Power position in Gujarat has improved. However, due to Grid disturbance both Maharashtra and Gujarat suffered massive tripping of a number of generating units.

(b) and (c). A special Committee to study disturbance has been set up to investigate the matter.

Sebs failure to Mobilize resources for Achieving Power Production targets

1461. SHRI BALASHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite repeated requests made by the Central Government the State Electricity

Boards have failed to mobilise more funds for their development and to achieve their production targets;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Electricity Boards have held up payments to the Central Public Sector undertakings and this runs into crores of rupees;

(c) whether the Central Government now propose to take an initiative to find out a remedy to the problem whereby both the State Electricity Boards and the Central Undertakings do not suffer; and

(d) whether this issue had come up at the Conference of the State Energy Ministers and if so, the solution suggested and to what extent the suggestions made have been implemented so far?

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

Loss suffered in production due to strike

1462. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production loss due to strikes and lock outs increased considerably after 1977; and

(b) if so, the details year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). According to reports received in the Labour Bureau, production loss on account of strikes and lockouts was Rs. 284.48 crores in 1977, Rs. 285.32 crores in 1978, Rs. 433.02 crores in 1979, Rs. 297.14 crores in 1980, Rs. 548.71 crores in 1981 and Rs. 96.69 crores in 1982 (January—July).

Newsprint Allocation Policy

1463. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that newspapers in India may face a critical newsprint situation this winter;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this apprehension arose out of the inordinate delay in announcing the newsprint allocation policy for 1982-83; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to ease out the problem and apprehension for newspapers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The delay in announcing the Newsprint Allocation Policy was not because of any apprehension of shortage of newsprint.

(c) Government are continuously reviewing the availability of both imported and indigenous newsprint. The Registrar of Newspapers has already released advance allocation to newspapers to the extent of about 60 per cent of their total requirements for the current financial year. The State Trading Corporation has been requested to ensure adequate availability of imported newsprint in all their depots. The arrangements made will ensure adequate availability of newsprint in the country. As such the apprehensions expressed in this behalf are not well-founded.

Purchase of drilling ship 'Sagar Shakti'

1464. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has

brought a 43-crores rupee jack up drilling rig "Sagar Shakti" to speed up India's oil exploration programme;

(b) whether the efficiency of this very costly rig has been ascertained before purchasing it; and

(c) what are the features of this rig and what type of work it will do to help oil exploration programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The ONGC has bought a jack up rig named 'Sagar Shakti'.

(b) The order for this rig was placed by the ONGC as per its own specifications and quality control measures have been taken by the ONGC at all stages.

(c) This is a cantilever type Jack up rig capable of drilling upto 6000 metres in water depths upto 300 feet. This rig will be primarily used by the ONGC for development drilling in the Bombay offshore area.

Aromatics complex at Barauni

1465. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether Bihar Government has approached the Union Government for Aromatics complex at Barauni for the production of Benzen, Xylene and Toluene; if so, details there about and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): In 1980, the Government of Bihar had submitted a memorandum for setting up Aromatic and Caprolactam plants in Barauni. Government of India have accepted in principle the recommendation of the Site Selection Committee which was set up to recommend sites for new aromatics plants, that a large petrochemical project can also be erected in Bihar.

Death due to leaking of gas cylinder in Delhi

1466. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 3-9-1982 a number of people died and injured in a fire caused by a leaking gas cylinder in the Mori Gate area of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made and report received; and

(d) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) On 3-9-1982, a number of persons died and some injured in a fire accident at the residence of one Shri Ram Lal in the Mori Gate area of Delhi.

(b) Immediate investigations and enquiry conducted by the Indian Oil Corporation revealed, that on the evening of 3-9-1982, one Shri Om Prakash, a neighbour of Shri Ram Lal was called in by the old mother of Shri Ram Lal to open the valve of the cylinder. Shri Om Prakash, used a hammer and force on the valve and the hand wheel, as a result of which the valve spindle assembly came off, and the gas jet caught fire from a nearly "Sigri" in an open area. As a result of the fire, 12 persons expired (between 3rd to 7th September).

(c) and (d). In addition to the enquiry by the Indian Oil Corporation, Delhi Administration also ordered a magisterial inquiry, to enquire into the causes of the tragedy, and to fix responsibility if any. The magisterial enquiry revealed that the gruesome tragedy occurred as a result of tampering of the hand lever of the gas cylinder with a hammer by Shri Om Prakash (deceased). The enquiry report *inter-alia* recommended that the instructions given by the gas companies should be scrupulously followed by the consumers and every time a cylinder is delivered, the consumers may be ad-

vised not to tamper with it, but to contact the gas agency in case of any difficulty.

Exploration for New Coal Resources

1467. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited has taken up exploration on a priority basis for finding coal reserves in various coal fields; and

(b) if so, the details of the area where exploration has been started and the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The Coal India Ltd. has taken up detailed exploration on a priority basis in Kasta (East), Ardhamgram and Baku-lia in the Raniganj Coal Field, Pir-painti/Barahat and Hura 'C' in the Rajmahal Hills, Amolori in Singrauli Coal Field, Piparwar and Ashok Blocks in North Karanpura Coal Field, Kalinga in Talcher Coal Field, Belpahar in IB Valley Coal Field, Dipka in Korba Coal Field, Rawanwara North and Sial-Ghogri in Pench Valley Coal Field and Gotitoria East and West in Mohpani Coal Field. In all a total of 1,38,342 metres have been drilled so far.

कुकिंग गैस के पुराने सिलेंडरों का रद्द किया जाना

1468. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेल कम्पनियों ने कुकिंग गैस के पुराने सिलेंडरों को रद्द कर दिया है और एजेंसियों को नये सिलेंडर सप्लाई किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक तेल कम्पनी द्वारा कितने सिलेंडर रद्द किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कम्पनियों ने रद्द किये गये गैस सिलेंडरों को गैस एजेंसियों के पास ही रखा रहने दिया है और ये लोग इन रद्द किये गये सिलेंडरों में आधी गैस भर कर कदाचारों में संलग्न हैं और उन सिलेंडरों को उपभोक्ताओं को सप्लाई कर रहे हैं और क्या सरकार इन सिलेंडरों को अपने गोदामों में वापस लाने के प्रबंध करेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इस्वीर सिंह) : (क) पुराने सिलेंडर जब प्रयोग के लिये सही नहीं पाये जाते हैं, उनका परिचालन समाप्त किया जाता है। जब डीलरों से प्राप्त किये गये सभी खाली सिलेंडर बाटलिंग संयंत्रों पर भरे जाने के लिये भेजे जाते हैं, भरे जाने से पूर्व उनका सही निरीक्षण करनी किया जाता है सिलेंडर जिनकी मरम्मत करना होती है। पुनः परीक्षण करना होता है उन्हें अलग रखा जाता है और बाद में उन्हें मरम्मत। पुनः परीक्षण के लिये भेजा जाता है और जो प्रयोग के लिये सही नहीं पाये जाते हैं उन्हें निकाला जाता है। वितरण प्रणाली से निकाले गये ऐसे सिलेंडरों की संख्या के आधार पर बाटलिंग संयंत्र उन्हें नये सिलेंडरों/मरम्मत किये गये/पुनः परीक्षण किये गये सिलेंडरों से बदलता है।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जायगी।

(ग) जी नहीं। तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा डीलरों के पास कोई भी रद्द किये गये सिलेंडर नहीं छोड़े जाते हैं। सभी रद्द किये गये सिलेंडरों के लिये यह कानूनी आवश्यकता है कि उन्हें तोड़ा तथा नष्ट किया जाये जिससे वे बेईमान व्यवित्तियों के हाथों में न पड़ सकें।

Mine accident in Sarubera Colliery of Central Coalfields Ltd.

1469. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether three workers were killed and two injured in a mine accident in Sarubera Colliery of the Central Coalfields Limited in Hazaribagh district on the 11th August, 1982 when a big chunk of the roof fell during the mining operations in which more than 40 workers were engaged;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the compensation provided to the next of kin of those killed and to those injured; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure full safety measures in coal mines owned by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) An accident occurred on 11-8-1982 in Sarubera Colliery of C.C.L. in which three persons were killed and 2 others were injured. Only 6 persons were working in the mine at the time of accident. The accident took place when miners were engaged in loading blasted coal from the incline floor due to the fall of a piece of shale. Apart from compensation which is to be deposited with the Compensation Commissioner, under Workmen's Compensation Act, the following payments have been made to the dependents of the deceased and injured persons:

(i) Ex-gratia payment—Rs. 15,000

(ii) Expenses for Ration—Rs. 428

The injured persons have also been paid @ Rs. 150 each for purchase of fruits etc. Expenses for funeral of the deceased were also paid @ Rs. 500 to each next of kin.

(c) The rules regulations relating to safety are being enforced strictly to prevent accidents in coal mines. The recommendations of the Committee of Coal Mines Safety are also being implemented.

Conversion of manual exchanges into auto exchanges

1470. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of towns which are having more than 1500 telephone lines;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to convert such manual exchanges into auto exchanges; and

(c) the criteria followed for conversion of manual exchanges into auto exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) List annexed.

(b) Automatic switching equipment is being procured by imports or from indigenous manufacture for automatisa-tion.

(c) The criteria and priority for automatisa-tion is based on following:

- (i) District Headquarters.
- (ii) Capacity above 1500 lines.
- (iii) Longer pending demand.
- (iv) Requirement of STD.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of exchange	No. of eqpd. lines
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
1.	Eluru	1800
2.	Kurnool	1800
3.	Nizamabad	2040
<i>Bihar</i>		
4.	Bhagalpur	1560
5.	Gaya	1800
<i>Gujarat</i>		
6.	Junagarh	2640
7.	Surendranagar	2040

Sl. No.	Name of exchange	No. of eqpd. lines
8.	Aannd	2040
9.	Broach	1680
10.	Jetpur	1920
11.	Navasari	2520
12.	Bhuj	1800
13.	Porbander	1800
14.	Vapi	1680
<i>Karnataka</i>		
15.	Gulbarga	1800
<i>Kerala Circle</i>		
16.	Changhacherry	1560
17.	Tellicherry	1560
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
18.	Akola	2760
19.	Ulhasnagar	2880
20.	Dhulia	2400
21.	Malegaon	1920
<i>North East</i>		
22.	Agartala	1800
23.	Imbal	1680
24.	Silchar	1560
25.	Tinsukhia	1560
<i>North West</i>		
26.	Batala	2400
27.	Pathankot	2280
<i>Orissa</i>		
28.	Sambalpur	1560
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
29.	Sri Ganga Nagar	1920
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
30.	Dindigul	2360
31.	Tirunelveli	2640

Sl. No.	Name of exchange	No. of eqpd. lines
32.	Karur	2240
33.	Kaubakonam	1920
34.	Sivakasi	1560
35.	Thanjavur	1920

Shortfall in targets for energisation of pump-sets

1471. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the number and names of States that have witnessed heavy shortfalls in targets for energisa-

tion of pump-sets under the Rural Electrification programmes in the first two years of the current Plan ending March 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): During the first-two years (1980-82) of the Sixth Five Year Plan some States have exceeded the target of energization of pump-sets, but 4 States namely Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal have witnessed heavy shortfalls in targets for energization of pump-sets. A statement indicating the State-wise targets and actual physical achievements in respect of energization of pumpsets, during the first-two years of the Sixth Plan, is shown in the attached statement.

Statement

STATEMENT INDICATING THE STATE-WISE TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN RESPECT OF ENERGIZATION OF PUMPSETS/TUBEWELLS DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE SIXTH PLAN VIZ 1980-82.

Sl. No.	Name of States/U.Ts.	Energization of pump-sets during 1980-82	
		Targets	Actual achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91,000	91,548
2.	Assam	5,125	234
3.	Bihar	60,730	11,927
4.	Gujarat	45,000	48,763
5.	Haryana	40,000	33,862
6.	Himachal Pradesh	201	298
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	164	110
8.	Karnataka	38,040	42,108
9.	Kerala	15,900	23,499
10.	Madhya Pradesh	99,000	75,214
11.	Maharashtra	1,02,300	1,21,816
12.	Manipur	50	Nil
13.	Mizoram	247	6

1	2	3	4
14.	Nagaland	7	Nil
15.	Orissa	16,140	6,165
16.	Punjab	58,400	45,125
17.	Rajasthan	62,045	50,340
18.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
19.	Tamil Nadu	80,000	58,293
20.	Tripura	360	425
21.	Uttar Pradesh;	1,05,000	72,600
22.	West Bengal	14,140	1,582
Total (States)		8,33,849	6,83,915
Total (U.Ts)		1,657	3,014
Total (All-India)		8,35,506	6,86,929

Invitation to Soviet Team for oil exploration

1472. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Soviet Team has recently been invited by the Indian Government to visit and assist India in the field of oil exploration and drilling; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the protocol signed, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Various Soviet experts have been visiting India under different Indo-Soviet Protocols signed between the two governments from time to time.

These protocols cover among other things:

1. Execution of works connected with the increase of oil production from shut down and low productivity wells.

2. Integrated exploratory works for hydrocarbons in one of the selected areas.

3. Deputation of Soviet experts to India to carry out joint studies with Indian experts.

4. Assistance in prospecting in exploration for hydrocarbons in an area in West Bengal.

5. Seismic prospecting in West Bengal and Tripura.

6. Deputation of Soviet drilling experts to assist Indian experts in drilling works.

7. Aiding in the programmes of artificial lifting of oil by various methods in the onshore areas of India.

8. Delivery of equipment like sucker rod pumps and sending of Soviet experts to assist in putting them into operation and in reviving sick and idle wells.

9. Training of scientists and technologists.

Under these protocols several contracts have been signed with the organizations of the USSR and 62 Soviet experts are currently working with the ONGC under these contracts.

Recently, in terms of the protocols dated 30-11-1981 and 6-6-1982 a con-

tract was signed for deputing a team of 40 Soviet experts for assistance in training of Indian drilling personnel at various drilling sites in the country. Similarly, another contract was also signed on September 10, 1982 in terms of which a team of 35 Soviet experts for drilling a well Bodra-2 in West Bengal has been invited.

**Installation of Telephone Exchanges,
P.C.Os. and C.Os. in Himachal
Pradesh**

1473. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Telephone Exchanges/P.C.Os./C.Os. installed in the

State of Himachal Pradesh during the financial year 1981-82 and the first two quarters of the year 1982-83;

(b) the names of such among them which have been under installation but not completed for want of essential items of stores like "STALKS" etc.;

(c) the likely date by which these held up P.C.Os./C.Os. would be installed in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The required information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

A. Exchanges/PCOs/COs opened in Himachal Pradesh.

Opened during 1981-82.

Exchanges.	Long Distance P.C.Os/C.Os.
1. Jukhala.	1. Sair.
2. Sahu.	2. Chandni.
3. Chari.	3. Sanihol.
4. Kandroun.	4. Jungle Beri.
5. Rewalsar.	5. Bali Choki.
6. Lehri Sarail.	6. Salga.
7. Baldwara.	7. Nakrot.
8. Sairi.	8. Kais.
9. Chircaon.	9. Salol.
10. Nirmand.	10. Jukhala.
11. Jagjit Nagar.	11. Deol.
12. Kal Amb.	12. Chohblin.
	13. Gadsa.
	14. Tihri.
	15. Tihra.
	16. Darini.
	17. Fatchpur.

Opened during first two quarters of 1982-83.

Gurama

Nil

B.C.: Exchanges/PCO/CO works in progress.

Exchanges.

Likely date of completion.

Bijhari

October, 1982.

Junga

March, 1983.

P.C.O.S./C.O.

Manikaran . . . March, 83.

Bhagni. . . . December, 82.

Bharmaur . . . March, 83.

Karour . . . March, 83.

Pasarlal . . . March, 83.

Lad Bharol . . . March, 83.

Setting up of regional electricity authority

1474. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up regional electricity authorities for integrated operations of different power system in each region and also to impose a minimum rate of return on the State Electricity Boards; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) At the Power Ministers' Conference held in August, 1982, discussions were held, *inter-alia*, with the States regarding the need to provide greater powers to the Centre for ensuring integrated operation of the regional power systems and the need to strengthen the organisational set up of the power supply industry at the regional level through creation of Regional Electricity Authorities (REAs) with statutory powers. Many of the States, however, expressed their reservations in regard to the setting up of Regional Electricity Authorities. It is considered es-

sential to consult and evolve a consensus among the States before any further action can be taken on this.

Certain statutory changes have been considered by the Government in consultation with the States regarding a minimum rate of return to be earned by the State Electricity Boards. These are being processed for further action.

Delisting of small newspapers/periodicals for Government advertisements

1475. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons or delisting in 1978, 11000 small newspapers/periodicals for the purpose of Government advertisements; and

(b) whether this policy is continuing to be implemented or has been modified and if so, the details of such modifications effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) In 1977-78 about 1100 (not 11000) newspapers/periodicals went off the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity media list for not fulfilling the revised norms of eligibility laid down in the Advertising Policy implemented from November 1977.

(b) The impact of the policy was reviewed in November 1978 and certain relaxations were made. With the further revision of the policy in October 1980, the criteria for eligibility were considerably relaxed:

(a) The minimum paid circulation was curtailed from 2000 copies to 1000 copies.

(b) The period of uninterrupted publication was relaxed from 6 months to 4 months.

(c) The print area has been lowered as under:

For Dailies From 1260 to 760 Standard columns centimetres.

For Weeklies/Fort-nights From 720 to 480 Standard Column Centimetres.

For Monthlies and Other Periodicals From 1200 to 960 Standard Column Centimetres.

Subsequently, by way of further relaxation (i) the paid circulation of 500 copies applicable to newspapers/periodicals published from backward, border or remote areas was made applicable to newspapers/periodicals published from Jammu and Kashmir State, and (ii) the newspapers/journals with a paid circulation of upto 2000 copies were exempted from submission of Chartered Accountant's Certificate in support of their circulation claim.

Agreement with Japan for supply of electrical equipment

1476. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently made an agreement with Japan for supply of electrical equipment to India; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of the agreements and the particulars of the electrical equipment that Japan is to supply to our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) An agreement has recently been concluded with Japan whereby the Government of

Japan would provide Yen credit, among others, for the following power projects:—

Name of Project	Amount in Yen Billion
1. Anpara 'B' Thermal Project	24.1
2. Micro Hydel Power Project in Tamil Nadu	2.0

(b) The terms of the credit are as follows:—

(i) The repayment period will be 20 years after a grace period of 10 years.

(ii) The rate of interest is 2.75 per cent per annum.

(iii) The disbursement period is 5 years from the date of signing of the Loan agreement.

A final decision about the procurement of equipment can be taken only after all the relevant modalities are finalised.

Proposal to bring Chinsural Telephone Exchange under Calcutta local telephone system

1477. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to bring Chinsural Telephone Exchange under the Calcutta local telephone system;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are aware of persistent demand in respect of the above for the last two decades?

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

(b) The local area of the Calcutta telephone system includes areas of Exchanges within 20 Kms. of the Central

Trunk Exchange. Chinsurah is outside this limit and as such will form a separate local area.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Requirement of Life Saving Drugs

1478. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of life saving drugs in our country;

(b) what percentage of the total requirement has to be imported even now; and

(c) what steps have been taken to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of drugs in our country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There is no standard list of life saving drugs. The Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceutical Industry (popularly known as Hathi Committee), keeping in view the essentiality of the medicines, their need and making them available to the masses, drew up a list of 116 medicine which in its opinion are extensively used in medical practice both in urban and rural areas. The bulk drugs/active ingredients in these 116 medicines number 91. The value of production of these 91 bulk drugs/active ingredients during the year 1981-82 was approximately Rs. 126 crores out of total value of indigenous production of about Rs. 275 crores for the same year. The imports of such bulk drugs/active ingredients during the year 1981-82 were of the order of Rs. 19.36 crores c.i.f.

(b) The imports of such bulk drugs/active ingredients expressed as a percentage to their indigenous production for the year 1981-82 comes to 15.37.

(c) In order to encourage domestic production of essential drugs Government have taken the following steps:—

(i) Public Sector Undertakings are implementing production expansion programmes;

(ii) Indian sector companies have been granted a large number of registrations with DGTD. A large number of licences and letters of intent have been issued to all sectors for undertaking the production of bulk drugs and formulations during the last three years;

(iii) Approvals have been given to Public Sector Undertakings to set up joint ventures formulation units in States;

(iv) Implementation of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent is monitored and difficulties in implementation, if any, in respect of such units is gone into;

(v) Schemes for automatic growth by 25 per cent during a five year period, recognition of installed capacity and re-endorsement of higher capacity based on the highest annual production during the past five years and the production during the current year have been extended to the drug industry also, subject to certain conditions.

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति का कोटा

1479. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके अधीन दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का कोटा अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कमी के क्या कारण हैं और विभिन्न विभागों में वे कौन से पद हैं जिनमें ऐसी कमी है ; और

(ग) इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) कुछ श्रेणियों के अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के पदों का विशेष रूप से तकनीकी पदों में बैक लागू करवाना दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के लिए संभव नहीं हो पाया है, जिसका मुख्य कारण पदों को भरने के लिए सतत प्रयासों के बावजूद इन श्रेणियों के लिए उपयुक्त अभ्यर्थियों का उपलब्ध न होना है।

30-9-1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की श्रेणियों में खाली पड़े पदों के नाम और संख्या दिखाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रश्नालय नं. रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल-टी/5487-182]

Introduction of Morning News Bulletin at Silchar Radio Station

1480. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the time allotted language-wise daily in Gauhati, Dibrugarh and Silchar A.I.R. Stations;

(b) whether he has received representation to introduce morning News Bulletin in Silchar Station of A.I.R.; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to introduce morning News Bulletin at Silchar A.I.R. Station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Annexure.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Introduction of morning regional news bulletins in Bengali from A.I.R., Silchar is not called for because the station is even now relaying 3 Central news bulletins

in Bengali out of which one is in the morning, and is also originating a regional bulletin at 7.15 P.M.

Statement

A.I.R., Gauhati

Bulk of programmes from this station are broadcast in Assamese language. Some programmes as well as News in Hindi, English and Sanskrit are relayed from Delhi. In addition to this, AIR, Gauhati broadcasts programmes in the following languages/dialects for the duration shown against each:

Bodo	30 mts. daily
Mizo	35 mts. daily
Khasi	30 mts. daily
Garó	45 mts. daily
Karbi	30 mts. daily
Jaintia	30 mts. daily
Nepalese	20 mts. daily
Tibetan	45 mts. daily

A.I.R., Dibrugarh

Bulk of the programmes from this Station are broadcast in Assamese. Some programmes and news in English and Hindi are relayed from Delhi. In addition to this, the station broadcasts programmes in the following tribal dialects for the duration shown against each:

Adi	30 mts. daily
Apatani	20 mts. daily
Idu-Mishmi	20 mts. daily
Mishmi	20 mts. daily
Nocte	20 mts. daily
Tangsa	20 mts. daily
Wanchu	20 mts. daily
Miri-Mishmi	10 mts. daily
Tagin	20 mts. daily
Khamptee	20 mts. daily
Mizo-Mishmi	20 mts. daily

A.I.R., Silchar

The main language of the Station is Bengali and the bulk of the programmes are broadcast in this language. Some programmes/news are relayed in English and Hindi from Delhi. The Station, however, broadcasts a daily programme of 30 minutes each in Dimasá and Manipuri dialects.

Manipuri 30 mts. daily

Dimasá 30 mts. daily

Production of Rifampicin by Hindustan Antibiotics (

1481. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Antibiotics has developed a formulation of Rifampicin, which is the most effective anti-Tuberculosis and anti-leprosy drug;

(b) the results achieved in research, the production capacity and facility claimed for this fast curing drug; and

(c) whether it is a fact that massive production of this drug is being done in the Sixth Five Year Plan, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In regard to the formulations, bio-availability studies were done by Hindustan Antibiotics before putting them into the market. The company holds a Letter of Intent for a capacity of one ton per annum for Bulk Rifampicin but no capacity has yet been established. It is seeking to obtain the technology from abroad.

(c) Two other companies have also been issued Letters of Intent for a total capacity of 11 (eleven) tonnes per annum.

Oil exploration in Godavari/Mahanadi Off-shore Regions

1482. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has failed to strike oil in several wells dug in (i) Godavari off-shore region and (ii) Andaman and Nicobar Islands for want of sophisticated equipment and technology know-how;

(b) whether the Oil India Limited has also met with failure in its drilling in the Mahanadi off-shore region; and

(c) whether foreign oil companies have not responded in undertaking oil exploration plans of ONGC and OIL; if so, what steps Government have planned to overcome these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, however, this was not due to lack of equipment.

(c) Foreign oil companies have not been asked to undertake oil exploration in the areas which are reserved for Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited, hence the question of their responding does not arise.

Trunk Telephone facilities for all Tehsils of Districts of Panagarh, Guna and Vidisha of Madhya Pradesh State

1483. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the tehsils of districts Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha of Madhya Pradesh have got the facility trunk telephone exchange;

(b) if not, whether there is any scheme to set up trunk telephone exchanges at all the tehsils headquarters of the above districts and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of places in the above three districts where the facility of trunk telephone exchange is available at present as also the names of those places which are connected with each of these exchanges;

(d) whether the Telephone Department has received many complaints from the districts which are connected with the present trunk telephone exchanges to the effect that old and out-dated telephone exchanges are not working properly; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon, and the plan drawn for 1982, 1983 and 1984?

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

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) The information is given below:

Sl.	Name of Distt.	Location of Trunk Exchange	Names of places connected with trunk exchange
1.	Rajgarh	Biaora	Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Shajapur and Rajgarh.
		Rajgarh.	Indore, Biaora and Bhopal.
2.	Guna	Guna	Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Bind, Biaora, Shivpur and Ashoknagar.
		Ashoknagar	Indore, Bhopal, Bina and Guna.
3.	Vidisha	Ganjbasoda	Indore, Vidisha, Bhopal and Bina.
		Sironj	Bhopal and Bina.
		Vidisha	Bhopal, Indore, Sehore, Nagpur, Ganjbasoda, Bina and Raisen.

(d) and (e). According to readily available information no written complaints have been received so far. However, all efforts are made continuously to improve the quality of service.

Revision of electoral rolls and issue of Identity cards to voters in Assam

1484. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether it is proposed to issue identity cards to voters in Assam on the revision of electoral rolls?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): Issue of

identity cards to voters in Assam will be decided by the Election Commission only after it has undertaken a proper appraisal of the working of the scheme in the State of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Union territories of Delhi and Chandigarh in respect of which such decision has already been taken by the Commission.

Additional Capital Expenditure on Transportation Heavy Equipment for Singrauli Thermal Power Station

1485. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Singrauli Station of NTPC has been connected with the Indian railway system.

(b) what has been the additional capital expenditure for Singrauli Super Thermal Plant on account of missing railway connection and long road haulage of heavy equipment; and

(c) what amount the NTPC authorities have spent additionally on transportation of fuel and furnace oil to Singrauli station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) At Singrauli there is a railway station. But, Shakti Nagar, where Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station of National Thermal Power Corporation is located has not been connected with Indian railway system so far.

(b): Due to the absence of the railway connection and consequential haulage of heavy equipment by road, the expenditure additionally estimated to have been incurred by National Thermal Power Corporation upto March 1982 amounts to Rs. 1.78 crores approximately. A railway line linking Shaktinagar is under construction.

(c): the above includes an amount of Rs. 2.40 lakhs incurred by NTPC on transportation of fuel and furnace oil to Singrauli power station.

Appointment of committee to go into various aspects of refineries

1486. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee headed by Shri R. N. Bhatnagar to go into various aspects of Refinery Planning and operations;

(b) whether subsequently Government appointed another committee to go into the question of refineries;

(c) whether Government have also asked an Advisory Committee of

Scientists on Hydrocarbon Processing to opine on a long-term plan; and

(d) whether reports of the committees/experts mentioned in (a), (b) and (c) will be placed on Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH (a) and (b): In December, 1977 a Study Group headed by Shri R. N. Dhatnagar the then Chairman and Managing Director of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., was constituted to examine the additional/secondary processing capacity to be set up/initiated during the 6th Plan period (1978—83) and two subsequent years. Following this in March, 1979 an Export Committee was set up to examine the additional refining capacity to be set up during the 6th Plan period (1978—83). Based on the recommendations of this Study Group/Expert Committee, various programmes for expansion and modernisation of the existing refineries and for setting up new refineries have been taken up to meet the increasing demand of petroleum products in the country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Man-Days Lost Due to Strike in Textiles Mills in Bombay

1487. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of man-days lost due to mill workers strike in Bombay from 18-1-1982 to 30-9-1982;

(b) the efforts made by the Union Government to redress the grievances of Laboury, and

(c) the percentage of labour returned to work and the percentage of production stated from September, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOH SINA KIDWAI) (a): According to information received from the Government of Maharashtra, the total number of Mandays lost to the end of August, 1982 due to the textile strike in Bombay was 431.62 lakhs.

(b) Government have decided to constitute a Tripartite Committee to look into the problems connected with the Textile industry and also to go into the specific demands of workmen in the Bombay Cotton Textile Industry relating to House Rent Allowance, Conveyance allowance and grant of additional wages.

(c) As on 5th September, 1982 the percentage of workers who had resumed work was 17.3 and the percentage of production was 19.7.

Steps for non-adjournment of cases in order to clear backlog in Supreme Court and High Courts

1488. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that huge backlog of cases has accumulated in the Supreme Courts; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to ensure non adjournment of cases too frequently with a view to reducing the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a): Arrears have accumulated in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

(b) The Government considers that the existing provisions in the Civil procedure Code and the Criminal Procedure Code have enough safeguards to minimise adjournments by courts. Many complex factors responsible for the accumulation of cases in courts. Government continues to address itself to the problem of arrears

Popularisation of the use of Energy from unconventional Methods

1489. SHRI T. R. SHARMANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the steps taken to develop and popularise use of energy viz. (1) Solar energy, (2) Gobar gas, (3) Sea Tidal waves etc, to give a circuit of supplement to the present means of energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) Government have set up the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy to co-ordinate and implement policies and programmes for the use of new and renewable sources of energy, such as solar energy, wind energy, energy from biomass, ocean energies etc. Major activities being undertaken by the Commission include: intensification of Research and Development, demonstration and field installation of mature technologies, fiscal and promotional measure to accelerate industrial production; setting up of specialised centres for timebound, mission-oriented research and development and product/prototype development and, public information programmes for creating awareness about these technologies. Renewable energy devices and system that have already been developed include solar water heating systems, solar crop dryers, solar timber kilns solar pumps, solar cookers, solar distillation units, solar photovoltaic cells for water pumping and other applications, wind pumps, family type and community/institutional type biogas plants, battery powered vehicles, and new designs of micro-hydro energy units. A country-wide field demonstration programme is being implemented, which is promoting commercial production and wider utilisation of these devices and systems.

Per capita availability of power in Bihar and Steps taken to improve power generation

1490. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position with regard to the per capita availability of power in India as a whole, in Bihar as a whole, in North Bihar and rest of Bihar respectively and what steps are being undertaken to bridge the wide gap.

(b) what steps to fix responsibility for abnormally low power generation in Bihar are being taken and also for huge losses at Patratu and Barauni, and

(c) whether Government of Bihar is persisting for gas turbines, power generation units to alleviate the power famine in Bihar and if so, Centre's reaction thereto?

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

Security Arrangement for Oil Well

1491. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the racket behind the clandestine thieving activities which caused the devastating fire in gas field and oil well No. 15 of ONGC.

(b) reasons of poor security around oil installations,

(c) details of damage caused and the loss suffered together with measures taken to check the security arrangements; and

(d) have the thieves been arrested by now, if not the reasons thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) On the morning of September 27, 1982, fire broke out in Dabka-15 well of the ONGC situated approximately at 40 Kms from Baroda. There persons broke through the security fence of the well and attempted to steal oil from the same. The hydrocarbons that were thereby let out got ignited and the well caught fire. The matter has been handed over to the CBI for investigation.

(b) ONGC security guards are stationed at important oil production installations. In addition, thirteen mobile patrolling parties consisting of police and ONGC security staff are at present deployed in the oilfields of the Western Region.

(c) An oil tanker which seems to have been brought by the three persons was burnt. No damage has been caused to any oil installations or inhabitants of the village.

(d) There of the six persons arrested so far have since succumbed to the injuries sustained by them at the site because of the fire.

Gushing out of Gas with Spillage of oil from Bombay High well

1492. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tremendous amount of highly flammable natural gas accompanied by spillage of oil has been gushing out from the ill fated well since the fire was put out and is rapidly spread to the surrounding area of Gavased and other small villages and a single spark within 90 metres radius of the well can reignite the fire resulting in greater calamity, and

(b) if so, details thereof and the precautions taken.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No gas or oil has been gushing out of Dabka_15 well near Gavasad after it was controlled and killed on October 1, 1982.

(b) Does not arise.

तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा उद्योगों को गैस की सप्लाई

1493. श्री मीती साई शार० चौधरी
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने गुजरात में सरकारी, गैर सरकारी तथा सहकारी उद्योगों को किस दर पर गैस सप्लाई की है ;

(ख) बम्बई हाई से किन किन उद्योगों को गैस सप्लाई की जा रही है तथा यह किस किस दर पर सप्लाई की जा रही है ;

(ग) असम से किन किन उद्योगों को गैस सप्लाई की जा रही है तथा यह किस किस दर पर सप्लाई की जा रही है ;

(घ) पाइपलाइनों से कौन कौन से नगरों में कुकिंग गैस सप्लाई की जा रही है तथा सप्लाई की दरें क्या हैं ;

(ङ) किन किन स्थानों पर बिजली उत्पादन के लिए गैस सप्लाई की जा रही है तथा सप्लाई की दरें क्या हैं ;

(च) रासायनिक उर्बरकों के उत्पादन के लिए गैस प्राप्तकर्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उन्हें किस दर पर गैस सप्लाई की जाती है ; और

(छ) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए सप्लाई की जा रही गैस की दरों में कितनी कितनी वृद्धि हुई है तथा

उसके क्या कारण हैं और विभिन्न स्थानों पर पृथक पृथक दरें होने के क्या कारण हैं तथा उन दरों में व्यापक अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं ।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह): गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा गुजरात में सरकारी, गैर सरकारी तथा सहकारी उद्योगों को सप्लाई की गई गैस की दरों के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) इस समय महाराष्ट्र में बम्बई हाई गैस राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड (आर० सी० एल० एल०), टाटा हाईड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी और महाराष्ट्र राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड (एम० एस० ई० बी०) को सप्लाई की जा रही है । उनकी दरें उत्तर के भाग (ङ) और (च) में दी गई हैं ।

(ग) असम में तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा असम राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड (ए० एस० ई० बी०) और सात चाय बागानों को निम्नलिखित दरों पर गैस सप्लाई की जा रही है :—

1. ए एस ई बी :—जी टी :—

रुपये 99.92 प्रति 5 एम० डब्लू० वाले 1000 एम३ सेटों के लिए ।

2. ए० एस० ई० बी०—प्रोवाइल रुपये 155.00 प्रति 3 एम डब्लू ई वाले 1000 एम३ सेटों के लिए ।

3. चाय बागान—रुपये 694.40 प्रति 1000 एम३

यह संशोधित मूल्य दिनांक 1-4-82 से प्रभावी है, किन्तु इस मूल्य को सात पार्टियों में से चार पार्टियों द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है और उन्होंने इस बारे में न्यायालय से एक स्थगन आदेश प्राप्त कर लिया है ।

(घ) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग बड़ौदा नगर निगम को 2095.70 रुपये प्रति 1000 घन मीटर के मूल्य पर गैस सप्लाई कर रहा है।

(ङ) गुजरात, असम और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों को विद्युत निर्माण के लिए तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा गैस सप्लाई की जा रही है। निम्नलिखित दरों पर विद्युत सृजन के लिए गैस सप्लाई की जा रही है:-

1. असम

ए०एस०ई०बी०—जी०टी० सेट्स—
रुपये 99.92 प्रति 1000 एम

ए०एस०ई०बी०—मोबाइल सेट्स—
रुपये 155.00 प्रति 1000 एम

2. गुजरात

गुजरात विद्युत बोर्ड (जी ई बी)
(उत्तरण/धुरण)—रुपये
867.22 प्रति 1000 एम³

यह 1-4-82 से प्रभावी है परन्तु गुजरात विद्युत बोर्ड 150 रुपये की दर पर भुगतान कर रहा है जो कि 1-4-76 से 31-3-82 की अवधि के लिए प्रभावी था। रुपये 150 प्रति 1000 एम³ की इस दर में 1-4-76 के बाद बिक्री कर और रायल्टी में हुई वृद्धि शामिल नहीं है।

3. महाराष्ट्र

टाटा हाईड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई कम्पनी, बम्बई के लिए मूल्य निर्धारण दोहरी प्रणाली पर है :-

कोयला प्रतिस्थापन आधार—

रु० 59.72 प्रति मि० किलो
केलोरीज

भट्टी का तेल प्रतिस्थापन आधार—

रु० 232.74 प्रति मिलियन
कि० केलोरीज

एम०एस०ई०बी०—एल०एस०एच०एस०
प्रतिस्थापन आधार—रुपये
245.746 प्रति मिलियन
किलो केलोरीज

(च) रसायन उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिए भरण-सामग्री के रूप में गैस निम्नलिखित पाटियों को सप्लाई की जा रही है और सप्लाई की दर प्रत्येक के आगे दी गई है:-

गुजरात राज्य उर्वरक कार्पोरेशन (जी०
एस०एफ०सी०) : रु० 2159.68
प्रति 1000 एम³

इंडियन फार्मस फर्टिलाइर्स को० आप०
(इफको) : रु० 2159.68 प्रति 1000
एम³

यह मूल्य 1-4-82 से प्रभावी हैं परन्तु यह दोनों पाटियां 310 रु० की दर पर भुगतान कर रही हैं जो दर 1-4-76 से 31-3-82 की अवधि के लिए प्रभावी थी। 310 रुपये प्रति 1000 एम³ की इस दर में 1-4-76 के बाद बिक्री कर और रायल्टी में हुई वृद्धि शामिल नहीं है।

आर०सी०एफ०एल —इस मामले में मूल्य चार विभिन्न स्तर पर आधार पर है।

नेपथा प्रतिस्थापन आधार (उर्वरक उपयोग)—रु० 1798.66
प्रति 1000 एम³

नेपथा प्रतिस्थापन आधार (गैर-उर्वरक उपयोग)—रु० 2940.96
प्रति 1000 एम³

ईंधन तेल प्रतिस्थापन (उर्वरक उपयोग)
रु० 1367.55 प्रति 1000
एम³

ईंधन तेल प्रतिस्थापन (गैर-उर्वरक उपयोग)—रु० 2712.97 प्रति
1000 एम³

मैसर्स आर सी०एफ एल० द्वारा गैस के उपयोग के लिए खर्च किये गये संयंत्र के परिवर्तन/संशोधन व्यय के कारण उन्हें मूल्य में 323.30 लाख रुपये प्रतिवर्ष की दर से छूट दी गई है।

असम में हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन के नामरूप—III पर स्थित विस्तार संयंत्र के लिए भरण-सामग्री के रूप में ओ० एन० जी० सी० द्वारा गैस की सप्लाई के लिए बातचीत चल रही है।

(छ) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उद्योगों के लिए गैस के मूल्य तीन बार संशोधित किये गये हैं। ये परिवर्तन या तो बिक्री कर की दरों में वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप अथवा उपभोक्ताओं के साथ की गई बातचीत के आधार पर प्रभावी हुए थे। वेकल्पिक ईंधन को प्रतिस्थापित लागत के आधार पर विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं के लिए गैस के मूल्य निकाले गए हैं क्योंकि प्रतिस्थापित ईंधन की लागत विभिन्न स्थानों पर और विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं के लिए समान नहीं है, तदनुसार गैस के मूल्य भी भिन्न-भिन्न हैं।

विवरण

गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात में गैस जिन दरों पर सप्लाई की गई (रुपये / 1000 एम०)

उद्योगों के नाम	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र						
गुजरात राज्य उर्वरक निगम	310.00	310.00	310.00	310.00	310.00	2159.68
वडोदा नगर निगम						
श्रेणी-क	236.19	245.77	246.66	246.66	246.66*	2095.70** * 31.1.82 तक
श्रेणी-ख	342.20	359.60	377.00	394.40	411.80*	2095.70** 1.2.82 से दोनों श्रेणियों के लिये मूल्य 2095.70 रु० संशोधित कर दिये गये थे ।
हैवी वाटर प्रोजेक्ट	218.00	224.00	230.00	236.00	242.00 ³	2492.85
गुजरात विद्युत बोर्ड (यू० डी०)	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	867.22
			272.80			
गुजरात उद्योग विकास निगम (जी आई डी सी०) अहमदाबाद	246.40	259.60	529.20 ³ *	554.40	579.60	— **संशोधन की शर्त पर

जी०आई०डी०सी०.,
एस० कांढी

(ख) गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र

बड़ीदा के उद्योग	375.16	504.00	504.00	504.00	504.00	504.00 ⁴ *	3* 4.12.79 से संशोधित दर
अन्य उद्योग	375.16	504.00	504.00	504.00	741.00	2095.70 ⁵ *	4* बड़ीदा के उद्योगों ने गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय में रु० 504 प्रति 1000 एम ³ के मूल्य को विरुद्ध एक मुकदमा दायर कर दिया है।

सहकारी क्षेत्र

इंडियन फार्मस फर्टी को-आ०
(इफको)

उन्मुक्त गैस	125.00	125.00	310.00 ⁴	310.00	310.00	2159.68 [†] 5*	संशोधन की शर्त पर
क्लोस संबद्ध गैस	115.00	115.00					
दुग्धसागर डेयरी मेहसाणा	382.02	404.94	429.23	454.98	482.27	511.20	

* दरें संबंधित पार्टी के साथ किये गये सलाहियों के अनुसार हैं। इनमें बिक्री कर में हुई वृद्धि शामिल नहीं है।

जो 1.8.77 से 7% से बढ़ा कर 10% हुआ है और 1.4.79 से बिक्री कर पर अधिभार की दर 6% से बढ़ा कर 10% की गई है।

† दिनांक 1.7.1979 से दोनों श्रेणियों के मूल्य परिवर्तित करके रुपये 2159.68 प्रति 1000 एम³ कर दिये गये हैं।

Super thermal power station in Chanda-wardha

1494. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has proposed establishment of Super Thermal Power Station of 2000 to 3000 MW capacity under Cental Sector in Chanda-Wardha area which has large coal reserves.

(b) if so, whether the project has been cleared by the Government of India; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not clearing the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c): A committee set up by the Government to assess the available coal reserves in the Chander-Wardha coalfields to determine the feasibility of setting up a Super Thermal Power Station in Chandrapura District of Maharashtra has concluded that based on proven reserves, it would be possible to set up 1200 MW power station with the possibility of increasing the generating capacity up to 2000 MW. The report envisages that the coal supplies would be available from 1989-90 onwards. A number of inputs such as water availability and other infrastructural facilities have to be tied up before the feasibility of the project can be established.

Ujani Thermal Power Station

1495. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ujani Thermal Power Station Project in Maharashtra has not been cleared by Government of India owing to non-availability of coal;

(b) whether Singareni Collieries of Andhra Pradesh had originally agreed to supply the necessary coal for this

project but have now gone back on their commitment; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to see that the commitment is honoured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The proposal to set up a thermal power station at Ujani in Sholapur district of Maharashtra is not being considered for implementation during the 6th Plan. The above scheme can only be considered along with other options available for benefits beyond time-frame 1990-91.

Availability of Gas by ONGC to Maharashtra

1496. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of gas that will be made available by ONGC to Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is fact that the 10 MCM which will be made available to Maharashtra will be utilized by RCF Trombay, RCF Thal Vaishet-Heavy Water Project LPG Production at Thal and Gas Cracker Project at Napothane and nothing will be left for any other Industrial Project in Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the allotment of gas to Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A Task Force has been set up by the Department of Petroleum to examine the availability of natural gas and its utilisation taking into account any changes in these that might and do occur from time to time.

The question of total availability/increase in allotment of gas to Maharashtra and its utilisation can only be considered after the report of the Task Force is received.

Central Labour Institute

1497. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Central Labour Institute; and

(b) if so, whether it will be established in Poona?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOH-SINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). The central Labour Institute is already functioning at Bombay. There is no proposal to establish another Institute at Pune.

News-Item Captioned "Crash Programme for Recruitment of Postal Staff"

1498. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Crash programme for recruitment of Postal Staff" in Indian Express Madurai Edition dated 18th September, 1982; and

(b) whether Government have drawn any crash programme in respect of manpower shortage in Postal Section and improvement in the working of Telephones, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The P&T Department has drawn up a programme to tackle the problem of manpower shortage in the Postal and Telecom. Wings. The salient features of the programme are as follows:

(i) The procedure for recruitment has been simplified and decentralized.

(ii) Adequate provision to provide for unforeseen vacancies while making the recruitment.

(iii) A scheme of short-duty staff has been introduced in the operative cadres such as Postal Assistants and Sorting Assistants Telephone operators, Telegraphs etc. to handle peak hour traffic as well as to meet the shortage on account of absenteeism of regular staff.

(iv) A scheme of Reserve Trained pool has been introduced in the cadres of Postmen, Postal Assistants, Sorting Assistants, Telegraphists, Telephone Operators etc. so as to ensure ready availability of trained manpower for utilisation against vacancies.

(v) As a supplementary measure it has been decided that retired P & T officials may be re-employed subject to certain conditions for short period not exceeding one year at a time.

Steps taken to improve telephone system are:—

1. Underground Cables will be pressurised.

2. Aluminium wire will be replaced by copper wire.

3. A new telephone instrument called 677 type is being introduced in the network.

4. Important lines are tested daily.

Italian proposal for processing of Bombay High Crude

1499. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that AGIP, a subsidiary of the State-owned ENI of Italy, has offered to process Bombay High's way crude in the Italian coastal refineries and also to purchase the products in excess of our requirements;

(b) whether it is possible for any of our refineries to process our crude; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to the Italian proposal?

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

(b) While our refineries are in a position to process Bombay High Crude Oil and many of them are actually processing this crude oil, the capacity to process Bombay High Crude oil indigenously is presently restricted on account of the product requirement pattern.

(c) The proposal was submitted by M/s. AGIP in July 1982 when it was not found to be sufficiently attractive on economic considerations.

Study of hydro-generation potential in North-Eastern region

1500. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study had been made in regard to the potential in

hydro-generation in the North-Eastern region;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to exploit potential in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The quick estimate of hydroelectric potential in the North Eastern region, places it at about 27.5 MKW.

(b) and (c) In addition to the existing hydro capacity of 148 MW in the North Eastern Region, a number of projects totalling to an additional capacity of 423 MW are under execution as per Statement-I. 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 Nungsung-khong in Manipur (1.5 MW).

Besides the above, a number of schemes are under investigations by various agencies as per details given in Statement-II.

Statement—I

(Hydroelectric Schemes Under Execution in North Eastern Region)

Scheme	Agency	Installed capacity (MW)
Lower Borpani	Assam State Elec. Board	100
Umiam Umtru St-IV	Meghalaya S.E. Board	60
Dikhu	Nagaland Electricity Deptt.	1
Gumti 3rd unit.	Tripura Elec. Deptt.	5
Kopili	NEEPCO	150
Loktak	N.H.P.C.	105
Maharani]	Tripura Elec. Deptt.	1
Serlui-A	Mizoram	1
		423

Statement—II

(Schemes under investigation in the North Eastern Region)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Investigating Agency
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>			
1	Siang	1500*	Brahmaputra Board.
3	Subansiri	1800	Do.
3	Papu Kameng	80	NEEPCO.
4	Banga Nadi	500	NEEPCO
5	Jamwe.	400	Do.
6	Xamewn	600	**C.W.C.
<i>Assam</i>			
1	Upper Borpani	60	ASECB
2	Lower Kopili	100	Do.
3	Intermediate Borpani	60	Do.
4	Agring	33	Do.
5	Kalyani	25	Do.
<i>Meghalaya</i>			
1	Mynto'o St. I & II	72	Meghlaaya S.E. Board
2	Kynshi	300	Do.
3	Umlam Umtru St. V	30	Do.
<i>Manipur</i>			
1	Loktak Tail Race	105	Manipur Elec. Board.
2	Yuivai	60	Do.
<i>Mizoram</i>			
1	Bhaleshwari	160	N.H.P.C.
<i>Mizoram/Manipur</i>			
1	Apatmukh	660	C.W.C.
2	Tuivai	200	C.W.C.

NOTE: **The Scheme has been investigated by Central Water Commission and feasibility report have been prepared.

* Brahmaputra Boards and N.H.P.C's assessment.

Instructions to L.P.G. dealers to record acceptance of consumer in respect of sale of gas stove etc.

1501. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have not been issued to all the LPG dealers to record the acceptance with signature of the dealer with regard to the sale of gas stove, lighter and rubber tube etc. at the time of releasing him new connections; and

(b) whether it is not necessary for every dealer to maintain consumers complaint book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. No instructions have been issued on this aspect.

(b) All LPG dealers are expected to maintain complaint/suggestion book. Besides this, the customers can also send their complaints/suggestions to the "Customer Service Cells" established by the respective oil companies.

Recommendation for L.P.G. connection on medical ground by Member of Parliament

1502. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Member of Parliament is authorised to recommend a new LPG connection to a patient on medical grounds; and if so, the procedure thereof; and

(b) the total number of connections a Member of Parliament can recommend in one month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There is no legal authorisation, but the Hon'ble Member of Parliament do address the Minister for new LPG con-

nections with full facts of the case. This is in view of their representative capacity.

(b) Does not arise.

Utilisation of fines recovered from slurry pond of the Sudamdih Washery

1503. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a huge dump of coal fines recovered from the slurry pond of the Sudamdih Washery under the BCCL, if so the estimated amount, its cooking quality and ash percentage;

(b) whether they are a part of good quality coking coal with great utility but now getting washed due to wearing and dust;

(c) whether the local labour cooperative has offered to convert the fines into hard coke of suitable size having high demand yielding the B.C.C.L. lakhs of rupees;

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) About 30,000 tonnes of coal fines have been recovered and stacked from the slurry pond of Sudamdih washery. The quality of these fines are as under:—

Average ash—27—30 per cent

Volatile matter—25.7 per cent

Caking index—17

(b) The slurry recovered and stacked is of good quality coking coal. However, it is not a fact that stacks of fines are being washed away or are being weathered.

(c) and (d) The local labour cooperative offered to convert the fines into soft coke, it has not offered to turn the fines into hard coke. Bharat Coking Coal Limited have tried to convert slurry into hard coke at Kusunda and Godhur coke ovens with suitable ad-

justment of technology and the results were also encouraging. The slurry is now being sent to the plants at Kusunda and Godhur for converting into hard coke.

Carrying capacity of Aerial Ropeway under BCCL

1504. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) capacity of the aerial ropeway per day carrying sand to the mines when that is under the Coal Board;

(b) actual capacity, now operating on average (taking the month of August) when the same was under the B.C.C.L.;

(c) cost per tonne of cubic metre of sand carried by the ropeway and by the truck;

	Designed Capacity per day	Actual production per day (Under Coal Board)	Actual production per day (Under BCCL)
'D' Ropc-Ways	4000 MT	872 MT (Average of 71-72)	1527 MT (Average of April, 1981 to August, 1982)
'F' Ropc-ways	8000 MT	875 MT (Average of 71-72)	2026 MT (Average of April, 1981 to August, 1982)

(c) : Cost per cubic Mt. of sand carried by the ropeways

'D' Ropeway—Rs. 61.20 (weighted Av. Dist. 7.24 KM)

'F' Ropeway—Rs. 50.89 (weighted Av. Dist. 13.47 KM)

Cost per Cubic Mt. of sand carried by Trucks over a distance

of 7.24 KM — Rs. 17.46

of 13.47 KM — Rs. 22.60

(This includes cost of winning of sand under most difficult conditions by dredgers now working beyond their designed discharge distance due to depletion of reserves, whereas cost of transportation by truck does not include this cost).

(d) amount of sand taken to the colliery by trucks and by the ropeway at present per day (taking average of the month August, 1982);

(e) whether deterioration in the capacity utilisation has increased truck transport increasing cost and consuming imported diesel; and

(f) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) The Management of 'D' & 'F' Ropeways was taken over by BCCL in 1972 from erstwhile Coal Board. The designed and actual capacity of the aerial ropeways per day for carrying sand to the mines under Coal Board and under BCCL is as under:

(d) The amount of sand taken to the collieries at present per day:

By Truck	By Ropeways
11057 MT	2121 MT (Average of April 1981 to August, 1982).

(e) No, Sir. The capacity utilisation has considerably improved after the management of the ropeways was taken over by BCCL from Coal Board.

(f) Does not arise.

Sale and popularisation of Solar Cookers

1505. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of agencies (State-wise) engaged in the sale and popularisation programme of Solar Cookers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY, * ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): The Scheme for the manufacture and subsidised sale of Solar Cookers is being implemented through State organisations/agencies nominated by the State Governments. A State-wise list of such organisations/agencies nominated so far is enclosed.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Organisation
1	Rajasthan	(i) Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Virat Bhavan, 'C' Scheme, Jaipur.
		(ii) Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Jaipur.
2	Gujarat	Gujarat Energy Development Agency, B.N. Chambers, 3rd Floor, R.C. Dutt Road, Vadodara-390 005.
3	Karnataka	Karnataka Implements & Machineries Company Ltd., Mysore Road, Bangalore 560 026.
4	Haryana	Haryana State Small Industries & Export Corporation Ltd., Sector 17-D, Chandigarh.
5	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Agro Industries Development Corporation, Bhopal.
6	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Engineering & Rural Techonology, 26, Chaitham Lines, Allahabad (UP).
7	Punjab	Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Sector 17-A, Chandigarh-160 017.
8	Orissa	(i) Implements Factory, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).
		(ii) Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation, Cuttack.
		(iii) Orissa State Wholesale Consumers' Cooperative Federation, Bhubaneswar.
9	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Agro Pumpsets & Implements Ltd., Hyderabad.
		(ii) Andhra Pradesh Small Scale, Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Parisrama Bhavan, Hyderabad.
		(iii) Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, Parisrama Bhavan, Hyderabad.
10	Kerala	Kerala State Small Industries Development & Employment Corporation Ltd., Santhi Nagar, Trivandrum-1
11	Bihar	Shrikrishna Science Centre, Patna.
12	Himachal Pradesh	Simla Central Coop. Consumer Stores Ltd., Naya Bazar, Simla.

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Organisation
13	Meghalaya	Meghalaya State Cooperative Consumers & Marketing Federation Ltd., G.S. Road, Shillong-793002.
14	Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Small Industries Development Corporation, Bombay.
15	Delhi	(i) The Super Bazar Cooperative Stores Ltd., Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001. (ii) Delhi Small Industrial Development Corporation, Connaught Circus, New Delhi -110001.

New telephone connections in North Eastern India

(b) No. of Telephone Exchanges opened till 15-9-1982 is given below:—

1506. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) number of Divisional/Sub-Divisional telegraph engineering centres in the States/Union territories of Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland Manipur and Tripura;

(b) number of telephone exchange centres so far opened in these States/Union territories; and

(c) immediate plans or programmes if any, by the centre to open divisional telegraph engineering centres in Mizoram, if so, when and the details thereof?

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

(a)

States/Union Territories	T.E. Divn.	Sub-Dn.
Mizoram		1
Arunachal Pradesh		1
Nagaland	1	1
Manipur	1	1
Tripura	1	1

State/Union Territories	No. of exchanges.
Mizoram	5
Arunachal Pradesh	23
Nagaland	22
Manipur	16
Tripura	22

(c) The proposal for placing a higher status officer for the management of Mizoram Telecom. centre is being processed.

रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर भोजपुरी भाषा के कार्यक्रमों को अधिक समय देना

1507. श्री अरुणाचल हुसैन: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भोजपुरी भाषा और उसके साहित्य के प्रसार और प्रचार के लिए उनके मंत्रालय ने पिछले दस वर्षों में क्या भूमिका निभाई है और क्या कदम उठाए हैं ;

(ख) क्या भोजपुरी फिल्मों को कोई प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है ;

(न) क्या सरकार भोजपुरी भाषा और साहित्य को प्रोत्साहन देने के बारे में विभिन्न स्थानों से भोजपुरी समुदाय द्वारा की जाने वाली मांग से अवगत है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और क्या सरकार का रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर इस भाषा के कार्यक्रमों को अधिक समय उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खां): (क) भोजपुरी में साहित्य प्रकाशित करने के दृष्टिकोण से प्रकाशन विभाग जो सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का एक माध्यम एकाक है अंग्रेजी और संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल 14 मुख्य भारतीय भाषाओं में पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करता है। उस अनुसूची में भोजपुरी शामिल नहीं है। मुजफ्फरपुर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र भोजपुरी भाषा क्षेत्र में स्थित होने के कारण भोजपुरी में भी कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करता है।

(ख) फीचर फिल्मों का निर्माण निजी क्षेत्र में है। इस प्रकार की फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिये प्रोत्साहन देने की केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ): कोई विशिष्ट मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। आकाशवाणी के पटना, इलाहाबाद, वाराणसी और गोरखपुर केन्द्र अब भी भोजपुरी भाषा लोगों की सांस्कृतिक अभिव्यक्ति के लिये मंच उपलब्ध करने के लिये कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करते हैं। भोजपुरी में लोकगीतों को भी समय-समय पर आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से प्रसारित किया जाता है। दूरदर्शन केन्द्र कभी-कभी भोजपुरी की फीचर फिल्मों और इस प्रकार की फिल्मों के गीतों और भोजपुरी लोकगीतों को भी टेलीकास्ट करते हैं। इस प्रकार के टेलीकास्टों/प्रसारणों का समय बढ़ाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

'Flash Strike' by AIR and Doordarshan

1508. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind the "Flash Strike" by AIR/Doordarshan staff of Delhi; and

(b) what action Government have taken to meet the genuine demands of AIR/Doordarshan staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). This was due to a localised situation involving the production of the entry pass to the Security Guard at the gate and not with reference to any demands from the staff. An enquiry has been conducted into the incident.

Prosecutions under Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service Act, 1979)

1509. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of prosecutions launched under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service Act, 1979) so far; and

(b) the result of the prosecutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Projects for Indian-Soviet films

1510. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the existing projects for Indian-Soviet films;

(b) the titles of these films; and

(c) when these are likely to be translated into action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c). A full length documentary film on Jawaharlal Nehru is proposed to be made as a co-production between Films Division, Government of India and All Union Corporation Sovin-film (Moscow-USSR) and Tsentrnauchfilm Studio (Moscow-USSR). After a series of discussions between the Indian and Soviet sides the draft script of the film has been prepared and is awaiting the approval of the Government. At this stage it is difficult to indicate the time by which the film is likely to be made.

Time taken for transmitting English and Hindi telegrams

1511. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a comparative study about the time taken in sending Hindi and English telegrams;

(b) whether it is also a fact that telegraph offices have only Morse machines for transmitting Devnagari telegraphs; and

(c) the steps to be taken to use more efficient and faster system for Hindi telegrams?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Beside Morse system, Hindi teleprinters are also provided to telegraph offices wherever justified for efficient and fast transmission of Hindi telegraphs.

Crisis in Soda Ash Industry

1512. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crisis prevails in Soda Ash Industry in the country particularly in Gujarat State and other States where these industries have had a considerable production during the last five years;

(b) what remedial measures and protection proposed to be given by Government to overcome the crisis; and

(c) what are the present prevailing prices of Soda Ash in India as well as in the international market particularly from where the Soda Ash is being imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. R. RATH): (a) and (b). Import of soda ash is on Open General Licence (OGL). The indigenous manufacturers 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. However, the consumers associations like the All India Glass Manufacturers Federation (AIGMF) and All India Silicate Manufacturers' Association (AISMA) are pleading for the continuance of the present Import Policy. The Import Policy is constantly under review taking into account the demand and indigenous availability.

(c) Import prices of soda ash vary from consignment to consignment depending upon the country of origin and the volume of consignment. It is reported that c.i.f. prices of some consignments of soda ash light are now of the order of US \$80 per tonne, Bombay. The international c.i.f. price of soda ash is reported to be around

US 180 per tonne. The indigenous manufacturers ex-works prices of oda ash are now in the range of Rs. 2262.88 to Rs. 2396.46 per tonne.

Linking of New Delhi and other Cities with Capitals of Foreign Countries through Satellite

1513. SHRI RAMJI BHAJ MAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the plans and projects and estimates to link New Delhi and other cities with some capitals of foreign countries through satellite;

(b) when these will come into effect;

(c) whether there is also a demand and proposal that most of the capitals and important cities of our country should also be linked through satellite; and

(d) if so, the details of the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). New Delhi and other important cities in India are already linked with Capitals of most of the Foreign Countries through Satellite or Satellite-cum Submarine Cable media via the International Gateway Centres of Overseas Communications Service.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir; the scheme for providing such telecommunication facilities through Satellite is under implementation.

Rural Electrification Schemes in Bulsar District of Gujarat

1514. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many new projects have been sanctioned by Rural Electrifica-

tion Corporation in the district of Bulsar (Gujarat State) and other districts of Gujarat;

(b) the details of each project and its plans and estimates;

(c) how much amount of loan and other assistance have been sanctioned for each of the same as well as for some ongoing projects of Gujarat; and

(d) when the work of the same are likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) During the year 1982-83 Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned six new Rural Electrification Projects in Gujarat, upto the end of 30th September, 1982. These include one project in Bulsar District and 5 projects in other districts of Gujarat.

(b) and (c). REC has sanctioned total loan assistance of Rs. 113.52 lakhs in respect of the above mentioned six projects. The details of the loan amount, project-wise, are given in a Statement at Annexure. In addition, in respect of 4 of the above projects (One of Bulsar district and 3 of other districts) which have been sanctioned under the programme of participative finance, loan assistance of Rs. 129.75 lakhs will be available for the projects from the participating commercial banks. Upto the end of 1981-82 REC sanctioned total financial assistance of Rs. 73.84 crores in respect of 277 rural electrification projects of Gujarat which are at various Stages of implementation.

(d) The works in respect of the 6 new projects are likely to be started during 1982-83 and completed over a period of two to four years.

Statement

Statement indicating the details of the new Rural Electrification Projects sanctioned by REC in Gujarat During 1982-83.

(upto 30th Sept., 1982)

Sl. No.	District	Total outlays (Rs. lakhs)	Loan sanctioned by REC (Rs. in lakhs)	Villages covered	Pumpsets to be energised
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Surenderanagar	34.51	34.51	12	200
2.	Panchmahal	14.10	14.10	15	40
3.	Bharoch	54.53	18.18	..	950
4.	Bulsar	37.42	12.48	..	400
5.	Dharangadhara	55.73	18.59	3	500
6.	Surendranagar	46.96	15.66	8	350
TOTAL		243.27	113.52	38	1840

Reaction of Trade Unions to the Recommendations of National Labour Conference held in Delhi

1515. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Labour Conference was held in Delhi recently; and

(b) what is the reaction of the major trade unions with regard to the recommendations made at the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Labour Conference was held in New Delhi on 17th & 18th September, 1982.

(b) The participating Trade Unions (INTUC, HMS(K), NFITU, and NLO) have supported the recommendations of the National Labour Conference. However, according to a Press Com-

munique dated the 22nd September, 1982, issued by the National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions which boycotted the Conference, they have opposed the decisions of the Conference.

Sports Commentaries in Hindi

1516. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision to announce the Commentary of every item of sports being played during Asiad 82 in English only, and not in Hindi as it has been noticed recently during the trial games; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The commentary would be broadcast alternatively in English and Hindi.

(b) Does not arise.

Amalgamation of M/s. Kalinga Tubes Ltd., and Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd.

1517. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Kalinga Tubes Limited and Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited, Orissa both applied for amalgamation;

(b) if so, when did M/s. Kalinga Tubes Limited apply for amalgamation and on what ground; and

(c) the details of the grounds on which M/s. Kalinga Tubes sought amalgamation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. M/s. Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Limited and M/s. Kalinga Tubes Limited had both made a combined application to this Department on 29.2.1980 under section 23(2) of the MRTP Act, 1969 for seeking approval of the Central Government to their scheme of amalgamation with the purpose of reviving M/s. Kalinga Tubes Ltd., which is a sick industrial unit. The scheme of amalgamation was approved by the Central Government under section 23(2) of the MRTP Act, 1969, in November, 1981 and by the High Court of Orissa under section 391 and 394 of the Companies Act, 1956, on 11.12.81.

सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी कंपनियों के निरीक्षण का ब्योरा

1518. श्रीमते किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान अनेक सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी कंपनियों का निरीक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी कंपनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके वित्तीय मामलों का निरीक्षण किया गया और उन सरकारी कंपनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके वित्तीय मामलों में अनियमितताएँ पाई गईं ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 के वित्तीय वर्षों की अवधि में कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 209क के अन्तर्गत सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी दोनों ही 663 कंपनियों की, लेखा वहीयों और अन्य दस्तावेजों का निरीक्षण किया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग) कंपनियों की अत्यधिक संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए नामशः पिछले दो वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान सम्पन्न किये गये निरीक्षणों में अन्तर्ग्त 663 इस प्रकार की सभी कंपनियों के नामों की सूची तैयार करना, प्रत्येक मामले में जानकारी में आई अनियमितताएं और उन पर की गई कार्यवाही के संकलन में अत्यधिक काम का भार बढ़ जायेगा तथा उसके परिणाम भी समय, प्रायास और होने वाले व्यय के समानुपातिक नहीं होंगे । तथापि किसी विशेष कम्पनी या कंपनियों के समूह के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना आवश्यक हो तो वह प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

Suggestions for holding Elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies

1519. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has recently made some suggestions/recommendations regarding holding of elections to Lok Sabha, State Assemblies, etc., and

(b) if so, the details?

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

(a) and (b) A suggestion has been made recently by the Election Commission regarding holding of elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies simultaneously. The Commission has stated that it considers that a stage has come for evolving a system by convention, if it is not possible or feasible to bring about a legislation, under which the general elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States are held simultaneously. For this purpose, the Commission has suggested that, to start with, it may be possible to hold simultaneous elections atleast in those cases where the gap between these two elections is less than one year or such elections are due within one year of earlier election.

Welfare and Safety of Workers in Mines

1520. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes introduced in various mines for the welfare and safety of workers; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). For providing welfare measures to mine workers Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1948, Iron Ore and Manganese Ore Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976 and Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972, have been enacted. These Acts, *inter-alia*, provide for provision of medical care, improvement and provisions of water supply, housing facilities, recreational facilities, etc.

Safety measures to mine workers are provided in accordance with statutory provisions contained in Mines Act, 1952. Besides, safety measures, such as constitution of Pit Safety Committees, appointment of Workmen's Inspectors, Organisation of Mines Safety Week and adoption of improved technology, are also provided by managements.

Secure of Drill Ship for capping of Bombay High Well

1522. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a semi-submersible rig has been secured from the Gulf to drill a relief well at Bombay High, the scheme of a blow out in a new well drilled by the Sagar Vikas;

(b) how far this rig has succeeded in capping of the well from which natural gas was gushing out; and

(c) whether a blow-out control expert was called from Houston to study the contingency plan for capping the well drawn up by his colleagues, if so, the expenditure incurred thereon and how far this plan has succeeded in the purpose?

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

semi-submersible drilling rig was charter-hired by the ONGC as a part of the contingency plan for controlling the blow out in Bombay High. This rig would have been required for drilling a relief well if the capping of the well with the help of a barge had not been successful.

(b) The capping operations were successfully carried out with the help of a barge. The semi-submersible was therefore not utilized by the ONGC for drilling a relief well. However, the semi-submersible has been gainfully utilized by the ONGC for drilling an exploratory well in the off-shore.

(c) For the services of the three experts engaged by the ONGC from Red Adair Company of Houston, for controlling the blow out, the ONGC has paid fees of \$ 10,000 per day per expert for three experts.

Announcement of Newsprint Allocation Policy

1523. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the newsprint allocation policy had not been announced so far causing apprehension of the industry; and

(b) how soon Government propose to announce the newsprint allocation policy for the year 1982-83?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The Newsprint Allocation Policy for the year 1982-83 was notified by the Government on 30.9.1982. A copy is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5488/82].

बंधु मजदूरों के लिए कानून बनाना और उनके लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी निर्धारित करना

1524. श्री राम लाल राहा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बंधु मजदूरों के लिए, उनके मुक्त होने के पश्चात्, निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी बढ़ाने के लिए कोई कानून बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई :

(क) और (ख) : जी, नहीं । इसके लिए, किसी अलग विधान की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि खेतिहर श्रमिकों के लिए, जिनमें बंधु मजदूर भी शामिल है, न्यूनतम मजदूरी-दरों के निर्धारण तथा संशोधन हेतु न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 में पहले से ही व्यवस्था मौजूद है । यदि मुक्त कराए गए बंधु मजदूरों को किसी अनुसूचित रोजगार में नियोजित किया जाता है, तो ये निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी उन्हें भी समान रूप से लागू होगी ।

12. hrs.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, an hon. Member of this House, Mr. H. N. Bahuguna has been called a Russian agent by Mr. Advani, a Member of the Upper House. I have given a privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given your privilege motion. I will give my ruling tomorrow.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I will do it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Even Mr. Charan Singh called him an agent of....

(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, we have raised a very important issue through an adjournment motion. We are sitting in the Parliament House. Yesterday near the Parliament House the Government has totally failed to handle the situation created by the.... (Interruptions). We do not want to go into the merits of this, I want to make this clear.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Are you supporting the violence? (Interruptions). Parliament is being attacked when these people are supporting the violence.

(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you reconsider? We are observing old discipline. (Interruptions). First listen to us.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs.

(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you sit for a second, Sir? (Interruptions). We are requesting you. Please sit down just for a second. I only want to know from you whether you are giving any ruling on the adjournment motion that we have given on the situation that took place yesterday, or are you making some other observation? (Interruptions). And don't be in a hurry to give a ruling before listening to us because it is a sensitive issue. We want to

make it clear that we do not support various demands.

We are only raising the question of....

(Interruptions).

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: You are creating violence....

(Interruptions).**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing to be recorded without my permission. I have not allowed.

(Interruptions).**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप होम मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट सुन लें।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to listen to the statement of the Minister.

(Interruptions).

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : आज की स्थिति न प्रहसावित कर दिया है कि आप इसीलिए सदन में आए हैं।

..... (व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Are they supporting the police firing? Are they supporting the killings. (Interruptions). They have created the Khalistan issue. Your party has created the Khalistan issue.

(Interruptions).

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने सब की सुनी है, आप मेरी भी एक बात सुन लीजिए। मेरा भी काम रोको प्रस्ताव है, शायद मैं आपकी मदद कर सकूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं खड़ा हूँ।

..... (व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक हा सवाल है और एक ही विचार के लोग हैं

. (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोलिए

. (व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक आप मेरी बात नहीं सुनेंगे, आप के सामने साफ बात नहीं आएगी और गलतफहमी रहेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात नहीं सुनते हैं, तो आप बोलिए ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अगर ऐसी बात है और आप नाराज हैं, तो आप ही बोलिए । (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप सब की बात अल-गअलग सुन लाजिए ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Why do you not stand and condemn the firing?

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): It is a total failure of the present Government.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप बोलिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, मैं पहले भी निवेदन करता रहा हूँ और आज फिर आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि हाऊस आपके द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार मुझे चलाने की आज्ञा है । यह आप का हाऊस है और मैं आपके द्वारा बनाए गये नियमों का पालन करता हूँ और उन के अनुसार हाऊस को चलाने की चेष्टा

करता हूँ । आप ने एडजोनमेंट मोशनस दिये हैं, आप का हक बनता है लेकिन उन के बारे में डिसाइड करने का, किस तराके से डिसाइड करने का उत्तरदायित्व आप ने मुझे सौंपा है ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि आज साढ़े तीन बजे रखा हुआ था होम मिनिस्टर का *sou motu* statement of this very incident.

(Interruptions).

. . . . और फिर आप बांच में बोलते हैं । बड़े लाट साहब हैं ।

श्री नारायण चौबे (मिदनापुर) : लाट साहब नीं मेम्बर साहब ! (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप कहते हैं तो मैं स्टेटमेंट अभी करवा देता हूँ ।

एक मननीय सदस्य : करवा दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और अगर आप डिस्कशन चाहते हैं . . . (व्यवधान) . . आप पूरी बात सुनते नहीं और पहले ही जम्प करते रहते हैं, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . उस का भी एक विधान है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You feel irritated even when we support you.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not feel irritated.

मुझे तकलीफ और दुःख होता है कि बिना वजह टाइम जाया किया जाता है । सारी बातें हम करने के लिए तैयार हैं नियमानुसार और अगर मैं नियम तोड़ता हूँ, तो मुझे बता दीजिए, मैं मान लूंगा ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि डिस्कशन के लिए भी एक नियम है कि जब मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट हो जाए,

We can allow the discussion later on.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (अंझारपुर) : फर्स्ट अपोज़िशनर्स दोजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फर्स्ट अपोज़िशनर्स देंगे । अगर उसी वक्त हो सकता है, तो मैं मान जाऊंगा या आप मान जाइए । दोनों में से एक मान जाएगा जिस की गलती है ।

I am ready to admit.

सेक्रेटरी जो आप एडजर्नमेंट मोशन की बात करते हैं, मैंने अपनी रुलिंग दे दी है कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं बनता और क्यों नहीं बनता है, अगर आप चाहें, तो वह भी मैं दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : पहले हम लोगों की बात सुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुनने का मतलब नहीं है ।

I am always open to suggestion. I am always ready to rectify mistake if I commit.

मेरी इस में कोई बेइज्जती नहीं होती कि पहले मैंने ऐसा कह दिया, इसलिए मैंने यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप चाहें तो मैं अभी स्टेटमेंट करवा देता हूँ ।

कई नानिवा सदस्य अभी करवा दोजिए ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What about adjournment motion?

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी वह तो दिया आप से ?

Let him make the statement.

12.10 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INCIDENTS NEAR PARLIAMENT HOUSE ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1982.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, is a matter of deep regret that four persons lost their lives during the police firing in the incidents adjacent to Parliament House complex on 11-10-1982.

According to Delhi Police, a procession in memory of 34 Sikhs, who lost their lives in an accident between a train and a bus near Taran Tara was organized by the Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee Amritsar and Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Managing Committee. The processionists arrived in Delhi on 10th October 1982 and halted at Gurudwara Bangla Sahib.

On the written request of President, DSGMC, this procession was given permission to proceed from Gurudwara Bangla Sahib to Gurudwara Rakabganj Sahib on 11-10-1982 to offer prayers. They had given a firm assurance that it was a religious and peaceful procession and had no agitational programme. Senior Police officers also discussed the matter with the leaders of the procession and

clear undertaking was given by the leaders that the procession would remain peaceful and there would be no agitation or attempt to proceed towards Parliament. Keeping in view the above assurance and the religious sentiments of the Sikh community the police gave permission on the specific condition that the procession would enter Gurdwara Rakabganj from the first gate on Pandit Pant Marg on the route and would not proceed beyond that point. Necessary arrangements were accordingly made by the Police to ensure that the procession went along the route approved.

At about 12.15 p.m. when a part of the procession had entered the Gurdwara complex and their leaders had gone to Parliament House to present a memorandum to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, some persons in the procession suddenly broke the police cordon shouting slogans and ran towards Parliament House and North Block. When the police chased them, they were subjected to heavy brickbattling. The police had to resort to tear-smoking after due warning to deal with the situation. In the meantime, a section of the mob set fire to four police motorcycles. They also stoned some DTC buses and caused extensive damage to street lights, traffic lights, etc.

On being chased by the police, the agitators retreated into the Gurdwara to emerge again under cover of brickbattling from inside the Gurdwara and made determined efforts to proceed towards North Block and Parliament House. In the meantime, the leaders who had come out of the Parliament House assured the police officers that they would control the rioting agitators. The leaders were not completely successful and some of the agitators continued to indulge in heavy brickbattling from different points and also attempted repeatedly to enter the Parliament House com-

plex. Most of them were carrying weapons like Kirpans, swords, spears etc., which they brandshed on the policemen. Some of the agitators went towards Pandit Pant Marg and set a DTC bus on fire and also stoned the Sansad Saudha. Some others in the meantime way-laid a motorcycle carrying two uniformed riders and tried to assault them. They were rescued by the police and managed to drive away. Another group entered the wire-fencing outside the Parliament House to rush to the Parliament House and tried to attack with Kirpans, swords etc. the DCP, New Delhi District and other officers who intercepted them. At this stage police had to resort to firing in the air. Even this had no effect and the rioters continued to attack police personnel and forced their entry into the Parliament complex. Even thereafter brickbattling continued for quite some time till the rioters were chased away towards the Gurdwara. A case FIR No. 483, u/s 147/148/149/353/332/333/186/307/436 506/407 IPC and 27/54/59, Arms Act dated 11-10-1982 has been registered at P.S. Parliament Street, and is under investigation. Twenty seven persons have so far been arrested in this connection.

One of the Jathas comprising of 459 persons under the leadership of Balbir Singh Brar indicated their intention of courting arrest and proceeded directly from Gurdwara Bangla Sahib to Patel Chowk and courted arrest there. They were produced before the Metropolitan Magistrate who sentenced them each for 24 days imprisonment.

The Government all along has been respecting the religious feelings of the Sikh community and was sympathetic to their legitimate grievances and it is for this reason that permission was given to take the procession from Gurdwara Bangla Sahib to Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Sahib. It is unfortunate that this gesture was not reciprocated by certain elements.

Apart from the sad loss of 4 lives and injuries to 5 others, a large number of police officials including the Commissioner of Police received injuries.

The Lt. Governor of Delhi has ordered a judicial enquiry by a sitting High Court Judge into this incident. I would earnestly seek the cooperation of all the Hon'ble Members of this august House in maintaining peace and harmony.

SOME HON. MEMBER: You should allow a discussion on this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We demand a discussion on this.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है आप नोटिस दे दोजिये

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Notice has already been given. (Interruptions.)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Allow discussion on this

(Interruptions).**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): One thing, Sir. It can be slated for tomorrow.

अध्यक्ष महोदय ; बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को मोटिंग में बना देना

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHARKRABORTY (Calcutta South): They have instituted an inquiry. What are the terms of reference? (Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Sir, I have given an adjournment motion to discuss a matter of great public importance. In Tamil Nadu, in the city of Madurai, the Government officials demolished 4000

houses and huts by bulldozers rendering nearly 15,000 people homeless, having no food and shelter.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed Papers to be laid. Shri Shiv Shankar.

(Interruptions)

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Paraffin Wax (Supply, Distribution and Price Fixation) Amendment Order, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 535(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1982, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5471/82].

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ETC. OF TELECOMMUNICATION BRANCH OF P AND T DEPARTMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance-sheet (on accrual basis) of the Tele-Communication Branch of Posts and Telegraphs Department for the year 1980-81 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5472/82].

12.16 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. I am directed to enclose a copy of the Powers-of-Attorney (Amendment) Bill, 1982, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th October, 1982."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 1982 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th October, 1982".

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the table of the House the following Bills, as passed by the Rajya Sabha:—

(1) The Power - of - Attorney (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(2) The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All the parties agree. You can fix it here and now.

MR. SPEAKER: The business Advisory Committee is meeting at 3-30 P. M.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When the B.A.C. meets at 3.30 P.M: how can we have a discussion today?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल हो जाएगी :

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We want to have a discussion today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why not call an urgent meeting of the B.A.C. at 10 clock? (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: No please, not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How can you fix a meeting at 3.30 P.M. and have a discussion on the same day? After the meeting at 3.30, can we have a discussion today?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कर रहे हैं ? आप सब समझदार आदमी हैं । मैंने कब कहा है कि अभी करवा देता हूँ ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can call a meeting early.

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention. Shri Jagpal Singh—not here; Shri Mangal Ram Premi.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Why don't you allow the Opposition? We want the discussion today.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल । (कोटा) : क्लर टी बी बीज की इम्पोर्ट के बारे में...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anybody. I have called Shri Premi. Only Shri Premi is on his legs.

(Interruption). *

You cannot discuss it here, you come to me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am still at a loss to understand what was your decision.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dera Dun):
You call a meeting of the B.A.C. at
1 O'Clock and decide.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHARKRA-
BORTY: Your silence is deafening.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Kindly
tell me, "Do you allow or disallow?".
I demand of the Minister concerned
to make a statement.... (Interrup-
tions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Shri
Premi to call attention.

12.19 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported increase in incidents on
railway trains and at stations,
especially dacoity on Tinsukhia
Mail and scuffle at Bareilly Station.

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी (बिजनौर) :
मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न-
लिखित विषय की ओर से रेल मंत्री
का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता
हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"रेलगाड़ियों में और रेल स्टेशनों पर
घटनाओं में वृद्धि के समाचार, विशेषकर
हाल में तिनसुखिया मेल में हुई डकैती
और बरेली रेल स्टेशन पर यात्रियों
के साथ कथित हाथापाई की घटनाएं

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-
LIKARJUN):

MR. SPEAKER, ; Sir.....

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) :
रेल मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं और उप मंत्री
जी जवाब दे रहे हैं—

अध्यक्ष महोदय: एक ही बात है ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-
LIKARJUN): Sir, I share the concern
of the members about the incidents of
crime on railways. I also regret to in-
form that a running train theft was
committed in the First Class Coach in
Tinsukhia Mail on the night of 8/9th
October 1932. Amongst other passen-
gers, the belongings of two Hon'ble
Members of Parliament who were trav-
elling by this Coach were also stolen.
The incident of theft was discovered
by the passengers in the early hours
of the morning when they found their
suit-cases lying in broken condition.

The policing on railways including
protection of the person and property
of passengers is the responsibility of
the State Government. The RPF have
no legal powers in the matter. This
Tinsukhia Mail was being escorted by
the Government Railways Police con-
stables from Aligarh onwards. A case
for running train theft has been
registered at Allahabad and is under
investigation by the Government Rail-
way Police. The First Class Coach in
which theft was committed was booked
upto Allahabad. The Coach was cor-
rectly marshalled in the rear of the
train but the Coach Attendant had
absented himself from duty without
notice. He has been placed under sus-
pension. This case is very unfortu-
nate and I am looking into corrective
steps to be taken.

I have ordered Task Forces to be
introduced at four stations on this
section to enforce checks on entry of
unauthorised persons into long dis-
tance trains with the assistance of the
State Government. I have also addres-
sed the Chief Ministers seeking their
cooperation in this matter. Members
of Parliament may, however, consider
that this is primarily a law and order
problem under the jurisdiction of the
State Government. We are, however,
thinking of passing an amendment to

strengthen the powers of the R.P.F. in order to provide additional security for Railways staff in discharging their duties to control ticketless travel, unauthorised entry, etc. more effectively. Both the State Government and the Railway officials are involved. I seek the co-operation of the House in stamping out this menace as Government is determined to smash the racketeers and mischeifmakers.

In the other incident on 5-10-1982, ticketless passengers travelling by 143 Up passenger train were checked at Bareilly City Station by a contingent of Ticket Checking Staff. A Railway Magistrate was also present. During the check, the ticketless travellers offered resistance and some of them even attacked the ticket checking staff, resulting in injuries to two Travelling Ticket Examiners, one of whom has sustained a fracture of his hand. The GRP and the RPF which was placed for the assistance of the Checking Staff intervened and helped them in rounding up the ticketless passengers. During the course of rounding up of the ticketless travellers, some of them might have got injuries in the melee. There was, however, no lathi charge. In all 253 ticketless passengers were apprehended. We have decided to take firm action against antisocial elements, and such incidents are in consequence thereof.

12.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा यह ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव हिन्दी में था लेकिन मंत्री जी ने इसे अंग्रजी में पढ़ दिया, और वह पढ़ा भी उन्होंने जिनको नहीं पढ़ना चाहिए था मंत्री जी सीधे सादे बैठे हैं

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every Member can speak either in English or Hindi. You can hear interpretation of the speech.

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : मैं अगर उनकी बात को नहीं समझ सका तो क्या सवाल पूछूंगा ? मान्यवर, रेलवे का जो इश्यू पार्लियामेंट में आज उठा है....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are discussing a very important subject. Don't divert.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : (सैदपुर) : जब हम लोग कोई सवाल हिन्दी में करते हैं तो उसका जवाब भी हिन्दी में ही आना चाहिये । मान्यवर, आप पहले कान में लगाइये तब हमारी बात सुनिए । या तो वह कहें कि हम अंग्रजी में ही बोलेंगे

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is left to the option of any Member including the Minister. You can speak in Telugu

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : वह अपनी मातृभाषा में पढ़ें, तमिल या तेलगू में पढ़ें हमें कोई एतराज नहीं होगा ।

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : मान्यवर, यह महत्वपूर्ण मसला है और जनता के हित का ही नहीं है बल्कि इसमें हमारी भारत सरकार के मंत्री, संसद सदस्य, प्रदेश के मंत्री, एम.एल.ए. और जनता के तमाम गरीब, अमीर लोग रेल से यात्रा करते हैं । लेकिन उनके साथ रेलवे में क्या दुर्व्यवहार होता है उसका नंगा नाच मैंने बरेली में स्वयं अपनी आंखों देखा । बरेली में जब ट्रेन से मुसाफिरों को उतारा गया, मंत्री जी का जवाब है कि बगैर-टिकट यात्रियों को पकड़ा जा रहा था, लेकिन मेने स्वयं यात्रियों के पास टिकट देखे हैं, जिनका सामान लूटा गया और उन्हें मारा गया । वे लोग अपने टिकट दिखा रहे थे कि हमारे पास टिकट है हमें न पीटा जाये, लेकिन उस वक्त टिकट और बे-टिकट की कोई बात नहीं थी, मारपीट चल रही थी, लोगों के हाथ-

पर तोड़ दिये गये, जबरदस्ती पुलिस वाले गाड़ी में घुस रहे थे। मैं उस रोज बरेली में मौजूद था, लोग अपने टिकट दिखाते रहे, लेकिन किसी की नहीं सुनी गई। मैंने स्वयं वहां यह नंगा नाच देखा है, मंत्री जी गलत बात कह कर इस सदन को गुमराह नहीं कर सकते, हैं, और इस झुटाई से बच नहीं सकते कि बगैर-टिकट यात्रियों को पकड़ा जा रहा था। वहां किसी बगैर टिकट यात्री को हो नहीं पीटा गया बल्कि टिकट वाले भी उतने ही पीट रहे थे, जितने की बगैर-टिकट वाले पीट रहे थे।

मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि किसी बगैर टिकट यात्री को वैसे ही माफ कर दिया जाये, मगर यह भी कोई खास रूल नहीं है कि बगैर टिकट यात्री को पकड़ कर पीटो। अगर कोई बगैर टिकट है तो उस पर जुर्माना कर दिया जाये, उनको जेल भेज दिया जाये मगर यह किस ने बताया कि खुली जनता को डंडे से पीटा जाये? भार-पीट का बरेली में यह नंगा नाच हुआ है, मंत्री जी इसको छिपा नहीं सकते, उनको इस पर इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये।

मैं बरेली के हस्पताल में भी गया, जहां कि पीटे हुए यात्रियों को भर्ती किया गया था। मैंने वह कमरा भी देखा जिसमें यात्रियों को जबरदस्ती ठोका गया था। जब उस कमरे में जगह नहीं रही और यात्री बिल्कुल भिच रहे थे, औरतें रो रही थीं कि पुलिस वालों ने गाड़ी में हमारी बेइज्जती की है, उसको भी किसी ने नहीं चे देखा। मैंने अपनी नज़रों से स्वयं देखा कि उन यात्रियों को धकेल-धकेल कर टट्टी और नहाने की जगहों में घुसेड़ दिया गया और वहां लोग 2, 2 घंटे तक पड़े रहे, उनकी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं था। मंत्री जी

कहते हैं कि बगैर-टिकट यात्रियों की पहचान की जा रही थी, मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि सैंटर की सरकार का खुला नंगा नाच था और उसमें कोई साजिश थी कि आगे किसी किस्म का जलूस या शांति मार्च दिल्ली में अगर हो तो लोग दिल्ली जाने के लिये तैयार न हों इसलिये उनकी अच्छी तरह पिटाई की जाये और उनको सबक सिखाया जाय जिससे वह किसी धोके में आकर दिल्ली न आ सकें।

अब मैं तिनसुखिया गाड़ी की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। उसमें जो कुछ हुआ है, वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। उस गाड़ी में उस दिन हमारे 2 संसद सदस्य मौजूद थे जिसमें एक कांग्रेस आई के थे और दूसरे हमारे श्री बी डी सिंह थे जो कि हमारी पार्टी के मुख्य सचिव हैं। इन दोनों का सामान भी उस दिन चोरी हुआ। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तिनसुखिया मेल नई दिल्ली से 10-06 पर रात्रि में खाना होती है तो उस दिन वह 1035 पर क्यों खाना हुई? श्री के पी. तिवारी भी उसी गाड़ी में मौजूद थे और और जिस केबिन में श्री बी डी सिंह थे, उसी में तिवारी जी भी आ गये। जब गाड़ी खाना हुई तो एक कर्मचारी आया और कहा कि हम लिस्ट देखना चाहते हैं कहां है। हमारा नाम कौनसी केबिन में है। वहां कहा गया कि यहां कोई लिस्ट नहीं है, जहां चाहो बैठ जाओ।

इस तरह से वहां कोई लिस्ट नहीं, किसी की देखभाल नहीं, कहां संसद-सदस्य बैठे, कहां मिनिस्टर बैठेंगे, उनकी सुरक्षा है या नहीं, और ये लोग बी. क्लास के केबिन में जाकर बैठ गये और सो गये। हमारे श्री बी डी सिंह का कहना है कि न उसमें सुरक्षा गार्ड था,

[श्री मंगल राम प्रेमो]

न अटेंडेंट था और न कंडक्टर था और सहारनपुर तक कोई हमारी गाड़ी में नहीं आया। किसी ने गाड़ी में यह भी चैकिंग नहीं की कि कोई एम० पी० आया है या नहीं आया है। जो लुटेरे गाड़ी में घुसे वह साइड के डिब्बे में से घुसे। क्योंकि तिनसुखिया फास्ट ट्रेन है, दो डिब्बों के बीच में जो रास्ता होता है। उसका दरवाजा तोड़कर चोर उस डिब्बे में आये और श्री वो डी० सिंह व श्री तिवारी का समान उठाकर बाथरूम में घुस गये। सुबह जब आंख खुली, तो उन्होंने देखा कि पहनने के कपड़ों का सूटकेस बाथरूम में रखा था। वही बता सकते हैं कि उसमें कितनी नकदी थी और क्या चोरी हुआ। मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जवाब देंगे। उनके कपड़ें बाथरूम में मिले। सवाल यह है कि उस वक्त जी आर पी और पुलिस और कंडक्टर वगैरह कहां थे। दस पंद्रह साल तक एक ही स्टेशन पर बैठे हुए अफसर इस तरह की साजिशें करते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय दस पंद्रह सालों से एक स्टेशन पर बैठे हुए अधिकारियों को वहां से हटाएंगे? अगर उनको नहीं हटाया गया तो इस तरह की साजिशें होती रहेंगी। मैं कहां तक इस कहानी को बताऊं?—बहुत लम्बी कहानी है, अच्छी खासी किताब है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1981 से अक्टूबर, 1982 तक रेलगाड़ियों और सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन्ज में चोरियों, डकैतियों, लूट-पाट, कत्ल और औरतों के शीलभंग की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं। कितनी औरतों के मंगलसूत्र छीन लिए गए हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय यात्रियों की सुरक्षा की कोई गारंटी देंगे? जो अफसर दस पंद्रह साल से एक स्टेशन पर बैठे

हुए हैं, वे इस षड्यंत्र को चला रहे हैं। पुलिस और सी० आर० पी० क्या करती है? सी० आर० पी० का तो यही काम है कि अगर कोई लोग जुलूस या जलसे में जाते हैं, तो सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के इशारे पर उन्हें लूट लो, पीट दो, उनके हाथ-पैर तोड़ दो। अगर कोई एम० पी० या मिनिस्टर लुटता है, तो उनकी कोई परवाह नहीं है। इस वक्त इस देश में शासन नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय को इस बात पर इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए।

नीलगिरि एक्सप्रेस मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में से निकलती है। उसमें डकैती हुई, हत्या कांड हुआ, राइफल लूट ली गई, लेकिन सी० आर० पी० का पता नहीं था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय एम पीज और मिनिस्टरों की सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध और आम जनता के जान-माल और इज्जत व सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध करना चाहते हैं या नहीं। वह इस बारे में आश्वासन दें। सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि जिन अधिकारियों का दस पंद्रह साल से एक स्टेशन से ट्रांसफर नहीं हुआ है, क्या उन्हें ट्रांसफर किया जाएगा।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the crime on railways is a serious problem and I would like to say that it is also a social problem.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It has increased.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: This has been giving us a great concern including the Prime Minister, who has appointed a Committee.

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमो : मंत्री महोदय, इतना कह दें कि मैं हिन्दी नहीं जानता

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put on the headphone and listen to the translation.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The Cabinet Secretary, as the Chief of the Cabinet is to find a solution to this vexed problem. They have given a number of recommendations all these recommendations—not all—are under our consideration and I assure the hon. Member and the hon. House that these will be implemented without any further delay.

There are certain vexed problems like the relationship of Railways *vis-a-vis* the G.R.P. Sir, you are aware that although, for the G.R.P., the Railway Administration gives fifty per cent of the cost, they have no control whatever and this policing business of railways is more a responsibility of the State Government than the Railways. When I say this, I do not shirk from the responsibility of the Railways. After the Tinsukia incident, immediately we took certain steps. We suspended the coach attendant because he was absent without notice. So, this I have done, I sent a Telex Message to the Chief Minister of U.P. to take specific action regarding this incident, requesting that he should take stringent action to check this menace. I have a copy of this Telex Message wherein I have said this:

"On the Night of 9-10-1982 a serious theft occurred in 156 Tinsukia Mail in Delhi-Allahabad First Class coach, despite the presence of 3 CRP men in the Escort."

Now, this CRP man, I cannot suspend: I can't do it; the Railway Rules do not give me that power. Therefore, I have to seek the cooperation of the Chief Ministers to penalise the people. I can assure the House that I will pursue this matter and I will see that these people are suspended if they are at fault.

We have also appointed a Task Force and there will be supervision

from the local Railways. A Group of Travelling Ticket Examiners and RPF and GRP personnel will be doing this and checking the passengers. The purpose of this Task Force is to give protection to *bonafied* passengers. Our experience is that the anti-socials and ticketless passengers are getting more amenities than the bonafide passengers. We want to smash this. We are combating against this and we are determined on that.

I have also directed all the General Managers of the Railways of various zones to keep direct liaison with the Chief Ministers so that this policing business on Railways can be done successfully. We are on the job. But it hurts me when I hear certain things from the hon. Member when he referred to the Bareilly incident. What does it mean? Does it mean that we should be only silent spectators when the ticketless travellers go on doing their anti-social activities? Or, does it mean that we should move swiftly and do something? In the Bareilly incident what happened? Ticketless travellers were arrested. Now, if I am not allowed to have a drive against this, if you don't allow me to have this drive, I will stop this. But then you cannot complain that the Railways are not doing anything in the matter against this sort of gangsterism and ticketless travelling. I don't think that *bonafide* passengers will have the security of travel that they must have, if these things go on; it is bound to remain a nightmare for the bonafide passengers. For the benefit of the passengers and in the national interest we must have this drive and try to check gangsterism. In doing so, obviously I agree with the hon. Member that we should be careful and see that we do not commit excess. If there is any report of excess having been committed, I will welcome from the hon. Member that he should send me a report to this effect and I will certainly look into this. One point which I would like to make clear is that the drive will continue till we smash this gangsterism.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Sir, he did not give the details of the recommendations of the committee. He has mentioned about that. But he was not kind enough to let us know what the recommendations of the Committee are.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY: I have got those recommendations. If you want, I can read them out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can give them afterwards.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: Sir, the hon. Minister wants to read out those recommendations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wanted to know those recommendations. The Minister will give them to the Member.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Sir, it is a fact that crimes in the Railways are taking place. But it is also a fact that the position has changed now for the better, that is, for the last three to four months. Previously not a single day passed when we did not read in the newspapers regarding dacoity, robbery, murders, theft, etc. in the railways. But now it goes to the credit of the hon. Railway Minister who has taken over charge very recently and the Railway Administration have taken stringent measures and have effectively curbed the incidents of crime in the Railways. For this, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Railway Minister and at the same time I hope that the way in which they are now working and the steps which the hon. Minister is taking will reduce the incidents of crime still further and it would be very very negligible in future. Now, Sir, I would like to give some suggestions.

Sir, we are also travelling very frequently in the railways and we have also some experience regarding these matters. Very often I found that there was no coach attendant in the compart-

ments. Sometimes throughout the journey period there was not a coach attendant. Sometimes in between the stations, there comes a coach attendant. It so happens that very often between New Delhi Station and Ghaziabad Station there is no coach attendant. The trains that come to New Delhi Station touching Ghaziabad, generally do not have the coach attendants after they leave Ghaziabad station. Similarly, from Moghalsarai to Allahabad, sometimes it happens like this.

The other point that I would like to emphasise is about the unauthorised passengers travelling in the second, first and even ACC class compartments. They are there in large numbers in the galleries, near the bathrooms etc. There is no control over these unauthorised passengers. I do not say that they are all thieves; there may be genuine people also. But they are unauthorised passengers, and among them may be some thieves also. There is no attempt on the part of the staff of the train or the railway station to remove these passengers. Even when complaints are made, they plead their helplessness. R.P.F., railway police and others do not come to our rescue. There are many such instances. These unauthorised passengers travel with the help of the coach attendant or the conductor. They pay some money to them and travel in these compartments. Efforts should be made by the railway administration to see that these unauthorised passengers are not allowed to travel in any class, second, first or ACC, because there may be some anti-social elements among them.

Thirdly, I would like to mention about the unauthorised and unlicensed porters. They are found at every station; they are there even right under our nose at Delhi and New Delhi stations. When the train stops, they come and say *saman lejana hai, saman lejana hai*. They are there before every compartment and there is no attempt on the part of the railway administration to curb this practice. If there is shortage of porters, and there is need

for more porters, issue them licences. I saw a letter to the Editor in the *Hindustan Times* four or five days ago. A passenger, who took the services of an unauthorised porter lost his belongings worth Rs. 6000. He reported the matter to the railway station, but nothing has been done so far. It appeared in the newspaper. Daily such instances are taking place. There should be a check on the unlicensed porters. If there is any shortage, as I said, more licences should be issued according to the requirements.

Then, there is a thinking in favour of giving more powers to the RPF. I do not know whether it is possible under the Constitution to give police powers to RPF. The Railway Minister may kindly enlighten us. The police powers are now with the GRP. I do not know the legal and constitutional position whether we can provide these powers to the RPF. But an attempt should be made to give more powers, more than what they now have, to the RPF personnel, so that they can be more effective in checking the thefts and other matters. The hon. Minister was telling that 3 GRP constables were escorting the Tinsukia Mail. I would like to know from him whether he feels that three constables are enough to escort the Tinsukia Mail in which thousands of passengers travel. Why are you going to take action only against these three poor people? What can the three constables do? The Allahabad coach is always at the very end of the Tinsukia Mail; and if the three constables happen to be near the engine, how can they check this sort of an incident? So, there is need to increase the number of personnel, whether they are of GRP or of RPF. An adequate number, at least one person in each compartment, should be provided. Then you can effectively curb crime and other things.

I would also like to ask the hon. Minister whether he has received any response to his Telex which he sent to the Chief Minister of U.P.; whether the latter has contacted him; and after

his contacting him, whether the Chief Minister has sent any replies. Has he talked to him? What has happened till now? The Minister may kindly enlighten us on these also.

Lastly, will the Minister assure us that as per the suggestions which I have given—they are not my own suggestions; they always appear in the newspapers, and this sort of suggestions have been given in the House also previously—he will take action?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have taken note of the suggestion about coach attendants; and I can assure the hon. Members and the House that we will look into it.

With regard to unauthorized passengers, any passenger who has not bought the ticket is just a trespasser, and we should severely deal with trespassers. There should not be any mercy shown to the trespassers.

With regard to the point he made about RPF, we are studying this question. At the present moment, RPF is only authorized to protect Railway property and not Railway personnel. We are thinking of bringing an amendment, authorizing these people to give protection not only to railway property, but also to railway personnel, so that they can discharge their duties satisfactorily and loyally.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: And you should increase their number.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Now about my communication to Chief Ministers, including the Chief Minister of U.P.; I have received his reply, but I have not received the reply to the particular Telex that I have just sent, i.e. sent yesterday afternoon. I am expecting some reply from him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must state the recommendations of the committee. You can place them on the Table of the House.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: And increase the number of RPF personnel.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I wanted to save the time of the House; that is why I did not say that. (Interruptions.)

श्री भाबा साई (वांसवाड़ा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह एक आउट-डेटेड जवाब है और हमेशा ही ऐसा जवाब होता है। यह जवाब इस से पहले इनके प्रिवियस मिनिस्टर साहब सेठी साहब थे, उन्होंने भी कहा था कि आर० पी० एफ० जी आर० पी० के अन्दर कोआ-डिनेशन लाने की बात करेंगे। यह सारी बातें कही गई थीं। मुझ दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि

"I share the concern of the members about the incidence of crime on railways."

This is totally all wrong. Why do you say this? I will prove it. Day before yesterday I came from Narwana. I was travelling by First-Class on 10-10-1982. The train number is 344 DN and in that train not a single man from the checking side was there; no TTE was there; no coach attendant was there. Now the Minister says that he is trying to intensify the drive against the ticketless travel. I would have been happy if he had inspected it. May I know whether he is travelling in cognito to check ticketless travel; whether his officers are also travelling in cognito to check ticketless travel in any of the trains? Why should a poor man like coach attendant be suspended? Has he caught hold of any of his officers? I tell you that my First-Class compartment in which I was travelling was full of unauthorised persons. I was the only person who was travelling with a pass.

There was no water. What to talk of taking bath, there was no water even to wash hands. I want to know whether he will enquire into it. I want that he should catch hold of that train and enquire into it and give a report immediately. There was no TTE no coach attendant, what to talk of safety measures. They are always talking and talking; but there is no improvement in the trains.

Every day murders are taking place; thefts are taking place; dacoities are taking place and chain pulling is taking place. Sometimes when a chain-pulling takes place, the police men hide themselves in the bath room.

I have got with me a cutting from the *Times of India* dated 11-10-1982. I hope the Minister has also seen it; if not, I want to place it on the Table of the House. I want him to enquire into it. In it, it was mentioned that these things are happening in collusion with the police officers and the RPF. Everything is done under the very nose of the RPF and even the railway officers. What preventive measures have you taken to check all these things? I would suggest that there should be a periodical checking by the senior railway officers and even by the Railway Minister himself. Even the General Manager travels in a Saloon Coach, what to talk of other officers. I would suggest that the Railway Minister should check these things himself sometimes so that it may be known to the public as well as to the railway authorities so that they may become more vigilant.

I want that an immediate enquiry should be ordered about that particular train in which I was travelling right now and see whether I am right or wrong. That should be proved. What time will it take to bring forward the amendments? He says he has written to the Chief Minister and expecting a reply soon for improving the GRP. He always takes shelter under the pretext of writing to the Chief Minister. Why should not the Central Government institute their own force to pro-

lect the passengers or strengthen RPF? Why should there not be a police man in every compartment? This has not been done.

It is not a good thing to suspend the attendant. If any action is to be taken it should be taken against the higher officers. They say that they are very vigilant about the drive against ticketless travel. But I tell you there was not a single man from the checking side or TTE in the train in which I was travelling from Narwana to Delhi. There was not a drop of water in the train. I can produce so many witnesses who were travelling with me. Is there any drive against ticketless passengers? Then, the third point is, that there is lot of lethargy in the Railway administration from top to bottom at all levels. About fifteen days ago I sent a telegram and three letters asking for some reservation. Nothing has been done so far. I had requested the Minister just now. He said that he has received them, and that he will look into it. He is a big man and he is given a big job. But such things are to be avoided.

13.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made very valuable points.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: There is lot of sluggishness in the Railways. I want to bring it to your notice. I would like to know the time by which the proposed amendment is going to be brought. Last time Shri P. C. Sethi said that he would be bringing it in the next session. But the next session is going to be over now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think he has not met Mr. Sethi so far.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: We want to know from the Minister whether there has been an increase in the number of dacoities, thefts and chain-pullings during this current year. Let us not talk about last year or the year before the last. Let us talk about this year

and the corresponding figures for the last year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Minister will reply.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, from the Railway-side we have never claimed that the things are ideal. It is not. There is a lot of scope for improvement, and we will improve. If we do not improve the image of the Government and the image of the Railways will go down in the eyes of the people. So we are careful.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta): It has already gone down.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: So far as the traffic of wagons is concerned, we have done a marvellous job. Today we are able to provide all the wagons that are required for the key sectors. But I do admit that we have not been able to achieve the desired results so far as passenger trains are concerned. I can assure the hon. Member that we will do our best. But we do not have a magic lantern which I can rub and something will just come from heavens. We have to make persistent efforts and in this regard I want the cooperation of all the Members irrespective of any political affiliation, as it is for the development of the country. After all, what is travel by Railways now? Travel by Railways is a nightmare now. There is a question of safety, there is the question of punctuality, dacoity, etc. We are not silent spectators to all this. We are trying to combat all these evils.

I would like to tell the hon. Member that for this purpose a Task Force has been entrusted with this responsibility. We have appointed a Task Force and their function is intensifying the ticket-checking prevention of unauthorised entry into compartments coordination with the local State Government authorities and ensuring proper amenities for the travelling pas-

[Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Choudhuri]

sengers. That is why, one by one, in all the zones I have instituted these Task Forces and I am sure that the Members will be able to know the results very soon.

With regard to the amendment, if every thing goes all right, we intend to bring it during the Budget Session. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आज से चार पांच मास पहले बजट सत्र जब प्रारंभ हुआ था उस समय भी इतनाफाक से इसी विषय पर एक कालिंग एटेंशन आया था और उस पर भी मेरा नाम था। तब मने यह कहा था कि अब इस देश के किसी भी आदमी को यह भरोसा नहीं रह गया है कि रेल में वह सुरक्षित रूप से यात्रा कर सकेगा कि नहीं? गन्तव्य स्थान पर पहुंच जायेगा कि नहीं, बीच ही में तो उसके साथ बलात्कार, लूटपाट, हत्या नहीं होगी, किसी भी दुश्मनी का बदला रास्ते में ही तो उससे नहीं ले लिया जायेगा। क्योंकि यह आज कल सब रेलों में हो रहा है। उस समय डिप्टी मिनिस्टर, श्री मल्लिकार्जुन, जो शंकर भगवान के नामधारी हैं, बड़ी बहादुरी से उन्होंने उत्तर दिया था कि यह सब बिल्कुल उल्टी सीधी बात है। और हमारी सरकार इसे रोकने का पूरा प्रयास कर रही है : क्या हुआ मल्लिकार्जुन जी ?

अब म आधा मिनट आजकल के पेपरों के कुछ हैडिंग्स की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाऊंगा जो भयंकर स्थिति रेलों में है। "जाली रेलवे टिकटों का गोरख घंघा, 5 अभियुक्तों के विरुद्ध सी० बी० आई द्वारा अभियोग-पत्र दाखिल।" "दिल्ली आ रही तूफान एक्सप्रेस में डाका", "हिमगिरि

एक्सप्रेस में यात्रियों का चार लाख का सामान लूटा गया", "हवलदार की हत्या कर दो राइफलों की लूट", "शेलम एक्सप्रेस में डाका और गर्भवती महिला की हत्या", "मालगाड़ी से चुराये गये मेन्स के 35 पेट्री कारतूस बरामद"। "रेलवे खजाने का ढाई लाख रुपया और युवती को लेकर खजांची फरार।" यह डिप्टी मिनिस्टर श्री मलिकार्जुन जी के भाषण के बाद की हुई घटनायें हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज भी समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। हो सकता है कि कभी फिर मेरा काल अटेंशन इस विषय पर आवे। एक मेम्बर ने पूछा था कि अक्टूबर, 1981 से ले कर अक्टूबर 1982 तक चोरी और लूट की कितनी घटनायें हुई? मंत्री जी ने इसका जवाब नहीं दिया। लेकिन इसका जवाब दे रहा हूं। इस बीच 19 हत्यायें हुई हैं, 36 डाके, 76 लूटपाट की घटनायें एक साल के, अन्दर हुई। मान्यवर, समस्या काबू के बाहर हो गई है, अन्य माननीय सदस्यों का कहने का मतलब भी यही था कि समस्या काबू के बाहर हो गई है। मैं मंत्री जी से पहला सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं : (1) आप बतायें कि क्या वाकई में यह समस्या जो इस समय रेल में चल रही है यह सरकार की पकड़ के बाहर है कि नहीं? यदि सरकार की पकड़ से बाहर नहीं है, सरकार इस पर नियंत्रण कर सकती है तो श्री मल्लिकार्जुन के उत्तर देने के बाद इतनी घटनायें क्यों हुई? और जो घटनायें हुई उनमें कितने लोग पकड़ गये और कितनों को सजा मिली और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई, इसका विवरण मैं चाहता हूं।

कालिंग अटेंशन का पहला पोर्शन था तिनसुखिया मेल में दुर्घटना संसद सदस्यों के साथ जो हुई। इसको छोड़ दिया जाय, जैसा मैंने पढ़ा, एक संसद सदस्य की हेसियत से नहीं बोल रहा हूं, हमारे बी० बी० सिद्ध

और भी के पी. तिवारी यात्रा कर रहे थे। तिनसुखिया मेल के चलने का समय 10 बजकर 5 मिनट है और उस दिन यह गाड़ी 10.36 मिनट पर चली थी? क्यों? आधा घंटा लेट, गाड़ी को ले कर चला। वहां पर संसद सदस्य पहुंचे, आरक्षण चार्ट को देखा जा रहा था। बड़ी लापरवाही है कि आरक्षण चार्ट में किसी का नाम नहीं है। और जब इन दोनों सदस्यों ने जा कर रेलवे अधिकारियों से बात की, सदस्यों ने पूछा कि यात्रा की क्या व्यवस्था बनाई गई है किसी ने कहा कि जो यात्री जहां चाहें वहां बैठें। माननीय संसद सदस्य जहां चाहें वहां बैठ जायें। हमें यह बताया जाये कि यह बात ठीक है या नहीं? हमको सत्ता पक्ष के द्वारा यह पता चला है कि उस दिन आरक्षण चार्ट वहां नहीं था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं जो व्यक्ति आरक्षण करा कर जाता है, वह जहां चाहे वहां बैठ जाये, इसका मतलब क्या है? इसके भायने यह है कि इस दुर्घटना में संसद सदस्यों को जान से मार डालने की पक्की साजिश थी।

यह ट्रेन बली और उसमें चोरी कैसे हुई, इस पर गौर करने की बात है। पिछले 3 डिब्बों में से जो उसके ब्लोज दरवाजे होते हैं सैकिड में से फर्स्ट में और फर्स्ट में से सैकिड में आने का उनको खोल दिया गया और खुलने के बाद चोर सैकिड ब्लास में से फर्स्ट ब्लास में घुसे। उसमें एक भी ग्रटेडेंट नहीं था, कंडक्टर नहीं था और न सशस्त्र पुलिस ही थी।

जब चोर उसमें आता है तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी अनुभव करते होंगे, हमारे नये मंत्री जी पता नहीं समझते हैं या नहीं, वह बड़े जोश में भाषण दे रहे थे, जिसकी मैं कद्र करता हूं और मैं ऐसा मानकर चलता हूं कि हो सकता है कि वह रेलवे की व्यवस्था को ठीक कर दें और अगर वह ऐसा कर दें

तो हम देश के लोग उनको बधाई देते हैं, लेकिन मैं इनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि एक संसद सदस्य पार्लियामेंट में बहुत सारी बातें बोलता है, बहुत ऐसे कार्य करता है जो बहुत कुछ अपराधी तत्वों के लिये, अराजक तत्वों के लिये पिच करता है, मने 64 पत्र भेजे हैं जिसमें लिखा है कि राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री की हत्या कर दी जायगी। जब हम उस गाड़ी में जा रहे हैं और अपने केबिन का दरवाजा बन्द कर लेते हैं, तो उस दरवाजे में एक सिटकनी लगी होती है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि वह सिटकनी कैसे खुल गई? इसका मतलब यह है कि वह सुरक्षित नहीं है और उसमें किसी संसद सदस्य को यात्रा नहीं करनी चाहिये। जब आदमी केबिन का दरवाजा बन्द कर लेता है तो आराम से सोता है कि अब कुछ नहीं है। हम सुरक्षित हैं। लेकिन अगर वह सिटकनी खुल जाये तो उसमें क्या कुछ नहीं हो सकता है, कोई व्यक्ति किसी को पिस्टल मार दे? इस पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

यह जो चोरी की घटना हुई है, इसमें चोर संसद सदस्यों का सामान लेकर बाथरूम में घुस गये वहां उन्होंने उसे खोला और देखा। उसमें से उन्होंने एक भी कपड़ा नहीं निकाला, कोई कागज पत्र नहीं लिया। उन्होंने केवल रुपये पैसे की चोरी की। मैं चोरी की बारीकी की बात कर रहा हूं।

आज के पहले एक समाचार था जो इस हाउस में भी उठा था। लखनऊ मेल में चोरी हुई थी। एक माननीय सदस्य ने बयान किया था कि "एक यात्री जब स्नान घर से हाथ धोकर निकला तभी उस ने बदमाशों को देखा। बदमाशों ने उसकी छड़ी छोन ली। यह घाबरेली की बात है कि बदमाशों ने किसी यात्री का

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

कपड़ा नहीं लिया। इस घटना में भी कपड़ा नहीं लिया और उसमें भी कपड़ा नहीं लिया। वह एक बहुत बड़ा दुर्घटना था। बध्माश कराव डेढ़ घंटे तक लूटपाट करते रहे। "जब एक आदमी ने इसका प्रतिरोध किया तो बध्माशों ने उसे घायल कर दिया।" यहां तो किसी को घायल नहीं किया, लेकिन एक घंटे तक नहीं, बल्कि 3 घंटे तक बथरूम में वह सामान खोलकर लूटते रहे। इतना मौका उनकी मिला, यह भी गौर करने का चीज है।

संसद सदस्य महावीर प्रसाद जी वाला दुर्घटना लखनऊ मेल में हुई, इसने एक संसद-सदस्य को बुरी तरह से पीटा भी गया था।

तिनसुखिया मेल में जो यह घटना हुई है, उसके बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की जो 2-3 घटनाएं हुई हैं, इसके लिये क्या वह सी.आई.डी. को या कोई और जांच बैठायेंगे? क्योंकि यह बहुत गंवार मामला है, इसका उत्तर हम लोगों को जांच बैठकर दें।

इस घटना के बाद जब गाड़ी कानपुर पहुंचा और संसद-सदस्यों ने उतर कर स्टेशन मास्टर और दूसरे लोगों से शिकायत की, तो लाउड-स्पीकर पर एनउंस किया गया कि अगर जी० आर पी० का या आर पी एफ का कोई आदमी ही, तो आए। बारह-तेरह बार यह एनउंस कराया गया, लेकिन कोई भी कर्मचारी वहां नहीं पहुंचा। एक अटेंडेंट को तो सतर्पेड कर दिया गया है, लेकिन क्या और कर्मचारियों की भी कोई इयूटी थी या नहीं? क्या कंडक्टर को कोई इयूटी थी या नहीं?

हम जानना चाहते हैं कि डी. आर. एन० ने इस बारे में कितनी दिलचस्पी ली।

जब गाड़ी इलाहाबाद पहुंची, तो श्री के.पी. तिवारी और श्री बी.डी० सिंह ने रिपोर्ट लिखाई। अखबार वालों ने दो-तान घंटे बाद थानेदार से पूछा कि क्या आपके यहां कोई रिपोर्ट लिखाई गई है। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, हमारे यहां कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखाई गई है। इलाहाबाद के एक अखबार ने यह बात छपी है। उसकी कटिंग मेरे पास नहीं है, वर्ना मैं यहां दे देता। यह है रेलवे की लापरवाही।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह जी.आर.पी. का मामला है और राज्य सरकारों का भी मामला है और राज्य सरकारों की भी जिम्मेदारी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यदि राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है, तो क्यों नहीं इस रेल विभाग को निकाल कर राज्य सरकारों को सौंप दिया जाता कि वे अपनी व्यवस्था करें। क्या जरूरत है केन्द्र में रेल मंत्री की और लाखों करोड़ों रूपए व्यय करने की? जब राज्य सरकारें सुरक्षा के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं, तो वे ही यह काम करें, ऐसा विधेयक लाया जाए।

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Kindly support the amendment.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले एक-दो साल में कितनी घटनाएं हुई हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में कुलकितने रेलवे अधिकारी और रेलवे कर्मचारी मुअ्तिल किए गये हैं या सजा पाए हैं। कर्मचारी वैसा ही होगा, जैसा उसका अधिकारी होगा। इसमें सारा की सारी जिम्मेदारी अधिकारियों की है। माननीय मंत्री, श्री मन्तिल-

कार्जुन, याद रखें कि एक दिन उन्हें हमारा बात की सच्चाई समझ में आएगी कि बनारस में उन्होंने जो दुर्घटना की, उसका परिणाम मुल्क के लिए भयंकर है। उसको सारी जिम्मेदारी आप पर है। मैं उसको एक बार हाउस में रिपोर्ट कर चुका हूँ, इस लिए उसे फिर रिपोर्ट नहीं करना चाहता।

बरेली की घटना के बारे में हमारे बहुत से मित्रों ने कहा है। मैं उसके सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा नहीं कहूँगा। वहाँ पर जब लोगों को उतारा जाने लगा, तो उसी समय रेलगाड़ी को भी चला दिया गया। इसमें क्या त्रुटि थी? जब टिकटों की चैकिंग हो रही थी, दोषी और निदोष सब पीटे जा रहे थे, क्या तब रेलगाड़ी चलाई गई थी या नहीं? टिकटों की चैकिंग गाड़ी को रोक कर होती है। जब वहाँ पर पिटाई शुरू हो गई, जब डंडे पड़ने लगे, तो उसी बीच में रेलगाड़ी चला दी गई। इसका क्या कारण था?

कहा जाता है कि वह रैली की गाड़ी थी। पता नहीं, किसकी रैली थी, इसमें हमें कोई इन्ट्रेस्ट नहीं है। और फिर यह तो सत्ता पक्ष की देन है। गत वर्ष कांग्रेस की रैली चल रही थी। मैं भी आ रहा था। चार दिन तक कोई भी आदमी गाड़ी में टिकट ले कर बैठ कर आने के काबिल नहीं था। तब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी प्राइम मिनिस्टर थीं। संजय गांधी साहब की मृत्यु हो हुई। हमको उनके प्रति पूरी सहानुभूति है। लेकिन जब श्री राजीव गांधी उनकी अर्धी लेकर चले थे, तो विशेष गाड़ियां चल रही थीं और उनमें बिना टिकट यात्रा हो रही थी। (व्यवधान) आपने ठीक कहा कि आफिशल रूप में चलाई जाती है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): I am sorry the Calling Attention is only on...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह टिकट-चोरी का मामला है, रेलवे में चोरी का मामला है।

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: The Calling Attention is referring to only two specific items. He cannot go on narrating all sorts of things with regard to what he is referring to about Shri Sanjay Gandhi's death and what happened when his ashes were taken. It has been fully paid for.

(Interruptions)

कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि जो चाहे कहिये। जिस पर कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस है, उस पर बोलिये।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : जो सबजट होता है, मैं उसी पर बोलता हूँ। डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब, इस बारे में फैसला करें। अगर वह चाहे, तो सब कुछ निकाल दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sonkar Shastri, the Calling Attention is specifically on this...

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: It is totally irrelevant. (Interruptions). It should be expunged. It has nothing to do with this. Only matters relating to Calling Attention should be raised.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What is the Minister demanding? It should be expunged. No, no.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैंने कोई ऐसा शब्द नहीं कहा है जिसका इस घटना से संबंध न हो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling Attention is on a particular subject. He is only suggesting.

(Interruptions). **

You come to the Calling Attention's last point.

(श्रवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप संजय गांधी के भक्त हैं, फिर और भी बहुत लोग भक्त हैं।

(श्रवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know my duty.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : दिल्ली स्टेशन पर भी घटना हुई है इसलिये उसका भी इस कालिंग अटेंशन से संबंध है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken twenty minutes.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कोई भी स्टेशन चाहे वह दिल्ली हो, लखनऊ हो, कलकत्ता हो या बम्बई हो, वह आज-कल गुंडागर्दी के अड्डे बन गये हैं। इस गुंडागर्दी की ओर भी मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर मिस-लेनियस, चाय, फलों और दुग्ध स्टाल्स एलाट कर दिये गये हैं। कैसे दिये गये हैं यह भी हम जानते हैं। हमें विश्वास है कि मंत्री जी भी इसका पता जरूर लगायेंगे कि 20-25 साल से दूकानें एक-एक आदमी के नाम से एलाटेड हैं और उन पर जो काम करने वाले हैं वे रेलवे स्टेशन के गुंडे हो गये हैं। उनकी कुलियों से साय साठ गांठ होती है, चोरों से साठ-गांठ रहती है और

वे हर महीने अधिकारियों को रुपया पहुंचाते हैं। यदि उनके खिलाफ कोई कम्प्लेंट लिखी जाती है तो उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इस एलाटमेंट को भी खत्म करना होगा। यदि नहीं खत्म करते हैं तो उनको अच्छी तरह से देखना होगा।

(श्रवधान)

उपमंत्री श्री धर्मवीर जी जब जा रहे थे तो रेल गाड़ी में उनकी अटेंची चुरा ली गई। जैसे ही जाकर डिब्बे में उन्होंने रखा, वह चुरा ली गई (श्रवधान)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): What is this? We cannot understand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

Every hon Member knows the rules and it is not for me to dictate rules to them. He must know the rules.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप डिसाइड करें मैं क्या गलत कह रहा हूँ। धर्मवीर जी की अटेंची चुरा ली गई, क्या उसका इससे संबंध नहीं है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no general discussion going on now. You may mention all these things here. But you cannot get reply from the Minister. All this information is not going to be available with them.

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : बरेली और तिनसुखिया मेल में जो घटनाएँ हुई हैं उनके संबंध में माननीय सदस्य बोल।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपकी अटेंची चोरी हो जायगी तो वह मामला इस काल अटेंशन में आयेंगा या नहीं? (श्रवधान) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि आप पाबन्दी लगा देंगे तो मैं नहीं बोलूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you do not focus the attention on the subject in the Calling Attention...

(Interruptions)

You may please conclude now. Now the Minister will reply.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं तो रेल मंत्री का स्वागत कर रहा हूँ और उन को बता रहा हूँ कि इन बातों का सामना उन्हें भविष्य में करना पड़ेगा ।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो आरोप लगाया है कि वो माननीय सदस्यों की हत्या करने की साजिश की गई, यह पूरी तरह से मलत है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या आप उत्तर दे रहे हैं ।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : जी, हाँ ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इनकी भी बातें सुनूँगा ये बहुत अच्छी बातें कर रहे हैं लेकिन...
(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding. He is replying.

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मान्यवर, यह बात संपूर्ण तरीके से बेबुनियाद है । किसी भी माननीय सदस्य की हत्या करने की कोई साजिश नहीं की गई । (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every hon. Member should not take political advantage. Such recurrence can be stopped. That is why discussion has been permitted by the speaker.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: How does he know that? How do you know their intention?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : तिनसुखिया में के 10.35 पर खाना होने का कारण यह था कि उस ट्रेन के अन्त में इनाहाबाद कोव लगाया जाता है और तिनसुखिया में जब इनाहाबाद पहुँचता है तब उसको निकाल दिया जाता है । उस दिन जो कोव लगाया गया वह ठीक स्थिति में नहीं था, तुरन्त ही अच्छा काव लगाने में देर हुई है । मान्यवर, ट्रेन को सुरक्षा और डकैती तथा चोरी के मामले में जो विरोधी पक्ष के द्वारा आरोप लगाया है, इस बारे में सरकार गंभीरता से साह रही है । हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री जो ने स्वयं कैबिनेट सैक्रेटरी के तहः एक कमेटी बना कर यात्रियों की सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिये और इस का अन्त करने के लिये उसको अधिकार दिया गया है । जो कमेटी सिफारिश करेगी, उनको संपूर्ण तरीके से अमल करने के वास्ते प्रयत्न कर रही है । किस तरह से जी आर पी एफ, डाइवर और गार्ड-इन तीनों में किस प्रकार से संबंध रहना चाहिये, चाहे इसके लिये हमें इलेक्ट्रानिक या इलेक्ट्रिकल डिवाइस का उत्पादन करना पड़े, इसके लिये हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

अब एंटी-सोशियल एलिमेंट्स का सवाल है, जो चेन पुलिंग करते हैं, एक आतंक का वातावरण रेलवे के अन्दर पैदा करते हैं, उन लोगों को सजा देने के लिये हम लोग एकट में संशोधन करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं, ताकि उनको सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जा सके । इस प्रकार सरकार विचार कर रही है कि लोग सुरक्षा से गाड़ी में यात्रा कर सकें और अपने गंतव्य स्थान तक पहुँच सकें ।

[श्री मल्लिकार्जुन]

बरेली में जो बिना टिकट यात्रा करने का सवाल है, वहां मैजिस्ट्रेट भी थे, वहां 253 लोग बिना टिकट के यात्रा करते हुये पकड़े गये। वहां पर चैकिंग स्टाफ के दो लोगों को चोट भी लगी है। उस वक्त हमें आर० पी० एफ० और जी० आर० पी० की सहायता लेनी पड़ी। इस क्लैश में 13 पैसेन्जर को जरूर कुछ चोट लगी है। जिस प्रकार सारे सदन में 1981 में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले लोगों को चैक करने के लिये सहयोग दिया था, मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि वे आज भी हमें देंगे। श्री शास्त्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि 1981 में एक साल के अन्दर रेलवेज को 50 करोड़ रुपया मिला, बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले लोगों से। यह कोई मामूली चीज नहीं है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : खर्चा कितना हुआ।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : खर्चा ज्यादा नहीं है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आमदनी के खर्चा ज्यादा है, कम है ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : संपूर्ण तरीके से आमदनी से खर्चा कम है। आपका गलत ख्याल है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप यह क्यों कह रहे हैं कि ख्याल गलत है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्लाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The point of order has nothing to do with the Call attention.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please. You reply. You also do not go beyond the call attention.

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : बिना टिकट जो यात्रा करते हैं, इन लोगों को रोकना बहुत आवश्यक है। इस समय हम कई टैबलर एजेंट्स को रोक चुके हैं और रोक रहे हैं। इस तरीके से प्रयत्न हो रहा है, फिर भी असंतोष है, उसको दूर करने के लिये हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी बता चुके हैं। हमारे रेल मंत्री जी ने स्टेट चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को लिखा है और यात्रियों की सुरक्षा और दूसरी समस्याओं के बारे में कोऑर्डिनेट करके यात्रियों को सुविधायें दे कर उनके गन्तव्य स्थानों तक पहुंचाने का काम संपूर्ण तरीके से हम कर रहे हैं।

14.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up matters under Rule 377.

* (i) NEED FOR WIDENING OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO. 5 BETWEEN CUTTACK AND BHUBANESHWAR IN ORISSA.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: (Jagatsinghpur): Cuttack, the biggest commercial city of Orissa and Bhubaneswar, the State capital are connected by National Highway No. 5. The traffic on this portion of the National Highway has increased tremendously in recent years. With the increase in the vehicular traffic, the number of motor accidents are

also increasing on this road causing great concern to the people of that area.

The reasons of accidents are not far to seek. This portion of the National Highway is not wide enough for the plying of large number of vehicles. Therefore, this portion should be widened without any further delay. The Government of Orissa has requested the Ministry of Transport to take immediate steps to convert this road into four lanes. But no progress has been made in widening this portion of the National Highway. An estimate of Rs. 17.73 crores for this work has been submitted by the Government of Orissa. This is the main route for the movements of vehicles between Calcutta and Madras. Therefore, funds should be allocated according to the estimates of the State Government for widening this portion of the National Highway No. 5. The widening should be completed before the end of the Sixth Plan period.

(ii) NEED FOR PROVIDING MEDICAL FACILITIES TO COUPLES UNDERGOING CIVILISATION.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): Population explosion is the biggest problem of our country today. All development resulting from our planned efforts gets neutralised because of the ever-increasing population. The country cannot develop economically unless we limit our population.

The Government has been giving incentive to the couples undergoing sterilisation in form of cash.

I suggest that the Government should give incentive in form of free medical facilities to these couples and their two children in place of cash.

England has a nationalised Health Scheme. We should formulate a partly nationalised Health Scheme for the couples undergoing sterilisation. If

life-long free medical aid is not possible due to financial problems of our country we should provide free medical facilities to these couples and their two children for at least 10—15 years.

This, in my opinion, will give the most effective incentive to rural and urban masses of India to involve themselves in the Family Planning Programmes.

(iii) NEED FOR A RAILWAY LINE FROM RANIGUNJ TO BANKURA via MEIJA

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, Bankura is the backward district and sufficient quantity of coal has been found in Meija Thana. So it requires transportation to other places. For this it is necessary to construct a Railway line from Raniganj to Bankura via Meija to carry coal from Raniganj, Meija to Haldia through Bankura Station. Medium and small scale industries will come up in both the sides of the railway line and improve the condition of the drought prone backward district of Bankura and provide employment to thousands of unemployed youth of this area. So construction of a railway line from Raniganj to Bankura should be taken up as early as possible. In this connection, I would like to mention here that when the present Railway Minister, when he was in charge of Energy Ministry, expressed his desire for the construction of the said railway line. West Bengal Assembly unanimously passed a resolution in this regard. So the construction of this railway line should be taken up as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Certain names have been removed when it was edited. Those names which you have mentioned will not go on record. I hope you will agree with me because you are a disciplined Parliamentarian.

Shri Basher.

(iv) NEED FOR RESTORING NEELANCHAL AND SABARMATI EXPRESS SERVICES via VARANASI

SHRI ZAINUL BASHIR (Ghazipur): As per Railway time table enforced from 1st October 1982, changes have been made in the trains touching Varanasi. Neelanchal Express has been diverted from Varanasi and now running via Mirzapur, Sabarmati Express which was running twice a week between Varanasi and Ahmedabad has been disconnected from Varanasi. The people of Varanasi and the districts around Varanasi are very much agitated over the change of trains.

Varanasi has its own importance in our country. It attracts largest number of tourists from abroad as well as from different parts of the country. It is one of the greatest Hindu Pilgrim Centre. Thousands/devotees of Lord Vishwanath are coming to this place daily from different parts of the country for darshan and for taking bath in the sacred Ganga.

Neelanchal Express was connecting two important pilgrim Centres—Varanasi and Puri. In the same way, Sabarmati Express was connecting Gujarat with Varanasi. The people of Varanasi have their business interest in Gujarat. The famous Banarsi sarees get their yarns from Ahmedabad and Surat. Large number of people from Gujarat are coming to Varanasi daily and so is the case with the people of Varanasi who are going to Gujarat.

The people of Varanasi feel that by changing the pattern of these trains Varanasi has been down-graded in the railway map of India.

I urge upon the Railway Minister to take immediate action at his level for restoring the Neelanchal Express

and the Sabarmati Express to Varanasi.

(v) NEED FOR EXTRA MEDICAL FACILITIES TO SPREAD FAMILY PLANNING IN RURAL AREAS OF TAMIL NADU.

***Shri C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem):** Sir, the common people living in rural areas have not been getting the benefit of family planning methods, without operation, that are available for the people in urban areas. It is necessary for the Government to pay attention to this deficiency in rural areas if population explosion is to be controlled. At the time of delivery, the mothers should be given proper scientific advice in Tamil about family planning. Many mothers suffering from lack of blood go to hospitals for delivery and they are given medicine worth just 10 paise. To get this they spend Rs. 10/- on transport to reach the hospitals. These mothers should be registered by the hospital and given proper medicine. It is the duty of the Family Welfare Department that the mothers undergoing tubectomy operations are given proper medical attention. In Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, the child specialists engaged for family planning unit do not stay there; they go to children's general ward. They should be compelled to stay in the Children's wards where mothers have undergone tubectomy operation. Post-natal care should be given to such children for a month after delivery. In Tamil Nadu in all district hospitals and in all Taluk hospitals, the child specialists should be appointed for the wards of family planning so that the family planning projects meet with success. If the population growth is to be controlled, then family planning through operation methods has to be given national importance and hence, proper and adequate medical attention by the Medical Department to the people.

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

(vi) NEED FOR SUPPLYING MORE ELECTRICITY FOR TUBE WELLS IN HARYANA.

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश (रोहतक) : मान्यवर, हरियाणा प्रदेश गेहूं उत्पादन करने वाले प्रदेशों में एक मुख्य प्रदेश है। इस प्रदेश में जहाँ स्वयं के लिये गेहूं पैदा होता है, वहाँ देश के भंडार में लाखों टन गेहूं हरियाणा से दिया जाता है। इस वर्ष वर्षा का लम्बे समय से कमी चल रही है। पूरे प्रदेश में खेत सूखे पड़े हैं। वर्षा न होने के कारण नहरों में भी पानी की कमी है। गेहूं की बोआई का समय आ गया है। किसानों के पास एकमात्र साधन नलकूप (ट्यूबवैल) हैं, जिनके द्वारा जमीन के नीचे से पानी निकाल कर खेतों की सिंचाई हो सकती है। ट्यूबवैल बिना बिजली के चल नहीं सकते हैं। हरियाणा प्रदेश में बिजली की भारी कमी है। बिजली के अभाव में ट्यूब वैल बन्द पड़े हैं। किसानों में अविष्य के लिए भारी निराशा है और बिजली की कमी के कारण असंतोष है। यदि इस समय बिजली ट्यूबवैलों को पूरी समय तक नहीं मिली, तो हरियाणा की अधिकांश भूमि सिंचाई के बिना पड़ी रह जायेगी।

अतः मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि आगामी दो मास तक किसानों के नलकूपों (ट्यूबवैलों) को 24 घंटों बिजली देने की व्यवस्था करें, जिससे गेहूं की बोआई हो सके और देश के लिये अन्न की समस्या का समाधान हो सके।

(vii) NEED FOR SETTING TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE IN BOMBAY.

THE PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): I wish to bring the following matter to the attention of the House under Rule 377:—

The nine-month old textile workers strike in Bombay has been the longest industrial dispute is not only in the history of our country, but in the world.

This strike has challenged the Bombay Industrial Relations Act (BIRA) and its futility. It has proved that the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, the Union recognised by the Act, has lost all support of the workers which it claims on legal ground. The authorities and the Mill Owners Association have been sticking to their old stand that no talks can be commenced unless the strike is withdrawn, which is not only unreasonable but harmful to the textile industry.

The remarkably simple fact that workers have struck work for the last nine months reveals the depth of their discontent as well as their determination to fight for their legitimate demands.

As the local authorities have proved time and again their inability to settle the issue I would request the Prime Minister to intervene in the matter and without making it a matter of prestige try to settle the nine-month old textile workers strike.

(viii) FACILITIES TO AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Solemn assurances were given to the scientists working under the Govt. that the rules of the Govt. will be applicable to them *mutatis mutandis*. But however these commitments have not been observed either in letter or in spirit in respect of service conditions and other benefits such as CGHS facilities, allotment of residential telephone and entitlement to Govt. accommodation etc. on retirement.

Apart from the above, the working conditions and environment have not kept up to the earlier conditions which led to the reorganisation and later ap-

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

pointment of the Inquiry Committee as evidenced by the Report of the Estimates Committee.

The poor working conditions have led to suicides and large scale brain drain as evidenced by the suicides in ICAR and the recent suicide at GB Pant Agricultural University, Pantnagar, which receives massive annual recurring and non-recurring grants from the Central Government through the ICAR, which functions as the counterpart of the University Grants Commission so far as the Agricultural Universities in the country are concerned.

It is essential to find out the causes of the problem which is seriously affecting the output of our dedicated scientists in reaching self-sufficiency on the agricultural front and leading to frustration and brain drain.

14.50 hrs.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND BANK (AMEND- MENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee on the 5th October 1982, namely:—

“That the Bill further to amend the International Monetary Fund and Bank Act, 1945, be taken into consideration”.

Now, before I call upon Mr. Satish Agarwal, I would like to inform the hon. Members that there are many hon. Members who want to participate in this debate. We have to pass this Bill and then there is another Bill which will take about one hour. We have to complete that also today. So, the House should permit us to complete these two Bills today even if it is necessary for us to sit beyond 6 P.M. I do not want to restrict any Member who wants to speak on this Bill. Of course time will be restricted

to every Member. Now, Mr. Satish Agarwal to speak.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jairpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity of participating in this discussion on International Monetary Fund and Bank Act, 1945.

Sir, we had the opportunity of discussing the implications of the massive borrowing of 5 billion SDRs from the IMF some time during the Budget Session. Though you have not placed any limit so far as time is concerned, you have been gracious enough to permit a full-fledged debate on this Bill. Looking to the importance of the Bill, I am very much conscious of the fact because some other hon. Members will also participate in this debate and we have got an important meeting of the Business Advisory Committee at 3.30 P.M. where I am to be present and decide about an important matter.

Now, Sir, I do not want to repeat what has already been said by my previous speakers yesterday. We have, from our side, said a lot about the need and the propriety of this massive borrowing when we are discussing this issue at length in this House. This is another opportunity given to us to discuss: the whole gamut of the legal and constitutional implications of this borrowing and our relationship with the I.M.F. Now, this seems to be a *fait accompli* as the Government has entered with *mutah* marriage with the I.M.F. and there seems to be no going back. Now, it would have been better had the Government consulted the Opposition, it would have been better had the Government sought a discussion in this House and it would have been still better had the Government taken the entire country into confidence before going in for such a massive borrowing. This borrowing has to be repaid by any Government which will be in office at that point of time. So, particularly it was all the more

essential for this Government to have taken the entire country into confidence before going in for this massive borrowing. We have said so much on the conditionalities of this borrowing and we have also cited examples and instances of the bitter experience which many countries like Brazil, Argentina, Sri Lanka, Mexico, etc. had with the IMF or the World Bank. But now it seems a certainty, particularly it would have been much better, had this Bill been referred to a Select Committee and a Select Committee of this House would have had some opportunity to examine in detail the implication as contained in this Bill. There is not much in this Bill. But I am sorry to say that the Finance Minister while stating in the Statement of Objects and Reasons has very cleverly mentioned this.

The first amendment took place in 1969 with regard to the Articles of Agreement of IMF, and the second set of amendments took place in 1976 which came into operation in 1978 and this Bill has been brought only to incorporate those amendments which have been carried out in the Articles of Agreement of IMF in 1969 and 1976. It looks very simple and plain. How simple this Bill is! We are simply incorporating those amendments which have already been carried out in the Articles of agreement of IMF as back as 1969 and 1976. May I pose a question to the hon Minister? Why did you not bring forward an amending Bill in 1969 itself? Or when this particular Act was Amended in 1969, why did you not incorporate the amendments that were carried out in 1969 through the Articles of Agreement of the IMF? And if you did not bring it then in 1969, why did you not do so in 1970? Why did you wait for all the thirteen years to incorporate the amendments carried out by the IMF in its Articles of Agreement as back as 1969? Not only that, the second set of amendments were carried out in 1976 which came into operation in 1978. I am

talking to you as Finance Minister, not as a Finance Minister of Congress (I), or Janta Party. Why for all these years did you wait for these amendments to be incorporated in this Act? Probably, you have not resorted to such a massive borrowing from IMF and you went on complying with certain provisions. That is the first thing.

Secondly, may I ask the hon. Minister whether without incorporating these amendments in the present Bill you had not been supplying information to the IMF under section 3 of Article 4. You are seeking to incorporate that Article 4 in Section 4 now through this amending Bill. But you have been supplying information to the IMF, and you have not mentioned even a single word with regard to this, which is the most important. With regard to the incorporation of Article 4 in Section 4, you have not mentioned even a single word in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. You have simply said.

"The main objectives of these amendments which came into force on 1st April, 1978, are greater flexibility in exchange rate arrangements, reduction in the role of gold and enlargements of role of Special Drawing Rights; simplification and modernisation of the Fund; financial operations and transactions, improvement in the organisational and administrative aspects of the Fund, etc."

Further,

"The existing provisions in the International Monetary Fund Act, 1945, which is an enabling Act of the Government to implement the provisions of the Fund Agreement, will need amendment to provide for the aforesaid amendments in the Fund Agreement."

My main objection, which I raised on the 5th October, as well as on the 11th October is with regard to Section 4 in this Act, wherein provision has been made with regard to supply of information. Now this Government is

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

going to incorporate in that particular Section one more provision and that is Article 4. What is Article 4? Does anybody know? Do you know, Mr. Mahajan? You supported Article 4, but you have not read it. What is Article 4?

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): It is with regard to giving information.

15 hrs.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Relating to what? It is not so easy. The House will be interested to know what is Article 4 which is being incorporated in the body of Section 4 now. By it, the Government will be bound and everybody in this country will be bound to furnish information to the Government or the Reserve Bank on this aspect. What have we accepted through this modification? What is article 4? My main objection has been to Section 4, furnishing of information. That is all that infringes Fundamental Rights. So far as the borrowing is concerned, that is another aspect under Article 292. What is article 4 of the Amended Articles of Agreement as modified by the IMF. What is Section 3 of this amending Bill?

In Clause 3 of this amending Bill, we have to substitute the words, "paragraph (b) of section 3 of Article IV". Now, what is this Article IV? What is this section 3? We have to read it, and for the information of the House, I would like to make a mention about it. This is Section 3:

"... Surveillance over exchange arrangements:

(a) The Fund shall oversee the international monetary system in order to ensure its effective operation and shall oversee the compliance of each member with its obligations under Section 1 of this Article."

The obligations under Section 1 of this Article are mentioned therein. Then (b) says:

"...In order to fulfil functions under (a) above, the Fund shall exercise firm surveillance over the exchange rate policies of members, and shall adopt specific principles for the guidance of all members with respect to those policies. Each member shall provide the Fund with the information necessary for such surveillance, and, when requested by the Fund shall consult with it in the member's exchange rate policies."

Now we have accepted surveillance of IMF on our exchange rate policies. So, with regard to exchange rate policies, Government of India is not free to act in any manner it likes, and IMF has got full powers under Article IV, Section 3 to have firm surveillance over our exchange rate policies and we are subject to their control.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair].

You are accepting complete surveillance. And surveillance normally any human being resists. Anybody normal human being resist surveillance. But we are accepting surveillance over our exchange rate policies, and we shall be bound to furnish all that information.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Surveillance literally means only over seeing.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): He is a professor.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: He is a professor; but a professors' interpretation is never good, in preference to lawyer's interpretation.

This is being incorporated in Section 4, and in section 4, you will be now compelling persons living in this country—institutions, organizations, importers and exporters, though my hon. friend clarified that position, saying that they shall be bound to furnish information with regard to Article IV and also Article VIII to the Govern-

ment of India Reserve Bank or any other officer authorized by either of them. So, this is practically violative of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed in Chapter III of the Constitution, whereby you cannot force anybody. The hon. Finance Minister has clarified the position in a letter to me. But this letter does not form part of the record. This letter will not be looked into by the courts, and that is why probably, he has also tried to amend sub-section (2) of section 4, wherein there was some embargo in the form of Income Tax Act—a reference to section 54 of the Income Tax Act. because under it, there was some embargo as to what information can be disclosed, and what information cannot be. Now they are amending that also. They are seeking to delete a reference to Section 54 of the Income Tax Act 1922, and the hon. Finance Minister will argue that the Income Tax Act of 1922 was replaced in 1961, and so, there is no sense in having a reference to that Act. If it was amended in 1961, if Section 54 was replaced in 1964 by an amendment of the relevant provision of the Income Tax Act in the year 1964, why did you not come forward before this House to seek deletion of that reference to the Act of 1922 in the year 1964 when that particular provision was deleted in 1964, and section 54 of the old Income Tax Act was replaced by Section 137, and later on, by Section 138 of the Income Tax Act? Why did you not come forward? Probably because Government took it for granted: "We shall make necessary amendments when need be." And now also, they are taking facts for granted that is why they say "These are consequential amendments, and very innocuous amendments. Because we are a member of the IMF and because we have agreed to the modifications carried out by the IMF and India being a member of that particular body..."

Of course, that may be the basic question that was raised by Mr. Sunil Maitra; viz why should India continue

to be a member of this IMF body? This is a larger question. This cannot be disposed of in this debate. It is a larger question whether we should continue to be a member of IMF or World Bank or whether we should continue to have borrowings from these institutions; whether India can afford to have that; whether we can do without it. These are very broader questions unless we have some self-reliance, unless we can build up our economy to that extent—But this will require a more deep discussion on that score—I cannot off and on make a suggestion that India should cease to be a member of the IMF. You are a member of the IMF; you continue to be a member of the IMF. You have borrowed heavily from the IMF which is unprecedented in the history of IMF—5 billions S.D.R. we withdrew.

Now the very serious question before the House is that the Government of India is resorting to massive internal borrowings as well as external borrowings. Now our founding fathers of the Constitution made a provision in Article 292 of the Constitution or, say, 293 of the Constitution that by laws some limit should be laid down on the borrowing power of the Central Government. This is unfortunate that the Government of India did not bring forward any legislation to limit its power of borrowing under Article 292 of the Constitution. This is for the Government should bring forward a legislation in this House whereby some limit can be placed on the borrowing power of the Central Government internally as well as externally. (*Interruptions*)

If that is the argument to what I say, then there is no solution. Firstly, so far as I am concerned, I may reply to your criticism that I was not dealing with this subject; I was not a full-fledged Cabinet Minister. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has the capacity or rather I should say that he is fortunate; capacity or not may be somewhat disputable; but, at least, he has got good fortune of presiding over

[Shri Satish Agarwal].

Cabinet meetings in spite of the fact that there are senior colleagues in the Cabinet. He has got a good luck to have the confidence of the Prime Minister; he is practically second to the Prime Minister as on date. He is looking into the political affairs of many States. So, he is more powerful in that way. If he decides about it, he can set things right. I could not have done that.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): My presiding over the Cabinet meetings is just an accident of alphabet. For your information, all the members of the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs were treated to be senior Cabinet members alphabetically. I come top of it. Merely by an accident of alphabet should not be treated as a link, either with competence or incompetence. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: And the credit for this alphabet does not go to you; it goes to somebody else.

In this connection, I fail to understand as to why the Government is hesitating in bringing forward a legislation with regard to the limitation being placed on the borrowing power of the Central Government. You want unfettered powers.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Is there any limitation in any country of the world?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: After all, we have got certain limit under the contingency fund. After all, the Budget is passed by Parliament. Even the Government sometimes exceeds it and the PAC makes a recommendation for regularising that excess expenditure—I mean that is not there. Now this external borrowing according to my information as on date for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 11,820 crores and internal debt comes to Rs. 36,146 crores; maybe a little more after 1982. Now the question under Article 292 is whether some limit should be plac-

ed on the borrowing power of the Central Government or not; it is there in the Article itself; and not only that, in this particular connection, I would like to cite the views of the former Speaker, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

"Finances for much of the expenditure are now-a-days raised by public borrowing by way loan. But unlike the provision that no taxation could be imposed under Article 265 of the Constitution except by an Act of Parliament or of a State Legislature, the borrowing power of the Government is not restricted by any such limitations under Articles 292 and 293 of the Constitution. Nowadays the Government is free to get these loans to finance its expenditure from any individual or from any foreign Government on any terms regarding interest or repayment, as it might choose. Neither the Public Accounts Committee nor the Estimates Committee; to my knowledge, goes into the details of borrowing by the Government nor about the necessity to borrow such sums. It is no doubt provided in these two Articles that Parliament may by law impose limits on any such borrowing from time to time and the forms regarding the giving of guarantee. But no such law has been passed so far. This is a matter which the Parliament must attend to, immediately. They must pass legislation imposing the limits and conditions for borrowing by the Central Government from time to time and appoint a Standing Committee also to scrutinise such borrowing with regard to the conditions, the rates of interests, the guarantees, etc., and the need for such borrowing, and also to find out whether repayment is being made properly and the borrowings are utilised for the purposes for which they were made."

And not only this. Even the Public Accounts Committee headed by very senior Members belonging to the ruling Party then, in their reports, 68th

report of the Third Lok Sabha, 52nd report of the Fourth Lok Sabha, and the 64th report of the Fourth Lok Sabha have recommended very strongly with regard to this fixation of statutory limits.

I fail to understand, despite the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee which is the senior-most Financial Committee of the Parliament—and in the Golden Jubilee Souvenir of 1971, when the Golden Jubilee of the PAC was celebrated and even the Prime Minister and the former Chairman including Prof. Ranga and many others have mentioned very strongly about it—despite this, you are not placing any limits on the borrowing powers of the Central Government under Article 292. But this Government has accepted the limitations with regard to the borrowing power so far as the external and internal loans are concerned. This will beat the commercial credit within the country and in this particular connection I will say that the Government has accepted, in this particular case that the Government will not resort to any other borrowings up to 12 years to the tune of 1300 crores from IMF or outside. You have accepted that limit. You have accepted the bank credit also. In this particular case, the net credit to Government in December 1981 was Rs. 25,806 crores. IMF had imposed the condition that it was not to exceed Rs. 30,981 crores—not even 980 crores, but 981 crores, correct to the point—by the 26th March 1982 or Rs. 36,453 crores by the 25th March 1983. And you have accepted this condition. These are limitations placed by IMF on your internal finances; these are limitations on your external borrowings. You have submitted to their jurisdiction. But you are not prepared to submit to the jurisdiction of this House. I fail to understand what is the rationality. Do you want to be reminded that you are accountable to this House, in this Parliamentary democracy, and that all of us are accountable to the people?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North-East): Unfortunately!

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: How are we going to meet all these things?

Now, apart from this particular point, the Government in its initial memorandum to the IMF which the former Finance Minister wrote through a letter to the IMF, had made a mention about the economic condition of the country and said that the economy was all right during 1975 and 1979. 1975-76 and 1976-77 were two years of Emergency, 1977-78 and 1978-79 were two years of Janata rule. So the performance of the economy was satisfactory inflation was only 2 per cent, there was a non-aligned inflation trend during those four years, but it was during 1979-80 that the situation became worse and India had to face a very adverse balance of payments position. So after 1979-80 and 1980 onwards what is the position now? Where are we going? It worries everybody. It is a matter of great national concern to everybody. How are you going to utilise this massive borrowing? Has the position been improving? Are we going to contain imports? Are we going to improve our exports? As far as my knowledge goes, we have not been able to make any dent in the trade position. Particularly I was surprised to see in today's newspapers that the Government is allowing the import of colour TV from abroad. Will the foreign exchange not be utilised for this? Should we utilise these 5 billion SDRs that we got from IMF with such a conditionality, on such type of imports? I can understand if it is the question of purchasing Mirage or MIGs for defence needs. But I cannot understand the import of colour TV particularly when our indigenous manufacturers of colour TV are going ahead in that direction and they are manufacturing and are prepared to meet the challenges of 1982 or the requirement of ASIAD. But the Government is spending foreign exchange on that and we are going in for that.

(Shri Satish Agarwal)

We have got certain interest-free credits from various countries. I will give you one example. We have got interest-free credit for thirty years from Belgium of Rs. 100 crores every year. For the last three years, excepting a part of it, we have not been able to utilise that carry-over of Rs. 300 crores. We can import everything from Belgium. But we prefer to import things from Japan where some officer may have been interested. I do not want to go into the details of that case. When import of cranes for the containers in Madras and Bombay Ports took place, we had imported them from Japan and we had to pay for that. The price of the Belgium crane was 2 to 5 per cent higher. But then we have an interest-free credit, which is to be paid after 30 years, and we are not utilising it. This is how you are managing your foreign exchange. By getting 5 billion SDRs, the Government of India has become complacent. It is my pious duty to warn this Government that if the present trend of exports and imports continues, the same balance of payments' position continues, the same trade deficit continues, by October 1983 you will be left with hardly Rs. 362 crores of foreign exchange. I have calculated everything as to how much you have drawn. At the moment, your trade deficit comes to about Rs. 5000 crores. Suppose, you get Rs. 2000 crores worth of aid or assistance every year, Rs. 800 crores to Rs. 1000 crores goes by debt servicing and all that. So, the net you get is nearabout Rs. 1000 crores. You have already drawn Rs. 900 crores by July, 1982. You will be drawing Rs. 1800 crores by June, 1983 and another Rs. 2300 crores by June, 1984. Out of that Rs. 1800 crores, you have already drawn by October, 1982 more than Rs. 600 crores and by December, 1982 you will be drawing another Rs. 600 crores and the rest, you will be drawing by the end of June, 1983. This is how you are drawing the money. But your foreign exchange position is really very critical. On 1-4-77 the foreign exchange reserve

was Rs. 2863 crores. On 1-4-79, it went upto Rs. 5220 crores. But on 31-8-82 your reserve has come down to Rs. 3634 crores. It is an alarming situation, and it worries all of us. So, how are you going to utilise the foreign exchange reserve? How are you regulating all this? There is no central mechanism at the moment. It is beyond the purview of Parliament or its Committees to scrutinise not only the need for borrowing but also its repayment scheme. There is no mechanism excepting the Finance Ministry monitoring all these facts with regard to utilisation of foreign exchange reserves. Utilisation of foreign exchange reserves is absolutely within the jurisdiction of the Reserve Bank, which is outside the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and consequently beyond the purview of either PAC or Estimates Committee or Committee on Public Undertakings and so, beyond the purview of this House. Over this, the Government of India incurs expenditure internally. So far as internal expenditure is concerned, that is subject to scrutiny by Parliament through its committees. But, so far as expenditure through foreign exchange is concerned, it is not subject to scrutiny by any of the Committees of Parliament and so by the Parliament itself. The time has now come when it will be in the interests of the Government, it will be in the interests of the nation, it will be in the interests of the better utilisation of the foreign exchange reserves that some sort of monitoring mechanism is evolved, whereby this Parliament is also involved through its Committees, and the Comptroller and Auditor-General is also involved so that he can oversee them. My hon. friend, Shri Mahajan, is very fond of the word "oversee" in the context of surveillance. But I am not suggesting the name of the Comptroller and Auditor-General for any surveillance over the Reserve Bank, but for overseeing the transactions that are carried on, so far as utilisation of foreign exchange is concerned. This is my humble suggestion, and I am sure the Government will pay attention to it.

In the reply given to me you have mentioned that our debt servicing is quite satisfactory. Well and good, if it remains satisfactory because we have got good monsoon, we have got good gross national product and we are able to repay everything. But, mind you, the foreign or external debts cannot be repaid by printing more notes. It can be repaid only in foreign exchange, and foreign exchange we get only when we have got an exportable surplus. Unless our exports are more, imports less and we save on that account, we shall not be able to repay it. The problem of repayment is very acute.

Mr. Finance Minister, in your speeches in the international forums you have yourself mentioned that a debt of 700 million dollars becomes 2 billion dollars by the year 2,000. This is our own servicing charges. Do you remember it? In your speech at Toronto you have mentioned these facts. If you do not remember, you can have a copy from me. In that speech, you have drawn the attention of the IMF authorities and various countries attending that Conference that for poor countries a debt of 700 million dollars in 1981 will cost 2 billion dollars in interest charges by the year 2000 AD. This is a quotation from your speech, which has appeared in the Indian and Foreign Review. This is your speech of 7th September, where you have made a lot of mention of this and other things.

When the interest services rise from 700 million dollars to 2 billion dollars in just less than 20 years, you can very well imagine our debt servicing liability. So far as the addition of 5 billion dollars SDR is concerned, it will be 1,000 crore dollars and it will reach 1,200 crores dollars. I wish our position improves on all fronts and that we are able to repay all that we have borrowed from anybody, because it is against national pride not to repay. It is a commitment on behalf of the nation that you have given and it shall be the duty of all of us to see that we repay it, and repay with honour.

But if you want our involvement in it, then you have to involve the people in the decision-making also. You cannot ask people to cooperate with you when you do not involve them in the decision-making process. So, it is the salutary principle of parliamentary democracy that you have to involve the people in the total process. But, I am sorry to say, you are concealing more facts from this House, from the nation, from the country and that you are disclosing much more to your super-masters. Instead of that you have to take us into confidence. You have to plan for a proper utilisation of these resources.

The visualisation, assessment or estimate that the Planning Commission had with regard to other borrowings, including commercial borrowings from external sources, was only Rs. 5,087 crores; drawing upon from foreign exchange was only Rs. 1,000 crores and net aid Rs. 5,889 crores. The total comes to Rs. 11,976 crores. The depletion of reserves through terms of trade is Rs. 2,913 crores or Rs. 3,000 crores. The Planning Commission planned on the basis of a depletion of foreign reserves to the tune of Rs. 3,000 crores. But our experience for the last two years is that it is more than Rs. 5,000 crores every year. If, unfortunately, this continues for another three years, what will be the position? It will be a very difficult position.

So, in that behalf, I would respectfully submit, because this particular borrowing has been taken up by the Government of India without taking into confidence the Parliament, the country as a whole, now it has become a *fait accompli* and we are committed to it. There seems to be no other way. Even any successor Finance Minister will not be able to come out of this easily. Whatever it is, whether Mr. Sunil Maitra is there or Mr. Asok Mitra is there, he will not be able to come easily out of it. This becomes very difficult. So, we have to be on guard so far as these utilisations are

(Shri Satish Agarwal)

concerned and I would humbly request the Finance Minister to see to it that the informations that have been submitted to the IMF are not against national dignity and honour and there should be some law under Article 292, and all the foreign exchange transactions should be subject to a review and scrutiny by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and thereby ultimately by this Parliament through its financial committees. That is all that I have to say, and I would humbly request you and request the Finance Minister that he should not make it a prestige issue. I have already suggested an amendment with regard to Section 4 wherein I have only mentioned that the information should be furnished not to meet the requirements of IMF, but only if the Government of India thinks it proper in the public interest, then it would be made available to the Government of India. That is a very innocent amendment. Instead of meeting the requirements of IMF, I say it should meet the requirements of the Government if you feel that it is necessary in the public interest that this information must be furnished. That is why I said, the particular sentence should be substituted, in place of "as required by IMF" by "as required by the Government of India in the public interest." That is a very simple and innocent amendment and I am sure you will accept it and you should also get the embargo of the income-tax law, but so far as my opposition to Section 4 is concerned, I am prepared to concede the point. Otherwise the whole Bill has to be opposed and there is no other go out to reject this Bill as in the present form.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I think you will be equally generous about the time to be given to other speakers also.

SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN (Periyakulam): Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to deliver my maiden speech in this historic chamber which has been stalwarts like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

and Dr. Ambedkar. Our great Dravidian statesman, Dr. Anna has enriched parliamentary traditions. My thanks go to my golden-hearted leader Puratchi Thalaivar MGR for sending me here. I thank the electors who have voted for me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I do not know what is the order of speakers on this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is his maiden speech and the Deputy-Speaker wanted him to speak now.

SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN: I am glad to support this IMF (Amendment) Bill on behalf of my AIADMK party.

When our young Finance Minister presented the Budget in this august House on 27-2-1982, we hoped that he would establish himself as an exemplary financial expert and make this financial year, the Year of Productivity.

But I regret to point out that a number of public undertakings proved themselves as non-productive and some of them run at a great loss to the national exchequer. In regard to the timely arrangements to negotiate a line of credit for SDR 5 billion from the International Monetary Fund under its extended Fund facility the credit should go to the former finance Minister Thiru R. Venkataraman. While we are not against as such for taking loan from the IMF we should remain careful to increase the domestic production particularly in petroleum products, fertilisers, steel, edible oils and ferrous metals. But we find that those constitute more than 60 per cent of our total imports. At the same time our exports have increased only upto 15 per cent inspite of the fact that we have established the Export-Import Bank of India since 1st January, 1982.

To increase the production in every sphere our honourable Prime

Minister announced 20 point programme. But the States share of various taxes out of Rs. 15,754 crores was not made according to the economic conditions of various States. The allocation of funds is made on the basis of population which would likely support the ruling party at the Centre. Hence a number of plans submitted by our Tamil Nadu Government still await the clearance. There is a provision in the Central Budget for non-plan loans to State Governments amounting to Rs. 1732 crores. But the Central Government is yet hesitating to finance our Tamil Nadu Government's schemes such as nutritious food scheme, self-sufficiency scheme, and rural electrification scheme etc.

The Finance Minister said here that so far as payments to the IMF were concerned these would continue to be subject to Parliamentary approval. I would like to ask the Finance Minister did he take this House into confidence before furnishing certain informations to the IMF as pre-conditions to obtain the loan? How does he say that these amendments became effective from April 1, 1978? Is it not the duty of the Finance Minister to take the Finance Ministers of all the State Governments into his confidence on the eve of obtaining the IMF loan and accepting their conditions? If we refer to the World Bank's world development Report we find that the share of 10 per cent in the recorded national income is 33.6 per cent in India. This is more than 30 per cent higher concentration of income than other European countries. In other words this share of un-recorded black money income is two-thirds. In the circumstances I would like to ask the Finance Minister, as to how is he going to arrange for repayment of the loans unless he takes an impartial view of the plans submitted by the State Governments ruled by non-Cong(I) parties, in the national interest.

Our Tamil Nadu Government is really interested in helping the poor among the backward classes, we would like to group four or five families together and register them as a firm under the Companies Act and assist them with loans for setting up small scale units in backward areas. May I request the Minister to issue necessary instructions to the Nationalised Banks to advance necessary loans to those families?

The Finance Minister has stated in his Budget Speech that he would make provision of Rs. 190 crores for the integrated Rural Development programme and thus help millions of families. Hence I request the Minister to make a note of our request in the matter.

Finally I would like to conclude my speech with the request that the Central Government should not cause spreading such rumour that the allocation of funds particularly to Tamil Nadu Government is meagre since it is not ruled by the Cong-I party. Our revolutionary leader Thiru M. G. R. had established himself as a super star not only in the film world but also in the political world by massive victory in my Periyakulam Lok Sabha election held recently. The reason for my massive victory on behalf of my party, you know very well that it is due to the effective implementation of the nutritious noon meal and the self-sufficiency schemes which are the special welfare schemes introduced effectively by our beloved leader "PURA-TCHI THALAIVAR" M. G. R. I urge the Central Government to provide the necessary ample funds for these beneficial schemes.

I hope the Central Government should take up the 20 point programme of our hon'ble Prime Minister and assist us in its proper implementation.

द्वारा किया जा रहा है। 1945 में जब
(Shri S. T. K. Takkayan)

The second object of the Bill was stated for reduction of the role of Gold in the International Monetary system.

I hope the Minister will try his best to achieve all the objects. I would like to record my whole-hearted support to this Bill on behalf of my AIADMK Party.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर):
सभापति महोदय, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि और बैंक अधिनियम, जो हमारे सामने संशोधन के लिए भेजा है, निश्चय ही एक बहुत गम्भीर विषय है। इसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे पूर्व माननीय सदस्यों ने काफी गहराई के साथ और विस्तार से अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं और इसके इतिहास पर भी प्रकाश डाला है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि उन बातों को दोहराया जाए और हाउस का समय लिया जाए।

मैं बहुत गहराई के साथ और गम्भीरता के साथ बहुत साधो-सदा भाषा में दो-चार बातें इस बारे में कहना चाहूंगा।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि व बैंक से हमारे लिए वस्तुतः काफी परेशानी उत्पन्न हो गई है। मैं बहुत साफ शब्दों में कहना चाहूंगा कि आज देश में जो जलालत है, जो आर्थिक संकट है उसका एकमात्र यदि कोई कारण है, तो वह है हमारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि और बैंक का सदस्य होना। हम देख रहे हैं कि जिस रूप में हमारा मुल्क विकास करना चाहता है, उसमें आए दिन हमारे ऊपर कर्ज की स्थिति बदतर होती जा रही है, हम काफी परेशान हैं और दुनिया के बीच में अपनी प्रतिष्ठा बनाए रखने के लिए हम झूठे जलालत में पड़े हुए हैं, जलालत सरल शब्दों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि और बैंक का है। हमको ऐसा लगता

है कि वर्तमान सरकार उस ढंग से इस चीज को सोच रही है जिस ढंग से उसे नहीं सोचना चाहिए। आज हमारे देश का व्यापार कम होता जा रहा है। हमें अपने निर्यात और आयात की स्थिति को देखकर अश्चर्य होता है। इस देश में जो चीजें पैदा होती हैं वह अपने मुल्क में मंहगी पड़ रही हैं। उदाहरण के लिए मैं, दो वर्ष पहले जो प्याज की स्थिति थी, वह बताना चाहूंगा। उस समय हमारे यहाँ प्याज 5-6 रुपये किलो बिक रहा था जबकि हमारे देश सेही भेजा गया प्याज विदेशों में एक रुपया किलो बिक रहा था। इसी प्रकार से आज जो चीजें हमारे यहाँ 5-6 रुपये किलो बिक रही हैं वह चीजें विदेशों में 2 रुपया किलो बिक रही हैं। मैं माननीय मन्त्रि जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो चीजें हमारे मुल्क में पैदा होती हैं वह यहाँ पर ज्यादा कीमत में चीजें मिलती हैं और बाहर जाकर वही चीजें सस्ती क्यों मिलती है? मैं समझत हूँ इसका यदि एकमात्र उत्तरदायित्व किसी पर है तो वह है भारत का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि और बैंक का सदस्य होना।

अभी इसी सदन में कुछ दिन पहले चर्चा हुई थी कि हमारे देश में जो गेहूँ पैदा होता है उसका सरकार किसानों से 142 रुपये क्वींटल खरीद रही है लेकिन विदेशों से जो गेहूँ सरकार मंगा रही है, वह 172 रुपये क्वींटल के भाव पर आ रहा है। आखिर इसका क्या कारण है? मेरी समझ में तो इसका कारण भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि और बैंक का हमारा सदस्य होना है। मैं साफ शब्दों में कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि भारत के गौरव की रक्षा करना है तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि और बैंक की सदस्यता से तत्काल त्यागपत्र देना होगा। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि आज हमारी सरकार का शोषण अन्य विदेशी सरकारों के

हमारा देश अंग्रेजों के अधीन था तब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि और बैंक के हम सदस्य बने थे लेकिन आज तो वह परिस्थिति नहीं है। आज हमारा देश आजाद है और हमें अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना है। हमें आश्चर्य है कि 35 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी आज हम विदेशी सहायता और विदेशी मुद्रा की ओर हाथ पसार रहे हैं। बहुत से मित्रों एवं अर्थ-शास्त्रियों ने बताया है कि जब दूसरे देशों में मुद्रा का अवमूल्यन होता है तो हमारे मुल्क पर उसका प्रभाव पड़ता है। फ्रांस जब फ्रैंक का अवमूल्यन करता है या जब अमरीका डालर का अवमूल्यन करता है तो निश्चित रूप से उसका असर भारत पर पड़ता है, हमारे विदेश व्यापार पर उसका असर पड़ता है, हमारा सामान जो विदेशी बाजारों में जाता है, उसपर उसका असर पड़ता है और हमारा सामान कभी-कभी विदेशी बाजार में मुकाबला नहीं कर पाता। जो चीजें हमारे यहां बाहर से आती हैं उनका हम मुकाबला नहीं कर पाते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिरकार ऐसी क्या बातें हैं, इन सब कठिनाईयों का सामना बाजार के उतार चढ़ाव से करना पड़ता है। जब डालर की कीमत का अवमूल्यन होता है, तो ये विदेशी बैंक हमें क्या सहायता देते हैं, बाजारों में अपना सामान ले जाने के लिये और इसकी सदस्यता से हमें क्या लाभ होता है ?

पूजीपति मजदूरों का शोषण कर रहा है, व्यापारी किसानों का शोषण कर रहा है, हर बड़ा आदमी छोटे आदमी का शोषण कर रहा है। इसी प्रकार दूसरे मुल्क विदेशी मुद्रा और बैंक की सहायता के नाम पर भारत का शोषण कर रहे हैं। दूसरे

मुल्क की तुलना में हमारा देश उत्पादन के मामले में निश्चित ही अच्छा है। अमरीका जितना धन एक मिनट में कमाता है, उतना ही धन भारत 20 मिनट में कमाता है, जितना धन एक मिनट में रूस कमाता है, उतना ही धन भारत 12 मिनट में कमाता है, जितना धन चीन एक मिनट में कमाता है उतना ही धन भारत ढाई मिनट में कमाता है। हमारे यहां एशियन गेम्स हो रहे हैं, जो कि हम लोगों को खाये जा रहे हैं। जैसा कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य बता रहे हैं कि रंगीन टी० वी० से हमें क्या लाभ हुआ और उससे विदेशी मुद्रा अचानक चली जा रही है—इस बारे में मंत्री जी को सोचना चाहिये। मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि अपना सारा धन और दिमाग उनको देश को पैरों पर खड़ा करने पर लगाना चाहिये या। आज नये उद्योगों की स्थापना होनी चाहिये, नया कारोबार खुलना चाहिये, बेकारी को मिटाने के लिये सरकार को अपना सारा दिमाग लगाना चाहिये। लेकिन मंत्री जी ने अपना दिमाग इस ओर न लगाकर इस मुद्रा अधिनियम के संशोधन के बारे में लगाया है, यह उचित नहीं है। हो सकता है कि उन का जवाब होगा कि हम दूसरे मुल्कों की तुलना में अच्छे हैं। देश में पिछले 35 वर्षों में जो व्यवस्था हुई है, वह व्यवस्था इस से सुधरने वाली नहीं है। मैं पुनः साफ़ शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि आप को इसकी सदस्यता से इस्तीफा देना चाहिये।

मैं विशेष न कहते हुये अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और मंत्री महोदय द्वारा पेश किये गये बिल का मैं विरोध करता हूं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the President of Tanzania, Mr. Julius Nyerere, had renamed the

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IMF as the International Ministry of Finance. Every day, we are getting indications that the Indian Finance Ministry is losing its independence and that more and more decisions are being made by the International Ministry of Finance.

The Bill that the hon. Minister has brought forward is essentially the fulfilment of the requirement which came on the books, so to speak, in 1976. During the entire Janata period, we took no notice of it. But now, after almost 3 years of the Congress (I) rule, they have come forward with this Bill. Therefore, I will say that the most suspicious element of this Bill is the timing of it, that the Government suddenly finds itself in a very weak position and it is not in a position to stand up and say, "No. All these years, we have not agreed and we will not agree now", that is, to provide information to the International Monetary Fund which even the Indian Parliament is not provided with.

The International Monetary Fund does not consist of politicians. It consists of civil servants drawn from all over the world, and they would have access to vital information on income-tax returns which the Indian courts and the Indian Parliament will not have!

I think this weakness is demonstrated by the Government's own ability to defend its case!

Take the case of Bangladesh to which the International Monetary Fund recently cancelled the loan that was given earlier. In fact, Bangladesh had received about \$912 in a three-year loan and this suspension has now been followed by a finding by the IMF that "the Bangladesh Government's performance of the terms of the loan had not been satis-

factory and the performance criteria were not being adhered to." Bangladesh is represented in the IMF by the Government of India and you are its representative and you have not been able to prevent the IMF from continuing the loan specially when Bangladesh is in such difficult circumstances because they say "we have certain performance clauses which you have to meet" and I think the Government is in the same position today. The Government of India is terrified by the prospect that the International Monetary Fund may terminate the loan.

When the loan was actually taken, the previous Finance Minister Mr. Venkataraman said the following and I will quote it to the present Finance Minister. I do not know whether he will be here to defend when the final agreement is completed whether he will be a Minister or something else, may be Home or Defence. I do not know. But this is what he said:

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Swamy is very much doubtful.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have every hope for him.

"The need for the loan had arisen from the adverse balance of payments situation due to doubling of oil prices and the sharp decline in foreign reserves."

Therefore, they wanted the loan because of the balance of payments position. State deficit was running at Rs. 5,000 crores or so and in order to meet the situation, they had taken the loan.

But this present Finance Minister wrote a letter to the International Monetary Fund in June, 1982, and this is what he said:—

"Despite economic performance... .." which is now doubtful.

"Despite economic performance and prudent demand management the balance of payments continued to be under strain. The current account deficit is estimated to be SDR 3.5 billion which is SDR .5 billion higher than that was in the programme, the earlier commitment."

So, the letter written by the Finance Minister to the IMF clearly says that the primary objective of taking the loan was not satisfied. They have given all kinds of other examples

The present Finance Minister, in order to satisfy the IMF, has given a list of things that the Government of India has done in adjustment programmes and if you read them, they all look like surrender statements. "We have liberalised here. We have now taken so many items out of the MRTP Act. We have done this." All of them look as if they are meant to please the Western capital or the forces and this letter which was very kindly placed in the library is worth reading. It shows the weakness, the weak position, the Government is itself finding in.

The first thing that the former Finance Minister said was that "we are taking this loan in order to overcome the adverse balance of payments position."

But the person Finance Minister says that "we made some other improvements including the economy more and more to your liking."

But on the balance of payments, things have gone worse. I cannot understand how after taking so much money from the International Monetary Fund, the balance of payments claim the oil prices as an excuse because the oil prices have not risen during this period.

The second point the former Finance Minister said was that Government is not contemplating devaluation of the rupee and the arrangement with

the IMF will in no way affect India's rupee situation.

Now everybody knows that the rupee today *vis-a-vis* the dollar has been devalued in the last one year.

I challenge the Finance Minister to come give and present figures for the exchange rate that existed between the dollar and the rupee a year from today, that a year ago, and this year to date that is, a year ago and to-day a year after. And you will find that the rupee has been devalued by 18 per cent without the Parliament being informed, by a trick known as linking the rupee to a basket of currencies. But the fact has been that it has been devalued and it is the talk of the international market that the rupee is getting devalued. This is the second thing want to say.

The assurance given as also the second assurance given is that there will be no devaluation but we find that after taking this International Monetary Fund loan, the confidence in the rupee has gone down and at the international level the rupee has been devalued and the Parliament is kept in the dark.

The third thing I would like to say is that the Prime Minister herself made a statement that the IMF is a line of credit and we may not utilise all of it, that we may utilise some of it and that we may in the middle give it up once we find that we are in a comfortable situation. Now we find that at the rate at which things are going on, the Government is planning to use 100 per cent of that SDR line of 5.5 billion dollars. Therefore, the original expectation that you will reorganise your finances in such a way that you will not need to use or draw on all that has been belied and in fact, there has been an economic failure in the sense that you become more and more dependent on this matter. I would like to say and perhaps the

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thing what worries me the most is the fact that money is being taken in loan and this has to be paid back. In answer to a question raised in the Parliament during the last session, I was told that the rough rate of interest works out to about 13 per cent. If you use this interest rate, it turns out that 5500 crores of rupees of IMF loan compounded at this date would mean Rs. 9000 crores which has to be paid back in 9 instalments from January 1, 1985. That means Rs. 1000 crores extra in foreign exchange has to be produced from somewhere over and above meeting out trade deficit which is running at Rs. 6000 crores now. Rs. 1000 crores in foreign exchange plus Rs. 850 crores of rupees in foreign exchange on interest and amortisation of loan taken from the World Bank, that is, all the old loans that are pending—that means Rs. 1850 crores extra over and above the Rs. 6000 crore trade deficit. That Rs. 1850 crores extra has to be taken from our export earnings to be able to pay back. I want to know how they are going to do it. Where are they going to get it from? And for 9 years continuously. Of course, Prof. Mukherjee may say, 'In January 1985 our term of 5 years will be over. There will be a new Government and you will please ask that Government.' That will be the Janata Party Government and I am sure about that and it will be our headache.

I would say one more thing. The former Finance Minister gave us an assurance of which I would like to remind you. What the former Finance Minister said was, according to report published in the Review—the Parliamentary Journal brought out by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies—is that the imports would be restricted to essential sectors like expanding exports and increasing production and enlarging the industrial base. I would challenge the Finance Minister. Please come and present the import policy that you have now adopted following

a review of the Sixth Five Year Plan and your previous import policy. What do we find? A vast amount liberalisation in the non-essential sectors. Do you know, Sir that now you can import billiard balls? Tell me how essential these billiard balls are? I can Tell you many thing. We have decided import—some one said—TV sets. Not only TV sets, billiard balls cosmetics and all the other kinds of various non-essential items you have now been permitted to import. Of course, I will not talk about Suzuki and other things because they are border line cases and whether it should be there or not, but whether this should be done in this form I have got to oppose. But the fact of the matter is that this Government is knuckling under the International Monetary Fund and at every step, all the way, they are yielding and they are not going to be in a position to pay back.

This country is facing liquidation-financial bankruptcy. All this is ahead of us. So, I would urge upon this Government to draw its wisdom from the advice of what we are saying and, for God's sake, terminate this ignoble 5.5 Billion Dollar SDR which you have taken from the IMF and save this country from utter ruin and bankruptcy to which you are pushing this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nadar.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am opposing this Bill because the attempts of this Bill and the spirit of it are completely against all our dreams of Swaraj and self-reliance during the days of our freedom struggle.

Some of the Members from the ruling party have tried to defend the Government side that we are not going according to the terms of the IMF and that will have our own terms. They are speaking in a manner so that the IMF men go according to their terms.

But, Sir, may I bring to your notice a report which has appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* dated 28-8-82 under the heading that the IMF told of new import policy. The Government of India told IMF that it has adopted a flexible and pragmatic approach towards import of technology and foreign collaboration.

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI S. M. KRISHNA in the Chair.]

I am saying this because of this liberalisation in the import policy. My own State of Kerala has become a victim of the pro-IMF import policy of this Government. The Government has started, through various means, importing rubber, cocoa, copra and coconut oil. That is because of the liberalised import policy of the Government. Even the Finance Minister of Kerala has made a speech in Quilon, Kerala and he openly stated that we are going to agitate against the import of rubber by the Central Government. This must have come in the press. I think the hon. Finance Minister would have noticed what the Finance Minister of Kerala said in a speech there. He said that the Government of Kerala was going to agitate against the import policy of the Central Government.

Similarly, all the political parties and their consecutive Governments in Kerala including the present one headed by the Congress (I) Chief Minister have represented to the Central Government against its import policy. This Government has not accepted this. Even now they are continuing the import.

16.00 hrs.

My hon. friend Shri Satish Agarwal had asked a question: Why was this amendment not brought up in 1963? It is a relevant question, Sir. At that time that Government even though it was headed by the present Prime Minister, was trying to impress upon the people that it is following a dif-

ferent path because of the bank rationalisation measure, because of the stopping of the Privy Purses and other things. Now this Government under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi (of which Mr. Pranab Mukherjee is the Finance Minister), is trying to impress upon the world capitalists and multinationals that they are following a path which suits world capitalists and multinationals.

For example, the recent speech of the Finance Minister at U.S.A. brings out this point very clearly. He told these world capitalists and industrialists, don't be afraid of the public sector in India; they are there only to provide the infrastructure for the private sector. Is the approach of the Finance Minister in tune with, in terms with, the policy of the old Congress party under the leadership of Pandit Nehru and others? I am sure the industrial and economic policies of the present Government are in contradiction with the policies of the old Congress party headed by Pandit Nehru and others and all the socio-economic approach during the time of our freedom struggle.

Sir, a Government, which is following completely the capitalist line and trying to please the world capitalists and multinationals, also, through this Bill is trying to bring Parliament also in terms with the interest of the IMF and other financial institutions controlled by world capitalists and multinationals, elaborately described by my hon. friend Mr. Sunil Maitra.

Sir, I oppose this Bill.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): We today in Parliament have been placed in a predicament because we are facing today a *fait accompli*. It is predicament for us because the Government and the Treasury Benches today advise us to play a subservient role and to remain oblivious of the sinister design of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund which are potent instruments so that their policy of neo-colonialism and exploitation can

[Shri Chitta Basu]

be sustained. So, with all the emphasis at my command, I would urge upon you and the House to try to understand the predicament in which we are placed today. We are in this predicament also because of the fact that the hon. Members adorning the Treasury Benches also advise us to play a subservient role when the economic sovereignty and the policies of self-reliance of this country are being eroded. Members adorning the Treasury Benches and their Ministers particularly also advise us to emulate the example of Bangla Desh, Sri Lanka, Mexico, etc. which have allowed themselves to be dragged into the death-trap under the behest of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Sir, I am sorry I cannot oblige them at this stage because this is disastrous for our nation's sovereign policy of self-reliance, which I suppose is a nationally accepted policy. Sir, I have no alternative but to oppose this Bill lock, stock and barrel. Why am I opposing this Bill? Although it has been mentioned by many, the attempts on the part of the Government have all along been to create a situation, to create an impression in the House and outside that this Bill is merely a very simple and innocuous Bill and an innocent piece of legislation which aims at merely including by an amendment certain reforms and changes which have already been agreed upon or carried out late in the year 1979. In the Article of Agreement of the IMF. There have been constant efforts to create this kind of impression in this House and outside. Naturally, Sir, this is their idea. Sir, I refuse to give in because this is too simplistic a make-believe and if you have certain political perspective, you would have understood the mechanism adopted by imperialism and the functions of capitalism. If you have got a simple insight about the working of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, you will not give in and accept this make-believe agreement. As a

matter of fact, by acceting this amendment, we shall be allowing the IMF and the World Bank to mount an assault on our economic sovereignty and the policy of self-reliance. No self-respecting patriots either in this House or outside can accept this proposition. If there are economic and fiscal difficulties, there are ways to meet them. I am second to none in supporting the Government if the Government takes a very firm position in order to save the prestige, in order to save the economic independence and the policy of self-reliance. We are prepared to accept certain measures, however stiff it might be, however, hard it might be; but it is most unimaginable when the Government manipulates, when the Government surrenders and when the Government sells away the patriotic rights of the people and the prestige of the country. By this they have already set on the course of seal. This is a final seal. This is a final seal of approval for the complete sell-out of the economic sovereignty and the policy of self-reliance. I refuse to be a party to that policy of sell-out being adopted and being pursued by the Government of India. Therefore, I have got the strongest possible disapproval of this Bill.

Sir, coming to the Bill itself, there are certain perspectives and political thinking. I agree that these observations have got nothing to do with the body of the Bill. I am sorry you may live in fools' paradise. But I refuse to be a party to this because the repercussions of the Bill on the economic sovereignty of our country cannot be understood properly. Therefore, in the briefest possible time, I have held my opinion totally different from that of the Government and I do not know whether we shall embark on the policy of sell-out or whether we shall sell-out our economic independence. Unfortunately, these people have embarked upon the path of sell-out and I refuse to be a party to such a deal. We want that the Government should at least explain its position in unequivocal terms. I refer to Section 5 of Article

8 of the Agreement. This Article covers a very wide range of subjects on which the IMF can call for information which we are bound to offer to them. Is it not an assault on our sovereignty? Again, I would also like to draw attention of the House to Article 9 of the Agreement. Article 9 suggests that the archives of the International Monetary Fund is inviolable and whereas our Government's archives or other information are violable. Why this distinction? If the IMF can claim inviolability of their archives, if they can refuse to furnish or give away or disseminate certain information, how is it and why is it that our Government should give away all the information covering wide areas of economic life? This is again an example of capitulation as I have mentioned earlier, and is an example of abject surrender to the International Monetary Fund.

Certain provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1964 forbid transmission of certain information. But by this amendment, you are doing away with those limitations or restrictions. In fact, one of the major objectives of this amending Bill is to give information. It is an assault on our sovereign rights and it is also an assault on our economic sovereignty. Again, as we know there are certain provisions, and certain Acts like the Bearer Bonds Act, or the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, by which you zealously guard certain facts from the Parliament and the people in our country. But this kind of information may be claimed by the IMF. The Government would be obliged to give this information to the IMF. Therefore, this is an internal affair of our country, and by this amending Bill we are allowing the IMF to make interferences into our internal administration, particularly economic affairs. If you allow an international organisation, or an international instrument to interfere in our economic life in this way, dangers are ahead when the imperialist powers can also politically intervene. Therefore, economic interference and political interference are

not the two things aside. These two things provide the same danger. Once you allow certain international institution to make interference into your economic life or economic policy, in your economic decision-making process, dangers are there, when they would also try to interfere and put pressure on our political independence. It is not only the question of erosion of our political economic independence it also leads to our political sovereignty being subjected to foreign pressures.

These are the dangers ahead of us, and I think, the Parliament being the highest body of the Indian people, cannot just afford to ignore these dangers. Therefore, by amending this Bill, our country's sovereignty, both economic and political, are being exposed to the external dangers. As a Member of this House, I cannot become a party to this. Having regard to this, I once again appeal to the Government to reconsider it and see that this dangerous trend is arrested.

Further, these changes had taken place and carried out in 1978. Why and how was this amending Bill not brought forward earlier? Shri Satish Agarwal was there in the Government for some time, and he can explain it. I do not know whether he has explained it. The Janta Government was in power at that time. After the revision of the IMF arrangements earlier, they did not feel it necessary to come with a proposal for amending the Bill. Certainly, this question was also before them. I think and I believe that the Janta Government were aware of its implications and, therefore, they did not come before the House for an amendment of this nature. The Janta Party could have afforded to muster courage and moral power. Otherwise, how is it that they claim to have progressive policies? How is it that they could not have that courage and could not steer another course and not the one which they have chosen?

If it was possible to maintain our relationship with IMF and World Bank

[Shri Chitta Basu]

during the last four years without amending the parent Act, how and why has it become so urgent to get it passed by this House? Is it also one of the conditionalities for the last agreement of receiving a loan of Rs. 5,000 crores from IMF? If so, the Minister owes a responsibility to explain it to the House.

Lastly, there are many conditionalities of IMF which have been accepted by Government; and they are disastrous in effect and consequences. They are now being felt, and I think these effects and consequences will be of a much more mortal nature in the years to come. The conditionalities were for the reduction, and ultimately for the elimination of subsidies; for the fixation of support prices for agricultural produce at the behest of IMF and World Bank; for a new wage policy, particularly a wage-freeze policy for the Indian working class at their behest; and for import liberalization which will have disastrous effects on our economy as a whole. I do not want to mention all the conditionalities which we have described earlier as very much injurious to our national economy. Before taking a final plunge in that direction of disaster, will Government reconsider all these issues and withdraw the Bill? If they do not withdraw the Bill, there is no alternative but to oppose it tooth and nail, which I have done.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा):

सभापति महोदय, इंटरनेशनल मानेटरी फंड एंड बैंक (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 1982 का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के श्री सुनील मित्र जब बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने इस बिल का विरोध करते हुये कहा कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में भारत मानेटरी फंड का सदस्य बना था और ब्रिटिश जमाने की यह लिंगेसी चली आ रही है जिसको हमें चालू नहीं रखना चाहिये। उसके बाद 1969 में इस योजना

के तहत भारत सरकार इसमें सम्मिलित हुई, 1978 में भी इसमें कुछ अमेंडमेंट किये गये। जनता पार्टी के समय के वित्त मंत्री श्री सतीश अग्रवाल यहां पर विराजमान हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि 1969 और 1978 में जो अमेंडमेंट किये गये उसके बाद अमेंडमेंट करने की क्या आवश्यकता है। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारी पार्टी ने जनता पार्टी को राज सुपुर्द किया था तब हमारे देश के फोरन एक्सचेंज की क्या पोजीशन थी? कितना फोरन एक्सचेंज हम छोड़कर गये थे?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Minister, you should ensure that.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: जनता पार्टी के लिये फोरन एक्सचेंज की कोई व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं रह गई थी (व्यवधान)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will give you the figure.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: जनता पार्टी को कोई जरूरत ही नहीं थी कि वह इंटरनेशनल मानेटरी फंड में किसी प्रकार का अमेंडमेंट करने की बात सोचती। (व्यवधान) जनता पार्टी के वित्त मंत्री को इस बात की भी जानकारी नहीं है उन के समय में फोरन एक्सचेंज की क्या स्थिति थी। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार ने आपको इतना फोरन एक्सचेंज इकट्ठा कर के दे दिया था कि आपको और आवश्यकता ही नहीं रह गई थी लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने इस देश का दिवाला निकाल दिया।

(व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is this the kind of statistics on which you

base your policy? There was doubling of foreign exchange during Janata rule.

श्री गिरधारी लाल बघास : उस स्थिति में इस देश की व्यवस्थाओं को चलाना सम्भव नहीं रह गया था। इस बात को गम्भीरता से सोचने की आवश्यकता है। माननीय मंत्री जी असेम्बली सदन में लेकर आये हैं वे वाजिव हैं क्योंकि जब तक बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड की व्यवस्था नहीं की जायेगी तब तक हमारा देश ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चल सकता है। बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड में छः हजार का जो गैप बढ़ गया है उसको मीट करने के लिये आई. एम. एफ. का लोन लिया गया है। हमारे बैठे हुये माननीय सदस्य सी. पी. आई. (एम) के उन्होंने इसका भयंकर विरोध किया है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ यूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज क्यों आई. एम. एफ. का सदस्य बन रही हैं? पोलैंड, हंगरी, चाइना बनने की कोशिश कर रहा है—ऐसी हालत में हिन्दुस्तान अगर सदस्य बन कर अपने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत बनाता है और यहां की व्यवस्था को मजबूत करता है तो इसमें शंका की क्या बात है। इनकी कथनी और करनी में बड़ा अन्तर है। ये लोग कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं। बंगाल में 350 करोड़ रु. का ओवर ड्राफ्ट चल रहा है। ये लोग अपने स्टेट को नहीं संभाल सकते हैं, अपने स्टेट की व्यवस्था को ठीक प्रकार से चला सकते हैं और बातें करते हैं इन्टरनेशनल मोनेटरी फंड की। कहते हैं देश गिरवी रख दिया। इन लोगों ने बंगाल का दिवाला तत्काल दिया है। यदि भारत सरकार इनको हर महीने का राशन न भेजे तो वहां के लोग भूखे मर जायें। इन्फ्लास्ट्रक्चर के संबंध में, एग्रीकल्चर के डेवलपमेंट के संबंध में,

इन्डस्ट्री के संबंध में जो कुछ भी भारत सरकार कर रही है वह देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिये कर रही है। देश को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करने के लिये कर रही है। ये लोग निश्चित तरीके से आगे नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश उन्नति करे, मजबूत बने हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत बने, यहां से गरीबी दूर हो, इसलिये आज इस प्रकार के संशोधन की आवश्यकता है।

माननीय मंत्री जी जो बिल सदन में लाये हैं वे हमारे देश की विगड़ती हुयी आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत बनाने के लिये है। इस लिये मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Chairman, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude to all the hon. members who have participated in the discussion and have made contribution in their own way. Obviously, when I was listening to the debate, it reminded me of an old story which I was told during my school days. I do not know what is the present practice. But in those days, we had to write an essay on something. One boy prepared an essay only on cow, but, unfortunately, in the examination, the essay was on the play-field. So, what he had to do. He said that the play-field was full of grass and the cow had to eat the grass. Now I have brought the cow. Thereafter, the whole subject he could devote on cow itself.

We are discussing about certain amendments to the article of the IMF: and while taking part in the discussion, we had gone to the extent of rationality of this Institute which was established in 1944, which is known as Britainwood Institution and the rationality of continuing these institutions of which we are the founding member. But our participation was

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at the time of the colonial rule. What is the rationality of it? What is the objective with which these institutions are providing today the Extended Fund Facilities of five billion dollars loan? In between, I find hon. Members discussing the entire foreign trade policy and indeed one hon. Member went to the extent of broadly hinting that we should take a decision in favour of a particular party because of easy availability of credit. Therefore, I am a little (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he here on this side?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Obviously, I would not like to mention the name.

Therefore, I would like to confine my observations to ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): When you say 'party' do you mean, political party or anybody else?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hint was that I am to take a particular party—two parties were providing the offer—because of the easy availability of credit.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Commercial parties.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So, it is really intriguing. Firstly, coming to the rationality of these institutions, we took the decision in 1944 when we were not masters of our own. At that time we decided to be the founder member of the United Nations Organisation. As the same line of logic would apply, should we come out of the U.N.O.? We became a member of the International Labour Organisation? Would it be an extension of the same logic that we should come out of it? The Britishers established the system of the rule of law. They gave the Penal Code. Even today you talk of Macaulay's Penal Code, and we also talk of the Act of 1878 and so many

Acts. Therefore, is it the conclusion that because we took a decision at the time of the Britishers, we should come out of it?

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not so.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Obviously, it is not. I do agree. Therefore, what is the rationality? Rationality is whether our association with these institutions is serving any useful purpose and helping us in the process of development. And a great Marxist leader pointed out that we should come out immediately. Here too, I am sorry to mention, they obviously believe in dialiectics and very frequently they change their views.

I would like to give you one instance. In 1969, in one State, Mr. McNamara who was then the Managing Director of IMF and the World Bank, was not even allowed to visit that State, because the whole attitude was to resist World Bank and any financial assistance from World Bank was to be prevented. And today, the situation is, what to speak of the Chairman of the World Bank, a much junior officer of the World Bank can simply step into the corridors of that State Secretariat, meet the top guy and talk to him. I had to write to that State and to all other Chief Ministers that for God's sake they should not meet that type of guests who were not equal to them.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You publish that letter.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Circumstances change.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do admit that 'circumstances change. Therefore, I am not surprised.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If an ex-employee of the World Bank could become the Finance Minister.. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You just wait; When we come to Delhi what we do, we will see. Un-

fortunately in West Bengal we have to accept the institutional framework. That is the only thing I can say.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do agree; you have to say so. I was having that in my mind that your thinking. Your functioning is double-dealing or double-thinking. But if you yourself say so, I have nothing to add. I hope Professor would not mind my saying double-dealing.

What I say is that, that is the rationality. I would agree with Mr. Maitro that these institutions are basically meant to serve the interests of the capitalist world. They wanted to protect and in fact, I myself said that when you give one dollar to these multilateral agencies, you have to keep in mind that you get a contract of three dollars. It is not charity. These institutions are not meant for charity. They have their own interests. We have our own interests. We are fighting. I myself said that the conditionality cannot be such as will totally ignore the social and economic factors of the recipient countries. Conditionality cannot be such that the institutional framework of the recipient country cannot absorb it, or adopt it. But, at the same time, we shall have to keep in mind whether we have been able to improve the situation. It is a constant struggle. And the totality and total concept is changing. What was relevant in 30s is no longer relevant in 70s or 80s.

What was relevant in 70s is no longer relevant in 80s. Even what was relevant in the Interim Committee of the Development Committee meeting in Helsinki in May this year, was not relevant in the meeting of the World Bank in Stockholm. There, all the developed countries changed their stand. They changed their hearts. They realised the situation that if the current account deficit of the oil importing developing countries increased from \$ 7 billion, say, a couple of years ago, to \$90 billion in 1980, they would have hardly anything to import from

the industrialised countries. It is not for the sake of developing countries that they have done it, it is in their own interest, to maintain their own industrial activity that they have changed their stand. Should we not take advantage of it? Should we not build up an atmosphere or create a situation in which these institutions can serve our objectives? As I said many of the State Governments including those who opposed this type of assistance in the 60s, feel that if they get assistance to augment their developmental effort, why should they not take advantage of that? And they are taking advantage of it. Therefore, to my mind, that type of ideologue has no relevance.

The second point is about surrender. This is their old favourite thesis—document of surrender, surveillance and all that. What is the fact? Is it not a fact that 90 per cent of our development outlays are coming from our own domestic savings?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It was 98 per cent three years ago.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is between 90 to 92 per cent. Is it not a fact that if you calculate all the total foreign assistance, it is just 2 per cent of our total Gross Domestic Product? Even if you take the figure which Mr. Satish Agarwal projected—Rs. 700 crores to Rs. 2000 crores—he was gracious enough to provide me my own copy—is it alarming? Even if you presume that Rs. 700 crores is our debt servicing, it is 10 per cent of our total export earning at the current year's level. In 1980, our total export was more than Rs. 7000 crores. Therefore, it is 10 per cent. What is the canon of your calculation? Every prudent economist—Dr. Swamy is here; he will bear me out—will say that it can go up to 20 per cent.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am not a student of economics; I am a Professor of economics.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I always consider myself as a student and I am always prepared to learn from you. But here, it is extremely conservative; it is not even 11 per cent today. If I say that I will have to project one picture, then we will have to be very liberal and we have to provide more funds. What I say is that as a result of our efforts, today most of the developed countries have agreed that the quota should be increased and that the role of the IDA should not be diluted. Therefore, the importance and effectiveness of these international agencies are being recognised. So far as we are concerned, if we have 90 per cent of our total development outlay out of our domestic savings and our debt serving is not more than 10 to 11 per cent of our total export earning, why should we be scared, that IMF is going to dictate to us?

I am not sharing your view. After all, we have confidence on ourselves. We have overcome many crisis. I only feel sorry for you and I sympathize with you. If you do not have that much of a precious commodity, which is known as confidence, I do not blame you, because you started with no confidence in yourself. When the people chose you to govern, you did not have any confidence and so you could not carry on. Now your job in every session is to bring in a no confidence motion. Therefore, if you do not have any confidence in yourself, you keep it within yourself. For God's sake, do not try to inject it on us. Do not try to inject it on the people of India. These people of India have confidence in themselves, IMF or no-IMF they can carry on their developmental projects. They have done it. If we could have overcome the oil crisis of 1971, whatever may be the difficulties, we can overcome the other difficulties. We have to go forward in spite of all the difficulties; I do entirely agree with that view.

But if, say I will increase the oil production and if the World Bank or the IMF says that it is a good programme, am I surrendering? If I say I will increase the production of cement, fertilizers or power generation or that I will carry more goods by railways and if the IMF says 'fine', would you say that I am surrendering my economic freedom and that I am servile to the IMF?

What about the subsidy? The other day Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to it half a dozen times. We have not reduced the subsidy on food. If you do not believe me, you go through the documents. The food subsidy in 1981-82 was Rs. 700 crores. If you see the figures in the 1982-83 budget, I repeat it, I have not reduced it. Even in the matter of fertilizer, I will say that gradually we will have to reduce the subsidy, because we cannot allow this type of deficit financing and we cannot go on continuing this premium on inefficiency. But even this fertilizer subsidy has gone up from Rs. 388 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 446 crores in 1982-83. This is precisely one of the points I mentioned in the Fund meeting, which I repeated in Parliament.

I am really at a loss to appreciate this type of arguments. If you say that it is your duty to oppose it and that you will have to go on saying it, I do not object to it. But are you at least convinced yourself, before you try to carry conviction to me? I am putting this question to you: are you convinced about what you are saying?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Yes.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You can say it as bravado.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Would you please inform the House what was the quantum of fertilizer subsidy in 1979-80 and what was the quantum in 1981-82?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In your excitement, you have not listened to what I have said. The IMF agreement was in November 1981. Do you remember that we entered into the IMF Agreement in November 1981? Therefore, the relevant budget is that of 1981-82, where it was Rs. 386 crores. in 1982-83 it is Rs. 446 crores.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Come to the next point.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You are a Professor of Economics, but you have wrongly calculated it. You have taken into account only the borrowing part. But you should not forget that half of the kitty will be from home reserves. In home reserves the interest will be less.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is the answer you gave in Parliament that the compound rate is 13 per cent.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It will be 10 per cent. It will be 13 per cent if you take into account the borrowed portion. But it has two other components.

AN HON. MEMBER: Professor of Economics becomes a student of economics.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The question of surrendering our rights and giving information about our domestic policies does not arise. We shall be pursuing our domestic policies without any interference. There cannot be any compromise. No Government can allow it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What type of information will be provided?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Under section 5, article 8, we are giving information. What type of information I am giving?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What information you can tell?

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: About what type of information I am giving you quoted and Mr. Agarwal also quoted that we are giving this type of information. But the information that we are giving is: our data on exports and imports on balance of payments, national income, price and exchange control regulations. These are the things and all these are public documents. (Interruptions). In the articles of IMF itself it has been mentioned that no country is obliged to give information in regard to the affairs of an individual. The information which we provide is at the national level—the information which we decide that we should provide—and you have forgotten that it is an association of nations. Nobody asks us that we will have to be there. Of our own we considered it necessary, we went there, and when we go there we have to accept certain disciplines. It is applicable to all countries, however mighty they may be. What is the basic objective of IMF? It is to maintain a steady monetary system. Therefore, information relating to exchange control is absolutely necessary. Twisting and distorting the policies by one individual country can create problems for other countries because we are too interdependent, we cannot isolate ourselves and insulate ourselves from the and reaction from the other countries. other countries. Therefore, it is applicable to each and every country. It is not specially relevant to us.

Sir, the question about which particularly Mr. Agarwal was very much worried is. Why we are bringing these amendments after 13 years? I thought that he would also do some homework. So far as the amendment of 1969 about which you told that we are bringing after 13 years is concerned, I am just giving you the chronology of events: Proposed amendments were approved by the Governors on 31st May 1968. The Government of India indicated its acceptance on 31st July 1968. The amendment came into force on 28th July 1968. The

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Bill was passed by both the House on 30th August 1969 and the Bill was assented to by the President on 26th December, 1969. I am not bringing in 1980. I am bringing this amendment now. A question has been raised as to why I am bringing this amendment so late. Suddenly there are all the patriotic outbursts telling that we are surrendering the rights of the country. I am not blaming anybody, but you will have to keep in mind that the acceptance of this amendment was communicated by the Government of which you were a distinguished Member, after two months. I do admit that on that day you were not a Minister. It was on 26th July. I think, and after two months you became the Minister. And suddenly there are the patriotic outbursts in 1982 that we have surrendered ourselves by accepting and communicating the decision of accepting the amendments. Normally we delay it, or practically there are certain voting patterns, there are certain percentages—three-fifths of the total voting power and a certain number of countries are to admit it. Then it will come into effect. That is why we have to watch as to what is the development in other countries, whether they are going to accept it or not, whether it will be actually effective or not and that is why it was a little delayed. And if they would have a little confidence and if they could have carried on, the baby would not have come to me. They themselves would have done it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In Emergency you wrote like that....
(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is not the point. There is no question of many other countries having done it. It has become effective from 1st April 1978. And we are putting this amendment.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The first set of amendments related to 1969.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Yes. That I told you, that has been done.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: In your Statement of Objects and Reasons you have mentioned that the 'aforesaid amendments are being incorporated'.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Naturally, it will have to be incorporated. That is the normal legislative procedure. But that amendment was made at that time.

A point has been made in regard to income-tax. You cannot refer to the Act of 1922. That Act is no longer relevant and it has been replaced. I am glad that Shri Agarwal has understood that point that it is no longer relevant. But whether we are widening the scope by making this amendment? What is the amendment—provision in the Act of 1961?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It is here.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am not going into that. I am not a tax lawyer. I am afraid of your Income-Tax Law. So I am just putting the point which is understandable to a simple man. In 1922 Act there was absolute prohibition of providing certain type of information. Now you are, under certain circumstances, to provide some sort of information. If you are to provide some sort of information you are to get it reflected there. Therefore, how you can have and how you can tie up these two things, when you are amending because what would be the relevance of individual assessment or even Corporations? IMF collects the type of information to study the country. It is not only to the World Bank, but to the other international organisations. Asian Development Bank. Even the type of data, we provide to the Colombo Plan. Shri Agarwal represented twice in the Colombo Plan. By providing the type of information and data, are we surrendering our rights? We are exchanging this type of information. This type of macro-

level information is necessary. This is to conduct and to create a situation in which we can get the advantage. Therefore, to my mind, the objections which have been raised in regard to the Constitutional Validity are not correct. Article 372 clearly mentioned that all those Acts which were prevalent before the implementation of the Constitution from 26th January, 1950 they will be released. They will be valid. If you find that it is *ultra-vires*, it infringes the rights, Supreme Court is open to you and you can show your advocacy there. Nobody prevents you. There I am not a person competent to say. What I have been told and advised by the Law Ministry, I can just say that this is neither *ultra vires* nor there is any danger of getting struck down on the basis of unreasonableness or infringing the fundamental rights.

In regard to the political and economic aspects, I think I have spelt out the points and at least I tried to remove the misgivings. I would like to repeat it that we are taking assistance from the IMF and the World Bank and it is not a fact that crores and billions of rupees we are getting; I have given in terms of percentage and it will be necessary for us to maintain this.

In regard to IFC somebody said the other day that our share in International Finance Corporation is very insignificant. That is the complaint. We do not want even our private sector to expose themselves to foreign money. We have to be extremely conservative and you are suggesting of the ceiling under Article 290. I do not know whether you had an opportunity of seeing the note of Shri Krishnamachari in those days. It is worth reading as to what would be the difficulties and problems which would come. That does not mean any Government responsible and responsive to the people can be reckless and can do anything they like. Nobody would. After all you have to trust the people who are chosen by the people to govern. Therefore, it is

not the case there and upto now no-wrenchless in regard to the borrowings. We have been conservative and I do feel that that conservativeness has paid. Situation is becoming a little difficult. But at the same time you are noticing that we have reduced our dependence to a considerable extent of cement imports, steel imports and petroleum imports. That is necessary.

In regard to some of the points mentioned by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and Shri Agarwal, there are two ways of doing things. You may say that we will go in for restrictive measures. I may be extremely restrictive, without saying so. Let us see what administrative measures we are taking. Instead of shouting or instead of expressing over-enthusiasm in words, many more things could be done silently through action and through taking appropriate policies. And we are exactly doing the same. It is a matter of concern that exports, are to be increased. Exportable surplus is a must. At the same time, our dependence from... (Interruptions.) Yes, it is 50 per cent this year. Our export is picking up. There too, there are difficulties. We have to fight with the developed countries.

Unfortunately, I do not know which policy you are following. You are against export. You are against loans. And you think, money will come from the heaven.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Therefore, do you expect to pay back the loan to the International Monetary Fund or default?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I can tell you. I told them that the Government of India entered into the building of IMF not with stretcher but entered on its own foot. We will come out on our own legs and not being carried by a stretcher.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I think, you are pleading for a bad case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the International Monetary Fund and Bank Act, 1945, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration. Clause 2.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 3.

Shri Indrajit Gupta has given notice of an amendment. But I do not find him in his seat. So, I shall now put Clause 3 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Cause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendment to Clauses 4 and 5, I shall put them together.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: What about my amendment? I have moved the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On verification, it is found that though you did mention your amendment in your speech, it did not reach the Secretariat in time. So, I shall now put Clauses 4 and 5 together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 4 and 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved.

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had no desire initially to participate in the debate. But there is a smile on the face of our dear Finance Minister. Though deserving, his arguments are not at all convincing. He has accused us of double standards. I can with confidence and with facts accuse the ruling party of double standards.

What actually is the main burden of our speeches? The main burden of our speeches was that the IMB. conditionalities go against the interest of our national economy, self-reliance and all that and we also surrender ourselves to the IMF dictates. Our Finance Minister has tried to reject all the arguments.

Now, this is a publication *New Delhi Declaration* of the non-aligned countries. I would only request him to go through the Economic Chapter of this book. The Government of India is a signatory to this document. I would only refer to one thing to which the Government of India is a party. This is very important because all our arguments in a different language are found to be here. On

page 65, Money and Finance, this is what is stated.

"The Ministers noted with concern that the continued absence of a viable international monetary system was one of the most critical aspects of world economy and that the effects of erratic movements in that area, such as the chaotic build-up of world money supplies in terms of national currencies and the fluctuations occurring in exchange rates, was to accentuate and perpetuate the unwarranted costs. These adverse effects were aggravated and perpetuated by the strict conditionality of the rules built into the rules of the IMF and other financial institutions which was often unsuited to the particular need for an adjustment assistance to developing countries."

This is exactly what we are saying. If for saying this thing you use sarcasm that we are trying to be patriotic, by denying all these things, what are you trying to be? I would request the hon. Minister to go through this book. You are a party to it. Your Government is a party to it. You have stated it to the whole world that the conditionalities of the IMF aggravate the situation. But in this House, you deny it.

Again, I would refer you to page 66 of the book. This is what is written:

"They urged a re-structuring of international financial institutions so as to bring about an equitable treatment of developed and developing countries with regard to conditionality and surveillance in the use of resources available from these institutions."

17 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now. This is the third reading of the Bill. How can there

be a discussion? Whether you support the Bill or oppose the Bill? If you support the Bill, what are the reasons and, if you oppose the Bill, what are the reasons?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am opposing the Bill and concluding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these points have been touched by the hon. Member, Mr. Sunil Maitra.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Now I am quoting from their document and when we say we criticise, you criticise us. We used to criticise you. In your document, all the Finance Ministers, including your Finance Minister, your Prime Minister was present, here is a line.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No no. He is our Prime Minister.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: "Perpetuated by the draconian and discriminatory rules of the IMF and other financial institutions."

These are the languages used by the non-aligned countries. These are the languages to which you are a party. These are the languages which you use inside Parliament. You chide us and you advance your arguments and I would only request you to tell me who is double-dallying and who is trying to hoodwink the Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Hon. Minister will reply.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I would only mention one point. In fact, I started my observation by saying that I do agree with Mr. Maitra that these institutions were meant to protect some set of interests and thereafter I said how we are trying to change.

Your objective is just to go on criticising, go on condemning and to go on having confrontation.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

We are saying that in these institutions itself, with the cooperation of the developing countries, through long-drawn process, we can get benefit out of it. It is not a question of that words you use. It is a question of what you ultimately achieve.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am very business-like.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is replying to you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is agreeing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister is not agreeing. The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.04 hrs.

SURRENDER BY MEMBER TO CUSTODY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before we take up the next item, I have to make an announcement. I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following wireless message dated 11th October, 1982, from the Deputy Commissioner/Superintendent of Police, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal, today:—

"Shri Pius Tirkey, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, surrendered before L.D. Judicial Magistrate I Class, Alipurduara, Sub-Divisional Court, District Jalpaiguri, West Bengal, on 11-10-1982 being accused in C/W Cr. Case No. 1265/71, Cr. 84/71 and Cr. 1158/71 as warrants of arrest were pending against him in the above cases. He has been taken into custody by the LD Magistrate rejecting his prayer for bails."

17.56 hrs.

ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL— Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next item is Road Transport Corporation. I think almost all the Members have discussed because the time allotted was 2 hours. Therefore, already some of the Hon. Members have discussed this subject and spoken. Now the Hon. Minister will reply because the time is exhausted. I would ask the Hon. Minister to reply and complete this Bill before time. The Hon. Minister is ready.

Shri Shamanna is the only Member. All right. I will allow him from the opposition.

Afterwards the Hon. Member will reply.

SRHI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): It will be difficult for me to support this Bill. The reason is that if you refer to the original Act of 1950 you will find "the objects of the Road Transport Bill were to provide the Corporation with efficient, adequate, economical and properly coordinated system of road transport services."

The following are the objects:—

(i) To run efficiently;

(ii) To provide adequate travel facilities and it should be economical; and

(iii) There should be a proper coordinated system of transport.

I am to state that none of these things have been observed till 40 years.

Another object of this Bill is to give fair wages to employees and facilities like provident fund, living house, recreation, etc. Here we find that the labourers have got their wea-

pon, viz., strike and in the face of that, what can the poor commuters do? Therefore, the only beneficiary of the objects is the employee. The third object is the corporation is formed to prepare a development fund to see that the fund is used for proper development of road transport. When they are running in losses, I cannot understand how this development fund can be built up at all.

Bombay was the first city to have a corporation after the passing of the Corporation Act and Bombay was the first to take it up. In December 1950 the Corporation of Bombay came into existence. But ever since so many States have started this, but I have to say that things are not at all very satisfactory. Overloading is there. People have to wait for hours to get a seat. There is always rush and at the same time, the buses will not keep up to schedule. People are put to more hardships, not to speak of the inconveniences. When a private bus-owner who was running the bus, was earning profits, why not these corporations who have a monopoly of the routes earn profits? Why are they incurring losses? That I cannot understand? We always see the buses running fully overloaded and even then they are incurring losses. I should not be misunderstood that I am in favour of the argument that the buses should not be nationalised and given to the private-owners. What I am just trying is to bring to the notice of the Government, through the Speaker, that you should make proper arrangements to see that the commuters will get all the benefits that they have to get.

In the case of West Bengal which is said to be a communist Government, they have provided that unemployed Graduates will be given all the facilities to run the buses and they run buses and make profits. Why not some such facility be given in other States. Wherever road transport has not developed well, why not give it

to some private man? That will help in the development of road transport.

Then with regard to transport, there are two aspects, namely, one is the city transport and another is mofussil transport. As far as city transport is concerned, as I am coming from an urban area, the city transport is far from satisfactory. Bombay is said to be the best. But every day the Bombay corporation makes a loss of Rs. 1 lakh through the BEST. That means Rs. 350 lakhs loss every year and that is met by the Corporation and, therefore, that is not felt there.

As far as Delhi is concerned, the Central Government gives the assistance. But, what about places like Bangalore or Calcutta. Bangalore is a country based city and it is growing very rapidly both in its size as well as in population. In 1971 this population was 16 lakhs but now, after ten years, it has risen to 30 lakhs. In Delhi we have got about 3,000 buses whereas in Bangalore, we have got 800 buses of which 200 are always sick and the transport being run is far from satisfactory. In a bigger city, in a major city like that, the transport service is hopeless.

Therefore, when Government of India takes upon itself the responsibility of helping these Corporations to enable them to work satisfactorily, they must also see to it that the transport system is run efficiently so that it can be a model to the transport run in other places. As a matter of fact, we find here that most of the City Transport does not have adequate number of buses. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to the Government to see that they give them the financial help to run more buses. Naturally, more services should be provided on a priority basis. Proper coordination should be brought about between the Corporations so that they may be made to work satisfactorily.

In this connection, there are many aspects which I want to touch. I do not want to do that now. As far as

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

this amending Bill is concerned, I find here in the first instance that the cost of hiring a conveyance in a city is hopeless. For the middle-class, the poorer class, the cost of hiring a conveyance is so prohibitive. It is particularly prohibitive to use the scooter, auto-rickshaw or even a taxi. So, the middle-class and the poor people use the bus as their only conveyance. I again appeal to the Government that something should be done in this regard to see that buses in the city run properly and for that purpose, they have to see to it that adequate number of buses are provided for and they are run efficiently. If this is done, it will go a long way to help the commuters, the poorer sections and the middle-class people to have a comfortable living in a big city. The city is being expanded so fast that many people have to come to their place of work from the place which is six miles away from it. It would be very difficult for them to come to office. Therefore, Government should give proper attention to this. There should be proper coordination between the railways and the Road Transport Corporations to see that the commuter is given all the facilities. I do not want to elaborate. What I want to say is that the Central Government is a senior partner as far as Road Transport is concerned. Therefore, they must give proper guidance to these Corporations. In this Bill it has been said that there will be a whole-time Chairman in the Corporation. I would say that it should be called a Board—not a Corporation—and the Members should be called as Directors. What is important is this. Unless and until a man at the top is efficient, honest and is interested in the work, it is impossible to expect from him that the work will be done properly.

I would only say that you should not bring in politics in corporation. Whatever Board or Corporation is there, it should be provided with a proper man. I do not mean to say

that all Corporations are inefficient. There may be a few. You may judge them on the merits. You bring only such people to the Corporation. If the Corporation fails, it would only mean that Government has failed. Therefore, the primary responsibility is to see that you put on it an expert as the Chairman. And don't bring a politician as the Chairman.

In this connection I would like to give some suggestions for your consideration. You are a partner and you have to see that these corporations work properly. In Tamil Nadu instead of one corporation they are having 8 or 10 different Corporations, Pallavan Corporation, Cholan Corporation, etc. How do you deal with these different corporations? How do you regulate them from the Centre? Unlike some other State, in Tamil Nadu, they have so many Corporations. Each corporation is having a separate set up. In Karnataka they are thinking of having different corporations. How can you bring them within your fold, unless there is some Coordination Corporation, with which you can deal.

So, you have to think about it. Therefore I request you to look into it and do the needful. I say this because it is the duty of the Ministry to coordinate the working of these different types of corporations. You can call the Members of the Board and discuss with them various problems and suggest solutions. You can tell them the ways of improving the functioning of their Boards. You can tell them how pilferage can be avoided. You can tell them how to run buses on time. Whenever any strike takes place, number of buses are destroyed. The first target of the students is the transport bus. It is a national loss which must be avoided. Many buses are lying idle for want of proper maintenance. Many of the buses will be sick now and then. When a part is wanted, the workshop people ask for a new part, they take away the old part and give it to the supplier; they pocket the difference. Such things happen. Repair

work in the workshops have to be done properly. There are very many accidents. There are more than 400 accidents annually in Bangalore City alone. An ordinary driver gets the maximum of Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 whereas the Road Corporation Driver, in 15 years, gets Rs. 1200. They always remain indifferent. Buses are not maintained properly. The brakes are not working properly, due to which there are large number of accidents.

I would appeal to the Central Government to look into all these matters.

As I said, in the case of the strike by the students, the first target is the Government bus. They stone the bus, they burn the bus; by this they are only burning themselves! They put petrol over the vehicle and burn it. Sir, we should see that our national properties like buses are not damaged, due to such strikes.

Now, I wish to refer to the subject of overcrowding in buses. You always find 8 or 10 persons travelling on the foot-board. A few years ago we had a very efficient bus transport service called T.V.S. Service. They were running their buses very efficiently and very punctually and you can set your watch by the time of arrival of their bus. They will not allow over-crowding. They will not put even one more extra passenger in bus. With all these and with the efficient and good work, they were not working at a loss. How is it that there is a continuous loss in almost all the Government owned bus services. There was one other system like the Sankar Bus Service in North Karnataka and that was also working like T.V.S. Bus Service. In Bangalore, first the Bus Services were introduced by the private agencies. They were charging six paise for a certain distance of coverage for which the Government Bus service is now charging 50 paise. In those days

buses will run in time. If the Mysore Express Train reaches Bangalore Railway Station at 5.30, buses used to be near the Railway Station in time to take the passengers to their destinations. Where has that efficiency gone? Of course, it will not be possible for the Corporation to run the services efficiently because corruption is rampant. That is why the Corporations are running at a loss. The loss is mainly due to corruption. Unless the defects are set right, it will not be possible for the Government to run the bus service efficiently. The Central Government is a senior partner. They should call for a meeting of the State Transport Ministers and discuss the matters and find the solutions to the problems so that there is efficient bus service and all sorts of snags and corruption are completely eliminated.

Another suggestion I would like to make is this. Sir, there is a heavy loss on account of stores purchase. Spare parts, tyres and tubes required for the stores may be got at factory rate direct from the manufacturers and supplied to the Corporation Stores. This will save a lot of money. The Central Government must discuss these things with the State Road Transport Corporations.

Another point is that whenever they appoint men at the top level, they should see that only men with ability and honesty with proper insight into the affairs are put there. As I have already mentioned, the Chairman and the Managing Director are the two persons who must be selected with great care and see that they have the above qualities.

Then, Sir, if you can manage the Road Transport Corporations properly and efficiently, manage them, otherwise you hand over them to somebody who can run the service properly and very efficiently. With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय समय थोड़ा है इसलिये संक्षेप में ही निवेदन करूंगा। आपने प्रश्नों का जो उत्तर दिया है उससे मालूम होता है कि हर साल कितने आदमी आपके परिवहन सिस्टम से मरते हैं। आपके कहा है कि 1978-79 में 20 हजार आदमियों की जानें गयीं और 1979-80 में 21 हजार आदमी मरे और 1980-81 में फिगर्स और बढ़ गयीं। 96.7 परसेंट 100.2 परसेंट पर्सन्स इंजर्ड। इस तरह से संख्या बराबर बढ़ रही है और दुर्घटनाएँ हो रही हैं।

अब आप देखें कि एक साल में परिवहन को नुकसान कितना हुआ है। 1980-81 में आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 16 करोड़ 90 लाख 95 हजार का नुकसान हुआ, असम में 53 लाख 44 हजार, बिहार में 5 करोड़ 20 लाख, कलकत्ता ट्रांसपोर्ट को 1 अरब 57 करोड़, डी.टी.सी. को 30 करोड़ 50 का घाटा हुआ, गुजरात में 25 करोड़ का एक साल में घाटा हुआ, हिमाचल में 118.03 लाख, जम्मू कश्मीर में 99.77 लाख का घाटा हुआ। केरल जिससे हमारे स्टीफन साहब आये हुये हैं, वहाँ 10 करोड़ का घाटा है और यह सालाना घाटा है एक साल का। एक स्टेट का ही नहीं, मध्य प्रदेश का 7 करोड़, महाराष्ट्र का 37 करोड़, मणिपुर का 42 लाख, मेघालय का 46 लाख, नार्थ बंगाल का 4 करोड़, उड़ीसा को ढाई करोड़, पेंसू का 5 करोड़ 75 लाख, राजस्थान का 7 करोड़ और उत्तर प्रदेश का 9 करोड़ का घाटा है। सारी स्टेट्स में जितनी कार्पोरेशन्स बनी हुयी हैं वहाँ आपका यह काम है, सब जगह घाटा ही घाटा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why this amendment.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: We are interested in the improvement of conditions. That is the main thing. But, Sir, you are hurrying up and thereby we will not get an opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To administer the Road Transport Corporations in a proper way, this amending Bill has been brought forward, so that these Corporations do not incur losses. What improvements do you want?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Here is a report. What is the contributions given by the Central Government to the various State Governments?

आप हर एक स्टेट में देख लीजिये आपका कितना कंटीब्यूशन है। आपने पाँध्र प्रदेश में 25 करोड़ लगाया है, असम में 390.91 लाख है, बिहार में, जहाँ से केसरी जी आते हैं, 912.80 लाख है, गुजरात में 27 करोड़ 47 लाख है। इस तरह से सारे स्टेट्स में आपका इतना भारी इन्वेस्टमेंट है। टोटल इन्वेस्टमेंट सब में 1 अरब 45 करोड़, 11 लाख रुपये है। इतना स्यूज इन्वेस्टमेंट इन कार्पोरेशन्स में है, लेकिन आपको हरेक में लास है। कोई कार्पोरेशन ऐसी नहीं है जो घाटे में न चल रही हो। हरेक में घाटा है और दुर्घटनाएँ ज्यादा होती हैं। लेकिन प्राइवेट बसेस सारी की सारी प्राफिट में चल रही हैं।

जब हमारे खजाने का अरबों करोड़ों रुपया इसमें लगता है और रिटर्न में घाटा मिलता है और मौतें मिलती हैं, क्योंकि कितने एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, तो आपको बतलाना चाहिये या कि आपका परिवहन का क्या इंतजाम है?

नेशनल ट्रांसपोर्ट पालिसी कमिटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है। उसने भी बताया है

कि किस प्रकार से इसका काम चल रहा है। उनका कहना है कि इसका काम बिल्कुल सैटिस्फैक्टरी नहीं है। इस तरह से यह काम बराबर दिनों-दिन बिगड़ रहा है।

भाषने जो इन्वेस्टमेंट किया हुआ है, उसका रिटर्न मिलना तो दूर रहा, उसके परिणाम क्या निकल रहे हैं। नेशनल ट्रांसपोर्ट पालिसी कमिटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट मई, 1980 में कहा है—

"Despite continuous efforts made since 1951 to augment the capacity of various modes of transport, the transport sector has generally experienced bottlenecks and capacity shortages. The imbalance between demand and supply of transport facilities has adversely affected the smooth functioning of the economy. During the last decade in particular the growth of transport capacity lagged behind the requirements of the economy.....

"...so much so that difficulties and problems arose in almost every part of the country in regard to movement of essential commodities needed for industrial and agricultural development, and for meeting consumer needs of the community."

नेशनल ट्रांसपोर्ट पालिसी कमिटी की रिपोर्ट में ये बातें कहीं गई हैं कि ट्रांसपोर्ट का काम बिल्कुल ठीक ढंग से और स्मूथली नहीं चल रहा है और वह घाटे में चल रहा है, लोगों की सुविधाओं की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है, लोगों को बहुत तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और बहुत बड़ी संख्या में दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When a comprehensive Bill comes, you can speak in detail.

श्री मूल चन्द दागा : अगर मंत्री महोदय कोई काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाते,

तो मैं उसे वेलकम करता। वह एक ऐसा बिल लाये हैं, जिसमें कहा गया है :—

"The Board shall consist of a Chairman and such other Directors, being not less than five and not more than seventeen....."

क्या ज्यादा डायरेक्टर बनाकर कारपोरेशन को ज्यादा एफिसिएंटली रन किया जा सकेगा? इसका परपज क्या है? आफिस की टर्म के बारे में कहा गया है कि एज में वि प्रेसक्राइब्ड।

Mr. Stephen is lawyer. What is the definition of 'misconduct'?

मेरे ख्याल से यह बिल उन्होंने नहीं बनाया है।

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): We are moving an amendment to that.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: You are doing it? Then it is all right.

मेरे ख्याल से मंत्री महोदय अधूरे मन से यह बिल लाये हैं। जिस ढंग से ट्रांसपोर्ट का काम चल रहा है, उससे पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्रति लोगों की श्रद्धा घटती है और वे सोचते हैं कि राजकीय उपक्रमों से देश और समाज का नुकसान होता है। इस लिये इस बारे में एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिये।

अगर किसी बिल में क्लस एंड रेगुलेशन बनाने की पावर ली गई हो, लेकिन उन्हें हाउस में रखने का प्राविजन न हो, तो वह ठीक नहीं है। मैंने इस बारे में कमिटी की कई रिपोर्ट्स का हवाला दिया है। 1950 और 1954 में कमिटी ने कहा है कि जो कोई नया बिल पेश हो, उसमें यह फार्मूला होता चाहिये।

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

Rule 234 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha says:

"(1) Where a regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. framed in pursuance of the Constitution or of the legislative functions delegated by Parliament to a subordinate authority is laid before the House, the period specified in the Constitution or the relevant Act for which it is required to be laid shall be completed before the House is adjourned *sine die* and later prorogued, unless otherwise provided in the Constitution or the relevant Act."

And then we can raise an objection under rule 235, which says:

"The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, fix a day or days or part of a day as he may think fit for the Consideration and passing of an amendment to such regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. of which notice may be given by a member;"

But here, there is no provision for laying it. Still, you are laying.

श्री राम लाल राहो (मिसरिख): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सड़क परिवहन निगम (संशोधन) विधेयक, जो सदन में माननीय मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है उसके संबंध में मैं भी डागा जी की राय से सहमत हूँ कि इस बिल को अचूरे मन से यहां पर रखा गया है, पूरे मन से न तो इसकी तैयारी की गई और न ही सारी परिस्थितियों को देखा गया है। यदि सारी परिस्थितियों को देखा भाल कर इस बिल को यहां पर लाया गया होता, जिसकी कि बहुत ही आवश्यकता थी, तो इसका कुछ और ही स्वरूप होता। यह बिल तो राज्य के जो सड़क परिवहन निगम हैं, उनको शक्ति देने के लिये बोर्ड के बजाय, निगम कहने के लिये और सदस्य के बजाय डायरेक्टर कहने के लिये

तथा इस प्रकार की अन्य प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाओं को ठीक करने के लिये ही मुख्य रूप से लाया गया है। मेरी तो ऐसी धारणा है कि केवल सड़क परिवहन निगम ही नहीं, जितने भी इस देश में निगम हैं—चाहे किसी प्रदेश में, किसी केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र में—सभी में आप देखेंगे कि बहुत ही गड़बड़ घोटाला चल रहा है और घाटा हो रहा है। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका कारण निगमों का सरकारीकरण करना है। सरकार निरन्तर निगमों का सरकारीकरण करती रही है। उन निगमों में जन-प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं, केवल प्रशासनिक अधिकारी उनमें बिठा दिये गये हैं। इसीलिये उनमें बड़ा घपला है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस दृष्टिकोण में बड़ा आपको परिवर्तन करना होगा। जब तक सरकार लोकतांत्रिक मान्यताओं और परम्पराओं के अन्तर्गत इन निगमों का गठन नहीं करेगी जिसमें अधिकारी भी हों, जन प्रतिनिधि भी हों और जनता के लोग भी हों, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के प्रतिनिधि भी उसमें रखे जायें—जब तक इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं की जायेगी तब तक इन निगमों का संचालन ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चलाया जा सकता है और न ही उनमें जो गड़बड़ी है या जो घाटा हो रहा है उस पर ही आप कोई नियंत्रण कर सकते हैं। इस दृष्टिकोण से यदि आप इस बिल को वापिस लेकर दूसरा व्यापक बिल यहां पर पेश करें तो संभवतः कुछ लाभ ही सकता है।

इस बिल में आपने "अध्यक्ष" रखा है लेकिन अध्यक्ष कौन होगा और डायरेक्टर कौन होगा? वह होंगे प्रशासनिक अधिकारी। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि निश्चित रूप से गैर सरकारी व्यक्ति अध्यक्ष बनाया जाना चाहिये। इसके अलावा जो डायरेक्टर आप रखेंगे उनमें कुछ तो आप ट्रांसपोर्टर रखें, कुछ पब्लिक के व्यक्ति

रखें, अगर वह निगम किसी राज्य का हो तो उसमें राज्य विधान सभा के सदस्य होने चाहियें और संसद का भी एक प्रतिनिधि रहे और अगर केन्द्रीय निगम हो तो राज्य सभा और लोकसभा के प्रतिनिधि उसमें होने चाहियें। जब इस प्रकार से आप निगमों का संचालन करेंगे, तो मजबूती के साथ काम होगा और उन पर नियंत्रण तथा देखभाल हो सकेगी।

सड़क परिवहन निगमों की आज बहुत ही खस्ता हालत है, कितना घाटा है—इसका उल्लेख माननीय डागा जी ने अपनी स्पीच में किया है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा जहां जहां निगमों का सरकारीकरण हुआ है, वहां पर ऐसी स्थिति है। आप देखें कि निजी क्षेत्र में जो बसें चलती हैं, उनकी क्या हालत है और परिवहन निगम के क्षेत्र में जो बसें चलती हैं उनकी हालत क्या है। न तो वे समय पर बसें चला रहे हैं और न सही हालत में चला रहे हैं। मैं अभी सीतापुर से आ रहा था। मुझे वहां पर दो घंटों तक बस के इंतजार में खड़ा रहना पड़ा। उन्होंने वहां पर बताया कि सीतापुर डिपो में कुल चालीस बसें हैं और उन चालीस बसों में से सिर्फ 19 बसें बड़ी मुश्किल से जोड़ गांठ कर चला रहे हैं। मैंने तो आपको यह एक स्थान की बात बताई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में सभी जगह पर हालत बदतर है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि सन् 1980 से अब हालत और अधिक बदतर हो गई है।

एक राष्ट्रीय परिवहन निगम बनाने की बात भी चली थी : संभवतः परिवहन विकास परिषद की 16वीं बैठक में यह फैसला किया गया था कि राष्ट्रीय परिवहन निगम बनना चाहिये। यह इस प्रकार का निगम होना चाहिये कि प्रांतीय निगमों को सहायता करे। उनकी देखभाल करे। जब इस निगम को बनाने की बात हुई थी तब यह विचार हुआ था कि जीवन बीमा

निगम, औद्योगिक विकास निगम, केन्द्रीय वित्त निगम, तथा अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं को मदद लेकर एक आर्थिक कषे बनने और उससे इनको सहायता पहुंचाई जाए। संभवतः जैसी कि मुझे जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है कि आपके वित्त विभाग ने इसको बनने नहीं पटिया है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें आपको प्रयास करना चाहिये। प्रांतीय निगमों में जिस प्रकार का घाटा चल रहा है और गोजमाल चल रहे हैं, जब तक उनमें नियंत्रण नहीं रहेगा, तब तक यह घाटा बना रहेगा। आपका जो कर्तव्य है, जोंकों को सुविधा पहुंचाने का, वह नहीं पहुंचा पायेंगे। एक बात यह भी चली थी कि इसमें रेल विभाग का भी प्रतिनिधि रहेगा, ताकि दोनों सेवाओं में सामंजस्य बैठे। मैं आपसे यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने राष्ट्रीय परिवहन निगम की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसको आपने ध्यान में रखा है। उस पर विचार किया है और और उसको विचार करने के बाद यदि आप यह विल लायें, तो ठीक है और अगर नहीं तो इसको लाने में जल्दबाजी क्यों की गई है?

इसलिये मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको इन सारे पहलुओं पर विचार करना चाहिये, अन्यथा आप परिवहन को दुखस्त नहीं कर पायेंगे। बसों द्वारा रोज मृष्य को घटकावें हो रही हैं, क्योंकि आपकी परिवहन सेवा खराब है। एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं—जो बसों के रख रखाव और उनकी मरम्मत के लिये पुर्जे खरीदे जाते हैं, वे आपके डिपो तक नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं। उन पुर्जों के बिल तो पहुंच जाते हैं और वहीं बीच में उन पुर्जों का हिसाब-किताब हो जाता है। इस और भी आप को देखने की जरूरत है। इस बारे में भी आपको कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालना पड़ेगा, ताकि जो पुर्जे खरीदे जायें उनकी ब्लैक मार्केटिंग न हो। ये पुर्जे प्राइवेट

[श्री राम लाल राही]

बस खाली के हाथों में पहुंच जाते हैं कि उनकी बसें अच्छी हालत में होती हैं और खराब पुर्जों को डिपो पर पहुंचा दिया जाता है। जिससे वहां इन पुर्जों का अम्बार लगा हुआ रहता है। इसलिये आप को परिवहन में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। सुधार तभी संभव है, जब आप इसके सारोकारण को समाप्त करें और जनता के बीच व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत इसका निर्माण करें और देखभाल करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केसरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस संशोधन पर भाग लिया है, उनको धन्यवाद देते हुये मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ सदस्यों ने राज्य स्तर पर से निगम काम कर रहे हैं, उनके अन्तर्गत कुछ खामियों की चर्चा की है। मेरा खयाल है कि उनकी जो यह खबर है, समाचार है और जो आरोप है वह निर्मूल भी हो सकता है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आपका दिया हुआ जवाब हो है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding. Why are you getting up? You must get up and ask him if he is yielding. I learnt all these rules only from you!

श्री सीता राम केसरी : हमारे डागा जी ने एक विशेष बात कही है, जो इससे संबंधित नहीं है। उन्होंने इस संशोधन से संबंधित न होते हुये भी परिवहन के बारे में कही। जहां तक एक्सीडेंट का सवाल है.. मैं उन को बता देना चाहता हूँ कि इसी सदन में एक ही हफ्ता पूर्व, एक

दो हफ्ते पूर्व हम ने दुर्घटनाओं में ग्रसित लोगों की अगर मृत्यु होगी तो उन के सम्बन्धियों को 15 हजार रुपये मिलेंगे और जो डिसएबिलिड. होंगे, उन को साढ़े सात हजार रुपये मिलेंगे। इस तरह का एक बिल तत्काल हमने पास कराया है। बजाय इस के कि इसके लिये ये सरकार को बघ ई देते, यह सरकार की आलोचना करते हैं। जो एक्सीडेंट्स देश में होते हैं, उन को दृष्टि में रख कर मोटर व्हीकल्स एक्ट में संशोधन करके और एक बिल उस के लिए पारित कर के दुर्घटनाओं में ग्रसित व्यक्तियों के लिए तत्काल सेवा और तत्काल मुआवजे का प्रबन्ध हम ने किया है और इस के लिए बजाय बघाई देने के इन्होंने सरकार की आलोचना की है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि यह परिस्थिति क्यों पैदा हुई है। बहुत से सदस्यों ने यह कहा है कि राज्य स्तर पर जो निगम काम करते हैं, उन के संचालन में बहुत सारी कमियां हैं। उन कमियों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं एक बात स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक घाटे का प्रश्न है, आप जानते हैं कि पिछले तीन-चार सालों में कितनी फ्यूल की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, टायरों की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं और कल-पुर्जों की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं मगर हम किराया नहीं बढ़ा सकते। . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री राम लाल राही : ऐसी कोई स्टेट नहीं है, जिस ने किराया न बढ़ाया हो और किराया बढ़ कर एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दी है कि लोगों ने पैदल चलना शुरू कर दिया है।

श्री सीता राम केसरी: मुझे अफसोस है राही साहब कि आप ने यह कहा। मैं आप से कहूंगा कि आप डी० टी० सी० का ही उदाहरण ले लीजिए। उपाध्यक्ष

महोदय, चार साल के अन्दर जिस तरह से डीजल की कीमत बढ़ी है, पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ी है, कल-पुर्जों की कीमत बढ़ी है, उस के अनुपात में कोई किराया नहीं बढ़ाया गया है। सड़क परिवहन के द्वारा तकरीबन 4 करोड़ व्यक्ति यात्रा करते हैं। यदि देश में सभी राजनीतिक दल इस को राजनीति का मुद्दा बनाएँ तो यह देश के हित में होगा। आप ने देखा होगा कि परिवहन को राजनीति का मुद्दा बनाया जाता है और कल ही की बात है कि एक बस को यहां जला दिया गया। हम यह देखते हैं कि जब कभी कोई आन्दोलन होता है, तो विरोधी दलों का पहला मुद्दा यह होता है कि बसों को नुकसान पहुंचाया जाए। कभी छात्रों को भड़का दिया और उन्होंने बस जला दी। किस तरह से सार्वजनिक प्रोपर्टी, जो कि देश की प्रोपर्टी है, का नुकसान होता है। मैं आप से अपील करूंगा कि आप इस में हमारी मदद करें क्योंकि यह सरकार की ही मदद नहीं है बल्कि इस देश के देशवासियों की मदद है। यह सम्पत्ति सरकार की है। जब आप प्रशासन में रहे, तो आप की थोड़ी और जब हम प्रशासन में हैं, तो यह हमारी है। यह देश की सम्पत्ति है मगर इस ओर आप का ध्यान नहीं जाता है और यह आन्दोलन का मुद्दा बन जाता है। यह बात मुझे दुःख के साथ कहनी पड़ती है।

इसीलिए मैं आप से यह कहूंगा कि यह जो बिल हम लाए हैं, हमारी सरकार जो यह बिल लाई है, उस के कई कारण हैं। हम यह चाहते हैं कि प्रदेशों में जो राज्य सरकार के निग्रम हैं, वे आर्थिक रूप से सबल बनें। आप ने इस बिल में देखा होगा कि आर्थिक रूप से उन को सबल बनाने के लिए हम इस में हैं संशोधन लाए हैं।

जहां तक निदेशकों की सीमा की बात है, 17 से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए। इस में कितने लोग लिये जायें, उन के बारे में दो दृष्टियां हैं। एक दृष्टि तो भौगोलिक दृष्टि है। अगर त्रिपुरा में 5 निदेशक हो सकते हैं, तो महाराष्ट्र में 17 रखने पड़ेंगे, यू. पी. में 17 रखने पड़ेंगे, बिहार में 17 रखने पड़ेंगे, और डागा साहब तो वैश्य कुल के हैं। वे जानते हैं कि व्यापार क्या है और कम्पनियां किस तरह से संचालित होती हैं।

श्री मूल चन्व डागा : वे घाटे पर नहीं जाती हैं।

श्री सीता राम केतरी : घाटे के सम्बन्ध में मैंने बता दिया है मगर निदेशकों की सीमा की जो बात है, अगर छोटी कम्पनी होती है, तो उस में पांच होते हैं। उससे बड़ी कम्पनी में सात, उससे बड़ी कम्पनी में 10 रखे जाते हैं। इसीलिए जहां तक निदेशक रखने का प्रश्न है, उसके लिए एक सीमा रखी गई है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा 17 और कम से कम 5 निदेशक रखे जा सकते हैं जो और वह सीमा आर्थिक और भौगोलिक दृष्टि से उचित है।

जहां तक मनोनयन का प्रश्न है, आपने कहा कि मनोनयन में इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि उसको औद्योगिक और व्यापारिक क्षेत्र की जानकारी होनी चाहिए। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इस बात का हमेशा ध्यान रखा जाता है।

श्री मूल चन्व डागा : ज्यादा बड़े लोग होते हैं जो राजनीति में हार जाते हैं।

श्री सीतराम केसरी : एक चीज शायद आपको मालूम नहीं है कि अधिकांश राज्य परिवहन निगमों में आफिशियल लोग हैं इसलिए राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण कहा जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए आप डी टी सी में देख लीजिए। इसी प्रकार अधिकांश जगहों में आफिशियल लोग होते हैं।

जहाँ तक चेयरमैन को हटाने का प्रश्न है, आपने कुछ मिसकंडक्ट के बारे में कहा, उसके बारे में संशोधन-8 में पूरा प्रावधान है। और जहाँ तक आपने कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का इन्वाल्वमेंट नहीं होना चाहिए तो जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि यह बिल केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ही लाया जा रहा है। इस तरह से केन्द्रीय सरकार का आर्थिक इन्वाल्वमेंट है। अभी राही साहब ने कहा कि विधि विभाग को शायद फण्डिंग के लिए रिजेक्ट कर दिया है, ऐसी बात नहीं है, विचारणीय है, चर्चा हो रही है। इस तरह से केन्द्रीय सरकार के आर्थिक सहयोग से राज्य सरकार में नियम चलते हैं। जो भी सबसिडी या फण्ड होगा, उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति अनिवार्य है।

एक बात और कही गई कि चेयरमैन फण्ड के मुतलिक जो भी एक्शन ले या पावर डेलीगेट करे, उसके लिए वह स्थानीय सरकार से अनुमति ले। यहाँ पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इससे निगम की स्वायत्तता में बाधा पड़ती है। इसकी भी आवश्यकता नहीं है। निगम को स्वतंत्र होना चाहिए, क्योंकि उसी को व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से उसे संचालित करना है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह संशोधन भी वापिस ले लिया जाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you know he is going to move the amendments? He may not; he will not move the amendments.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : उन्होंने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था और मंत्री महोदय ने फौरन एक संशोधन आपके सामने पेश कर दिया। इसीलिए उनकी जो मांग थी वह पूरी हो गई है।

माननीय सदस्यों ने राज्य परिवहन निगमों के अन्तर्गत बस स्टैण्डों की कमी की तरफ भी ध्यान दिलाया है। इसके बारे में प्रावधान पहले से ही है। मैं भी तमाम निगमों तक आपके सुझाव को पहुंचा दूंगा ताकि जहाँ बस स्टैंड नहीं है वहाँ इनका निर्माण कराया जा सके।

कुछ मित्रों ने कहा है कि निजी बसें जो चलती हैं उन में आमदनी ज्यादा होती है और पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो चलती है उन में कम होती है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत एक बस चलाने के लिए सात मुलाजिमों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है जबकि प्राइवेट ओनर जो चलता है उसके अन्दर आप देखेंगे कि अधिक से अधिक दो मुलाजिमों की ही आवश्यकता पड़ती है, अन्यथा एक ही मुलाजिम बस को चलाता है। इस से बहुत ज्यादा अन्तर पड़ता है। हमारे यहाँ कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों के नियम बने हुए हैं, उनको किस तरह से बोनस मिलना चाहिये, किस तरह से डी ए मिलना चाहिये, किस तरह से ओवर टाइम मिलना चाहिए, सब कुछ है। पब्लिक सैक्टर का मूल उद्देश्य यह होता है कि जन हित में, देश हित में परिवहन को चलाया जाए, यात्रियों के हित में चलाया जाए जब कि जो व्यक्तिगत हित में बसें चलाते हैं

वे कभी भी यात्रियों की सुख-सुविधा का ध्यान नहीं रखते हैं :—

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, he is speaking against...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not proper, Mr. Daga. Every time you are getting up.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: You please see the first sentence of the Statement of Objects and Reasons and you compare it with what he is speaking. He is telling contrary to what he has stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : जो संशोधन 17वां है उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि क्या मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर चेयरमैन के अन्तर्गत काम करेंगे ? जो चेयरमैन होता है वह कार्यवाहक चेयरमैन होता है, बोर्ड ऑफ डायरेक्टर्स की मीटिंग होती है तो वह उसका सभापतित्व करता है । जो मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर होता है उसका काम एक्जिक्यूटिव काम होता है और उन्हीं के अन्तर्गत सब काम होता है । चेयरमैन हमेशा होता भी नहीं है । इस वास्ते उनका जो संशोधन है उसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जिन्होंने संशोधन दिए हैं उनको वे वापिस ले लें और इस बिल को इसी रूप में पास करें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Amendment of Section 1)

Amendment made

Page 1, line 11,—

for "1981" substitute "1982 (3)

(Shri Sital Ram Kesri)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

16.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Clause 3. Shri R. P. Das is not present.

Shri Daga, are you moving your amendments at Serial numbers 12 and 13?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clause 4. The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Amendment of Section 8)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri R. P. Das is not here. There is a Government amendment.

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

(i) lines 10 and 11,—

for "sub-sections" substitute "sub-section"

(ii) for lines 12 to 38, substitute—

"(2) The State Government may terminate the appointment of any Director after giving him notice for such period (being not less than one month as may be prescribed:

Provided that the appointment of a Director appointed by the Central Government shall not be terminated under this sub-section without the concurrence of that Government." (8)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 3,—

(i) lines 10 and 11,—

for "sub-sections" substitute "sub-section"

(ii) for lines 12 to 38, substitute—

"(2) The State Government may terminate the appointment of any Director after giving him notice for such period (being not less than one month) as may be prescribed:

Provided that the appointment of a Director appointed by the Central Government shall not be terminated under this sub-section without the concurrence of that Government." (8)

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I beg to move:

Page 3,—

omit lines 22 to 32 (9)

Page 3, line 35,—

for "the concurrence of"

substitute "proper intimation to". (10)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 9 and 10 to Clause 5 moved by Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri to the vote of the House.

The Amendments Nos. 9 and 10 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 6. Shri Mool Chand Daga is not here.

The question is:

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Clause 8. Sarvashri R. P. Das and Mool Chand Daga are not here. The question is:

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 9. Shri Mool Chand Daga is not here. The question is:

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10—(Insertion of new Chapter IIA)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I beg to move:

Page 5, lines 22 and 23,—

omit "and the Central Government," (11)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 11 to Clause 10 moved by Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 11 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12—(Amendment of Section 23)

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI: I beg to move:

Page 7, line 9,—

for "1981" substitute "1982" (4)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 7, line 9,—

for "1981" substitute "1982" (4)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 13 to 16 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Scheduled was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and commencement)

SHRI SITA RAM KESARI: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1981" substitute "1982" (2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1981" substitute "1982" (2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

SHRI SITA RAM KESARI: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-second" substitute "Thirty-third" (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The amendment moved by Shri Sita Ram Kesari is before the House. The question is:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-second" substitute "Thirty-third" (1)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI SITA RAM KESARI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think, you were not calling so many Members earlier. Otherwise, I would have got up much earlier. Now, I do not wish to delay the House very long but I would like to make one constructive suggestion to my hon. friends. Now, these two Ministers come to be heading the Ministry. Politically also, they are very strong Ministers. They have given evidence of their capacity to meet the needs of times by the Bill which has been passed recently. No sooner had that terrible accident taken place there, the Ministers and the Ministry came forward with the Bill in order to provide insurance cover to the bus travellers. And that stands to the credit of the Ministers as well as our Government. Similarly, I would like my hon. friends to see that their Ministry would play a constructive and futuristic role in regard to bus transport. But transport is becoming as important as rail transport, if not more. It reaches the peoples at many more intimate points than the railways.

Very soon, the water-ways will have to be developed. Now, a long time ago so many of us pleaded here

when we were on that side that every village should be provided with a post office. At long last now, almost every village has got a post office. My friend, Mr. Stephen when he was charge of telephones and tele-communications, he was hoping to provide telephone for every village in the near future--may be in the next 5 years or 10 years. Similarly, they should also place before themselves the objectives of seeing to it that there will be bus-routes in every village all over India—every village which has a population of more than 500. Now, this needs a lot of planning.

On the railways, the facilities that are being provided for the third-class passengers, now the second-class passengers are not satisfactory and yet we have made a very great progress. Similar facilities have to be provided for the bus travellers and bus passengers also. Thought has got to be given as to how far, in what manner, to what extent and in what directions these facilities can be provided.

First-aid is the most important thing. As an auxiliary to the legislative Bill which was passed the other day, he has to provide first-aid facilities at all the important bus depots so that whenever any accident takes place, some aid can be given then and there, on-the-spot. Similarly, water supply and in that way canteens have got to be organised and then licences and all these facilities are to be provided there.

The time-tables have got to be published. My hon. friend, Mr. Shamanna, was making a mention of it. He has made very many constructive suggestions. Several other members also have made very many constructive suggestions. I want the Ministry to study these various suggestions and make notes. Then, I want the Ministers to take a big decision of appointing a commission or a committee to go into the ways and

means by which the bus travel can be made more universal, more economical from the business point of view, more useful and more protective to the bus users. In addition to that, I want them also to study whether it would not be possible to have at all state levels and also at district levels and cities, just like, the railway users' committees the bus users' committees also.

In all these directions, I want them to do planning. Let them appoint a commission or a committee and then place before them, not only these suggestions but also ask for suggestions from all over and, in the shortest possible time, let them prepare a report and, in the light of that report, let them come forward with the necessary proposals, financial as well as legislative.

Lastly, I would like them to examine to what extent and in what manner, they can possibly supplement the resources of the State Governments by giving them some kind of an incentive, by offering them grants from the Centre for providing such and such various facilities for the bus users.

श्री सीताराम केशरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक समाचार हम इस सदन को देना चाहते हैं। हमारे माननीय वरिष्ठ सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा है, जहाँ तक एक्सपर्ट्स की बात है, मैंने सभी उपकुलपतियों को इस सिलसिले में लिखा है कि सदन से विधेयक पास होने के उपरान्त अपने विधायकों तथा महाविधायकों में एक सेल खोलें। मैं आपके द्वारा सदस्यों को सूचित

करता हूँ कि सभी लोगों का बड़ा उत्साह-वर्द्धक उत्तर आया है, और 50 प्रतिशत उपकुलपतियों ने जवाब भी दिया है और समर्थन तथा सहयोग का आश्वासन भी दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.10 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing and in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, October 13, 1982/Asvina 21, 1904 (Saka).