

Seventh Series, No. 12

Tuesday, September 1, 1981
Bhadra 10, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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CONTENTS

No. 12, Tuesday, September 1, 1981/Bhadra 10, 1903 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 222, 223 and 225 to 227 . . . 8—46

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 224, 228 to 230, 232 to 235,
237, 239 to 241 and 241A . . . 46—81

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2201 to 2226, 2228 to 2264,
2266 to 2391 and 2393 to 2400 . . . 81—289

Re. Adjournment Motions etc. 289—301

Papers Laid on the Table 301—303

Messages from Rajya Sabha 303—304

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported power shortage in various parts of the country . . . 304—29

Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal 304, 307—14

Shri Vikram Mahajan 304—307, 314—17, 320—22, 324—29

Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar 317—19

Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma 322—24

Arrest of Member—

(Shri R.L.P. Verma) 329

Statement Re : Derailment of 121 Up Tamil Nadu Express on 31 August,
1981 330—332

Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief 331—32

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

Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation)	
Amendment Bill	332—38
Motion to Introduce—	
Shri Charanjit Chanana	332
Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap	333—36
Shri Jagpal Singh	336—38
Matter Under Rule 377—	
(i) War Exercises by Pakistan forces on Rajasthan Border:	
Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat	338—39
(ii) Reported statement of Delhi Police Commissioner against the findings of a Commission re. Baghpat incident:	
Shri Mani Ram Bagri	339-40
(iii) Need to accord priority in allotment of Railway wagons for transportation of food-grains by Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation :	
Shri A.K. Balan	340-41
(iv) Reported discontentment among the Central Government Employees of Ranikhet in Uttar Pradesh due to non-sanction of House rent allowance to them:	
Shri Harish Chandra Singh Rawat	341-42
(v) Need to open Kendriya Vidyalaya in Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh:	
Shri Zainul Basher	342
(vi) Acute shortage of water and famine conditions existing in districts of Palamau, Hazaribagh and Gaya in Bihar:	
Shri Ranjit Singh	342-43
(vii) Sanctioning of a broad-gauge Railway-Line between Dindigul and Lower Camp :	
Shri Cumbum N. Natarajan	343-44
(viii) Need to withdraw police force from the premises of Aligarh University:	
Shri Rasheed Masood	344—46
(ix) Reported dropping of transmission and leaflets through a balloon in Gwalior on 31-8-1981:	
Shri N.K. Shejwalkar	347

Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill 347

Motion to consider—

Shri Manoranjan Bhakta 347—49

Shri Rasheed Masood 349—57

Dr. V. Kulandiavelu 357—59

Shri K.A. Rajan 359—61

Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap† 361—62

Shri Chandradeo Prasad Varma 363

Shri Veerendra Patil 363—74

Clauses 2 to 11 and 1 374-75

Motion to pass—

Shri Veerendra Patil 375

Motion re Suspension of Proviso to Rule 66—

Shri Vasant Sathe 375

Cine Workers Welfare Cess Bill:

and

Cine Workers Welfare Fund Bill 376—405

Motion to consider—

Shri Vasant Sathe 376—79

Shri Ajit Bag 379—83

Shri Mool Chand Daga 383—92

Shri Rasheed Masood 392—403

Prof. N.G. Ranga 403-404

Shri Xavier Arakal 404—405

Motion re. Flood Situation in the country 405—94

Shri Harikesh Bahadur 405—14

Shri Shiv Kumar Singh Thakur 414—21

Shri Zainal Akedin 422—28

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi 429—32

Shri N. Selvaraju	• • • • •	432—35
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	• • • • •	435—37
Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh	• • • • •	437—42
Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma	• • • • •	442—46
Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal	• • • • •	446—50
Shrimati Usha Verma	• • • • •	450—53
Shri Motibhai R. Chaudhary	• • • • •	453—56
Shri B.K. Nair	• • • • •	456—59
Shri Kamla Mishra Madhukar	• • • • •	459—62
Shri Zainul Basher	• • • • •	462—64
Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha	• • • • •	464—69
Prof. Satya Deo Singh	• • • • •	469—72
Shri Chitta Basu	• • • • •	472—75
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	• • • • •	475—77
Shri Satyanarayana Jatiya	• • • • •	477—79
Shri Z.R. Ansari	• • • • •	479—92

LOK SABHA DEBATES

2

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, September 1 1981 Bhadra
10, 1903 - (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER: Question. Shri
Mhalgi.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jai-
pur): Sir, Under Rule 388, I have
given notice of a Motion to suspend
the Question Hour to discuss the
matter. . . . *

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not allowed.
Nothing is going on record
(Interruption) **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Shri
Mhalgi.

(Interruption) **

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बताया,
आप सुनते नहीं हैं मेरी बात ।

(व्यवधान)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : हे भगवान, मेरी
बात तो सुन लीजिये ।

(व्यवधान) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on
record.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ
कि मैंने विश्वास दिलाया है, कल भी कहा था
कि तरीका निकाल लेंगे । तरीका निकाल
लिया है, आपको बता दूंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई
दिल्ली) : आप बता दीजिये, ताकि कार्यवाही
ठीक तरह से चले । अब तक आप बतायेंगे
नहीं तब तक हमारे मन में (व्यवधान)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : प्लीज आप लोग
बैठिए ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going
on record. Shri Mhalgi.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing a
Calling Attention for Tomorrow.
Now, Shri Mhalgi. . . .

(व्यवधान) **

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो तरीका
निकाल लिया है, आप बैठिये ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Mu-
zaffarpur): It is far too serious a mat-
ter for call attention. This is some-
thing unprecedented.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir,
(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.
(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record it.
Shri Mhalgi.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-
DAR (Durgapur): On a point of
order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order during Question Hour.

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : एक सवाल का जवाब तो दे दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो दे दिया है, मैंने आपकी बात मान ली—अब और क्या मनवाना चाहते हैं आप ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने आज जो एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है, उस पर फिर से विचार कीजिये । (व्यवधान)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The Minister has been dismissed. The Prime Minister said that corruption should always be exposed. This is what she said in the Anti-Corruption Officers' Conference. This was a statement from the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब रोका है आपको । आप मेरी बात तो सुनते ही नहीं है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने डिसकस करना है न ? डिसकशन का कोई तरीका होना चाहिये ।

श्री जार्ज कर्नाडोस : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नहीं । मैंने आप को एलाउ कर दिया है मैंने कहा था यह कल । मैंने इंकार नहीं किया है । कल यही कहा था कि इसका कोई तरीका निकालेंगे । इस तरह से नहीं हो सकता है । आप जिद कर रहे हैं एक ही तरीके से करने की । यह कोई तरीका नहीं है । आपको सहयोग देना चाहिये ।

You should cooperate with me... please cooperate.

(Interruption)**

मैं एलाउ नहीं कर रहा हूँ किसी को ।

I am not allowing anything.

AN. HON. MEMBER: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order during question hour.

(व्यवधान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कर दिया है ।

....No. I have already given my consent. What more do you want? I have already given my constant; the way I have to decide.

मैं कुछ दबा कर नहीं रखना चाहता हूँ । दबाव कहाँ है ?

I will get the things discussed on the floor of the House. You discuss it. If there is any substance in anything, you hang anybody. I do not care. Now, Shri R. K. Mahalgi.

श्री मनोराज बागड़ी (हिसार) : इस तरह से लोक सभा नहीं चलेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : न चले । नहीं चलानी हो तो न चलायें । मैं कब चाहता हूँ चलाओ । यह आपका सदन है । मेरा ही नहीं है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर) : लोगों की बात सुनी नहीं जायगी ? क्या उसको दबा दिया जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोन दबाता है ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप दबा रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दबा नहीं रहा हूँ। यह हो सकता है कि रास्ता कौन सा अपनाया जाय। एक आदमी खड़ा हो कर धर्म से कह दे कि किसी सबजेक्ट को दबाया है तो मान मैं जाऊंगा। मेरा धर्म है मैं यहां डिसकस कराऊँ। लेकिन यह चलेबा उस ढंग से जिस ढंग से मैं चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कानून के तहत हो।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : कायदे से चले लेकिन जब कायदा हिन्दुस्तान के अध्याम के खिलाफ जाता हो तब क्या होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बदल दो आप।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : बदलने का भी कोई तरीका है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूलज को बदल दो।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : कायदा कहता है कि काम रोको प्रस्ताव को सुन लो। अगर नहीं मानते तो रिजेक्ट कर दो। अगर सुनेंगे ही नहीं तो कैसे चलेगा : आप यह बतायें कि बोनी केन्द्र का विषय है या नहीं, तेल केन्द्र का विषय है या नहीं। सीमेंट केन्द्र का विषय है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसलिये तो कह रहा हूँ। इसलिये तो कालिग एजेंशन एडमिट किया है। रास्ता निकाला तो है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : पहले भी लोक सभा में बहस चली है। मध्य प्रदेश के लाल चने के बारे में चली है, कान्ति भाई के बारे में चली है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब रोका है ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अपने लोगों के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों को हमने यहां उठाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब रोका है ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : काम रोको प्रस्ताव मान जायें।

MR. SPEAKER: That I have already decided.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : कालिग एजेंशन हो सकता है तो काम रोको क्यों नहीं हो सकता है ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question of discretion.

होने को सब कुछ हो सकता है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : रुकावट क्या है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : रुकावट क्या है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रुकावट की बात नहीं है यह डिसक्रीशन की बात है। रोज रोज एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं हो सकता है।

AN HON. MEMBER: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order during question hour.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Under what rule are you rejecting our Adjournment Motion?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : देखिये..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घा कर बात कीजिये। मैंने कर दिया साहिब काल एजेंशन। I have decided. वही बात काल एजेंशन में कही जा सकती है।

I am not going to withdraw. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो मान गया आपकी बात । पहले ही माना बैठा हूँ । मैं तो केवल काल अटेंशन आपका एडमिट कर रहा हूँ कल आन दिव वैरी सबजेक्ट ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मुझे बचाव में आ कर ही काम करना है तो आप अपना आदमी बैठा लीजिये यहां । एक आदमी भी कह दें मैं किसी बात को दबाया हूँ । मैं किसी बात को दबाना नहीं चाहता । लेकिन अगर यह अधिकार भी आप ही फैसला करने का रखना चाहते हैं तो आप आ जाइये, मैं नहीं बैठूंगा । मुझे कोई इच्छा नहीं है । अगर मैं नहीं चला पाऊंगा । तो आप आ जाइये ।

You come here and decide. I am ready to quit. I am the servant of this House and I am here with the help and confidence of the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You are perfectly within your powers to accept an adjournment motion Why do you plead inability?

MR. SPEAKER: I have admitted a calling attention, keeping in view the sentiments of the House.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: We want to censure this Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I had given you a chance on the very first day to censure. But it cannot be allowed as a daily business.

(Interruptions)

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर (भालियर) : मैं तो रुल्स की बात करना चाहता हूँ :-

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये । अच्छा नहीं लगता । बहुत हो गया ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I am going to admit Call Attention for tomorrow.

उसमें सारा कुछ आ सकता है । आप बैठिये प्रोफेसर साहब । आप तो क्लास ही पढ़ाते रहे हैं । ऐसे ही करते हैं ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: A number of people outside will thank you. . .

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am allowing it. I am not curbing it.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप काल अटेंशन की बात कर रहे हैं तो एडजर्नमेंट मॉशन करने में क्या आपत्ति है ?

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion is allowed on this subject now.

श्री महालगी, अगर आप सवाल नहीं करना चाहते तो मैं किसी और को बुलाऊं ?

बस करो आप साहे को शुरू कर रहे हो ?

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tax components in the price of a litre of petrol, diesel and kerosene oil

*222. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing;

(a) present market prices of a litre of petrol, diesel and kerosene oil;

(b) sales tax, excise and other taxation components in each of the above prices as at present and also in each of the last three years; and

(c) what are the reasons for the huge increase in taxation and excise?

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

Current market prices of a litre of
petrol, diesel and kerosene at Bom-
bay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi are
given below:—

(in Rs.)

Product	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Delhi
Petrol	6.15	6.17	6.13	6.07
Diesel	2.96	3.05	3.01	3.02
Kerosene	1.66	1.84	1.76	1.81

(b) A statement is placed on the
Table of the Sabha.

(c) The levy of excise duty on
petroleum products has been used to
serve the twin objective of curbing

the consumption of these products as
also as a revenue measure. Variations
in the sale tax (levied by the State
Governments) which is *ad-valorem*,
are mainly due to increase in the
price of products.

Statement

Statement Showing the sales tax, Excise and other taxation Components in the Price of Petroleum Products

PERIOD	BOMBAY				DELHI			
	Product		Petrol		Duty		Sales Tax	
	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies
1978-79								
Prior to 1-3-79	3.38	2.22	0.33	0.03	3.39	2.22	0.22	..
w.e. from 1-3-79	4.04	2.70	0.04	0.30	4.04	2.70	0.26	..
1979-80								
Prior to 17-8-79	4.04	2.70	0.40	0.03	4.04	2.70	0.26	..
w.e. from 17-8-79	4.43	2.22	0.43	0.03	4.41	2.22	0.28	..
1980-81								
Prior to 8-6-80	4.43	2.22	0.43	0.03	4.41	2.22	0.28	..
w.e. from 8-6-80	5.15	2.22	0.51	0.03	5.11	2.22	0.33	..
w.e. from 13-1-81	5.56	2.22	0.55	0.03	5.50	2.22	0.36	..
1981-82								
Prior to 11-7-81	5.56	2.22	0.55	0.03	5.50	2.22	0.36	..
w.e. from 11-7-81	6.15	2.22	0.60	0.03	6.07	2.22	0.39	..
1978-79								
Prior to 1-3-79	3.38	2.22	0.30	0.02	3.29	2.22	0.22	..
w.e. from 1-3-79	4.04	2.70	0.36	0.02	3.90	2.70	0.24	..

(Rate: Rs./Litre)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1979-80												
Prior to 17-8-79	4.04	2.70	0.36	0.02	3.90	2.70	0.24	..
w.e. from 17-8-79	4.42	2.22	0.40	0.02	4.25	2.22	0.24	..
1980-81												
Prior to 8-6-80	4.41	2.22	0.40	0.02	4.25	2.22	0.24	..
w.e. from 8-6-80	5.14	2.22	0.46	0.02	4.90	2.22	0.24	..
w.e. from 13-1-81	5.54	2.22	0.50	0.02	5.29	2.22	0.26	..
1981-82												
Prior to 11-7-81	5.54	2.22	0.50	0.02	5.29	2.22	0.26	..
w.e. from 11-7-81	6.13	2.22	0.55	0.02	6.17	2.22	0.61	..

II. Statement Showing the Sales Tax, Excise and other Taxation Components in the Price of Petroleum Products

PRODUCT : DIESEL

Rate: Rs. Litre

PERIOD	BOMBAY				DELHI			
	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies
1978-79								
Prior to 1-3-79		1.27	0.40	0.10	0.02	1.34	0.40	0.09
w.e. from 1-3-79		1.39	0.49	0.11	0.02	1.47	0.49	0.09
1979-80								
Prior to 17-8-79		1.39	0.49	0.11	0.02	1.47	0.49	0.09
w.e. from 17-8-79		1.58	0.40	0.13	0.02	1.66	0.40	0.11
w.e. from 11-9-79		1.50	0.33	0.12	0.02	1.58	0.33	0.10
1980-81								
Prior to 8-6-80		1.50	0.33	0.12	0.02	1.58	0.33	0.10
w.e. from 8-6-80		2.21	0.33	0.18	0.02	2.28	0.33	0.15
w.e. from 13-1-81		2.61	0.33	0.21	0.02	2.67	0.33	0.17
1981-82								
Prior to 11-7-81		2.61	0.33	0.21	0.02	2.67	0.33	0.17
w.e. from 11-7-81		2.96	0.33	0.24	0.02	3.02	0.33	0.20

PRODUCT : DISTILL

Rate:Rs./Litre

PERIOD

CALCUTTA

MADRAS

	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies
1978-79								
Prior to 1-3-79	1-36	0-40	0-15	0-02	1-35	0-40	0-16	..
w.e. from 1-3-79	1-49	0-49	0-17	0-02	1-49	0-49	0-18	..
1979-80								
Prior to 17-8-79	1-49	0-49	0-17	0-02	1-49	0-49	0-18	..
w.e. from 17-8-79	1-68	0-40	0-19	0-02	1-66	0-40	0-18	..
w.e. from 11-9-79	1-60	0-33	0-18	0-02	1-59	0-33	0-18	..
1980-81								
Prior to 8-6-80	1-60	0-33	0-18	0-02	1-59	0-33	0-18	..
w.e. from 8-6-80	2-25	0-33	0-18	0-02	2-24	0-33	0-18	..
w.e. from 13-1-81	2-66	0-33	0-22	0-02	2-66	0-33	0-22	..
1981-82								
Prior to 11-7-81	2-66	0-33	0-22	0-02	2-66	0-33	0-22	..
w.e. from 11-7-81	3-01	0-33	0-25	0-02	3-05	0-33	0-30	..

III. Statement Showing the Sales Tax, Excise and other Taxation Components in the Price of Petroleum Products

PRODUCT : KEROSENE

Rate: Rs./Litre

PERIOD	BOMBAY					DELHI		
	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies
1978-79								
Prior to 1-3-79	1.18	0.40	..	0.01
w.e. from 1-3-79	1.29	0.49	..	0.01
1979-80								
Prior to 17-8-79	1.29	0.49	..	0.01
w.e. from 17-8-79	1.46	0.40	..	0.01
w.e. from 11-9-79	1.39	0.33	..	0.01
1980-81								
Prior to 8-6-80	1.39	0.33	..	0.01
w.e. from 8-6-80	1.39	0.33	..	0.01
w.e. from 13-1-81	1.49	0.33	..	0.01
1981-82								
Prior to 11-7-81	1.49	0.33	..	0.01
w.e. from 11-7-81	1.66	0.33	..	0.01

PERIOD	CALCUTTA				MADRAS							
	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies.				
1978-79												
Prior to 1-3-79	1.24	0.40	0.06	..	1.31	0.40	0.10	..
w.e. from 1-3-79	1.33	0.49	0.06	..	1.43	0.49	0.10	..
1979-80												
Prior to 17-8-79	1.38	0.49	0.06	..	1.43	0.49	0.10	..
w.e.f. 17-8-79	1.56	0.40	0.07	..	1.62	0.40	0.12	..
w. e. from 11-9-79	1.49	0.33	0.07	..	1.55	0.33	0.11	..
1980-81												
Prior to 8-6-80	1.49	0.33	0.07	..	1.55	0.33	0.11	..
w.e. from 8-6-80	1.49	0.33	0.07	..	1.55	0.33	0.11	..
w.e. from 13-1-81	1.60	0.33	0.07	..	1.67	0.33	0.12	..
1981-82												
Prior to 11-7-81	1.60	0.33	0.07	..	1.67	0.33	0.12	..
w.e. from 11-7-81	1.76	0.33	0.08	..	1.84	0.33	0.13	..

श्री कमलनाथ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डेढ़ साल बाद पहली दफा मेरा बैलट में नाम निकला है, मेरे क्वेश्चन दूसरे नम्बर पर है और आप मुझे मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री कमलनाथ : लाटरी मेरी निकलती नहीं है, अब एक दफा निकली है, कृपा कर के हमें सवाल पूछने का मौका दें।
Question No. 223, with your permission, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mhalgi.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: It has been stated in the reply that the levy of excise duty had been used to serve the twin objectives of curbing consumption of those products, as also as a revenue measure. Government and its agencies are really the biggest consumers of petrol. In case Government is interested in minimizing petrol consumption, a check on extravagant use of vehicles by Government and semi-Government organisations is necessary.

What steps have Government taken in regard to this, during the period of last one month, especially from the date of notification of the increase in the prices of petroleum and petroleum products. If no such steps have been taken, what are the reasons therefor?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो छोटा आना चाहिये, जिसका जवाब हो सके।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जवाब लम्बा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब लम्बा है तो क्या इसके लिये सवाल भी लम्बा होना चाहिये?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Does Government at all intend to take some measures in that behalf? Due to cons-

tant shortage of petrol, is it not necessary for a comprehensive energy policy to be drawn? If so, what steps are being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): From time to time, Government and particularly, the Home Ministry have asked all the Ministries concerned to take steps in this regard. Similarly, all the public sector organizations have been asked to minimise the use of vehicles as much as they can.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: What steps were taken during the last one month?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is very difficult to assess the situation in one month. People will be able to know it a little later. As far as price increase is concerned, after the price increase, particularly in 1972-73—and even recently—our assessment is that petroleum consumption, particularly motor spirit consumption has gone down. For example, when the steep price increase came in 1973-74, petrol consumption came down from 14,53,000 tonnes in 1970-71 to 12 lakh-odd tonnes in 1975-76. It is a minus figure. Similarly, the growth rate of consumption is hardly 3 to 4 per cent.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: The recent increase in price of petrol is the third during the last 14 months. Is it true that the first hike in June 1980 yielded Rs. 2,000 crores, the second one in June 1981 yielded something like Rs. 1,100 crores and the latest hike would also bring about an amount of Rs. 1,100 crores?

Is it not true that the decision of increasing the price of petrol was not a decision of the Minister of Petroleum, but of the Minister of Finance to fill up the budgetary deficit, by-passing Parliament?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the first question is concerned the hon. Member is absolutely correct in say-

ing that the price hike has been there three times; and the figures he has given, viz. Rs. 2,000 crores, Rs. 1,100 crores and Rs. 1100 crores are also broadly correct. As far as the second part of the question is concerned, it is a Cabinet decision and, therefore, a decision of the Government.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I would like to know why was such a Cabinet decision taken to bypass the Parliament which leads to escalation of prices all round and was not done through a usual budgetary way? Why are you, by this process, cheating the States of at least Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 crores? The point is that if they do it through a budgetary provision, they have to share it with the States and that they are denying. In the formulation of the prices of petrol, etc. they resort to omnibus method. When the crude is taken out from the oil, it is done at a small price, whereas at the other end, they suddenly add to it Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 and the royalty to the States is also denied; the States are deceived and deprived of their royalty. Why have you resorted to this process depriving the States of their royalty in this way and bypassing the Parliament?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Normally it is through a budgetary method that more revenues are collected. But this time it is true that in increasing this price we had twin objectives. One is to mop up more money for a greater accelerated oil production programme and a much more higher programme of expansion of Bombay and other off-shore areas. Secondly, as the hon. member said, it is partly to meet the budgetary deficit, that is to add revenue. As far as the other question is concerned, there was no intention of bypassing the Parliament. This is a normal practice that whenever price increase is done, . . .

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: I am sorry to say, Mr. Speaker, that in the Upper

House the Finance Minister made a statement that this price hike had nothing to do with the budget. Now, in his reply, what he is saying is simply contradicting the Finance Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion. Why are you listening to them? I have not allowed it.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as Gujarat and Assam States are concerned, their royalty has been recently raised from Rs. 42 tonne to Rs. 61 tonne. However, according to the Act, this royalty can be revised only once in four years. But the request of the Assam Government and the Gujarat Government is receiving the attention of the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for increasing the royalty.

श्री रामलाल राही : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पेट्रोल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद के दाम तीन बार बढ़ाए गए हैं। पेट्रोल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के दाम बढ़ाने का प्रभाव और तमाम चीजों के मूल्य पर पड़ता है और मूल्य-वृद्धि होती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बाहर से आयातित तेल की पर-लिटर लागत पहां आने पर क्या है और जो तेल देश में उत्पादित होता है, उस की पर-लिटर लागत क्या है? जो लागत है और जो दाम बढ़ाए गए हैं, उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय यह महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि उन्होंने ने दाम ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया है और वह ज्यादा प्राफिट ले रहे हैं, जिस से लोगों का अहित हो रहा है और इसलिए क्या वह दाम कम करने की कृपा करेंगे?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : देश में उत्पादित तेल की कीमत पहले 324.41 रुपए प्रति टन आन-शोर की थी।

श्री रामलाल राहो : मने पूछा है कि पर लिटर कीमत आयातित तेल और अपने यहां उत्पादित तेल की क्या है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मैं पर-टन कीमत बता रहा हूँ । पर-लिटर कीमत कैलकुलेट करनी पड़ेगी ।

ग्राफ-शोर तेल की कीमत 458.50 रुपये प्रति टन थी । अब दोनों की कीमत बढ़ा कर के आन-शोर और ग्राफ शोर की 324.41 रुपये प्रति टन और 458.50 रुपये प्रति टन के बजाय 1182 रुपये कर दी गई है जो कि आयात किए हुए तेल की कीमत के समतल है ।

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के भाव जो बढ़े हैं वह विदेशों से आए हुए तेल के बढ़े हैं परन्तु हमारे देश में उत्पादित जो पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स हैं उन के भाव और बाहर से आए हुए पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के भाव को किस प्रकार से आप समायोजित करते हैं और दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप जब इस के भाव बढ़ते हैं पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के तो सेल्स टैक्स जो कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स कलेक्ट करती हैं वह भी आटोमेटिकली बढ़ जाता है, तो क्यों नहीं राज्यों को निर्देश दिए जाते हैं कि सेल्स टैक्स की दरें वह कम करे ? (अवधान) . मेरा यही सवाल है कि पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की बेसिक कीमतें बढ़ने से राज्यों की आय अचानक ही बढ़ जाती है जब कि केन्द्र की यह मंशा नहीं होती है, तो सेल्स टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय शासन उन को निर्देश क्यों नहीं देता ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Normally the levies of sales tax are levied *ad valorem*. Therefore, if there is an increase in the petroleum products, the State Governments do get part of the benefit.

Setting up of Polyester Units in Backward Areas

*223 SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 5700 on 31-3-1981 regarding setting up of Polyester Units in backward areas and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken regarding setting up of polyester Units in backward areas; and

(b) if so, details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Letters of Intent have been issued recently to the following State Government Undertakings for the manufacture of 15,000 tonnes/annum of Polyester Staple Fibre each:

(1) The Pradeshia Industrial and Investment Corporation of U.P. Ltd.

(2) Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd.

(3) Madhya Pradesh Industries Corporation.

(4) Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd.

Also, the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. has been allowed to increase the capacity of their proposed project for the manufacture of polyester staple fibre from 6000 tonnes/annum to 15,000 tonnes/annum.

The Corporations have not yet indicated their choice of locations for the projects.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: As per your directions I will ask a short question, though I do wish you had given the directions tomorrow. It is indeed very good that for Polyester Fibre Letters of Intent have actually been given to the State Industrial Development Corporations. This is one item which is

going to be very highly profitable and wherever the unit is located that area is likely to have very high all round development. As such, I want to know what are the conditions for issuing the Letter of Intent and whether the Government will lay down guidelines for the State Industrial Development Corporations that they can only set up these industries in backward areas and that they will consult the Central Government for the location.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The following conditions have laid down in the Letter of intent:

(1) The exact location of the undertaking shall conform to Government's location policy and shall be settled to the satisfaction of the Government;

(2) If you propose to associate private capital for implementing the scheme approved in the letter of intent, you shall ensure that no other entrepreneur or business group gets a share exceeding 24 per cent of the equity capital of the Government company formed to implement the letter of intent.

(3) If any departure is made in this regard, the proposal should be re-submitted to the Central Government and prior approval obtained. Also, in case of association of any large industrial house or MRTP unit or a FERA company such investment can be permitted only with prior approval of the Central Government. with regard to the location, the general guidelines are that the State Government should try to find out the backward areas in the State for the location of the units.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: By virtue of these Letters of Intent new capacity will be available. So, I would like to know how far and when the production will increase at least for 1984-85 and what will be the new capacity which will be created.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: After the issue of the letter of intent we have seen in the case of Punjab Government, for example, that the letter of intent was issued for 6,000 tonnes in 1973. It has not been implemented as yet. So it depends upon how fast the State Government moves in the matter. If they make a fast movement, we are sure they will be in a position to produce within three years. But if there is my setback, it is a different matter. As far as the present position is concerned, the licensed capacity in the country is 88,500 tons. Total production capacity is only 32,000 tons at the moment. We are hopeful that 30,000 tons will be added when the Bongaigaon refinery will go into production. Apart from these four or five licences of 15,000 tons each would raise the capacity by another 45,000 tonnes.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I would like to know whether the Government of Tamilnadu has sent a requisition for setting up a polyester fibre unit in Tamilnadu and if so, why the Government of India have not considered the requisition of Tamilnadu Government for issuing a letter of intent?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is a fact that Tamilnadu Industrial Development Corporation had also applied for 15,000 tons. But the screening committee consisting of the officers of various departments went into these applications and ultimately only those States where any such fibre development has not taken place have been selected.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Minister in his reply has stated that Karnataka is also included for setting up a polyester unit. Whether I would like to know... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let us know now whether you would like to know or not!

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to know when the implementation of this proposal is going to take

place in Karnataka. I would also like to know whether the monopoly houses have submitted proposals for setting up polyster units in the joint sector? If so, may I know whether they have been issued any letters of intent and whether the Karnataka Government has come forward with a proposal to have the unit in the joint sector? What is the latest position so far as the implementation of this scheme in Karnataka is concerned?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As I have said, the letter of intent gives the option to the State Government to have it in the joint sector within the conditions stipulated in the letter of intent. As yet we have not received any proposal in this connection from the Karnataka Government. Except from Orissa Government, no proposal from any State Government has been received.

**Waiting List for Telephone connections
in Delhi**

*223. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether there is a long list in Delhi of those who have been waiting for telephone connections for several years;

(b) if so, the reasons for not augmenting the capacity of telephone exchanges in Delhi; and

(c) the particulars of those in the waiting list of various telephone exchanges as also of those who have booked telephone connections upto 31st July, 1981 and Government's plans to provide them telephone connections at the earliest?

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

(b) Due to shortage of financial and material resources, it has not been possible to augment the exchange to the extent needed to meet the demand fully.

(c) The particulars of the waiting list at various telephone exchanges at Delhi as on 1-8-81 is given in the annexure. The summary under the three categories was:—

O. Y. T.	9,139
Special	4,021
General	65,649
	<hr/>
TOTAL	78,809
	<hr/>

Since the list of waiting applicants is too long, it is not practicable to give the particulars of individual persons.

It is proposed to expand the existing exchanges and open new ones at Delhi to provide telephone connections to the applicants on the waiting list.

It is proposed to add.

23,000 lines in 1981-82

31,100 lines in 1982-83 and

41,800 lines in 1983-84

in Delhi Telephones.

It is expected that a majority of applicants on the waiting list as on 1-7-81 will be provided with telephone connections progressively by the end of 1983-84 except for certain pockets.

Statement

Statement of waiting list as on 1-8-81 at exchange of Delhi Telephone District

Sl. No.	Exchange	Waiting list as on 1-8-81			
		O.Y.T.	General	Special	Total
1	Shahdara East	203	2091	242	2536
2	Shahdara	282	2619	508	4409
3	Tis Hazari	216	4341	41	4598
4	Delhi Gate	222	3492	55	3769
5	Gaziabad—II	80	764	123	967
6	Gaziabad	81	1032	208	1321
7	Janpath	279	920	33	1232
8	Secretariat	475	207	16	698
9	Raj Path	309	679	69	1057
10	Connaught Place . . . . .	..	..	..	..
11	Idgah	289	6298	111	6698
12	Jor Bagh	940	4235	257	5432
13	Okhla	572	2381	259	3212
14	Haus Khas	1255	4835	571	6661
15	Chanakayapuri	271	1230	93	1594
16	Nehru Place	872	1459	141	2472
17	Faridabad	329	1428	219	1976
18	Badarpur . . . . .	..	..	..	..
19	Ballabgarh	26	429	131	586
20	Shaktinagar	641	9188	460	10289
21	Cannt.	177	263	24	464
22	Karol Bagh	609	5681	107	6397
23	Rajouri Garden.	902	9688	229	10819
24	Alipur	1	11	1	13
25	Badli	11	134	16	161
26	Janakpuri	64	890	22	976
27	Bahadurgarh	10	128	27	165
28	Najafgarh	6	68	8	82
29	Nangloi	14	93	47	154
30	Narela	3	65	3	71
TOTAL		9139	65649	4021	78809

श्री सज्जन कुमार : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानकारी चाहूंगा कि जैसा अभी उन्होंने बताया कि प्रतीक्षा-सूची में 78 हजार कुछ लोग हैं, उनको टेलीफोन देने का इनका कार्यक्रम तीन वर्ष तक 83-84 तक का बताया गया है। लेकिन आज जो दिल्ली में टेलीफोन की हालत है, जो मंत्री जी संसद में खड़े हो कर कहते हैं, दिल्ली के लोगों को उस पर विश्वास नहीं होता है, क्योंकि यदि कोई टेलीफोन के लिए आवेदन देता है तो वह आवेदन चार साल तक पड़ा रहता है और उसको टेलीफोन नहीं मिलता है। जो मिलता भी है, तो यदि वह जामा-मस्जिद मिलता है, तो पार्लियामेंट में अकर मिलता है—इस प्रकार की टेलीफोन की हालत है। एक और आप कहते हैं आपके पास रा-मैटोरिलय की कमी है, जिस के कारण आप उपभोक्ताओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने ऐसे कौन से उपाय किए हैं, जैसे कि तीन साल का आपने टारगेट रखा है कि सब लोगों को टेलीफोन दे देंगे, उन के लिए आप क्या साधन जुटाएंगे, कृपा कर के बताने का कष्ट करें ?

श्री विजय एन. पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, टेलीफोन देने के बास्ते जो आई. टी. आई. रायबरेली की प्रोडक्शन कंपैसिटी है, उस को बढ़ा रहे हैं। सर्वोटेशनल इम्पोर्ट्स भी कर रहे हैं। पावरघाट की कंपैसिटी बढ़ा रहे हैं। मगर उसके साथ यह बात ध्यान रखनी पड़ेगी कि इक्विमेंट एवेलेबिल हो जाने के बाद इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हम प्रोशेड नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि उसके लिए बिल्डिंग और एयर-कंडीशनिंग का प्रबन्ध करना पड़ता है, वह कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। अलग-अलग एक्सचेंज में नजदीक के भविष्य में रिलीफ देने वाले हैं। जैसे नेहरू प्लेस में तीन-चार महीने के अन्दर दस हजार लाइनें कमीशन

हो जाने के बाद जो जोर-बाग, चाणक्य पुरी, हैडोज खास और नेहरू प्लेस के एक्सचेंज हैं, जो डिफिकल्ट हैं एक्सचेंज हैं, उन को रिलीफ दिया जा सकता है। शाहदरा में दो हजार लाइनें देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। तीस हजारी में दस हजार लाइनें एक साल के अन्दर जहाँ एक्सचेंज पाकेट्स हैं, वहाँ देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री सज्जन कुमार : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक यह जानकारी चाहता था कि सोशियल वर्कर की जो रजिस्ट्रेशन होती थी, क्या उस को बन्द कर दिया गया है? यदि बन्द कर दिया गया है, तो नए सिरे से विचार कर के उस को शुरू करेंगे? दूसरे यह कि पब्लिक टेलीफोन्स के लिए कितने लोगों ने एप्लाई किया है और कितनों को आप देने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री विजय एन. पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सोशियल वर्कर की कैटेगरी के लिए आपको स्पेशल दिया है, उस में स्माल-स्केल इन्स्टी आता है, उस में सोशियल वर्कर भी आ जाता है, और उस में चार हजार एप्लिकेशंस वेटिंग लिस्ट में हैं। सोशियल वर्कर में यदि चार लोग लिख देते हैं कि सोशियल वर्कर है, वह डेफोनिशन हम नहीं मानते हैं। चैरिटेबिल इन्स्टीचूशन्स, चंयरमैन, एम० एल० ए० आदि उस में अलग काइटेरिया है। . . . (ध्वनि) . . . दूसरी बात पी० सी० ओ० के बारे में है। यह इयर-आफ-दि-हेण्डिकेप है, इसलिए हम ने बहुत सी जगह हमने पी. सी. ओ. लगाए हैं और आगे भी अगर पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर पब्लिक प्लेस के बारे में मुझसे दूँगे जिस से पब्लिक को फायदा हो, तो हम उन जगहों को अवश्य चुनेंगे और स्थापित करेंगे।

may correct him. As far as social category is concerned, there was a provision that persons who claim to be doing social service are to be put in the special category. Now there is no special category for persons who come in the social workers' category. In that place a new provision has come including persons of eminent reputation and something like that. This was done before. . . (Interruptions) "eminent personalities", that is the way it has come. . . (Interruptions) Please listen to me. I want to correct the record. Social service category is one of those categories which has been misused to a large extent. Anybody can come and say "I am a social worker". In a situation where there is a terrific demand for telephones, where the waiting list is mounting up, it will be a disservice and injustice to those people who are waiting in the queue to allow any such people to come in, in the name of social service, to the special category, across the legitimate claims of other people, who also have paid the money and are waiting for a connection. Therefore, considering that this is an area where misuse was taking place, that has been taken away. But the other important people, engineers, doctors, small-scale industrialists, all those are retained. I am only correcting the record. The rules have been amended to say that there will be no special category for the persons who come under the category "social workers", who are umpteen in number. They have been taken away.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : दिल्ली में जो लोग जगह बदल कर दूसरी जगह चले जाते हैं उन के टेलीफोन के ट्रांसफर में दिक्कत आ रही है। जैम्स डिफेंस कालोनी में रहने वाले लोग अगर सुकरजंग एन्क्लेव चले गये हैं तो उन के पुराने टेलीफोन को नई जगह पर लगाने में कितना समय लगेगा, चार-पाँच महीने हो गये हैं, अभी तक नहीं लगा है ?

द्वारा प्रश्न—आप ने अभी स्पेशल कैटेगरी के बारे में बताया, लेकिन जो

पालियामेंट मेम्बर के सैक्रेटरी हैं जो उन की कांस्टीचूएन्सी में काम करते हैं यदि उनके लिए पालियामेंट का मेम्बर सर्टिफाई कर दें कि वह हमारी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में काम करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिए यदि कोई अन्य सुविधा न दें तो इतना ज़रूर कर दें कि उन को जल्दी टेलीफोन मिल जाय ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There are a few exchanges, which have been declared frozen. In those exchanges, 90 per cent of the capacity is full and that is the maximum capacity which the exchange can take. If that limit has been crossed, if more connections are given, that exchange will not be able to take the load with the result that cross-connections take place and collapse would take place. Therefore, certain exchanges are declared as frozen. In the case of those exchanges, if a request for shift comes, the consideration is whether that exchange can accept new connections. When it is found that it is not acceptable, shifts cannot be permitted, because technically it is not feasible. This is the reason why it is being done.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : मेरे दूसरे सवाल का उत्तर नहीं दिया। पालियामेंट मेम्बर के सैक्रेटरी को टेलीफोन जल्दी देने के बारे में आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्रीमती बिद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : आप ने अभी स्पेशल कैटेगरी के बारे में बताया— इस कैटेगरी में पहले आप ने एक हजार रुपये जमा करने के लिए कहा था फिर दो साल के बाद उस को 5 हजार रुपये कर दिया और अब 8 हजार रुपये कर दिया, लोगों का तीन-तीन साल से रुपया जमा है, उन को कोई व्याज भी नहीं मिल रहा है, फिर भी उन को कनेक्शन नहीं दिया जा रहा है मैं चाहती हूँ कि जो ऐसे लोग हैं

जिन का खर्चा आप के यहाँ दो-तीन साल से जमा है उन को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने का कष्ट करें।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The Special Category has nothing to do with the money that you are depositing. If you deposit Rs. 5,000—now it is Rs. 8,000—you will come in the OYT category, which itself is divided into two—General and Special. In the General Category, where you pay Rs. 1,000 there are two categories—General and Special. This has nothing to do with the money part of it.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : पहले एक हजार था फिर पांच हजार हुआ और अब 8 हजार हो गया—इन को बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The learned Member may understand that Rs. 8,000 is for the OYT. For the General Category it is Rs. 1,000. In the General Category there are certain special classes who are entitled to special treatment. They are put in the Special Category. Suppose 1,000 lines are released, 40 per cent of the release will go to the Special Category, 25 per cent will go to the general category people. The rest will be reserved for the OYT category which is around 20 per cent or some thing like that and that also is divided between the general and the special in the OYT category. This arrangement is being made. The special category is to meet the demands of persons who are answering social needs such as doctors and people of that type. Whosoever has the telephone need has got a social bearing and therefore, it is given a high categorisation. This system has been there for quite long and in those where misuse was taking place as I areas where misuse was taking place as I said, the rule in respect of that type of thing has been amended and real, genuine, special category of people have been given.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 226—Prof. Rup Chand Pal.

(Interruptions)

Revision of Rates of Subscription to News Agencies by official media

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal to revise rate of payment of subscription to news agencies by the official media, radio and television; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is going to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). As a result of the policy decision of the Government to abolish licence fee on one and two band radio sets, it has become necessary to modify the existing formula governing the payment of subscription by All India Radio and Doordarshan to the News Agencies. Government have appointed a Committee of officers to examine the question of payment of subscription to the News Agencies by All India Radio and Doordarshan in depth and to make suitable recommendations to the Government. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited. As soon as the recommendations of the Committee are available, the Government would decide on the new formula.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that there is disparity between the English news agencies and those of Indian languages. What is the basis of the existing formula regarding payment by All India Radio and Doordarshan to different news agencies and who are the Members of the Committee that has been assigned to go into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, I shall deal with the last point first. The Mem-

bers of the official Committee of the Ministry are:

1. Joint Secretary (Broadcasting)
2. Joint Secretary (Information)
3. Joint Secretary (Finance)
4. Director General, All India Radio
5. Director General, Doordarshan
6. Cost Accounts Officer, Ministry of Finance, and
7. Director of News Services, AIR,

(Interruptions). This is internal. Another question is there. If you do not want me to answer, I will sit down.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You should give chance to your Deputy.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I now she is competent. There is no reflection on her competence at all. I think you should leave it to me as to who should answer. (Interruptions).

As far as the existing formula is concerned, it was based on the circulation of newspapers which divides the news percentage of All India Radio which, as far as the total news is concerned, is 0.2 per cent and of Doordarshan the time for news taken is 0.5 per cent. This put together is divided by the circulation of the newspapers and this brings out the formula which was based on the licences from the P & T on one and two-band radio sets. So, it is this that gave the formula. Now that formula has become redundant because licences on one and two-band radio sets have been abolished. That is why a new formula has to be evolved. A six-months notice to terminate the existing formula has been given. This sub-Committee is going into how the new formula can be evolved for news agencies and once that is done, we will be able to take a final decision.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: I would like to know whether this new Committee has been advised to look into it in such a manner that a parity bet-

ween the English news agency and a language news agency can be brought out in the interest of news agencies of our country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Interest of the language news agencies will definitely be borne in mind. But that will depend ultimately on the service given in terms of percentage of the service given by each agency and utilised on the media. But even to-day weightage is given to the language news agency. This also will be borne in mind in the new formula.

श्री रशीद मसूद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह न्यूज एजेंसीज के साथ जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हो रहा है यह बहुत पुराना मसला है, नया नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इसके बावजूद कि हम अपनी नेशनल लैंग्वेज हिन्दी को कहते हैं, लेकिन हिन्दी न्यूज एजेंसीज को ग्रंथेजो न्यूज एजेंसीज का 1/10 भाग भी नहीं दिया जाता है ?

شری رشید مسعود : ادھیگرے یہ تیز انجیلنگز کے ساتھ جو ڈسکریمینیشن ہو رہا ہے - یہ بہت پرانا مسئلہ ہے - نیا نہیں ہے - میں منتہی جی سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں - کہ کیا یہ بات سہی نہیں ہے کہ قسملن کے باوجود ہم اپنی نیشنل لنگویج ہندی کو کہتے ہیں - لیکن ہندی نیوز ایجنسیز کو انگریزی نیوز ایجنسیز کا 1/10 حصہ ہی نہیں دیا جاتا ہے -

श्री वसंत साठे : जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि फर्मूले का जो आधार था, उसकी वजह से यह कमी थी, लेकिन आज भी ज्यादा मदद हम हिन्दी न्यूज एजेंसीज कर रहे हैं

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक को ?

श्री वसंत साठे : नहीं दोनों को कर रहे हैं और यह जरूर खयाल रखेंगे कि

आने वाले कामूले में उनके साथ ज्यादा न्याय किया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : न्याय तो न्याय होता है—ज्यादा या कम क्या होता है?

श्री वसंत साठे : ज्यादा तसल्ली बढ़ा—तसल्ली कम हो रही है अभी।

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister in view of the large amount paid to the agency whether he would like to consider and examine the issue as to why the official media should not have their own correspondents part time or full time so that the large amount paid to the agency is not paid?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is a good suggestion. We would definitely bear it in mind to strengthen the AIR's own news system.

Oil exploration in West Bengal and Tripura

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*227. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS:**

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the comments made by the Soviet Oil Minister that there is good prospect in enlarging the oil exploration in West Bengal and Tripura; and

(b) if so, the details of the working programme for 1980—85?

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

(b) During the period 1980—85, the ONGC propose to carry out 27 party years of seismic work and 10 party years of gravity magnetic work in West Bengal and 10 party years of seismic survey and 15 party years of

geological survey in Tripura. It is also proposed to drill 19 wells (78,000 mts.) in West Bengal and Tripura during 1980—85.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: ONGC started their activities in Tripura in 1971. It is a matter of regret that they have not been able to reach the target so far. The target of the drilling is 5,000. But they have so far drilled not more than 3,500. So far as I know they are violating the technical norm which has been fixed for drilling. They are using soft bit instead of the hard bit and the marked proportion also is not the same as prescribed by the technical people. So, my specific question is why the ONGC authorities were not able to drill upto the targeted point of all the points so far drilled? Is it because of any technical fault or because of sabotage? Have ONGC authorities received any complaint in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Actually, the projected depth, as far as Tripura is concerned is 4000 metres for Gogalia and 50000 metres for Rokhia. Upto 15-8-81, in Gogalia area, the ONGC had drilled upto 3748 metres and in Rokhia area, it is only 3371 metres. Near Rukhia, there is a possibility of finding oil and the prospects appear to be very good. Still the period of collaboration between Soviet and Indian teams is not yet over and, with their consultation and guidance, we are carrying on the drilling work.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: May I know whether it is a fact that Bangladesh has detected gas in their area whereas, while we are drilling a few kms. away from the drilling point of Bangladesh, we are not able to detect gas or oil? What is the reason because the zone is the same?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: According to my report, no gas has been struck there. There is a possibility of, as I have said, finding gas in Rokhia area.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The oil experts say that, according to the present-day knowledge and technology, it has been estimated that the following remaining quantum of regional seismic survey is to be completed. Ganga valley and Himalayan foothills—4000 km. Rajasthan (a) Jaisalmer district and (b) Bikaner basin—2000 km. and 1000 km. respectively; West Bengal—1500 km. Tripura and Mizoram—1500 km. etc. etc. The total comes to 16,500 km. out of that, may I know whether during the period of 1980—85, 3000 km., that is, 1500 km. for West Bengal and 1500 km. for Tripura, will be covered?

Then, the hon. Minister has mentioned in his reply that 19 wells were going to be drilled in West Bengal and Tripura. What will be the break-up of these wells for West Bengal and Tripura separately. I want to know whether the drilling work will be taken up in Galsi, in the district of Burdwan, Nadia—he has mentioned 24-Praganas—Sunderban area, Himalayan foothills of West Bengal and off-shore are of Bay of Bengal. How many metres below are they going to drill?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: He has put a number of questions. But I will try to answer briefly some of them.

In the West Bengal area, as I had said before also in this House, in the Diamond Harbour area and Bodra area....

AN HON. MEMBER: You did not go to an adequate depth.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: That is not the case. Whenever they encounter any difficulty or the drilling is not possible, they leave that well and go to some other place.

In these areas of Diamond Harbour and Bodra, we are taking up the work in consultation with the Soviet Union. As far as other areas are concerned, as I had pointed out before also, we have entered into a consultancy with M/s. Geoconsultants Inc. U.S.A. headed by an Indian, for delta model study

of the Bengal Basin, whereby the entire Bengal Basin will be covered.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Modernisation of Indian Telephone Industry

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

(a) whether it is proposed to go in for technology transfer from abroad expansion and modernisation of Indian Telephone Industries and for satellite transmission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rate of growth per annum has been formulated to meet telecom demands; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The P&T Department has projected the growth rate for local telephones of approximately 12 per cent per annum.

(c) The ITI propose to take up the following major expansion and modernisation programmes during the Sixth Plan period:—

(i) Setting up of a Crossbar Factory at Rae Bareilly with a capacity of 2 lakh lines per annum of Crossbar Switching equipment of ICP design;

(ii) Setting up a capacity for manufacture of 1 million telephone instruments of contemporary design at its two Units at Naini and Bangalore.

(iii) Expansion of Palghat Unit from 10,000 lines per annum of small electronic exchanges to 1.5 lakh lines per annum of electronic trunk automatic exchanges, rural and private automatic branch exchanges.

(iv) Setting up the manufacturing capacity for new generation channel-

ling/multiplexing equipment in its transmission Divisions at Bangalore and Naini.

(v) Setting up the manufacturing capacity for a number of telecommunication equipments such as SCPC (Single Channel Per Carrier) Ground Communication Equipments, Low Noise Amplifiers Digital Sub-Systems etc. for use in Satellite Earth Stations.

Setting up of Trunk Automatic Exchange at Leh

*228. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Leh Telephone Exchange has not got the facilities of Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX) as are available in Srinagar, Jammu and other district Headquarters of the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to non-availability of TAX facilities of Leh, it is very difficult to get trunk calls to Delhi, Srinagar, and Jammu telephone exchanges and vice versa through the Satellite Communication System;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to set up TAX at Leh; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Some of the district headquarters including Leh do not have the facilities of Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX).

(b) No, Sir. Adequate trunk circuits are available at Leh.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) At present, Leh is a manual exchange. Moreover, the present trunk traffic does not justify installation of a TAX at Leh.

Utilisation of Microwave Tower in Bhavnagar District as TV Relay Centre

*229. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plans and proposals to make use in future as T.V. Relay Centre the Microwave Tower erected/constructed near village Morchand of Gogha Taluk of Bhavnagar district (Saurashtra region of Gujarat State);

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

(c) whether Government are aware that there are some expert opinions that if this Microwave Tower be used as T.V. Relay Centre from Bombay, it will give good results for all the Saurashtra region for T.V. programmes at a very low cost and expenses;

(d) if so, whether keeping in view the same Government propose to appoint an Expert Committee to go into it;

(e) if so, the details thereof and when and how it will be formed; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No Sir. The P&T microwave tower as put up at present cannot be used for television transmission because the design of tower for P&T is different from that of a TV tower.

(c) No, Sir.

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

पेट्रोल पम्पों द्वारा पेट्रोल/डीजल की कम सप्लाई

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात की पूरी जांच की है कि पेट्रोल पम्पों पर स्कूटर

और वाहनों में डीजल और पेट्रोल भरते समय उस रबड़ की नली में, जिसके द्वारा वाहनों में पेट्रोल और डीजल भरा जाता है 200 मिली-लिटर पेट्रोल बच जाता है और एक लिटर पेट्रोल या डीजल लेने वाले व्यक्ति को इसका केवल 800 मिली-लिटर मात्रा ही प्राप्त होता है और इस प्रकार पेट्रोल पम्प राजाता काफी मात्रा में डीजल और पेट्रोल बचा लेते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जाँच के दौरान ऐसे कितने मामले सरकार को जानकारी में आए हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) पेट्रोल तथा डीजल पम्पों पर स्थित प्रदान करने वाले यूनितों को इस ढंग से तैयार किया जाता है जिससे यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि टैंकों द्वारा की गई उत्पादों की डिलीवरी प्रदान करने वाले पम्प के मोटर द्वारा बताया गई रीडिंग के तदनुरूपी है। प्रदान करने वाले यूनितों को राज्य सरकार के बाट तथा माप विभाग द्वारा सोल तथा मोहर लगाई जाती है। प्रदान करने वाले यूनित के साथ संलग्न रबड़ की पाइप सदैव भरी होती है और एक बार मोटरिंग यूनित में गुजरे हुए उत्पादों को भंडारण टैंक में वापिस आना संभव नहीं होता है। पेट्रोल अथवा डीजल की प्रदान की गई भंडी मात्रा को मोटरिंग यूनितों के सोल लगे हुए हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित विनियमों का कितना प्रकार का उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तेल कमिशनियों के अधिकारियों द्वारा आवधिक निरीक्षण भी किये जाते हैं।

(ख) प्रदान किये जाने वाले पम्पों द्वारा पेट्रोल अथवा डीजल की कम मात्रा में की गई डिलीवरी के सम्बन्ध में कोई

विशेष शिकायत अभी हाल में केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई है।

Oil Company in Private Sector

*232. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL;

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA;

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

(a) whether there are any oil companies which are running in private sector in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such companies;

(c) whether Government are considering to take over these companies; and

(d) if so, when and under what agreement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SEHTI): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). A bill has been introduced on 28th August, 1981 in the Lok Sabha for taking over 50 per cent share holding in Oil India Limited, Indian assets and liabilities of Assam Oil Co. and Indian marketing assets and liabilities of Burmah Oil Co. (India Trading) Ltd.

Statement

(a) Presumably, the Hon. Members wish to have information on equity holding by foreign oil companies in the enterprises with which the Department of Petroleum is concerned.

(b) (i) In Madras Refineries Limited, the National Iranian Oil Co., Iran and AMOCO India Inc. in

U.S.A. are equity shareholders to the extent of 13 per cent each, the rest being held by the Central Government.

(ii) In Cochin Refineries Limited, Phillips Petroleum Company, U.S.A. holds 26.43 per cent of the equity capital; 52.83 per cent is held by the Central Government and the balance by the Government of Kerala, Life Insurance Corporation, Unit Trust of India, General Insurance Companies, and the public.

(iii) In Oil India Limited, Burmah Oil Co., U.K. has 50 per cent share holding, the balance being held by the Central Government.

(iv) Assam Oil Company Limited, a sterling company registered in the U.K. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Burmah Oil Co. and own and operates the Digboi refinery in Assam. Burmah Oil (India Trading) Co. U.K. Limited, a sterling company, is also wholly owned by Burmah Oil Company and it has made available its marketing assets in North Eastern India to Assam Oil Company on payment of an agreed rental.

Periodicals Published by the Publications Division

*233. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many periodicals in English and Hindi have been published by the Publication Division since March, 1980 and what are the arrangements for their timely publications;

(b) scheduled dates and actual dates of publication of all Journals (English and Hindi) since March, 1980;

(c) what are the causes of delay in publication of Hindi Journals and who are responsible for it; and

(d) action proposed to be taken to set the matters right and also against those found responsible for the above lapses?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Publications Division of this Ministry brings out four English Journals namely, 'Indian and Foreign Review', 'Yojana', 'Kurukshetra' and 'Bhagirath' and five Hindi Journals are 'Kurukshetra', 'Ajkal', 'Yojana', 'Bhagirath' and 'Bal Bharati'. Out of these, seven journals are printed at Government of India Presses and the remaining two, namely, 'Indian and Foreign Review' and 'Ajkal' (Hindi) from private presses.

(b) The scheduled dates and the actual dates of the publications are as at Annexure.

(c) The journals are delayed because of the fact that the Government Presses are assigned priority jobs. Power shortage and addition of Editorial material to update the information are also the cause for delay.

(d) Attempts are made to avoid the delays in bringing out the journals by periodical meetings where the bottlenecks are discussed and solutions arrived at in order to bring out the journals in time. By and large, the journals come out within a reasonable period except 'Bhagirath' whose Editorial Board is not controlled by the Publications Division.

Annexure

Name of the Journal	INDIAN AND FOREIGN REVIEW (English—Fortnightly)
Name of the Printer	M/s Indraprastha Press (CBT) New Delhi

Issue Dated	Scheduled Date of Release	Actual Date of Release
1-3-80	26-2-80	4-3-80
16-3-80	10-3-80	19-3-80
1-4-80	26-3-80	3-4-80
16-4-80	10-4-80	19-4-80
1-5-80	26-4-80	5-5-80
16-5-80	10-5-80	19-5-80
1-6-80	26-5-80	5-6-80
16-6-80	10-6-80	18-6-80
1-7-80	26-6-80	2-7-80
16-7-80	10-7-80	17-7-80
1-8-80	26-7-80	2-8-80
16-8-80	10-8-80	18-8-89
1-9-80	26-8-80	1-9-80
16-9-80	10-9-80	17-9-80
1-10-80	26-9-80	3-10-80
16-10-80	10-10-80	16-10-80
1-11-80	26-10-80	1-11-80
16-11-80	10-11-80	20-11-80
1-12-80	26-11-80	2-12-80
16-12-80	10-12-80	19-12-80
1-1-81	26-12-80	2-1-80
16-1-81	10-1-81	21-1-81
1-2-81	26-1-81	3-2-81
16-2-81	10-2-81	19-2-81
1-3-81	26-2-81	3-3-81
16-3-81	10-3-81	19-3-81

Name of the Journal	Yojana—English
Periodicity	Fortnightly
Name of the Press	Govt. of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi.

Issue Dated	Scheduled Date of Release	Actual Date of Release
1-3-80	26-2-80	3-3-80
16-3-80	11-3-80	21-3-80
1-4-80	26-3-80	26-4-80
16-4-80	11-4-80	8-5-80
1-5-80	26-4-80	16-5-80
16-5-80	11-5-80	24-5-80
1-6-80	26-5-80	3-6-80
16-6-80	11-6-80	13-6-80
1-7-80	26-6-80	3-7-80
16-7-80	11-7-80	23-7-80
1-8-80	11-8-80	19-8-80
16-8-80		
1-9-80	26-8-80	12-9-80
16-9-80	11-9-80	24-9-80
1-10-80	26-9-80	4-10-80
16-10-80	11-10-80	23-10-80
1-11-80	26-10-80	3-11-80
16-11-80	11-11-80	20-11-80
1-12-80	26-11-80	3-12-80
16-12-80	11-12-80	16-12-80
1-1-81	26-12-80	6-1-81
16-1-81	26-11-81	5-2-81
1-2-81		
16-2-81	11-2-81	16-2-81
1-3-81	26-2-81	5-3-81
16-3-81	11-3-81	20-3-81

Name of the journal

Kurukshetra-English

Periodicity

Fortnightly

Name of the Press

Government of India Press, Faridabad

Issue Dated		Scheduled date of Release	Actual Date of Release
1-3-80		23-2-80	7-3-80
16-3-80		10-3-80	20-3-80
1-4-80		23-3-80	28-3-80
16-4-80		10-4-80	18-4-80
1-5-80		23-4-80	29-4-80
16-5-80		10-5-80	22-5-80
1-6-80		23-5-80	4-6-80
16-6-80		10-6-80	20-6-80
1-7-80		23-6-80	5-7-80
16-7-80		10-7-80	11-7-80
1-8-80		23-7-80	28-7-80
16-8-80		10-8-80	12-8-80
1-9-80		23-8-80	25-8-80
16-9-80 } 1-10-80 }	Combined Issue	23-9-80	1-10-80
16-10-80		10-10-80	16-10-80
1-11-80		23-10-80	1-11-80
16-11-80		10-11-80	18-11-80
1-12-80		23-11-80	4-12-80
16-12-80		10-12-80	15-12-80
1-1-81		23-12-80	31-12-80
16-1-81		10-1-81	20-1-81
1-2-81		23-1-81	6-22-81
16-2-81		10-2-81	17-2-81
1-3-81		23-2-81	2-3-81
16-3-81		10-3-81	19-3-81

Name of the Journal

Bhagirath (English)

Periodicity

Quarterly

Name of the Press

Government of India Press, Faridabad

Issue Dated		Scheduled date of Release	Actual Date of Release
April 1980	. . .	12-4-1980	5-5-1980
July 1980	. . .	12-7-1980	16-9-1980
October 1980	. . .	12-10-1980	14-1-1981
January 1981	. . .	12-1-1981	24-3-1981
April 1981	. . .	12-4-1981	23-6-1981

Name of the Journal

YOJANA—Hindi

Periodicity

Fortnightly

Name of the Press

Government of India Press, Faridabad

Issue Dated		Scheduled Date of Release	Actual Date of Release
7-3-80		5-3-80	10-3-80
22-3-80		20-3-80	26-3-80
7-4-80		5-4-80	18-4-80
22-4-80		20-4-80	3-5-80
7-5-80		5-5-80	13-5-80
22-5-80		20-5-80	3-6-80
7-6-80		6-6-80	16-6-80
22-6-80		20-6-80	5-7-80
7-7-80		5-7-80	28-7-80
22-7-80		20-7-80	8-8-80
7-8-80	} Combined Issue	20-8-80	29-8-80
22-8-80			
7-9-80		5-9-80	12-9-80
22-9-80		20-9-80	1-10-80
7-10-80		5-10-80	14-10-80
1-11-80		27-10-80	10-11-80
16-11-80		12-11-80	15-11-80
1-12-80		27-11-80	8-12-80

1	2	3
16-12-80	12-12-80	16-12-80
11-1-81	27-12-80	1-1-81
16-1-81 } 1-2-81 }	27-1-81	13-2-81
16-2-81	12-2-81	5-3-81
1-3-81	27-2-81	19-3-81
16-3-81	12-3-81	3-4-81

Name of the Journal : Kurukshetra—Hindi
 Periodicity : Monthly
 Name of the Press : Government of India Press, Faridabad

Issue Dated	Scheduled Date of release	Actual Date of release
March, 1980	29-2-80	7-3-80
April, 1980	29-3-80	5-4-80
May, 1980	29-4-80	3-5-80
June, 1980	29-5-80	4-6-80
July, 1980	29-6-80	11-7-80
August, 1980	29-7-80	4-8-80
September, 1980	29-8-80	3-9-80
October, 1980	29-9-80	10-10-80
November, 1980	29-10-80	1-11-80
December, 1980	29-11-80	8-12-80
January, 1981	29-12-80	6-1-81
February, 1981	29-1-81	4-2-81
March, 1981	29-2-81	4-3-81

Name of the Journal : Bal Bharati (Hindi)
 Periodicity : Monthly
 Name of the Press : Government of India Press, Faridabad.

Issue Dated	Scheduled Date of release	Actual Date of release
March, 1980	4-2-80	7-2-80
April, 1980	4-3-80	13-3-80
May, 1980	4-4-80	8-4-80
June, 1980	4-5-80	16-5-80
July, 1980	4-6-80	9-6-80
August, 1980	4-7-80	9-7-80
September, 1980	4-8-80	12-8-80
October, 1980	4-9-80	16-9-80
November, 1980	4-10-80	24-10-80
December, 1980	4-11-80	12-11-80
January, 1981	4-12-80	8-12-80
February, 1981	4-1-81	7-1-81
March, 1981	4-2-81	12-2-81

Name of the Journal : Aikal—Hindi
 Periodicity : Monthly
 Name of the Press : M/s Arcee Press, New Delhi.

Issue Dated	Scheduled Date of Release	Actual Date of Release
March, 1980	16-2-80	18-2-80
April, 1980	16-3-80	19-3-80
May, 1980	16-4-80	19-4-80
June, 1980	16-5-80	20-5-80
July, 1980	16-6-80	17-6-80
August, 1980	16-7-80	26-7-80
September, 1980	16-8-80	19-8-80
October, 1980	16-9-80	29-9-80
November, 1980	16-10-80	28-10-80
December, 1980	16-11-80	8-12-80
January, 1981	16-12-80	31-1-81
February, 1981	16-1-81	7-2-81
March, 1981	16-2-81	12-3-81

Name of the Journal : Bhagirath (Hindi)
 Periodicity : Quarterly
 Name of the Press : Government of India Press, Faridabad.

Issue Dated	Scheduled Date of Release	Actual Date of Release
April, 1980	15-4-1980	10-7-1980
July, 1980	15-7-1980	24-9-1980
October, 1980	15-10-1980	27-12-1980
January, 1981	15-1-1981	} Combined Issue 15-7-1981
April, 1981	15-4-1981	

Selling of Methanol by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers, Bombay

*234. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the manufacturing source of the methanol used in the killer brew, which took a toll of 325 lives in Bangalore (Karnataka) recently, has been traced to the Bombay-based public sector undertaking, Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers;

(b) is this methanol sold by this Company to licensed and non-licensed dealers in Bombay and outside;

(c) what precaution is taken by the Company to prevent its finding way to outside cities through agents and bootleggers; and

(d) whether there exist any restrictions on its supply for unauthorised and illicit purposes and how its sale is regulated to obviate such illegal use by unscrupulous persons?

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

Statement

(a) The investigating officers of the Bangalore police asked the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers whether they had sold methanol to a particular party in Bombay. RCF confirmed that they had. RCF have reported that this party holds valid licences under the Petroleum Act, 1934 to store methanol and under the Poisons Act, 1919 to sell methanol.

(b) RCF sells methanol only to consumers and dealers holding valid appropriate licences. RCF have not sold methanol to any non-licensed dealer in Bombay or outside.

(c) and (d). Licences are required under the Petroleum Act, 1934 and rules made thereunder for storage and transport of methanol. In States where methanol is included in the list of poisons, a licence is required under the Poisons Act, 1919 by resellers of methanol. In States where methanol comes under the purview of the Prohibition and Excise Rules, licences are prescribed under those

rules also. The responsibility for enforcing the provisions of these laws is with the concerned State Governments. According to the provisions of the Petroleum Rules, 1976, RCF are required to confirm that all of their customers are in possession of valid and appropriate licences for storage of methanol. This requirement is scrupulously observed by RCF. Though not so required under the other Acts, RCF also verify that the purchasers of methanol from them do hold, where required, valid licences under the Poisons Act, Prohibition and Excise Act and Rules etc.

Top posts in public sector undertakings lying vacant

*235. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of top posts in various public sector undertakings under his Ministry have been lying vacant for long;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the period for which these posts have been lying vacant and its effect on the functioning of the undertakings; and

(c) reasons for not filling up these vacancies so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):

(a) to (c). Two posts of chief executives of undertakings under this Ministry are being looked after under dual charge arrangements, since 13-6-1980 and 1-4-1981. The work has not suffered in any of the undertakings on this account. The selection of permanent incumbents for these posts would be finalised shortly.

In respect of one other post, orders appointing a permanent incumbent have been issued on 31-8-1981.

Promotion and preservation of folk culture

*237. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the promotion and preservation of the folk culture so far; and

(b) whether his Department has any scheme for filming the famous folk dances of Bengal?

THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Promotion and preservation of folk culture is one of the themes which receives Government support in various forms. The Sangeet Natak Akademi and the Lalit Kala Akademi under the Ministry of Education & Culture are striving for the promotion and preservation of folk performing arts which are a part of folk culture. Sangeet Natak Akademi implements the following schemes for preservation and promotion of folk performing arts:

(i) documentation, archival collection and dissemination;

(ii) preservation and promotion of rare forms of performing arts;

(iii) preservation and promotion of puppetry;

(iv) documentation of tribal culture.

Assistance has also been given over the years to various cultural organisations which are engaged in training, research and development in these areas.

2. The Lalit Kala Akademi has a scheme for the survey of folk, traditional and tribal art. In the recent past, the Akademi has conducted surveys of Warli Art in Maharashtra, Molela terracottas in Rajasthan, Pithora Paintings and is working on Folk and

Tribal Paintings of India on Bassi Toys in Rajasthan.

3. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting through its various media units also uses, protects and preserves folk culture. AIR has a scheme formulated in November, 1980 wherein as 20 AIR Stations folk culture in sought to be promoted and preserved.

4. The list of Stations is at Annexure-I. Doordarshan and Song and Drama Division also make use intensively of folk music and folk dances of

various regions as normal programme activities. Films Division has produced a large number of films on folk-culture with a view to promote this heritage.

5. As regards filming of folk dances of Bengal is concerned, it may be mentioned that Films Division has already produced films on Songs of Bengal (1959), Folk Music of Bengal (1963), Chhow Dances of Bengal (1971) included the dances of Bengal in 'Dharti Ki Jhankar' (1957). There is no other proposal at present to make another film on dances of Bengal.

ANNEXURE-I

List of 20 AIR Stations

1. Aizawal	(Mizoram)
2. Calicut	(Kerala/Minicoy Island)
3. Cuddapah	(Andhra Pradesh)
4. Dharwar	(Karnataka)
5. Dibrugarh	(Assam)
6. Imphal	(Manipur)
7. Indore	(Malava/Nimad in Madhya Pradesh)
8. Jalgaon	(Khandesh in Maharashtra)
9. Jeypore	(Orissa)
10. Kohima	(Nagaland)
11. Patna	(Bihar)
12. Raipur	(Chhatisgarh and Bastar area of Madhya Pradesh)
13. Rajkot	(Saurashtra in Gujarat)
14. Ratnagiri	(Konkan—Maharashtra)
15. Rohtak	(Haryana)
16. Simla	(Himachal Pradesh)
17. Srinagar	(Jammu and Kashmir & Laddakh)
18. Tiruchi	(Tamil Nadu)
19. Udaipur	(Rajasthan)
20. Vijayawada	(Andhra Pradesh)

Coal Loading and Cancellation of Trains

*239. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to Railway Board spokesman's statement that in spite of the claims of;

(i) More coal production in April/ May last,

(ii) 12 per cent more coal despatches during the two months, and

(iii) More availability of wagons for coal loading, about 300 passenger trains had to be cancelled from June 5 last because of shortage of coal;

(b) details of facts in this regard and steps being taken?

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

(b) According to the Railways, 267 trains (single) were cancelled on various Zonal railways due to non-availability of coal as on 5th June, 1981. Movement of steam coal to consumers was affected by the strike in Singareni Collieries and reduced availability of wagons in Jharia coalfield. However, as a result of the concerted efforts made by the coal companies and Railways to move adequate coal for Railways own consumption, only 127 pairs of short distance passenger trains remained cancelled as on 22-8-81.

आनन्दपुर साहिब और मुकेरिया जल नहर परियोजना

*240. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जो आनन्दपुर साहिब और मुकेरिया जल नहर परियोजना में भागीदार हैं ;

(ख) क्या पंजाब सरकार ने भाखड़ा व्यास प्रबन्ध बोर्ड को लिखे गये एक पत्र में कहा है कि वह इस परियोजना में एकमात्र भागीदार के रूप में पंजाब को मान्यता दे और अपना सहयोग, राज्य को दे ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में भाखड़ा व्यास प्रबन्ध बोर्ड द्वारा किया गया निर्णय क्या है, और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) राजस्थान और हरियाणा को उनका हिस्सा दिलाने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और ऐसी कार्यवाही कब तक की जाएगी और की जा रही कार्यवाही का स्वरूप क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) से (घ). आनन्दपुर साहिब और मुकेरिया जल विद्युत् परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन पंजाब सरकार द्वारा, राज्य योजना में आवंटित निधियों से किया जा रहा है। राजस्थान और हरियाणा ने इन परियोजनाओं से होने वाले विद्युत् सम्बन्धी लाभों में हिस्से का दावा किया है। मतभेद को दूर करने की दृष्टि से ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने विचार-विमर्श शुरू किया है।

Installation of a gas turbine unit at
Haldia Fertilizer Plant

*241. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of the installation of a gas turbine unit to generate 20 MW of power at the Haldia Fertilizer Plant;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) what is the target date of commissioning of the Haldia Fertilizer Plant; and

(d) what are the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Government approved installation of a 20 MW Gas Turbine Set at Haldia in December, 1980. M/s. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. entered into a contract with M/s. John Brown Engg., U.K. for supply and installation of the gas turbine. Almost all the equipments have reached the site and the Gas Turbine has been put on foundation. Erection work of the associated equipment of the Gas Turbine is now in progress.

(c) The commissioning of the Haldia Fertilizer Plant is expected to be started by October, 1981.

(d) The Haldia Fertilizer Project of M/s. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation was mechanically completed in November, 1979, but the plant could not start production because of the inability of the West Bengal State Electricity Board to supply the required quantum of power.

Rise in Prices of Bulk Drugs

*241A. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of some 80 bulk drugs have been raised upto 50 per cent by Government since December last and corresponding increase in the cost of hundreds of product packs are likely to be effected shortly;

(b) if so, the names of these drugs and the reasons and justification for raising their prices;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the annual imports of bulk drugs have been doubled during the last five years

and exports are in a state of stagnation; and

(d) if so, the policy or the lack of it due to which the prices of drugs have recorded abnormal rise?

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

Statement

(a) The prices of 154 bulk drugs have been fixed/revised so far since August 1980. As a result, the prices of 92 bulk drugs have gone up and the prices of 55 bulk drugs have gone down. As for the remaining 7 bulk drugs, either the prices have remained the same or prices have been fixed for the first time. The prices of a large number of connected formulations have also been revised in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. Of the 92 bulk drugs whose prices have gone up, the increase is upto 50 per cent in 82 cases.

(b) A Statement giving the names of the 82 bulk drugs where the extent of increase has been upto 50 per cent is attached.

The prices of most bulk drugs including these 82 drugs had remained unchanged for a number of years and in March 1978, a specific freeze for one year had also been imposed under the new Drug Policy. Revision of prices was due thereafter in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. Meanwhile, there were very substantial increases in the cost of inputs particularly as the result of successive hikes in the prices of Petroleum products. While compensating the manufacturers for escalations in the cost of inputs, the prices were also rationalised on the basis of cost studies and in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

(c) The imports of drugs which were of the order of Rs. 54.17 crores c.i.f. in

1976-77 increased to Rs. 112.80 crores c.i.f. in 1980-81. Exports increased from Rs. 54.13 crores F.O.B. in 1976-77 to Rs 76.18 crores F.O.B. in 1980-81. Thus, exports also have gone up though at a lower rate.

(d) The Drugs (Prices Control) Orders of 1970 and of 1979 provide for revision of the prices of price controlled bulk drugs and formulations when warranted. Under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order of 1970, the prices of only a limited number of essential bulk drugs had been brought under control. The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, of 1979, based on the provisions relating to price control in the new Drug Policy announced in 1978, provides for more comprehensive price control under which the prices of all bulk drugs leading to the production of price controlled formulations are subject to control. Controlled prices are fixed on the basis of detailed cost studies undertaken by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. On the one hand, the addition to the list of price controlled bulk drugs, as a result

of the new policy, has led to the cost study of the bulk drugs so added and, in many cases, the earlier prices which were the prices declared by the manufacturers have been brought down. On the other hand, in respect of a number of bulk drugs, there was no revision in prices for a long time and the over-due revision had to take note of the increases in cost of inputs, particularly those caused by the increases in the prices of petroleum products. Thus, what has been and is being done is a comprehensive revision based on cost studies following the principles laid down in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order of 1979. As far as formulations are concerned, the Drugs (Prices Control) Order of 1979 implements the drug policy of 1978 of rationalising the mark-ups and keeping them low in the case of life saving and essential formulations of mass consumption in Categories I and II. The current revision of the prices of bulk drugs and formulations is therefore intended to be fair to both the producer and the consumer.

Sl. No.	Name of the Bulk Drug	Unit	Pre revised price (Rs.)	Revised price Rs.	Percentage increase (+) Decrease (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pethidine Hydrochloride	Kg.	1050.00	1522.24 (+)	44.98
2.	Ephedrine Hydrochloride	„	405.00	509.17 (+)	25.72
3.	Folic Acid	„	2536.40	2631.62 (+)	3.75
4.	Sulphacetamide Sodium	„	102.25	119.62 (+)	16.79
5.	Sulphadimidine	„	161.41	192.18 (+)	19.06
6.	Phthalyl Sulphathiazole	„	173.00	200.40 (+)	15.84
7.	Streptomycin	„	475.00*	660.75* (+)	39.53
8.	Chloramphenicol Powder	„	460.00*	622.00* (+)	35.22
9.	Vitamin B2	„	935.48*	1100.00* (+)	17.60
10.	Procaine Hydrochloride	„	158.83	183.14 (+)	15.31
11.	Analgin	„	178.96	196.30 (+)	9.69
12.	Vitamin B1 Hydrochloride (Oral)	„	666.31	749.71 (+)	12.52
13.	Vitamin B1 Hydrochloride (Ampoule)	„	666.31	789.20 (+)	18.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
14. Vitamin B1 Monoitrate.	Kg.	666.31	770.80 (+)	15.68
15. Tetanus Anti-toxin	Mu.	650.00	679.91* (+)	4.60
16. Ampicillin Anhydrous	Kg	1953.00*	2713.00 (+) (ex-basic 1652.00 ex-6 APA)	38.91
17. Phenobarbitone	„	260.92	365.78 (+)	40.10
18. Phenacetin	„	64.57	88.02 (+)	36.11
19. Morphine B.P.	„	2870.00	3407.00 (+)	18.71
20. Morphine Hydrochloride	„	2800.00	3403 (+)	21.67
21. Morphine Sulphate	„	2806.00	3391.00 (+)	20.84
22. Codeine B.P.	„	4214.00	5811.00 (+)	37.89
23. Codeine Phosphate	„	3371.00	4710.00 (+)	39.72
24. Codeine Sulphate	„	3376.00	4709.00 (+)	39.48
25. Narcotine	„	509.00	673.00 (+)	32.22
26. Vitamin B12 (Cyanocobalamin)	Gm.	95.00	98.70 (+)	3.89
27. Vitamin B12 (Hydroxo Coblamin)	„	95.00	125.30 (+)	31.89
28. Vitamin C	Kg.	104.00	127.54 (+)	22.63
				(M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals)	
			128.00	156.87 (M/s. Jayant Vitamins & HAL)	
29. Pipazathete Hydrochloride	„	2789.00	3384.83 (+)	21.36
30. Para-Chbro-Meta-Xylenol	„	87.52	108.60(+)	24.08
31. Amodiaquin Hydrochloride	„	358.00	367.00 (+)	2.51
32. Sulphamoxole	„	221.24	269.88 (+)	21.98
33. Benzocaine	„	123.87	142.46 (+)	15.07
34. Promethazine Hydrochloride	„	538.63	591.42 (+)	9.80
35. Promethazine Thoclact	„	751.09	840.54 (+)	11.90
36. Chlorphenesin	„	176.79	206.49 (+)	16.79
37. Boric Acid (Crystal)	„	5297.00	7906.00 (+)	49.2 ^c
38. Aspirin	„	24.5 ²	32.71 (+)	33.07
39. Salicylic Acid	„	14.79	22.10 (+)	49.42
40. Calcium Gluconate (Oral Grade)	„	23.94	31.60 (+)	31.99
	le Gr.)	„	41.57	50.40 (+)	21.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
42. Vitamin A Palmitate (Oily Form)	.	1000 MIU	562.00	716.00* (+)	27.40
43. Potassium Penicillin G 1st Crystals	.	BU	465.00	533.00 (+)	13.64
44. Sodium Penicillin G	.	„	769.00	846.00 (+)	10.01
45. Procaine Penicillin G	.	„	726.50	813.00 (+)	11.90
46. Di-Iodo-Hydroxyquinoline	.	Kg.	121.00	166.94 (+)	37.96
47. Sulphaguanidine	.	„	97.17	103.32 (+)	6.32
48. Digoxin	.	Gm.	139.96	183.75 (+)	38.43
49. Sulphadiazine	.	Kg.	171.00	219.72 (+)	28.49
50. Tetracycline Hcl. (Perentral)	.	„	650.00	780.10 (+)	20.01
51. Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride	.	„	560.00	736.49 (+)	31.51
52. Oxytetracycline Base	.	„	650.00	696.50 (+)	7.15
53. Oxytetracycline Amphoteric Base	.	„	650.00	839.54 (+)	29.16
54. Oxytetracycline Calcium Complex	.	„	650.00	785.91 (+)	20.90
55. De-Methyl Chlorotetracycline Base	.	„	1 570.00	1775.45 (+)	13.08
56. Tetracycline Base	.	„	650.00	675.00 (+)	3.84
57. Tetracycline Hydrochloride	.	„	650.00	729.68 (+)	12.25
58. Vitamin K (Acetaminadione)	.	„	637.20	760.02 (+)	19.37
59. Ferrous Gluconate	.	„	40.59	44.50 (+)	9.63
60. Vitamin C (Coated)	.	„	110.00	133.54 (+) (Sarabhai)	21.4
			134.00	162.07 (+) (Jayant vitamins & HAL)	20.94
61. PAS Acid	.	„	83.62	105.34 (+)	25.97
62. PAS Sodium	.	„	70.20	99.92 (+)	42.33
63. Calcium PAS	.	„	102.50	127.20 (+)	24.09
64. Calcium B PAS	.	„	80.80	100.40 (+)	24.26
65. Diethyl Carbamazine Citrate	.	„	171.51	177.23 (+)	3.34
66. Metronidazole	.	„	420.77	497.98 (+)	18.35
67. Potassium Penicillin V	.	BU	728.00	919.00 (+)	26.24
68. Potassium Penicillin G	.	„	604.00	692.00 (+)	14.57
69. Dehydrocortisone HCL	.	Kg.	8003.00	11867.62 (+)	48.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
70. Dextrose Anhydrous	Kg.	6.92	10.17 (+)	5.72	
71. Piperazine Adipate	"	86.02	100.90 (+)	17.30	
72. Piperazine Phosphate	"	71.60	103.70 (+)	44.83	
73. Piperazine Citrate	"	71.04	101.50 (+)	42.88	
74. Quenidine Sulphate	"	1300.00	1632.53 (+)	25.58	
75. Calcium Lactonionate (Oral)	"	33.52	34.90 (+)	4.12	
76. Calcium Lactobionate (Amp.)	"	52.06	61.94 (+)	18.98	
77. Calcium Lactobionate (Vit. amp.)	"	76.46	86.39 (+)	12.99	
78. Ethyl Morphine Hcl.	"	3052.00	4047.00 (+)	32.60	
79. Cyclizine Hcl.	"	305.00	405.66 (+)	33.00	
80. Tolbutamide	"	97.06	110.03 (+)	13.36	
81. Doxeyline	"	4070.00	5090 (+)	25.06	
82. Calcium Lactate	"	12.00	13.85 (+)	15.42	

Employment in Mathura Refinery

2201. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees and officers working in Mathura Oil Refinery and their break-up in employees and officers indicating the States to which they belong as also the number of those who belong to Mathura;

(b) the number of those among them whose land was acquired and the number of those whose land was not acquired but they have been taken in service on their recommendations;

(c) whether any attempt was made by any one to get employment by showing himself as a resident of Mathura and if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the applications of those persons are kept in record who are not given employment; and

(e) the additional number of employees and officers to be appointed by the time the refinery starts functioning and the time by which they are likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI

DALBIR SINGH): (a) The total number of employees in Mathura Refinery as on 31st July, 1981 is 948, of which 281 are officers and 667 staff. The State-wise break-up of the officers and staff in Mathura Refinery is given in statement attached. Out of the total number of employees, 6 officers and 255 staff members belong to Mathura District.

(b) There are 112 staff members whose land had been acquired for the establishment of Mathura Refinery. Preference for employment in the Refinery as land-losers is restricted to those whose names are included in the list of bonafide land-losers drawn up by the District authorities after a door to door survey and a through scrutiny.

(c) In the matter of recruitment for all posts carrying the pay-scales upto Rs. 800 per month, the candidature of only those sponsored by the local employment exchange is considered.

(d) Such applications are kept in record for a period of one year.

(e) The additional number of officers and staff likely to be appointed by the time the refinery is fully commissioned is estimated at 59 and 783 respectively. The appointments will be made as and when needed.

Statement

Domicile Position of the Employees of Mathura Refinery as on 31-7-81

Name of the State U.T.	No. of officers	No. of staff
Uttar Pradesh	57	450
Assam	10	27
Bihar	30	56
Andhra Pradesh	15	9
Delhi	19	11
Goa	1	..
Gujrat	9	6
Haryana	8	14
Himachal Pradesh	2	2
Jammu and Kashmir	1	..
Karnataka/Mysore	8	1
Kerala	17	9
Madhya Pradesh	16	9
Maharashtra	14	4
Punjab	14	19
Orissa	2	2
Rajasthan	2	17
Tamil Nadu	25	5
Tripura	1	..
West Bengal	30	26
	281	667

Seismic survey in Himalayan foot hills

2202. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8112 on 21-4-1981 regarding drilling for gas/oil in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir and state the progress made in contract seismic surveys in Himalayan foot hills and whether the results thereof have led the ONGC to undertake any further drilling for oil/gas exploration?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): In reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8112 on 21-4-1981 it was mentioned that selection of more sites for drilling in the areas would depend on the results of the contract seismic surveys proposed to be carried out in Himalayan Foothills during the field seasons 1981-82 and 1982-83. Survey field season commences from October; therefore the survey work would start from the field season beginning October, 1981.

Supply of oil by Saudi Arabia

2203. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Saudi Arabia has resumed crude oil supplies to India;

(b) if so, what is the total monthly supply of crude oil from Saudi Arabia;

(c) the year upto which this deal will continue; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). In addition to the crude oil of about 1.4 million tonnes per annum being received from EXXON a contract has been signed between Indian Oil Corporation and the National Oil Company of Saudi Arabia for the supply of 1.25 million tonnes crude oil during the period June 1981 to May 1982. It would not be in public interest to disclose other details in this regard.

Booking and delivery of telegrams in Bihar Sharif and other Districts of Bihar

2204. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 50 per cent District Headquarters of Bihar State have no booking and delivery of telegram facilities upto 10 P.M.; if so, the names and reasons thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Bihar Sharif and several other District Headquarters fulfil the traffic requirement; and

(c) if so, when Government propose to take action to open the offices upto 10 P.M.; if so, the names and reasons including Bihar Sharif?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No Sir, out of 31 District Headquarters in Bihar State the facility of booking and delivery of telegrams are not available upto 10 P.M. in 12 places. They are:—

1. Bettiah
2. Dumka
3. Purnea
4. Sitamarhi
5. Hazaribagh
6. Daltonganj
7. Bihar Sharif
8. Sasaram
9. Aurangabad
10. Nawada
11. Chaibasa
12. Giridih.

The present traffic load and the local need do not justify keeping these offices open upto 10 P.M.

(b) No Sir. Bihar Sharif and other eleven combined offices at District Headquarters do not fulfil the traffic requirement.

(c) Does not arise.

Loss to Oil India due to blockade in Assam

2205. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have estimated the loss Oil India suffered owing to the blockade of crude oil in Assam in 1980; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Oil India Limited suffered a loss of 2.03 million tonnes of crude oil in 1980. The loss of gross revenue to Oil India, due to lower production of oil and gas, amounted to about Rs. 74 crores.

S.T.D. facilities in Haryana

2206. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities in Haryana State which are connected with S.T.D. facility; and

(b) names of such cities, if any, to be covered by this facility in Haryana during 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (**SHRI KARTIK ORAON**): (a) The names of Cities in Haryana State which are already provided with STD facilities are as follows:—

1. Ambala
2. Bhiwani
3. Gurgaon
4. Faridabad
5. Hissar
6. Karnal
7. Panipat
8. Rohtak
9. Sonapat.

(b) No other City in Haryana State is expected to be provided with STD facilities during 1981-82.

Meeting the Power Needs of Deficit States

2207. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which are surplus in power;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that some State Electricity Boards are incurring heavy losses and they are unable to provide electricity according to the needs of those States;

(c) if so, whether Government have a proposal to send a Central Team to go into their actual problems; and

(d) what other steps Government propose to take for the better management of the various State Electricity Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN**): (a) States of Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are at present surplus in power. In some other States like Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Gujarat, the power position is also by and large satisfactory. In other States there is a power shortage of varying magnitude from marginal to acute, depending upon availability of power to meet the demand from time to time.

(b) and (c). The Central Government is aware of the financial and other problems of the State Electricity Boards. In addition to reviewing the over all performance and problems of the State Electricity Boards from time to time, an on-the-spot study has also been made in respect of some of the SEBs.

(d) While the prime responsibility for improvement in the performance of the State Electricity Boards rests with the State Governments, the Central Government have issued guidelines from time to time to improve the working of the State Electricity Boards. These guidelines cover, inter alia, improvement in the financial performance of the State Electricity Boards through betterment of plant and equipment and increased capacity utilization, rationalisation of tariff structure, control over manpower and inventory and better project management. Emphasis has also been laid on transmission and distribution losses through balanced investment on generation, transmission and distribution and implementation of system improvement schemes.

SC/ST Stenographers Posts at Ratnagiri Station of AIR

2208. **SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) number of SC/ST Stenographers posts created at Ratnagiri station of AIR and how many appointments of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates made;

(b) whether posts are lying vacant for want of suitable candidates and if so, steps taken to fill in these vacancies; and

(c) whether any person or persons appointed in this category on ad hoc basis and if yes, the details?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). There are 3 sanctioned posts of Stenographers out of which one is reserved for Scheduled Tribes. The post reserved for Scheduled Tribes has been lying vacant. The Staff Selection Commission/Employment Exchange/Scheduled Castes' and Scheduled Tribes' Associations, etc. who had been approached have not been able to recommend any candidate. Once again requisitions have been placed on all Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra.

(c) No, Sir.

Direct Telephone Line between Sakoli to Desai Ganj (Maharashtra)

2209. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8018 on 28th April, 1981 about representation from villagers of Sakoli regarding new telephone line and state:

(a) whether the proposal for a direct trunk line between Sakoli and Desai Ganj, Distt. Bhandara (Maharashtra) has been finalised;

(b) if so, when the said project will be completed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir. Also as an interim measure, a temporary trunk line has been opened on 20-7-81.

(b) Project for the permanent work has been sanctioned and the work will be completed on receipt of stores.

(c) There is a shortage of stores at present.

बरोनी उर्वरक फैक्टरी का बन्द होना

2210. **श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :** क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जैसाकि दिनांक 5 अगस्त, 1981 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है, यह सच है कि तकनीकी समस्याओं के कारण बरोनी उर्वरक संयंत्र को बन्द कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जनवरी, 1981 से जून, 1981 तक की अवधि में इस फैक्टरी को कितनी बार बन्द किया गया और इस कारण इसको कितनी क्षति हुई ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह):

(क) बरोनी उर्वरक कारखाने को कुछ अनुरक्षण कार्यों और सामान्य प्रक्रिया समस्याओं के कारण 1-8-80 से 8-8-81 तक बन्द किया गया ।

(ख) जनवरी, 1981 से जून, 1981 तक बिजली की गड़बड़ी (3 अवसरों पर) यांत्रिक खराबी (11 अवसरों पर) के

कारण 14 घबसरोँ पर बन्द करना पड़ा ।
इस कारण यूरिया के उत्पादन में 21,600
मी० टन हानि हुई ।

Development of Telephone Instru- ment

2211. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industry Ltd. propose to develop telephone instruments equipped with modern technology for use in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) and (b). M/s. Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, in consultation with the P. & T. Department, had invited offers of collaboration for manufacture of 1 million telephone instruments and 1.5 million critical sub-assemblies of modern design annually in its two factories at Naini and Bangalore. After field trial of the proven models and the technical evaluation of tenders received, the offers of two foreign Companies were recommended by a Technical Evaluation Committee consisting of experts from P&T and ITI. Action for final selection of the Collaborator, for sanction of the Project, etc., is in progress. These telephone instruments will meet the requirements in rural areas as well.

Local Mail Delivery system in West Bengal

2212. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce local mail delivery system in West Bengal;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). Arrangements for delivery of local letters already exist and, therefore, the question of introducing any other local mail delivery system in West Bengal does not arise.

Regional Postal Training Centres in States

2213. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Regional postal training centres opened in different States;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to open Postal Training Centres during the 6th Plan period;

(c) if so, the places of Orissa where any such Regional Postal Training Centre is proposed to be opened; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) There are at present four Postal Training Centres located at Darbhanga (Bihar), Vadodara (Gujarat), Mysore (Karnataka) and Saharanpur (UP).

(b) There is a proposal to open three more Postal Training Centres during the 6th Plan Period in addition to the opening of a Postal Training Centre at Madurai.

(c) and (d). Efforts are being made to select suitable site for setting up new Postal Training Centres. Postmasters-General of West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, North Eastern and Rajasthan Circles have been addressed about this. Certain information from the Postmaster-General, Orissa Circle as regards details of land have been received. A decision as regards the location of the Training Centre in a particular State will be

taken after a detailed examination of the suitability of the site, availability of the land, training requirements etc.

Establishment of Telephone Industry in Orissa

2214. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish any telephone industry in the State of Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had earlier also decided to open telephone industry in that State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) There is no firm proposal with the Government to set up any telephone industry in the State of Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). Bhubaneswar in Orissa was recommended as one of the five possible locations by the Site Selection Committee for setting up of a Unit of Indian Telephone Industry for manufacture of electro-mechanical (Crossbar) Switching Equipment. Government of Orissa was informed accordingly and to await confirmation regarding the final decision in the matter.

The Government, after careful consideration of all the relevant factors, have decided in November, 1980 in favour of adopting the Indian Crossbar Project System offered by Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. for manufacture at Rae Bareilly Unit of ITI in pursuance of an earlier decision. It has also been decided not to set up any more new factories for the manufacture of crossbar switching equipment.

Bonus to P & T Employees

2215. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are Committed to give productivity linked bonus to the P&T Employees; and

(b) if the reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the quantum of bonus Government propose to give to such employees in 1981 and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. Depending on the productivity, if it is above specified level.

(b) We may be able to compute and decide the eligibility and the quantum by October, 1981.

Phone Demand in Bangalore

2216. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision that phone demand in Bangalore will be met by 1983;

(b) if so, how many are at present in the waiting list;

(c) if so, what will be the total phones provided during the year 1981; and

(d) the amount to be spent on this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No Sir.

(b) Waiting list as on 1-8-81 was 11,693.

(c) and (d). It is expected to provide 2,000 telephone connections at Bangalore during the year 1981-82 at an approximate cost of Rs. 72.75 lakhs.

Discovery of Triglycerides

2217. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are "Processed Triglycerides" first discovered by Hindustan Lever Limited in 1974;

(b) whether these "Triglycerides" are a finished product of a raw material; and

(c) whether these "Triglycerides" are akin to soaps and detergents or to vanaspati?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) M/s Hindustan Lever Limited claim to have developed know-how for manufacture of Processed Triglycerides from sal fats, castor oil, kusum oil, neem oil and karanja oil.

(b) and (c). Processed Triglycerides are basically oils made ready, by physical and chemical processes, for conversion to soap.

Classical Music Programmes on Radio and T. V.

2218. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose allocating more time for classical music programmes on radio and television to preserve the rich tradition of classical music in India; and

(b) if so, whether the rare tapes of classical recitals by eminent musicians who are no more alive will be used for such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Classical music programmes are already being broadcast/telecast from A. I. R. Stations and Doordarshan Kendras in

sufficient measures. At present there is no proposal to allocate more time for classical music programmes on Radio and T. V.

(b) Recordings of rare types of classical recitals by eminent musicians who are no more are also being used in AIR and Doordarshan programmes.

Mail Bags Washing Plants and De-Dusting Machines

2219. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mail bags, used to cover mails, accumulate dust and pose health hazard to the postal employees;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up mail bag washing plants and instal bag do dusting machines in different parts of the country; if so, the places where these machines will be installed and the money to be spent thereon?

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

(b) Already three Bag Washing Plants are in existence in Delhi, Nasik and Madras. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period, 11 more bag washing plants at a cost of about Rs. 27 lakhs are proposed to be set up. A Bag de-dusting plant is being installed at Hyderabad at a cost of Rs. 20,000/- on an experimental basis. If the experiment proves successful, about 100 bag de-dusting plants are likely to be set up during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

Removal of Difficulties in Take-over of Sdk enter prices by BanksyTerm-Lending Agencies

2220. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to

amend the Companies Act in order to remove the various legal difficulties faced by commercial banks and term-lending Agencies in the take-over of the sick enterprises; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposed amendment and when the amending legislation is proposed to be brought up before the House?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

Rules Regarding Trunk Calls

2221. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any rules regarding booking, registering, allowing priority in making trunk calls; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The subscribers book their trunk calls by dialling a specified code viz., 180 or any other specified number. The trunk booking operator notes down the details of trunk calls and gives a ticket number after registering the call. The trunk call is offered to the booking subscriber as soon as its turn matures. The trunk calls for public are normally established in the following order of priority;—

- (1) Lightning
- (2) Urgent
- (3) Ordinary

Calls belonging to the same category are put through in the order in which they are registered. The priority applies to the first attempt on the trunk calls and not to subsequent trials.

'No Delay' and 'metered demand service' is available on some routes. In case of 'No Delay' service, the subscriber dials the code and the call is put through after verification of the identity of the calling number. These calls are registered on the trunk-tickets as they are put through. On 'metered demand service', the call is not registered but charging takes place according to distance, like on a STD call, on the calling subscriber's meter. Particular person facility is not available on these two services.

Forcible Occupation of Agricultural Land of Adivasis, Harijans by Central Coalfields Limited and DVC

2222. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news published in the 'Hirwal' dated 7-4-81 regarding forcible occupation of the agricultural land of the villagers including the Adivasis and Harijans by Central Coalfields Limited and D.V.C without payment of compensation; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to pay compensation for the lands of the villagers occupied by C.C.L. and DVC?

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

(b) Does not arise. Information regarding DVC is not readily available and will be placed on the Table of the House.

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन की खराबी के बारे में शिकायतें

2223. आचार्य भगवान देव :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में टेलीफोन की खराबियों के बारे में वर्ष 1980 के दौरान कितनी शिकायतें मिलीं ;

(ख) इस वर्ष अब तक ऐसी कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ग) दिल्ली में टेलीफोन प्रणाली को बिगड़ती हुई हालत को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ताकि दिल्ली में यह प्रणाली प्रभावी रूप से कार्य कर सके ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) 1980 के दौरान टेलीफोन की खराबियों से सम्बन्धित लगभग 21,90,000 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं ।

(ख) लगभग 10,89,000 शिकायतें जनवरी से जून, 1981 के बीच की अवधि के दौरान प्राप्त हुई थीं ।

(ग) दिल्ली टेलीफोन प्रणाली की कार्य क्षमता को सुधारने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं :—

अतिरिक्त उपस्कर

- (i) नित्यक्रम अनुरक्षण को सख्ती से लागू किया जा रहा है ;
- (ii) संतुलन को दूर करने के लिए जहां आवश्यक है, वहां परियात में राहत पहुंचाने के लिए उपस्कर प्रदान किए गए हैं ;
- (iii) घिसे-पिटे पुर्जों को बदलने के लिए अतिरिक्त पुर्जे सप्लाई किए जा रहे हैं ।
- (iv) उन घिसे-पिटे उपस्करों को जिनकी अपनी समावधि पूरी हो गई है, बदलने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ;

बाह्य संयंत्र

- (i) भूमिगत केबल बिछाने तथा ऊपरी संरेखणों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में बड़ी सतर्कता बरती जा रही है ;
- (ii) जंक्शन और मूल केबलों का शुष्क वायु द्वारा दावीकरण किया जा रहा है, इससे मानसून के पूर्व केबलों में उत्पन्न होने वाले दोषों का पता लगाने में सहायता मिलेगी ;
- (iii) केबल बिछाने के लिए नलिकाओं का निर्माण किया जा रहा है क्योंकि इससे केबलों को अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा प्रदान की जा सकेगी । प्रारम्भ में जंक्शन केबलों को केबल नलिकाओं के माध्यम से बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है ।
- (iv) जहां केबलों को अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता है, हाफ डक्ट प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं ;
- (v) जहां घरों में तार लगाने के निमित्त अल्पमिनियम के तारों का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, वहां इनको उत्तरोत्तर बदला जा रहा है ।

स्टाफ

- (i) स्टाफ में अनुशासन को सख्ती से लागू किया जा रहा है ।
- (ii) टेलीफोन प्रचालकों तथा विशेष-तया लाइन स्टाफ के प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ाया जा रहा है ।

वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं

उपभोक्ताओं और नए आवेदकों को उनकी आवश्यकताओं के सम्बन्ध में तुरन्त

सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में उपभोक्ता सेवा केन्द्र खोले जा रहे हैं ।

Supply of Crude oil by Saudi Arabia

2224. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saudi Arabia has supplied crude oil to India on a Government to Government basis; and

(b) if so, quantity supplied to India?

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

(b) A contract has been entered into for supply of 1.25 million tonnes of crude oil between June, 1981 to May, 1982.

Consumption Rate of Petroleum Productions

2225. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any impact of the hike in the price of petroleum products on the consumption pattern; and

(b) if so, what is the present consumption rate of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It is too early to assess the impact of the recent price hike on the level of consumption of petroleum products in the country.

(b) the total consumption of all petroleum products in 1980-81 was around 30.9 million tonnes which was about 3.2 per cent more than the consumption in 1979-80.

Site Selection Committee report regarding setting up new Petroleum Plants

2229. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Site Selection Committee for the setting up of new Petroleum Plants in the country has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The report is under consideration. A decision in the matter is expected to be taken shortly.

Crude from USSR

2228. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the "Economic Times" dated 19-5-1981 under the caption "2.5 m.t. crude from USSR this year";

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other Members of Indian team who visited the Soviet Union to enter into an agreement, duration of their stay and details of discussions held with Soviet counterparts;

(c) the value of the contract and price of crude oil to be paid by India i.e., whether it will be OPEC price, commercial price or friendly price, whether the payment will be made in rupee or rouble and whether it is on cash/credit payment or on barter system; and when the last instalment of the oil is expected to reach India; and

(d) the expected stock position of oil as a result of oil from USSR and extent to which it shall meet country's requirements?

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

(b) and (c). Shri S. R. Das Gupta, Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation visited the Soviet Union to conclude contracts for the supply of crude oil and petroleum products for 1981. The duration of his stay in Moscow was from 12th to 16th May, 1981.

The value of the contract is estimated to be Rs. 1100 crores and the payments will be made in Rupees. It is not in public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

(d) This Agreement with U.S.S.R. is a part of the arrangements that have been finalised for fully meeting all the import requirements of crude oil in 1981.

श्रमिकों के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम का प्रसारण

2229. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में आकाशवाणी के अनेक केन्द्रों में श्रमिकों के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण होता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या आकाशवाणी के जयपुर केन्द्र में श्रमिकों के लिए ऐसे विशेष कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण की व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान में औद्योगिक विकास, श्रमिक कल्याण और श्रमिकों की शिक्षा देने की दृष्टि में आकाशवाणी के जयपुर केन्द्र में एक औद्योगिक प्रसारण यूनिट खोलने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो वह यूनिट वहाँ कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) जी, हाँ। आकाशवाणी अपने 23 केन्द्रों से औद्योगिक कर्मियों के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रसारित कर रहा है।

(ख) फिनहल आकाशवाणी, जयपुर में इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). आकाशवाणी, जयपुर में एक औद्योगिक प्रसारण यूनिट खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, किन्तु इससे कहा गया है कि वह सप्ताह में एक बार औद्योगिक कर्मियों के लिए 2 अक्टूबर, 1981 से 30 मिनट की अवधि के मूल रूप से तैयार किए गए कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करना शुरू करे।

Radio programmes in Sanskrit

2230. SHRI BHOJENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 6687 on 7th April, 1981 regarding Radio Programmes in Sanskrit and to state:

(a) whether the information promised has since been collected;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The promised information was also laid on the Table of the Sabha on 24-8-1981.

(c) Does not arise.

Import Policy of L-Base

2231. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TEWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests for detailed examination of Government Import

Policy in respect of L-Base viz Chlo-ramphenicol has been received,

(b) whether the matter has been examined in relation to making available this life saving medicine Chloramphenicol at cheaper prices; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (c). Representations regarding the import of L-Base, an intermediate used in the production of Chloramphenicol, have been received and examined by Government. Appropriate measures are being considered to subserve the objectives of (i) maintaining availability of Chloramphenicol in the country, (ii) increasing the indigenous production of Chloramphenicol from the basic stages, keeping in mind the need to make available these drugs at the most reasonable prices.

Coal Production Falls Short of Pro Rata Production of Coal

2232. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production during the first quarter of the current year by the Coal India Limited has failed to come upto expectations in that it has fallen short of the pro rata target of coal production for the current year;

(b) if so, how far it has fallen short of the pro rata target, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve production during the rest of the year to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-

RAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). As against the target of coal production in Coal India Ltd., during April-July 1981 of 33.15 million tonnes, the actual production was 32.51 million tonnes, showing a marginal shortfall of 0.64 million tonnes or 1.9 per cent from the target. Coal production was affected by the high level of absenteeism in Eastern Coalfields Ltd., and delay in the delivery of equipment to Western Coalfields Ltd.

(c) It is, however, expected that the coal production target for 1981-82 of 121 million tonnes will be exceeded and on the basis of current production trends a revised target of 124 million tonnes is now being fixed. Steps taken to improve coal production include controlling absenteeism in Eastern Coalfields Ltd., improving the delivery schedule of the equipment to the mines, better utilisation of equipment, improving power supply to the coal mines, improving further law and order situation in the coal belt and expediting land acquisition proceedings to acquire the land needed for the development of the mines etc.

Registration for New LPG Connections by Bogus Firms

2233. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have received complaints against bogus firms which are registering new consumers and accepting deposits for new gas connections; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against such bogus agencies?

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

(b) Does not arise.

फिल्मों पर राजनीतिक अंकुश

2234. श्री मूल चन्व डायल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 7 मई, 1981 के हिन्दी "हिन्दुस्तान" में फिल्मों पर बढ़ता राजनीतिक अंकुश शीर्षक लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है।

(ख) भारत में गत पांच-छः वर्षों के दौरान निम्नित किन फिल्मों पर सत्तापक्ष पार्टी का रोष प्रकट हुआ है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वल्लभ साठे) : (क) सरकार ने 17 मई, 1981 के "हिन्दुस्तान" (हिन्दी) में प्रकाशित "फिल्मों पर बढ़ता राजनीतिक अंकुश" नामक लेख देखा है। सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिए प्रमाणीकरण के लिए फिल्मों की जांच करते समय, फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड का मार्गदर्शन चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 5 (ख) के उपबंधों, जो संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 (2) पर आधारित हैं और उसके अधीन जारी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों द्वारा किया जाता है। इन उपबंधों के अनुसार बोर्ड केवल समुचित पाबंदियां ही लगा सकता है। लेख में उल्लिखित "नक्सलाइट" (हिन्दी) और "विहासन" (मराठी) जैसी फिल्मों को तदनुसार बोर्ड द्वारा सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिए प्रमाणीकृत किया गया था।

(ख) इस बात के कारण प्रश्न नहीं उठता कि फिल्मों पर पाबंदियां चलचित्र अधिनियम की धारा 5(ख) में उल्लिखित बातों के आधार पर ही लगाई जा सकती हैं अर्थात् "देश की सुरक्षा", विदेशों के साथ "मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध",

"लोक व्यवस्था", "शिष्टता और नैतिकता", "न्यायालय की मानहानि या उसका अवमान", या "किसी अपराध के किए जाने का उद्घोष और यह कि अपनी अपीलीय तथा पुनरीक्षण शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते समय केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी मार्गदर्शन इन्हीं सिद्धांतों के द्वारा होता है।

Representation from Gujarat Pesticides formulators Association

2235. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation from Gujarat Pesticides Formulators Association dated 26th February 1981;

(b) if so, what are the demands they have made therein; and

(c) the steps Government have taken on the same.

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

(b) the Association in their representation demanded relaxation of the ban on the import of Methyl Parathion, as the landed cost of the imported material was lower than the price of the indigenous material.

(c) Government have considered the representation. At present, M/s. Bayer (India) Ltd., and M/s. Rallis (India) Ltd. are manufacturing Methyl Parathion in the country. As the capacity for Methyl Parathion in the country is sufficient to meet the current demand, the import of Methyl Parathion was banned in September, 1980. There are no reports of shortage of Methyl Parathion technical, which indicates that the ban on imports has not affected availability. The price of indigenous Methyl Parathion is higher than the landed cost of the imported material by about 22 per cent. As with most chemicals and pesticides the higher price of indigenous Methyl

Parathion Technical is due to the higher cost of indigenous raw materials and packing material. In view of the tight balance of payments situation, the Government are not inclined to relax the ban on the import of Methyl Parathion at this stage.

Filling of Vacant Posts of High Court Judges

2236. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are at least 80 vacancies of High Court Judges and backlog of 6.5 lakhs of cases before High Courts;

(b) if so, action taken to remedy the situation;

(c) whether he is aware that it is highly expensive and time-consuming judicial system which is creating serious dissatisfaction among the people; and

(d) if so, what remedial action he proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Some proposals for filling up vacancies in the High Courts have been received. A majority of these have been received recently and after persistent reminders to the States. All efforts have been made to complete consultations required under Article 217 expeditiously. The State authorities are being pressed to send proposals in respect of the remaining vacancies. Steps taken to reduce the pendency in courts are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). A proposal regarding the setting up of a high powered body to go comprehensively into the question of judicial reforms is under the consideration of the Government.

Statement

The following steps have been taken to reduce pendency in Courts:—

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from judgement of Single Judge of the High Court in second appeal (vide section 100A).

(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978.

(3) The Judges strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17, excluding the Chief Justice of India w.e.f. 31st December, 1977 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

(4) The States and the Chief Justices have been requested to adhere to specified time schedule for sending their proposals for filling up the vacancies of the Judges posts.

(5) The sanctioned strength of the Judges has been increased.

(6) The Supreme Court rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrar and Judges in Chambers so that the time of the court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters.

(7) Cases involving common question are being grouped together by several High Courts.

(8) As recommended by the 7th Finance Commission, certain States and Union Territories are being provided with grants under article 275, aggregating to Rs. 24 crores specifically for the establishment of five hundred and thirty eight additional Civil and Criminal Courts.

(9) Apart from the above, certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases;

(a) Fixing matters for hearing by giving short returnable dates.

- (b) Dispensing with printing.
- (c) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.
- (d) Grouping of matter arising from Land Acquisition cases, etc.

Mal-practice in Bye-Elections

2237. **SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA**: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) has it come to the notice of Government that there were many malpractices in the last bye-elections held in June, 1981; and

(b) what are the steps taken by Government and the Election Commission to arrange for fair and free elections including the preparation of proper voter's lists, issuing of identification cards with photos etc. as contemplated by Election Commission?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) A few complaints in this regard were received by the Election Commission during the recent bye-elections held in Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) So far as preparation of electoral rolls in respect of bye-elections held in June, 1981, are concerned, no complaint has been received by Election Commission alleging defects in the rolls. The rolls are now being prepared polling-booth wise annually so as to bring them up to date and accurate every year. As regards, the issue of photographed-identity cards to electors, the scheme was tried on experimental basis in Sikkim during the elections to the Legislative Assembly of that State held on October, 1979. Thereafter, it was decided to introduce the scheme in the North-Eastern Region, including Assam and Meghalaya in a phased manner. The

question of the extension of the scheme to other States is under consideration.

Report of the Committee on Silent Valley Project

2238. **SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD**:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee set up to study the Silent Valley Hydroelectric Project had submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof (including findings on the environmental implications of the project);

(c) whether Kerala State Government had expressed the opinion in favour or against the Silent Valley Project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Committee has not submitted its report so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Kerala Government has all along been in favour of Silent Valley Hydro-electric Project. The State Govt. has recently issued a Notification declaring the Silent Valley area as a national park excluding the area which will be required for the project.

Pollution from wastes of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited Rasayani

2239. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chemical effluents/wastes from the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited at Rasayani, Panvel District Raigad, Maharashtra are being discharged into Patalganga River by pipe causing a serious water pollution, affecting health of human beings, cattle, fish, flora and fauna in the vicinity and along the river downstream;

(b) what action Government have taken or propose to take to prevent the pollution and save the environment;

(c) is it a fact that the ancillary units of HOC are also connected to the said discharge pipe for their chemical waste; and

(d) if so, what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). M/s Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited have reported that they are discharging chemical effluents/wastes from their plant only after treatment by modern scientific techniques. These effluents after necessary treatment are discharged through a pipeline into the estuary of the Patalganga river which is at a distance of 11 Kilometers from the factory. The water in the estuary is neither portable nor usable for irrigation purposes. Due to adequate treatment given to the effluents before discharge and due to dilution effect of the tidal water in the estuary, no water pollution is being caused.

(c) and (d). Only one of the ancillary units of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited is producing a very small quantity of liquid effluent, which

is also pretreated before being let into the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited's effluent discharge system.

‘डेसू’ में अनुचरों के पदों पर रिक्तियाँ

2240. श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ‘डेसू’ में सफाई का काम ठीके पर करवाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो राजघाट, नेहरू प्लेस, जालीमार, त्रिपोली, नरेला कालोनियों में सफाई कर्मचारियों की भर्ती न करने के क्या कारण हैं, जबकि इन स्थानों पर भर्ती के लिए पैनल मौजूद है ;

(ग) ‘डेसू’ में इस समय अनुचरों के कितने पद रिक्त हैं. इन पदों पर कितने कर्मचारी दैनिक मजदूर के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं. क्या इन पदों के लिए आवेदन पत्र मांगे गए थे और यदि हाँ, तो अभ्यर्थियों को साक्षात्कार पर न बुलाने के कारण क्या हैं ;

(घ) क्या ‘डेसू’ में सफाई कर्मचारियों की कोई वरीयता सूची बनाई गई है जिसके आधार पर 50 प्रतिशत सफाई कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली नगर निगम में ‘सफाई गाइड’ के पद पर पदोन्नत किया जाता है ; और

(ङ) क्या ‘डेसू’ के वरिष्ठ सफाई कर्मचारियों को मेट जमादार के पद पर पदोन्नत किया जाता है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या इन पदों पर अरक्षित कोटे को पूरा कर लिया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिक्रम महाजन) : (क) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के कुछ कार्यालयों में तथा आवासीय कालोनियों में सफाई का काम आंशिक रूप से या पूर्णतः ठेके के आधार पर किया जा रहा है।

(ख) इन स्थानों पर सफाई कर्मचारियों के कोई नियमित पद नहीं है।

(ग) 25-8-1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में चररासियों के 32 पद खाली थे तथा चररासी के पांच नियमित खाली पदों पर पांच व्यक्ति वर्क-चार्ज चररासी के रूप में दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर कार्य कर रहे थे।

चररासी के पदों पर नियुक्तियां करने के लिए एक अनुमोदित पैनल तैयार करने के लिए विभागीय नियमित/वर्क-चार्ज उम्मीदवारों से आवेदन मांगे गए थे। पात्र प्रार्थियों की लिखित परीक्षा 23 अगस्त, 1981 को हुई थी तथा इस परीक्षा के निष्पादन के आधार पर एक पैनल तैयार किया जा रहा है। इस कार्य के लिए साक्षात्कार किए जाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ) सफाई कर्मचारियों की आखिरी वरिष्ठता सूची दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा 23 मार्च, 1977 को परिष्कृत की गई थी। दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में सेनिटरी गाइड या सेट स्वीपर का कोई पद नहीं है परन्तु जमादार स्वीपर के वर्तमान 5 स्वीकृत पद (जोकि स्वीपरो के लिए प्रोन्नति पद हैं) भर लिए गए हैं।

Setting up of New Catalyst Plant by Union Carbide (India) Ltd. Bombay

2241. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Union Carbide (India) Ltd., Bombay, which has a Chemical Plant at Chembur, Bombay has plans to install a New Catalyst Plant;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the installation of this New Catalyst Plant will further worsen the Air Pollution in Chembur, Bombay; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to prevent the management from setting up this Catalyst plant?

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

(b) No, Sir. The following additional condition was stipulated in the Letter of Intent granted to the company:—

“Adequate steps shall be taken to prevent air, soil and water pollution. Further the anti-pollution measures taken must conform to the effluent standards prevailing in the State of Maharashtra.” The Air (Prevention and Control) Act, 1981 has come into force with effect from 16th May 1981 and would be enforced in Maharashtra by the Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Board.

(c) Does not arise.

Installation of Electronic Voting Machines

2242. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI:

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

(a) whether there was a request from the Election Commission for the installation of electronic voting

machines in general and bye-elections;

(b) if so, when these will be installed; and

(c) the installation costs of such equipment?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) In October, 1980, the Election Commission intimated that before arriving at a final decision to adopt the use of the electronic voting machines in all future elections to the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies on a country-wide basis, it proposed to test the acceptability of this device among the electorate in both urban and rural constituencies and that sanction of Rs. 22 lakhs might be issued for the purchase of 250 electronic voting machines for field trial for this purpose.

(b) It has been decided that the new equipment might be tried out initially in elections to local bodies. The Election Commission has agreed to explore the possibility of using the machines at elections to local bodies in States where such elections are held under the supervision of Chief Electoral Officers of States. Letters of intent for the manufacture and supply of 250 machines by the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, and 100 machines by Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, have been issued by the Election Commission on 31st July, 1981, and the machines are likely to be available early next year.

(c) The cost per machine will be Rs. 5500/- (one control unit and one balloting machine) exclusive of taxes. Cost of each extra balloting machine will be Rs. 1200/- (one balloting machine will be sufficient if the number of contesting candidates does not exceed eight but for every additional 8 candidates or less one extra unit has to be added).

Coal reserves in North-Eastern Areas

2243. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the North-Eastern area in the country contains huge coal reserves with low ash content;

(b) if so, whether any study had been made about the estimated coal reserves there;

(c) whether it is proposed to conduct commercial exploitation of coal reserves in this region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Available information indicate existence of 892 M.T. of coal reserves in North Eastern Region with low ash and high sulphur, out of which only 82 M.T. in the proved category.

(b) Yes, Sir, Geological Survey of India is continuing regional exploration programme.

(c) and (d). Makum, Dilli, Jeypore coalfields of the region are presently under commercial production. A production level of 7 lakh tonnes has been planned for 1981-82.

Restrictions on Distribution of Kerosene and Diesel

2244. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have removed the restrictions imposed on the distribution of diesel and kerosene oil movement;

(b) if so, whether Government have received complaints regarding unsatisfactory arrangements of distribution of diesel to consumers of all

categories, including industrial units; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to ensure continuous availability of diesel at all the diesel retail outlets in the districts?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Restrictions on the distribution of High Speed Diesel (HSD) oil have, by and large, been removed, while such restrictions continue to remain in force in the case of kerosene.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The availability of HSD and inventory in depots is good and the demand of the product is now being fully met by the oil companies.

मध्य प्रदेश में निर्माणाधीन विद्युत परियोजना

2245. श्री एन. के. शेजवलकर : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी विद्युत परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं और

इन्हें पूरा करने के लिए कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है और इस बारे में परियोजनावार स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) 1980-81 में इन परियोजनाओं पर कितना काम हुआ है और इनके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) ऐसी परियोजनाओं की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें मंजूर किया जा चुका है लेकिन जिन पर अभी तक निर्माण कार्य शुरू नहीं किया गया है और विशेष रूप से राज्यवार नहर परियोजना इस समय किस स्थिति में है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में क्रियान्वित की जा रही ताप विद्युत तथा जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं और इनके पूरा होने की संभावित तारीख और अनुमानित लागत नीचे दी गई सारणी में दिखाई गई है :—

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना	क्षमता (मेगावाट)	पूरा होने की संभावित तारीख	अनुमानित लागत मूल्य (लाख संशोधित रुपये में)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	सापुड़ा विस्तार				
	यूनिट-8	210	9/82	12968	16558
	यूनिट-9	210	3/83		
2	कोरवा पश्चिम चरण-1				
	यूनिट-1	210	10/82	15599	20400
	यूनिट-2	210	4/83		

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	कोरबा पश्चिम विस्तार				
	यूनिट-3	210	12/83}	12994	17295
	यूनिट-4	210	6/83}		
4	बीर सिंह पुर				
	यूनिट-1	210	12/85}	20032	21000
	यूनिट-2	210	6/86}		
5	कोरबा सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र (राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम)				
	यूनिट-1	210	1/83}		
	यूनिट-2	210	7/83}	45080	53097
	यूनिट-3	210	1/84}		
	यूनिट-4	500	1986-87}		
6	पंच जल विद्युत परियोजना	2×80	1983-84	2828	8208
7	बोध घाट जल विद्युत परियोजना	4×125	1986-87	20930	*परियोजना को 1979 में स्वीकृति दी गई थी।

परियोजनाओं की अद्यतन स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

सरगुड़ा विस्तार यूनिट--3 और 9:

दोनों यूनिटों के बायलर उत्पादन का कार्य प्रगति पर है। 1980-81 के दौरान यूनिट-8 के बायलर का उत्पादन कार्य लगभग 41 प्रतिशत तथा यूनिट 9 का लगभग 26 प्रतिशत उत्पादन कार्य पूरा हो गया था। यूनिट-8 के टर्बो जेनरेटर का उत्पादन कार्य जनवरी, 1981 में शुरू किया गया था।

2. कोरबा पश्चिम चरण-1 यूनिट 1 और 2:

दोनों यूनिटों के बायलर उत्पादन का कार्य प्रगति पर है तथा यूनिट-1

का बायलर ड्रम सितम्बर, 1980 में चढ़ाया गया था।

3. कोरबा पश्चिम विस्तार यूनिट 3 और 4:

इस स्कीम के सिविल कार्य, चरण-1 के सिविल कार्यों के साथ-साथ प्रगति पर थे। आनुवंशिक उपस्कार के आर्डर भी चरण-1 के साथ ही दे दिए गये हैं।

4. बीर सिंहपुर यूनिट-1 और 2:

बायलरों के लिए ए० बी० बी० को तथा टर्बो जेनरेटर के लिए भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड को आर्डर दे दिए गये हैं।

5. कोरबा सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र :

यूनिट-1 और 2 के बायलर उत्पादन का कार्य प्रगति पर है।

6. पेच जल विद्युत् परियोजना :

सभी सिविल कार्य प्रगति पर हैं इनके संरचना का निर्माण कार्य अग्रिम चरणों में है। प्रेशर शाफ्ट के लाइनिंग का कार्य प्रगति पर है। पहुँच सुरंग पूरी हो चुकी है तथा बिजली घर केबन का खुदाई का कार्य भी पूरा होने के निकट है। टेल रेस की खुदाई का कार्य भी पूरा होने के निकट है।

7. बोध घाट जल विद्युत् परियोजना :

अवतरचनात्मक कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(ग) ऐसी कोई भी स्वीकृत परियोजना नहीं है जिस पर कार्य शुरू न किया गया हो। जहाँ तक राजघाट नहर परियोजना में विद्युत् उत्पादन करने का सम्बन्ध है, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार में परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर, केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण में इसकी जांच की जाएगी।

Proposal for liquidating Foreign Equity by M/s May and Baker

2246. SHRI KUSUM KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government could have saved foreign exchange worth Rs. 100 million if the proposal of liquidating foreign equity and associating Indian capital initiated by M/s. May & Baker was implemented in 1964-65 itself;

(b) whether the proposal of May & Baker was on the basis of assurance given by the company while securing some benefits from Government;

(c) whether the relevant file is missing for a long time and if so, how, who is responsible for this; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in this regard in view of the recommendation of the Foreign Agreements Committee 1965 for liquidation of equity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The details of the proposal of liquidating foreign equity and associating Indian capital initiated by M/s. May & Baker in 1964 have already been given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3193 answered on 13-3-1979. In regard to any possible excess repatriation abroad by the firm, it is not feasible to work out any figures, which can only be hypothetical, since the terms like payment of royalty, technical know-how fee and goodwill were yet to be sorted out subsequently as per the decision of the Foreign Agreements committee and were subject to acceptance by the company.

(b) whether any assurance was given by M/s. May & Baker is not verifiable at this distance of time.

(c) The concerned file was found to be missing. In spite of best efforts, the file could not be traced. An enquiry was held and Central Bureau of Investigation was requested to investigate the case. However, the Central Bureau of Investigation declined to undertake the investigation on the ground that they investigate only those cases where criminal intention was suspected. The Central Bureau of Investigation also stated that from the background of the case, it appeared that no misconduct on the part of officers was suspected, and hence no further investigation was initiated.

(d) The decision of the Foreign Agreements Committee taken in 1965 was not communicated to the company. While some terms were subject to negotiations, which would have naturally taken time, the Foreign Agreements Committee had suggested a period of 8 years for dilu-

tion of foreign equity to the level of 60 per cent. It may be added that M/s May & Baker (India) amalgamated in 1979 bringing down the foreign equity in the new company to 60 per cent.

Microwave Tower near Morchand village of Gogha Taluka

2247. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "A Microwave Tower" has been enacted near Morchand village of Bogha Taluka of Bhavanagr district by Microwave System;

(b) if so, what were the plans, projects and estimate of the same;

(c) when it was to be completed and when it has been actually completed or will be completed;

(d) how much amount has been spent till today during the last five years;

(e) how much amount is likely to be spent in the near future upto its full completion; and

(f) what will be its utilisation and full capacity and how many places it will connect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Tower at Morchand was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 5.99 lakhs as part of the Bhavanagar-Mahuva UHF Radio relay scheme.

(c) It will be completed during this year.

(d) Rs. 5.82 lakhs have so far been spent.

(e) Likely expenditure for completion of this work is 0.15 lakhs.

(f) It will be used for carrying antennae for Microwave/UHF radio re-

lay systems. At present Mahuva is planned to be connected with Bhavanagar through a U.H.F. radio relay scheme for which Morchand will be a repeater station.

BOMBAY HIGH SOUTH PLATFORM PROJECT

2248. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

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

(a) whether the Bombay High South Platform project is in doldrums;

(b) whether it is also a fact that formal contract between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Consortium for the platform has not been signed even after a lapse of 8 months;

(c) if so, reasons thereon; and

(d) the original estimated cost and escalation cost due to delay?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. The work is in progress as per schedule.

(b) The formal contract is expected to be signed shortly but this has not affected the progress of the work.

(c) during detailed discussions with the contractor, it has been observed that the weight of the living quarter deck is more than what was estimated at the time of preparing the bid package, and the contractor has desired that the change order in this respect should be finalised before signing of the contract. The matter is being discussed by the ONGC with the contractor.

(d) The estimated cost approved by the Government is about US dollar

219.14 million but there is no escalation in cost due to delay in signing of the formal contract.

Award for consultancy contract for gas pipe line from South Bassein to Hazira fertilizer plant

2249. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have invited tenders for the award of consultancy contract for off shore gas pipe line project to transport gas from South Bassein gas field to the Hazira fertilizer plant; and

(b) if so, who are the major contenders and the details of their bids?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. The tenders were invited by the ONGC.

(b) The ONGC had invited global tenders for pre-qualification on the basis of which 11 short-listed parties were requested to submit their bids. However, offers were received by the ONGC only from the following six parties:—

- (1) Earl and Wright, USA;
- (2) O.T.P., France;
- (3) Protech, Holland;
- (4) R. J. Brown, Holland;
- (5) William Brothers, USA;
- (6) Snam Progetti, Italy;

The parties had quoted manday rates for various categories of personnel to be deputed for the work.

On the basis of a techno-economic evaluation the ONGC, recommended that the offer of Snam Progetti, Italy was the most suitable and, accordingly, the proposal of the ONGC has been approved by the Government.

Film shows about proper use of fertilizer

2250. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have undertaken the programme of exhibiting film shows in rural areas to enlighten the farmers about the proper use of fertilizers in their land and also in to train them about the modern method of cultivation to increase production;

(b) if so, since when and the names of the States where such programmes have been started;

(c) whether guidelines have been sent to various State Governments to organise the above film programme in each and every block of their States;

(d) the number of such films exhibited in various districts of Orissa (block-wise) so far;

(e) the number of more villages proposed to be covered under this programme during 1981-82; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Screening of films in rural areas on various developmental themes including improved methods of agriculture is one of the regular activities of the Directorate of Field Publicity under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The above pattern of activities is being followed since the inception of the organisation in 1953-54 and in all States and Union Territories.

(c) The Directorate issues guidelines to its Regional and Field Publicity offices. However, its activities are co-ordinated with the various State Government Departments and other mass media units.

(d) No separate records are maintained for number of shows of such films per district. However, the number of film shows organised by 11 units of Directorate of Field Publicity in Orissa region during the year 1980 is indicated below:—

Name of the Unit	No. of Film Shows
1. Cuttack	373
2. Puri	361
3. Balasore	422
4. Baripada	326
5. Bhawani Patna	402
6. Bhubaneswar	414
7. Joyपुर	338
8. Keonjhar	362
9. Berhampur	236
10. Phulbani	409
11. Sambalpur	417

(e) Programmes are not drawn up on the basis of number of villages. The activities are planned according to area and the target audiences after taking into account the economic, social and other conditions.

(f) In the coming months of the year publicity activities will be intensified in the tribal and backward rural areas. The activities will be carried out in co-ordination with various State Government Departments and other mass media units.

Taking over of Centron by Brooke Bond India Limited

2251. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:**
SHRI K. LAKKAPA:

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

1705 LS—5

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in Financial Express, dated 30th July, 1981 about Centron's merger with Brooke Bond India Limited;

(b) if so, whether in view of the total opposition from the State Governments and shareholders like SICOM the Central Government have reviewed the proposal of Brooke Bond India to take over Centron;

(c) if so, with what results and the reasons for taking a decision in favour of an American Multinational Company;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a wholly indigenous party made alternative proposal to revive Centron envisaging separate entity of Centron, no Income-tax rebate, better returns to shareholders and creditors and substantial export earnings;

(e) if so, under what circumstances the proposal of the multinational Brooke Bond India is being approved in preference to the one from the indigenous party; and

(f) whether Government propose examining the said proposal and the decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f). While considering the proposal of Messrs. Brooke Bond India Ltd. under Section 23(2) of the MRTP Act for merger of Messrs. Centron Industrial Alliance Ltd. (Centron) with it, the Government of Maharashtra and SICOM, a shareholder of the Centron were heard under Section 29 of the MRTP Act and at that hearing they had fully supported the proposal of merger of Centron with Messrs. Brooke Bond India Ltd. Subsequently, however, the State Government of Maharashtra and SICOM, their State Public Sector company, informed the Central Government that SICOM have considered the proposal given to them by Messrs. Harbans Lal Malhotra & Sons Ltd. for taking over Centron on

lease for 15 years and have agreed to the same in principle subject to approval by Central and United Commercial Bank. As no proposal under the MRTP Act has been received by the Central Government from Messrs Harbans Lal Malhotra and Sons Ltd., (registered as a dominant undertaking under the MRTP Act) the question of giving preference to the proposal of Messrs. Brooke Bond India Ltd., which is still under examination of the Central Government, does not arise.

Incidentally Messrs. Brooke Bond India Ltd. is not a FERA company but it is now an Indian company with only 39.94 per cent of the equity share capital being held by Messrs. Brooke Bond Liebig, London.

The Delhi High Court has since stayed, further processing of the proposal of Messrs. Brooke Bond India Ltd. on the basis of a writ petition filed by one Shri Dharampal Agarwal, stated to be a shareholder of Centron.

Technical and managerial efficiency of the Telecommunications System

2252. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received report from the Committee of experts to suggest the steps to improve the operational, technological, and managerial efficiency of the telecommunications system; and

(b) if so, the main points of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir. Two interim reports have been submitted so far;

(b) Summary of recommendations contained in the First and Second Interim Reports of the Committee is given in Annexures I and II respectively.

ANNEXURE I

Summary of recommendations of the Committee on Telecommunications— First Interim Report.

1. An urgent review must be made of the provision of circuits and positions for operator services in large telephone districts vis-a-vis the busy hour traffic. Required augmentation should be made where there are heavy overflow or congestion caused by lack of equipment.

2. Acoustic treatment to Trunk and Special Services exchanges needs urgent improvement.

3. It is necessary to keep a reserve of serviceable head sets.

4. (a) Fully trained operator reserve should be built-up on a high priority.

(b) percentage of attendance for the year should be recorded in annual confidential report and notice should be taken of habitual absentees.

5. Training needs should be diversified to enable telephone operators to handle different kinds of work which they have to handle; testing of lines, dealing with trunk calls and answering calls efficiently on a variety of special services. Training should include lectures which help the operators to understand the psychology and attitude of all callers and how to deal satisfactorily with people who are already irritated or dissatisfied.

6. (a) On line directory enquiry system should be given priority in the implementation of the project for in-house computers in the metropolitan telephone districts.

(b) Telephone directories in metropolitan telephone systems should be issued every year without fail. Also supplement should be issued six monthly during the intervening period.

7. To decrease pressure on 181 (Trunk Assistance) and 188 (delay enquiry) the subscriber should be rung

back if the call is not expected to mature within a pre-determined time.

8. Technical maintenance of centralised level "1" equipment, manual boards and terminations and operators head sets must be of the highest standards.

9. Implementation of inspection programme of Telephone installations at subscriber premises needs continuing and strict vigilance by supervisory officers.

10. Inspection of subscriber's overhead lines and distribution points and correction of deficiencies should be intensified and enforced.

11. Programme to replace aluminium conductors in subscribers fittings must be completed on urgent basis.

12. Telephone instruments requiring major adjustments or repair should be replaced preferably by a distinctively coloured maintenance instrument, and the faulty instruments brought back for centralised attention. The maintenance instrument should be replaced by a regular instrument as soon as possible.

13. As a measure of urgent relief upto 100,000 telephone instruments should be imported on an immediate basis and installed in the four metropolitan towns for those users who originally make more than 3000 calls units per quarter. The department could also consider levy of an extra charge for such replacement to pay for this purchase. These instruments should also be installed in the Asian Games village and stadia and establishment connected with these Games. High priority procurements should enable the receipt of these instruments within three or four months.

14. It will be useful to computerise complaint records and their analysis. General Managers incharge of large telephone networks should set-up appropriate systems in consultation with computer experts.

15. (a) The failure rates of test calls on inter-exchange junction require urgent attention by the Department to ascertain if the intensive testing already prescribed is being really carried-out, and if carried out, whether it is followed by effective removal of the defects. Analysis of the test and fault clearance records would improve the identification of the most frequent causes of faults, and also of the problems, if any, faced by the maintenance staff in clearing such faults.

(b) Autrax equipment should be imported and installed at least in the metropolitan cities without delay for continuous surveillance of conditions of important circuit elements, trunks and local junctions. It should be ensured that fault data available by this system is effectively acted upon by the maintenance staff.

16. Maintenance of subscriber trunk dialling equipment should be strengthened by upgrading maintenance and supervisory staff to a higher level of qualification, knowledge and experience who should be available round the clock.

17. Exchange spares stock as per norms must be built-up on the highest priority even at the cost of production of new equipment.

18. Telex maintenance group should be set-up for atleast each "area", in the 9 metropolitan and major telephone districts.

19. Customer service centres should be opened in each "area" of large telephone districts and it should be possible to contact them also by telephone.

20. A public relations cell should be sanctioned for each of the four metropolitan districts under the charge of selected Deputy General Manager who should be given suitable training in Public relations and should not ordinarily be shifted for atleast three years.

21. More public telephones should be installed in places like markets, community centres, railway stations, hospitals, cinemas etc. specially in the metropolitan towns within the next few months. Sufficient number of lines should be provided to meet the demands.

22. To increase the confidence of applicants in the telephone administration (i) each significant release of new connections should be immediately notified in the press giving the serial numbers upto which telephone applications are covered by the release; (ii) immediate despatch of printed card in every case of connection informing each such applicant of this.

23. The following need to be speeded up:

(a) Gas pressurisation of existing and new junction; primary and secondary cables.

(b) Provision of cable ducts.

(c) Use of jelly filled cables for distribution lines. This should be completed by Delhi Telephones within one year in areas relevant to ASIAD-82 as also inter-connecting cables.

24. Preventive action for underground cables in dry season like patrolling of routes, flooding of exposed cables to detect and clear faults, pressure testing of joints after a joint is made should be intensified.

25. Reports on monsoon failures and precautions as well as 'cable Splicer's Hand-book' prepared by Bombay Telephones should be circulated to all field units and training centres.

26. A task force with adequate authority should be set-up comprising of senior officers to ensure that such of the Committee's recommendations as are accepted by the Government, are pursued and implemented on high priority.

ANNEXURE II

Summary of Recommendations of the Committee on Telecommunications— Second Interim Report

(a) Only digital systems should be manufactured in the new factory/factories for electronic exchange production. These digital exchanges can be of the fully digital type.

(b) Only reputed and experienced manufacturers of switching systems should be considered for setting up production in the proposed ESS factories. In addition, such manufacturers should have atleast one commercial exchange of roughly 5,000 lines in public service.

(c) To ensure smooth and effective transfer of technology a multi-disciplinary group representing different areas like hardware, software, engineering, planning, operation, maintenance, etc. should be sent to the collaborator's facilities/exchanges starting immediately after signing of the contract—some of these persons should remain with the collaborator until the transfer of technology has been completed and the initial problems, if any, in the trial exchange [see (f) below] have been ironed out.

(d) A task force of specialists should be created in advance and kept available on a whole time basis to rapidly tackle any initial problems arising in the new exchanges.

(e) In order to derive the technical and economic benefits of digital systems, a special cell should be created to prepare plans and guidelines for application of digital techniques.

(f) It will be necessary to clear most of the software problems by the time normal exchanges are commissioned. For this purpose, it will be necessary to import and speedily install one medium size trial exchange.

(g) The above recommendations have several interdependent provisions. While implementing the

strategy for the introduction of ESS programme, this may be kept in view.

Coal production during April to July, 1981

2253. DR. KRUPASINDHU MHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of coal production during the period April to July, 1981;

(b) how does the figure compare with the coal production during the corresponding period of 1980;

(c) what are the reasons for the shortfall in production, if any; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take for maximum output of coal during the next 8 months of 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Coal production during April-July '81 was 36.80 million tonnes (provisional) as against 34.12 million tonnes during the corresponding period of 1980. There was, thus, no shortfall in production. In fact, the production this year showed an increase of 2.68 million tonnes or 7.9 per cent over last year.

(d) Steps taken to increase production include improvement in supply of power; installation of captive power generation capacity, procurement of essential equipment, expediting land acquisition for mine construction with the cooperation of the State Governments and further improvement in the law and order situation in coal belts with the assistance of State Governments.

Leakage of Proposal for Raising of Prices of Petroleum Products

2254. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn to the Press report appearing in 'Patriot' dated 14-7-1981 regarding leakage of proposed rise in the prices of petroleum products; and

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

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

(b) Government is not aware of any such leakage.

Improvement in Power Supply in August 1981

2255. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the power supply in the country during August, 1981;

(b) if so, to what extent the improvement has been made;

(c) which were the States where mostly acute power shortage occurred in June and July, 1981;

(d) what were the main reasons;

(e) what steps are being taken to improve the power position; and

(f) which are the States where no power shortage occurred during June and July, 1981?

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

(b) There was an increase of about 11 per cent in power availability in the month of August, 1981 (upto 26th) as compared to the generation in the corresponding period last year.

(c) There was some power shortage in the States like U.P., Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan in Northern Region, M.P. in Western Region, Karnataka and Tamilnadu in the Southern Region and Bihar and Orissa in the Eastern Region in June, 1981 and there was, only marginal shortage of power in J & K, Gujarat and Maharashtra during this month. However, the power position had considerably improved with the on set of monsoon in July, 1981 in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan in Northern Region, Gujarat in Western Region, Tamilnadu and Karnataka in Southern Region.

(d) The main reasons for power shortage in the country are:

(i) inadequacy of installed generating capacity;

(ii) comparatively unsatisfactory performance of some of the thermal power stations; and

(iii) the failure of monsoon in some parts of the country during 1980.

(e) A number of measures have been taken to improve the power availability in the country. These measures include:

(i) An additional generating capacity of 19666 MW is programmed to be added during the period of 1980-85. Detailed monitoring of the construction schedules of all the ongoing projects is being undertaken to ensure expeditious completion of the projects.

(ii) A number of steps have been taken to improve operation and maintenance of existing thermal power plants with a view to maximising generation from the existing installed capacity.

(iii) Proper management of the load demand by staggering of load etc.

(f) There was no power shortage in Himachal Pradesh, and Delhi in the Northern Region, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala in the Southern Region, Orissa

in the Eastern Region and constituents of North-Eastern Region except Assam had no power cuts in force during the months of June and July, 1981.

Withdrawal of Discretionary Commercial Powers of General and Additional General Managers of Telephones

2256. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that discretionary commercial powers of General and Additional General Managers of Telephones in the country have been withdrawn;

(b) if so, how do Government propose to regulate connections and extension of temporary connections and shifting of telephone from one exchange to another; and

(c) what steps are being taken to see that subscribers are not subjected to any hardship on account of this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir. The discretionary commercial powers of General Managers and Additional General Managers have been modified only to the extent of granting temporary telephone connections, the period of which has been limited to one year.

(b) and (c). Temporary telephone connections requiring extension beyond a period of one year would be dealt with in the P&T Directorate. This procedure would not subject the telephone subscribers to any hardship.

छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के समाचार पत्रों को सरकारी दिज्ञापन

2257. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के समाचार पत्रों

को बढ़ावा देने संबंधी नीति को सफल बनाने की दृष्टि से इन समाचार पत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन देने में उदार रवैया अपना रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्याख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विज्ञापन प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में इन समाचार पत्रों को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) :
(क) जी, हां। 1-10-1980 में सरकारी विज्ञापनों के लिए पात्रता के भानकों को काफी उदार बना दिया गया है जिसका ब्यौरा परिशिष्ट-1 में दिया गया है। विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय की माध्यम सूची में शामिल 90 प्रतिशत में अधिक समाचार पत्र नियतकालिक पत्र छोटे और मझौले पत्रों की श्रेणी में आते हैं। प्रचलित दर-ढांचे में छोटे और मझौले समाचारपत्रों के लिए उपलब्ध धन की व्यवस्था है। 1980-81 के दौरान कुल विज्ञापनों का 78.93 प्रतिशत स्थान इन पत्रों को दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) जी, नहीं। विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय की माध्यम सूची में शामिल किए जाने के लिए

निर्धारित प्रक्रिया काफी सरल है। पात्रता की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने वाले समाचारपत्रों को आवेदन करने पर, विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय की माध्यम सूची में शामिल किया जाता है और इसके बाद उनको हमारे मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों प्रचार की आवश्यकताओं और धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार सरकारी विज्ञापन रिजोर्ड किए जाते हैं।

परिशिष्ट--1

सरकार द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली विज्ञापन नीति का पुनरीक्षण विच्छेद वर्ष किया गया था तथा छोटे और मझौले समाचारपत्रों के लाभ के लिए नीति (1-10-1980 में लागू) में निम्नलिखित उदार उपलब्ध किए गए थे :—

1. पात्रता :

(1) पहले छः मास की तुलना में अब चार मास के अनवरत प्रकाशन वाले समाचारपत्र/नियतकालिक पत्र सरकारी विज्ञापन पाने के पात्र हैं।

(2) पहले निर्धारित 2000 प्रतियों की तुलना में अब कम से कम 1000 विक्रीत प्रसार संख्या वाले पत्र सरकारी विज्ञापन पाने के पात्र हैं।

(3) मुक्ति स्थान की अपेक्षा का निम्नानुसार संग्रोधन किया गया है :—

पहले

अब

1260 मानक कालम से० मी०

760 मानक कालम से० मी० दैनिकों के लिए।

720 मानक कालम से० मी०

480 मानक कालम से० मी० साप्ताहिकों और पार्श्वकों के लिए।

1200 मानक कालम से० मी०

960 मानक कालम से० मी० मासिक पत्रों तथा अन्य प्रकाशनों के लिए।

(4) पिछड़े सीमावर्ती और दुर्गम इलाकों से या कबोली 'समाचारों' में या मुख्य रूप से कबोली पाठकों के लिए प्रकाशित होने वाले पत्रों/पत्रिकाओं के मामले में इस शर्त में और छूट दी गई है इनके मामलों में पालता के लिए न्यूनतम 500 ब्रिकीत प्रसार संख्या पर्याप्त समझी जाती है। उनके लिए कोई मुद्रित स्थान निर्धारित नहीं है।

(5) 2000 प्रतिशत तक की प्रसार संख्या वाले समाचारपत्र अब किसी चार्टर्ड लेखाकार या सम्बन्धित जिला मजिस्ट्रेट का प्रसार संख्या का प्रमाणपत्र प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं।

2. दर

(1) दर ढांचे में, 50,000 प्रतिशत तक की प्रसार संख्या वाले पत्रों के लिए उपलब्ध धन की व्यवस्था है।

(2) भाषायी पत्रों की अब वे ही दरें मिलती हैं जो समतुल्य प्रसार संख्या वाले अंग्रेजी के पत्रों को मिलती हैं।

(3) समानता लागू करने के बावजूद 10,000 और इससे कम की प्रसार संख्या वाले भाषायी पत्रों को समतुल्य प्रसार संख्या वाले अंग्रेजी के पत्रों से ऊंची दरें मिल रही हैं।

Overbilling in the Calcutta Telephone Exchange

2258. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints of over-billing in the Calcutta telephone exchange received in each month of 1980 and 1981 upto 30th June, 1981;

(b) how many of these complaints were entertained to correct and remedial measures taken;

(c) how many of them have been rejected;

(d) since the complaints of over-billing from the subscribers are increasing have the Calcutta telephones examined the billing system, including its mechanised system to ascertain whether there is any in-built flaw in the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Election Commissions suggestion to amend the Representation of the People Act

2259. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has suggested some amendments to the Representation of the People Act recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the recommendations made by the Election Commission on various occasions, have already been placed on the Table of the House in connection with the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 227 dated the 10th June, 1980, and Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 221, dated the 2nd December, 1980. Some recommendations of the Commission are also contained in its Reports on the General Elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies 1979-80 and Vice-Presidential Elections, 1979—Volume I which was laid on the Table of the House on 23-12-1980.

(c) The recommendations are under active consideration of the Government.

Violation of MRTP Act by certain Companies

2260. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4914 on 24th March, 1981 regarding violation of MRTP act by certain companies and state:

(a) whether the inspection reports (made under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 for non-compliance of sections 204, 205A, 383A) have been pursued;

(b) whether the replies have been received from companies;

(c) if so, what action has been taken; and

(d) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Whereas, the question No. 4914 of 24-3-81 related to three MRTP houses Viz., Hindustan Lever Ltd., ITC Ltd., and Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd., it is presumed that the present question is only in relation to M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., as the charges of non-compliance of provision of Sections 204, 205A and 383A referred to in the earlier question were made only with reference to the said company. The following reply is based on this presumption:—

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). After considering the explanation furnished by the company, the charges relating to contravention of Sections 204 and 383A of the Companies Act were dropped in consultation with the Department of Legal Affairs. As regards the matter relating to Section 205A of the Companies Act, further clarifications have been sought for from the company through the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra and the same are awaited.

कहलगांव तापीय बिजली परियोजना

2261. श्री राम विलास पाववान :
का ऊर्जा मंत्री बहवान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कहलगांव में तापीय बिजलीघर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारार्थ पहली बार कब प्रस्तुत किया गया और इस पर कब रिपोर्ट तैयार हुई ;

(ख) सरकार ने अब तक इसके निर्माण कार्य हेतु कितनी धनराशि दी है और बाकी धनराशि कब दी जाएगी ; और

(ग) बिजलीघर की रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तावित क्षमता कितने मेगावाट है और सरकार द्वारा कितने मेगावाट क्षमता वाले बिजलीघर का निर्माण किया जा रहा है और इस परिवर्तन के यदि कोई कारण हैं तो वे क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम द्वारा कहलगांव में एक मुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम ने परियोजना की व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट सितम्बर, 1980 में प्रस्तुत की थी और केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा इसे मार्च, 1981 में तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है। यद्यपि इस संबंध में निवेश संबंधी निर्णय अभी लिया जाना है तथापि राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम की नई परियोजनाओं के लिए वर्तमान पंच-वर्षीय योजना में प्रावधान किया गया है।

(ग) कहलगांव में मुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम द्वारा तैयार किए गए प्रस्ताव में प्रथम सोपान में 800 मेगावाट की प्रतिष्ठापना की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसमें 200—200 मेगावाट की चार यूनिटें होंगी तथा इस केन्द्र की प्रतिष्ठापित चरम क्षमता 2800 मेगावाट होगी।

Pending Applications for New Telephone Connections in Kalahandi District Orissa

2262. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications for telephone connections are pending in Bhawani-patna, Kesinga, Khariap Road, M. Rampur and Ladugaon of Kalahandi District in Orissa.

(b) the number of pending applications in each telephone exchange in the above district; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to provide early connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). As on 1-8-81, the number of applicants on the waiting list in various exchanges of Kalahandi district was:—

Exchange	Waiting list
Bhawanipatna	34
Kesinga	3
Khariap Road;	4
Nowporatanwal	Nil
Dharamgarh	2
Junagarh	3
Narla Road	2
Rupra Road	Nil
Utkela	Nil
	48

M. Rampur and Ladugaon are served by long distance P.C.Os., having 10 and NIL applications, respectively, for provision of telephone connections, as on 1-8-81;

(c) The existing exchanges are being expanded and new ones are being opened.

बरोनी क्षेत्र में पेट्रो-कम्पलेक्स की स्थापना

2263. श्री कुवर राम : क्या पेट्रो-लि-यम, रसायन और ऊर्जा विभाग यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरोनी क्षेत्र में पेट्रो-कम्पलेक्स स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रारम्भिक कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि प्रारम्भिक कार्यवाही नहीं शुरू की गई है तो इसमें क्या बाधा है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और ऊर्जा विभाग (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) और (ख). इन संबंध में प्रमुख प्रायोजनाओं के लिए कुछ प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं ।

टेलीफोन सेवा से रहित देश के भागों के नाम

2264. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन भागों में टेलीफोन सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) इन क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सेवा कब तक शुरू की जायेगी और इसकी प्राथमिकता लागू कितनी है ; और

(ग) प्राथमिकता के आधार पर शीघ्र टेलीफोन सेवाएँ उपलब्ध कराने के लिये देश के किस क्षेत्र को चुना गया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिक उरांव) : (क) हालांकि व्यव-हायत, देश के सभी शहरी और अर्द्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सेवाएँ प्रदान कर दी गई हैं फिर भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अभी अभिसंख्य ग्रामों में सुविधा प्रदान की जानी है ।

(ख) वर्तमान दशक (1980—90) के दौरान डाक तार विभाग का देश में अधिकांश वस्तुओं की सीमाओं के भीतर टेलीफोन सेवाओं का विस्तार करने का लक्ष्य है। योजना आयोग ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के दौरान देश में दूरसंचार सेवाओं के विकास हेतु 2236 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किए हैं। नौवरी योजना के लिए लागत प्रावकलन अभी

तैयार नहीं किया गया है :

(ग) हालांकि टेलीफोन सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए कोई क्षेत्रीय बरीयता नहीं दी जाती, फिर भी डाक तार विभाग ने देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन के माध्यम से उच्च मुद्रिधा प्रदान करने के लिए एक नीति अपनाई है। नीति अनुबंध में दी गई है।

अनुबन्ध

हानि पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर और संयुक्त डाक-तार घर खोलने हेतु नीति स्थानों की श्रेणियाँ

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

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने हेतु शर्तें

संयुक्त डाक-तार घर खोलने हेतु शर्तें

घाटा चाहे जितना ही हो तथा न्यूनतम राजस्व की शर्त के बगैर उत्तरोत्तर व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

- (7) वे स्थान जहाँ पर ऐसे पुलिस स्टेशन स्थित हों जिनका इंचार्ज उप निरीक्षक या इससे ऊपर के पद का पुलिस अधिकारी हो।

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की शर्तें

संयुक्त डाक-तार घर खोलने की शर्तें

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

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

(8) ग्राम रास्ते से दूर के स्थान :

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की शर्तें	संयुक्त डाक-तार घर खोलने की शर्तें
(क) मौजूदा एक्सचेंज से 40 कि० मी० से अधिक (अरीय दूरी) होनी चाहिए।	(क) मौजूदा तारघर से 20 किलोमीटर से अधिक (अरीय दूरी) होनी चाहिए।
(ख) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े इलाकों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय इलाकों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।	(ख) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े इलाकों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय इलाकों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।
	(ग) साधारण इलाकों में आवर्ती हानि 2000 रुपये वार्षिक तथा पिछड़े/पर्वतीय इलाकों में 5000 रुपये वार्षिक से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

(9) पर्यटन/तीर्थ केन्द्र /कृषि/सिंचाई/विद्युत परियोजना स्थल/नगर

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की शर्तें	संयुक्त डाक-तार घर खोलने की शर्तें
(क) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।	(क) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।
	(ख) साधारण इलाकों में आवर्ती हानि 2000 रुपये वार्षिक तथा पिछड़े/पर्वतीय इलाकों में 5000 रुपये वार्षिक से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

(10) सभी अन्य स्थान

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की शर्तें	संयुक्त डाक-तार घर खोलने की शर्तें
वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर या घाटे के मामले में किराये और गारंटी के आधार पर	वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर या घाटे के मामले में किराये और गारंटी के आधार पर

नोट :— 1. (क) केवल आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के मामलों में किसी केन्द्रीय ग्राम से 10 कि० मी० की अरीय दूरी के ग्राम समूहों को छोड़कर, जनसंख्या संबंधी आंकड़ों पर विचार करते समय केवल अकेले नगर या ग्राम की जनसंख्या पर ही विचार करना चाहिए न कि नगरों या ग्रामों के समूहों का जनसंख्या पर। इस छूट के अन्तर्गत कोई भी दो सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन 10 किलोमीटर से कम की दूरी पर नहीं खोले जा सकते हैं।

(ख) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों की व्यवस्था हेतु महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रीय ग्राम निर्धारित करने के लिए निम्न क्रम में बरीयता दी जाएगी :

- (i) जनजातीय विकास खंड मुख्यालय
- (ii) जिन स्थानों पर जहां लेम्प्स (बड़े आकार की बहुदेशीय सहकारी समितियाँ) स्थापित हैं ; और
- (iii) ग्रामीण उद्योगों और / अथवा व्यापक कृषि विकास हेतु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए स्थानीय जनजाति विकास विभागों द्वारा निर्धारित केन्द्र ।

2. यदि प्रस्तावित कार्यालय को 8 किलोमीटर की दूरी के अन्दर पहले से ही अन्य तारघर कार्य कर रहा हो तो हानि पर कोई भी तार घर नहीं खोला जाना चाहिए ।

Synthetic Oil from Coal

2266. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) did Sir J. C. Ghosh Committee recommend for going in for synthetic Oil i.e., from coal to oil;

(b) did the Committee say that synthetic oil would be cheaper than imported oil;

(c) did the Committee recommend that a pilot plant for synthetic oil be set up at Raniganj;

(d) if so, why was it not implemented;

(e) will Sir. J. C. Ghosh Committee report be laid on the Table of the House; and

(f) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (f). The synthetic Oil Committee (1956) headed by Dr. J. C. Ghosh recommended the setting up of a low temperature carbonisation plant in Bengal coalfield for production of soft coke for domestic fuel and for utilisation of bye-product tar for the production of motor spirit, fuel oil etc. The committee was of the view that motor

fuels can be produced at costs equivalent to landed cost of imported petrol (as per price prevailing in 1956). The project was not taken up due to easy availability of cheap imported crude at that time. Five copies of the Report of Dr. J. C. Ghosh Committee 1956 have been placed in the Parliament library for reference by Members of Parliament. The index number allotted to the above publication is 662.66 R(R 41820 (1-5) J.6. But Government of India is considering proposals for conversion of coal to oil.

Meeting of Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry

2267. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Bipartite Committee for coal industry recently met at Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether the meeting made an assessment of the coal output for the current year; and

(c) if so, the target for the current year and performance balance sheet till date?

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

(c) The target for the current year and performance till july, 1981 are given below:—

(MILLION TONNES)

Company	Annual target 1981-82	Actual target for April July, '81.	Performance of coal production (April-July, '81)			Growth over last year (%)
			Actual	Shortfall	April-July '80	
E. C. L.	24.20	7.63	7.06	0.57	6.58	7.3
B. C. C. L.	22.00	6.75	6.76	+0.01	5.98	13.0
C. C. L.	29.00	8.99	9.04	+0.05	8.22	10.0
W. C. L.	30.30	9.55	9.45	0.10	9.00	5.0
N. E. C.	0.70	0.23	0.20	0.03	0.19	
Total:	106.20	33.15	32.15	0.64	29.97	8.5

Plans for Augmenting Offshore and on shore Oil Production of Bombay High

2268. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that plans for augmenting off-shore and on-shore oil production of Bombay High have met with a set back since it has not received encouraging response from foreign firms;

(b) if so, whether any team of Indian experts has visited some foreign countries in this regard to explore possibilities of securing light crude and collaboration in refineries and fertilizers plants; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The question of visit of any team of Indian experts in this context, therefore, does not arise.

Checking of Election Expenses

2269. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the present election law the candidates have to file the account of their election expenses but the Commission can check only an account of election expenses that has been filed by a candidate within the time limit fixed and it is within the prescribed limit;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it has no power under which it can examine whether the account of election expenses filed is correct;

(c) if so, whether Election Commission favours some amendments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the suggestions, if any, favoured by the Election Commission?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The power of the Election Commission in relation to keeping an account of election expenses and lodging of the same by a contesting candidate is spelt out in section 77 and 78 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Under section 77 every candidate at an election shall either by himself or by his election agent keep a separate and correct account of all expenditure in connection with the election incurred or authorised by him or by his election agent. Under section 78, every contesting candidate shall lodge within thirty days from the date of election of the returned candidate (or where there are more than one returned candidate at the election and the dates of their election are different, the later of those two dates) an account of his election expenses which shall be a true copy of the account kept by him or by his election agent under section 77. The explanations inserted in section 77 by the Amending Acts (58 of 1974 and 40 of 1975) *inter alia* provides that—

(1) the expenditure incurred or authorised in connection with the election of a candidate by a political party or by any other association or body or persons or by any individual (other than the candidate or his election agent), shall not be deemed to be expenditure incurred or authorised by the candidate, and

(2) any expenditure incurred in respect of any arrangements made, facilities provided or any other act or thing done by any person in the service of the Government and belonging to any of the classes mentioned in clause (7) of section 123 in the discharge or purported discharge of his official duty as mentioned in the provision to that clause shall not be deemed to be expenditure in connection with the election.

(c) and (d). The important recommendations of the Commission with regard to keeping of account of elec-

tion expenses and lodging of the same *inter alia* are:—

(i) the Commission should have power to scrutinise the returns of election expenses to see that they have been correctly rendered and if not the persons concerned should incur disqualification;

(ii) the candidate who has not filed his account of election expenses should automatically incur the disqualification for contesting elections for five years from the date on which the account of election expenses is to be filed;

(iii) in the case of elected candidate, such disqualification should not take effect till after the expiry of three months from the date of his election and if, for reasons to be recorded by the Commission, the Commission removes the disqualification of such person on his application and later filing of the return of his election expenses, the disqualification, should be deemed to have been not incurred by such candidate;

(iv) the period of disqualification for failure to lodge the account of election expenses should also be extended from three years as at present to five years as in the case of some other disqualifications which would keep such disqualified persons out of the electoral battle at least for one general election;

(v) the Commission should have the power as at present to remove or reduce the period of disqualification incurred for non-filing of election return.

Free by-cycles stands in Post Offices in Delhi

2270. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that in almost all the post offices in Delhi there are forcible collections from

the cyclists who go to purchase post-cards, envelops, sending money orders etc. by the authorised/unauthorised persons looking after bicycles; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the post offices are not providing free cycle stands for the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No complaints of forcible collection has been received in respect of any Post Office in Delhi except Delhi General Post Offices (GPO). In the case of Delhi GPO complaints were received to the effect that the contractor appointed to run the cycle stand at this office was removing the cycles parked in areas other than the authorised cycle stand to the official cycle stand and was charging a little extra for this labour. The contractor had been warned not to charge more than the amount fixed according to the contract. Thereafter the complaints have ceased.

(b) For the maintenance and running of cycle stands in Government office buildings, Ministry of Works and Housing have prescribed parking charges recoverable from the users namely Government employees and Casual visitors, which is being followed in P&T Department. As such the question of provision of free parking facilities where cycle stands are maintained in Government office buildings under contract system does not arise. In smaller offices where no separate cycle stands are provided for the public, they park them at any convenient place outside the office at their own risk and no fee is charged therefor.

Financial Assistance for Oil Exploration Projects

2271. SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) how many new projects of oil exploration and production Government have taken up in the year 1980-81;

(b) whether Government have sought and taken financial assistance for the above said projects from the World Bank, the Exim Bank of the U.S.A. and the Euro-dollar market; and

(c) if so, how much amount has been taken as loan and at what rate of interest?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) During the year 1980-81, drilling was taken up on 12 new structures onshore and 10 new structures offshore.

(b) and (c). Details of financial assistance are as under:—

(i) Government of India have obtained a loan of US Dollars 400 million from World Bank for financing part of the cost of development of the Bombay High field by the ONGC. The rate of interest on the loan is 9½ per cent per annum.

(ii) The ONGC have arranged a credit of US Dollars 23.375 million from the Exim Bank of USA for financing the import of goods and services of US origin for their operations. The loan carries an interest of 8.75 per cent per annum.

(iii) The ONGC have obtained a loan of US Dollars 200 million from the Euro Dollar market for financing their general operations. The loan carries an interest of 3/8 per cent over LIBOR during the first 2 years and 1/2 per cent over LIBOR over the remaining 5 years.

“निर्धनों को कानूनी सहायता”

कार्यक्रम की प्रगति

2272. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का ‘निर्धनों

को कानूनी सहायता कार्यक्रम असफल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उस कार्यक्रम को मुदत करने और आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कोई विशेष टोम बढ़म उठाने का है ; और ;

(ग) क्या विस्तृत विवरण सम्मान्यता पर रखा जाएगा ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) यह नहीं नहीं है कि निर्धन व्यक्तियों को विधिक सहायता उपलब्ध करने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का कार्यक्रम असफल रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Disconnection of Telephones at Boothapandy in Tamil Nadu

2273. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from the Managing Partner of Hroos-Hospital, Thittuvilai, Boothapandy, Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu State regarding the unlawful disconnection of telephone Boothapandy No. 32;

(b) if so, give details of the complaint; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government of India to the complaint and what action has been taken by them on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): and (b), A complaint alleging unlawful disconnection of Boothapandy telephone No. 32 was received.

(c) A bill for Rs. 61.80 was issued on 14-3-81 and the subscriber was

allowed the normal time of 15 days for the payment of the bill. In spite of reminders, the subscriber did not pay the bill by the due date. The telephone was disconnected for non-payment in accordance with Rule 443 of the I.T. Rules. (Indian Telegraph Rules).

राजस्थान में पेट्रोल/डीजल पम्प के लिए दिए गए अभ्यावेदनों का अस्वीकृत किया जाना

2274. श्री कुमा राम शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के प्रत्येक जिले में पिछले पांच वर्षों में पेट्रोल/डीजल पम्प के लिए कितने अभ्यावेदन "अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र" प्राप्त होने के बावजूद अस्वीकृत किए गए ; और

(ख) पेट्रोल पम्प मंजूर करने वाले प्राधिकारी द्वारा "अपत्ति नहीं प्रमाणित" प्राप्त होने के बावजूद इन अभ्यावेदनों को अस्वीकृत करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और (ख). मार्वाजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली डीलरशिपों के संबंध में दिनांक 23-9-1977 की नीति के लागू किए जाने के बाद से, तेल कम्पनियाँ केवल उन आवेदनों पर विचार करती हैं जो कि विशेष विज्ञापनों के संदर्भ में प्राप्त होते हैं । राजस्थान में ऐसे विज्ञापनों के संदर्भ में प्राप्त किसी भी आवेदन पत्र को चिन्म कि कोई अपत्ति नहीं प्रमाण पत्र (एन० ओ० सी०) भी प्राप्त कर लिया गया था अस्वीकार करने के संबंध में सूचना नहीं मिली है । तथापि, ऐसे कुछ मामले हो सकते हैं जो कि डीलरशिप नीति के लागू किए जाने से पूर्व शुरू

हुए हों तथा जिन पर कार्यवाही पूरी न की जा सकी हो तथा उन्हें नीति के अनुरूप एन० ग्रो० सी० प्राप्त करने के बाद भी अस्वीकार कर दिया गया है।

पेट्रोलियम की खपत और इसका उत्पादन

2275. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पेट्रोलियम की कुल वार्षिक खपत कितनी है ;

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) :

(क) से (ग). वर्ष 1980-81 के संबंध में अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

अशोधित तेल **आंकड़े मि० मी० टनों में**

देश की शोधनशालाओं में शोधन के लिये |	देश में उत्पादन	आयात
		उस देश का नाम जहां से आयात किया जाता है
25.84	10.51	गल्फ देश 14.48
		मिश्र 0.05
		सोवियत संघ 1.34
		मलेशिया 0.05
		अल्जीरिया 0.20
		मैक्सिको 0.13
		16.25

(आंकड़े मि० टनों में)

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादन

देश में उपभोग |	देश में उत्पादन	आयात की गई मात्रा
30.89	24.10	7.3

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के देशवार आयात के संबंध में सूचना देना अनिवार्य नहीं होगा।

(घ) अशोधित तेल के तटीय एवं अतटीय देशों उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के सभी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। 1984-85 तक बम्बई हाई तथा उपग्रह क्षेत्रों से अशोधित तेल के उत्पादन के वर्तमान लगभग 8 मि० मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष के स्तर को बढ़ाकर लगभग 19 मि० मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके साथ ही शोधनशाला यूनिटों को अधिकांश किया जा रहा है। तथापि, इस अवस्था में पेट्रोलियम के क्षेत्र में आत्म-निर्भरता के संबंध में भविष्यवाणी करना संभव नहीं है।

छपरा, बिहार में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र की स्थापना

2276. प्रो० सत्यदेव सिन्हा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बिहार में सारन जिले में नवगढ़ा छपरा में एक आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बलराम खांडे) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) छपरा आकाशवाणी पटना की प्राथमिक ग्रेड की दिनांशालीन सेवा परिधि के अन्दर अंतर्भावित होता है। इसके अलावा, जिले के एक भाग में आकाशवाणी, गोरखपुर से भी सेवा प्राप्त होती है।

Expansion of Fertilizers Plants during Sixth Plan including the Rourkela Fertilizers Plant

2277. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the expansion of some fertilizer plants of the country during the Sixth Plan Period;

(b) if so, whether the Rourkela Fertilizers plant of Orissa is proposed to be expanded during that period; and

(c) if so, the details about the expansion programmes proposed to be implemented?

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

(b) and (c). A proposal for the manufacture of 300 tonnes per day of urea using surplus Carbon Dioxide and Ammonia that would be available after modification of the synthesis loop has been received from the Rourkela Steel Plant. It will be implemented in three years from the date of placement of orders. The the date of placement of orders. The Kanpur expansion (100,000 tonnes of Nitrogen per annum) and Kandla expansion (50,000 tonnes of Nitrogen and 133,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 per annum) are expected to be commissioned during this year. Government have also sanctioned the expansion of the plants at Tuticorin by 27,000 tonnes of Nitrogen and 70,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 per annum and Goa by 16,435 tonnes of Nitrogen and 42,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 per annum.

गांधीनगर (गुजरात) में तापीय बिजली घर

2278. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात सरकार ने गांधीनगर में 210 मेगावाट की क्षमता वाले एक तापीय बिजलीघर की स्थापना के लिए भारत सरकार को आवेदन-पत्र दिया है ; यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) गुजरात सरकार ने भारत सरकार को यह आवेदन पत्र किम तारीख को भेजा है और उपरोक्त परियोजना की प्राक्कलित लागत कितनी है ; और

(ग) इस तापीय बिजलीघर की स्थापना के लिए अब तक अनुमति दी जा चुकी है और इसकी स्थापना के लिए अब तक मंजूरी न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग). गांधीनगर में 69.30 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर 210 मेगावाट के तीसरे युनिट की स्थापना के लिए एक प्रस्ताव गुजरात राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से जलाई, 1977 में प्राप्त हुआ था। परियोजना रिपोर्ट में उपरोक्त परियोजना के लिए सेंट्रल इंडिया कोलियरी के कोरबा कोयला क्षेत्रों से कोयला लिक बनाया जाना प्रस्तावित है उपरोक्त स्कीम के लिए कोयला लिकेज को ज्यों ही अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा त्यों ही स्कीम पर तकनीकी आर्थिक अनुमोदन के लिए विचार किया जाएगा।

Details of talks held between Minister and Acharya Vinobha Bhave

2279. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he recently met Acharya Vinoba Bhave at his Wardha Ashram;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in their talks Acharya Vinoba Bhave suggested to him to stop sale of mill-made cloth in Wardha District;

(c) if so, what are the details of the Acharya's suggestion in this regard; and

(d) whether he has accepted the suggestion of Acharya Vinobha Bhave?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Minister met Acharya Vinoba Bhave at the Paunar Ashram on 25-7-81.

(b) to (d). It is a fact Acharya Vinoba Bhave mentioned that we should encourage the growth of Ambar Charkha in villages so that yarn could be produced in a decentralised labour-intensive manner and good cloth could also be produced on handloom using this yarn from Ambar Charkha. This will give larger employment to people on 'decentralised' Gandhian lines. The Minister told Acharya Bhave that his suggestion would be conveyed to the organisation concerned for examination.

T.V. Centre in Jammu

2280. SHRI G. L. DOGRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state when the relaying-cum-producing Centre of Television will be started in Jammu?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : At present there is no proposal to set up a TV relay-cum-production Centre at Jammu. Setting up of such a Centre at a future date will depend on the availability of resources.

Non-Payment of Public Deposits by Non-Banking Companies

2281. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints made upto 1980 about non-payment of public deposits by non-banking and non-financial companies; and

(b) the action taken by Government against the defaulting companies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The complaints received by Registrars of Companies about non-payment of public deposits by non-banking non-financial companies during the years 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 are as under:—

1975-76	2155
1976-77	2470
1977-78	1522
1978-79	800
1979-80	507
1980-81	363

(b) There is no provision in the Companies Act, 1956 enabling the Government to compel non-banking non-financial companies to repay the public deposits and/or interest accrued thereon on maturity. The failure to repay deposits on maturity gives rise to a civil claim and the appropriate remedy for the depositor lies in seeking relief in the Court of Law.

"RIC on Verge of Collapse"

2282. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a newsitem appearing in the "National Herald" dated 7th August, 1981 on page 5, col. 6-8 under the caption "RIC on verge of collapse"; if so, details thereof;

(b) what action is being taken by Government in this regard;

(c) how many projects were undertaken and how many of them are now closed;

(d) how many uprooted persons (refugees) were employed and how many non-refugees; and

(e) total investment made and return thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, A statement showing the broad points mentioned in the press report and action taken thereon by Government is attached.

(c) In all 30 units came into existence under the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. Of these, 14 units were closed down at various period and 2 have since become defunct, though not yet finally closed.

(d) The total number of persons directly employed by the Corporation as on 23-8-1981 was 2752, of which 2593 were displaced persons and 159 others.

(e) The total investment made by the Government of India upto 31-7-1981 was Rs. 19.21 crores, of which Rs. 3.53 crores was in the form of share capital contribution and Rs. 15.68 crores as working capital loans. There has been no return on the investment, as the Corporation has been incurring losses continuously since inception.

Statement

Broad points mentioned in the press-report which appeared in the "National Herald" on 7-8-1981 regarding RIC.

The press report which appeared in the 'National Herald' dated the 7th August, 1981 has mentioned broadly about deteriorating economic condition of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, a Government of India undertaking, the extent of losses incurred by it ever since

its inception in 1959; allocation of funds to private industrialists for securing employment for the displaced persons but shortfall in recovery thereof; setting up of the Committees of 1974 and 1980 to go into the working of the Corporation; closing down of certain units after incurring some expenditure thereon, working of the Corporation under the present management; purchase made by it recently; etc.

Action taken by Government

It is true that the corporation has been incurring losses ever since its inception in 1959 and the total loss incurred upto 31-3-1981 was Rs. 26.16 crores. The total investment made by the Government was Rs. 19.21 crores—Rs. 3.53 crores as share capital and Rs. 15.68 crores as working capital loans upto 31-7-1981. A major portion of the losses has been contributed by the handloom units. The various Committees which went into the working of the Corporation since 1968 had found the handloom units as unviable in the present set up and had inter alia suggested that those should be formed into co-operatives or the looms should be transferred to the workers so that they could run them as cottage industry. The re-organisation of the Corporation, by delinking the handlooms units as suggested by the various Committees, could not, however, be done due to various reasons. The future re-organisation/revitalisation of the Corporation is, however, being examined in all its details taking into account the Reports of the various Committees on RIC, the recent feasibility reports furnished by the RIC management, etc.

It is not correct that the Corporation allocated Rs. 2 crores to private industrialists and recovered only 30 per cent thereof. The correct amount was Rs. 1.19 crores, of which about Rs. 0.47 crores have been recovered, Rs. 0.59 crores have been provided by the Corporation in their accounts as doubtful of recovery and Rs. 0.13 crore are yet to be recovered.

As regards the plans of the management for increasing production, it is correct that on the basis of feasibility reports, the management proposes to increase the annual production to about Rs. 14.34 crores including the project work. They have also proposed to undertake trading of about Rs. 7 crores per annum, and not Rs. 15 crores as mentioned in the press report.

It is not true that 25 new officers have been recruited recently with handsome salaries and privileges. Only 12 officers have been appointed mostly against existing vacancies. All officers, including the Managing Director, are getting salaries and privileges within the limits prescribed by Government and no extraordinary privileges have been extended to them.

The press report that the Managing Director enjoys the power to buy goods worth Rs. 5 lakhs at a time without calling for any tender, is also not correct. It is also not correct that the management purchased raw leather valued at Rs. 6 lakhs without calling for any tender. The Corporation has informed Government that leather worth Rs. 4.52 lakhs was purchased by calling tenders and the lowest tenderer was given the order, and the materials were accepted from the suppliers only after inspection by technical personnel of RIC. Some adverse comments were, however, made by the ISI subsequently, on which necessary corrective action was taken by the Corporation.

The Corporation has also purchased leather articles worth about Rs. 2.09 lakhs for trading purposes. The press report about purchase of handicraft goods worth Rs. 10,000/- is not correct. The furnishing cloth and bedsheets amounting to Rs. 3.50 lakhs, were taken by the Corporation on consignment basis with sufficient margin of profit while participating in various handloom exhibition. The unsold stocks were returned to the parties concerned.

Setting up of LPG Refilling Plant near Indore

2283. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up an LPG refilling plant near Indore in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what will be its capacity and when it will be in operation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). This Ministry has approved the proposal of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation to increase the capacity of their existing LPG (cooking gas) bottling plant near Indore in Madhya Pradesh from 5,000 tonnes to 25,000 tonnes, as a part of their LPG marketing programme. The additional facilities are expected to be ready by December, 1982.

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस पर कार्यक्रम का प्रसारण

2284. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 1981 को 8.45 बजे प्रसारित उस समाचार बुलेटिन की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें कहा गया था कि उस राशि को 9.15 बजे नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस पर एक कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या कार्यक्रम अंग्रेजी में प्रसारित किया गया था;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेगी और राष्ट्रीय महत्व के इस

प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों को हिन्दी में प्रसारित करने की व्यवस्था करेगी क्योंकि अधिकांश जनता हिन्दी भाषी है; और

(घ) राष्ट्रीय महत्व सम्बन्धी विषय के कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण करने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस पर इसी प्रकार का एक कार्यक्रम हिन्दी में एक दिन पहले अर्थात् 5-7-81 को प्रसारित किया गया था। नेताजी की कुर्सी पहुँचने पर रेडियो रिपोर्ट के रूप में एक अन्य कार्यक्रम भी हिन्दी में 7-7-81 को प्रसारित किया गया था।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय महत्व के कार्यक्रमों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में निश्चित रूप से प्रसारित किया जाता है।

Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Sri Lanka

2285. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Sri Lanka repatriates who arrived in India by the end of 1979;

(b) the number of repatriates that have since been rehabilitated stating the manner in which they have been rehabilitated;

(c) the expenditure incurred so far on their rehabilitation programme; and

(d) the reasons for the non-settlement of the remaining repatriates from Sri Lanka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) By the end of 1979, 3,29,962 persons (comprising 81,049

families) of Sri Lanka repatriates had arrived in India.

(b) Upto the end of June, 1981, 65,603 eligible families have been rehabilitated in various plantation schemes in the four Southern States Schemes of the Repatriates Bank, Industrial Schemes, land Colonisation Schemes, Agricultural Schemes, Small Trade/Business and Projects of the Tamil Nadu State Farms Corporation. Apart from this, some repatriates have also been helped to secure employment in various Public/Private Sector Undertakings. These families have also been provided certain other facilities like housing, education and training etc.

(c) Upto the end of June, 1981, an expenditure of Rs. 52.74 crores has been incurred on the relief and rehabilitation of these repatriates.

(d) Except for some applications pending final disposal with State Governments, the remaining families are either no eligible or have not approached the authorities for necessary assistance.

उन देशों के नाम जहाँ भारतीय फिल्म समारोह का आयोजन किया गया था

2286. श्री राम अवध : का सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के क्या नाम हैं जिन में पिछले दो वर्षों में भारतीय फिल्म समारोह आयोजित किए गए ; और

(ख) उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त सिंह) : (क) पिछले दो वर्षों (1979-80 और 1980-81) के

दौरान भारतीय फिल्म सप्ताह सोवियत संघ, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य पोलैंड, चेको-स्लोवाकिया और आस्ट्रेलिया में आयोजित किए गए थे।

(ख) विदेशी मुद्रा में व्यय सरकारी शिष्टमंडलों के सदस्यों की अनुज्ञेय $\frac{1}{4}$ दैनिक भत्ते के भुगतान के लिए ही किया गया था। सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रायोजित शिष्टमंडलों के व्यक्तियों के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा में हुआ कुल व्यय 549.82 रुपये है।

Acute Power Shortage in U.P.

2287. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the acute power shortage in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether he has visited the State to find out the cause; and

(c) what are the causes of power shortage and what help is being provided by him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There is shortage of power in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Minister for Energy had visited Singrauli in Uttar Pradesh on 15th and 16th July, 1981 and had discussed with the Chief Minister of U.P. and others concerned the problems of power supply including the problems relating to coal supplies to U.P. power stations.

(c) The State is facing shortage of power primarily due to inadequacy of installed generating capacity and frequent outages of thermal generating units. Necessary assistance is being rendered in expediting the commissioning of the new generating capacity, proving the performance of existing thermal power stations, availability of spares and supply of

requisite quality of coal etc. A team of experts from CEA, BHEL, ILK and UPSEB was also deputed to visit Obra Thermal Power Station to suggest measures to improve its performance. About 1972 MW of additional generating capacity is programmed to be added in Uttar Pradesh during the period 1980-85.

Delay in Delivery of Foreign Mail in Kerala

2288. SHRI V. C. VIJAYRAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is delay in the delivery of foreign mail in Kerala and some other Southern States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) :

(a) No Sir. No delay in delivery of foreign mail has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Briderdin by M/s Sandoz

2289. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Sandoz is the sole manufacture of life saving drug 'Briderdin';

(b) whether Government have received complaints about non-availability of this drug in the market; and

(c) if so, the measures Government propose to take to remove the shortage of this drug?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Periodic shortages of Briderdin have been reported from some parts of the country.

(c) Adequate quantity of raw material not made indigenously has been allowed import recently.

Postal and Telecommunication facility in Schedule Areas

2290. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to give priority to scheduled areas as one of important categories of backward areas in providing postal and telecommunication facilities;

(b) if so, whether Government have gone into this matter in depth;

(c) whether the Constitutional provisions of Schedule V and VI have ever been kept in view while providing postal and telecommunication facilities; and

(d) whether Government have received any representation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) :

(a) and (b) (i) Scheduled Areas are covered by the category of tribal and backward areas prescribed for purposes of opening of rural post offices. Priority is already being given to this category in the form of concessional norms and by allocation of a larger share of the target of rural post offices fixed in the Annual plans as compared to the normal rural areas.

(ii) In so far as opening of telephone exchanges is concerned the policy of opening small automatic telephone exchanges of capacity upto 100 lines has been liberalised for rural areas (which include scheduled and backward areas also) provided a required minimum number of prospective subscribers get themselves registered by making payment of prescribed fee and the anticipated revenue

covers at least prescribed share of annual recurring expenditure on the scheme for opening the telephone exchange.

(c) The Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution of India deal with the administration and control of scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes and the Administration of Tribal areas of Assam and Meghalaya and in the Union Territory of Mizoram respectively. They do not deal with provisions of postal and telecom facilities. In so far as these facilities are concerned, the concept of Tribal sub-plan as envisaged by the Planning Commission is kept in view.

(d) Yes, Sir.

रंगीन दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

2291. श्री राम धारे पत्रिका : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने रंगीन दूर-दर्शन की स्थापना करने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक स्थापित हो जाने की संभावना है और पहला केन्द्र किस स्थान पर लगाया जा रहा है और यह कब तक काम करना शुरू कर देगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) जी, नहीं। देश में रंगीन दूरदर्शन चालू करने का प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है। अब तक निर्णय विदेशी प्रसारण संगठनों को एशियाई

खेलों का सीमित रंगीन कवरेज उपलब्ध करने का है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Telephone connections of workers of opposition parties

2292. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of political workers of opposition parties in New Delhi and Delhi whose telephone connections have not been cut though they have failed to pay the bills; and

(b) the action taken against the erring officials of telephone Department in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) As per the rules of the Department, all telephones other than those of exempted categories, are liable for disconnection for non-payment of bills exceeding Rs. 25/-. A list of exempted categories is appended.

(b) If any lapse to disconnect telephones for non-payment comes to notice suitable action is taken against the concerned officials.

Statement

List of High Dignitaries whose official telephones are exempted from disconnections.

1. President of India (including telephones in Rashtrapati Bhavan);

2. Vice-President of India, Prime Minister and all Heads of State and Union Territories;

3. Former Presidents;

4. Honourable Chief Justice of India.

5. Speaker of Lok Sabha/Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

6. All Ministers, Deputy Ministers of Government of India and all Chief Ministers and Ministers in State Gov-

ernment, Deputy Chief Ministers of State Government.

7. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

8. Leaders of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

9. Ambassadors Extra-ordinary and Plenipotentiary and High Commissioners of Commonwealth Countries accredited to India;

10. Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

11. Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha.

12. Honourable Judges of Supreme Court of India;

13. Members of the Planning Commission.

14. Comptroller and Auditor General of India;

15. Speaker, State Legislature Assembly;

16. Chairman, Legislative Council;

17. Chairman, Regional Committee;

18. Honourable Chief Justice, High Court.

19. Honourable Judges, High Courts.

20. Registrars of Supreme Court of India.

21. Registrars of State High Courts.

22. Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi.

23. Government Deputy Chief Whip, Rajya Sabha, (I.C.C.);

24. Government Deputy Chief Whip, Lok Sabha.

25. Government Deputy Chief Whip Rajya Sabha.

26. Government Deputy Chief Whip Incharge Assurances;

27. Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry on large Industrial Houses.

28. Lokayukta in State Governments;

29. All Secretaries to Government of India and State Government and Secretary to the Governor's Secretariat.

30. Commissioners in State Secretariats;

31. The Commissioner of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

32 Leaders of Opposition in the State Legislatures.

Allotment of new cooking gas connections to distributors

2293. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA; Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allotted new cooking gas connections to the distributors in the country;

(b) if yes, the break-up figures State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the new connections as allotted exceed the installed capacity of the gas-stoves (hot plates) in the country; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to meet the situation in the country?

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

(b) The State-wise details regarding the number of cooking gas (LPG) connections released in the country during 1981, till the end of May, are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). As there had been no large scale releases of cooking gas connections in the past few years due to lack of incremental availability of LPG in the country, there was little manufacturing activity in respect of LPG stoves (hot plates). Therefore, initially there was some shortage in the availability of hot plates. However, this has not affected the new enrolment for cooking gas connections. With the continuous release of new LPG connections by the oil companies, the manufacturing activity of hot plates has increased. It is expected that there would be adequate manufacturing capacity of hot plates for the new enrolment planned.

Statement

Statement Showing Number of LPG (Cooking Gas) Connections Released State-wise/Union Territory wise During 1981 (upto end of May)

State /Union Territory	Number of Connections released.
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	36107
2. Maharashtra	73020
3. Karnataka	36364
4. Orissa	4077
5. Madhya Pradesh	8358
6. Gujarat	9095
7. Rajasthan	3129
8. Jammu & Kashmir	1700
9. Haryana	1261
10. Assam*	5228
11. Bihar	6337
12. Himachal Pradesh	1613
13. Kerala	925
14. Punjab	919
15. Sikkim	219
16. Tamil Nadu	28226
17. Uttar Pradesh	17022
18. West Bengal	18207
19. Chandigarh	730

1	2
20. Pondicherry	163
21. Goa	330
Total	2,57,030

* Includes Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

Installation of Russian Generation sets

2294. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Russian made power generation sets installed in the various power stations in the country, their rated capacity and the year of installation;

(b) how many of these sets have outlived their life; and

(c) what steps are being taken for the replacement of the sets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement showing the total number of Russian made power generation sets installed in the various power stations in the country, their rated capacity and the year of installation is attached.

(b) None of these sets has outlived its life at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing the Russian made power generation sets installed in various power stations.

Station	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	T.G. made	Boiler made	Date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. OBRA (T)	1	50	USSR	USSR	15-8-67
	2	50	USSR	USSR	11-3-68
	3	50	USSR	USSR	13-10-68
	4	50	USSR	USSR	16-7-79
	5	50	USSR	USSR	30-7-71

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Harduaganj B	1 2	50 50	USSR USSR	USSR USSR	3/68 11/1/69
3. Korba II	1 2 3 4	50 50 50 50	USSR USSR USSR USSR	USSR USSR USSR USSR	9/66 5/67 3/68 10/68
4. Neyveli	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	50 50 50 50 50 50 100 100 100	USSR USSR USSR USSR USSR USSR USSR USSR USSR	USSR USSR USSR USSR USSR USSR USSR USSR USSR	23/5/62 23/1/63 11/6/63 27/11/63 29/4/64 24/8/65 20/3/67 12/2/69 21/2/7
5. Patratu	1 2 3 4 5 6	50 50 50 50 100 100	USSR USSR USSR USSR USSR USSR	USSR USSR USSR USSR USSR USSR	1/10/66 1/6/67 1/2/69 1/1/70 17/12/71 13/3/72

Collaboration with C.A.P.

2295. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enter into collaboration with C.A.P. a French Firm for exploration, reservation. Oil water injection and providing off shore Jack up rigs and drill ships;

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

(c) whether ONGC also proposes to purchase an Off Shore Drilling rig from the firm in Singapore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) ONGC have entered into an agreement for availing of the technical assistance and industrial experience of CFP, a French firm, for quick development and exploitation of the hydro-carbon reserves of Bombay High and

Satellite fields. There is no collaboration with CFP, for providing offshore jack up rigs and drill ships, etc.

(b) The agreement, effective from April 6, 1981 is for a period of 4 years and provides for payment to the French Company of actual costs and fees for the transfer of technology and for the technical services to be rendered by it.

(c) and (d). ONGC has placed an order on M/s. Robin Shipyard Singapore on May 25, 1981 for the purchase of 2 jack up rigs at a price of \$ 44.53 million per rig.

Diversion of power for Bhakra to Delhi

2296. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state: ?

(a) whether the power supply from Bhakra has been diverted to Delhi

with the consent of the State concerned;

(b) whether this diversion of electricity will adversely affect the Kharif prospects;

(c) whether the diverted power is being used for un-productive purposes by the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking;

(d) what steps Government envisage to take to protect the Kharif prospects; and

(e) whether Government will make it certain that the farmers get uninterrupted power for the crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). Power transfers from Bhakra system to DESU system and vice versa take place all the time and these transactions are settled on a global accounting basis. DESU has however been advised to restrict its draws from Bhakra system to the minimum. Distribution to consumers within a State is the responsibility of the State concerned.

Power Consumption by Coal India

2297. SHRI B. R. NAHATA:

SHRI DALBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how much power is being consumed by coal India for different collieries in each State and what is the rate at which Coal India takes power from each power station; and

(b) how much power is being given each year by MPEB to Coal India in Madhya Pradesh for the last five years and at what rate?

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

जले हुए मोबिल आयात का प्रयोग

2298. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जले हुए मोबिल आयात का शोधन करके पुनः प्रयोग में लाने से यह कम खर्चीला होगा ;

(ख) क्या जो देश जले हुए मोबिल आयात को रिफाइन करके इसका पुनः प्रयोग करते हैं उनका सहयोग लेकर उनकी तकनीकी जानकारी का लाभ उठाने का प्रयास किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ब्राइवेट कम्पनियों द्वारा गलत प्रणाली से साफ करके तैयार किए गए हानिकारक शोधित तेल के प्रयोग पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है और इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत चर्चा क्या है।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी हाँ, अगर प्रयोग किए गये तेल को उचित तरीके से शोधित किया जाए।

(ख) भारतीय मानक संस्थान देश में तथा बाहर उपलब्ध तकनीकी जानकारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए आर्टोमोटिव पुनः शोधित स्नेहक तेलों के लिए निर्देशन तैयार कर रहा है।

(ग) सरकार ने पुनः शोधनकार्तीयों के वंजीकरण की एक योजना प्रारम्भ की है जिससे कि प्रयोग किए गए तेल के पुनः शोधन द्वारा उससे उच्च कोटि के स्नेहकों की प्राप्ति करने में उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा की जा सके।

Construction of a Post Office building at Golebazar, Kharagpur district, Midnapur, West Bengal

2299. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations regarding construction of a Post Office at Golebazar, Kharagpur District, Midnapur, West Bengal;

(b) if so, since when Government have been receiving such representations and how many such representations have been received; and

(c) action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) A communication on the subject was received from the Hon'ble Member in July, 1980. The Hon'ble Member has followed it up with 4 more letters on the subject so far.

(c) The case was taken up with the Ministry of Railways who have since offered a plot of land measuring 80 ft. x 70 ft. for construction of post office building. The matter is being processed further.

Coal available in Raigarh Mines

2300. SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of coal available in the coal mines of Raigarh in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) is there any proposal to establish any Thermal or Super Thermal Power Project based on these mines of Raigarh; if so, what is the decision of Government of India on this point; and

(c) whether the coal mines of Raigarh District have been reserved for any other State Electricity Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The quantity of coal available in Mand-Raigarh field of Madhya Pradesh as reported by G.S.I. is 977 m.t. of which only 1.15 m.t. is proved, 1.32 m.t. is indicated and rest inferred reserves.

(b) There is, at present, no proposal with us for the setting up of any Thermal or Super Thermal Power Station based on the mines of Raigarh. The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board had indicated that the proposal to establish a Thermal Power Station on the bank of river Mand in Raigarh District is under formulation. No feasibility report has, however, been received.

(c) No, Sir. Further Geological prospecting is required to prove the indicated reserves.

Utilising Micro-wave System for Broadcasting Programme

2301. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the reasons why the micro-wave link between Madras-Bombay cannot be used for a T.V. Relay Station for Cochin, which will cost less than Rs. 10 lakh and cover over one million people?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The existing Post and Telegraph micro-wave link between Madras and Bombay does not pass through Ernakulam (Cochin) and cannot, therefore be used for setting up a TV relay station at Cochin.

The cost of a T.V. Relay Centre with 10 K.W. transmitter and a 150 metres mast is approximately Rs. 200 lakh and not Rs. 10 lakh.

33 नई ग्रामीण बिद्युतीकरण परियोजनायें

2302. श्री धरेश्वर गहलोत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि ग्राम बिद्युतीकरण निगम ने 33 नई ग्राम बिद्युतीकरण परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति दी है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन परियोजनाओं में शामिल किए जाने वाले ग्रामों के राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विश्वम्भर महाजन) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) ये परियोजनाएँ आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में स्वीकृत की गई हैं। इन परियोजनाओं में शामिल गाँवों के राज्यवार नाम उपाबंध-एक में दिए गए हैं।

[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एलटी०-2737/81]

दिल्ली की पुनर्वास कालोनियों में खाली भूमि

2303. श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री : क्या प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय द्वारा दिल्ली में बनाई गई विभिन्न पुनर्वास कालोनियों में भूमि का बड़ा खाली पड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ लोगों ने अनेक स्थानों पर ऐसी खाली भूमि पर अवैध कब्जे से लिए थे

(ग) इस भूमि को खाली कराने तथा इसका आवंटन करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है ; और

(घ) जब कुछ लोगों द्वारा अवैध कब्जे के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें जानकारी प्राप्त होती है, तो सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जाती है ?

प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० युंगन) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) और (घ) इस समय पुनर्वास कालोनियों में भूमि आवंटन करने की कोई नीति नहीं है। जब कभी अवैध कब्जे के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त होती है, तो कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Increase in price of Paraffin

2304. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) number of times Government increased the price of paraffin since 1978, year-wise;

(b) whether Government are aware that due to frequent increase in the prices of paraffin, the paraffin industries are facing problems; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to check the prices or the sake of the industries as well as the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Central Government increased the prices of paraffin wax, once in 1978, twice in 1979, once in 1980 and thrice in 1981.

(b) Government has no information on this subject. In any case, the price

increases were inevitable due to increase in the world prices of paraffin wax and of crude oil.

(c) Only the absolutely minimum increases were allowed.

Attacks on journalists and press property

2305. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there has been increasing incidents of attacks on journalists and press property;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents during the last one year; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to curb these incidents and make news papers safe and free from these attacks?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). There have been occasional reports of alleged attacks on journalists and Press Property. It may not, however, be correct to say that such incidents are on the increase.

(c) The existing laws of the land are adequate to protect the life and property of journalists and other citizens alike. No special provision for the journalists or the Press as a category is considered to be necessary.

Outstandings of Coal Companies against State Electricity Boards

2306. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the total outstandings of the coal companies against the State Electricity Boards State-wise, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The total outstandings of the coal companies

under Coal India Ltd., against the State Electricity Boards, Statewise as on 30th June 1981 is given below:

State	Outstandings (Rs. in lakhs)
Bihar	379
U. P.	1977
Orissa	126
Punjab	3
Tamil Nadu	17
Haryana	13
Maharashtra	1060
Gujarat	209
Madhya Pradesh	455
West Bengal	222
	4461

Besides the above there are outstandings against power stations, which do not come under State Electricity Boards, like DESU, Badarpur, Durgapur Projects, Damodar Valley Corporation, Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation etc., for a total amount of Rs. 3072 lakhs. Total outstandings against State Electricity Boards/power stations etc., thus work out to Rs. 7533 lakhs.

Supply of petrol/gas to States

2307. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government do not make supply of petrol and gas to the States on the basis of their quota;

(b) if the supply is on the basis of quota, the details of yearly quota prescribed for the States of West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura and

(c) month-wise details of actual supplies made to these States since January, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There is no system of making Statewise allocation of motor spirit (Petrol) or cooking gas (LPG). In respect of motor spirit, the supplies are made to demand while in the case of cooking

gas, the releases are generally based on the requirement of the existing customers.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

(c) The following are the details of monthwise sales of motor spirit and cooking gas in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura between January and June, 1981:

(Figures in tonnes)

Month	Sales of Motor Spirit		
	West Bengal	Kerala	Tripura
January, 1981	8,849	7,720	198
February, 1981	8,278	7,318	215
March, 1981	7,907	7,533	243
April, 1981	8,618	7,780	237
May, 1981	8,493	8,618	204
June, 1981	8,232	7,204	247
January, 1981	1,394	536	4
February, 1981	1,567	533	4
March, 1981	1,638	652	9
April, 1981	1,182	583	11
May, 1981	1,692	594	6
June, 1981	1,750	720	9

Figures in respect of sales for July, 1981 have not yet been finalised.

Import of drugs

2308. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import drugs during the current year to meet the minimum needs of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

cost of drugs to be imported and the names of the drugs; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to step up production of drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government imports canalised drugs through the canalising agency

i.e., State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd., (CPC). The imports of such drugs are allowed with a view to supplementing the indigenous production in such of those drugs where the indigenous availability is not adequate to meet the estimated demand as also the requirement of the country of such of those drugs which are not at all produced in the country. The imports are allowed as per the Import Plan approved by the Government from time to time. The Import Plan is also reviewed periodically to make suitable changes keeping in view the domestic availability and demand of the canalised drugs.

(c) The following steps have been taken towards achieving production of drugs according to the Sixth Plan targets:—

(i) Public Sector Undertakings are implementing expansion programmes.

(ii) Indian Sector Companies have been granted a large number of licences, and letters of intent have been issued to all sectors for bulk drugs and formulations during the last 3 years.

(iii) Approvals have been given to Public Sector Undertakings to set up joint-venture formulation units in various states.

Indo-USSR Plan for Oil Search

2309. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian and Soviet Experts are working on a long range covering a period till 1990 for the exploration and extraction of oil and gas in India;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the Indo-USSR Plan for oil search;

(c) the areas covered by the proposed exploration; and

(d) when the work is likely to be undertaken?

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

(b) to (d). The details in this regard are at present being worked out by the Indian and Soviet experts engaged in the preparation of the Techno-Economic Perspective Plan for the onshore areas for the period 1981—1990.

Import of L-Base by M/s. Boehringer Knoll Ltd.

2310. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1240 on 25th July 1978 regarding L-Base Licence to M/s. Boehringer Knoll Ltd. and state:

(a) what are the quantities of L-Base obtained by the firm during the last three years;

(b) what amount of subsidy has been paid during the last five years to this firm for basic manufacture of Chloramphenicol;

(c) whether it is true that Government have not been able to have a fool proof check that the firm has not obtained/claimed subsidy on Chloramphenicol manufactured from L-Base; and

(d) what is the reaction of Government in the matter?

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

राजस्थान में उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना

2311. श्री मनकूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने गंगानगर में एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) क्या इस कारखाने के लिए एक गांव को खाली करा कर भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या अब इस क्षेत्र में एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था की गई है और यदि हां, तो यह कारखाना कब तक स्थापित किया जाएगा ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय
में राज्य संत्री (श्री दलवीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). गंगानगर में उर्वरक परियोजना लगाने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है जो भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

Bringing All State Electricity Boards under Direct Control of Centre

2312. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking to nationalise all the State Electricity Boards to bring them under their direct control as the vital energy of the whole country is upset by the inefficient operations of Electricity Boards;

(b) what has been the effect of massive power cuts during the last 10 years on the production and inflation of the country as a whole;

(c) whether it is a fact that State Electricity Boards are unable to pay their suppliers for the last three months and hence huge power pro-

jects, transmission lines, etc., are way behind Schedule, resulting in block-ade of Central Government's funds; and

(d) if so, the steps to be taken or already taken by Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) While the Government of India is concerned about improving the efficiency of the State Electricity Boards, there is no proposal to nationalise them and bring them under their direct control. But Government of India will be willing to take over the management of any SEB if the concerned State made an offer.

(b) As a result of power shortage, States have imposed some power cuts on various categories of consumers due to which industrial production has been affected adversely to some extent although other factors like labour, raw materials etc. also affected the industrial production. It is difficult to quantify accurately the losses in production and other economic consequences resulting from power cuts. However, utmost priority has been given to agricultural pump sets in the matter of power supply.

(c) and (d). Even though some State Electricity Boards have been earning profits, many SEBs have recently reported current financial liquidity problems.

While the prime responsibility for improvement in the performance of the State Electricity Boards rests with the State Governments, the Central Government have issued guidelines from time to time to improve the working of the State Electricity Boards. These guidelines cover, inter alia, improvement in the financial performance of the State Electricity Boards through betterment of plant and equipment and increased capacity utilisation, rationalisation of tariff structure, control over manpower and

inventory and better project management. Emphasis has also been laid on reduction of transmission and distribution losses through balanced investment on generation, transmission and distribution and implementation of system improvement schemes.

Mine tragedy in Jagannath Colliery

2313. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
YADAV:

SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent coal mine tragedy in Jagannath Colliery of Western Coalfields in Bihar a number of workers were killed;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the result of the inquiry, if any, conducted into the incident; and

(d) action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). An accident occurred at Jagannath Quarry near Talcher of Orissa Area of Central Coalfields Ltd., on 24-6-1981 in which 14 persons received burns of whom 10 succumbed to injuries later.

(c) and (d). Inquiry by a High Powered Committee constituted by the coal company reveals that the persons received burn injuries from a cloud of heated ash material which suddenly rolled down on them from a height which could not have been foreseen. It has been decided to constitute a Court of Inquiry to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the accident.

भोपाल-इन्दौर क्षेत्र में दूरदर्शन सुविधा

2314. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा :

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

(क) मध्य भारत के भोपाल-इन्दौर क्षेत्र में दूरदर्शन सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) तत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री: (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) से (ग). समाधानों की कमी के कारण भोपाल में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र और इन्दौर में रिले केन्द्र की स्थापना की छटी योजना में शामिल नहीं किया जा सका। तथापि, अव्यवस्थामुक्त निधि के अन्तर्गत इन्दौर में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र स्थापित करने की संभावना का पता किया जा रहा है।

Increase in Prices of Petrol and Petroleum Products

2315. SHRI H. MOHSIN:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

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

(a) whether the prices of petrol and some other petroleum products were increased recently;

(b) what are the reasons;

(c) what is the additional revenue expected by way of excess Central excise duty; and

(d) what effect has been noticed on the prices of all commodities especially of essential items?

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

(b) The prices of petroleum products have been increased w.e.f. 11-7-1981 keeping in view the steeply rising costs of a greatly expanded oil exploration and development programme, the continuing strain on the balance of payments, the need to moderate the growth of demand for petroleum products and to promote their economic and efficient use.

(c) Nil as there is no change in the rates of central excise duties on petroleum products.

(d) while there would be some increase in the prices of other commodities as a result of the increase in the prices of petroleum products, it would not be possible to make any precise quantification purely on account of this factor.

Repair of Telephones by P&T in Delhi

2316. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P&T is prepared to take on the load on repairing the telephones when the rainy season starts heavily because in one day's rain on 28th June 1981 thousands of telephones in Delhi became unserviceable and remained so for a number of days thereby causing inconvenience to the subscribers; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken to see that the subscribers are not inconvenienced because of the inefficiency that is prevailing in the P&T?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir. The breakdowns caused by heavy rains were attended speedily.

(b) The following steps have been taken:—

(i) pressurisation of cables by dry air to detect damage as and when they occur;

(ii) protection of existing cables by hald ducts;

(iii) use of jelly filled cables in distribution net-work;

(iv) flooding of cable trenches before they are closed, in order to detect faults in the cables well in advance of monsoon;

(v) adoption of improved cable laying practices; and

(vi) construction of ducts for laying underground cables to avoid damages.

Steps taken to Overcome Oil Crisis

2317. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by Government to overcome the oil crisis;

(b) details of oil exploration in the country;

(c) the name of the agency and the details of the contract in each case;

(d) total amount so far spent for oil-exploration;

(e) is it a fact that the oil exploration in the Kerala shore has been abandoned; and

(f) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is attached

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

(a) ONGC and OIL have been asked to prepare plans for increasing

production in the North-Eastern region. As a preliminary estimate production could possibly be increased to about 7.1 MTPA from the present 5.6 MTPA by about 1984-85.

ONGC has also submitted an accelerated plan for increasing production from the Bombay High and adjoining fields. The plan envisages increased production from 8.4 MT in 1981-82 to 19.12 MT in 1984-85.

(b) During the VIth Plan, so far as on-shore areas are concerned, exploration work is to be intensified in Assam-Arakan, Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery basins. The pace of exploration in Cambay Basin will be maintained. Exploration in West Bengal, Ganga Valley, Himalayan foot-hills, Rajasthan, Orissa Coast and other areas is proposed to be suitably stepped up. Some of the promising areas, like shoals and estuaries, which could not be taken up hitherto, due to logistic problems, will also be explored by engaging, wherever necessary, specialised contracting agencies. The total exploratory drilling envisaged by the ONGC and OIL in the on-land basins is of the order of 300 wells comprising 882,700 metres.

In respect of off-shore, Oil India is expected to continue their exploratory programme in the Mahanadi Delta area. ONGC will continue exploration in Bombay Offshore Basin, extending the limits to deeper waters. They also propose to explore the structures offshore of Saurashtra in Gulf of Kutch, Andaman and Nicobar Shelf as well as the East Coast Basins, like Palk Bay and Krishna-Godavari Basins. ONGC plan to increase the number of off-shore rigs deployed so as to drill about 95 exploratory wells in different offshore areas during the Plan period.

Besides the full development of Bombay High Field, development of other structures, namely, R-12, South Basin and North Basin fields, B-37,

B-39 structures would also be carried out during the Plan period.

In order to supplement the efforts of ONGC and OIL, selected blocks are proposed to be leased out to reputed foreign oil companies on suitable terms.

(c) In the case of on-shore, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have entered into a contract with CGG of France to conduct seismic surveys in Jammu and Himachal Pradesh foot-hills. Besides, Russian crew will conduct seismic surveys in Tripura and deltaic West Bengal.

For off-shore, the ONGC have recently signed a contract with CFP of France for the development of Bombay High and satellite fields. For exploratory drilling and operation, ONGC is engaging vessels on contract to supplement their vessels in the exploratory programme.

Oil India Limited propose to retain M/s. D. R. McCord, a specialist consulting group of USA for re-interpretation of the seismic and well data and identification of drillable locations for Mahanadi (offshore).

(d) The ONGC have spent a total amount of Rs. 588.29 crores on exploration including surveys upto 31-3-81.

Oil India Limited had spent an amount of about Rs. 56.70 crores on its exploration activities upto 31-12-80.

Setting up a High Court Bench at Madurai

2318. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a High Court Bench at Madurai in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The State Government sent a proposal for the establishment of a Bench of the Madras High Court at Madurai in September, 1977. After carrying out certain consultation which were required to be effected, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu again proposed in July, 1980 that a Bench of the Madras High Court may be set up at Madurai. In this connection, some additional information was called from the State Government which is awaited.

Death of a Labourer at Badarpur Power House

2319. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a labourer was trapped in the underground inter channel under construction at the Badarpur power house on 25th July, 1981;

(b) whether an enquiry was held into the mishap and what are the details; and

(c) whether any compensation was paid to the family of the victim and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Two labourers engaged by a private contracting Company carrying out the construction of Cooling water Duct Work at Badarpur Power House Project site were trapped owing to caving in of the dug out earth on 25th July, 1981. While one labourer was saved, the other could not be saved.

(b) An Enquiry Committee has been set up to enquire into this matter.

(c) Minister of State for Energy had immediately declared the payment of an *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 1000/- to the family of the deceased labourer and Rs. 500/- to the injured

worker. The firm concerned is also making arrangement for paying compensation under the Workmen Compensation Act and payments are expected to be released soon.

Big Energy and Fuel Complexes in Collaboration with USSR

2320. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up big energy and fuel complexes in collaboration with the USSR; and

(b) if so, the projected capacity of the plants, their location and other details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Following are the major power and coal projects which are proposed to be taken up with Soviet assistance:

(i) Construction of an integrated thermal power plant of the capacity of 1000 MW at Waidhan in Madhya Pradesh together with stage-wise construction of the Nigahi coal-mines at the Singrauli coal bearing region of the total capacity of 14 million tonnes of coal per annum (including 4.2 million tonnes in the first stage) with two beneficiation plants and associated power transmission line of about 900 k.m. length;

(ii) Construction of the Jhanjra coal-mines of the capacity of 2.8 million tonnes of coal per annum.

(iii) Integrated development of the first stage (4 million tonnes) of the Mukunda open-cast mines of total capacity of 12 million tonnes per annum on the Jharia coal deposits; and

(iv) Providing technical assistance in the development of Jayant open-cast mine in Singrauli coal-field for production of 10 million tonnes of coal per annum.

World Bank aid for Development of Telecom. Service

2321. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the exact amount of financial assistance promised by the World Bank for the promotion of telecom. development in the country;

(b) the specific areas/project for which the aid would be utilized by the P&T Department; and

(c) how far it would help in the extension of telecom. facilities/manufacture of equipment for telecom. services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) The International Development Association an affiliate of the World Bank has approved the eighth credit for 252.4m SDRs (equivalent approximately to 314m Dollars) for the promotion of telecommunication development in the country.

(b) and (c). A statement on the subject is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The 8th International Development Association Credit of 314 Million approved for the development of telecommunications in the country finances four sub-projects, brief details of which are given below:—

(A) P&T Sub-Project

The P&T sub-project consists of two parts, Category one of the project provides for purchase of finished telecommunication equipment such as (i) switching equipment for local, trunk and telex exchanges (ii) inhouse computers for four metropolitan districts Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras (iii) transmission equipment for trunks and junctions (iv) instruments for research training and testing organizations (v) testing and mea-

suring equipment for network upgradation programme and (vi) raw materials and machinery for P&T Factories.

Category two of this sub-project provides for the import of raw materials and components by the three public sector telecom. factories, namely, the Indian Telephone Industries, the Hindustan Cables Ltd. and the Hindustan teleprinters Ltd. for manufacture of finished goods to be supplied to P&T.

(B) Indian Telephone Industries Sub-Project

This project provides for the procurement of machinery and equipment for modernisation of the existing units of ITI and for setting up an electronic switching factory at Palghat to manufacture digital trunk automatic exchanges electronic PABXs and small electronic exchanges.

(C) Hindustan Cables Ltd. Sub-Project

This sub-project provides for modernisation and upgradation of the existing HCL factories at Rupnarainpur and Hyderabad and for establishing a Cable Factory at Hyderabad to manufacture 30 Lakh conductor kilometers per year of under-ground telephone cables for exchanges.

(D) Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. Sub-Projects

This sub project provides for modernisation and upgradation of the HTL unit at Madras and for setting up a new electronic teleprinter factory at Hosur.

Public call offices/combined office in the hilly and backward areas

2322. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to adopt the new criteria of considering the population (2,500 persons)

of a group of villages within a certain radius rather than the population of a single village for providing P.C.Os/ C.Os. in hilly and backward areas, as in the case of tribal areas;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which the decision has been taken; and

(c) the exact radius or which the population of a group of villages would be considered for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No such decision has been taken.

(b) and (c), Question does not arise.

Bringing down Expenditure on account of Transmission Losses and overhead Charges

2323. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/R.E.C. have taken into account the transmission losses/expenditure or administration overheads while distributing funds for rural electrification for the various State Electricity Boards in the country;

(b) if so, the nature of (i) expenses on account of overhead charges (ii) the percentage of transmission losses in each one of the States of the North Western Region; and

(c) whether any effort is proposed to be made to bring down the expenditure on these two scores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Funds for rural electrification for the various SEBs in the country are decided by the Planning Commission and channelised through the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. The funds are decided according to the level of electrification achieved and the extent of programme drawn up for the year. The extent of transmission losses and expenditure on administration overheads are consi-

dered by the Planning Commission at the time of finalising the resources for the State and Annual Plan for the year.

REC will sanction schemes after due appraisal and release funds to the SEBs or implementing the rural electrification programme.

(b) The details of expenses on overhead charges specific to rural electrification programmes is not available. The percentage of transmission losses during 1979-80 in each of the States of North-Western Region is as follows:—

1. Himachal Pradesh	19.62%
2. Haryana	28.35%
3. Punjab	19.49%
4. Rajasthan	28.64%
5. Jammu & Kashmir	46.01%

(c) The SEBs which are autonomous organisations functioning under the control of the State Governments are required to carry out the necessary exercises to reduce the administration and overhead expenses. Detailed discussions are held between SEBs and CEA on the steps to be taken to reduce the transmission losses. Substantial allocation for investment in the transmission system has been made in the Sixth Plan. This should bring about reduction in transmission losses. The SEBs have been requested to carry out necessary system studies in this direction.

Power generation by states vis-a-vis Demand

2324. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the production and demand of electric energy throughout the country State-wise in different important sectors for the last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the States are deficit States in produc-

tion of such energy as compared to their demands including Bihar State;

(c) what steps Government are taking to make all the deficit States self-sufficient in Electricity production and within what period; and

(d) have Government any scheme to sanction Thermal Power Station either in Nalanda District or in Patna district in the State of Bihar to feed the growing demands of electricity in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) Power supply position in many States is by and large satisfactory. There is however, shortage of power in some States including Bihar.

(c) A number of measures have been taken to improve the availability of power in the country. These measures include:

(i) an additional generating capacity of 19666 MW is programmed to be added during the period of 1980-85. Detailed monitoring of the construction schedules of all the on-going projects is being undertaken to ensure expeditious completion of the projects;

(ii) number of steps have been taken to improve operation and maintenance of existing thermal power plants with a view to maximising generation from the existing installed capacity;

(iii) proper management of the load demand by staggering of load etc.

(d) No project report for setting up thermal power station in Nalanda or Patna Districts of Bihar has been received in the Central Electricity Authority.

Carbonization Plant at Dankuni

2325. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of the progress made for setting up low temperature carbonisation plant at Dankuni in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Land for the factory premises, railway siding, township has been handed over to the Dankuni project authorities. Preliminary work like filling up the site, approach road, power supply, drinking water, temporary offices is going on. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., the prime contractor, has initiated necessary action for procuring process technology, survey of the plant site and railway siding posting of officers for the project etc.

Suggestions regarding Programmes in Sindhi language on T.V./Radio

2326. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision/ various suggestions regarding programmes in Sindhi language on T.V./Radio;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c): Government have received various suggestions regarding introduction of more programmes in Sindhi language from A.I.R. and Doordarshan. So far as A.I.R. is concerned, even though the normal policy is to put out programmes in a particular language, if at least 5 per cent of the people in the service area of the concerned Station Speak that language, special consideration has been given to the Sindhi language. Sindhi programmes are broadcast from the following stations of A.I.R. or the

duration indicated against each:—

1. Bombay . . . 60 mts. per week.
2. Jaipur . . . 90 mts. per week.
3. Bhuj . . . 115 mts. per week.
4. Bhopal /Indore . . 30 mts. per week.
5. Ahmedabad . . . 30 mts. per week.

In addition to the above, AIR broadcasts three news bulletins in Sindhi from Delhi. Of these, two are broadcast in the Home Service and one in the External Service. Bulletins for the Home Service are broadcast at 0840 and 18.15 hours or a duration of 10 mts. each and relayed by Ahmedabad-Baroda, Jaipur, Bhuj and Bombay Stations. The bulletin in the External Service is put out at 5.35 p.m. and its duration is 10 mts. It is beamed to listeners across the border.

So far Doordarshan is concerned, Doordarshan Kendras are already presenting programmes in Sindhi, subject to the availability of talent and cover important cultural functions of Sindhi community. At present Bombay, Delhi and Jaipur Kendras are telecasting Sindhi music, folk songs and dances etc. Sindhi feature films are also shown from these Centres as and when available and feasible.

Telephone connections at Aurangabad

2327. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total number of subscribers on waiting list of telephones of Aurangabad (Maharashtra) as on 1st April, 1981;

(b) how many of the subscribers on the said waiting list have been provided telephone connections so far;

(c) by what time the said waiting list will be cleared;

(d) what are the exact difficulties to meet the demands of new telephone connections in a growing city like Aurangabad; and

(e) what are the remedies the Department is proposing to overcome the said difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) 996.

(b) 8 applicants have been provided telephone connections till 1-8-81.

(c) It is expected that a majority of the applicants on the waiting list at Aurangabad would be provided telephones connections progressively during 1982-83.

(d) and (e). Due to acute shortage of exchange equipment cable and other materials, it has not been possible to provide telephone connections on demands. It is proposed to augment the indigenous production by setting up new factories or telephone equipment/cables. In the short term, efforts are being made to import the equipments and other materials to meet the interim demands.

Increase in insured parcel and V.P. Parcel Rates

2328. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received a representation regarding increase in the Insured Parcel and V.P. Parcel rate from the Vice-President of Kolhapur Saraf Vyapari Association District Kolhapur (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, when and the details of representation;

(c) what action has been taken by Government in this respect; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (d). A proposal for increase in the limit on insurance for postal articles and for increase in the limit on value of V.P. Parcels (and not for increase in the

Insured parcel and V.P. Parcel rates) was received from the Vice-President, Kolhapur Saraf Vyapari Sangha, Kolhapur. It was examined but could not be accepted.

Technology Expertise and Equipment to be purchased from Soviet Union

2329. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has identified technology expertise and equipment it will purchase for the modernisation of the coal sector from the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, whether the high level delegation has returned during the month of June after having detailed discussion with the Soviet Union;

(c) if so, what were the main decisions arrived at during the visit and whether any agreement has been reached with the Soviet Union in regard to the coal mines modernisation; and

(d) if so, what are the main points of the agreement reached?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d). No formal agreement was signed. The decisions taken are inter-alia, as follows:—

(i) Preparation of Project report for Damuda Coking Coal project in Jharia Coalfield by Soviet experts.

(ii) Expeditious delivery of Soviet Equipment.

(iii) Early deputation of Soviet experts for agreed coal projects.

(iv) Provision of training facilities to Indian Miners/Workmen engineers.

Exploration of Oil in Bay of Bengal

2330. SHRI A. SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the exploration of oil in the Bay of Bengal; and

(b) the prospects of finding oil in commercial quantity in this area?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Carlsberg India Group drilled two wells in the offshore area of the coast of West Bengal. These were dry.

Two wells have been drilled by OIL in the Mahanadi off-shore area. There has been no commercial find of hydrocarbons so far in this area.

ONGC has undertaken exploratory drilling in Pondicherry Offshore, Godavari Offshore, Krishna Offshore and Andaman Offshore in the Bay of Bengal. Oil and gas was discovered in one structure in Godavari Offshore and gas was discovered in one Off-shore Structure of Andaman. In the Pondicherry Offshore, presence of gas was found in the Portonovo Structure.

It is too early to evaluate the prospects of finding oil in commercial quantities in this area.

Removal of Stamps affixed on Postal Articles

2331. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an organised pilferage of mail and stamps and bank invoices has recently been unearthed in the capital;

(b) if so, the modus operandi of the fraud and action taken to prevent it;

(c) whether removal of stamps affixed on postal articles has become very common not only in the capital but elsewhere also; and

(d) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken to check this and the resale of stamps thus removed while clearing the mail from letter boxes or at the time of sorting it and defacing the stamps affixed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). On 4th August, 1981 the Crime Branch of Delhi Police raided the residence of an employee of Delhi GPO and seized 932 letters and other postal articles and 1022 undefaced postage stamps worth Rs. 209.10P. The employee was arrested. Subsequently three other postal employees of Delhi GPO were arrested on 6th August 1981, for committing offence under Section 379 IPC and Section 52 of Indian Post Office Act 1898. The case is under police investigation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Existing checks and supervision in this regard are considered adequate.

Commissioning of L.P.G. Plant in Duliajan, Assam

2332. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when the LPG plant in Duliajan in Assam is likely to be commissioned and its production capacity;

(b) whether a part of this LPG will be supplied to the State of West Bengal also, if so, how much;

(c) whether any infrastructure in this behalf has been built up; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) Extraction Plant of the Oil India Ltd. in Duliajan is expected to be commissioned around April, 1982. The production of LPG is expected to be at the rate of 20,000 tonnes per annum and will gradually go upto 60,000 tonnes/annum by 1984-85.

(b) and (c). Out of a total quantity of 45,000 tonnes of LPG planned to be marketed by the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), 35,000 tonnes are proposed to be marketed in West Bengal and neighbouring States. As per the present plans of the IOC, an LPG bottling plant is to be set up in West Bengal with a capacity of 27,000 tonnes per annum in 1982-83.

(d) Does not arise.

Replacing of Gas Cylinder by Indian Oil Corporation

2333. **SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas cylinder deployed by Indian Oil throughout the country;

(b) whether Indian Oil Corporation is considering to introduce new cylinders in place of old one;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for replacing it; and

(d) the amount involved in the routine?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A total number of about 34.5 lakh cooking gas (LPG) cylinders are deployed by the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC)

in its distribution net work all over the country.

(b) to (d). The IOC has no proposal at present to introduce new LPG cylinders in the place of old cylinders as such. However, all LPG cylinders are retested once in every five years as required under the Explosives Rules and Regulations and the cylinders which do not meet the required specifications are replaced by new cylinders. The average cost of such replacement at present is approximately Rs. 275.00 per cylinder.

Creation of New Electoral Division for P and T in Orissa

2334. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has approached the Central Government for creation of a new Electrical Division for Posts and Telegraphs for the State of Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Projects

2335. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three projectors costing about Rs. 12,000/- or so have been purchased by the PMG Patna for his office and for the two Regional Offices at Muzaffarpur and Ranchi;

(b) whether such purchase has been made by other Circles—both Postal and Telecommunications; and

(c) if so, the total expenditure on this item and whether such spending

is in keeping with the P.M/s. appeal for avoiding such expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The information about expenditure is being collected and will be furnished later. The projectors were supplied to serve the purpose of welfare activities of the P&T Department during the International Year of Child 1979. No wasteful expenditure is involved in the purchase and is permissible in terms of the constitution of P&T Welfare Fund.

Investment in Drug Firms in Public Sector

2336. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had invested huge amount notably in the public sector drug firms with a view to minimising the import of drugs; and

(b) if so, whether in view of this situation, the Union Government have taken some urgent steps to step up production of drugs in the country if so, what are the steps taken and to what extent they have achieved the results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). In order to increase the production of bulk drugs and formulations by Public Sector Units, Government have approved since 1975 expansion involving outlay of Rs. 89 crores by the Public Sector Units themselves and Rs. 21 crores through their Joint Venture Units in various States. There has been an increase in produc-

tion from about Rs. 32 crores in 1974-75 to about Rs. 104 crores in 1980-81.

Government are taking adequate steps to remove the bottlenecks in production by the introduction of improved technology, assistance in the procurement of adequate raw materials, assistance in adequate & regular supply of power, water etc. Imports are resorted to when necessary keeping in view the increased demand and indigenous production.

बरार परियोजना की स्वीकृति

अनुरोध

2337. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने जुलाई, 1981 के दूसरे सप्ताह में, केन्द्रीय सरकार से, बरार परियोजना को स्वीकृति दिए जाने तथा उस के लिए धन उपलब्ध कराए जाने के बारे में अनुरोध किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश में बरार परियोजना नामक किसी परियोजना की स्थापना के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव इस मंत्रालय में प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० के विरुद्ध जांच

2338. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० के विरुद्ध जांच के बारे में 21 अप्रैल, 1981 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 8134 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड के विरुद्ध जांच पूरी कर ली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने 1975-81 की अवधि के दौरान भा० को० को० लि० के खिलाफ 33 मामले रजिस्टर किए थे। इन में से 26 मामलों में जांच कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और 5 मामलों में जांच कार्य चल रहा है।

(ख) जांच कार्य पूरा हो जाने के बाद 12 मामलों में नियमित विभागीय कार्यवाही की सिफारिश की गई है। साक्ष्य के अभाव में दो मामले समाप्त कर दिए गए। प्रारम्भिक जांच के तीन मामलों को बदल कर नियमित मामले बना दिया गया है और 11 मामलों में आरोप पत्र दे दिए गए हैं।

नागालैण्ड तथा नागाघाट के समीप पाये गये कोयले के भंडार

2339. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागालैण्ड और आसाम के शिव सागर जिले में नागाघाट के पास कोई कोयले के भंडार पाये गए हैं और क्या इस स्थान पर सरकार द्वारा सुरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था न किए जाने के कारण है। कुछ व्यापारी ट्रकों में बड़ी मात्रा में कोयला ले आ रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कोयला भंडारों पर सुरक्षा गाड़ तैनात करने के लिए

सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और अधिष्कृत रूप से कोयला ले जाने वाले व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इन भंडारों में कोयले की अनुमानित कितनी मात्रा उपलब्ध होगी ?

ऊर्जा संवर्धन में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। जिला अधिकारियों द्वारा जारी पर-मिटों के आधार पर कुछ व्यापारियों ने 1981 के आरम्भ में बोखा जिला के भण्डारी क्षेत्र में कोयला उठाना शुरू कर दिया था।

अब राज्य सरकार ने परमिट रद्द कर दिए हैं।

Projects based on Bombay High Gas

2340. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA;

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

(a) what are the projects based on Bombay High Gas such as petro-chemical complex including fertilizer plants which have been submitted to his Ministry;

(b) their broad outlines and the capital outlay involved;

(c) the stage at which these projects stand at present; and

(d) how long it will take to clear them and undertake their execution?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) to (d). 1. Four fertilizer plants—two each at Thal in Maharashtra and Hazira in Gujarat—are being set up based on Bombay High/Bassein Gas. The plants at Thal with a capacity of

2700 tonnes per day of ammonia and 4500 tonnes per day of urea are estimated to cost about Rs. 732 crores. The plants being set up at Hazira have a capacity of 2700 tonnes per day of ammonia and 4400 tonnes per day of urea and are estimated to cost about Rs. 850 crores. Work on these plants has started and the plants are likely to be commissioned during 1984-85.

Six more fertilizer plants each with a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day of ammonia based on the Bombay High/Bassein Gas are proposed to be set up. The exact locations and other details of these plants have not yet been decided.

2. Government decided to set up the following petrochemicals Complex based on Bombay High Gas:—

(a) A Gas cracker and down stream units at Usar in Maharashtra.

(b) A Gas cracker and down stream units at Kavas in Gujarat.

Details of these projects are yet to be finalised.

Normally it takes 5-6 years to set up a petrochemicals complex after investment approval is given.

Opening of new Post offices Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Karnataka

2341. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of new post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges proposed to be opened in Karnataka during the 6th Plan;

(b) the names of Exchanges to be automatised; and

(c) the names of places which will be linked with STD with Bangalore and other commercial towns in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) A number of new Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges are proposed to be opened in the Six Plan in Karnataka. Post Offices are opened on a year to year basis in accordance with the prescribed annual targets and in conformity with Departmental norms. Particulars of new post offices proposed to be opened during the Sixth Plan cannot be furnished at this stage.

As regards Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges their opening is dependent on the pending demand and availability of equipment and stores. On an average 15 Telegraph Offices and 20 Telephone Exchanges per year are likely to be opened during the Sixth Plan.

(b) Gulbarga, Bijapur, Kampli, Hoskote, Kutta, Yelahanka and Bantwal exchanges are proposed to be automated during the Sixth Plan.

(c) The following additional stations in Karnataka are likely to be linked by STD with Bangalore and other towns:— 1. Chitradurga 2. Hassan 3. Gadag 4. Harihar 5. Bagalkot 6. Hospet 7. Chickmagalur 8. Puttur.

झालावाड़ और कोटा जिलों (राजस्थान) में तार तथा टेलीफोन सुविधाएं

2342. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

विवरण

उन डाक तार घरों के नाम जहां टेलीफोन/तार सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं।

झालावाड़ जिला सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन/संयुक्त डाक-तारघर

कोटा जिला सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन/संयुक्त डाक-तारघर

1. मनोहरथामा

1. पी पलदा

2. बाकनी

2. गरदा

3. रतलाई

3. शाहबाद

4. ग्रन्थवारा

4. सुमरालिया

(क) झालावाड़ और कोटा जिलों में कितने पी० सी० ओ० डाकघर हैं,

(ख) क्या इन डाकघरों में तार और टेलीफोन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं, और यदि नहीं, तो उन डाकघरों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं जिन में तार और टेलीफोन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं; और

(ग) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पहली जनवरी, 1982 तक ये सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हो जाएंगी?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिक उरांव) : (क) झालावाड़ जिले के तेईस डाकघरों में तथा कोटा जिले के छब्बीस डाकघरों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) झालावाड़ तथा कोटा जिले के प्रत्येक डाकघर में तार एवं टेलीफोन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं की गई हैं। उन डाकघरों के नाम जहां उक्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) कोटा जिले में सीसवाली तथा मंदरगढ़ और झालावाड़ जिले में पगारवा तथा बाबेर में ये सुविधाएं प्रदान किये जाने की संभावना है।

झालावाड़ जिला सार्वजनिक टेलिफोन/संयुक्त डाक-तारघर कोटा जिला सार्वजनिक टेलिफोन/संयुक्त डाक-तारघर

5. सरालाक्ला	5. किशनगंज
6. हरी गढ़	6. फतेहपुर
7. पनवर	7. सालपुरा
8. दालुक्हेरा	8. जैपाला
9. रायपौर	9. खानवास
10. सलोतिया	10. मुकैत
11. गणेशपुरा	11. झुडवा
12. पी रावा	12. बेचहाट
13. होण्डा	13. अलानिया
14. दग	14. कैथून
15. गंगधर	15. डिग्गी
16. अक्लेरा	16. अन्ता
17. भवानी मंडी	17. अतरु
18. चौमाला	18. वारान
19. झालरापटनम	19. चिप्पा बारोड
20. झालावाड़	20. इटावा
26. खानपुर	21. भंगरोल
22. सुनेल	22. मोराका
23. पारा	23. रामगंजमंडी
	24. संगोद
	25. सुल्तानपुर
	26. कोटा

झालावाड़ चुनाव क्षेत्र में डाक घर खोलना

2343. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 जनवरी, 1982 तक झालावाड़ संसदीय पनुाव क्षेत्र के जिन पंचायत केन्द्रों में डाकघर खोले जायेंगे उनकी कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनके नाम क्या हैं?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उपाध्याय) : झालावाड़ संसदीय क्षेत्र की दो पंचायत केन्द्रों अर्थात् (i) लुहरिया और (ii) खेराली में 1 जनवरी, 1982

तक डाकघर खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

बारां प्रधान डाकघर की डिबीजनल कार्यालय के रूप में घोषणा करना

2344. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बारां जिला कोटा (राजस्थान) में प्रधान डाकघर को डिबीजनल कार्यालय के रूप में घोषित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यह घोषणा कब तक की जाएगी ;

(ख) बारां (कोटा) को डिवीजनल कार्यालय के रूप में अब तक घोषणा न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में घोषणा कब तक की जाएगी और इसके लिए एक मारत कब तक बनाई जाएगी?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) से (ग). मुख्य डाकघरों और डाक मंडलों के सृजन के लिए विद्यमान विभागीय मानकों के अनुसार बारां उप डाकघर को मुख्य डाकघर में परिवर्तित करने तथा बारां में डाक मंडल स्थापित करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। जब विद्यमान विभागीय मानकों के अनुसार इनका औचित्य हो जाएगा बारां में मुख्य डाकघर खोलने तथा वहाँ डाक मंडल बनाने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जाएगा।

बारां डाकघर एक भूतपूर्व शाही राज्य-भवन में कार्य कर रहा है जिसके स्वामित्व को इस विभाग के अंतर्गत करने का मामला राज्य सरकार के पास लंबित है। इस अवस्था में उक्त भवन के पुनर्निर्माण का कोई कार्य शुरू नहीं किया जा सकता। नए भवन के निर्माण के लिए इस समय कोई भूखण्ड उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मलयाली फिल्मों से अश्लील दृश्यों को हटाने की मांग

2345. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 1 जून, 1981 के हिन्दी दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स"

में "डिमांड फार रिमूवल ऑफ ओवर्सीन सीन्स फ्रॉम मलयाली फिल्मस" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर आकर्षित हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि एक मलयाली फिल्म में जिसे हिन्दी में "प्यासी जवानी" कहते हैं, कुछ अश्लील दृश्य दिखाए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए कार्यवाही की है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(क) और (ग). मामला विचाराधीन है।

Complaints before Election Commission in by-election

2346. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI:

SHRI BAPUSHEB PARULE-
KAR:

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

(a) whether the Election Commission of India has received a number of complaints about alleged mal-practices using Government machinery etc. in the bye-elections conducted in June this year in various States; and

(b) if so, the details of such complaints and action taken, if any, by the authorities thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). A few complaints in this regard were received by the Election Commission during the recent bye-elections held

in Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. On the basis of the information furnished by the Election Commission a statement containing the particulars of such complaints and action taken thereon has been prepared and the same is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2738/81]

Selection of Location for setting up Six gas based Fertilizer Plants.

2347. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at least one company and possibly upto four will be established to undertake Rs. 3200 crore projects for six Bombay High gas based fertilizer units and for the complementary gas pipe-line which will run through five States;

(b) if so whether the plants together will have annual capacity of 2 million tonnes of nitrogen and 3.5 lakh tonnes of Phosphate;

(c) is it also not a fact that the construction of all the plants is to be taken up during the Sixth Plan only;

(d) if so, whether Government have received the report of the location committee which was asked to go into the whole question;

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

(f) when the construction of the plant is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) (b) (c) and (f). It is proposed to start work on 6 new gas based fertilizer plants, each with a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day of ammonia, during the remaining years of the Sixth Plan. No decision has so far been taken about the ownership, location, cost etc. of these proposed plants.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The question does not arise.

कानून प्रणाली का अध्ययन करने के लिए विधि मंत्री की रूस यात्रा

2348. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सोवियत रूस की कानून प्रणाली का अध्ययन करने के लिए वे वहाँ गए थे ;

(ख) क्या दोनों कानूनी प्रणालियों की विभिन्नता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार भारतीय कानूनी प्रणाली में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) संयुक्त सोवियत समाजवादी गणराज्य और भारत के बीच 12 फरवरी, 1960 को हुए सांस्कृतिक, वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिक सहयोग से सम्बन्धित कठार के आधार पर 1 जनवरी, 1981 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 तक की अवधि के लिए सांस्कृतिक, वैज्ञानिक और शैक्षणिक आदान प्रदान के एक कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में करार 10 दिसम्बर, 1980 को दोनों सरकारों के बीच हुआ था। इस कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित सदों में से एक सद इन दोनों देशों में विधिक संगठन के कार्य से परिचित होने के लिए तीन सदस्यीय एक शिष्टमंडल का आदान-प्रदान करना था। तदनुसार सोवियत संघ में विधिक संगठन के कार्य से परिचित होने के लिए मेरे नेतृत्व में एक शिष्टमंडल सोवियत रूस गया था।

(ख) विधि सम्बन्धी सुधार करने में सरकार उन उपयोगी विचारों या सिद्धान्तों

को ध्यान में रखेगी जो किसी भी विधि प्रणाली में उपलब्ध हैं तथा वह हमारे देश की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रख कर उनका यथा संभव उपयोग करेगी।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Enquiry into the working of Bata shoe Company Ltd.

2349. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of profit made by Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., during the last 10 years; and

(b) in how many cases they were found infringing laws, rules and Government orders in the matter of compliance of Company Law?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The profits/losses of M/s. Bata India Ltd. (formerly Bata Shoe Co. (P) Ltd.) during the last 10 years are as given below:—

Year ending 31st December	Profit before tax (Rs. lakhs)
1971	92.52
1972	258.19
1973	109.80
1974	(—)38.09 (loss)
1975	121.38
1976	232.09
1977	190.14
1978	122.46
1979	171.83
1980	118.01

(b) An inspection of the company conducted in 1974 revealed the following violations of the provisions of the Companies Act:—

(i) The company did not comply with Section 211 read with Schedule VI to the Companies Act as it had not given detailed break-up of provisions in the Schedule to the balance sheet as at 31-12-73; and

(ii) There was contravention of Section 418 of the Companies Act for non-deposit of provident fund contribution within the stipulated time.

Report on Petroleum Ministry Officials Secret Leakage Case

2350. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have received the report of CBI who was asked to have a thorough enquiry in connection with the Petroleum Ministry officials secret leakage case;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined all kinds of reports in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of the same; and

(d) what action has been taken against those held responsible?

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

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

Shifting of H.F.C. Headquarters from New Delhi to Calcutta

2351. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the obstacles in the way of implementation of Government's decision about shifting of

Headquarters of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited from its temporary location in New Delhi to Calcutta; and

(b) the reasons for delay and the present position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). It was tentatively decided in March, 1979 that the head office of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation should be shifted to Calcutta. While the Corporation was on the look out for finding suitable accommodation in Calcutta to shift the head office, certain representations were received by Government against the shifting. Pending consideration of these representations, the Corporation has been advised not to make any financial commitments in this regard.

Issue of Licences for manufacture of Drug Formulations

2352. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Industrial Licences and/or letters of intent were issued for manufacture of Drug formulations during 1980-81 and 1981-82 (June ending);

(i) *Industrial Licences*

(b) how many were given to (i) Foreign Companies, (ii) Indian Drug Companies, (iii) Public Sector/Joint Sector Companies;

(c) how many of the existing foreign drug manufacturers have diluted their foreign equity to 40 per cent; if not, what steps are being taken; and

(d) what action has been taken in implementing Government policy in regard to bulk drug manufacture, loans, licence arrangements and turn-over of foreign companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Details of the number of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent for the manufacture of drug formulations issued during 1980-81 and 1981-82 (June ending) are as under—

(i) *Industrial Licences*

1980-81	—	20
1981-82	—	3

(ii) *Letter of Intent*

1980-81	—	28
1981-82	—	6

(b) Position regarding grant of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent to (i) Foreign Sector, (ii) Private Sector, (iii) Public/Joint Section Companies during 1980-81 and 1981-82 (ending June) is given below—

	FERA companies	Private Sector	Public/Joint Sector
1980-81		13	7
1981-82		1	2

	FERA Companies	Private Sector	Public/ Joint Sector
1980-81	1	18	9
1981-82	..	2	4

(c) The position with regard to dilution of foreign equity by foreign drug firms has been indicated in reply to parts (b) and (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9864 answered on 5-5-1981. Since then M/s. Geoffrey Manners Ltd. have brought down their foreign equity to 40 per cent.

(d) Foreign companies are being allowed licences only if they propose to produce high technology bulk drugs, and/or the intermediates therefor from basic stages.

Instructions have been issued to all State Drug Controllers that foreign companies should not be given any new loan licences. The turn-over of foreign companies based on existing loan licences will not be treated as Appendix-I activity but purely as trading activity.

Import and Production of Bulk Drugs

2353. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total import of bulk drugs during the last three years;

(b) the total production of bulk drugs produced indigenously in the three public Sector Units during the last three years;

(c) what concrete steps have been taken to minimise the gap and eventually to make the country self-sufficient;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector have failed to implement 10 Industrial Licences and 8 letters of

intent for the manufacture of 59 bulk drugs obtained between 1972 to 1977; and

(e) if so, the reasons and justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The c.i.f. value of imports of the drugs, drug intermediates and formulations during the last three years is given below:—

Year	c.i.f. value of imports (Rupees crores)
1978-79	95.32
1979-80	93.81
1980-81	112.80

(b) There are four Public Sector Undertakings. The total production in these four Public Sector Undertakings viz I.D.P.L., H.A.L., S.S:SP.L. and B.C.P.L. during the last three years are

	Rs./ crores
1978-79	87.75
1979-81	104.96
1980-81	120.87

(c) Government have granted industrial licences, letters of intent for increasing indigenous production of various drugs. During the last three calendar years, 176 letters of intent and 143 Industrial Licences have been issued including 36 letters of intent and 38 industrial licences to Public

Sector under for increasing indigenous production of various drugs. Besides, Indian companies have been given 183 registrations with the DGTD since 1978. During the years 1978-79 to 1980-81, Government have made available over Rs. 100 crores for public sector investment. The support for further investments on continuing schemes as well as new economically sound schemes in the ensuing years would also be continued.

(d) Out of the industrial licences issued during 1972 to June 1977 and letters of intent issued during 1973 to 1978, only 2 industrial licences (covering 2 bulk drugs) and 4 letters of intent (covering 7 bulk drugs) remain unimplemented.

(e) These have not been implemented due to non-availability of proven technology.

Difficulty faced by Coal India in placing Advance orders for Machinery and Spare Parts

2354. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal India Limited is facing difficulty in placing advance orders for machinery and spare parts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that paucity of funds with the CIL has created difficulty in raising coal production and power generation; and

(c) the money allotted to the CIL during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY): (a) Coal India has no difficulty in placing advance orders for machinery and spare parts for sanctioned projects. Similar action in respect of projects yet to be sanctioned can be taken wherever found necessary after obtaining the approval of Government.

(b) and (c). The investment for Coal India Limited in the Sixth Plan has

been fixed at Rs. 2353 crores. The question of allocation of additional funds for development of coal mines is under the consideration of Government. The question of difficulty being created in raising coal production due to paucity of funds, therefore, does not arise at this stage.

Target of Coal Production

2355. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target of coal production for the current year;

(b) what is the progress upto July, 1981; and

(c) whether Government hope to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The target of coal production during 1981-82 is 121 million tonnes.

(b) The production of coal during April-July, 1981 is 36.80 million tonnes.

(c) The target is expected to be exceeded.

News-Item "CBI in Action over P&T Bungling"

2356. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'CBI in action over P & T bungling' appeared in the *Indian Express* dated 4-6-81; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to bring to book the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A CBI enquiry in the matter is in progress.

Stores purchased by Government

2357. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) What are the details regarding the quantum of store purchased from private and small scale sectors by Government during the years 1978-79 and 1980-81 as well as the allocation made for 1981-82;

(b) What are the criteria laid down for making such purchases;

(c) Whether it is a fact that small scale sector and Super-Bazars are not being given preference in the purchase of stores; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The details regarding purchases made by DGS&D during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 80-81 are given below:—

(Value in Crores Rs.)

Year	Cottage and SSI	L.S.I. (Including value of purchases made from Public Enterprises)	Imported	Total
1978-79	114.04	772.93	52.48	939.45
1979-80 (Pro.)	135.56	992.79	56.90	1185.25
1980-81 (Pro.)	162.06	947.59	36.68	1146.33

As DGS&D makes its purchases on the basis of the indents received from various indenting Departments no prior allocation is made for purchases.

Small-scale sector is given both purchase and price preference. However, as far as Super-Bazars are concerned, they have no preference.

(b) The criteria for purchases are:—

(1) Stores should conform to indent specification.

(2) These should be procured within the stipulated delivery period.

(3) These should be purchased at the most economical price.

(c) No. It is not correct to say that small scale sector is not given preference in the purchases of stores.

(d) Three lists of items for accord-ing purchase preference have been prepared. Purchases of items included in these lists to the extent of 100 per cent, 75 per cent and 50 per cent respectively have to be made from the Small Scale Sector. These lists are regularly reviewed with a view to adding more and more items. Price preference not exceeding 15 per cent on the merits of each case is also considered for the small scale sector units.

Manufacture of modern design telephone Instruments

2358. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. propose to manufacture about a million telephone instruments of modern design;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the period during which increased production of telephone instruments will be undertaken; what are the production centres; what is the present demand of telephone instruments and how far the expansion programme will meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, in consultation with P&T Department had invited offers of collaboration for manufacture of 1 million telephone instruments and 1.5 million critical sub-assemblies of contemporary design, in its two factories at Naini and Bangalore. After prolonged and thorough field trials of the proven models and the technical evaluation of tenders received, the offers of two foreign companies were recommended by a Technical Evaluation Committee consisting of experts from P&T and I.T.I. Action for the final selection of the collaborator and for sanction of the Project, etc., are in progress.

(c) The production is scheduled to commence from January, 1983, subject to the necessary sanctions being accorded by Government by the end of this year. Full production capacity is expected to be achieved by 1985-86.

The feeder unit manufacturing the critical components is proposed to be located at Bangalore and the units manufacturing the other components and assembling the telephones at Bangalore and Naini.

The total projected demand of telephone instruments of the P&T Department as well as non-P&T subscribers for the year 1981-82 is 5.44 lakhs. With the expansion planned as indicated above, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. will be able to meet the requirements during the Sixth Plan period.

Demand by Multinational Drug Companies for Hike in prices of Bulk Drugs

2359. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many times Government had conceded the demand of multinational drug companies for hike in prices of bulk drugs during the last three years; and

(b) what is the actual cost of production of those 52 bulk drugs and how prices thereof are fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 which was promulgated effective 31st March, 1979 incorporates the pricing decisions contained in the new Drug Policy Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29th March, 1978. The Order provides for revision in prices of drugs from time to time. The policy and Procedure for revising the prices of drugs under the said Order was approved by the Government only in August 1980. Thereafter the revised prices of 154 bulk drugs out of about 200 indigenously produced price controlled bulk drugs have already been announced by the Government. There

is no question of conceding the demand of multinational drug companies or any other sector of the Industry for hike in prices as such.

(b) The prices of drugs are fixed by the Government based on the recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. A Statement showing the names, pre-revised prices and revised prices of 153 bulk drugs was furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 383 answered on 18th August, 1981. After 18th August, 1981 the price of one more bulk drug, namely, Calcium Lactate has since been revised.

Inclusion of Chinsurah Group of Telephone Exchanges into Calcutta Local System

2360. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to include Chinsurah Group of Telephone Exchanges into Calcutta Local System; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Norms regarding coverage of Limit Clients of LPG Distributors

2361. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that many LPG distribution agents are saddled with vast areas in cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta with a large population; and

(b) if so, when Government are going to review the norms regarding the number of clients a distribution agent should cover?

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

(b) In order to ensure that cooking gas distributorships of different oil companies maintain a size conducive to the economic and efficient functioning of such distributorships and they do not become or continue to be too big and thus deprive others from the opportunity of running such distributorships, ceilings on the refills sale by the distributors have been fixed as under:—

Market	No. of refills per month
Bombay	6,000
Delhi	4,000
Other cities with population over 10 lakhs	3,500
Cities with population between 2 lakhs and 10 lakhs	3,000
Other places	2,500

Co-operative Societies, however, have been exempted from these ceilings.

Taking over of Assam Oil Company

2362. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to take over the Assam Oil Company; and

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

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

(b) A Bill has been introduced in the House on 28th August, 1981.

News-Paper Quota for Tripura Newspapers

2363. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the newsprint quota for Tripura newspapers is inadequate and it is difficult for the newspapers there to cope with the increasing demand of the people;

(b) if so, the names of the papers with present circulation and allotted newsprint quota and the demand of the papers for more newsprint for increasing their circulation; and

(c) what action Government have taken so far to increase the newsprint quota for Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Newsprint is not allotted State-wise but to individual newspapers taking into consideration their average circulation, average page area actually published, number of publishing days etc. which have been prescribed in the Newsprint Allocation Policy for the current year. There are liberal provisions in the Newsprint Allocation Policy to encourage the growth of small and medium newspapers.

Opening of New Sub-post Offices at Deskit (Nubra) and Spadum (Zaskar) in Ladakh

2364 SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise total number of new-Sub-Post Offices proposed to be opened during the financial year 1981-82;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to open Sub-Post Offices at Deskit in Nubra and Spadum in Zaskar of Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir as these areas remain cut off from the rest of the Districts of the region for over six months in a year due to heavy snow fall; and

(c) if reply to (b) above are in the affirmative, when these Sub-Post Offices will be opened and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Tentatively 451 sub post offices are proposed to be opened in the country during 1981-82. State-wise details are given at Annexe.

(b) & (c). A proposal to open a sub post office at Deskit in Nubra area of Ladakh by upgrading the existing branch post office is under examination. The proposal to open a sub post office at Spadum in Zaskar of Ladakh is not feasible in view of the irregular transport service existing in that area. It has been possible to open only a seasonal branch post office at Spadum which functions when the place is not cut off with the rest of the district due to heavy snow-fall.

Statement

State-wise details of Sub post Offices tentatively proposed to be opened during 1981-82

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of Sub Post Offices proposed to be opened
1	2	3
1	Andhra	68
2	Bihar	10
3	Delhi	10
4	Gujarat	25
5	Daman . . . . .	..
6	Diu . . . . .	..
7	Dadra Havell . . . . .	..
8	Jammu & Kashmir	5
9	Kerala	10
10	Lakshhadweep . . . . .	..
11	Mahe . . . . .	..
12	Karnataka	40
13	Madhya Pradesh	7
14	Maharashtra	45
15	Goa	2
16	Assam	12
17	Arunachal Pradesh	2
18	Manipur	3
19	Meghalaya	4
20	Mizoram	3
21	Nagaland	3
22	Tripura	2
23	Punjab	5
24	Himachal Pradesh	2
25	Haryana	5
26	Chandigarh	2
27	Orissa	14
28	Rajasthan	8
29	Tamilnadu	44

1	2	3
30	Pondicherry . . . . .	..
31	Uttar Pradesh	79
32	West Bengal	39
33	Sikkim	1
34	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	..
TOTAL		451

Non-Payment of Project Allowance to P and T Staff Working at Project Satellite at Leh

2365. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff working in different P&T projects in the country is getting Project Allowance; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving project allowance to P&T Staff working at Project Satellite at Leh (Ladakh)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b) The Project Allowance is granted for major projects which involve establishment of large construction organisation where the construction is spread over a number of years. It is granted for undeveloped and out of way places and is intended to compensate the staff for lack of amenities. P&T Projects including the Satellite Project at Leh do not generally come under this category and hence no project allowance as such would be justified. However, Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance is admissible to the employees headquartered at Leh.

Stopping work at Ratibati Colliery

2366. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the ECL authorities stopped the work at Ratibati OCP without giving any notice;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) action taken by him against the ECL authorities responsible for closing the colliery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Coal production of Ratibati OCP was discontinued due to abrupt change in geological condition which made the ratio between overburden and Coal beyond working limit. Due notice was given to employees transferring their services to another Unit.

(c) Does not arise.

Disconnection of Telephones for Non-Payment of Bills

2367. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephones are not disconnected even if the bills are not paid; and

(b) whether such a concession will be extended to all political workers who do not pay telephone bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) All the telephones, other than those in exempted categories, are liable for disconnection for non-payment of telephone bills exceeding Rs 25/-. A list of exempted categories is enclosed:

(b) In view of (a) above, this does not arise.

List of High Dignitaries whose Official Telephones are exempted from Disconnections

1. President of India (including telephones in Rashtrapati Bhavan);
2. Vice-President of India, Prime Minister and all Heads of States and Union Territories;
3. Former Presidents;
4. Honourable Chief Justice of India;
5. Speaker of Lok Sabha/Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
6. All Ministers, Deputy Ministers of Government of India and All Chief Minister and Ministers in State Governments, Deputy Chief Ministers of State Government;
7. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission;
8. Leaders of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha;
9. Ambassadors Extra-ordinary and Plenipotentiary and High Commissioners of Commonwealth Countries accredited to India;
10. Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha;
11. Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha;
12. Honourable Judges of Supreme Court of India;
13. Members of Planning Commission;

14. Comptroller and Auditor General of India;

15. Speaker, State Legislature Assembly;

16. Chairman, Legislative Council;

17. Chairman, Regional Committees;

18. Honourable Chief Justice, High Courts;

19. Honourable Judges, High Courts;

20. Registrars of Supreme Court of India;

21. Registrars of State High Courts;

22. Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi;

23. Government Dy. Chief Whip, Rajya Sabha (I.C.C.);

24. Government Dy. Chief Whip, Lok Sabha;

25. Government Dy. Chief Whip, Rajya Sabha;

26. Government Dy. Chief Whip, Incharge Assurances;

27. Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry on large Industrial Houses;

28. Lokayukta in State Governments;

29. All Secretaries to Government of India and State Government and Secretary to the Governors Secretariat;

30. Commissioners in State Secretariats;

31. The Commissioner of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

32. Leaders of Opposition in the State Legislatures.

Foreign collaboration by deep sea oil exploration in Godavari offshore area

2368. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to seek foreign collaboration for deep

sea oil exploration in the Godavari off-shore area;

(b) if so, whether any response has been received and the name of the country with whom collaboration agreement has been entered into with details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Mexican Government has agreed to help India in oil exploration and sett-up of Joint projects in refineries and fertilizers in the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No decision has been taken so far.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Results of study by N.P.C. regarding saving in Light Diesel Oil

2569. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a study made by the National Productivity Council, which revealed that several hundred million litres of light diesel oil can be saved by—(i) improving the efficiency of irrigation pumps, and (ii) preferring Railways to road transport for goods haulage; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) Yes, Sir. It has been recommended in a study conducted by the National Productivity Council that the pump sets in the agricultural sector to be supplied should be carefully selected from the point of view of efficiency, irrigation needs of the farmers and the local

conditions and that good transportation by Railways should be preferred.

(b) State Electricity Boards have been already advised that agricultural consumers should be persuaded to buy pumps with proper power factor and efficiency. The strategy of Government in regard to transportation of freight is to develop the capacity of Railways to undertake all bulk freight traffic except for piecemeal medium distance and short distance traffic.

Appointment of Standing Counsels by Central Government in High Courts

2370. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) are there any rules for deciding as to who should be appointed as the Central Government Standing Counsel in High Courts;

(b) what are the qualifications and minimum experience required for appointing a person as a Central Government Standing Counsel in High Courts;

(c) whether all the Central Government Standing Counsels appointed by the Central Government in High Courts since 1980 fulfil the said qualifications and experience;

(d) in how many cases the Chief Justice of the High Court and Advocate General of the State have been consulted before making such appointments; and

(e) in how many cases, they have not been consulted?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). There are no rules or qualifications and minimum experience prescribed or the persons appointed by my Ministry as Central Government Standing Counsel in the different

High Courts. The Standing Counsel are appointed for the Central Government cases from the Advocates practising in the respective High courts on the basis of their integrity, competence and standing at the Bar.

(c) In view of answer to part (b), the question does not arise.

(d) and e). Out of 28 cases of new appointments since 1980, the Chief Justices of the respective States were consulted in 2 cases and Advocates-General in 5 cases by my Ministry, and in one case Advocate-General of the State is the Central Government Standing Counsel.

Appointment of Panel Counsels in High Courts by Central Government

2371. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) are there any rules for deciding as to who should be appointed as the Central Government Panel Counsel in High Courts;

(b) what are the qualifications and minimum experience required for appointing a person as a Central Government Panel Counsel in High Courts;

(c) whether all the Central Government Standing Panel Counsels appointed by the Central Government in High Courts since 1980 fulfil the said qualifications and experience;

(d) in how many cases the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Advocate-General of the State have been consulted before making such appointments; and

(e) in how many cases they have not been consulted?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). There are no qualifications and minimum experience prescribed for the

persons appointed by my Ministry as Central Government Panel Counsel in the High Courts. The Panel Counsels are appointed for the Central Government cases in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras High Courts and they are selected from the Advocates practising in the respective High Courts on the basis of their integrity, competence and standing at the Bar.

(c) In view of answer to part (b), the question does not arise.

(d) In the finalisation of the panels since 1980 neither the Chief Justice nor the Advocate-General of the respective States has been consulted.

(e) In view of the answer given to part (b), the question does not arise.

Underground Coal Gasification with foreign collaboration

2372. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under their consideration for underground coal gasification, with the assistance of foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have been tapped for foreign collaboration and reaction of these countries?

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

(b) Belgium and Federal Republic of Germany who are undertaking experiments on underground coal gasification on pilot plant scale have shown their readiness to accept a few Indian scientists for association in their work.

Car allowance to DESU Staff

2373. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria for grant of car allowance to DESU staff;

(b) the category of officers who are given this allowance and the amount paid per month;

(c) whether it is a fact that some officers in DESU who are not assigned touring duties get car allowance; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Such of the officers whose duties involve travelling in the discharge of their duties, are eligible for Car allowance.

(b) A statement showing the category of officers who are given the car allowance and the amount paid per month is attached.

(c) DESU has reported that no officer whose duties do involve extensive travelling in their field of duties is given car allowance.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Officers in receipt of Fixed conveyance car allowance on 28-8-1981

Sl. No.	Category	Rate of Conveyance Car Allowance p.m.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	
1.	General Manager	700*	
2.	Dy. General Manager	700*	
	A—Engineering		
1.	Chief Engineers	700*	
2.	Addl. Chief Engineers	700*	
3.	Dy. Chief Engineer	700*	
4.	Supd. Engineers	700	
5.	Secretary to G.M. (E)	700	
6.	Executive Engineers (except working on Generation)	595	
7.	Asstt. Executive Engineers (except working on generation)	425	} Whose pay is Rs. 1000/- per month and in receipt of fixed conveyance (scooter/motor-cycle) allowance are now entitled to car allowance from 6-7-81.
8.	Asstt. Engineers (except working on Generation)	425	

1	2	3
9	Chief Commercial Officer	700
	B—Non-Engineer	
1	Financial Advisor & Chief Accounts Officer	700
2	Chief Personnel Officer	700
3	Chief Labour Welfare Officer	700
4	Chief Medical Officer	700
5	Officer on Special Duty (Enq.)	700
6	Dy. Finance Officers	700
7	Legal Officer	700
8	Vigilance Officer	700
9	Administrative Officer (General)	700
10	Administrative Officer (Technical)	700
11	Administrative Officers (Personnel)	700
12	Administrative Officers (Establishment)	595
13	Public Relations Officers	595

*Such of the senior Officers to whom staff cars have been provided they shall cease to draw car allowance from the date.

Changes made in films after issue of Censor certificates

2374. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some film producers are making changes in the films after obtaining certificates from the censors and exhibiting such amended films;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against such producers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). There are reports about some cases of interpolations in films during their public exhibition in cinema houses. This means that the films certified by the Board of Film Censors are not always exhibited in the form in which they are certified. Enforcement of

the penal provisions in the Cinematograph Act 1952 is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Board of Film Censors does not therefore have full details of all the cases in which the producers made unauthorised changes in the films after obtaining certificates from the Board. In the recent past, the Board came across the case of alleged interpolations in a Kannada feature film "Antha". The Board has also received a complaint regarding alleged interpolations in a Malayalam film entitled "Padakuthira" from Judicial II Class Magistrate from Madurai. It has also been reported that the film "Kechuthamburatti" (Malayalam) is being exhibited with Hindi sub-titles and with the word "Sexy Girl" added to the title, for which no endorsement to the Censor certificate has been obtained from the Board. Appropriate action by the Board is already in hand in respect of these cases.

Provision already exists in Section 7 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 for punishment of persons who commit censorship violations in respect of films and in Section 7A of the Act for seizure of prints of films. Further the Board of Film Censors is competent under rule 29 of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958 to cancel a censor certificate in the event of the film being exhibited in a form other than the one in which it was certified.

The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 1981, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and transmitted to the Lok Sabha, inter alia provides for

- (a) suspension or revocation of a censor certificate by the Central Government if it is satisfied that the film was being exhibited in a form other than the one in which it was certified or that the film or any part thereof is being exhibited in contravention of the provisions relating to certification of films in the Act or the rules made thereunder;
- (b) making every offence punishable under the provisions relating to certification of films in the Act as cognizable; and
- (c) enhancement of the punishment under Section 7 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

Expenditure made on anti-Pollution Measures by R. C. F. (Bombay)

2375. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Rashtrya Chemical and Fertilizer (Bombay) for anti-pollution measures in Chembur, Bombay during the years 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 year-wise; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) RCF incurred the following expenditure for anti-pollution measures in Chembur:—

Year	Amount (In Rupees Lakhs)
1975-76	65.18
1976-77	428.50
1977-78	175.05
1978-79	157.68
1979-80	163.70
1980-81	147.50
	100.00
TOTAL	1237.61

(b) The following are the details of the anti-pollution measures taken by RCF.

To bring down the sulphur dioxide omission, the old sulphuric acid plant was converted into DCDA process and the boilers were provided with facilities to burn Low Sulphur Heavy Stock as well as gas in place of high sulphur Fuel Oil. Extended absorption system was provided in the new nitric acid plant for reducing the emission of oxides of nitrogen. For reduction of particulate matter, high efficiency venturi scrubbers were provided. Continuous stack monitoring for monitoring sulphur dioxide in sulphuric acid plant and oxides of nitrogen in Nitric acid plant are provided. A mobile monitoring unit for monitoring various air pollutants has been procured. Provision has also been made in a number of plants to

treat the acidic effluents by neutrillisation and the combined affluent is being treated in an integrated effluent treatment plant where most of the pollutants are reduced.

Import of One Lakh Telephone Instruments

2375. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the High-Powered Sarin Committee on Telecommunications has recommended for immediate import of one lakh Telephone Instruments for improving the Telephone Services in the four Metropolitan Centres in the country;

(b) if so, what is Government's response to these recommendations; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The Committee has recommended import of upto 100,000 telephone instruments in the four metropolitan towns for those users who ordinarily make more than 3,000 call units per quarter.

(b) The Government have not accepted this recommendation.

(c) Does not arise.

Utilization of non-lapsable funds for Microwave system

2377. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the non-lapsable fund which is available with the Ministry at present;

(b) whether the fund is currently being utilised for expansion of microwave system only and if not, the other activities for which it is being utilised; and

(c) now that Government have decided in principle to have colour T.V. in

the country, whether the Ministry propose utilising this fund for colour T.V. and if not, how the funds will be managed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The All India Radio and Doordarshan Commercial Revenue Fund known as Non-Lapsable Fund is formed out of the net revenue derived through the commercial services of A.I.R. and Doordarshan from 1st April, 1975 onward. The amount standing at the credit of the Fund on 31-3-1981 was about Rs. 56 crores.

(b) The Non-Lapsable Fund is utilised for incurring recurring and non-recurring expenditure primarily for improvement of soft-ware and hardware facilities for AIR and Doordarshan, for experimentation in new fields of development of Electronics and programming in AIR and Doordarshan, for financial assistance to deserving artists connected with AIR & Doordarshan and for implementing schemes which will increase commercial revenues of AIR and Doordarshan such as setting up of relay broadcasting centres, improvement/Expansion of the existing commercial broadcasting and telecasting centres and channels etc.

(c) The question regarding introduction of colour TV in the country is under consideration. However, it has been decided to provide limited colour TV coverage of Asian Games to foreign broadcasting organisations, and for this 4 colour O.B. vans and other associated equipment are being purchased out of the Non-Lapsable Fund. Apart from this, the funds will be utilised for purposes stated in answer to part (b) of the Question.

Loss Suffered by Namrup Fertilizer Factory of HFC in Assam

2378. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Namrup Fertilizer factory of HFC suf-

ferred a huge loss during 1980 due to Assam agitation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the No. 2 Plant of this unit remained closed for all the 365 days of 1980;

(c) if so, the causes for the (b) above; and

(d) what is the present position with regard to production of this factory and No. 2 unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. As per provisional accounts 1980-81 the loss suffered by Namrup factories of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. has been estimated to be Rs. 1,744.87 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, due to non-availability of natural gas and power, the No. 2 Plant remained closed in 1980.

(d) Consequent upon the improvement in Assam situation, the fertilizer plants of Namrup in Assam have started receiving adequate quantities of natural gas. Because of this the production at the Namrup plants during the first quarter of 1981-82 was 22,800 tonnes of nitrogen compared to the production of 4,900 tonnes of nitrogen during the same quarter of the previous year. The No. II Unit has been in production since April, 1981.

Gas Reserves in Tripura

2379. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a rich reserve of gas has been struck at Barburra near Tripura;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in addition to Barburra, the prospects of getting gas in two more structures is also very bright;

(c) whether the project is being executed by the O.N.G.C. engineers or it is a joint venture with Soviet experts also; and

(d) the nature of discoveries made?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) ONGC has not conducted any drilling operations at Barburra which is situated near Dibrugarh in Assam. However, indications of gas have been obtained from wells drilled by the Commission on Baramura structure in Tripura.

(b) Besides Baramura, ONGC is currently drilling at 2 more structures, namely, Gojalia and Rokhia in Tripura. The prospects of the presence of hydrocarbons would be known only after drilling operations have been completed and data obtained is analysed.

(c) The drilling at Baramura and Gojalia is being carried out by ONGC through its own engineers while the drilling at Rokhia is being executed by a joint Soviet-Indian drilling team.

(d) As at (a) and (b) above.

Loss Suffered by I.D.P.L.

2380. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited has suffered a colossal loss of Rs. 30 crores during 1980; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As per the accounts of the Company under audit, the loss incurred by the I.D.P.L. for the year ended 31-3-1981 is likely to be Rs. 16.80 crores.

(b) The loss during 1980-81 was due to the following reasons:—

(i) Increase in input costs over the years whereas the selling prices of drugs remained constant from 1974-75 to November/December, 1980.

(ii) Market constraints for some of the drugs like Sulphas.

(iii) Problems of adequate power and water without interruption.

(iv) Shortage of raw material.

(v) Simultaneous implementation of expansion along with production.

(vi) Technical problems.

Project Allowance to P and T Staff

2381. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the payment of 20 per cent Tribal Special Compensatory Allowance, 25 per cent Upper Kolal and Indrabati Project Allowance etc. to their employees by the State Government of Orissa;

(b) whether the P and T employees working in Koraput District have requested for payment of such allowance to them; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken to concede to the said request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c) This Ministry is aware that the State Government employees posted at the Upper Kola Project area are in receipt of Project Allowance. A proposal for the grant of project allowance to the P&T employees posted in this project area, which is located in Koraput District, has been received and it is under consideration. As regards Tribal Special Compensatory Allowance and payment of project allowance at Indrabati Project Area, this Ministry do not have any information and no proposal has been received, so far, in this connection.

Defective Telephone Services in Orissa

2382. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that subscribers of telephones in Orissa do not get prompt response from telephone exchange even though telephones go on ringing in the exchange continuously for several minutes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that when the operators deliberately fail to connect subscribers on trunk lines, most of trunk lines go out of order;

(c) whether the operators misbehave with the subscribers when asked to explain the reasons for such public inconvenience; and

(d) if so, what remedial measures Government are thinking to take to improve the telephone system in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) By and large, no Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Generally, no Sir.

(d) The following measures are being taken to improve the telephone system in Orissa:

(i) Engine Alternators are being provided in most of the exchanges to overcome problems of electric power failure;

(ii) High Grade channels are provided to improve the stability of trunk services;

(iii) Overhead telephone lines in big cities are being replaced by underground cables;

(iv) Short-duty telephone operators are being replaced by un-the problem of absenteeism;

(v) Maintenance routines are being followed for different types of equipment;

(vi) Worn-out components in telephone exchanges are continuously being replaced and selector switches of automatic exchanges are being regularly overhauled.

Shortage of Essential Material in Mandvi Exchange, Bombay

2383. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mandvi Exchange in Bombay is in serious shortage of essential materials like cables etc;

(b) if so, the items in acute shortage, the extent of shortage and the period since when the shortage has been persisting; and

(c) the steps taken to remove these shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). There is some shortage of maintenance spares due to inadequate supply. There is no serious shortage of cables in Mandvi Exchange. Additional supplies are being arranged to remove the shortage.

Names of Films Exported During 1977—1980

2384. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of feature films exported from India during the year 1977—1980;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned from such export; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange spent for import of raw films during the period?

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

Loss by active fires in Jharia Coalfields

2385. SHRI REJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI K. K. TEWARY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jharia Coalfields have suffered huge loss of coking coal because of a number of active fires in the coalfields;

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered both in terms of quantity and the value of coking coal so far because of the active fires in the coalfields; and

(c) the measures taken so far by Government to combat these fires to minimise the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The fires in Jharia Coalfields which started before nationalisation of coal mines have resulted in loss of about 30 million tonnes of coking coal valued at about Rs. 384.00 crores at the rate of average price of coal Rs. 128.00 per tonne.

(c) The following measures are being taken to combat the fires in coal mines to minimise the losses:—

- (i) Trench cutting
- (ii) Surface sealing by blanketing with overburden and matti
- (iii) Fly ash flushing
- (iv) Cooling and digging out fires
- (v) Sand flushing
- (vi) Surface sealing by water pools
- (vii) Injection of inert gases.
- (viii) Drowning the fire area.

Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has already launched 4 projects at Lodna, Jogta, Rajapur and Bararee for dealing with the fire. Project Reports have also been prepared for dealing with the fire at Industry, Kusunda, Sudamdih, Patherdih, Phulariteng and south Tisra

Collieries of B.C.C.L. in a Phased manner.

Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd. has also taken steps to put out the fires at its Jamadoba and Sijua Collieries.

It is reported that some of fires have already been brought under control.

Post and telegraph service in rural areas of Gujarat

2386. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the urgent need of providing post and telegraph services in rural areas, particularly in the Adivasi areas;

(b) if so, number of post and telegraph offices proposed to be started during 1981-82 in the rural areas of Gujarat, District-wise;

(c) number of post and telegraph offices proposed to be started during 1981-82 in the Adivasi areas of Gujarat, District-wise; and

(d) number of villages in Gujarat that will remain without post and telegraph offices at the end of March, 1982?

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

(b) Number of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices proposed to be opened during 1981-82 in the rural areas of Gujarat Districtwise is given in Statement I & II respectively.

(c) Number of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices proposed to be opened during 1981-82 in Adivasi areas of Gujarat District-wise is given in Statement I & II respectively.

(d) 10527 villages in Gujarat will remain without a Post Office and 17581 villages will remain without a Telegraph Office at the end of March '82

Statement—I

Number of Post Offices proposed to be started during 1981-82 in rural areas of Gujarat District-wise

Name of District	No. of Post Offices
1 Amreli	2
2 Bhavnagar	1
3 Bharuch	1
4 Gandhinagar	2
5 Jamnagar	1
6 Junagadh	4
7 Kheda	1
8 Mehsana	1
9 Rajkot	3
10 Surendranagar	1
11 Vadodara	1
12 Valsad	2
TOTAL	20

Statement—II

Number of Telegraph Offices proposed to be Provided during 1981-82 in the Rural areas of Gujarat, District-wise

Name of District	No of Telegraph Offices
1 2	3
1 Danga	9
2 Surat	9
3 Bulsar	15
4 Bharuch	15
5 Baroda	6
6 Panchmahar	25

1	2	3
7	Surendra Nagar	2
8	Jamnagar	8
9	Mehsana	8
10	Gandhinagar	1
11	Amreli	1
12	Jamnagar	1
13	Ahmedabad	Nil
14	Rajkot	Nil
15	Khera	Nil
16	Bhuj	Nil
17	Sabarkantha	Nil
18	Banaskantha	Nil
19	Bhavnagar	Nil
TOTAL		100

Statement—III

Number of Post Offices proposed to be opened during 1981-82 in Adivasi areas of Gujarat District-wise

Name of District	Number of Post Offices
1 Banaskantha	5
2 Surat	6
3. Bharuch	3
4 Jamnagar	2
5 Kachchh	2
6 Mehsana	4
7. Panchmahal	6
8 Rajkot	1
9 Sabarkantha	3
10 Surendranagar	3
11 Vadodara	2
12 Valsad	3
TOTAL	40

Statement—IV

Number of Telegraph Offices proposed to be opened during 1981-82 in the Adivasi (Tribal) areas of Gujarat, District-wise

Name of District	No of Telegraph Offices
1 Danga	8
2 Surat	6
3 Bulsar	8
4 Bharuch	7
5. Baroda	6
6. Panchmahals	15
7. Banaskantha	Nil
8. Sabarkantha	Nil
Total	50

Issue of Licences for manufacture of Ethambutol Hydrochloride

2387. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Licences and Letters of intent issued for manufacture of Ethambutol Hydrochloride alongwith date of issue and name of party;

(b) the quantity of Ethambutol Hydrochloride produced by the licensed companies during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(c) the quantity of Ethambutol Hydrochloride imported by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. and other parties;

(d) the selling price of State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. for Ethambutol Hydrochloride imported as well as indigenously produced;

(e) name of applicants for expansion of existing capacity from manu-

facturers of Ethambutol Hydrochloride and permission granted if no permission granted the reasons for delay and whether the country has to import Ethambutol to fill-up the demand and supply gap due to non-implementation of Industrial Licences by licence holders; and

(f) what are the steps that his Ministry are going to take for reduc-

ing import of Ethambutol Hydrochloride and promoting indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 7 Industrial Licences and 4 Letters of Intent have been issued for the manufacture of Ethambutol Hcl. Their details are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Date of approval
1	2	3
(a) Industrial Licences		
1	M/s. Themis Chemicals	21-11-1972
2	M/s. Premier Drugs	1-3-1977
3	M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals	19-12-1977
4	M/s. C.I. Gandhi	14-7-1978
5	M/s. Cadila Laboratories	7-3-1980
6	M/s. Lupin Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	22-5-1980
7	M/s. H. I. Gandhi	26-3-1981
(b) Letters of Intent		
1	M/s. Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.	26-10-1979
2	M/s. Raptakos Brett. & Co. Ltd.	29-11-1980
3	M/s. Cynamid (India) Ltd.	11-6-1981
4	M/s. Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation	3-7-1981

(b) The quantity of Ethambutol Hydrochloride produced by the licensed companies during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 were of the order of 10.18 tonnes and 23.58 tonnes respectively.

(c) The quantities of Ethambutol Hydrochloride imported by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. and other parties during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 were as follows:—

	1978-79	1979-80
1. State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corpn. Ltd.	Nil	32.00 tonnes
2. Other parties	65.29 tonnes	64.19 tonnes

(d) State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd.'s selling price of Ethambutol Hydrochloride, as fixed by the Government till 18-12-1980 was Rs. 593.60 per kg. This price was revised to Rs. 620 per kg. from 19-12-1980 which is the pooled price for Ethambutol Hydrochloride.

(e) and (f). Only one company namely M/s. Themis Chemicals had formally applied for effecting substantial expansion in the manufacture of Ethambutol Hydrochloride from 15 tonnes to 60 tonnes per annum. Their proposal was originally rejected on 30-11-1979. The party has represented against the rejection. This is under examination. The production they achieved as per their earlier licence had to be ascertained. The stage from which they propose to manufacture had to be discussed with them.

M/s. Lupin Laboratories have written on expansion but have not formally applied.

During 1980-81 Ethambutol Hydrochloride has been imported to the extent of 29.15 tonnes which shows decline in the import. With the implementation of the industrial approvals already issued it is expected that the imports of this drug will reduce further.

Power Shortage due to Floods

2388. SHRI M. B. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to heavy floods in various parts of the country, the power projects suffered damages which caused power shortage in many States;

(b) if so, the total loss suffered by the power projects;

(c) whether any Central Assistance has been provided in these States;

(d) what are the States where power projects were destroyed; and

(e) whether all these have been repaired by now?

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

Setting up of Ethylene based Petrochemical Projects

2389. SHRI M. B. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

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

(a) whether proposal to set up three large ethylene based petrochemical projects in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haldia in West Bengal has been questioned by the country's petro-chemical experts;

(b) if so, whether according to the experts it will take a long time to make these projects viable;

(c) if so, what will be the total expenditure involved in these projects;

(d) whether the work will start very soon; and

(e) whether any foreign help is also being considered?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The estimated cost of the project in Haldia, based on mid-1980 prices, is Rs. 428 crores.

The estimated cost of the project proposed to be set up in Maharashtra is about Rs. 900 crores.

In July 1979, the Government of Gujarat had estimated to project cost for a gas based petro-chemicals complex in Gujarat at Rs. 780 crores.

(d) Preliminary work on the implementation of the Haldia project (to be implemented by the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation) is in progress.

Preparatory work regarding the Maharashtra project is in hand.

(e) Foreign assistance, wherever required will be considered at the appropriate time.

Status of National Thermal Projects Corporation

2390. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Thermal Project Corporation has been given the status of S.T.C. and SAIL;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) what will be the investment target;

(d) further investment plans; and

(e) to what extent the status has helped this Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The National Thermal Power Corporation has been recently recategorised as a Schedule 'A' Public Sector Undertaking of the Government of India after taking all factors into consideration specially the magnitude of investment being undertaken through the Corporation.

(c) and (d). An investment programme of Rs. 3580 crores has been approved so far for the setting up of four Regional pit-head Super Thermal Stations and the associated Transmission lines by the Corporation. There is a provision in the present Five Year Plan for the taking up of new projects of pit-head generation in the Central sector through NTPC.

(e) Recategorisation of the Corporation has resulted in the upgradation of the senior posts permitting the induction and retention of suitable technical and managerial personnel by the Corporation.

E.C.L. not following the Guidelines regarding appointment and to open new Mines

2391. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ECL is not following the guidelines regarding the appointment and to open new mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government against the E.C.L. authorities in this regard?

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.

Coal based Chemical Plant at Raniganj

2393. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of steps so far taken by him on the West Bengal's proposal for setting up a Coal-based fuel and Chemical plant at Raniganj in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): The Government of West Bengal is reported to have engaged the Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Limited for the preparation of a feasibility report for the coal to methanol plant proposed by the State. Discussions were held between officials of Department of Coal, Government of West Bengal and their consultants, Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Ltd., with a

view to settle coal linkage and project site and these consultations are in progress.

Issue of new LPG Connections

2984. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG connections as on 31st December, 1980 throughout the country;

(b) whether Government announced that about one lakh connections of LPG will be issued monthly from 1st January, 1981; and

(c) if so, the number of connections issued monthly w.e.f. 1st January, 1981 against the announced figures?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A total number of approximately 32 lakh customers are registered with the oil companies as on 31st December 1980.

(b) and (c). In accordance with the decision taken in this Ministry to release new gas connections from 1st quarter of 1980-81, the oil companies were to release one lakh gas connections per month in the country from March this year onwards. As such a total number of approximately 3.5 lakh customers have been enrolled by the oil companies till the end of June this year.

Loss of Silver Parcel by Post Office, Kolhapur

2395. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 23-3-1981 from Kolhapur (Maharashtra) regarding the insured silver post parcel (Insured for Rs. 7000/-) lost by the Post Office;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) if no action taken so far, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). No such representation dated 23-3-1981 has been received. However one complaint dated 29-3-1981 regarding non-delivery of Varanasi City Insured parcel No. 826 dated 5-7-80 for Rs. 7,000/- was received at Kolhapur and it is being investigated.

Agreement between PTI and National News Agency of South Korea

2396. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Press Trust of India and Yonhap—National News Agency of South Korea, have entered into an agreement on news exchange between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The Press Trust of India as also other news agencies in the country, are in the private sector and Government does not normally interfere in their professional functions.

The Press Trust of India have confirmed that they have entered into an agreement with YONHAP National News Agency of South Korea for exchange of information between the two news agencies. The agreement is reported to be in line with the trend among Asian News Agencies to conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements enabling them to launch an Asian News Network for better flow of information in Asia.

Progress made by Reliance Textile Industries Limited

2397. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reliance Textile Industries Limited, Bombay was the fastest growing company with its assets going up by 83 per cent; and

(b) if so, what is the reason for this phenomenal rise by this company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The assets of the Reliance Textile Industries Ltd., Bombay recorded a growth rate of about 83 per cent in the year 1979.

(b) The high rate of growth in the assets of the company was the result of the company undertaking with the approval of Government substantial expansion and modernisation of its plant and machinery, resulting in increase in its assets.

Shortfall in Fertilizer Production

2398. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fertilizer units are lagging behind in production and may not reach their targets for 1981-82 because of shortages of coal wagons and power; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps have been/are being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There have not been any significant losses in production due to shortage of coal wagons or power. Continuous efforts are being made to ensure adequate supplies of coal and power to the fertilizer plants.

Sanction of Haldia Petro-Chemicals Complex

2399. SHRI R. P. DAS:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

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

(a) the reasons for delay in according sanction to the Haldia Petrochemicals complex inspite of the fact that (i) 965 acres of land have been acquired, (ii) work on development of the land begun, (iii) projects reports and (iv) the names of consultant firms have already been submitted to the Centre for the purpose of setting up of the Project?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation, which holds the letter of intent for setting up this complex, has yet to take a number of steps including finalising the financing arrangements for implementing this project.

Unlisted Telephone on Private Basis

2400. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey to know the unlisted telephones on private basis in a household and the number of telephones a subscriber has in the house under different names;

(b) if so, details thereof stating whether Government have investigated as how these telephones have been provided; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 'Unlisted telephones' mean those telephone connections which do not find an entry in the telephone directory. All such telephones are provided at the request of the telephone subscribers.

12.00 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTION ETC.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, प्वाइंट ऑफ़ आर्डर

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I rise on a point of order. Open out Rule 369. It is about document to be laid on the Table of the House. I submitted to you a letter seeking your permission to examine the document I submitted a copy of a telegram.

MR. SPEAKER: I am examining it. I have received it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I request that it is a copy of a telegram in which the name of the Prime Minister for collection of funds and the name of the Maharashtra are given. It has been published today. I authenticated it. I seek your permission to lay* on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I am examining it. I will look into it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, एक और रेल दुर्घटना हो गई है। मरने वालों की संख्या का पता नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, ऐसा है उस पर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन भी आया है

और काल मूवमेंशन भी आया है कई लोगों की तरफ से। कहिए तो मैं नाम पढ़ दूँ ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, रेल दुर्घटना रुकवाइये।

MR. SPEAKER: It is a matter of great concern that another railway accident involving an important train has taken place in which a number of precious lives were lost. The Minister of Railway is making a statement in the House on the railway accident which took place yesterday.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): It is the best train. It could have happened to anybody.

MR. SPEAKER: It may be anybody. But life is precious. It might be anybody's life.

(Interruptions)

We had held a discussion. I allowed an Adjournment Motion on the very first day because I was concerned. You cannot take up an Adjournment Motion daily. That is why I have allowed him to make a statement on the floor of the House. I am very much concerned. I think everybody is concerned. What do you want?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This statement will not help in avoiding railway accidents. We must have proper discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: That will come. Let him first make the statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear one by one. One by one.

आप वगैर मेरी इजाजत के क्यों बोल रहे हैं ?

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

(Mr. Speaker)

Whatever is said without my permission, is not to form part of the record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Besirhat.): I have given you a notice. The Finance Minister has been repeatedly saying that the Government has not made up its mind regarding the impounding of dearness allowance of the Central Government employees. But, now there is a report that in the meeting of the Joint Consultative Machinery a few days ago, the Government had made a deliberate proposal. They have advised the State Governments to impound the dearness allowance. Let him make a statement, on the floor of the House. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Give me some motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I have given you a call attention notice.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I read your ruling on the motion I had given a Motion on mail tampering under rule 222 . . .

MR. SPEAKER: But it has been given. You please read it. Kindly read it. Then come to me and discuss it with me. Then we shall see.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is a matter of record of the House now. . .

MR. SPEAKER: First come to me. Discuss it with me. Then we shall see.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): On this, not only the Minister, but the whole Government should resign. On this railway accident, the Government requires to be censured.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Is that the type of censoring that is being done? Material, that was sent from Bombay, has not been received. You give your ruling on this.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: This Government requires to be censured every day.

MR. SPEAKER: I requested this House. I may agree or I may not agree to certain things.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: An adjournment motion has been given on this issue of railway accident but nothing has been done.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You review your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me the powers. I will do it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: We will give you the powers of Hanuman.

हनुमान जी की तरह से वाद कीजिए, आपको पारस हैं। पाकिस्तान में आपके पूर्वज रहे हैं, क्या हो गया है आपको ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am ready to any correction.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: This Government requires to be censured.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: An Adjournment motion was given on this issue of railway accident.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Niren Ghosh

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir, notice of an Adjournment Motion has been given on 14 West Bengal Bill, which have been passed unanimously. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Mr Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
आन्ध्र प्रदेश में नक्सलवादी लोगों की हत्या की जा रही है, . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject. I cannot do anything there. Not allowed. (Interruptions)**

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) :
गढ़वाल के वाई-डिलैक्शन में आल इंडिया रेडियो ने गलत समाचार प्रसारित किया है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: That is upto the Government. That is not a question for Adjournment Motion. You give some other thing.

आप पढ़िये, मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा ।

Not allowed.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय सदस्य मोहम्मद अतरार अहमद के साथ पुलिस ने जो तरीका अपनाया है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं, असरार साहब को कहिए । मैं बैठा हूं, सदन बैठा है । मैं आपकी बात कैसे मानूं, उनको कहलवाइये ना ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : वही माया त्यागी कांड करायेगे । पुलिस कमिश्नर भिडर साहब ने कहा है कि उसी तरह से करायेगे ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : मैंने उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री पटनायक के बारे में दिया है कि इंडियन एक्सप्रेस के लोगों को टेलीफोन पर धमकी दी जा रही है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions) **

श्री जगपाल सिंह : रंगमेद किया जा रहा है । एक मेम्बर का नाम दिया जा रहा है, एक का नहीं दिया जा रहा है । वह रंगमेद से बं. . . थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रंगमेद नहीं करने

गे ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : यह गलत बात है, एक मेम्बर का नाम छोड़ दें और आगे-पीछे के मेम्बर का नाम लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुमुद जी जरा सुनिए, कुमुद जी बैठी हैं ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (मैंदपुर) : मैं बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल आपके सामने रख रहा हूं, मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मॉशन दिया है, बी० बी० सी० सदन ने 27 तारीख को एक समाचार ब्राडकास्ट किया है जिसमें मैंने कहा है कि गाजपुर और मैंदपुर का जो एरिया है, उसका दूसरा चम्बल का एरिया ... वहां पर तमाम हरिजन और पिछड़े वर्गों को

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुनिए, सुनिए ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उनको गोली में उड़ा दिया गया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए । आपकी बात आपकी चिन्तित करती है, मसला है स्टेट सबजैक्ट, आप इसको बेंच 377 में लाइए, एनाऊ कर दूंगा ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह स्टेट सबजैक्ट नहीं है ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion regarding the Maharashtra affair....

MR. SPEAKER: That is already over.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:....and also railway accidents..

MR. SPEAKER: We have already discussed it. Irrelevant. Mr. Sunil Maitra.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion regarding 17 Bills of West Bengal....

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a question for adjournment motion.....

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: They are not giving assint....

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not allowed. Nothing is going on record. (Interruptions)**

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South): I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion regarding railway accidents. I appreciate, Sir, on the previous occasion you allowed the Adjournment Motion....

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Kindly have patience, Sir. The Railway Minister said that the accident rate was going down....

MR. SPEAKER: He is making a statement. This is unnecessary. You are doing injustice to me. Not allowed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: What have you not allowed?

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him to make a statement

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: I appreciate if you are disallowing railway accidents. Are you disallowing railway accidents?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I am disallowing railway accidents. They should not happen.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: If you do it, you have to hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it... This should not happen.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Is it not high time, Sir, that a high-power committee should go into it?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bagri.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: What you are not allowing, Sir, I do not understand.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोफेसर को क्या समझाऊँ मैं ?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Not on this. I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. I have allowed Mr. Bagri

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, the Railway Ministers should be made to travel by train. They never travel by train. They always go by air. Let them travel by train. Then there will be less accidents.

MR. SPEAKER: Make a move that they should travel by train.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): That is not true, Sir. Only last week I went by the same, Tamil Nadu Express from Delhi to Madras and yesterday I came by Rajdhani from Bombay.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, काम-रोको प्रस्ताव के बारे में पहले आप का तरीका था कि सब लोगों के नाम ले कर आप बता देते थे। उससे अलग अलग व्यवस्था नहीं देनी पड़ती थी और एक साथ वह काम हो जाता था। अगर कोई उस पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न होता था, तो एक दो आदमी बोल लेते थे। हर एक सदस्य का अपना अपना एडजर्नमेंट मोशन है। वह चाहता है कि वह उस पर बात करे। सब के नाम आ जाने चाहिए।

हर एक रिप्रेजेण्टेटिव चाहता है कि उसका नाम आए । अगर नाम नहीं आयेगा, तो किस लिए यहां बैठे हैं ? सब लोग नाम के लिए तो बैठे हैं । जो ये कहते हैं, उससे मेरा सम्बन्ध नहीं है । वह काम-रोको प्रस्ताव सभी का है । मेरा काम-रोको प्रस्ताव पुलिस कमिशन की रपट के बारे में है । कल यूनियन के पुलिस कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार हुए हैं । सारे देश में उनका एजेंटेशन चलेगा और फिर वह कमिशन की रपट

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले भी मंडल कमिशन के बारे में कह दिया है कि यह गवर्नमेंट का काम है । यह भी कमिशन है । कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को रखना गवर्नमेंट का काम है ।

श्री मनौराम बागड़ी : मैं आप से व्यवस्था चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में हमको इतना हो-हल्ला करना पड़ा, तब उन्होंने रखने का वायदा किया, क्या उसी तरह से इसके बारे में भी करना पड़ेगा । वह शराफत से रख दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात सुन ली है ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यह रिपोर्ट रखनी पड़ेगी । खुद ही आराम से रख दें ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : आपने आज इंडियन एक्सप्रेस के पेज ३ पर देखा होगा

MR. SPEAKER: He has given it already. I have already done it.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुन लें ।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप बहुत दयालु हैं । आपने अभी कहा कि बम्बई के सिलसिले में आप कुछ तरीका निकालेंगे, जिससे उस पर चर्चा हो सके । मेरे पास भी कागज है । मैं भी आपसे तरीका पूछना चाहता हूं । अटल जी ने १० लाख रुपये जमा किये हैं देश में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझ से बात कीजिए ।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रखिएगा । ऐसे नहीं । आप भी बोलिएगा, जब आपका टाइम आएगा ।

(व्यवधान) *

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. This is all without my permission.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: We want a discussion. Allow a discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sri Vajpayee is agreeing for a discussion. We want a discussion on it.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विस्तारपूर्वक जानकारी अटल जी के बारे में है (व्यवधान)

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद (वाशिम) : अध्यक्ष जी, कल आपने कहा था लेकिन उसके बाद भी आपने इसको एलाऊ किया लेकिन आज हम अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की जो बातें हैं, जम्मू में २ लाख, बम्बई में ४० लाख (व्यवधान)

Who are the donors?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, may I request the hon. Members to resume their seats? Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I earnestly make an appeal to all the Members both on this side and on that side....

AN HON. MEMBER: Why on that side?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am only making an appeal to the Members of my party not to emulate the example of the Opposition members sitting opposite. They have started it. They did not even listen to your ruling and what you had said. They have started it. I am only appealing to the Members of my party not to emulate their example. Whatever is necessary to be brought up before you it is for them to put in a manner according to the rules and regulations. That is why I make an appeal to the hon. Member to leave the matter to the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me have a motion. I will consider it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: That goes on record.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Niren Ghosh.. I have allowed Mr. Niren Ghosh. Mr. Arif have you given me any motion in writing? Have you given me any motion for consideration.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: Yes, I have given.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I will consider it. Every motion is considered on its merits.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I have got this Letter from your Secretariat which says:

'I am directed to state that it has not been found possible to admit your question.' (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No please. Not allowed. You please come and see me; not here.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Not allowed. Come and see me. It is wholly irrelevant. Let someone tell this hon. Member to stop.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं। आपको क्या हो रहा है।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. It is irrelevant. It is wholly irrelevant.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. You come and discuss with me.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Why?

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot question me like this. You read the rule and come to me.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

आप दूसरों को कह रहे थे, अब आपको क्या हो गया है।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: What happened to you? Not allowed.

I have given my ruling. Not allowed. You cannot question me ruling. That is all.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. This is my ruling.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमन्, एक तो यह कि मैंने एडजनिमेंट मोशन दिया है, वह इस बारे में है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजनिमेंट मोशन का तो सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। आप को कोई प्वाइंट-आफ़-आर्डर है, तो बताइए-

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I disallowed that. If you have got any other motion otherwise we can discuss it. I will consider it in any other form, not this.

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र कुमार गंगवार : श्रीमान्,
बर्मा और भारत की सीमा पर बहुत से...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Sethi. Papers Laid.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Just permit me to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Rule 376. Sir, you have been following this practice of permitting such matters in which the country is interested to be raised in this House. Now, Sir, allegations have been made of collection of money from that side and again from this side.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point to be discussed?

SHRI EDUARDO FALIERO: Kindly allow a discussion on collection of money by political leaders so that the country knows the real position in this matter and some principles are evolved....

MR. SPEAKER: Now papers to be laid.

Shri Sethi.

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

KOSANGAS COMPANY (ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKINGS) (ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS) SCHEME, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kosangas Company (Acquisition of Undertakings) (Administration of Funds) Scheme, 1980 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification No. R-11029/2080-MC in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1981, under sub-section (2) of section 20 of the Kosangas Company (Acquisition of Undertakings Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2719/81].

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION ON IDENTIFICATION OF PRISONERS ACT, 1980

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Eighty-seventh Report (@Hindi version) of the Law Commission on Identification of Prisoners Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2720/81].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF SMITH STAINSTREET PHARMACEUTICALS LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Smith Stainstreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79.

(2) Annual Report of the Smith Stainstreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2721/81].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PRESS COUNCIL
Act, 1978.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Press Council Act, 1978:—

(1) The Press Council (Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 629 in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1981.

(2) The Press Council (Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 723 in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2722/81].

12.28 hrs.

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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 sub-rule (6) of rule 188 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1981, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 188 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Compulsory Deposit

Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Amendment Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th August, 1981, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 188 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th August, 1981, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.30 hrs.

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CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCEREPORTED POWER SHORTAGE IN VARIOUS
PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा): श्रीमन्, मैं देश के विभिन्न भागों में बिजली की कमी, जिस कारण कृषि एवं औद्योगिक उत्पादन घटता जा रहा है, के समाचार की ओर ऊर्जा मंत्री का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ।

12.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Sir, I fully share the anxiety of the Hon'ble Members regarding shortage of power in some of the States of the country. As a result of the various steps taken by the Government, there

has been a marked improvement in the power generation throughout the country since October, 1980. The average increase in energy production during the period October, 1980 to March, 1981, has been of the order of 13 per cent, and the overall increase in the year 1980-81 5.7 per cent. This trend has continued in the current year and in the first four months April-July, 1981, the increase has been as high as 17 per cent (21 per cent from thermal, and 12 per cent from hydro generation) as compared to the corresponding period last year. Out of the increase of 21 per cent in thermal generation, 16 per cent was achieved by maximising generation from the existing thermal units, the balance 5 per cent only coming from the new capacity additions.

The utilisation factor of the thermal power stations during the year 1980-81 was 44.7 per cent. This has increased to 46.7 per cent during the period April-June, 1981, as against only 43.6 per cent in the corresponding period last year. It is our effort to maintain maximum generation and not to allow any short-fall in generation. It is hoped that with all the efforts we are putting in we will be able to achieve better plant utilisation of around 48 per cent for the year as a whole.

In order to meet the growing demand, it has been programmed to add 19,666 M. W. of additional capacity during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85. All the schemes which are scheduled for commissioning during this Plan period have already been sanctioned and are in various stages of execution. Rigorous monitoring at various levels is being done to ensure commissioning of the scheduled capacities to the maximum extent possible. Necessary assistance is also being rendered to the States in respect of essential key materials like cement, steel, aluminium etc. As a measure of advance action schemes aggregating to

14,000 M.W. capacity to give benefits in the Seventh Plan have also been cleared.

High priority has been given to the agricultural sector. I have advised all the State Governments to give a minimum of 6 to 8 hours supply to the pumping sets, and I am happy to inform the House that the State Governments are giving highest priority to this sector.

The shortage which was about 16.1 per cent in the year 1979-80, came down to 12.6 per cent during 1980-81. In the current year (1981-82), the shortage is likely to go further down to about 10 per cent despite increase in the demand as a result of new connections during the year.

There is at present no power shortage in the Southern States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. In the Western Region, the power production in the first four months of this year increased by 12.4 per cent. However, there is some shortage in the States of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. In the Eastern Sector, there has been marked improvement in the power generation. In the first four months of this year, D.V.C. has increased its generation by 43 per cent, Bihar by 20 per cent, Orissa by 43 per cent, and West Bengal by 2 per cent. The demand of the core sectors like steel and coal are met practically in full by D.V.C. In the Northern Region, there has been an increase of 15.4 per cent in the energy production during the first four months of this year. However, as there has been no rainfall during the month of August, 1981, the tubewell demand has increased considerably in the Northern Region. The States in this Region have, therefore, imposed restrictions on power supply.

I assure the Hon'ble Members that we are fully alive to the need for improving power availability in the country, which is necessary for industrial and agricultural production.

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]
and would leave no stone unturned
to achieve this objective.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief to make a statement regarding the derailment of 121 Dn. Tamil Nadu Express at Ralapet station (SC Railway) on 31st August, 1981 after the Calling Attention is over.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Where is the Railway Minister? He should come.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After the Calling Attention is over, Shri Jaffer Sharief will make the statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Can you ask the Railway Minister to be present in the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not going to discuss it. What I said was that after the Calling Attention is over, he will make a statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You announced the name of Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief, I have nothing against him. But I would like the Cabinet Minister to come to the House....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. Shri Goyal.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Hissar): What do you mean by 'yes', Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Government has noted what Shri Vajpayee has said.

श्री हज्ज कुमार गोयल : श्रीमान, उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने देश की बिजली की स्थिति के बारे में जो अपना बक्तव्य दिया है वह उन्होंने अपनी तसल्ली के लिए जरूर दे दिया हो, लेकिन देश के विकास के लिए चाहे वह औद्योगिक विकास हो और चाहे वह कृषि क्षेत्र हो, दोनों के लिए काफी चिन्ता का विषय है।

स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो बिजली के उत्पादन की क्षमता है, वह 40 प्रतिशत के आसपास चल रही थी और अब उस की उन्होंने अपने अथक प्रयासों के द्वारा 46 प्रतिशत के पास पहुँचाया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो अंकड़ों का जाल है, यह न किसानों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकता है और न कारखानों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकता है। आप स्वयं कह रहे हैं कि आप के इतने प्रयासों के बाद, इतना सब कुछ करने के बाद भी, जो हमारे देश के अन्दर बिजली के उत्पादन की क्षमता है, उस को आप अभी तक 50 प्रतिशत तक भी नहीं ला पाए हैं और यह हम सब के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि बिजली की कमी के कारण खेतों में खड़ी हुई फसल सूख गई है और जो आप ने अपने इस स्टेटमेंट के अन्दर कहा है कि हम ने राज्य सरकारों को कहा है कि प्राथमिकता के आधार पर खेतों को पानी दिया जाए, मैं इसे चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ। आज राजस्थान के अन्दर एक भी गांव के अन्दर बिजली बिल्कुल नहीं दी जा रही है और हमारे यहाँ हनुमानगढ़, जो सब से अधिक फर्टिलाइज्ड पाट है, वहाँ से हमारे पास तार आया है कि हनुमानगढ़ में खेतों के अन्दर फसलें सूख रही हैं और वहाँ पर किसानों को पंप सेटों से पानी नहीं दिया जा रहा है और यह स्थिति सारे देश के अन्दर बनी हुई है। आज स्थिति क्या है? इस बिजली की कमी के कारण सीमेंट का उत्पादन पूरा नहीं, स्टील का उत्पादन पूरा नहीं, फर्टिलाइजर्स का उत्पादन पूरा नहीं, एंथ्रैसिल का मोल्डीटीज का उत्पादन पूरा नहीं और नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो चीजें हम अपने देश में पावर मिलने पर पैदा कर सकते हैं,

जिन्हें पैदा करने की हमारे यहां क्षमता है, उनको भी हमें बाहर से आयात करना पड़ रहा है और इस पावर शॉर्टेज के कारण अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान को लगभग 3 हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो चुका है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि आंकड़ों के जाल से वे अपने आप को संतुष्ट न करें बल्कि यह देखें कि वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है। आप ने वक्तव्य में यह कहा है कि 1980-85 की छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान आप 19,666 मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त कॅपेसिटी के कार्यक्रम बना रहे हैं। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक की जो परफार्मेंस है, चाहे वह थर्मल की हो, चाहे हाइड्रो की हो और चाहे एटोमिक की हो, वह क्या है? हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट्स को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, उन में पानी नहीं है, और वे अपनी क्षमता पर काम नहीं कर पा रही हैं। थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स रो-रो कर चल रहे हैं और एटोमिक पावर प्लांट्स की जो हालत है, वह मैं राजस्थान के बारे में बताता चाहता हूँ। एक महीने में 15 दिन लगातार एक यूनिट चला हो ऐसा अभी तक का रिकार्ड नहीं है। जो प्राज रेमो स्थिति है तो कैसे आप तसल्ली कर सकते हैं। छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्दर हम इतनी अतिरिक्त कॅपेसिटी देश के अन्दर निर्माण करते जा रहे हैं, क्या यह तसल्ली देना काफ़ी है। क्या इसी बाज़ के आधार पर हम अपने देश के अन्दर कृषि का प्रसार करना चाहते हैं, उद्योगों का प्रसार करना चाहते हैं? दूसरी बात यह है कि छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में जो आपने प्रावधान किये हैं, वे कैसे पूरे होंगे क्योंकि आप के जो लक्ष्य थे, वे आज भी पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। आप की जो बिजली उत्पादन की क्षमता थी, उस को आप हासिल नहीं कर पाए हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा मंत्री महोदय से, कि यह बात बहुत ही चिन्ता का

विषय है, जिस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

अब मैं राजस्थान के बारे में कुछ प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह सही है कि राजस्थान के अन्दर कोटा के अन्दर जो थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट प्लांट 1981 तक पूरा हो कर कमीशन हो जाना चाहिए था, वह अभी तक अपूर्ण है और हम को लगता नहीं है कि सन् 1983 या 1984 तक भी यह थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट, जो कोटा में है और जो राजस्थान के अन्दर उसके विकास के लिए सहायक हो सकता है, पूरा हो पाएगा? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में इस सदन के अन्दर विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि यदि कोई फंड की कमी है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार इस चीज़ को देखेगी कि वह पैसा थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट के निर्माण के लिए जाए?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरा मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि "राजस्थान एटोमिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट" की प्रथम और द्वितीय इकाई से उन की क्षमता का 50 प्रतिशत उत्पादन भी नहीं हो रहा है और लगातार महीने में 15 दिन भी आर० ए० पी० पी० का एक यूनिट नहीं चलता है—इस ब्रेक-डाउन का क्या कारण है। इतना ही नहीं स्थिति यहां तक गंभीर है कि दिसम्बर, के अन्दर इस आर० ए० पी० पी० से हैवी वाटर का लीकेज हुआ। अगर भारी पानी का लीकेज एटोमिक रिएक्टर के अन्दर होता है तो उसके परिणाम कितने भयानक हो सकते हैं। इसके साथ रेडियो-एक्टिव रेज निकलती हैं वे प्राण घातक हो सकती हैं, और जिहा नदी के ऊपर यह बना हुआ है, अगर हैवी वाटर का लीकेज होता है तो कितने लोगों की जानें वह ले सकता है। यह दिसम्बर में हुआ और अभी अगस्त के अन्दर फिर हुआ। मैं जानना चाहता

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोल]

हैं कि इस बारे में क्या सरकार ने जांच कराई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ तक आरोप है कि अमरोका नहीं चाहता कि राजस्थान एटॉमिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट काम करे। जिन प्रकार से तारापुर के सम्बन्ध में हमें यूरेनियम देने के लिए बहाने कर रहा है, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि तारापुर के मामले में भारत सरकार को हिम्मत करके यह एग्रीमेंट तोड़ देना चाहिए, ताकि जो वेस्ट-यूरेनियम है, उसको रिफाइन करके काम में ले सकें, जिसकी हमें जरूरत है।

इस तरह से मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या इसी वाटर का लीकेज हो रहा है, इसकी जांच कराई गई है या नहीं? प्रोडक्शन क्यों कंट्रोल्ड नहीं है? क्या यह सही है कि अमरोका को एजेंसी दिल्ली से जयपुर गई और जयपुर से आर० ए० पी० पी० पर गई और उनका प्रभाव है कि कंट्रोल्ड आर० ए० पी० पी० फंक्शन न कर सके—इसका मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि राजस्थान के लिए जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण और स्याई योजना हो सकती है वह है "चंबल-परियोजना"। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय मंत्री (शिचाई) को भी पत्र लिखा था और समाचार पत्रों में भी इस प्रकार की बातें आई हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि यह जो चंबल प्रोजेक्ट है, यह राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश का संयुक्त प्रोजेक्ट है। इसके अन्दर खर्चा दोनों का बराबर हुआ है और इसके लाभ के भागीदार राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश बराबर के हैं, लेकिन जो राजस्थान में गांधी सागर है, उसका जो कैचमेंट एरिया है, उस कैचमेंट एरिया के अन्दर मध्य प्रदेश ने इल्लीगली 200 से 300 तक छोटे-बड़े बांध बना लिए हैं।

इस प्रकार से गांधी सागर बांध का जो पानी का स्तर 3.822 मिलियन एकड़ फीट होना चाहिए, उसके स्थान पर 1.25 मिलियन एकड़ फीट है। पानी रोकने की वजह से कुल क्षमता का 1/3 भाग पानी है।

इन सब बातों का असर पावर पर पड़ेगा। राणा प्रताप सागर और जवाहर सागर, ये गांधी सागर पर ही ज़िन्दा हैं। इससे बिजली के उत्पादन पर भी असर पड़ने वाला है। राजस्थान पहले ही औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में और कृषि क्षेत्र में काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है, जहाँ रेत फेड़ एरिया ज्यादा है, वहाँ पर सिचाई पर भी असर पड़ेगा। क्या मंत्री महोदय विश्वास दिलाएंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को बाध्य किया जाएगा कि जब तक गांधी सागर बांध पूरी क्षमता पर न चला जाए, वह अपने बांधाए हुए बांधों के अन्दर पानी नहीं रोकेंगे और पूरा पानी गांधी सागर को देंगे?

सतपुड़ा से जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ था उसके अनुसार राजस्थान को पूरी बिजली मिलनी चाहिए। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य प्रदेश पर दबाव डालेगी कि सतपुड़ा से राजस्थान को जितनी बिजली मिलनी चाहिए वह उसको दी जाए?

पंजाब के अन्दर जो तीन बांध बनाने का प्रस्ताव है उसमें राजस्थान का एक बिजली लेने का है। क्या आप पंजाब सरकार को बाध्य करेंगे कि राजस्थान का जो अधिकार है वह अधिकार उसको मिलना चाहिए? तीन बांध से राजस्थान को बिजली दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में एनर्जी जनरल से रिपोर्ट मांगी गई थी जो उन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को दे दी थी। मुझे पता लगा है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इसे एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री के पास भेज दिया है।

क्या एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री से उस पर कोई निर्णय लिया है और क्या राजस्थान सरकार को उसके हिस्से की यहां से बिजली मिलेगी और कितनी मिलेगी ?

आनन्दपुर साहिब एवं मुकेरियां हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट से भी राजस्थान को उसका बिजली का हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए। भाखड़ा एग्जिमेंट के अनुसार बिजली देने के बारे में क्या आप पंजाब सरकार को बाध्य करेंगे कि वह यहां से भी राजस्थान को उसका हिस्सा दे ?

नाफता झाकड़ा प्रोजेक्ट जो हिमाचल के अन्दर बन रही है उसमें भी राजस्थान को बिजली देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको बाध्य करेंगी ?

पालना में लिगनाइट के आधार पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन और पालना के पास ही मेढता के अन्दर बिजाल जों कोयले के भंडार मिले हैं, उनको आधार बना कर इस बेल्ट के अन्दर थर्मल पावर प्लांटों की स्थापना की जा सकती है जिसका संकेत प्रधान मंत्री ने राजस्थान के दौरे के समय दिया भी है। राजस्थान में जो पावर की शॉर्टेज है जिस के कारण वहां कारखाने पूरे नहीं चल पा रहे हैं क्योंकि उनको बिजली नहीं मिल रही है और खेती के लिए बिजली नहीं मिल रही है, उसके सम्बन्ध में केवल यह कहने से कि हम इम्प्रूवमेंट लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में कौन से ठोस कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : मैंने अपने मुख्य उत्तर में तफसील के साथ बहुत सी बातें सदन में रख दी हैं। स्टील का जहां तक ताल्लुक है उसकी पूरी रिक्वायरमेंट्स हम डी वी सी के बिजली घरों से पूरी कर रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक से उत्तर सुना होता तो इतने सवाल वह न करते। मैंने बुनियादी

बात सदन के सामने रखी है। एक तरफ तो हम हर साल बढ़ती जा रही बिजली की डिमांड को मॉट कर रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर जो गैप है डिमांड और सप्लाई में और जो इनकी सरकार के दौरान से चला आ रहा है, उसको कम करने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। तो इसलिए हमने बड़ी तफसील के साथ बताया कि 21 फ्रीसदी हमने बढ़ोत्तरी की है थर्मल स्टेशन में जिसमें 5 फ्रीसदी तो थी जो नये थर्मल स्टेशन लगे और 16 फ्रीसदी जो बढ़ोत्तरी की गई वह पुराने ही स्टेशनों से की गई। तो एक साल में हम समझते हैं काफी तरक्की हुई है और उम्मीद करते हैं कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर डिमाण्ड और सप्लाई को बराबर करने में कामयाबी हासिल करेंगे।

साथ ही मैंने कहा जो 16 फ्रीसदी कमी थी 1979 में उसको हम कम करके 10 फ्रीसदी तक ले आये हैं। हमने कमी नहीं कहा कि एक आइडियल सिचुएशन पर पहुंच गये हैं जहां सब कुछ अच्छा है। लेकिन हम जो स्टैप्स ले रहे हैं उनके अच्छे रिजल्ट्स मिल रहे हैं।

जहां तक हाइड्रो स्टेशन का ताल्लुक है अगर बारिश अच्छी हो तो reservoir भर जाते हैं, नहीं अच्छी हो तो कम भरते हैं। अगर आज हिन्दुस्तान के जो मैजॉरिटी हाइड्रो स्टेशन हैं वह पिछले साल के मुकाबले में अच्छे हैं, कइयों में पानी ज्यादा है और कुछ में कम है। और जहां तक गांधीसागर का ताल्लुक है वहां भी पिछले साल के मुकाबले में अच्छी पोजीशन है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : 40, 50 फीट कम पानी है।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : आपकी 2, 3 महीने पहले की खबर है। आपने

[श्री विक्रम महाजन]

कहा बहुत सामूली सा फर्क है, तो मेरे पास अभी स्टेटमेंट नहीं है, मैं बता दूंगा कितना फर्क है। कल मैं देख रहा था मैजारिटी में Reservoir भर गये थे, पिछले साल के मुकाबले ज्यादा है, और गांधी सागर का आपको अभी पूछ कर बता दूंगा, बहुत कम फर्क रह गया है।

जहां तक ताल्लुक है कोटा की यूनिट का, मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगले साल में इससे पावर निकालनी शुरू हो जायगी। यह मैं धर्मल के बारे में कह रहा हूं। जहां तक पलायन का ताल्लुक है यह प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास पड़ा हुआ है, और राजस्थान सरकार ने अभी जो पैसा इस पर लगाना है उसके बारे में कोई खास प्रोजेक्शन प्लानिंग कमीशन के सामने नहीं रखा।

इसी प्रकार थोथन, आनन्सपुर साहव और मुकेरिया सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अण्डर कंसीडरेशन है और हर एक के साथ न्याय किया जायगा। जहां तक नाथपाझाखरी का सवाल है इसमें राजस्थान को मदद करने के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इन्वेस्टमेंट करेगी और राजस्थान को 10 फ्रीमदी पावर इससे मिलेगी, बिना किसी इन्वेस्टमेंट के।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : टोटल प्रोडक्शन में से देंगे या जो रिजर्व होगा सेंट्रल सैक्टर में उनमें से देंगे ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : 10 परसेंट जो टोटल होगा उनमें से कोशिश करेंगे देने की।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : यह राजस्थान के साथ जस्टिस नहीं होगा।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : बिना इन्वेस्टमेंट के पावर दे रहे हैं सेंट्रल सैक्टर में। जिसमें 50, 60 करोड़ रु० लगेगा इस

प्रोजेक्ट में से राजस्थान को बिना इन्वेस्टमेंट के दे रहे हैं, इससे ज्यादा और क्या न्याय हो सकता है।

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: In Rajasthan,.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, please sit down. You are not in the list. He will only reply to Mr. Goel. He will not reply to you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is only replying to Mr. Goel. No. No. You are a learned person. You can go through the rules.

श्री विक्रम महाजन : जहां तक राजस्थान के एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर को पावर देने का ताल्लुक है हमारी रिपोर्ट है कि अगस्त महीने की 20 तारीख से 24 घण्टे पावर दे रहे हैं।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : यह गलत है।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : अगर गलत है तो राजस्थान सरकार के खिलाफ प्रिविलेज मोजन कर दीजिए। मेरे पास तो उन्होंने ही यह रिपोर्ट भेजी है जो मैं आपको बता रहा हूं। जहां पर राजस्थान का ताल्लुक है उसकी रिकवियरमेंट मीट की जा रही है। और हो सकती है कि जब कभी न्यूक्लीयर पावर स्टेशन में, क्योंकि इंडिजिनस यूनिट है, लेकिन कभी न कभी गड़बड़ हुआ करती है, लेकिन न्यूक्लीयर पावर स्टेशन की परफारमेंस पिछले दो साल से कहीं बेहतर है। और उसकी भी जो परफारमेंस है, वह मैंने मेन स्टेटमेंट में कह दिया है कि जो न्यूक्लीयर पावर है वह भी इन्क्रीज की गई है। आन दी होल....

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : राजस्थान..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a calling attention on Rajasthan. You can meet the Minister and discuss it.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : राजस्थान की कितनी डिमांड है और कितनी मीट कर रहे हैं ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : राजस्थान की इस वक्त availability है 5242 मिली यूनिट और रिक्वायरमेंट है 4990 मिली यूनिट ।

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): The statement given by the Minister has nothing to do with the actual realities. In the second page, last para, he says, "There is at present no power shortage in the southern States of Kerala, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka". I hope the hon. Deputy-Speaker will be more aware of the fact that there is actually power shortage in Tamilnadu. The industries of Tamilnadu, including the litho-printing press at Sivakasi and other industries are not in a position to function properly because of the power shortage. Similarly, there is acute power shortage in Haryana, Punjab, West Bengal and Rajasthan. Nothing is mentioned in this statement about those States. The other day some friends from Haryana also shouted from the Visitors' Gallery because of the power crisis in that State.

What is the main reasons for the power crisis? This Government is not at all having any policy in regard to this Question. As soon as this Government took over, the Cabinet Minister for Energy, Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhuri issued a statement that power sector is going to be taken over by the Central Government completely. After sometime, he issued a statement that the public sector undertakings in the power sector are not working properly. I do not know whom he

was threatening, but he said, "I am going to hand over the power sector to the private sector". All these have created some apprehensions and I want certain clarifications.

The quality of coal supplied to the thermal power units is not good. There is moisture and ash content in the coal. Is the Government having any concrete proposal to improve the quality of coal supplied to the thermal units?

While we are having this power crisis, a number of hydroelectric schemes sponsored by the various State Governments are pending with the Central Electrical Authority awaiting clearance. For example, Kerala, which is even now in a position to supply electricity to Tamilnadu and Karnataka has presented eight schemes:

13.00 hrs

The schemes are:

1. Lower Periyar Hydro Electric Scheme.
2. Kuriakutty-Karappara Multi-purpose Scheme.
3. Kuttiadi Augmentation Hydro Electric Scheme.
4. Kerala Pandiyar-Punnappuzha Hydro Electric Scheme.
5. Mananthody Multi-purpose Scheme.
6. Kallada Power Generation Scheme.
7. Silent Valley Hydro Electric Scheme.
8. Puyankutty Hydro Electric Scheme.

All these have been pending before the Central Electricity Authority for clearance for a long time. Recently the Electricity Minister of Kerala has

issued a statement that the Government of India is showing a step-motherly attitude towards Kerala in regard to giving clearance to these projects. I want a clear answer from the Minister on this.

I also want to know as to how many hydro-electric schemes are pending at present with the CEA for clearance. When would the Government of India be pleased to give clearance to these schemes sponsored by the Kerala Government?

Previously there were reports regarding cooperation between our Government and USSR in power generation. Has something been finalised in this regard; if so, what are the details?

There was some proposal for generating power from the ocean. Has some progress been made in that direction?

There was some proposal for constituting a regional power board as far as North-east is concerned. I think the hon. Minister of Energy has gone there to attend some conference and to do something in that regard. What are the details of that?

There are some strong apprehensions in the minds of the State Governments that the Government of India is going to take over water and power resources. Recently there was a statement by the Minister of Electricity, Government of Kerala, that in the federal structure it would curtail the rights of the States if the Government of India took over water and power resources. What is the present stand of the Government in this regard?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I want to correct the hon. Member. I have specifically stated in my main answer that there are no power cuts in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN
NADAR: The hon. Deputy-Speaker
will tell you.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: This is between the hon. Member and the Government. The Deputy-Speaker does not come in at this particular stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only the Presiding Officer.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I am sticking to the view that there is no power cut in Tamil Nadu. So far as shortages are concerned I have specifically stated in the main answer and in answer to the question put by the hon. Member just before him, that we have made tremendous improvements during the last one-and-a-half years.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN
NADAR: That is only on paper.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: There are some people who stick to this view. And they keep on repeating the same thing again and again. That does not take the matter any further. The hon. Member has asked the question and I am answering that. If it is wrong, you have certain other remedies. So have patience, try to listen or keep quiet.

So far as the policy of the Government is concerned, it has specifically been made clear in the main answer. I have specifically stated that we have two-fold strategies. The first strategy is that we will meet the demand which keeps on increasing every year. The second is to reduce the gap which my friends have left in the last three or four years.

This year we have succeeded in bridging the gap to some extent. The gap in 1979-80 was 18 per cent. In 1980-81 we have succeeded in bringing it down to 12 per cent. This year it will be brought down to 10 per cent. We hope that during the Sixth Plan the demand and supply will match. That is our plan. Keeping this policy in view, in the Sixth Plan our target is about 20,000 MW, which will enable us to match demand and sup-

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

ply. The third policy of the Government of India is to meet the demands of the agricultural sector. In this respect I am proud of the fact that the agricultural production this year is the highest so far ever achieved.

So far as schemes of Kerala are concerned, I have got a list here. Some schemes are pending, because they give rise to inter-State problems and unless all the States agree the Central Government cannot clear them.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: What are those schemes?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Kuttiyadi Augmentation scheme involves inter-State problems. The Mananthody multi-purpose scheme we have forwarded to the Central Electricity Authority. Whatever lacunae are there they will try to get information from the State Government. Then the projects are finalized. The Kerala Government has not sent any reply so far. So far as Lower Periyar is concerned, certain clarifications are required, which they have not sent. For Kuttiyadi it is the same problem. Kallada scheme we have practically cleared. So far as the Silent Valley is concerned, its various aspects are being considered, because it involves the ecological and other problems; it is pending. So far as one or two other schemes are concerned, one scheme came to us in April 1981; the name of the scheme is not here. I think that is the latest scheme. We have assured the State Government that will clear the scheme as soon as we receive the clarifications.

So far as cooperation between USSR and the Government of India are concerned, we are likely to finalize the agreement for 1,000 MW of thermal generation.

So far as power from the ocean is concerned, no country in the world has generated power from the ocean on a commercial scale. Certain experiments are going on in some countries.

So far as the Central Water Power Commission is concerned, it concerns the Irrigation Ministry and the hon. Member may put the question to that particular Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma. You can safely leave Rajasthan.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I cannot leave it, because it is my State. I am very much concerned about it.

I have carefully looked into the statement made by the Minister in the House. It is gratifying to note that after the Janata Government went out of power, the power situation in the country has improved. I am in agreement with the Minister that the power situation has become very good. No doubt, the power generation capacity has increased. But it is still much below the average of many countries. The Minister should not be satisfied with this increase. We should try to reach the optimum size. I would like to know what efforts are being made in this field and by what time the country would reach the optimum which is desirable and feasible in this sector.

Further, Sir, power generation, capacity utilisation is not the only snag in this country. There are great losses in distribution, as high as 21 per cent. What is being done in concrete terms. He says that during the coming two months the generation gap would be only 10 per cent. This generation gap can certainly be met if transmission losses are reduced. May I know from the Minister as to what steps have been taken in that direction?

Thirdly, Sir, I would also like to know from the Minister, though he says in the statement that efforts are being made to expedite the comple-

[Shri Nawal Kihore Sharma]

tion disposal of power projects, yet so far as I learnt there is a tug of war going on between the Ministry and the Central Electricity Authority, there is a dual control of both which is creating problems. What is being done with regard to this? I feel the Central Electricity Authority should be given much power, the ministerial or secretarial control should go out of it. It is here that the power projects are delayed. So, what is the thinking of the Government in that regard? These are the three basic questions.

Coming to the question of power generation in the Sixth Plan, the hon. Minister said that the generation of power in the Sixth Plan would be equal to the demand. May I know from the Minister whether any assessment has been made with regard to the demand for the Sixth Five Year Plan year-wise and what could be the addition to capacity and production year-wise? He may kindly give a statement in that regard.

Last but not the least, coming to Rajasthan, the Minister has categorically stated that there is no power shortage. Looking to the statement, it is stated that there is no power shortage in the Northern region also. My friend from Ghazipur just came to me and said that Varanasi Mandal, particularly Ghazipur, is suffering from power shortage, power famine, and if at all power is available it is hardly for two hours. I know of my own State. Whatever the Minister may say, there is a power shortage in my State. I urge upon the Minister not to rely on the statistics which are being supplied by the Department because they are illusory. The statement and the statistics which are supplied by the Department paint a rosy picture. So, kindly find it out and check up whatever I am saying and then take action against the erred person who has supplied this information to you because now the Minister has no source of information.

But I would only urge upon him to find out the facts as stated by me and as given to me by my learned friend from Ghazipur. I would also request the Minister to let us know wheather it is not a fact that the Rajasthan Atomic power project has been out of order for a long time. Would he give us a statement now, and if not possible later on, on how many days in the year this Rajasthan Atomic Power plant has been out of order during the last one year. I would say that more than 75 per cent of the days it has been out of order. I would also refer to a monthly periodical magazine, named *Maya*.

I would not like to go into the details of that magazine. In it certain allegations have been put. Those are very serious allegations against the officials of the Ministry of Energy as well as against the foreign country. I do not want to go to the veracity of those allegations. I would like the Minister to enquire into those allegations because they are of a very serious nature. That should be looked into. This is what I want to submit.

Coming to the Palna Lignite Project the Minister has casually said that the Rajasthan State Government is not prepared to come with the finance and, therefore, the project is pending with the Planning Commission. Am I correct? If that be the position, may I request the Minister to confirm this statement because it is a serious allegation against the State Government? So far as I understand Rajasthan is very eager to have Palna Lignite Project. Therefore, we urge upon the Minister to clarify the position.

With this I would expect the Minister to be more energetic as he is Energy Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is already Minister for Energy.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Some valuable suggestions have been made

by the hon. Member. Certain points have been made regarding shortages. In regard to shortages I have already answered in question to the hon. Member who opened the Calling Attention matter that the assessment is made by C.A.E. The assessment is that in 1981-82 the energy availability of Rajasthan would be 5242 million units and the demand would be 4990 million units which leaks a surplus of 252 million units. It can happen that in particular months for example, there are certain months when seeds are sown or when water has to be given. Out of twelve months in a year for two or three months shortage can be there because of the high demand. For eight or nine months in a year as the present position stands, our assessment is that Rajasthan does not have a problem but in any case as the hon. Members have made out a case for Rajasthan, we will have a second look and find out how the Central Government can help Rajasthan more. So far as the steps to improve the generation in the country are concerned, I had said earlier also that though I have no way claimed that we have achieved an ideal stage, the point I have made again and again is that we are improving.

The power situation in the country is improving. From 16 per cent of 1979 shortage, we have come to 10 per cent this year. We hope to cut it down so that by the end of Sixth Plan not only we are meeting additional requirement of the country which rises at the rate of 10 per cent every year, at the same time the gap which has been left behind, we should be able to fill it up and demand and supply should match. That is what I have been saying and I am repeating it again. So far as the requirements of 1984-85 are concerned, I would like to say that the assessment of C.A.E. is that by 1984-85 the demand and supply would match. According to us the requirement of the country by 1984-85 would be 182050 million units.

The surplus should be + 3283 million units of energy in the country

and the availability would be higher. As per requirement figures—182050 million units would be the requirement and 185333 million units would be the availability. It means the surplus would be 3283 million units by 1984-85 in the country. So, the country as a whole would become surplus in power. We are going in for a national grid which means that from surplus States and from the Central projects we will be able to transmit energy to the deficit States.

As the present progress is, as we are cutting down deficit by 2-3 per cent, obviously, if we maintain this rate, we should be able to bring it down to zero level.

So far as the steps are concerned, we are taking all the steps for improving the generation of power. For example, we have set up a team of manufacturers, CEA engineers and others which visit every plant in the country. Since October, they have visited about 30-40 plants in the country. Wherever they have identified the deficiencies of the plant and suggested the modifications, the manufacturers look into the problems of the units and then we see that these reports are implemented. This is one of the basic reasons why the power in the thermal sector has gone up.

The other step that we are taking is, as I have already mentioned, we are adding 20,000 MW of power in the next five years which will match the requirements of power. We are taking steps to improve the existing capacity by assisting the State Electricity Boards, giving them plants, betterment programmes, identifying the deficiencies in the design and equipment, arranging timely supply of spares, both indigenous and foreign and arranging supply of adequate quantity of coal of the right quality. Our own engineers, our own coal experts, go to these power houses, sit there and monitor the plants with Plant Managers. In regard to the quality of coal, the number of com-

plaints have been going down. In fact today, hardly 2 or 3 power stations are complaining about the quality of coal. We have asked our coal experts to sit in the power houses and identify the mines which can be disconnected from power stations so that in future they do not get the quality of coal which they do not need.

Similarly, we are taking over the training programmes to train new technicians and engineers. We are also giving refresher courses to the existing technicians and engineers. We have set up a society which is doing this job and we are making an effort to increase the capacity.

We are trying to help the State Electricity Boards to get cement and steel so that the projects are not delayed. We are also monitoring these projects every day, every month. We take up the reports and call conferences and tell them, where they are lagging behind. Everything goes according to the schedule.

These are the steps which we are taking to bring up the units within time and, at the same time, to improve the generation of the existing units.

So far as U.P. is concerned, I have already given the figures and, we hope, in the next 6-7 years, we will be able to double the existing capacity of U.P. itself. Our assessment is that if U.P. brings the plant load factor of the thermal power units at the all-India level, the problems of U.P. would be comparatively much less. In fact they will be able to improve the existing capacity. It can happen that in a particular month or on a particular day, the number of thermal units go in for forced outages. It may be a temporary problem. But on the whole U.P. should be able to improve their capacity. Our teams are going to U.P. In fact, the Minister himself went to find out the problems of Obra and disconnect the linkage of mines which do not give proper coal. Every sector is being looked into. Our assess-

ment is that if U.P. raises the plant load factor from 36 to all-India level of 44.7 the problems would be over and the margin would be reduced. In any case, recently, for the last 2-3 months, U.P. power generation is increasing and, we hope, that enough would be done within 5 years so that U.P. does not have problems. In fact, we shall see that some new capacity is added from the Central sector so that this gap is made up.

So far as Rajasthan is concerned, about the problems of atomic power stations, our assessment is that they are improving. But if the hon. Member wants to put specific questions, it is better that they are asked from the Ministry concerned which deals with atomic power stations. Our Ministry does not deal with that.

Regarding the Palana project, we have cleared it. The Department of Power has cleared the project. It is pending with the Planning Commission. So, whether the State Government has money or it does not have the too money, it is better that the Hon. Member puts the question to the Planning Commission. We have cleared the project.

I think that I have covered all the questions that the hon. Member has asked.

As regards CAE, there is no conflict of projects so far as it is concerned. CEA has specific functions like monitoring and clearing of projects. Whereas Ministry's work is totally different. We supervise all our corporations which are constructing projects or EC programmes we look after that and we look after training programmes. There is no conflict between CAE and Ministry. In fact, we want to strengthen CEA more so that its effectiveness is more. It looks into the designs sent by the States. It, in fact, designs their projects also, if they want. It has a totally different function. There is no duality.

I hope that with the efforts of the workers and with the help and leader-

ship of our Prime Minister, the power sector will progress faster and we will be able to meet our demand within the next Sixth Plan.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Only one word. I do not want anything to be done by the Minister so far as RAPP is concerned. I know it is a different Ministry, I would like the article published in the monthly magazine from Kanpur may be looked into and it may be passed on to the concerned Ministry. This is for your information.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as Gandhisagar is concerned, I just like to say that I have got the report on 27th August. The reservoir level of this year is 1280.24 ft. against last year's level of 1270 ft. therefore, Gandhi Sagar has more than last year's. This is what I say.

13.27 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have an announcement to make.

I have to inform the House that the following wireless message dated 31 August, 1981, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha has been received from the DISPOL, Hazarizagh, Bihar, today:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri R. L. P. Verma, M.P. was arrested in connection with Jail Bharo Abhiyan of B.J.P. today on 31-8-1981 afternoon."

13.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATEMENT RE. DERAILMENT OF 121 UP TAMIL NADU EXPRESS ON 31 AUGUST, 1981

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Statement by Minister. Mr. Jaffer Sharief.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनोराय बागड़ी (हिसार) : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है . . . ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. This will not go on record. Anything said without my permission shall not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kedar Panday is out of Delhi, out of station, and in his absence, I am asking Mr. Jaffer Sharief . . .

श्री मनोराय बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No point of order. Your point of order is not in order. There is vacuum in the House. You must take my permission to raise the point of order . . .

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: With your permission, Sir . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you to raise any point of order. I make it very clear that your point of order is not in order. I am not permitting. It is a very important statement he is going to make (Interruptions). What is this you are doing? . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already told you that Shri Kedar Panday is out of Delhi. Therefore, Mr. Jaffer Sharief is making the statement . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a vacuum in the House. You cannot raise a point of order . . . You should take my permission. I will not allow any point of order . . .

(Interruptions)

up Tamil Nadu

Express on

31-8-1981 (Stat.)

(In-applicability

of Limitation)

Amdt. Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They are not points of order at all.... This is not the way you should conduct yourselves.

Mr Jaffer Sharief, you please go ahead....

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Please sit down. Listen to him. He is making an important statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not permitting anyone to raise any point of order.

Now Mr. Jaffer Sharief

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Sir, with deep anguish I apprise the House of an unfortunate accident which took place on the South Central Railway yesterday. At about 18.00 hours last evening, while 121 Up Tamil Nadu Express was running through Ralapet station of South Central Railway, 17 coaches which were 3rd to 19th from the train engine, derailed of which 5 capsized interrupting through traffic. The engine along with first two coaches and the rear-most two coaches remained on track.

I regret to say that according to the information so far available, 14 persons have lost their lives and another 84 were injured.

On receipt of information, medical vans were despatched from Kazipet, Wardha and Secunderabad. Asstt. Divisional Medical Officer, Bellampalli along with railway and private doctors, rushed to the site. Meanwhile, doctors and nurses from ESI Hospital, Sirpur Kaghaznagar reached the site to render medical assistance to injured. Doctors from Singarani Colliery also reached the site.

After being rendered first aid the injured were admitted in the hospital

at Sirpur Kaghaznagar. General Manager accompanied by Head of Departments, Divisional Railway Manager and other senior railway officers also proceeded to the site. Member Mechanical Engineering and Member Engineering, Railway Board proceeded to the site by air this morning to ensure adequacy of relief operations.

Ex-gratia relief to the next of kin of the deed and to the injured has been arranged.

The Commissioner of Railway Safety is expected to commence his statutory enquiry into this accident on 3-9-1981.

The section is expected to be restored by 8 A.M. on 2-9-1981.

14.37 hrs.

ECONOMIC OFFENCES (INAPPLICABILITY OF LIMITATION) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Act, 1974....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Acts 1974."

Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap—are you objecting to the introduction of this Bill?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are yourself responsible for this. Mr. Kashyap, are you opposing the introduction of the Bill? ...

(Interruptions)**

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2, dated 1-9-1981.

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting anybody. Nothing will go on record.

Mr. Kashyap. Others may please sit down. Let us know the parliamentary procedure....

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us know what is the parliamentary procedure. Don't record anything....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I want to draw your attention....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Member is already on his legs....

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: That is true. But I want to draw your attention to the remarks made by hon. Member, Shri Bagri.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has not been recorded. Nothing goes on record without my permission.

Mr. Kashyap, you please go ahead.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मेरे शब्द यहाँ लिखवा दो फिर मुझे फांसी चढ़वा देना 302 में ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आवंला) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, इकोनामिक आफ़ेयर्स असेम्बलिंग
बिल पर मुझे

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : इनके लिए
इन्तजाम होना चाहिए ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : अब तक
इस देश में जो आर्थिक अपराध हुए हैं प्रोसी-
क्यूशन की परम्परा यह रही है कि उनको
दबाया जाय ।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR
(Gwalior): Sir, I rise on a point of
order. What happened to matters
under 377?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will
come after the introduction of the
Bill.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : जो आर्थिक
और औद्योगिक मामलों में अपराध रहे
हैं उनको छिपाने की और असली अप-
राधियों को बचाने की मनोवृत्ति रही
है, और प्रोसीक्यूशन यह करता रहा है ।
उसमें डिले करता रहा । और जब कभी
प्रोसीक्यूशन की नौबत आती भी थी
तो लिमिटेशन पीरियड होने की
वजह से प्रोसीक्यूशन नहीं हो पाता था ।
अब लिमिटेशन पीरियड के उस क्लाज को
खत्म कर के सरकार ने अच्छा सराहनीय
कार्य किया है जिसे कम से कम जो आर्थिक
अपराध से बचने की कोशिश करते थे
अब वह किसी भी समय दंडित हो जायेंगे ।
लेकिन इस बिल का जो स्कोप है और
पब्लिक पोलिसी का जो एक कॉन्स्टिट्यूशनल
मैटर है उस पर भी गम्भीरता से ध्यान
देना चाहिए, क्योंकि प्रोसीक्यूशन
एजेन्सीज इन सारे आफ़ेयर्स को दबाने और
छिपाने के तरफ़े अपनाती रही हैं और
डिलेइंग टैक्टिक्स अप्लाय करती रहीं ।
डिलेइंग टैक्टिक्स और बढ़ जायेंगी क्योंकि
प्रोसीक्यूशन एजेन्सीज मामलों का लम्बे
से लम्बे समय तक ले जायेंगी । इन
आर्थिक और औद्योगिक अपराधों को छिपाने
के लिए गदत ढंग से जो धन है वह एजेन्सीज
ने लिया है, ऐसी शिकायतें प्रोसीक्यूशन
के खिलाफ़ आती रहीं हैं । इसलिए ऐसा
नियम बनना चाहिए कि प्रोसीक्यूशन
एजेन्सीज की तरफ़ से जैसे ही उनको
सूचना मिले कि कोई क्राइम हुआ है उसके
बारे में फ़ौरन केस रजिस्टर होते ही एक

[श्री जगपाल सिंह कश्यप]

निश्चित समय में अपना इन्वेस्टिगेशन कम्प्लीट कर लेना चाहिए और प्रोसीक्यूशन शुरू करना चाहिए ताकि अपराधी जल्दी से जल्दी सजा पा सके और प्रोसीक्यूटिव लिंगर न हो सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जब तक इस चीज को नहीं बढ़ाते हैं, इसके स्कोप को नहीं बढ़ाते हैं तब तक इस बिल को लाने का मतसब पूरा नहीं होगा। अभियोक्त्या चलाने के लिए प्रोसीक्यूशन के लिए समय की सीमा नहीं होनी चाहिए, इससे हम सहमत हैं। और जितने भी अपराध हैं, माइनर आफेंस को छोड़ कर, किसी पर भी लिमिटेशन की बाधा नहीं होनी चाहिए। चाहेकिसी तरह के आफेंस हो। क्योंकि संविधान में भी प्रावजन है कि किसी भी तरह के आफेंस में भेदभाव नहीं किया जायगा। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि पूंजीवादी मनोवृत्ति के लोग इस तरह के आफेंस को बढ़ावा देते हैं और यहां के श्रमिकों और नागरिकों के साथ अन्याय करते हैं। ऐसे लोगों के साथ कोई डील नहीं होनी चाहिए, उनको दंडित किया जाना चाहिए। ऐसी हालत में इस बिल का दुरुपयोग न हो सके और डिफेंडेंट्स प्रोसीक्यूशन न अपना सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are opposing the introduction itself. So, you need not go into details of it. You go only into the constitutional propriety of it.

SHRI JAI PAL SINGH KASHYAP: I will not go into them.

इसलिए इस एमेण्डमेंट बिल में कम से कम एक मार्गदर्शक नियम बना देना चाहिए प्रोसीक्यूशन किस ढंग से काम को करेगा ताकि सारे मामले जल्दी से जल्दी इसमें आ सकें। जब तक कोई माइंडलाइन्ड तय नहीं करते हैं तब तक यह आविष्टरी और डिस्क्रीशनरी होगा और हम इसके मर्याद को पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे। और हमें इसमें मनमाना प्रोसीक्यूशन अथारिटी और आफेंस करने

वाले दोनों करते रहेंगे, इसलिए इस बिल के स्कोप को बढ़ाया जाये और इन सारी चीजों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए इसमें इसका विस्तार किया जाये।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस बिल का, गोरिजनली तौर पर जो 1974 का है और उसमें जो यह एमेण्डमेंट किया जा रहा है लिमिटेशन के मामले पर, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन खासतौर जो जो हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर हैं, योजना मंत्री जो हैं, उनसे फण्डामेंटली और कांस्टीट्यूशनली प्रावजन के बारे में

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you opposing the introduction of the Bill?

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: I am opposing.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is Rule 72. How can he make a general speech?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You don't go into the details. You have only to restrict yourself to constitutional aspects.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : कांस्टीट्यूशनली ही मैं इस बिल का अपाज करता हूँ, क्योंकि हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में, जो भी इकनामिक कण्डीशन देश में हैं, जो आर्थिक अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं, उनको रोकने में यह सरकार असमर्थ रही है।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले यह इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहे थे, अब विरोध कर रहे हैं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : कांस्टीट्यूशनली भी मैं इसका विरोध इस दृष्टि से करता हूँ

श्रीमति विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी (खजुराहो) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले इन्होंने कहा है कि मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is opposing it constitutionally. Please complete your submission.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं इस का इसलिए विरोध कर रहा हूँ कि हमारे आर्थिक अपराधों की दृष्टि से अभी तक का एक्ट बिल्कुल इन्-सम्पोर्टेड साबित हुआ है। इस में लिमिटेशन को खत्म करने का रहे हैं, लेकिन इसके प्राविजन से आप आर्थिक अपराधों को रोक नहीं पायेंगे, ऐसी मुझे शंका है क्योंकि इस के अन्दर कोई प्राविजन ऐसा नहीं है। कोई मशीनरी किस तरीके से इस को ट्रायल करेगी ऐसा कोई प्राविजन इस में नहीं है। मैं इस दृष्टि से भी इस का अपोज कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि आर्थिक अपराधों के पीछे हमारा कैपिटलिस्ट सिस्टम है। मैं कांस्टीट्यूशनली डिमांड करता हूँ कि आप इन पर ज्यादा सख्त प्राविजन लायें ताकि हमारे देश में लोगों का, चाहे पीजेन्टरी आफ बकिंग क्लब हो, उन का एक्सप्लायटेशन रहे। मेरे विचार से इस अमेन्डमेंट से आप आर्थिक अपराधों को नहीं रोक पायेंगे और आप की भारी मेंटेनिडो कैपिटलिस्टिक है, इस लिये मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री चरणजीत चानना :

Sir, both the hon. Members who have raised the points have in fact were contradicting themselves. First of all Mr. Kashyap said:—

यह सराहनीय काम है और जगपाल सिंह ने कहा है कि मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। जो जैतबिन बात थी, वह इस के दिज से निकल गई लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने तो सोचा कि कहाँ बैठे हैं इसलिये हम को और बात बोलनी चाहिये।

मैं वहीं सजैस्ड करूँगा कि अगर आप इस बिल के आर्थिकल एंड रोजन्स का

स्टेटमेंट पढ़ें तो उस में वही बात है, जो आप कह रहे हैं। अगर सारा एक्ट पढ़ें तो इसमें रूस लिखे हैं, प्राविजन लिखे हुए हैं, सारी बातें जो आप कह रहे हैं, इस में हैं। केवल इसलिये कि इकनामिक आफफेन्स जो है, आई (डी० आर०) एक्ट में वह अन-मनिश्व न हो जायें, इसलिये यह बिल इन्डोइयूस किया जा रहा है। जो बात आप कह रहे हैं, अगर इस को आप पढ़ लें तो आप अपनी बात बिदुआ कर लेंगे, मैं इस के बारे में श्योर हूँ। इसलिये आप मुझे इस बिल को इन्डोइयूस करने की इजाजत देंगे, ऐसी मुझे आशा है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Act, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA :
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.50 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **WAR EXERCISES BY PAKISTAN FORCES ON RAJASTHAN BORDER.**

श्री० निर्मला कुमारी गक्षराधन (बितीड़-गढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान के बाड़मेर तथा जैसलमेर में जो पाकिस्तान का लगा हुआ विध्वंसक है, वहाँ पाकिस्तानी सेना युद्ध-सम्पन्न में लगी हुई है। वहाँ से कुछ दूर नया छाँड़ तथा चीनस्ता के पास वह परमाणु विस्फोट करना चाहते थे, पर अब ऐसा विदित हो रहा है कि यावद वहाँ खुदाई के पश्चात् तेन मिलने की सम्भावना है। अब वह परमाणु विस्फोट इस क्षेत्र में न कर के जैल में से सटे सिंध के रेगिस्तान में करना चाहता है।

पाकिस्तान हर मूल्य पर टैंक, बमबर्षक हवाई मशीन, हेलीकॉप्टर, रडार, तोपें, मिनाइज आदि प्राप्त करने में लगा हुआ है।

[श्री० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

विछने दिनों राजस्थान के गंगानगर, बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर जिलों में कई पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों तथा तस्करो को पकड़ा गया।

अतः मान्यवर, रक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान में इन गतिविधियों की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहूँगी, क्योंकि हमेशा पाकिस्तान इसी हिस्से से आगे बढ़ता है। अतः इन गतिविधियों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाए।

(ii) REPORTED STATEMENT OF DELHI POLICE COMMISSIONER AGAINST THE FINDINGS OF A COMMISSION RE. BAGPAT INCIDENT,

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : (हिसार) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी पार्टी डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिस्ट पार्टी है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are very embodiment of democracy itself!

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली पुलिस कमिश्नर ने बागपत कांड के जांच आयोग की रफ्त की सार्वजनिक रूप से भर्त्सना और दाररी जगत का अभ्यास किया है। आयोग ने स्पष्ट कहा है कि तीन व्यक्तियों को, जो पूर्णतया निर्दोष थे, पुलिस ने अशरण मारा। वे डकैत नहीं थे। माया त्यागी एक सुशील महिला थी। उस के गुप्त अंग में 6-7 टॉके लगे हैं। उस से डकैतों का कोई रिश्ता नहीं था। श्री विनोद मुजफ्फर नगर में पुलिस कांस्टेबल थे, इनके बड़े भाई की हत्या जागरित थाने की पुलिस ने की और इन की भाभी को सार्वजनिक तौर पर अभ्यासित किया। यदि विनोद त्यागी के मस्तिष्क पर अपने भाई की हत्या और भाभी की सार्वजनिक बेइज्जती की कोई प्रतिक्रिया हुई हो और उस ने बदले की भावना से कोई काम किया हो, तो सम्पूर्ण त्यागी समाज को कहना कि त्यागी गैंग है" पूर्णतया असंबंधित है और एक जाति विशेष को कलंकित करता है। गृह मंत्री को

दिल्ली पुलिस कमिश्नर को बुला कर उनकी भर्त्सना करनी चाहिए और उस को बर्खास्त कर देना चाहिए।

(iii) NEED TO ACCORD PRIORITY IN ALLOTMENT OF RAILWAY WAGONS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF FOODGRAINS BY KERALA STATE CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION.

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam):
Even though the public distribution system in Kerala is well organised, there is shortage of supply of ration articles due to non-availability of stock. For the distribution of foodgrains at the present rate, the requirement of rice and wheat is 1.94 lakh tonnes and 10,000 M.T. respectively. Against this, the allotment sanctioned is only 1.35 lakh tonnes of rice and 4,000 M.T. of wheat and only 80,000 tonnes were actually being received.

In order to ensure regular availability of foodgrains during the lean months of the monsoon season it is necessary that sufficient buffer stock is built up. But the efforts made by the State Government and FCI in this regard are yet to give results. The FCI is finding it difficult to move the 1.35 lakh tonnes of rice allotted to the State in a month and the stock position in most FCI godown is very meagre. Delayed arrival and release of stock lead to public complaints and also give private dealers opportunity to exploit the situation to their advantage.

Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation has a major role in maintaining the supply of foodgrains and other articles, but due to non-availability of sufficient wagons the Corporation is facing the problem of transporting the foodgrains procured from the neighbouring States. At present the priority in allotment of wagons is given only for lifting foodgrains for FCI. It is necessary that this priority is extended to the K.S.C.S.C. also so that the activities of the Cor-

poration do not suffer for want of wagons facilities. We request the Hon. Minister to issue orders for ensuring the allotment of sufficient quantity of foodgrains to the State and priority for transporting the same by rail.

(iv) **REPORTED DISCONTENTMENT AMONG THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES OF RANIKHET IN UTTAR PRADESH DUE TO NON-SANCTION OF HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE TO THEM.**

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : रानीखेत, उत्तर प्रदेश जो कि एक पर्वतीय स्टेशन है, यहां कार्यरत केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों में हाउस रेंट एलाउंस न दिये जाने के कारण बहुत असंतोष और निराशा व्याप्त है। रानीखेत जैसी भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों वाले अन्य पर्वतीय स्टेशनों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को केन्द्र सरकार यह सुविधा दे रही है जब कि यहां नहीं दे रही है। तीसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा इस स्टेशन को एच ग्रा ए के लिए शामिल न किए जाने के कारण इस स्टेशन में कार्यरत कर्मचारी इस सुविधा से वंचित रह गए हैं। यह उचित नहीं है। अतः यह सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वेतन आयोग की इस भूल को सुधारे तथा रानीखेत के केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को भी हाउसरेंट एलाउंस प्रदान करे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि एच ग्रा ए का वर्तमान रेट कम है, इसे बढ़ा कर 15 प्रतिशत किया जाना चाहिए।

उ० प्र० सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को जो कि 8 पर्वतीय जिलों में कार्यरत हैं वतीर प्रलोभन के पर्वतीय विकास भत्ता देती है जब कि उन की स्थिति में ही कार्यरत केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को यह भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता। अतः उत्तर प्रदेश के 8 पर्वतीय जिलों में कार्यरत केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को भी दस प्रतिशत पर्वतीय विकास भत्ता दिया जाय।

मैं उपरोक्त बिन्दुओं पर तत्काल कार्यवाही हेतु माननीय वित्त मंत्री से आग्रह करता हूँ।

(v) **NEED TO OPEN KENDRIYA VIDALAYA IN GHAZIPUR, UTTAR PRADESH.**

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : सरकार की यह नीति है कि जहां भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी बड़ी संख्या में रहते हैं वहां केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोला जाय जिस से कि कर्मचारियों के लड़के लड़कियां की शिक्षा सुचारु रूप से हो सके। उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर में केन्द्रीय सरकार का अफीम का एक बड़ा कारखाना है जहां बड़ी संख्या में कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। वहां पर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जाने की बहुत दिनों से मांग होती रही है परन्तु अभी तक सरकार ने इस मांग को नहीं माना है। इस से उन के लड़के लड़कियों की शिक्षा सुचारु रूप से नहीं हो पाती और स्थानान्तरण के समय शिक्षा में बाधा पड़ती है।

मेरा शिक्षा मंत्री से आग्रह है कि शीघ्राति-शीघ्र गाजीपुर में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जाने की व्यवस्था करे।

(vi) **ACUTE SHORTAGE OF WATER AND FAMINE CONDITIONS EXISTING IN DISTRICTS OF PALAMAU, HAZARIBAGH AND GAYA IN BIHAR.**

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Chatra): There is acute shortage of water and famine conditions exist in the districts of Palamau and Hazaribagh and a portion of Gaya in Bihar.

The people in the districts of Palamau and Hazaribagh and a portion of Gaya in Bihar are facing acute shortage of water.

Earlier their 'Bhadai' crops were damaged due to heavy rain and now paddy plantation has suffered due to lack of rain and water. The area is now famine-stricken and a large-number of people in the villages face starvation. The plight of the cattle too is miserable.

[Shri Ranjit Singh]

Urgent measures are to be taken up to provide relief to the cultivators and other suffering people. Manual work schemes should be started to provide employment to the starving people. Tubewells should be provided to bring water to the parched fields. Long term plan like constructing a dam for regulating the flow of rain water and assuring irrigation facilities should also be drawn up for the area.

(vii) **SANCTIONING OF A BROAD-GAUGE RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN DINDIGUL AND LOWER CAMP.**

SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN (Periyakulam): Way back in the year 1946, traffic and engineering surveys were conducted for the proposed Dindigul-Gudalur railway line. The proposed line was to cover length of approximately 130 kms and was to be a meter-gauge line. It is also understood that the survey report was submitted to the Railway Board some time during 1949. The then Government of Madras, it is learnt, had also accorded highest priority for this project. However, only the Madurai-Theni portion was restored and the Dindigul-Gudalur line even though considered viable and remunerative was not sanctioned.

Cumbum valley in the Madurai district though fertile and having vast potentials for agricultural and industrial development has not kept pace with the general industrial development of the nation due to lack of viable and economic means of transportation. In this area, agricultural products like paddy, groundnut and other grains and pulses are grown and they are sent to the various parts of Tamil Nadu. There is also a hydro-electric project in lower camp of River Periyar. Tea, Cardamom, coffee and to some extent other spices like pepper etc. are grown in the hills adjoining the Cumbum valley. There are also places of tourist attraction such as Suruli Water Falls, Kannagi Temple, Periyar Game Sanctuary.

15.04 hrs.

The road haulage of such valuable goods is very costly and it adds considerably to the pricing of the commodities. Opening of Gudalur-Dindigul BG line will provide a convenient and economic means of transport to this part of Madurai Division to develop and expand the trade with the capital city of Tamilnadu viz. Madras and other important trade centres.

As the traffic develops, it will also be possible to extend the line to Kerala State and link Kottayam in Kerala State with places in Tamil Nadu by alternative routes. Due to the increased traffic between these two States the pressure on road traffic is likely to increase by leaps and bounds and this could only be solved by providing this link in the near future. The proposed Gudalur-Dindigul line will also cut the distance to Madras, the capital city of Tamil Nadu by about 60 Kms. which means a considerable saving in terms of money and time for the passenger and freight traffic moving on this route. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Hon. Minister for Railways, to actively consider this proposal and to arrange for sanctioning of a survey of a BG line between Lower Camp (near the hydro-electric project Periyar) to Dindigul at the earliest convenience.

(viii) **NEED TO WITHDRAW POLICE FORCE FROM THE PREMISES OF ALIGARH UNIVERSITY**

श्री रशीद मसूद : (सहारनपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले कुछ महीनों से अखबारों में यह चर्चा है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी पर इंटर्जामिया पुलिस और पी० ए० सी० का कब्जा है और पिछले कुछ महीनों से यूनिवर्सिटी के लड़के एक प्रोफेसर के बयान को लेकर सत्याग्रह चला रहे हैं। जबसे यह सत्याग्रह चल रहा है हिन्दुस्तान के ग्राम शहरियों को इस पर काफी तशवीश है और यह मामला इस कदर बढ़ गया है कि 12 जुलाई, 1980 को यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस में पुलिस फायरिंग से

एक स्टुडेंट की मौत भी हो चुकी है जिसके बाद यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द कर दिया गया था। यूनिवर्सिटी के जिम्मेदारों ने यूनिवर्सिटी में अमन कायम करने के लिये पुलिस की मदद लेने के अलावा और कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। स्टुडेंट्स के मतालंबों पर गौर भी नहीं किया गया। बजाए एतसाद में लेने के 2 अगस्त, 1982 को वाइस चांसलर साहब ने दो प्रोफेसरो को मोअत्तल कर दिया जिनमें एक प्रोफेसर वही है जिनके लिए स्टुडेंट मोअत्तली की मांग करते रहे हैं। मगर दूसरे प्रोफेसर शाबाण कानून के डॉन हैं। मगर यह बात बहुत अफसोसनाक है कि जो लोग न सिर्फ हालिया हंगामों के जिम्मेदार हैं बल्कि इससे पहले की यूनिवर्सिटी में हंगामे करते और कराते रहे हैं। उन हंगामों के जिम्मेदारों की बजाय उन बेगुनाहों को मोअत्तली की सजा दी गई है जो हमेशा से न सिर्फ पुरअमन बल्कि अमन की फिजा बनाए रखने में आगे रहे हैं। मेरी सरकार से दरखास्त है कि सरकार यूनिवर्सिटी से फौरन पुलिस हटाए और प्रोफेसर साहब और उनके साथियों की मोअत्तली के हुकाम फौरन वापिस लिए जायें।

(iii) Need to withdraw police force from the premises of Aligarh University:—

[شری رشید مسعود : میں سرکار کا

دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ کہ پچھلے کچھ مہینوں سے اخباروں میں یہ چرچا ہے کہ علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی پر انتظامیہ پولیس اور پی۔ اے۔ سی۔ کا قبضہ ہے۔ اور پچھلے کچھ مہینوں سے یونیورسٹی کے لوگ ایک پروفیسر کے بیان کو لے کر ساتھ گڑھ چل رہے ہیں۔ جب سے یہ ساتھ گڑھ

چل رہا ہے ہندوستان کے تمام شہریوں کو اس پر کافی تشویش ہے اور یہ معاملہ اس قدر بڑھ گیا ہے کہ 12 جولائی سے 1980ء کو یونیورسٹی کیمپس میں پولیس فائرنگ سے ایک سٹوڈنٹ کی موت بھی ہو چکی ہے۔ جس کے بعد یونیورسٹی کو بند کر دیا گیا تھا یونیورسٹی کے ذمہ داروں نے یونیورسٹی میں امن قائم کرنے کے لئے پولیس کی مدد لینے کے علاوہ اور کوئی کاروائی نہیں کی۔ سٹوڈنٹس کے مطالبوں پر غور بھی نہیں کیا گیا۔ بجائے اعتماد میں لینے کے 12 اگست سے 1981ء کو وائس چانسلر صاحب نے دو پروفیسروں کو معتقل کر دیا۔ جن میں ایک پروفیسر وہی ہیں جن کے لئے سٹوڈنٹس معطلی کی مانگ کرتے رہے ہیں۔ مگر دوسرے پروفیسر شعبہ قانون کے قہن ہوں۔ مگر یہ بات بہت افسوسناک ہے کہ جو لوگ نہ صرف حالیہ ہنگاموں کے ذمہ دار ہیں بلکہ اس سے پہلے بھی یونیورسٹی میں ہنگامے کرتے اور کرواتے رہے ہیں۔ ان ہنگاموں کے ذمہ داروں کی بجائے ان بے گناہوں کو معطلی کی سزا دی گئی ہے جو ہمیشہ سے نہ صرف پراسن بلکہ امن کی فضا بنائے رکھتے ہیں آگے رہے ہیں۔ میری سرکار سے درخواست ہے کہ سرکار یونیورسٹی سے فوراً پولیس ہٹائے اور پروفیسر صاحب اور ان کے ساتھیوں کے معطلی کے حکم خود واپس لے جائیں۔

(ix) REPORTED DROPPING OF TRANSMITTERS AND LEAFLETS THROUGH A BALLOON IN GWALIOR ON 31-8-1981

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I give this notice to draw the attention of the Government, particularly the Home Minister, towards a serious incident of dropping transmitters and leaflets through a balloon in the city of Gwalior at about 11 p.m. on 31-8-81. The balloon dropped these transmitters and leaflets in the Chinese language in the locality named Gudri Mohaula of old Gwalior town which is mostly a residential area of labourers. This sort of incident is a sort of warning and note should be taken of by the Government that foreign activities are still rampant in our Indian territory. Attempt should be made to find out what is the source of this mischief and in what manner it has been committed.

15.04 hrs.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Veerendra Patil on the 31st August, 1981, name—

“That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Manoranjan Bhakta to continue his speech.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Yesterday I was speaking about the scope of the Merchant Shipping Act, which, in fact, regulates the entire shipping in the country, including the training of seamen, training of officers, regulating the shipping rules etc. And, as I was stating yesterday, an Hon. Member from the other side was referring about the seamen's service conditions.

Sir, so far as the seamen's service conditions are concerned, it is already within the purview of the Merchant

Shipping Act. There is a system of CDC holders in respect of sea worthy vessels, which is registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, according to which any shipping company, co-operative or Government has to employ sea-men who have got valid CDC's. So, his apprehension that a co-operative society procuring a ship and running a vessel might create some problems in relation to sea-men is irrelevant.

Indian shipping has made considerable improvement after independence. Before independence, the shipping tonnage was only about 1 to 1.5 lakh tonnes. But today we have achieved 5.7 million GRT. Even then, Indian ships can carry only 32 per cent of our total cargo—in terms of imports and exports. Our shipping has got this much capability only. The improvement made in shipping is in the right direction. I have no doubt that in course of time things will improve further.

It is necessary to mention here that the Union Ministry of Shipping should again examine the matter and bring a comprehensive amending Bill before this House, because a number of other problems came up, which we could not anticipate. At the moment, we are having seamen's training at Calcutta and Bombay. Offices are maintained at these two places. There is a glut of sea-men in this country. Even after two years, sea-men are not getting any call. They are sitting idle. So, the Ministry has to go into this matter in depth and see how we can provide employment to these properly trained sea-men.

I can cite one example in this connection: from my constituency, viz. Andaman and Nicobar islands, every year eleven sea-men are to be trained under the Merchant Shipping Act. They are trained at Calcutta; and after that, their names are registered at the Calcutta Sea-men employment office. But more than two years have passed; and none of them has received the call. I have written to the Minister also, asking him to change their registration from Calcutta to Bombay.

There is also another point in this connection: the movement of vessels from Calcutta has gone down considerably, due to navigational difficulties. That is why sea-men registered at the Calcutta Sea-men employment office are not getting calls adequately.

Another important point: the hon. Minister is aware of the case of nautical surveyors. He has got twelve posts of Nautical Surveyor. But he has got only three of them, and nine posts are lying vacant for years. This is so because nowadays, people with this particular expertise are getting better wages and benefits in foreign countries. They do not want to work as nautical surveyors on a lesser salary. That is why in Calcutta there is not a single nautical surveyor. Only in Bombay PÖMMD got 1 or 2 nautical surveyors. So, Government should consider what incentives and benefits are required to be provided to them, so that these officials are available. This is necessary because a mere amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act will not be enough, to implement that Act, unless proper men are available.

I will not take much time of the House because this Bill has got a very limited scope only to amend Section 21 of the Merchant Shipping Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have done justice to the amendment.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I whole-heartedly support this Bill. I am once again thankful to the Government of bringing forward this Bill because this Bill will give scope to the remote areas, isolated areas, tribal areas, and to organised cooperative societies so that they are not played in the hands of the monopoly houses.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every hon. member should not take more than 3-5 minutes. Shri Rasheed Masood.

श्री रशीद मसूद : (सहारनपुर) : मुहतरम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, शिपिंग मरचेन्ट एक्ट में जो एमेंडमेंट आप ला रहे हैं, उसका जो मकसद दिखाया गया है वह कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज

को बढ़ावा देने का है और दूसरी नीयत यह है, जैसा कल हमारे दोस्त ने भी कहा था, कि कुछ रिमोट जगहों पर, समुद्र के अन्दर जो छोटे-छोटे जर्जर हैं, वहाँ पर खाना और दूसरी चीजें ले जाने में प्राइवेट कम्पनियाँ कुछ दिक्कत पैदा करती थीं, जिनकी वजह से सामान वहाँ पर आसानी से नहीं पहुँच पाता था और इसलिये भी इस बिल को लाया जा रहा है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज का जो हमारा तजुर्बा है, वह कोई बहुत अच्छा तजुर्बा नहीं है। आपने इस बिल में कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज को इन्ट्रोड्यूस करने की बात कही है। इसके साथ-साथ आप पुरानी प्राइवेट कम्पनीज को भी इनके साथ-साथ रख रहे हैं। इसके अलावा आपने यह भी इसमें रखा है कि जो प्राइवेट कम्पनियाँ हैं, उनको कोआपरेटिव का मेम्बर होने की इजाजत है। ऐसा शिपिंग मरचेन्ट एक्ट में है और जो कोआपरेटिव एक्ट, 1912 है, उसमें भी यह है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह जो बेमिया है, यहाँ डिफिकल्ट है, लेकिन जिस खाय परपज के लिए आप ने इस एक्ट में एमेंडमेंट रखा है, उसके बारे में मैं अपनी बात रखता हूँ। मैं यह नहीं समझता कि जो कम्पनियाँ अभी तक वहाँ चल रही हैं और जो एक्सप्लायटेशन कर रही हैं और सामान को नहीं पहुँचाती हैं, कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज और उनके साइमलटेनियसली चलने से, कोई ज्यादा फायदा होगा। प्राइवेट कम्पनीज भी वहाँ रन करेंगी और आपकी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज भी रन करेंगी और वे कम्पनियाँ भी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज की मेम्बर बन सकती हैं, उन को इस की इजाजत होगी, तो क्या वे अपने पैसों से फिर एक्सप्लायटेशन नहीं करेंगी? क्या वे एक्सप्लायटेशन को छोड़ देंगी, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि इस में एक्सप्लायटेशन और ज्यादा हो जाएगा क्योंकि इस एक्ट में आप ने कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज को कोई

[श्री रणिद मासुद]

कन्सेशन नहीं दिया है और जब तक आप इन को कन्सेशन नहीं देंगे, मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि वे उन प्राइवेट कम्पनियों से कम्पीट नहीं कर सकेंगी। कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का प्राइवेट कम्पनीज से मुकाबला करना मुश्किल है और वे उन से कम्पीट नहीं कर पाएंगी। लिहाजा उन को कोई एंटेक्शन दीजिए, कोई कन्सेशन दीजिए, जिस से कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बड़े और अल्टीमेटली सब कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज में सुदृढ़ ओवर कर जाएं बजाए इस के कि प्राइवेट ओनरशिप जिन की जहाजों में होती है, वे उसमें चले। इस पर आप गौर करें।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और जैसा मेरे दोस्त ने अभी बताया है कि आप ट्रेनिंग पर बहुत ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करते हैं लेकिन जो ट्रेनीज ट्रेनिंग ले कर आते हैं, वे बेकार बैठे रहते हैं। जब इस तरह का बिल आप ला रहे हैं, तो आप यह भी देखें कि जिन पार्टीकुलर एरियाज में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज आप चला रहे हैं, उन पार्टीकुलर एरियाज के उतने लोगों को ट्रेनिंग पर भेजा जाए, जितनों को आप एंबॉय कर सकें। कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के उतने लोगों को ही आप स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग दें, जितनी वहां पर जरूरत हो, ताकि वे लोग बेकार न पड़े रहें। असल में अब तो यह हो गया है कि रीजनलइज्म को ले कर, मजहब को ले कर और जुबान को ले कर डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होता है और यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन बदकिस्मती ने इस में भी हो रहा है और इस में भी मौजूद है। किसी एक पार्टीकुलर एरिया के लोग जब ट्रेनिंग ले कर आते हैं, तो उन को मुलाजमत मिल जाती है और दूर दराज एरिया और निगलेटेड एरिया के जो लोग हैं, जो एप्रोच नहीं कर सकते हैं, जिन की कोई भावाज नहीं है, उन लोगों को मुलाजमत नहीं मिल पाती है। लिहाजा यह जरूरी है कि जहां आप कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी को चलाते हैं उन का एरिया आप फिक्स कर दें

कि उस एरिया में वे चलेंगी और इस जगह से उस जगह तक रहेंगे जैसे बसों के लिए परमिट दिये जाते हैं कि वे इतना एरिया कवर करेंगी। उस एरिया के लोगों को मुलाजमत में रखा जाए। यह चीज होनी चाहिए ऐसी मेरी राय है।

एम्पलाइज के मुतालिक, मुरी मुराद मजदूर से लेकर कैंपेन जो होता है उस से है मेरा कहना यह है कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि अगर आप कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज इन्डोड्यूस कर देंगे, तो उस से एम्पलाइज को फायदा पहुंच जाएगा क्योंकि हमारा तजुर्बा यह है कि गवर्नमेंट के अन्डर जो काम हो रहे हैं, वहां भी एम्पलाइज का एक्सप्लायेशन हो रहा है। आप ने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि एशियाड 1982 में जो बंधुआ मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं, उन को एक दो छटाका चावल दे दिया जाता है और उस में ही वे अपना गुजारा करते हैं। अखबारों में इस की आभ चर्चा है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज में जो आप के वर्कर्स होंगे और जो फोर्थ ग्रेड एम्पलाइज हैं, मजदूर हैं, उन के लिए भी कुछ गारंटी होनी चाहिए।

तीसरा मेरा कहना यह है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कि जैसा कि अभी वसंत साठे जी ने कहा कि सिनेमा-वर्कर्स के लिए एक फण्ड बनाया जा रहा है, उसी आधार पर इन के लिए भी एक फण्ड कायम किया जाए। अभी रिटायरमेंट के समय इन को कोई फण्ड नहीं दिया जाता इस से ब्लॉक एज में इन को मदद मिल सकेगी, ये मकान बनवा सकते हैं, घर बनवा सकते हैं—रिटायरमेंट के बाद इन का सेटलमेंट हो सकता है।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

عمری رشید مسعود (سہا زہور) :

محترم قبلی سہکر صاحب - شہلک
مرچنٹس ایکٹ میں جو امانت دلت
آپ لا رہ ہیں اس کا جو مقصد

دہلیا گیا ہے۔ وہ کوآپریتو سوسائٹیز کو بڑھاتا دینے کا ہے اور دوسری چیز یہ ہے۔ جو سب کل ہمارے دوست نے بھی کہا تھا۔ کہ کچھ دھوکے جگہوں پر سمندر کے اندر جو چھوٹے چھوٹے جزیرے ہیں۔ وہاں پر کھانا اور دوسری چیزیں لے جاتے ہیں پرائیویٹ کمپنیاں کچھ دقت پیدا کرتی ہیں۔ جن کی وجہ سے سامان وہاں آسانی سے نہیں پہنچ پاتا تھا۔ اور اس لئے بھی اس بل کو لایا جا رہا ہے۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کوآپریتو سوسائٹیز کا جو ہمارا تجربہ ہے وہ کوئی بہت اچھا تجربہ نہیں ہے۔ آپ نے اس بل میں کوآپریتو سوسائٹیز کو انٹرویو کرنے کی بات کہی ہے۔ اس نے ساتھ ساتھ اپ پرائیویٹ کمپنیوں کو بھی ان کے ساتھ ساتھ رکھ دے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ آپ نے یہ بھی اس میں رکھا ہے کہ جو پرائیویٹ کمپنیاں ہیں۔ ان کو کوآپریتو کا ممبر ہونے کی اجازت ہے۔ ایسا شپنگ رجسٹر ایکٹ میں ہے اور جو کوآپریتو ایکٹ سالہ ۱۹۱۲ ہے اس میں بھی یہ ہے۔ میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ جو بے بس ہے یہیں تکنیک ہے۔ لیکن جس خاص پریز کے لئے آپ نے اس ایکٹ میں امینڈمنٹ رکھا ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں میں اپنی بات رکھتا ہوں میں یہ نہیں سمجھتا کہ جو کمپنیاں

ابھی تک وہاں چل رہی ہیں۔ اور جو ایکسپلائڈیشن کر رہی ہیں۔ اور سامان کو نہیں پہنچاتی ہیں۔ کوآپریتو سوسائٹیز اور ان کے سائٹیلیٹ چلنے سے کوئی زیادہ فائدہ ہوگا پرائیویٹ کمپنیاں بھی وہاں دن کریں گی اور آپ کی کوآپریتو سوسائٹیاں بھی دن کریں گی اور وہ کمپنیاں بھی کوآپریتو سوسائٹیز کی ممبر بن سکتی ہیں ان کو اس کی اجازت ہوگی۔ تو کیا وہ اپنے پیسے سے بھی ایکسپلائڈیشن نہیں کریں گی کیا وہ ایکسپلائڈیشن کو چھوڑ دیں گی۔ یہ میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا ہے۔ میں تو یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس میں ایکسپلائڈیشن زیادہ ہو جائے گا کیونکہ اس ایکٹ میں آپ نے کوآپریتو سوسائٹیز کو کوئی کنٹینر نہیں دیا ہے۔ اور تب تک آپ ان کو کنٹینر نہیں دے سکتے۔ میں ایسا سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہ ان پرائیویٹ کمپنیوں سے کمپنی نہیں کر سکیں گی۔ کوآپریتو سوسائٹیز کا پرائیویٹ کمپنیز سے مقابلہ کتنا مشکل ہے اور وہ ان سے کمپنی نہیں کر پائیں گی۔ لہذا ان کو کوئی کنٹینر دینا چاہئے۔ جن کو کوآپریتو سوسائٹیز بڑھوں۔ اور ان کی ممبری سب کوآپریتو سوسائٹیز میں سوچا اور کر جاوے۔ بجائے اس کے کی پرائیویٹ اور شپ جن کی جہازوں میں ہوتی ہے وہ اس میں چلیں۔ اس پر آپ غور کریں۔

[شرو رشہد مسعود]

اوسری بات جو میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں اور جو سب سے پہلے درست نے ابھی بتایا ہے۔ کہ آپ ٹریڈنگ پر بہت زیادہ پیسہ خرچ کرتے ہیں۔ لیکن جو ٹریڈنگز ٹریڈنگ لے کر آتے ہیں۔ وہ بیکار بیٹھ رہتے ہیں۔ جب اس طرح کا بل آپ لا رہے ہیں۔ تو آپ یہ بھی دیکھتے کہ جن پورٹیکول سیریز میں کوآپریٹو سوسائٹیز آپ چلا رہے ہیں۔ ان پورٹیکول سیریز کے اٹلے لوگوں کو ٹریڈنگ پر بھجوا جائے۔ جتنے کو آپ ایڈجسٹ کر سکیں۔ کوآپریٹو سوسائٹیز کے اٹلے لوگوں کو آپ سوشل ٹریڈنگ دیں۔ جتنی وہاں پر ضرورت ہو۔ تاکہ وہ لوگ بیکار پڑے نہیں۔ اصل میں اب تو یہ ہو گیا ہے۔ کہ ریجنل ازم کو لے کر۔ مذہب کو لے کر اور زبان کو لے کر ڈسکریمینیشن ہوتا ہے۔ اور یہ ڈسکریمینیشن بدقسمتی سے اس میں بھی ہو رہا ہے۔ اور اس میں بھی موجود ہے۔ کسی ایک پورٹیکول ایریا کے لئے جب ٹریڈنگ لے کر آتے ہیں۔ تو نہ تو ملازمت مل پاتی ہے اور دوسرا ایریا اور نہ ملکتا ایریا لے کر لوگ ہیں۔ جو ایڈجسٹ نہیں کر سکتے۔ جن کی کوئی آواز نہیں ہے ان لوگوں کو ملازمت نہیں مل پاتی ہے۔ لہذا یہ ضروری ہے۔ کہ جہاں آپ کوآپریٹو سوسائٹیز کو چلاتے ہیں۔ ان کا ایریا آپ فکس

کر دیں۔ کہ اس ایریا میں وہ چاہوں گی۔ اور اس جگہ سے اس جگہ تک رہیں گی۔ جیسے بسوں کے لئے پریسٹ دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ کہ وہ انڈیا ایریا کو کریں گی۔ اس ایریا کے لوگوں کو ملازمت میں رکھا جائے گا۔ یہ چیز ہونی چاہئے۔ ایسی میری رائے ہے۔

امپلائز سے میری مراد ۲۰۰۰ سے لے کر کمپنٹل جو ہوتا ہے اس سے ہے۔ میرا کہنا یہ ہے۔ کہ یہ ضروری نہیں ہے کہ اگر آپ کوآپریٹو سوسائٹیز انڈوسٹریس کو دیں گے تو اس سے ایمپلائز کو فائدہ پہنچ جائے گا۔ کیونکہ ہمارا تجربہ یہ ہے کہ گورنمنٹ کے اندر جو کام ہو رہے ہیں۔ وہاں بھی ایمپلائز کا ایکسپلنیشن ہو رہا ہے۔ آپ نے اخباروں میں پڑھا ہو گا ایشیاء ۱۹۸۰ میں جو ہمدرد مزدور کام کر رہے ہیں۔ ان کو ایک دو چھٹانک چاول دے دیا جاتا ہے۔ اور اس میں ہی وہ اپنا گزارہ کرتے ہیں۔ اخباروں میں اس کی عام چرچا ہے۔ اس لئے میرا کہنا یہ ہے کہ کوآپریٹو سوسائٹیز میں جو آپ کے ورکرز ہوں گے اور جو فورٹو کریڈٹ ایمپلائز ہیں۔ مزدور ہیں۔ ان کے لئے بھی کچھ گارنٹی ہونی چاہئے۔

تیسرا میرا کہنا یہ ہے۔ کہ وہ بھی سہولت کے جو سب سے پہلے کی ابھی دیکھی ساتھ جی نے کہا ہے کہ سلہما ورکرز

کے لئے ایک فنڈ بنایا جا رہا ہے۔
 اسی آدھار پر ان کے لئے بھی ایک
 فنڈ قائم کیا جائے۔ ابھی ریٹائرمنٹ
 کے سہ ان کو کوئی فنڈ نہیں دیا
 جاتا۔ اس سے اولڈ ایج مہن ان کو
 مدد مل سکے گی۔ یہ مکان بنوا
 سکتے ہیں۔ کھر بنوا سکتے ہیں۔
 ریٹائرمنٹ کے بعد ان کا سٹوڈنٹسٹ
 ہو سکتا ہے۔
 میں اتنا ہی کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔

*DR. V. KULANDAIVALU (Chind-
 ambaram): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker,
 Sir, while welcoming the Merchant
 Shipping (Amendment) Bill, on behalf
 of my party the Dravida Munnetra
 Kazhagam, I wish to say a few words.

This legislative effort will enable
 the Cooperative Societies to acquire
 ships for transporting essential com-
 modities to far-flung areas of our
 country. For example, Lakshadweep,
 Minicoy Islands, Andaman and Nicobar
 Islands are presently served by
 meagre shipping service. There is al-
 ways scarcity of essential commodities
 in these islands because of infrequent
 shipping facility. Now the people of
 these islands can form themselves into
 cooperative societies and acquire ships.
 Here, this Bill should have made a
 provision for extending loans from the
 Shipping Development Fund to such
 cooperative societies who come forward
 to acquire ships. I request the hon.
 Minister of Shipping and Transport
 to consider this suggestion and take
 action on it. I have come across news
 items that there are no takers from
 the Shipping Development Fund and
 these dormant amount should be utilis-
 ed in this regard.

Now, I would like to refer to another
 issue connected with this. In Madras
 Port, there is a private agency which
 has been given the contract for ticket
 reservation, for running canteen ser-
 vices and also for stevedoring. This
 private agency is owned by a notorious

smuggler. The annual profits in these
 activities are of the order of Rs. 3
 crores. There has been persistent
 demand that the Shipping Corpora-
 tion of India should take over this
 agency and run it as a departmental
 organisation. But it is said that the
 Shipping Corporation is unreasonably
 apprehensive of the loss that it might
 incur if these services are taken over.
 Here I would like to point out that the
 Shipping Corporation of India is run-
 ning these services in Bombay and
 Calcutta Ports. I do not subscribe to
 the fears of the Shipping Corporation
 of India because of the collusion that
 seems to be there between the officials
 of the Shipping Corporation of India
 and the owner of this private agency.
 The officials of S.C.I. will lose the ben-
 efit of travelling twice in a week to
 Madras on some ground or the other.
 Secondly, this gentleman is giving
 foreign whisky and other foreign goods
 to these officials so that they do all his
 errands. If these services are taken
 over, the officials of the Shipping Cor-
 poration will no doubt lose all these
 fringe benefits. Similarly, the Cust-
 oms officials and also the State Gov-
 ernment officials are also in league
 with this man. They also receive such
 benefits from this smuggler-owner of
 this private agency.

This matter has also been raised in
 the meetings of the Consultative Com-
 mittee of the Ministry of Shipping
 and Transport. Many representations
 have been made about this private
 agency, which seems to be a centre of
 corrupting influence in Madras Port.
 No action has yet been taken to end
 this system. Our hon. Prime Minister
 has been repeatedly stressing that un-
 necessary and wasteful administrative
 expenditure should be curtailed. But,
 here the officials of the Shipping Cor-
 poration of India are travelling twice
 a week to Madras from Bombay for
 supervising the work of this private
 agency. I demand that the Govern-
 ment should take immediate steps to
 end this private agency system in

[Dr. V. Kulandivalu]

Madras Port and run this as a departmental activity. I am sure that there will be no loss in this for the Shipping Corporation of India.

I would refer to another important matter. The Janata Government banned the development of small fishing harbours, as a result of which the traditional fishing harbours are presently in a state of decay. If for instance, fishing harbours like Cuddalore, Parangipetti, Nagapattinam and Chinnamuttom are developed, there will be more and more fishing activity and we will be able to export more fish. The Government will be able to earn more foreign exchange by increasing the export of fish from these harbours. I demand that the ban on the development of small fishing harbours should be lifted immediately.

Before I conclude, I would like to reiterate the need for ending the private agency system in Madras Port for stevedoring, for canteen services and also for reservation of tickets. The present problems will assume serious significance if we continue this system after the cooperative societies acquire ships. There will be more corruption in transporting essential commodities if the private agency system is allowed to continue. I request the hon. Minister to end this system immediately and ensure that the Shipping Corporation of India runs it as a departmental activity.

With these words I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill and conclude my speech.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Sir, yesterday when this Bill was moved by the hon. Minister, he mentioned what prompted the amendment of the parent Act. Within the short time at my disposal, I would like to highlight one or two points. The parent Act was passed in 1958. After 23 years, instead of bringing such piecemeal amendments it is high time a comprehensive legislation was brought to amend the Act because of the overall

development of the whole shipping industry and the changed pattern of industries in the country.

I want to highlight the difficulties of coastal shipping. You know our coastal shipping is declining from year to year. In 1956 we had 90 coastal ships. It came down to 56 in 1980, we are having a coastline of 5660 KM, 10 major ports, 168 minor ports and 23 intermediate ports. After this amendment bringing cooperative societies also into this sector, I think the cooperative sector can do much to develop coastal shipping. So many committees have gone deeply into the problems of coastal shipping. The Pandey Committee said:

"In our view, the future of coastal shipping lies mainly on catering to project-oriented traffic, involving close circuit merry-go-round movement like transport of coal to power plants, clinkers to cement plants, coastal shipping in such cases cater to traffic without need for any subsidisation. Given suitable conditions, it can relieve pressure on inland transport to a substantial extent."

But in actual practice, coastal shipping is very much neglected. Over and above these things, the National Transport Committee, which has recently submitted a detailed report, has gone exhaustively into the working of coastal shipping its economics and various difficulties faced by coastal shipping. In surface transport, especially of dry cargo, coastal shipping can do much to ease the situation arising out of the difficulties we are facing in road and rail transport.

For your information I am just quoting their suggestions:

Coordination of coastal operation, modernisation of coastal fleet, freedom of operation, exemptions from customs regulations, port facilities, priority in berth.

And the most important is a clear cut, and firm policy statement by Govern-

ment on its future role in the country's transport system' so that it may cater to dry cargo in the best interest of the people of the country.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (ग्रावला) :

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस बिल के उद्देश्य का जहां हमें समर्थन करना है वहां यह भी देखना है कि कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा की जायें जिसमें हमारे वाणिज्य पोतों को कोआपरेटिव के रूप में चलाने के लिये तो प्रोत्साहन मिले ही, साथ ही इस व्यवसाय पर जो पूरा का पूरा पूर्णपत्तियों के हाथ में है वह कुछ कम हो। आपने जो एक कोआपरेटिव व्यवस्था को भी एक अवसर देने की बात की है वह सराहनीय है और इस के लिये आप धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। अब तब कायदा यह था कि जो भारत के सिटिजन थे उन्हीं के जहाजों का रजिस्ट्रेशन हो सकता था या कम्पनियों को मिल सकता था जिन के मालिक यहां के पूर्णपत्ति होते थे और वही वाणिज्य पोतों के मालिक भी हो सकते हैं या कम्पनियां हो सकती हैं जो 100 फीसदी पूर्णपत्तियों के हाथ में हैं। वाणिज्य पोतों के व्यवसाय का हमारे आर्थिक ढांचे पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ता है और एक्सपोर्ट, इम्पोर्ट ही नहीं बल्कि आर्थिक ढांचे में बहुत से उत्पादनों को कम से कम वरीयता के आधार पर मान लाने लें जाने में इस का बहुत बड़ा हाथ रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर इस पूरे उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण सरकार करे तो ज्यादा हितकर होगा और देश का ज्यादा हित होगा। इसलिये मैं इस पूरे वाणिज्य पोत परिवहन के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात करता हूँ।

अब मैं दो, तीन मुद्दा देता हूँ। हमारे बन्दरगाहों में जो पोत आते हैं देश के या विदेशों के वह कई कई सप्ताह और महीने तक बन्दरगाह से 3, 4 मील की दूरी पर खड़े रहते हैं। एक जहाज पर हजारों रुं रोज का खर्चा होता है, और समय भी बहुत लगाता है। हमें ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि जहाज बन्दरगाहों पर जल्दी आ सकें और उन पर

जल्दी लदान की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। यह हमारे लिये हित में होगा।

अब मैं व्यापारियों की दिक्कत के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमने कंटेनर व्यवस्था इन पोतों पर शुरू की है जो बड़ी अच्छी है। पूरा सामान उनमें आ जाता है और भासानी से रख दिया जाता है और उस की समुद्री हवाओं से भी रक्षा होती है।

15.29 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair]

मशीनों से सामान उतार लिया जाता है और रख दिया जाता है। लेकिन एक दिक्कत इस में यह होती है कि जब किनारे पर बन्दरगाह पर जहाज लगता है तो पहले सारा सामान निकलवा कर चैक करते हैं और फिर दोबारा उस को कंटेनर्स में भरा जाता है और तब व्यापारी के यहां जाता है। इस से दोहरा खर्चा होता है। क्यों न ऐसा करें कि कंटेनर पर हमारी सोल लगी रहे और हमारे अधिकारी व्यापारी के गोदाम तक जायें और वहां जा कर उस को खोला जाय और वहीं स्कीनिंग हो जाय। इस से समय की बचत ही नहीं, बल्कि व्यापारियों का दोहरा खर्चा भी बच जायगा।

इन वाणिज्य पोतों में समुद्र में नाविक काम करते हैं उन को भी वरीयता देनी चाहिये क्योंकि वह समुद्र के बारे में काफी जानकारी रखते हैं। उन को भी इन कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटिज में कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत स्थान मिलना चाहिये, और कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों में, जो वाणिज्य पोतों के स्वामी हैं वह शेयर खरीद कर उस में प्रवेश न कर सकें, इसका भी आप को ध्यान रखना चाहिये। अगर पूर्णपत्ति लोग प्रवेश कर जायेंगे तो आप के सहकारिता के उद्देश्य को विकल कर देंगे। इन सारी बातों पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद शर्मा (आरा) : सभापति महोदय, सहकारी समितियों को किसी भी धातुज पोंत के परिवहन में किसी प्रकार की वैधानिक अड़चन न आवे, इसके लिए यह विधेयक लाया गया है। मैं इसका विरोध नहीं करता, पर इस पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

यह इसलिए किया गया है कि हमारे अपने द्वीपों पर समय पर माल नहीं पहुँचा पाते हैं और अभी तक और आगे भी यह जो प्राइवेट कारोबारी हैं वे लोग काम करते रहे हैं और करते रहेंगे। वे लोग नागरिक ढंग में हर तरह का व्यापार करते हैं और हम लोग अब तक उनको छूट देते रहे हैं। इसके लिए ऐसी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए थी कि इनको अधिक छूट न मिले।

अब जो हम सहकारी समितियों को अधिकार देना जा रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत होगा। जो सहकारी समितियाँ आज देश में चल रही हैं, वह क्या धुली, पाक और साफ हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसका आप राष्ट्रियकरण करें और इन्हें अपने हाथ में लीजिए और अपने में काम कीजिए, नहीं तो यह चलने वाला नहीं है।

छोटा-मोटा विधेयक ला कर, छोटा-सा संशोधन कर के आप इसे दुरुस्त करना चाहें तो यह दुरुस्त कदापि नहीं होना वाला है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि एक व्यापक बिल ला कर, सिर्फ संशोधन न ला कर, इस काम को किया जाये। मेरी यही राय है।

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): Sir, almost all the members who participated in the discussion on this small Bill have unanimously supported the amendment that I have brought forward to the Merchant Shipping Act. Not

only have they participated in the debate, but they have given some very useful suggestions for my consideration, and I am really grateful to them for that.

As I mentioned while moving this Bill for consideration, this is a very simple and non-controversial Bill to enable the co-operative societies to own ships. Because of some lacuna in the existing Merchant Shipping Act, only the citizens of India and the shipping companies can own ships and carry on shipping activities. At the time of adopting the Bill, either unwittingly or by mistake, the role of co-operative societies in this field was forgotten and it was not incorporated.

This lacuna was brought to our notice for the first time in the year 1978 by a co-operative society of Nicobar Islands. Then we wrote to the Director-General of Shipping to issue a licence to the co-operative society to acquire a ship. After examination he came to the conclusion that, according to the existing Act, there is no provision for issuing a licence to a co-operative society, because a co-operative society is not eligible to own a ship. That is why, in order to remove that lacuna we have brought forward this Bill and hereafter, after this Bill is passed, the cooperative societies also, as others are eligible, will be eligible to own the ships and carry on the shipping activities.

Sir, the scope of the Bill is very limited. But many Members have pointed out and discussed so many other problems concerning the shipping industry. Therefore, I do not wish, with the limited time that is at my disposal, to deal with all the points that have been mentioned by the hon. Members, but I shall try my best to reply to some of the important points or suggestions that they have made.

Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Mohammed Ismail, while initiating the de-

bate, said that the recommendations made by the National Shipping Board will not be implemented by the Government of India in the Shipping Ministry and those recommendations which were made by the National Shipping Board were for the welfare of the seamen and I could infer from the speech that he made that at one time he was also a Member of the National Shipping Board. So, he knows something about the activities of the National Shipping Board, the activities of the Shipping Ministry and the activities of the Shipping industry. But unfortunately today he is not here. He spoke yesterday, he initiated the discussion. I do not know what are the recommendations that he was referring to which the Ministry has failed to implement. I do not claim that all the recommendations of the National Shipping Board have been implemented by the Government of India. I do not claim that. There may be some recommendations where the Government might not have been in a position to accept. But he made a vague statement saying that the recommendations of the National Shipping Board were not accepted. So, I would like to know from him what are all the recommendations which were not accepted by the Government so that I will look into the matter and find out why those recommendations were not accepted and whether there were any valid reasons for not accepting the recommendations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Probably the hon. Member has not been serious. Otherwise he would have been here.
(Interruptions).

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, whether the hon. Member is here or not, I want to assure the House that the National Shipping Board is a very important organisation. They make recommendations to the Government of India in the Shipping Ministry from time to time and we consider the

recommendations with all seriousness at our command. Not that we get the recommendations only to keep them in cold storage. That is not at all our policy.

Sir, he referred to seamen's unemployment. Several other Members also referred to seamen's unemployment. It is true that a large number of seamen are unemployed today. The Government is very much concerned about this problem and the Government is very eager to find out a solution to this problem because a number of seamen are either unemployed or underemployed. They get employment in a year for a couple of months and for the rest of the period they have to idle their time. The situation has come to this stage. So, the Government is seized of this matter. They are very much concerned about the problem. That is why under the chairmanship of Admiral Nanda a Committee has been constituted to go into the problem in depth and make recommendations to the Government of India. That Committee is examining the problem and they have not yet submitted the report and I expect that within a couple of months Admiral Nanda Committee is going to submit the report. After the report is received, whatever recommendations are made to the Government of India by this Nanda Committee, they will be considered and necessary action would be taken.

My young friend Shri Manoranjan Bhakta who represents Andaman and Nicobar Islands Constituency has made a number of useful suggestions. I must congratulate him because he has studied the subject. He knows the subject. He knows what are the problems that the Ministry is facing. According to him he feels that Merchant Shipping Act was passed in 1958, now it is nearly 23 years that the Act was passed, he feels that in view of the rapid tonnage that was built up during the course of these 20 to 25 years, this Act requires lot of changes and he suggests that com-

[Shri Veerendra Pati]

prehensively this Bill be amended. I agree with the hon. Member that this Bill requires further amendment. But I do not agree that the present Bill is not exhaustive. It is sufficiently exhaustive. But we want to make this Bill more modern, most modern. That is why we have already suggested to the Director General of Shipping to suggest amendments that are necessary to incorporate in this Act and make this Act as modern as possible. So the Director General, Shipping, is already at it. Very shortly he is going to make some suggestions for amendment to the Act. After getting the proposals from him we will see that those proposals are processed and amendments to the Merchant Shipping Act in regard to pollution, safety measures, etc. are carried out. Now-a-days more sophisticated ships are coming. The time when this Act was passed and now, within this time gap things have very much changed. Therefore, it requires changes. We agree with him. Very shortly the suggestions will be made by the Director General, Shipping, in this regard. This point for amendment was made by other Members also. I assure all the Members that it shall be our endeavour that the Merchant Shipping Act is made as modern as possible within the shortest possible period.

He mentioned about the shortage of National Surveyors. It is true that we do not have sufficient Nautical Surveyors with us. There are so many vacancies which we have not been able to fill up because of the shortage of officers. These officers, although they are qualified, they are available in our country, unfortunately, scales in India are so low that they are not prepared to work here. They prefer to go outside and work because whatever they are getting here, they will get two or three times more if they go and work outside in other countries. Therefore, there is a proposal which is under

active consideration of the Government, to improve the scales of these Nautical Surveyors. When the scales of the Nautical Surveyors are improved, I do not think this problem will continue any more. We will be in a position to solve this problem to our satisfaction.

Shri Rasheed Masood mentioned that those co-operative societies who want to carry on shipping activities and own the ships should be given concessions. I do not know what he means by 'concession', because the Bill...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We already have it.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The Bill now before us is to enable the Co-operative Societies to own shops.

Under the Merchant Shipping Act, we have got a Shipping Development Fund Committee which gives 90-95 per cent loan at a very nominal rate of interest. After this Bill is passed, whoever wants to own a ship, whether he is a citizen of India or a cooperative society or a shipping company, if any cooperative society wants to own a vessel, they can approach the Shipping Development Fund Committee for financial assistance and they can get the financial assistance. There is no question of making any discrimination against these cooperative societies. On the other hand, we want to see that the cooperative societies are also equally encouraged so far as this field is concerned.

The hon. Member, Dr. Kulandaivelu supported this Bill. He also said that the Shipping Development Fund Committee should come forward to help generously these cooperative societies. I have already made clear, whether it is a private company or a public limited company or a citizen or a cooperative society, all of them are equally entitled to get financial assistance from the Shipping Development Fund Committee.

Accordingly, the cooperative societies also will get financial assistance from this Committee.

I am very sorry to say that he mentioned about one agent of the Shipping Corporation of India. He did not mention the name of that agent. But he went on saying that he was a smuggler. I do not know whether he is a smuggler. I am not in a position to contradict. But this much I can tell the House that the Shipping Corporation of India will not appoint anybody who is a smuggler as their agent. So, he is not a smuggler. There is no point in making wild allegations against a person who is not here to defend himself.

The Shipping Corporation of India has got agents throughout India and also outside India. Wherever the Shipping Corporation of India ships go, they have got their agents, they appoint their agents. The hon. Member said that that agent is bribing very heavily the officers of the Shipping Corporation of India, that the officers very often come to Madras and they enjoy the hospitality of that agent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He did not name anyone.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: He did not name him. But I know as he himself admitted, this was discussed in the Consultative Committee. I made it very clear and I made the position of the Government very clear that so far as the Shipping Corporation of India is concerned, it is a public limited company, a commercial undertaking, and it is for them to consider whether it is advantageous to have their own office in Madras or to continue the present system. In fact, we have, after receiving the notice and after discussing the matter in the Consultative Committee, told the Shipping Corporation of India to examine this matter again.

The Shipping Corporation of India has got offices in Bombay and Calcutta. These are the only two places in India where the Shipping Corporation of India has got its own offices. But in other places, they have appointed their agents. Similarly, they have appointed an agent for Madras. The hon. Member said, "Why not you open an office in Madras?". Then, naturally, somebody in Goa will say, "You do away with the agency system in Goa or Kandla or other ports and have your offices there." Now, it is for the Shipping Corporation of India to find out which is more economical. If having an office of their own is more advantageous then naturally they will have an office instead of having the agency system. But if continuing or having the agency system is more advantageous, then they would like to continue the agency system. They do not want to unnecessarily waste the money. It is a commercial organisation and they have to take a decision accordingly. But the hon. Member, although it is not connected with this Bill, has unnecessarily raised the issue. Therefore, by way of reply, I have to say all these things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is the hon. Member a member of the Consultative Committee also?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: He may be a member of the Consultative Committee. He just now said that this was discussed in the Consultative Committee.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: No, sir, I was given the information that the matter has been discussed at length. The allegation is regarding a certain concerned individual. Of course, I have not deliberately mentioned the name. It must be the duty of the Government to look into the allegation, probe into the matter and whatever the suggestion made by the people, that is, the Member, that may be taken into consideration.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I have already explained the position. This matter had been raised in the consultative committee meeting. We had a threadbare discussion in the consultative committee meeting. The Members made some suggestions. Then we passed on those suggestions to Shipping Corporation of India for examination. After examining it, they have come to this conclusion that if they were to open an office in Madras, then, they will have to spend much more than what they are spending today by way of giving commission to the agent. That is the conclusion that Shipping Corporation has arrived at. That is why I say that if there are any complaints against that agent, we are here to ask the Shipping Corporation of India to investigate into the complaint, to enquire into the complaint and, if they are found correct and true, then, we will ask the Shipping Corporation of India to take action against that agent. If there are no complaints and if the complaints are bogus, simply because a particular individual does not want that agent to continue, it is very unfair on part of our part to ask the Shipping Corporation of India to do away with that agency.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are right.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The Hon. Member mentioned about the development of minor ports and also development of fisheries. So far as development of ports is concerned, it is not the responsibility of the Government of India. It is the responsibility of the State Government. We do not develop any minor port. We are concerned only with major ports and their development.

So far as fishery is concerned, it is the Agriculture Ministry and the Agriculture Department in the State who are concerned. We are not concerned and, therefore, I do not wish to dilate on this matter.

Hon. Member **Mr. K. A. Rajan** has made a very valid point. That is with regard to the development of coastal shipping. I agree with him that unfortunately all these years coastal shipping has not received that much attention that was due to it. At one time, in coastal shipping, the traffic was nearly more than 10 million tonnes per year. Now, unfortunately the traffic has gone down to 1 million tonnes. This is the cheapest mode of transport and it will give employment to lot of people and we want to encourage coastal shipping. So, after realising the important role that coastal shipping is going to play, particularly in the field of conservation of energy, we decided to go into this question in depth and take necessary steps. That is why we appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director of Shipping, Mr. Pradhan. Mr. Pradhan has recently submitted the report to us. We have already received the report. The report is being processed. After we completely examine it, whatever action is necessary in order to develop the coastal shipping, that will be done by the Ministry. This is what I would like to assure the Hon. Member.

Hon. Member **Mr. Jai Pal Singh Kashyap** had made a very serious suggestion though he congratulated me for bringing forward this Bill. According to him, the entire shipping industry should be nationalised. It is very difficult because shipping industry is capital intensive industry. It requires lot of capital. Each ship will cost nearly Rs. 15 to 20 crores. The shipping cost is also going up nowadays. But our policy is that so far as this industry is concerned, we want to give the public sector a

dominant role although the private sector is also there. I can give some instances to illustrate this further. The present tonnage, as Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta has mentioned, is 5.7 million tonnes, and out of these 5.7 million tonnes, 55 per cent of the tonnage is held by our public sector shipping companies, namely, the Shipping Corporation of India and the Mughal Lines. These two companies are the public sector companies. In all, in our country, there are 56 shipping companies, both private and public sector shipping companies. Out of these 56 shipping companies, two shipping companies, that is, the Shipping Corporation of India and the Mughal Lines, are in the public sector, and the remaining companies are in the private sector. The private sector is holding 45 per cent of the total tonnage and the public sector is holding 55 per cent of the total tonnage. We have not yet framed our policy so far as the Sixth Plan is concerned. We have a programme to acquire 2.5 million tonnes during the Sixth Plan period and including replacement—replacement will be nine lakh tonnes—our programme of acquisition during the Sixth Plan period is 3.4 million tonnes. Our existing tonnage is 5.7 million tonnes. During the Sixth Plan period, we want to increase the tonnage by another 3.4 million tonnes, and out of this—we have not yet decided, but I want to assure the hon. Member—the majority of the acquisition will be done only by the public sector companies and only to a limited extent we will allow the private shipping companies to expand their tonnage. This is our policy. We do not want to do away with the private sector altogether, it is impossible, because we do not have the resources, and if we have resources, it is better that we spend our resources on other projects than on this one which is already capital-intensive. Therefore, I am not in agreement with the hon. Member when he says that the entire industry should be nationalised.

I do not think it is possible of feasible also to agree to this demand.

Hon. Member Shri Chandradeo Prasad Varma has said that the Co-operative societies are not functioning properly. If the cooperative societies are not functioning properly, I cannot do anything because, under the Cooperative Societies Act, sufficient provisions are there to take action against those cooperative societies, against those who are defaulters or who are misappropriating the society funds or who are mismanaging and are not running the societies effectively and efficiently. They can supersede the societies or can have re-elections or can have a fresh body. That is altogether a different question. It is for the State Government to consider, and it is not for the Government of India in the Shipping Ministry to consider all these things. But what we want is this. When cooperative societies want to acquire a ship and own a ship, we should not say 'no' because it goes against our policy. That is why I have brought forward this Amendment.

I am very happy that all hon. Members have agreed and have supported this Amendment. I once again request that this Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration. I find that there are no amendments given notice of to Clauses 2 to 11. I shall put them all together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, I

beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.00 hrs.

MOTION RE. SUSPENSION OF PROVISIO TO RULE 66.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Cine-workers Welfare Cess Bill, 1981 and the Cine-workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1981."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Cine-workers Welfare Cess Bill, 1981 and the Cine-workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

16.01 hrs.

CINE-WORKERS WELFARE CESS BILL,

AND

CINE-WORKERS WELFARE FUND BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up items 11 and 12 together. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to move: *

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on feature films for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of certain cine-workers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

I also beg to move: *

"That the bill to provide for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of certain cine-workers, be taken into consideration."

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): The Minister does not want to say anything?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you like, you may say.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, before I indicate the main aspects of the Bills, I would like to mention briefly, why these Bills are being brought. As the House may be aware, at present, welfare measures to meet the needs of indigent cine artistes are not available. According to the Working Group on National Film Policy, which was set up by my Ministry to go into various aspects of an integrated film policy in depth, the number of people employed in the Film Industry is of the order of about 3.5 lakhs. Out of this, nearly 60 per cent of the workers are employed in exhibition sector and the rest in the production and distribution sectors. Majority of the persons in the production sector are

employed on casual or contractual basis. Cine artistes, like artistes in other performing arts, wither away owing to changes in styles, trends and due to age. There are instances where artistes who have won great fame and recognition for their creative talent have fallen into utter poverty. Similarly technicians and other cine workers who work outside the lime light often face financial hardship. Therefore, there is a pressing need for creating a Welfare Fund to assist cine artistes and workers in indigent circumstances.

I may draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Bills aim at the welfare of essentially low-paid cinema workers in the production sector. The objective is to create a welfare fund to provide financial assistance and to pay for other welfare measures for such cinema workers whose monthly wage does not exceed Rs. 1,000/- or in case they are employed on lump-sum payment such remuneration does not exceed Rs. 5,000/-. We have deliberately decided to attend to the welfare needs of low-paid workers in the production sector of the Film Industry as it is these workers who are in dire need of assistance from the Government, particularly, in the old age.

Sir, through the Cine Workers Welfare Cess Bill, 1981, we propose to levy, as a cess, a duty of excise at the rate of Rs. 1,000/- on every feature film certified for public exhibition under Section 5(A) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952. The duty of excise to be levied shall be in addition to any cess or duty leviable on cinematograph films under any other law in force. This duty shall be payable to the Central Government by the producer of the feature films within a period of fifteen days from the date of certification of the film. As you might have noticed, the proceeds of the duty shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. It is proposed that the Central Government

also should have the right to exempt any film, for reasons to be specified, from the payment of duty. In case of non-payment within the stipulated period, the producer is liable to pay a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50/- for every month during which the duty is in arrears. I am confident that considering the small level of cess which is proposed to be raised per feature film, it will not constitute any burden on the film producers and this Bill will be welcomed by the enlightened sections of the Film Industry which are alive to the need of welfare measures for their own workers.

The amount of money raised by the cess will provide a nucleus of about Rs. 7.5 lakhs per annum for the Welfare Fund which is proposed to be created through the Cinema Workers Welfare Fund Bill. This has been estimated on the basis of production of about 750 feature films per year. The Bill provides for crediting of any grants to be made by the Central Government or for acceptance of donations from different sources. I am hopeful that with the cooperation of the Film Industry, it will be possible to obtain donations and increase the overall resources available under the Fund.

The Cine Workers Welfare Fund Bill has a provision to constitute Advisory Committees as also a Central Advisory Committee to advise the Central Government regarding the administration of the proposed Fund. It is, therefore, intended that the Fund will be operated in close cooperation of the Film Industry. The Advisory Committees will include representatives of the Government, Cinema Workers and the Film Producers so that all concerned interests are fairly represented. The Bill also provides for appointment of Welfare Commissioners, Welfare Administrators and Inspectors and such other Officers as may be necessary for complying with the provisions of the proposed enactments.

Sir, I have no doubt that hon. Members will welcome this initiative on

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

the part of the Government to create a Cinema Workers Welfare Fund by levying a small cess for the welfare of the cinema workers in the production sectors.

There has been this demand from the cinema workers particularly, the low-paid casual and other artistes for a very very long time and I think we have given it a long awaited desirable decision to help the cine-workers who are in indigent circumstances.

I am confident, Sir, that the House will support this measure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on feature films for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of certain cine-workers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill to provide for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of certain cine-workers, be taken into consideration."

SHRI AJIT BAG (Serampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Cine-Workers Welfare Cess Bill and the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Bill.

The objects and reasons for the introduction of these two Bills as put forward by the hon. Minister appear to be satisfactory. But, Sir, our past experiences in regard to the high-sounding promises made from time to time by this bourgeois landlord government for the uplift of the down-trodden in this country are very very bitter. Those rosy promises have always sunk into oblivion and the indigent mass for whom our rulers shed so much of crocodile tears are thrown deeper and deeper into the dark dungeon of eternal misery. So, we have grave doubts as to the outcome of these two Bills. It is more so because of the authoritarian way in which the Welfare Fund Bill seeks to form the Advisory Committees at

different levels. It is utterly anti-labour. It cannot do any good to the indigent worker. It strikes at the very root of democracy. It intrudes upon the rights of the State. It violates the Constitution of India even. I shall dwell upon this point later.

Sir, the malady of the cine-workers knows no bounds. Those working in the studios, the technicians, the skilled and the unskilled workers, the dummies in particular, do not enjoy any statutory coverage in respect of their security of service. They are seasonal workers. The ESI, the Provident Fund and Pension facilities as enjoyed by other industrial workers are but objects of dream to these ill-fated cine-workers. The lives of the dummies are not properly insured against accidents which may at any moment endanger their lives. This is because, Sir, film in our country even 34 years after Independence has not been given the status of an industry by our benign (?) rulers. So, as in all other spheres the black-money reigns supreme in the film industry of our country and that is the only reason behind all the miseries of these helpless cine workers. The powers that be in our country who are but puppets in the hands of these black-money hoarders do not dare to touch them.

Sir, while it is gratifying to note that the Government of India at long last has come up with legislations for the protection of the distressed cine workers we cannot but notice in it a sinister move on the part of the Central Government to trample down the rights of the States. By power of these legislations the Central Government seeks to seize all powers in this respect in its fold. It seeks to control all the affairs of the proposed welfare Fund. In the formation of Advisory Committees at different levels, as proposed in the Bill there is no trace of election anywhere. There is only selection and that too obviously by those enthroned at the Centre. What else can be a glaring

example of naked authoritarianism, a ghastly butchery of Democracy? Sir, this is going to be implemented in gross violation of the Constitution of India, wherein, under Entry No. 33 of the State List in the 7th Schedule, all powers regarding cinematograph are vested in the States, subject to the provisions of Entry No. 60 of the Union List of the same schedule of the Constitution of India which vests in the Centre only the power of sanctioning cinematographic films for exhibition. Sir, the intention here, as laid down in the Constitution, is quite clear. To the Union Government it gives only the power of sanctioning exhibition and all the rest are to go to the States.

Through you, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of of this august House and that of the Hon. Minister to another salient point In Clause 1(c) of Section 4 of the Welfare Fund Bill it has been stated that the Fund should be used 'to provide assistance in the form of grants or loans to indigent cine workers. What is the fate of these indigent cine workers? Who has made them so indigent? Let us cast a glance at the Punjabi, Assamese, Oriya, Gujarati, Marathi and Bengali films. They have been eclipsed by sex and violence-oriented Hindi films.

In spite of having the best of cultural traditions they cannot flourish because of the black money that monopolises the Cine industry in India. And these black money sharks only care for their profits and out of their lost for gold they do everything to deprave the moral of the youth of our country. Fighting against these attacks the Bengali films-world, (which has produced such stalwarts as Pramathas Barua, Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, among others) is now at death's door, just struggling for existence.

The Hon. Minister himself conceded in the Rajya Sabha in the month of

April this year. I quote the report from the Indian Express, New Delhi, dated 28 April, 1981:

'Mr. Sathe said he was aware that the cine-workers were being exploited and needed some protection. He also said, the entire film industry was in the grip of black money. Production, distribution and exhibition of films was controlled by those in possession of black money and the only way to extricate it from their clutches was to declare it as an industry, Mr. Sath said'.

He also said this in the Rajya Sabha:

"Borrowing in the industry was at an astonishing rate of 40 per cent interest which was nothing but unaccounted money, he said, and added, it is a racket. This racket would go the moment banks began advancing loans for film making."

He also said:

"If banks could advance loans for construction of hotels, then, why not producing films."

So, Sir, he is aware of these facts.

In the light of all that I have already mentioned, I beg to lay before the House two very important suggestions. Firstly let the cine-production be declared as an Industry. Then, the indigent and distressed cine-workers will be delivered from the clutches of the black moneyed sharks who exploit the helpless cine-workers at their will. The nationalised banks will also come forward to help them with loans. The cine-workers will come under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act which will entitle them to the facilities of the E.S.I., provident Fund, Pension and other things enjoyed by the other industrial labourers.

* Secondly, let all the Advisory Committees at all levels be duly elected bodies representing all the sections of people connected with this very vital industry.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):
These small fellow will be forced to

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

vote for the monopolists and their favourites.

SHRI AJIT BAG: Since cinema is a State Subject, let the Advisory Committees at the State level function as autonomous bodies.

Through you, Sir, I request the Hon. Members to consider the above matters seriously and urge upon the Hon. Minister to consider my proposals and amend his Bills accordingly if he sincerely desires to save the indigent cine-workers from these maladies and the industry as well.

With this, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, our never-failing friend, Shri M. C. Daga.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पार्ली) : सभापति महोदय, भारतीय सिनेमा अपनी उपलब्धियों के कारण विश्व में काफी चर्चा का विषय बना हुआ है। करीब 125 से ज्यादा देशों में हमारी फ़िल्में निर्यात होती हैं और विश्व के कोने-कोने में इन फ़िल्मों की लोकप्रियता बढ़ रही है।

मेरा खयाल है कि पहले कभी मंत्री महोदय का सम्बन्ध फ़िल्म मैनजिंग से भी रहा है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह बिल बनाते हुए कई बातों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह स्वयं भी इससे सेंटिसफ़ाइट नहीं होंगे। लेकिन वह बहुत बड़े वकील हैं, इस लिए इन बातों का उत्तर दे दूँगे।

सभापति महोदय : श्री डागा भी तो वकील हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैं आप के मुकाबले में बहुत कम हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं तो कभी ला कालेज नहीं गया हूँ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : फिर भी जब आप बोलते हैं, तो बड़ी गंभीरता से सुनना पड़ता है।

सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि यह प्रावधान विध्या गया है कि वेलफ़ेयर सेस की रकम को कानसालिडेटेड फण्ड आफ इंडिया में जमा किया जाएगा। इसके लिए एक अलग फण्ड ही क्यों न बनाया जाए? पहले रुपये को कानसालिडेटेड फण्ड में जमा करने और फिर वहाँ से निकालने के लिए एक लम्बा प्रोसीजर होगा। मैं इस बात को समझ नहीं पाया हूँ। वेलफ़ेयर फण्ड बिल में कहा गया है :—

“Such amounts as the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, provide from out of the proceeds of the duty of excise credited under section 5 of Cine-workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981 after deducting therefrom the cost of collection as determined by the Central Government under the Act.”

मेरी राय है कि यह अलग से एक फण्ड होना चाहिए और इस रुपये को कानसालिडेटेड फण्ड में जमा नहीं कराना चाहिए। इसके लिए कोई कानून बनाना होगा।

मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि यह बिल किस तरह अमल में लाया जायेगा? इस रकम के लिए आप ने ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी और सेंट्रल ऐडवाइजरी कौंटी मुकर्रर कर दी। कितनी कमेटीज मुकर्रर होंगी, क्या उन कमेटीज का परपज होगा, क्या उन कमेटीज का फंक्शन होगा, कुछ नहीं बताया है। आप ने एक सेंटेंस में सारी बातें कह दी कि यह कमेटी सरकार बनाएगी। उस के क्या फंक्शंस होंगे, क्या ऐक्टिविटीज होंगी, यह कहीं नहीं दिया है। केबल यह दिया है :

"The Central Government may constitute as many Advisory Committees as it thinks fit to advise the Central Government on such matters arising out of the administration of this Act as may be referred to it by that Government, including matters relating to the application of the Fund."

अब बताइए, इतना बड़ा दिल रख यह आपने इस में दे दिया कि ऐज मेनी कमेटीज ऐज दि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंटमें कांस्टीच्यूट

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): At the whims and caprice of the Government.

श्री रत्नचन्द डागा : आप ने ठीक बात कह दी अच्छी भाषा में क्योंकि आप बम्बई के रहने वाले हैं और ज्यादा पिकचर्स वहीं बनती हैं। यह सवाल जो है कि

The Central Government may constitute as many Committees as it likes.

इन कामेटीज का काइटीरिया क्या होगा, कौन मेम्बरस लिए जाएंगे वह नहीं बताया। एक बात आप ने बड़ी अच्छी कही कि कई बार जिन की ऊर्जा खत्म हो जाती है, स्ट्रेमिना खत्म हो जाता है, जो बूढ़े हो जाते हैं हालांकि मैं तो मानता नहीं हूँ, आप की चमक तो साठे साहब बढ़ती जाती है, मैं यह समझ नहीं पाया, पार्लियामेंट की तो ज्यों-ज्यों बूढ़े होते जाते हैं उन की चमक बढ़ती जाती है और आप कहते हैं कि उन की ऊर्जा खत्म हो जाती है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। सिनेमा ऐक्टर्स जो हैं उनकी ऊर्जा खत्म हो जाती है या वह इतने पुराने हो जाते हैं कि नई शैलियों को अपना नहीं सकते हैं, ऐसी बात मेरी समझ से नहीं है। अगर कोई हमारे डिप्टी लीडर रंगा साहब के लिए यह कहे तो मैं तो कहूँगा कि वह तो पार्लियामेंट के बहुत पुराने मेम्बर हैं लेकिन वह तो नई शैली में फिट होते हैं और पुरानी में भी फिट

होते हैं। अब साठे साहब जब बोलते हैं तो देख लीजिए वह कौन सी शैली में फिट होते हैं। इसलिए यह जो आप कहते हैं कि जो बूढ़े ऐक्टर होते हैं उन की कला खत्म हो जाती है, बूढ़ों में तो कला बढ़ती है ... (अवधान) ... आप ने यह पढ़ा नहीं—केशव केशवि अस करी ... (अवधान)

तो सवाल यह था कि यह जो आप कहते हैं कि बूढ़ों में उन की ऊर्जा खत्म हो हो जायगी उस समय हम उन की मदद करना चाहते हैं तो मदद किस रूप में उन को देंगे, कौसी मदद होगी? आप ने कुल रूपया तो इकट्ठा किया है 7 लाख 4 हजार और उस में खर्चा किस-किस का है—ऐडवाइजरी कमेटीज जो मीट करेंगी उनका खर्चा फिर वह कितनी कमेटीज हैं, इसके बाद देयर उड भी सेंट्रल ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी जो सब का कोऑर्डिनेशन करेगी। यह बिल बनाते समय, साठे साहब ने शायद इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। बात यह है कि आप को टाइम मिलता नहीं है। वह एक जगत और होता है सिनेमा जगत, वह रंगीला संसार होता है और यह रूखा संसार है। यह कानून बनाने का जगत ही और है। फिर इस के बाद आप कहते हैं

"Each Advisory Committee shall consist of such number of persons as may be appointed by the Central Government and the Members shall be chosen in such a manner as may be prescribed."

Then, "the Central Government may constitute a Central Advisory Committee to coordinate the work of the Advisory Committees constituted under Section 5 and to advise the Central Government on any matter arising out of the administration of this Act."

कुछ यह भी मालूम होना चाहिए कि इस फंड से रूपया कौन देगा? अगर किसी को रूपया देना हो तो डिमिशन कौन लेगा कि

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

इतना खया देना चाहिए ? अगर कोई कलाकार बीमार है और उसको सहायता की आवश्यकता है तो आप क्या करेंगे ? इसमें दिया हुआ है कि पहले तो कमेटीज बन जायेंगी लेकिन उसके लिए पैसा आपका डिस्ट्रिब्यूट देना या उसी फंड में से जायेगा जिसको कि आप कंपालिडेटेड फंड में जमा करवा रहे हैं ? इसमें लिखा हुआ है :

"The Central Government may appoint as many Welfare Commissioners, Welfare Administrators, Inspectors and such other officers and staff as it thinks necessary for the purpose of this Act and the Cine-Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981."

तो यह सहायता देने से पहले कुछ तो पुजारी लोग ही खा जायेंगे, फिर जो भक्त जन होंगे उनको आप क्या देंगे ? एक मीटिंग होगी बाम्बे में, दूसरी गोवर्धनी में और तीसरी मीटिंग होगी ट्रिबेन्डम में । इन मीटिंग्स पर ही सारा खया समाप्त हो जायेगा । फिर यह कमेटीज जो निर्णय करेंगी वह सेण्ट्रल एंडाइनरी कमेटी में जायेगा । फिर, इसके अलावा यह भी नहीं मालूम कि यह फंड रहेगा किसके पास और कौन उसकी देख-भाल करेगा ?

साठे साहस्र यहां पर जो बिल जाए है उसका पर्पज तो बिल्कुल ठीक है :

"Welfare measures to meet the needs of indigent cine-artists are not available."

यह भी डेफिनीशन दी है कि आर्टिस्ट्स कौन होंगे ? वह होंगे जोकि कम से कम पांच फिल्मों में काम किए हुए हों । आपने यह भी कहा है कि उसकी कुल आमदनी 5 हजार रुपये हो । आजकल के जमाने में क्या आप पांच हजार कमाने वालों को मदद देंगे ? हमारे बकील साहब यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं वे बतायेंगे, मैं समझ नहीं सका हूँ, इसमें लिखा है :

"whose remuneration, with respect to such employment in or in connection with the production of each of any five feature films..."

श्री वसन्त साठे : आप क्या पढ़ रहे हैं ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : किसको आप खया देना चाहते हैं, यह पढ़ रहा हूँ ।

श्री वसन्त साठे तो ठीक स पढ़िए ।

I am talking about the term 'cine worker'. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

You have defined it in Section 2(b) (i):

"who has been employed, directly or through any contractor or in any other manner, in or in connection with the production of not less than five feature films to work as an artiste (including actor, musician or dancer) or to do any work, skilled, unskilled, manual, supervisory, technical, artistic or otherwise..."

"Whose remuneration with respect to such employment in or in connection with the production of each of any five feature films has not exceeded, where such remuneration has been by way of monthly wages, a sum of one thousand rupees per month, and where such remuneration has been by way of monthly wages, a sum of one thousand rupees per month, and where such remuneration has been by way of a lump sum, a sum five thousand rupees."

What do you mean by 'each of any five feature films'? I have not understood it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is a simple English.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : एक तो यह कि बहुत थोड़े से कलाकार होंगे और इस बिल के अनुसार पांच हजार तक जिसकी आमदनी होगी, उसको आप मदद देंगे । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप मेहरबानी करके

उनको कम से कम आमदनी बीस हजार तक होनी तो मामूली बात है, आजकल सिनेमाओं के अन्दर कितना खर्चा होता है, वे कितना धन कमाते हैं, सिनेमा वाले, इण्डस्ट्रीज वाले जो कि चलाते हैं। आपने यह जो रकम दी है, उस रकम के आधार पर मने सोचा है कि आप इसकी डेफिनिशन पर गौर फर्मायेंगे और गो करेंगे कि किस प्रकार से काम चल सकता है।

एक बात आप और कह रहे थे कि सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट में यह जो आपका मूल मकसद है।

"The Fund is intended to provide assistance to cine-workers in need and to take up welfare schemes for the benefit of such workers." एक तरफ

आप एनोउटेंस देना चाहते हैं, दूसरी तरफ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कम से कम दो चीजें करिए एक तो जो गरीब हैं, जो वयोवृद्ध हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी सिनेमा के लिए अर्पित की थी और उसकी के कारण उनकी शक्ति कमजोर हो गई है, आप उनको मदद देना चाहते हैं

Then there are certain welfare schemes. What are those welfare schemes? who will organise those welfare schemes and how they will be implemented? यह एक दूसरा क्षेत्र है और मुझे यह नहीं पता है कि:

"The Fund is intended to provide assistance to cine-workers in need and to take up welfare schemes for the benefit of such workers."

एलोकेशन देंगे, जिसमें कहा गया होगा कि उसकी हालत यह है कि वह गरीब है, उसकी हालत खराब है, आर्थिक-

स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है और हमें उसको मदद देनी चाहिए, लेकिन उसको बेरिफाई कौन करेगा, कौन जांच करेगा और जांच करने के बाद यह बताया कि यह स्थिति है और उसको मदद मिलनी चाहिए।

एक आपने जो सैस लगाई है, वह बहुत कम लगाई है। मैं चाहता था कि कम से कम इसमें एक फिल्म पर एक हजार रुपया ही दे, तो भी वह बहुत कम है। इस पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक हजार रु० की जगह पर दो हजार रुपया ज्यादा रुपया लगायेंगे तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा, ताकि आप का फण्ड कुछ काम करेगा।

एक बात आपने अपनी स्पीच में मानी है कि बहुत दिनों के बाद आपका ध्यान गया है, इसके लिए आप धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। सिनेमा के वर्कर्स की बाबत, जिनकी हालत खराब हो गई है और यह बिल देरी से लाया आया है। देरी से आने के कारण आपने लिखा है कि:

"The proceeds of the duty of excise levied under section 3 shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India."

इस साइन वर्कर्स फण्ड के अलावा इसको आप कान्सोलिडेटेड फंड में जाने दीजिए। आपने जैसा क्लोज-4 में कहा है कि:

"The duty of excise levied under section 3 on any feature film shall be payable to the Central Government by the producer of such film within a period of one month..."

आप इस की 2000 रुपये रखिये और पहले पैसे ले लीजिये, लाइसेंस तब दीजिये जब आप के पास पैसा आ जाये। उन को नोटिस देना, शो-काज करना----"ये सारे शायद वकालत के धन्धे आप को याद आ गये हैं। इस में आप ने प्रोसीजर एडाप्ट किया है—

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

First notice should be served, show cause notice to be issued. Then the payment should be recovered as arrears.

इन बातों को भूल जाइये। ऐसा लगता है कि आप सिनेमा-जगत में उड़ रहे हैं, कल्पना में उड़ रहे हैं, मेहरबानी कर के जमीन पर आ जाइये। आप ने रखा है कि कलैक्टर एरियर्स की रिकवरी करेगा, क्या जरूरत है, आप फिल्म को एलाउ भत कीजिये जब तक वह आप को दो हजार रुपये न दे दे। उस का सर्टिफिकेट तब ईशू कीजिये जब आप का पैसा आ जाय। आप को जो काम जल्दी करना है, इस तरह से तो आप का पैसा जल्दी बमूल नहीं होगा।

इस में आप ने लिखा है—

From the date of.....

यह ठीक नहीं है—

As soon as it is published in the Gazette, it must become a law.

आप इस को डिले क्यों करना चाहते हैं ? यह बिल तो बहुत साल पहले आ जाना चाहिये था। आप बहुत सालों से इस के बारे में विचार कर रहे थे, क्योंकि इस लाइन में कांटेक्ट पर काम होने से बहुत से लोगों की हालत खराब हो गई थी। उन के लिये लेबर-लाज लागू नहीं हो सकते थे, कुछ लोग उन का शोषण कर रहे थे उस शोषण को मिटाने के लिये आप इस को लाना चाहते थे, लेकिन आप उस समय नहीं लाये। अब इस को लाये हैं तो आप ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं—

As soon as it is published it becomes a law.

इस के लिये बाद में कोई डेट तय करना ठीक नहीं है। जो कदम आप उठा रहे हैं उस को जल्दी लागू कीजिये।

एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि इस में कई एडवाइजरी कमेटीज बनाने के लिये आप ने कहा है। मुझे आप की यह बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है। दो-चार कमेटीज बनाने

का मतलब है काम को धीरे करना। सिर्फ एक कमेटी होनी चाहिये जो सारे काम को करे।

एक बात आप ने इस में कन्सोलिडेटेड फण्ड की आप ने रखी है—इस का मतलब है कि आप वित्त मंत्री को लिखते रहो, उन के जवाब आते रहेंगे लेकिन नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकलेगा। यह कन्सोलिडेटेड फण्ड है, सब कुछ वहां जा कर कन्सोलिडेटेड हो जाता है, वहां से निकलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। इस लिये इस रकम को अपने ही घर में रखो। साठे साहब, आप जैसे मंत्री हो कर इस को कन्सोलिडेटेड फण्ड में ले जायेंगे, यह तरीका आप ने कहां से सीखा है, किस ने सिखाया है ? इस के लिये अलग से सेस-वैलफेयर फण्ड का एकाउन्ट होना चाहिये, इस के फंक्शनिंग में बहुत लम्बा प्रोसीजर नहीं होना चाहिये। दो हजार से कम रकम नहीं लेनी चाहिये ताकि रकम ज्यादा मिल सके और उन का भला हो सके।

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : जनाब, चेयरमैन साहब, वैसे तो यह गवर्नमेंट कोई काम सही नहीं करती है, लेकिन जब कोई काम सही किया है तो हमारे लिये मुनासिब है कि मैं साठे जी को मुबारकबाद दूं। जिस बिल की बहुत दिनों से जरूरत थी, आज वह ऐसा बिल लाये हैं। इस की इम्पिटग और जुवान की बाबत डागा साहब ने अभी पोस्ट-मार्टम किया है, इस लिये मैं उस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि रोज-बरोज हमारे जो आर्टिस्ट, प्रोड्यूसर, डायरेक्टर जब अपनी पुरानी उम्र में पहुंचते हैं, बुढ़ापे की उम्र में पहुंचते हैं तो एडियां रगड़-रगड़ कर मर जाते हैं। उन्होंने अपनी ज़िन्दगी के जो आखिरी दिन गुजारे हैं वे बहुत गुरबत में गुजारे हैं। आज भी मिर्जा मुशर्रफ़ के बारे में मैं एक आर्टिकल पढ़ रहा था—वह 200 रुपये मांगने के लिये लोगों के पास जाते हैं, उन के पास इतना पैसा भी नहीं है कि वे अपनी ज़िन्दगी आराम से गुजार सकें। लिहाजा इस की जरूरत

बेइन्ताह थी और यह बहुत सही लाया गया है लेकिन इस में कुछ ऐसी चीजें हैं, जिन की नज़रें सानी जरूर करनी चाहिए।

एक बार अप्रैल में साठे जी ने खुद कहा था कि जब तक फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को इंडस्ट्री डिक्लेयर नहीं किया जाएगा और बेतमाम बेनीफिट्स वहां पर काम करने वालों को नहीं दिये जायेंगे, तो इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स को दिये जाते हैं और जैसा मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले दोस्तों ने भी अपनी तकरीर में कहा है, मैं भी समझता हूँ कि हम इस से कोई लम्बा चौड़ा फायदा उन की नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जैसा डागा जी ने कहा है और दूसरे लोगों की भी राय है कि फिल्म इंडस्ट्री एक ऐसी इंडस्ट्री है कि जो फिल्म बनाता है, वह लाखों की बात करता है, हजारों की नहीं। ~~आप~~ आप ने 1 हजार रुपये जो रखा है, वह वाकई में कम है। 1 हजार रुपये आप ने किया है और सेक्शन 6 में जो साइन वेलफेयर सेस की बात है, उस में आप ने इजाजत दे दी है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट चाहें तो वह इस को कम भी कर सकती है और सारा माफ भी कर सकती है। मेरे क्वाल से इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। वहां पर करोड़ों और लाखों रुपये की बात होती है, और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह जो 1 हजार रुपये रखा है, यह कम है। यह 5, 6 हजार रुपये होना चाहिए। आप ने 1 हजार रुपये तो वैसे ही कम रखा है और इस के बावजूद आप ने माफ करने की बात भी रख दी है। तो यह माफी का सिलसिला बिल्कुल नहीं होना चाहिए। आप 2 हजार या 5 हजार रुपये लगाते, तो अच्छा होता लेकिन आप ने 1 हजार रुपये ही लगाया है, तो इस को हो चलने दीजिये लेकिन इस 1 हजार रुपये के अन्दर भी कोई माफी नहीं होनी चाहिए और उस की वसूली होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेक्शन 7 में कुछ रिक्वरी की बात है। डागा जी

ने बताया है कि रिक्वरी का जो प्रोसेस होता है, वह बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा है और मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि उस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है और इस के लिए अगर सिनेमेटोग्राफ एक्ट, 1952 में अगर कोई तबदीली लानी पड़े, तो उस को भी लाना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा सेंसरशिप होती है और उस के बगैर कोई फिल्म नहीं दिखाई जा सकती, उसी तरह से इस में भी होना चाहिए और कोई फिल्म दिखाने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए जब तक कि कोई सर्टिफिकेट न हो और उस को रिलीज करने की इजाजत भी न दी जाए। इसी तरह से रिक्वरी के मुताल्लिक बात साइन वर्कर्स वेलफेयर सेस के बारे में भी कही गई है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। इस बिल का जो सेक्शन 8 है, उस के सब-सेक्शन (4) में यह कहा गया है :

"with such assistance, if any as he may think fit, enter at any reasonable time any place which he considers it necessary to enter"

मतलब यह है कि कमिश्नर या जो भी आफिशियल आप मुकदरें करेंगे, वह किसी भी वक्त, किसी जगह दूसरे आफिसर्स के साथ जा सकता है और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि उस का मकसद जो आप 1 हजार रुपये सेस लग रहा है, उस को रिक्वर करने का ही होगा। इस के अलावा और कोई परपज नहीं हो सकता और हम हमेशा इस बात की मुखालफत करते रहे हैं कि कानूनों में आप ऐसे लोगों को अननेसेसरी पावर्स देते हैं, जिस से वे किसी के घर में भी घुस सकते हैं। अगर आप यह कर देते हैं कि जब तक वह सर्टिफिकेट प्रोड्यूस न करे, तब तक फिल्म रिलीज नहीं होगी, तो फिर आप का यह लाज बेकार हो जाएगा और उस की कोई जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। अगर ये पावर आप ने कमिश्नर या किसी दूसरे आफीसर को दे दी, तो वह किसी के घर में भी घुस जाएगा।

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

एक बात मैं और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आप का फंड वाला बिल है, इस में सेक्शन 2 की जो सब-क्लाज (2) है, जहाँ आप ने साइन-वर्कर की डेफीनीशन दी है, यह जो आप के एम्स-एंड ग्राबजबट्स हैं, उन के कांटाक्टिटी यह जाता है। एम्स एंड ग्राबजबट्स में आप ने यह कहा है कि आप का मकसद उन लोगों को मदद पहुंचाना है, जो बुझापे की वजह से या किसी वजह से अपनी जिन्दगी बिना किसी मदद के गुजार नहीं सकते और अपने आप अपना इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकते। आप ने यह भी माना है कि बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो बहुत फेमस हो कर, शोहरतयाफत हो कर भी अपने आखिरी दिनों में अपने लिये दो रोटी नहीं जुटा सकते। उन को खाने के लिये रोटी तक नहीं मिलती यह फैक्ट है, हकीकत है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि आज कोई ऐसा वर्कर नहीं होगा, जो कि शोहरत पर पहुंचा हुआ हो आजकल और वह 5 हजार रुपये भी नहीं ले सकता हो जैसा कि आप ने साइन वर्कर की डेफीनीशन में दिया है कि 1 हजार रुपया महीना एक फिल्म के लिए अगर मत्थली है और 5 हजार रुपया लम्प सम में। यह जो आप ने रखा है, इस को आप खत्म कीजिये बल्कि होना तो यह चाहिए कि जब आप किसी को मदद दे रहे हैं, उस वक्त उस की एकोनामी कंडीशन क्या है और क्या वह मदद लेने का मुस्तहक है यह देखना चाहिए बजाए इस के कि आप ने यह कर दिया है कि उस ने 1 हजार रुपया लिया हो। अगर 1 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा दिया गया है, तो मदद नहीं देंगे या 5 हजार रुपया लम्प सम में लिया गया है, तो मदद नहीं देंगे। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। जब मदद दे रहे हैं, उस वक्त की फाइनेन्सियल कंडीशन को देखना चाहिए, यह मेरा कहना है।

दूसरी बात आप ने इस में एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाने की की है। इस में आप में बहुत

से लाग रखे हैं, पहले तो आप ने यह नहीं बताया कि आप यह एडवाइजरी कमेटी कहाँ कहाँ बनाने जा रहे हैं। मेरे ख्याल से जिन स्टेट्स में फिल्में बनाना शुरू करेंगे वहाँ वहाँ आप एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाएंगे मेरे ख्याल से सेंट्रल एडवाइजरी कमेटी में आप लोक सभा और राज्य सभा सदस्यों को अवश्य रखें और स्टेट्स में वहाँ के विधायकों को अवश्य रखें। पब्लिक के नुमाइंदों का होना बहुत जरूरी है। बहुत से मामले ऐसे हो सकते हैं जिन पर कमेटी के सदस्य इंटरेस्ट न लें और प्रत्येक सेक्शन के लोगों को रिप्रजेंट न कर सकें। इस के लिए जरूरी है पब्लिक के नुमाइंदों को इस में रखा जाए ताकि वे ग्राम पब्लिक की बात आप तक पहुंचा सकें।

दूसरी बात फंड के मुताल्लिक है। इस में आप ने बताया है कि मुलाजिमाओं को रिक्रूट किया जाएगा, यह जरूरी भी है मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस के लिए जब नियम बनाए जाएं तो यह नियम भी बनाया जाए कि इस रिक्रूटमेंट में उन लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए जो सिनेमा से रिटायर हो चुके हैं। इस से सही आदमियों को मदद मिल सकेगी और सिने-वर्कर्स को काम भी मिल सकेगा।

अन्त में मैं, एक बार फिर कहता हूँ कि डागा जी ने जो सजेसंस दिए हैं, उन पर गौर कर लिया जाए और जहाँ तक बिल का ताल्लुक है, मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

جلاب چھکرمون صاحب - دے سے نو
یہ کورنلٹ کوئی کام صحیح نہیں
کرتی ہے لیکن جب کوئی کام صحیح
کہا ہے تو ہمارے لئے مناسب ہے
کہ میں ساتھ ہی کو مبارکباد دوں
جس بل کی بہت دنوں سے ضرورت
تھی آج وہ ایسا بل لائے ہیں اس

کی ذرا تنگ اور زبان کی بات

کو نہیں پہنچا سکتے ہیں۔

صاحب نے اپنی ہوسٹ مارٹم کیا ہے

اس لئے میں اس کے بارے میں کچھ

نہیں کہوں گا۔ لیکن یہ بات صحیح

ہے کہ روز بروز ہمارے جو آرٹسٹ

پروفیسر ڈائریکٹر جب اپنی پرانی

عمر میں پہنچتے ہیں تو بوجھ

کی عمر میں پہنچتے ہیں تو ایسی

دکو دکو کر مر جاتے ہیں۔ انہوں نے

اپنی زندگی کے جو آخری دن گزارے

ہیں۔ وہ بہت غریب میں گزارے

ہیں۔ آج بھی مرزا مشرف کے بارے

میں میں ایک آرٹیکل پڑھا

تھا وہ دو سو روپے مانگنے کے لئے

لوگوں کے پاس جاتے ہیں۔ ان کے

پاس اتنا پیسہ بھی نہیں ہے کہ وہ

اپنی زندگی آرام سے گزار سکیں۔ لہذا

اس کی ضرورت ہے انتہا تھی اور یہ

بہت صحیح لایا گیا ہے لیکن اس

میں کچھ ایسی چیزیں ہیں جن

کی نظر ثانی ضرور کرنی چاہئے۔

ایک بات اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں

جیسا کہ ڈاکا جی نے کہا ہے۔ اور

دوسرے لوگوں کی بھی رائے ہے کہ فلم

انڈسٹری ایک ایسی انڈسٹری ہے کہ

جو فلم بناتا ہے وہ لاکھوں کی بات

کرنا ہے ہزاروں کی نہیں۔ یہاں پر

آپ نے ایک ہزار روپیہ جو رکھا ہے

وہ واقعی میں کم ہے۔ ایک ہزار

روپیہ آپ کے کیا ہے اور سیکشن (۶)

میں جو سائن ویلفیئر سس کی بات

ہے ان میں آپ نے اجازت دے دی

ہے۔ کہ سیلنگل گورنمنٹ چاہے تو

وہ اس کو کم بھی کر سکتی ہے۔ اور

سارا معاف بھی کر سکتی ہے۔ دوسرے

خیال سے اس کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں

ہے۔ وہاں پر کروڑوں اور لاکھوں روپے

کی بات ہوتی ہے اور میں یہ سمجھتا

ہوں کہ یہ جو ایک ہزار روپیہ رکھا

ہے یہ کم ہے۔ یہ پانچ چھ ہزار

روپے ہونا چاہئے آپ نے ایک ہزار

روپے تو دسے ہی کم رکھا ہے اور اس

کے باوجود آپ نے معاف کرنے کی بات

بھی رکھی ہے۔ تو یہ معافی کا سلسلہ

بالکل نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ آپ دو ہزار

یا پانچ ہزار روپے لگاتے تو اچھا ہوتا

لیکن آپ نے ایک ہزار روپے ہی لکھا

ہے۔ تو اس کو ہی چلے دیجئے

لیکن اس ایک ہزار روپے کے اندر

بھی کوئی معافی نہیں ہونی چاہئے

اور اس کی وصولی ہونی چاہئے۔

ایک بار ایپل میں ساتھ جی

نے خود کہا تھا کہ جب تک فلم

انڈسٹری کو انڈسٹری کالکٹر نہیں

کیا جائے گا اور وہ تمام ہیڈفیس وہاں

پر کام کرنے والوں کو نہیں دیئے جائیں

گے جو انڈسٹریل ورکرس کو دئے جاتے

ہیں اور جیسا مجھ سے پہلے بولے

والے دوستوں نے بھی اپنی تقریر میں

کہا ہے۔ میں بھی سمجھتا ہوں کہ

ہم اس سے کوئی لمبا چوڑا فائدہ ان

[اگری رشید مسعود]

دوسری بات میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سیکشن (۷) میں کچھ دیکھنے کی بات ہے ڈاگ جی نے بتایا ہے کہ دیکھنے کا پروسس ہوتا ہے وہ بہت لمبا چوڑا ہے۔ اور میں ایسا سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہے اور اس کے لئے اگر سیلیمینٹو گراف ایکٹ ۱۹۵۲ء میں اگر کوئی تبدیلی لائی پڑے تو اس کو بھی لانا چاہئے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ جس طرح سے سلیس ہورہ ڈولرا سلیس شپ ہوتی ہے اور اس کے بغیر کوئی فلم نہیں دکھائی جا سکتی اسی طرح سے اس میں بھی ہونا چاہئے۔ اور کوئی فلم دکھانے کی بات نہیں ہونی چاہئے۔ جب تک کہ کوئی سٹوڈیو نہ ہو اور اس کو دیکھنے کی اجازت بھی نہ دی جائے۔ اسی طرح سے دیکھنے کے مواقع بات سائن ورکرس ویلفیئر سوس کے بارے میں بھی کہی گئی ہے۔

ایک بات میں اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس بل کا جو سیکشن (۸) ہے اس کے سب سیکشن (۳) میں یہ کہا گیا ہے۔

“with such assistance, if any as he may think fit, enter at any reasonable time any place which he considers it necessary to enter”

مطلب یہ ہے کہ کمشنر یا جو بھی آفیسر آپ مقرر کریں گے

کسی بھی وقت کسی جگہ دوسرے آفیسر کے ساتھ جا سکتا ہے۔ اور میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس کا مقصد جو آپ ایک ہزار روپیہ سبس لک دے گا اس کو دیکھنے کے لئے ہی ہو گا۔ اس کے علاوہ اور کوئی پریز نہیں ہو سکتا اور ہم ہمیشہ اس بات کی مخالفت کرتے رہے ہیں۔ کہ قانون میں آپ ایسے لوگوں کو ان نیسٹری پاروس دیتے ہیں جس سے وہ کسی کے گھر میں بھی گھس سکتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ یہ کر دیتے ہیں کہ جب تک وہ سٹوڈیو پر دیکھیں نہ کریں تب تک فلم رلیز نہیں ہو گی تو پھر آپ کا یہ علاج بے کار ہو جائے گا۔ اور اس کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں رہے گی۔ اگر یہ پارور آپ نے کمشنر یا کسی دوسرے آفیسر کو دی تو وہ کسی کے گھر میں بھی گھس جائے گا۔

ایک بات میں اور یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو آپ کا فلڈ والا بل ہے اس میں سیکشن ۲ کی جو سب کلاز (۲) ہے جہاں آپ نے سائن ورکر کی ریلیفیشن دی ہے یہ جو آپ کے ایم ایلڈ آپجیکٹ میں ان کے کنٹریوٹنگری یہ جاتا ہے۔ ایس ایلڈ آپجیکٹس میں آپ نے یہ کہا ہے کہ آپ کا مقصد ان لوگوں کو مدد پہنچانا ہے جو بڑھاپے کی وجہ سے یا کسی وجہ سے اپنی زندگی بھلا کسی

مدد کے گزار نہیں کئے اور اب آپ اپنا انتہام نہیں کر سکتے آپ نے یہ بھی ملنا ہے کہ بہت سے ایسے لوگ ہیں جو بہت فیس ہو کر شہر سے باقیہ ہو کر بھی اب آخری دنوں میں اب لئے دو روٹی نہیں چٹا سکتے ان کو کھانے کے لئے روٹی تک نہیں ملتی۔ یہ ٹیکٹ ہے۔ حقیقت ہے۔ میں ایسا سمجھتا ہوں آج کوئی ایسا ورکر نہیں ہو گا جو کہ شہر پر پہنچا ہوا ہو۔ آج کل اور وہ پانچ ہزار روپے بھی نہیں لے سکتا ہو۔ جیسا کہ آپ نے سائن ورکر کی ڈیفینیشن میں دیا ہے۔ ایک ہزار روپیہ مہینہ ایک فلم کے لئے اگر ملتا ہے اور پانچ ہزار روپیہ لمپ سم میں یہ جو آپ نے رکھا ہے اس کو آپ ختم کرا جائے۔ بلکہ ہونا تو یہ چاہئے کہ جب آپ کسی کو مدد دے رہے ہوں اس وقت اس کی اکونومک کنڈیشن دیکھا جائے اور کیا وہ مدد لینے کا مستحق ہے یہ دیکھنا چاہئے بجائے اس کے کہ آپ نے یہ کر دیا ہے کہ اس نے ایک ہزار روپیہ لیا ہو۔ اگر ایک ہزار روپے سے زیادہ دیا گیا ہے تو مدد نہیں دیں گے۔ یا پانچ ہزار روپیہ لمپ سم میں لیا گیا ہے تو مدد نہیں دیں گے۔ ایسا نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ جب مدد دے رہے ہوں اس وقت کی فائیلنگول کنڈیشن کو دیکھنا چاہئے۔ یہ سہرا کہنا ہے۔

دوسری بات آپ نے اس میں ایڈوائزی کمیٹی بنانے کی ہے۔ اس میں آپ نے بہت سے لوگ رکھ دیے ہیں۔ پہلے تو آپ نے یہ نہیں بتایا کہ آپ یہ ایڈوائزی کمیٹی کہاں کہاں بنانے جا رہے ہیں مہرے خہال سے جی اسٹیمس میں فامیں بنانا شروع کریں گے وہاں وہاں آپ ایڈوائزی کمیٹی بنائیں گے مہرے خہال سے سمٹریل ایڈوائزی کمیٹی میں آپ لوگ سمٹا اور واجہ سمٹا سڈسوں کو اوشہ رکھیں۔ اور اسٹیمس میں وہاں کے ودھایکوں کو اوشہ رکھیں پبلک کے نائنلڈوں کا ہونا بہت ضروری ہے۔ بہت سے معاملے ایسے ہو سکتے ہیں جن پر کمیٹی کے سد سیمہ انٹریسٹ نہ لیں اور پرتھک سیکشن کے لوگوں کو ریپریزینٹ نہ کر سکیں۔ اس کے لئے ضروری ہے پبلک کے نائنلڈوں کو اس میں رکھا جائے۔ تاکہ وہ عام پبلک کی بات آپ تک پہنچا سکیں۔

دوسری بات فلڈ کے متعلق ہے۔ اس میں آپ نے بتایا ہے کہ ملازمین کو ریکروٹ کیا جائے گا یہ ضروری بھی ہے مہرا سچھو یہ ہے کہ اس کے لئے جب ہم بنائے جائیں تو یہ ہم بھی بنایا جائے کہ اس ریکروٹمنٹ میں ان لوگوں کو پراٹھمکتا دی جائے جو سلیبا سے ریٹائر ہو چکے ہیں۔ اس سے صحیح آدمیوں کو مدد مل سکے

[شرعہ رشید مسعود]

گی اور سلیما ورکرس کو کام بھی مل سکے گا۔

انت میں میں ایک بار پھر

کہتا ہوں کہ ڈاگا جی نے جو سچیشی

دئے ہیں ان پر غور کر لیا جائے۔

اور جہاں تک بل کا تعلق ہے میں

اس کا سمجھتی کرتا ہوں۔

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, I am in favour of this Bill. I wish to congratulate my hon. friend, Mr. Sathe, or having had the good fortune of initiating this legislation. During all the 35 years of freedom we have been in need of this legislation. It stands to the credit of this Minister that he has come forward with this Bill. It also redounds to the credit of the welfare oriented Government that the Bill should have come from them at this stage. It may look to the people who are very supercilious that this Bill gives too much power to the administration to settle so many things which advisory committees and so on. But then we can trust the very vigilant Subordinate Legislation Committee of this House to see to it that if there are mistakes made by the administration, they would try to bring those blunders to the notice of the Government and see that the delegated legislation that would come to be made would be kept within proper limits.

I am anxious that my hon. friend should not restrict the benefits of this Bill to cine workers alone. He should extend the benefits to all such workers who are engaged in performing arts in rural India. We have a large number of people who make it their life's mission to go from village to village and give performances. Mahabharata is performed in South India, in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, in our villages for one month at a time. Then they go from village to

village. They depend upon voluntary contributions that are made to them by the audience and also some customary payments made by the concerned village panchayats and their elders. Their condition is very pitiable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For how many days do they perform continuously?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: For 30 days. Then they go to another village. For some months they remain unemployed. A large number of them are under-unemployed, no doubt. I would like those people also to be given such benefit.

16.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Special mention is made here of loans and some grants. I want the hon. Minister to consider the advisability of providing some unemployment insurance or some payment during the months when the cine workers as well as those who are engaged in other performing arts are obliged to remain unemployed. If he could extend the scope of the Bill, or the activities of the Welfare Fund, in this direction he would be rendering a great service indeed to those people who are employed in the performing arts.

I am very happy that he has thought of the cine workers and their need for welfare. I would like him to think of the services that are being rendered in the direction of adult education by all the other workers, especially those employed in the theaters in the rural areas, and even in towns, and try to help them as much as he possibly can, under the auspices of this Bill and also under the Welfare Fund.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, I am extremely happy that these two Bills, Bill Nos. 71 and 72 of 1981 are brought before the House. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of Bill No. 71 of 1981 says:

"In order to provide assistance in cases of extreme hardship, it is proposed to establish a welfare fund."

Similarly, the Statement of Objects and Reasons of Bill No. 72 of 1981 says:

"In order to provide assistance in cases of extreme hardship and for taking up related welfare measures for the persons employed in the film industry, it is proposed to establish a Cine-workers Welfare Funds."

If we examine the role of cinema, nobody can deny that more than providing entertainment, it reveals the culture, the civilisation and the value of human beings. As one hon. Member was saying, of late there is gradual degradation in the moral standards of our films and it cannot be denied. Of course, that is not related to the Bill under discussion. My first suggestion is that more assistance should be given for this purpose. Of course, if it is declared an "industry" then these two Bills will become redundant.

On the one hand, we have to give more assistance and more help in this field. At the same time, we have to ensure that there is nothing which is detrimental to the development and expansion of that industry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have to take up the next item now. So, he may continue his speech tomorrow.

17.00 hrs.

MOTION RE. FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, 1 move:

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Minister of State for Irrigation in the House on 24 August, 1981, regarding flood situation in the country."

Sir, there has been great devastation due to floods throughout the country. Especially, Assam, West Bengal, U.P.,

Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat and Kerala are the worst affected States due to floods. Our country witnesses this disaster of floods every year. Especially, the rivers like Brahmaputra, Gandak, Rapti, Ghaghara, Purnun etc. go on rampage every year! But I do not know the reasons. Why the Government does not want to take any effective measures to control the flood situation in this country.

Sir, the hon. Minister had given a statement in which he talked of damages. But, Sir, if you go through that statement, you will find that the statement is not only imperfect, but also not correct to the extent as has actually been seen by the people.

Many people died due to floods. Only in U.P. more than 400 persons died while the Government data says that about 260 persons died there. If we calculate the number of people who died throughout the country, that number will be more than 2,000. But this Government data says that only 565 or some such number of people died due to these floods. While I feel that it is incorrect....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You at least furnish the correct figures.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a conservative estimate.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It is also reported that the number of persons who died in this year due to floods is more than the number of persons who died in any previous year as far as the last 3-4 years are concerned.

AN HON. MEMBER: During the Janata period.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Not the Janata period. Flood does not spare any particular period.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't stretch it to any such length.

(Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Don't get washed away by floods.

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR: In U.P. 12,997 villages in 33 districts of U.P. are badly affected. Due to floods crops are destroyed and many people died in those districts and many houses collapsed. And Government also gave the data regarding the houses which got destroyed in this flood. The data which is supplied by U.P. Government is 77,000, while this number is not less than 2 lakhs. One news item says that 'over 2,000 houses had been destroyed or damage over the past 24 hours'. This is the condition that within 24 hours more than 2000 houses got destroyed and if this is the number of the houses that got destroyed during 24 hours, therefore where there has been such a devastating flood, we cannot imagine that only 77,000 houses got destroyed. Therefore, I say that his data which was given by the State Government is also not correct.

Due to acute water-logging crops have been badly destroyed. Sir, at various places we find that there is no outlet for water and therefore, we have this water-logging and this water-logging creates a great problem for the people, crops get badly destroyed and there is loss of crores of rupees.

Sir, this is the situation at the moment that this flood has almost ruined many people and has destroyed property and took the toll of lives of our people.

But the after effect of this flood is very dangerous. The first thing which I would like to say is, every year we find after the flood epidemics spread especially encephalitis. That is a very dangerous disease which has taken a

toll of innumerable lives throughout the country especially in Eastern U.P., Bihar and Orissa which may spread this year also. The Director of Industrial Technology Research Centre, Dr. C. R. Krishnamurthy has given a warning in the month of May this year that encephalitis may take a very dangerous shape and may take toll of innumerable lives if preventive measures are not taken. Every year it happens. Government knows it very well. Every year people die. But Government does not want to take any preventive measures. It is difficult to understand the reasons. When people start dying, when we make a noise here, only then Government tries to do something. Otherwise, they do not try to take any action in order to prevent that disease. Not only encephalitis, there are other epidemics also which spread and take toll of human lives. Therefore, I urge upon the Government at this point of time itself that government must take some precautionary measures so that this loss of human lives may be avoided.

Now I talk of my District—Gorakhpur. Gorakhpur is the worst effected district. Not only Gorakhpur but all the districts of Gorakhpur Division including Deoria Basti, Azamgarh and districts of Eastern U.P. including Banaras Division also are badly effected due to floods. Ghaghra, Rapti Rohin Arni, Gandak, these are the main rivers which flow in that region every year. They go on rampage but Government does not want to take any effective measures to control the flood situation in that area. Every year there is flood. We always make hue and cry. But Government does not want to take any effective measures so that floods are controlled and these losses may be avoided. This year a Central Team went there to assess the damage. But that team did not visit Gorakhpur. They went to Basti only. Basti is just on the western border of Gorakhpur. They went upto that place. But they did not go to Gorakhpur. While Gorakhpur is worst effected, The

reason given is that helicopter was not provided to that team. Therefore, they did not go there. If Deputy Minister wants to go for campaigning in Garhwal Constituency, he will go in helicopter, but if any other team goes for any important work, they will always be denied. Same thing happened to the Election Commission. Secretary wanted go to Garhwal, he was also denied that and.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not politicise floods also. Please come to the subject.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am coming to that,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In this discussion you better avoid politics.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am avoiding politics. I am talking of the tendency of this Government. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They will come in the middle.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Facilities must be provided. They do not want to extend facilities to those people who are really in need of it. When that team went there, they wanted helicoped. But they were also denied. Therefore, they did not go. In fact I cannot say that this reason even in very valid. They should have gone. It is a criminal act on their part. Why did they not go? Minister should enquire into it. I do not know what kind of report they want to submit. It is a serious matter and it is the worst effected district. They should have gone there. People are having apprehension in their mind that that team may not give correct report about Gorakhpur District. In fact the team did not go there. I do not know what kind of report they are going to give. Therefore, Minister should enquire into the matter and find out why these people who have been given responsibility did not discharge it properly.

If the Government finds them guilty, they must be punished also. Also, some action should be taken against the State Government if the State Government did not provide a helicopter while helicopters were available with that Government.

Now, I would like to talk of some more serious things, like breaches in bundhs. The bundhs are constructed and, every year, cracks or breaches develop in the bundhs. The flood water devastates many villages. Many villages get ruined; crops are destroyed. Everything happens. But inquiry is never instituted against the people who are responsible for that kind of a thing because at the time of construction itself, corruption takes place. sub-standard materials are used; things are not done properly. That is why these damages take place. But the Government does not want to inquire into this matter also.

It cannot be said that only due to violent flow of water or heavy water pressure, these breaches develop. It is also the reasons that sub-standard materials are used at the time of construction itself and there is a lot of corruption. This is the main reason due to which these breaches develop in the bundhs and the bundhs get destroyed.

Here, at this point of time, I would like to remind you about the Moorvi disaster in Gujarat. When that disaster took place, the then Government instituted an inquiry committee to find out the reasons. But I do not know what prompted the present Government to wind up that inquiry committee. This act of the Government is in itself a great corruption and therefore, this kind of a thing should be avoided. If this is the style of functioning of this Government, I do not know whether they will be able to check corruption because it is the corruption due to which disasters are taking place. I am not going to talk of any politics here, as you told me—this Government is interested in this kind of corruption.

आचार्य भगवान देव (प्रजपति) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से बड़ा** यह है। कांग्रेस के टिकट पर चुनकर आये और जनता की राय लिए बिना दूसरे दल में चले गए। उन को त्यागपत्र दे देना चाहिए।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I do not want to give any reply to Acharya Bhagwan Dev. Perhaps, he does not know, when I saw corruption there, I came here. It is only the corruption which has forced me to get out of that particular team.

आचार्य भगवान देव : बोलते भी जा रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि नहीं बोलते हैं। सब से बड़ा ** यह है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : What** is doing came up this morning... (Interruptions) You, Sir, stop him to say anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you do not yield to him, he will himself stop.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: As regards relief operations, the relief operations are most unsatisfactory. The assistance which is being given is most inadequate. Also, there is a lot of corruption in the distribution of assistance. The distribution machinery is absolutely corrupt and dishonest. The Government is perhaps not trying to reform that machinery also. The machinery which is being used is not working properly. That is why the relief which is being sent to the flood-affected people is not reaching them and, therefore, the common man is suffering. The Government should try to do something in this regard and try to streamline its administration and distribution machinery.

I would now like to demand a few things. The first thing is that flood-affected people should be exempted

from land revenue. The second thing is, that students should be given full free fee-ship. The third thing is that free medicines should be distributed among the flood-affected people. The fourth thing is that recovery of all kinds of dues should be stopped immediately and relief operations should be intensified.

Now, I would also like to urge upon the Government to see that the Government should come out with some comprehensive proposals to control these floods which have got devastating effect on our economy. Unless these flood waters are controlled properly, the floods can never be avoided. There will always be destruction. I would like to suggest that our water resources should be properly controlled and utilised. If water resources are properly controlled, the first benefit will be that floods will be avoided and our agricultural production will be enhanced and this loss of life and property will be avoided. The second benefit will be that irrigation facilities will be provided to our farmers which will also enhance our agricultural production.

The third thing will be that enormous electric power will be generated which is required for greater industrial development. If we do all these things, we will be able to eradicate unemployment and poverty from this country which is most essential.

In this context, I would like to say that Garland Canal scheme should be worked out. If it is found feasible, it must be implemented. But, if it cannot be implemented as it is not feasible, then, any other scheme of this kind should be worked out so that Government may be able to control the water resources of this country.

I would like to quote from a book let "National perspectives for water resources department" which has been published by the Government of India Ministry of Irrigation. Theme is a

chapter 'Himalayan Rivers Development'. From this I would like to quote:

"Himalayan Rivers Development envisages construction of storage reservoirs on the main Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their principal tributaries in India and Nepal along with interlinking canal systems to transfer surplus flows of the Eastern tributaries of the Ganga to the West, apart from linking of the Main Brahmaputra with the Ganga. Apart from providing irrigation to an additional area of about 22 crore hectares, the generation of about 30 million kilowatt of hydro-power, it will provide substantial flood control in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

It would provide 40,000 cusecs to Calcutta port and would provide navigation facilities across the country. The Scheme will benefit not only the States in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin, but also our neighbours Nepal and Bangladesh as well as the Northern and the Western States in our country. Implementation of this Scheme will, however, largely depend on the cooperation of neighbouring countries."

The point is whether Government is trying to seek cooperation of these countries or not. If Government is trying to do something in this regard, the Hon. Minister should try to explain to the House what he is doing in this matter. There are some other proposals also regarding interlinking of Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-cauvery and interlinking of west flowing rivers, North of Bombay and South of Tapti with Chambal. All these Schemes are already mentioned in this booklet and, therefore, I would request the Government to work out and to implement these Schemes, if possible.

The last thing which I would like to say is that Flood Control Commission which is known as Rashtriya Baad

Ayojan, has already submitted its report. It has given its report. And Government should try to act promptly on that report. If Government is doing something on the basis of that report, I think that much of the problems of floods will be solved and our people will be prosperous and wealthy. With these words, I move the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Minister of State for Irrigation in the House on 24 August 1981 regarding flood, situation in the country?"

Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya, are you moving your Substitute Motion?

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of State for Irrigation in the House on 24 August, 1981 regarding flood situation in the country, is of opinion that arrangements be made to provide grants to the flood-affected families, to rehabilitate persons belonging to weaker sections and to Provide adequate grants to them to restart their vocations."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramavatar Shastri.—Absent.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बाढ़ पर इस समय इस सदन में चर्चा हो रही है। हमारे देश में किसान मानसून के आने का रास्ता बड़ी आशा और उम्मीद से देखते हैं परन्तु हम हर साल देखते हैं कि जहाँ मानसून अनेक स्थानों के लिए उत्साह राहत और बहात के लोगों के जीवन में एक नई खुशी लाता है वहीं दूसरी ओर बाढ़ का एक नया दुख भी हमारे देश में खड़ा करता है और करोड़ों

[श्री शिवकुमार सिंह]

रुपये की हानि बाढ़ से हमारे देश में होती है। कई व्यक्तियों की जानें जाती हैं। कई जानवर मारे जाते हैं। कई लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन बाढ़ से प्रभावित होती है और किसानों की मेहनत से उपजायी हुई फसलें भी नष्ट होती हैं। 1980 में हमारे देश में बाढ़ों से 853 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। 114 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि इस से प्रभावित हुई। 5 करोड़ 34 लाख लोगों की आबादी इस से प्रभावित हुई। 1885 लोगों की जान गई और 59700 जानवर इस से मरे। इस तरह से एक भयंकर दृश्य इन बाढ़ों की वजह से हमारे सामने आता है। बिड़ला साइंटिफिक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट ने डा० कंवर सेन, जो कि सेण्ट्रल वाटर एण्ड पावर कमीशन के अध्यक्ष रहे हैं उनकी अध्यक्षता में एक स्टडी करवाई। उसके जो परिणाम हमारे सामने आ रहे हैं वह बड़े भयानक हैं। 1953 से लेकर 1978 तक हमारे देश में बाढ़ से 7050 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ है। इस प्रकार से औसतन प्रतिवर्ष 282 करोड़ का नुकसान होता है। बाढ़ से 82 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन प्रभावित होती है और 265 लाख लोग प्रभावित होते हैं। इस प्रकार से जो आंकड़े हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत हुए हैं वह बड़े भयावह हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त जो प्रत्यक्ष रूप से हानि होती है उसी को इन आंकड़ों में बताया गया है लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से जो हानि होती है जैसे हमारे संचार साधन टूट-फूट जाते हैं तथा राहत कार्यों में बड़ी धनराशि व्यय की जाती है, फसलों को बड़ी भारी क्षति पहुंचती है—इस सब को भी यदि इसमें सम्मिलित कर लिया जाए तो जो क्षति होती है वह हमारी कल्पना के बाहर की बात होगी।

सन् 1951 में बाढ़ों से हमारे देश में 21 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ, 1971 में 631 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ, 1977 में

1180 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ और 1980 में 853 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ। बाढ़ों से हमारे देश को 340 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि प्रभावित होती है जो कि बोये जाने वाले क्षेत्र का 20 प्रतिशत है। अभी तक इसमें से केवल 100 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि को बचाने का प्रयत्न हमने किया है। 71 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन को संरक्षण देने के लिए बांध इत्यादि बनाने का काम किया गया है। पंचम पंचवर्षीय योजना में 18 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन को बाढ़ से संरक्षण प्रदान करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया। इससे ज्ञात होता है कि देश की जो 340 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि बाढ़ प्रभावित है उसके 25 प्रतिशत भाग को ही संरक्षण प्रदान किया गया।

जैसा कि हरिकेश जी अभी यहां पर बता रहे थे कि 12 अगस्त, 1981 तक 260.28 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ है, 453 लोगों की जानें गई हैं। और 37.61 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि प्रभावित हुई है। 1 करोड़ 87 लाख 159 हजार से ऊपर लोग बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए हैं अभी तो वर्ष का और भी मौसम बकाया है। यह आंकड़े भयानक नुकसान होने का संकेत देते हैं।

हमारे देश में जो नदियां बाढ़ लाती हैं उसमें प्रमुख हैं—गंगा, राप्ती, घाघरा, पुनपुन, गण्डक, नार्थ बिहार की कोसी, नर्मदा, ताप्ती, उड़ीसा की कोस्टल नदियां हुगली, हावड़ा जिले की नदियां, असम की नदियां और विशेष कर ब्रह्मपुत्र। एक नवीनतम सर्वे के अनुसार हमारे देश में 150 करोड़ एकड़ फीट पानी हर साल नदियां बहाती हैं। इसमें से अभी तक

हमारे देश में केवल 12 करोड़ एकड़ फीट पानी को ही रोका जा सका है। सिंचाई विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार 20 करोड़ एकड़ फीट पानी को और रोक सकते हैं। यदि इसमें ब्रह्मपुत्र के पानी को भी मिलाये तो कुल भिन्ना कर 45 करोड़ एकड़ फीट पानी को रोका जा सकता है। इस प्रकार से 105 करोड़ एकड़ फीट पानी को ठीक ढंग से बहा कर समुद्र तक ले जाने की समस्या हमारे देश के सामने है। लेकिन जिस गति से बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के काम राज्यों तथा केन्द्र के द्वारा चल रहे हैं उनको देखने से पता चलता है कि इस कार्य को पूरा करने में तीन-चार पीढ़ियाँ भी काम पड़ेंगी। हमारे जीवन काल अथवा आने वाली पीढ़ी के समय में यह कार्य हो जाए, ऐसा नहीं लगता। आने वाली पीढ़ियों को इस समस्या का सामना करना ही पड़ेगा—ऐसी हालत दिखाई दे रही है।

यू० एम० ए० में बाढ़ नियंत्रण का कार्य फ़ैडरल लिस्ट में है जब कि हमारे यहां पर बाढ़ नियंत्रण का कार्य स्टेट-लिस्ट में है, हालांकि केन्द्रीय शासन उस में मदद देता है, इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है। 653 करोड़ रु० की मदद दी गई है, लेकिन वह मदद एक तरह से समुद्र में बून्द के समान है। एक तरफ बाढ़ आने से बहुत नुकसान तो होता ही है और दूसरी तरफ हमारे देश के अन्दर जो उत्पादन होता है, उसका बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा हर साल बाढ़ों में बला जाता है। यह बात सही है कि बाढ़ों के आने से बहुत नुकसान होता है, लेकिन सही रूप से हुए नुकसान का अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता है।

बाढ़ आने के कारण भी बताया गए हैं। उस में बहुत से नचुरल कारण भी हैं, जैसे कि अधिक वर्षा का होना, नदियों में सिल्ट का जमना, मगर इसके

साथ कुछ मानवीय कारण भी हैं, जब कि हमारे देश में बाढ़ें ला रहे हैं। बहुत सी जगहों पर, जैसे पटना में गंगा पर बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिए दीवारें बनाई गईं, उस से पटना तो बच गया, परन्तु उस उसके साथ ही साथ उसका पानी पटना के आसपास के जो दूसरे इलाके हैं, वहां पर जहां पर कि बाढ़ें नहीं आती थीं, फैल गया। इसी दीवार के बनने के कारण उस क्षेत्र में बाढ़ आने लगी है। जंगलों के काटे जाने से और विशेष कर नेपाल बार्डर क्षेत्र में जंगलों के काटे जाने से बाढ़ें आती हैं। साथ ही साथ जो हिमालय के पहाड़ पर चट्टानें हैं, जहां पर कि रेतीली चीजें हैं, पत्थर हैं, वहां भी गंगा में ये चीजें जमती जा रही हैं और सिल्ट जमने से नदी की गहराई कम होती जा रही है और बाढ़ों का खतरा अधिक होता जा रहा है। नदियाँ अपनी दिशा बदल रही हैं बांधों का बनना और टूटना, इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि मानवीय कारणों से भी हमारे देश में बाढ़ों की भयानकता बढ़ती जा रही है।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के कागजों में देखते हुए कि :

"It has been noticed that while outlays for successive five year/annual plans have been increasing and more and more areas are being protected, the estimated value of damage due to flood has been increasing."

जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा कि यह यू० एम० ए० में फ़ैडरल-लिस्ट में है और हमारे देश में स्टेट लिस्ट में है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको भी कान्फ़रेंट लिस्ट में ले कर या

[श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर]

सैण्डल लिस्ट में लेकर, बैसे कान्क्रेट लिस्ट में रखेंगे तो उचित होगा, केन्द्रीय सरकार और स्टेट सरकार दोनों मिल कर, इस समस्या का हल खोजें।

ताप्ति नदी जो कि मेरी कान्स्टीचूएन्सी में बहती है, जिस से कि सूरत को और गुजरात के पड़ोस आदि के लोगों को खतरा हो जाया करता है, उस पर बांध बनाने के लिए कई वर्षों से मांग की जा रही है। महाराष्ट्र में उन नदी पर बांध बना है, जिसके द्वारा बाढ़ों की रोकथाम की जा सकती है। प्रार-नागो बैलो प्रोजेक्ट नौबया ग्राम में बांध बनाने की मांग हमेशा की जाती रही है। जिस प्रकार से यमुना से दिल्ली को खतरा बना रहता है, गंगा से पटना को खतरा बना रहता है, उसी प्रकार ताप्ति नदी से बुरहानपुर को खतरा बना रहता है और यदि समय रहते उचित कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो वहां के लोगों को खतरा हो सकता है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण के कार्य को काफी मजबूती के साथ हाथ में लेना चाहिए। गुजरात में कुछ समय पूर्व 120 करोड़ रु० की योजना का मास्टर प्लान बनाया गया और पूरे गुजरात की नदियों के बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिए योजना केन्द्र को प्रेषित की है और उसके साथ "फ्लड मैमोरेंडम" भी दिया है, जिस पर हमारे इंजीनियर्स ने सर्वे किया और इंदिरा जी भी उससे काफी खुश हुईं। इसी प्रकार का फ्लड मैमोरेंडम दूसरे स्टेट्स के लिए भी बनाया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि जब तक सभी नदियों का मास्टर प्लान नहीं बनाते हैं, उनका अध्ययन नहीं करते हैं, तो यह राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न बना रहेगा। यह किसी एक विशेष राज्य का प्रश्न नहीं है, यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है, जिस पर हम सब को राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से

सोचना चाहिए। जो विरोधी पक्ष के लोग हैं, मुझे उम्मीद है वे भी इसमें सहयोग देंगे। यदि हम मास्टर प्लान बना कर इस समस्या का निवारण करें, तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि इस समस्या से हम छुटकारा न पा सकें। पिछले दिनों हमारे सामने बहुत भयानक दृश्य आये, पांच-छः बांध टूटे पनोता मोरबी का बांध टूटा। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में बरणा का बांध टूटा। श्री श्री हरिकेश बहादुर जी ने कहा कि बांध टूटने पर जांच नहीं की जाती है, मैं उन को जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में बरणा बांध टूटने पर मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने जांच कमिशन बैठाया है और बड़ी सक्ती के साथ जांच की जा रही है। मैं केन्द्रीय शासन से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि मोरबी या अन्य पांच-छः जगहों पर बांध के टूटने से जो हानियां हुई हैं उन को रोकने के लिए उन के बिनाफ़ जांच की जाय।

ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी की बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये जब तक सवनश्री और कोपिली नदियों पर बांध नहीं बनाये जायेंगे तब तक बाढ़ के खतरे को नहीं रोका जा सकता। महानदी पर हिराकुंड बांध के बनने से बहुत आराम मिला है, लेकिन वहां सिल्ट के जमने से एक नई समस्या पैदा हो गई है जिससे फिर बाढ़ों का खतरा पैदा हो गया है। विजयवाड़ा (आंध्र प्रदेश) में और श्रीनगर (काश्मीर) में नालियां बनाई गई हैं, जिनसे फ्लड का जो एक्सेस वाटर आता है उसको डाइवर्ट करने में मदद मिलती है। इन नालियों से बहुत अच्छे रिजल्ट्स सामने आये हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार की डाइवर्शन-कैनल सभी फ्लड-इफेक्टिव एरियाज में बनाई जायें, क्योंकि हमें यह पता है कि किन नदियों में हर साल बाढ़ें आती हैं और किन जगहों पर आती हैं। यह कोई नई चीज नहीं है, हमेशा की बात है। हो सकता है इस साल पानी कम गिरे और बाढ़ न आये, लेकिन आने वाले काल के लिए कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। इस दृष्टि से भी इस पर विचार करना चाहिये।

बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि नदियों के दोनों किनारों की जमीनों पर एक टाइम-बाउंड प्रोग्राम बना कर काम किया जाय जिससे लोगों को राहत मिल सके। हमारे देश में जो वनों की कटाई अंधाधुंध हो रही है और खास तौर पर बांडर क्षेत्र में हो रही है, नेपाल क्षेत्र में हो रही है उसको सख्ती से रोका जाना चाहिये। हालांकि अभी हाल में केन्द्रीय शासन ने कानून बनाया है कि कोई भी राज्य सरकार कटाई का आदेश न दे, वह प्रस्ताव पहले केन्द्रीय शासन के पास आना चाहिये, लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ—अभी भी इसमें स्कावट नहीं आई है, बल्कि काफी ढिलाई बरती जा रही है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों को सख्त-से-सख्त निर्देश दिये जाय ताकि उन प्रदेशों में जो जंगलों की कटाई होती है, वह न हो सके। राज्यों को अधिक वृक्ष लगाने के निर्देश रिये जायें। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में सोफिस्टीकटेड मशीन्ज और कम्प्यूटर्स की सहायता लेकर जो हमारे पन्ड कन्ट्रोल स्टेशनज है उनको वेल्-इक्विप्ड बनाया चाहिये ताकि हमारे देश की जनता को कुछ राहत मिल सके।

आज जो आदमी बाढ़ से प्रभावित होता है उसका एक नया जीवन प्रारम्भ होता है और उसको नये जीवन की शुरुआत कराने के लिये यदि हम सब मिल कर, बिना किसी पार्टी के, जैसा हरिकेश बहादुर जी ने कहा काम करें तो उनको राहत पहुंच सकती है। मैं उनके इस मोशन के लिये बहुत आभार मानता हूँ—उन्होंने एक बहुत गहन समस्या की और पार्लियामेंट का ध्यान दिलाया है तथा उन गरीब आदमियों के लिये जो बाढ़ से घिरते हैं—एक शेर कहना चाहता हूँ—

हम से पूछो मिजाज बारिश का
हम जो कच्चे मकान वाले हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, you may move your substitute motion as a special case.

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि मूल प्रस्ताव के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाय, अर्थात् :—

“देश में बाढ़ की स्थिति के बारे में सिचार्ज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री द्वारा 24 अगस्त, 1981 को सभा में दिये गये वक्तव्य पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस सभा की राय है कि :—

(क) बाढ़ से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को पर्याप्त राहत दी जाये,

(ख) बाढ़ से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था की जाये,

(ग) बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में राहत कार्य संगठित करने के लिये समितियाँ गठित की जायें जिनमें सभी राजनैतिक दल शामिल हों,

(घ) बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में खेतिहर मजदूरों और अन्य निर्धन लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिये योजनायें आरम्भ की जायें,

(ङ) बाढ़ से प्रभावित किसानों को बड़े पैमाने पर तत्काली ऋण और बीजों के लिये ऋण देने की व्यवस्था की जाये,

(च) खेतिहर मजदूरों को उपभोक्ता ऋण दिये जायें, और

(छ) बाढ़ों का स्थायी हल ढूँढ़ने के लिये योजनायें बनाई जायें।”

*SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir rains and floods have become almost synonymous in our country. No sooner does the rains set in, than the devastation of floods also start in different States and different areas of our country. These are repeated year after year. This year also we have witnessed the terrible devastation caused by floods in various States. Sir,

[Shri Zainal Abedin]

in the usual flood prone areas the people are somewhat prepared before hand and the administration is also somewhat geared and alert to face the fury of floods and to combat them. As a result, the devastation caused by floods in checked to some extent and it is comparatively easier to face in the flood prone areas. But when floods take place in an area which is not flood prone, there the people and the administration are both taken by surprise as they are not at all prepared to face such a situation and the suddenness of it overwhelms them. In such areas the loss on account of floods is manifold, the people's helplessness is much more. Such calamities extoll a heavy price. The latest example of this is Jaipur city in Rajasthan. Sir, according to press reports, Ramniwasapura village and other four 'Dhanis' etc. came in the grip of floods on the 19th July. These are situated at a distance of only 46 Km. from Jaipur. But it took almost 5 days for the news to reach Government headquarters. They received the news only on 24th July. We can easily imagine the dreadful situation in which the people of this area lived during those long five days. No body can say how many dead bodies were washed away by the flood waters in that time. Sir, 34 years have passed since our independence, but in this long period we have utterly failed to control the rivers in our country where rivers are so blissfully abundant. On the other hand the rivers are controlling and regulating our lives, they are regulating our country and they are regulating our history. We have totally surrendered to the floods. As a result, of this millions of people are falling a prey to the floods every year and are becoming paupers. Thousands of people are losing their lives, lakhs of head of cattle are perishing, lakhs of and property worth crores of rupees are getting destroyed every year. Sir, if we make a comparative study of the extent of loss due to floods and the flood control measures taken by Gov-

ernment, we will naturally come to the conclusion that due priority has not been given to the problem of flood control and because of this we have to pay a heavy toll. Sir, if sufficient importance and priority had been paid to flood control measures then I think we would not have suffered the repeated loss and death and destruction every year. Sir, according to the RBA report the total amount of loss suffered on account of floods from 1954 to 1974 amounts to Rs. 3104 crores. From 1975 to 77 it is Rs. 1674 crores. In 1978 it is Rs. 1454 crores. In 1979 it is Rs. 597 crores. The hon. Minister, in reply to a Starred Question No. 7 on 17-11-80 had stated that in 1980 the loss suffered on account of floods was to the extent of Rs. 830 crores. In the Statement made by the Hon. Minister on the 24th August, 1981, it has been reported that the extent of damage in 1981 amounts to Rs. 260 crores. In 1980 the number of human lives lost is 1885, the number of cattle killed is 69,700 and the number of houses destroyed is 55.53 lakhs. In 1981, the number of human lives lost is 553, the number of cattle killed is 45,401 and the number of houses destroyed or damaged is 2.41 lakhs.

Sir, I am one with Shri Harikesh Bahadur when he says that the picture of the extensive damage and loss caused by the floods has not been correctly reflected in the statement of the hon. Minister. But even if we accept it as correct, the picture of the damage and destruction reflected there in is surely not negligible. Alongwith this we see that starting from the First Five Year Plan, upto March 1980 a sum total of Rs. 900 crores have been spent for floods control work. The amount of loss suffered is also in the region of Rs. 900 crores. That means we have spent as much amount for flood control measures as the amount of loss suffered due to floods. What is the extent of our success or the benefit derived by us by spending Rs. 900 crores? From March, 1954 to March, 1980, 11,870 km. of new em-

bankment has been constructed. 21,370 Km. long drainage channels have been constructed, 297 towns have been provided with flood protection and 4700 villages have been raised above the flood level. Through all these works only 11.15 million hectares out of 40 million hectares of flood prone area of our country have been provided flood protection. But this too, appears to be only on paper. Because from a recent review of flood protection works made by a working group of the Planning Commission it is seen that terrible damage has been caused due to the complete failure of flood protection measures in those areas which were considered adequately protected from floods. This is our experience also in real life. In this context I would like to mention that in Maldah, the constituency of our hon. Minister of Energy Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chowdhury the Toufi Bund collapsed last year and an extension area was flooded and thousands of people were ruined. Now if an enquiry is made why this bund collapsed then I am sure a mystery will come to light. Why did that bund collapse? Originally the State Government had the responsibility of maintaining that bund. But after Shri Ghani Khan Chowdhury became Minister, he took over control of this bund himself. When this bund came to a bad shape, the State Government drew the attention of the Earakka Barrage Authority towards its deteriorating condition. The D. M. of the Murshidabad District reminded then again and again that the Bund will collapse and bring ruin to Malda district. The State Government urged again and again that the bund needed immediate repairs but no action was taken and the people had ultimately to pay the penalty. So we find that the so called protected areas are not protected at all. As the size of the protected area has gone on increasing, the size of loss and destruction has also gone on increasing. This is our bitter experience.

From a report of the U.N. it is seen that the average quantum of annual loss due to floods was 207 million

dollars in 1970. But in 1978 that went up to 857 million dollars.

Now why does devastating floods occur every year? The causes of floods are recognised as 'soil erosion, causing accumulation of silt sediment in the reservoirs and in the bed' the rivers, collapsing of embankments, over flowing of rivers etc. To stop soil erosion, afforestation schemes are necessary. In our country, the target of forest area is said to be 83 per cent of the total land area. But the area under forests at present has fallen even below 20 per cent of our land area. Every year starting from mid July, within a period of 3 or 4 months, about 14,400 lakh hectare feet of water rushes to the Sea through our river channels. In the process they deposit silt and sediments on the river bed. It is therefore necessary to construct reservoirs in the catchment areas of the rivers and to hold that water in them. But the capacity of our existing reservoirs is only one-tenth of that huge mass of water to be stored. That means that nine-tenths of that water flows to the Sea and on its way deposits silt and sediments on the river bed. In the 6th Five Year Plan i.e. from 1980-85 a target has been fixed to provide flood protection to 5 million hectares. But at this speed it will take about 20 years more to provide flood prone. We have 34 years behind us and in another 20 years also we will not be able to provide flood protection to the entire area which is flood protection to entire area which is floods prone. I will therefore urge upon the hon. Minister to consider how expeditiously can we complete the flood protection works on schemes. I have already said the flood protection works have not been given the priority that was called for. Sir, at present we have 141 flood forecasting stations in our country. This number must be fast increased and they must be wholly modernised to give fast and accurate flood warning. If such an infallible warning system was available then I am sure the people of Jaipur would not have been required to pay such a heavy price.

[Shri Zainal Abedin]

Sir, in this respect we can utilise the experience of the Soviet Union to our advantage. How have they saved Leningrad, situated in the floor of the ancient Baltic Sea, from the devastation of floods! How have they converted yenise their river of misery into their river of progress. And how have they changed the flow of several Siberian rivers from northwards to Southwards. These experiences can benefit us immensely. In West Bengal as well as in many other States there are several flood control projects whose work started in the Fourth Plan but has not yet been completed and there is no knowing when they will be completed. I will request the hon. Minister to consider how quickly he can get them completed. Sir, the Contaj thana area in Midnapore District of West Bengal is a flood prone area. The Dubda and Barachauka basin areas become the cause of the floods. In the Dugd basin area a drainage system exists but it is not sufficient. In the Barachauka basin area on the other hand there is not any Drainage system at all. The existence of which might help to a great extent to check flood in that area.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): How long are we going to sit?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Time is almost up now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, we are going to sit upto 7.00 p.m. We have not yet fixed any time for this motion.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Then, we should take the usual time allotted for such a motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have requested all the hon. Members to take not more than 10 minutes.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: He has already taken 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Every hon. Member makes very good sug-

gestions but he should do it within the time limit. Now please conclude. You have given good suggestions.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: In this context it may be mentioned that the Lower Damodar Scheme, and Mograhat Basin drainage scheme in West Bengal, in Bihar the Buxar Koelwar Embankment scheme, the Bagmati Embankment Scheme and such schemes in other States also should be completed expeditiously. This will go a long way in saving the people from recurring devastating floods. I will conclude by saying that the loss of human lives cannot be made good by any one. But those poor bargadars, sharecroppers, agriculture labour etc. those who live below the poverty line have lost their health and home in this year's floods. Now all those poor people cannot be expected to construct their homesteads again through their own efforts during their life time. It is wholly impossible for them to do it. We have to consider how these thousands of people living below the poverty line and have become homeless, can be provided with permanent houses to live in.

Sir, millions of people in our country have no homes. They are born on footpaths and they die on footpaths. But those poor people who once had a homestead which have been washed away by floods are in a worse situation.

I will like to know from the hon. Minister what schemes he has in mind to provide homes to these millions of people living below the poverty line so that they may be rehabilitated and helped to stand on their own feet. With this Sir, I conclude, thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every Hon. Member shall not take more than 10 minutes. Supposing we prolong this, then we find that important discussions take place when other Hon. Members speak in the last. You know what happens in our House. I don't want this should happen on important issues. Therefore, every Hon. Member should not take more than ten minutes.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, this subject has been taken up so many times in the House. There will be many more occasions. There is also a discussion on this for half-an-hour tomorrow. I think if you give five minutes to each Member that would be sufficient.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is only a suggestion and I have said five to ten minutes.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Detailed Statement has already been given. You are only discussing that statement. Raise a few points briefly and hear the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can get the reply from the Minister if you complete immediately.

Now, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, though the flood damage in Orissa is most severe, yet as you have directed, I will only confine to five minutes.

Sir, the hon. Minister has already made a Statement before the House. Sir, the Hon. Minister has laid the Statement before the House on the flood damages, but he has himself said that complete information on the damages has not yet been reported. Because of this, I would just highlight difficulties and damages that have been caused in Orissa and in my area.

In Orissa, there are major rivers like the Mahanadi, Subarnrekha, Baitarni and Brahmani. Out of these major rivers, we are only able to control partially one river i.e. Mahanadi. That has not been fully controlled because the entire Mahanadi flood control Scheme has not been completed yet. Only Hirakud dam has been built on the river, but the entire flood control scheme has not materialised so far. Apart from that the work on the Rengal Dam and the Upper Indravati has not yet been completed. I would request the Government of India to expedite the

completion of work on these. I would also request the Government that the Bhimkund Project should be cleared immediately.

Now, in the recent floods, as the Hon. Minister has said, the floods which occurred in the first week of July 1981, affected 1.54 lakhs of people in 362 villages of Balasore district and the damage to the State as reported was to the tune of Rs. 8.51 lakhs and 200 village roads were damaged. Again in the 8th and 9th August due to cyclonic storm the damage was caused by heavy floods in Bansdhara. There was damage caused by the Rivers, Kusmic, Rusikulya, Malagnni and also other tributaries of the main rivers. The damage was mostly in Koraput and Nayagarh sub-division of Puri district, as also in the Chilka lake areas.

The entire Kaluparaghat railway colony was submerged, and the people there had to take shelter in the railway station platform. There was water in the station platform, and the station office also. The report sent by the Orissa Government on the damage caused on the 8th, 9th and 10th August—and which the hon. Minister has laid before the House—is not complete, as the Minister himself said.

In my area, viz. the Nayagarh sub-division, more than 21 villages have been completely damaged, and 10,000 to 15,000 acres of paddy crops, as also the best sugar cane crops have been destroyed completely. The area has also become sand-cast. Many of the school buildings and roads have been damaged and many preaches have taken place.

In Khandapara and Bhapur blocks, 21 villages have been destroyed. Paddy crops have been destroyed, and roads and school buildings have been damaged. Fisherman have lost their boats.

In the Sadar sub-division of Puri district and in the Chilka lake areas, many of the roads have been submerged. The breach caused by the Bam-

[Shri Chantamani Panigrahi]

sadhara river during the floods last year has not been fully closed. Naturally, it has caused further damage this year. Government of India gave about Rs. 42 crores for repairing all the damages caused during the 1980 floods. There should be some monitoring in this matter. When the Central Government has given all these helps to the States, it should see to it that all the damages and breaches caused by floods are repaired and closed permanently, so that no further damage takes place subsequently. When the Central Government gives crores of rupees, the Minister should see whether these amounts are spent properly and fully.

Floods have come this year in the very areas where there were floods last year. I feel that our State Government should have requested the Centre to send a central team. In the Nayagarh area, the damage was very severe. They should have calculated the extent of damage. State Government has reported that the damage caused during recent floods is only Rs. 8.15 lakhs, but the damages is much more. Hundreds of houses have been washed away.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No memorandum has been received from the Orissa Government so far.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: So, the Centre should ask Orissa Government to send a full memorandum to it, indicating the damages actually caused.

As the Central Government has been kind enough to sanction so many schemes, I request the hon. Minister kindly to ask the Orissa Government to send a detailed report on the damage caused in Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam and Koraput districts. Out of the 14 districts, six districts have

been damaged by recent floods, besides drought.

The Minister should seek information from the State Government whether the money given last year has been fully spent, and whether all the damages caused have been fully repaired. The hon. Minister should have a machinery to oversee that whatever money is given, is properly utilized

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: They have a margin money of Rs. 7.81 crores with them.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The hon. Minister should kindly consider these points and ask the Orissa Government to send a detailed report, so that the Central Government can give more aid to rehabilitate the victims in the flood-affected areas soon.

18.00 hrs.

*SHRI N. SELVARAJU (Tiruchirappalli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the Resolution about the floods during this year in our country.

Sir, it has been estimated that this year the loss due to the floods is of the order of about Rs. 300 crores. If you take into account the loss of foodgrains, destruction of habitation, cattle and other property and also the loss of human lives, the loss will be much more than the official estimate; the loss may go up by a few hundred crores more. In our country, it seems that flood havoc has become a part of our national life. Every year we have discussion about the flood havoc in the Parliament. The Members make impassioned speeches and the hon. Minister enumerates the flood control measures taken by the Government. This House knows that the Flood Control Commission was constituted by the Central Government

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

and its Report is also before the Government for quite some time now. I would like to know how many recommendations of this Commission have been implemented by the Government so that the flood havoc is reduced to the minimum. It is really unfortunate that the floods cause havoc in the same places year after year, whether the preventive measures as also flood control measures are taken by the Government or not in those areas or not. This creates doubts in the minds of many about the effectiveness of the steps taken by the Government.

It is known that in Assam Brahmaputra floods are the source of incalculable human misery. The Government stated that Brahmaputra Board would be constituted so that effective steps to control the recurring flood would be taken on a war-footing. Unfortunately the Brahmaputra Board has not yet been constituted. Similarly, for containing floods Cauvery Vally Authority was proposed to be constituted. The Cauvery Vally Authority has not yet been constituted. Such inordinate delay in the constitution of Boards leads one to suspect the effectiveness of the measures proposed by the Government for minimising the flood havoc.

Secondly, in our country the inter-state river water disputes are also responsible for recurring floods. For example, many of the irrigation schemes and also schemes for generating power are withheld because of these inter-state river water disputes. The irrigation dams are really an insurance against the flood. In Tamil Nadu because of the delay in the resolution of Cauvery Water dispute many worthwhile schemes both for irrigation and generation of electricity could not be undertaken. The settlement of Narmada water dispute took as long as 16 years. If the inter-state river water disputes are resolved quickly, then effective steps for controlling the flood can be implemented.

Thirdly, I would refer to the large scale deforestation taking place in the mountains. This contributes substantially to the fury of floods. The Government have not so far undertaken any constructive scheme for afforestation in the mountains so that the trees become the natural barrier for the melting snow and also for the speeding waters. I suggest that the Government that the scheme of afforestation should be in the mountains should be undertaken forthwith.

Fourthly, during the rule of D.M.K. in Tamil Nadu, the Tamilnadu Government under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi under took repairs of thousands of tanks in Tamil Nadu so that the rain waters can be stored for irrigation purposes and the floods are also prevented in this process. Similar steps should be taken in the Northern States to repair the natural tanks so that they become real storage of the flood waters.

Fifthly I would refer to the most important thing to be done. The North is revaged by recurring floods and the South is afflicted by repeated droughts. Particularly in the absence of early settlement of Cauvery water dispute, the drought may turn the entire Tamilnadu into an arid zone. The swollen rivers in the North are not controlled. Besides causing damage to food crops, the cattle, the property and destruction of human lives, the waters go waste into the sea. It is said that if the waters of Ganga, Brahmaputra and Mahanadi are utilised in full, then the Green Revolution in our country would become a reality. India would not only become self-sufficient in foodgrains but also become an exporting country of foodgrains.

In order to ensure that the floods in the great North Indian rivers are reduced to the minimum, Ganga should be linked with Cauvery in the South. In the interest of the survival of Northern States from marauding floods, this linking of Ganges with Cauvery

[Shri N. Selvaraju]

should be undertaken, whatever might be the cost. This will create job opportunities for our young engineers in the coming 25 years. Millions of unemployed unskilled workers would get jobs in this scheme. The floods in the North will turn to be a boon for the eradication of drought in the Southern States. This scheme will foster national integration in its true sense. I would say that this scheme is not beyond the competence of our technical people. Besides the suggestions I have made earlier, this linking of Ganges with Cauvery will alone save our country from the recurring floods and drought in the Northern States and in the Southern States respectively. I appeal to the hon. Minister to bestow his personal attention in this matter and take appropriate steps. With these words I resume my seat.

श्री बद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान में जो बाढ़ से भयंकर क्षति हुई है, 200 वर्षों के इतिहास में भी ऐसी भयंकर क्षति कभी नहीं हुई और ऐसी बाढ़ कभी नहीं आई। 18 जुलाई से लेकर 20 जुलाई के बीच में 33 इंच वर्षा हो गई। इसके बारे में कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती थी। वेदर फोरकास्ट की जो रिपोर्ट्स मिलती हैं उसमें भी उस सम्बन्ध में पूरी तरह से कोई आगाह नहीं किया गया था कि इस प्रकार की भीषण वर्षा होगी। उससे बड़ी भारी क्षति हुई। मैंने उस बयान को पढ़ा, उसमें 268 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति हुई, इसके बारे में सूचना दी गई है। राजस्थान सरकार ने भी अपना मेमोरैंडम प्रस्तुत किया है और सेंटर की तरफ से टीम भी भेजी जा चुकी है। 400 करोड़ का नुकसान बतलाया गया है। अब 400 करोड़ के नुकसान में केन्द्र सरकार क्या मदद करती है यह उस स्टडी टीम की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर केन्द्र सरकार निर्भर करेगी।

परन्तु मैं कुछ बातें इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि जो मकान नष्ट

हो जाते हैं, बिल्कुल डैमेज हो जाते हैं उनके लिए सिर्फ 300 रुपये देने का प्रावधान है। आज की महंगाई को देखते हुए अगर मकान पूरी तरह से नष्ट हो गया हो तो उसके लिए केवल 300 रुपये की व्यवस्था करना बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त है। महंगाई दिनों दिन बढ़ रही है और ये 300 रुपये 20 साल पहले तय किए गए थे। आज जो यह 300 रुपये मकान के पूरी तरह से नष्ट हो जाने पर दिए जाते हैं यह राशि बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है और जो रिपेयर्स के लिए, पाशियली डैमेज्ड मकानों के रिपेयर्स के लिए 25 रुपये से 100 रुपये देने का प्रावधान है, यह भी बहुत ही इनसफिसेंट है। मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि केन्द्र सरकार को यह राशि बढ़ानी चाहिए, यह राशि बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह बाढ़ और भूकाल राष्ट्रीय विपदा है, नेचुरल कैलिमिटीज हैं। परन्तु उसके लिए जो राशि का प्रावधान ईयरली रखा गया है उसमें राजस्थान के लिए जहाँ कि सूखा भी पड़ता है और कुछ क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ भी आती है, 7.74 करोड़ रुपये का वह ईयरली प्राविजन है। इतनी भयंकर बाढ़ और इतना भयंकर सूखा पड़ने के बाद जो 7.74 करोड़ की वार्षिक व्यवस्था की गई है वह बिल्कुल ही अपर्याप्त है। 1977-78 में 10.79 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया था जिसको घटाकर 7.74 कर दिया गया है—यह बिल्कुल ही अपर्याप्त है। इस भीषण महंगाई के जमाने में राजस्थान में भीषण सूखा पड़ता है। इस वर्ष विशेषकर तीन जिलों में तो बाढ़ की समस्या है लेकिन दूसरे जिलों में जनता को भीषण सूखे का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सूखे के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं सरकार को आगाह कर देना चाहता हूँ। जो एमाउन्ट वहाँ के लिए रखा गया है वह अपर्याप्त है। मैं चाहूँगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को कैबिनेट में निर्णय लेकर प्लानिंग कमिशन तथा फाइनेंस कमिशन के समक्ष इस प्रश्न को रखना चाहिये।

अभी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को बहुत अच्छी मदद दी है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भी 27 जुलाई को हमारे यहां पधारी थीं और उन्होंने बाढ़ से हुई क्षति का एरियल सर्वे किया था और हमारे क्षेत्र को सहायता भी दी थी। हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने 5 करोड़ की अन्तरिम सहायता देकर हमारा हासला बढ़ाया है। लेकिन अब वहां पर रिकॉस्ट्रक्शन—लोगों को बसाने का काम करना है। वहां जिन लोगों ने अपने खेत बोए थे वह नष्ट हो गए और अभी जो फसल बोयी वह वर्षान होने के कारण नष्ट हो रही है। अकाल की स्थिति हो गई है। पीने के पानी का संकट पैदा हो गया है। शहर में जो नुकसान हुआ है उसके रिकॉस्ट्रक्शन का भी प्लान है। क्रिज टूट गए हैं तथा रेलवे को बड़ी क्षति पहुंची है। रेलवे ने भी रिकॉस्ट्रक्शन का काम किया है। रेल से जो जयपुर का सम्बन्ध टूट गया था उसको ठीक किया है, लेकिन अभी भी बहुत ज्यादा काम करना है। कुछ ऐसे गांव थे जैसे टोंक जिले का हिंगोयना गांव जो बिल्कुल नष्ट हो गए। कुछ दूसरे गांव भी नष्ट हुए हैं। बहुत अधिक जमीन नष्ट हो गई है, बहुत सारे कंटिल बर्बाद हो गए हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जो 400 करोड़ की सहायता की मांग की गई है वह इस मयावह स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है।

श्री राजश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, जो बाढ़ की चर्चा यहां चल रही है, ऐसा लगता है शायद अगले साल भी यही चर्चा यहां फिर की जायेगी। बार-बार यहां पर चर्चायें की जाती हैं और माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत बड़ी योजनाओं का आश्वासन इस हाउस को दे देते हैं और कहते हैं कि आने जाने वाले दिनों में लोगों को बड़ी राहत मिलेगी तथा बाढ़ से बचत होगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह आज की बात नहीं है, यदि पिछले 25 वर्षों की फीस को हम देखें तो करीब

करीब 7 हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान बाढ़ से हुआ है। हमने फ्लड कंट्रोल कमीशन की स्थापना 1953 में की है उस पर आज तक जितना खर्चा हुआ था उसको भी अगर हम गौर से देखें लें तो मालूम होगा कि 970 करोड़ खर्च कर चुके हैं। यदि आप गौर से देखेंगे तो 970 करोड़ रुपये आपने इस पर खर्च किए हैं। कमीशन की स्थापना 1953 में हो गई और आज तक उसके द्वारा आपने 970 करोड़ ६० खर्च किया है जिसके द्वारा आप एक करोड़ हैक्टेयर जमीन को बचा पाये हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1971 में आपकी दो करोड़ हैक्टेयर जमीन इस से प्रभावित थी और आज कितनी है? 1971 से लेकर 1981 तक, इन दस सालों में आपके फ्लड एंड सेंट्रल वाटर कमीशन ने कुछ काम तो किया है, मैं कोई दोष नहीं देने जा रहा हूँ, लेकिन आज चार करोड़ हैक्टेयर जमीन बाढ़ से प्रभावित होती है, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने क्या प्रगति की है? लेकिन इन पिछले दस वर्षों में सौ फीसदी बाढ़ों में बढ़ोतरी हो गई, और आपने खर्चा कितना किया, वह भी जरा आप देख लें। बीस प्रतिशत एग्रीकल्चर लैंड इस से प्रभावित है। आप एक अच्छे किसान हैं, आप जानते होंगे इस वजह से किसानों की क्या स्थिति है। यदि इतने बड़े देश की 80 फीसदी जनता, जो कि कृषि पर निर्भर करती है, जो बाढ़ की चपेट में आ जाती है या उससे जो फसलों को नुकसान होता है, उससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति क्या होगी। यदि इन की रोकथाम की योजनाओं पर अधिक पैसा लगाते तो और भी फायदा होता।

पिछले 1978-79 में यू० पी०, बिहार और वेस्ट बंगाल में 1.8 करोड़

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

हैकटेयर जमीन प्रभावित हुई। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने सूखे की बात कही, तो कहा गया कि इससे सम्बन्ध नहीं रखती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसका संबंध कहीं-कहीं तो इस से है। एक चीज के दो पहलू होते हैं। यदि बाढ़ों द्वारा नदी में आए पानी का सही इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाए, इन स्रोतों का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाये, तो आपको सूखा भी देखना पड़ेगा। सूखे से 3.5 करोड़ हैकटेयर जमीन प्रभावित हुई। क्या हालत होगी देश जत्र की कि सूखे के कारण इतनी बड़ी फसल चली जाती हो। आप जरा अपने सैन्ट्रल वाटर एंड फ्लड कमीशन पर भी जरा भ्रष्टी करें, इनके तहत जो कार्य किए जा रहे हैं, उसको गति प्रदान करें। एक माननीय सदस्य ने, जो बैस्ट-बंगाल से आते हैं, उन्होंने आपका ध्यान चौबे प्लान की योजनाओं की ओर दिलाया जिन पर अभी तक कोई अमल नहीं हुआ है। उस में जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्कीमों हैं वे हैं:

Lower Damodar Scheme, Mogrohat Basin Drainage Scheme in West Bengal; Buxar Kailwar Embankment Scheme, Bagmati Embankment Scheme in Gujarat; Krishna-Godavari Delta Drainage Scheme in Andhra Pradesh; Lucknow Town Protection Works in UP; Improvement of Jhelum Outfall Channel in Jammu & Kashmir, etc. etc.

इस तरह की बहुत सी योजनाएं हैं, जिन पर अमल नहीं किया गया है। आप कमीशन को योजनाओं को सफल बनाने के लिए 50 हजार करोड़ देंगे, तभी इस देश का भला होगा और आप बाढ़ से देश को बचा पायेंगे। एक कहावत है—न नौ मन तेल होगा न राधा नावेगी—पिछली बार भी आपने शायद 120 और 168 करोड़ रुपया दिया है।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इतनी छोटी सी रकम से इतने बड़े काम को करना चाहेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा। पैसा ज्यादा मांग रहे हैं, लेकिन आप काम दे रहे हैं। एक शायर ने कहा है कि—नजर के सामने बनकर नजारे टूट जाते हैं, नजर होती है जिन पर सितारे टूट जाते हैं वकामों जिन्दगी तामीर कर दर्या की मौजों पर, किनारों का भरोसा क्या, किनारे टूट जाते हैं। किनारे टूटते रहेंगे और आप बनाते रहेंगे। जब तक इनका आप स्थायी समाधान नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इस समस्या का हल नहीं होने वाला है।

मैं आपका ध्यान एक बात की ओर और दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

अब मैं एक प्रश्न की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ—श्री हरिकेश बहादुर जी ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में कहा है—एक इन्टरनेशनल कन्सल्टेंट है—डा० नार्मन भायरस, उन का कहना है—

“One of the biggest causes of floods in Northern India was uncontrolled deforestation.”

वनों का इतना विनाश हुआ है कि चार करोड़ हैकटेयर जमीन आपकी हुकुमत में नष्ट कर दी गई। आपकी पार्टी के लोग एक बहुत अच्छी बात कहते हैं कि वृक्ष लबाओ। बहुत अच्छी बात है—हमारे बुजुर्ग कहा करते थे—“लल्लू अब घर के सामने एक पेड़ लगाय दो, बाल बच्चे आयेंगे, बैठेंगे उन की छाया मिलेगी।” दिल्ली के आलीशान होटलों में पेड़ लगाने से बाढ़ नहीं रुकेगी। बाढ़ रोकने का एक ही तरीका है कि आप अपने कानूनों का सख्ती से पालन करें। जिन वृक्षों को खुले-आम काटा जा रहा है उन को रकवायें। अभी पिछले दिनों “बिपको आन्दोलन” चला, हजारों

लोगों ने लड़ाई लड़ी, सैकड़ों की लावाह में जेल गये। वे सारी बातें आप के सामने हैं, इस लिए यदि आप रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से इस समस्या की ओर देखेंगे तभी कुछ बात बनेगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने सत्ता और विरोध पक्ष का जिक्र किया। यह सत्ता और विरोध पक्ष का प्रश्न नहीं है, यह देश के लोगों का प्रश्न है। आप ने इस समस्या के लिए 168 करोड़ रुपया एलाट किया है, उस को कुछ ज्यादा बढ़ाने की बात सोचें। अगर आप एशियन गेम्स पर इतना रुपया खर्च कर सकते हैं तो इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्यों खर्च नहीं कर सकते।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि फारेस्ट के बारे में अपनी नीति पर सुस्ती के साथ अमल करें जिस से वनों का विकास हो। दूसरे—जहाँ नदियों के किनारे हैं, बेसिन हैं, खेत हैं उनके पास ऐसी जमीनों पर जहाँ पानी संचय कर सकते हैं, ऐसे स्थानों का निर्माण होना चाहिए। जैसे आप ने बहुत जगहों पर रिजर्वायर्स बनाये हुए हैं, लेकिन उनकी कैपेसिटी काफी नहीं है, इन का ओर ज्यादा निर्माण करना होगा। चौथी बात—नदियों की जमीन पर बहुत ज्यादा लोड बना हुआ है। कभी नदी के इस किनारे पर खेत बन जाते हैं, कभी उस किनारे पर खेत बन जाते हैं, कभी नदी के बीच में बन जाते हैं, कभी ठेकेदार इधर की बालू भर कर ले जाता है, कभी उधर की बालू भर कर ले जाता है, छोटे और बड़े अधिकारी उन से मिले होते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि नदियों के इस भार को रोका जाना चाहिए।

अब मैं कुछ बातें अपने जेल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हाल में मेरे क्षेत्र किरोजाबाद और मैनपुरी में बहुत वर्षा हुई है। सारा इलाका वर्षा से प्रभावित हुआ; लेकिन रिलीफ के मामले में बहुत छिलाई बरती गई। आज भी सैकड़ों लोग बेघर पड़े हुए हैं जिन के पास रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है। मैं फिशर्स की बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुल कितने घर बरबाद हुए लेकिन उन के लिए रिलीफ की तुरन्त व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अभी जैसा हरिकेश जी ने भी कहा है—उनके लोन की वसूली रोक देनी चाहिए। जिन पर लगान लग रहा है उस को स्वर्गित कर दिया जाना चाहिए या माफ कर दिया जाना चाहिए। किसानों की अविलम्ब सहायता दी जानी चाहिए। उन के बच्चों की पढ़ाई-लिखाई के लिए राज्य सरकार को कह सकते हैं कि फीस माफ कर दी जाय।

यह तो इमीडिएट रिलीफ की बात हुई, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ अब तक आप कंस्ट्रक्टिव रूप में यह सभ्य कर नहीं चलेंगे कि सही मायनों में समस्या का समाधान निश्चित रूप से करना है, तब तक बाड़े फिर आयेगी हम फिर मिलेंगे, आप कुछ कहेंगे, हम पुनः आप से पूछेंगे।

श्री मवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : सभापति जी, बाढ़ पर जैसा मंत्री जी ने कहा है, बहुत चर्चा हो चुकी है, लेकिन कुछ सवाल तो ऐसे हैं जिनका जवाब और जिनका निराकरण बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए मैं उन्हीं मुद्दों पर अपनी बात कहूँगा। बाढ़ के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया और क्या होना चाहिए, यह बड़े विवाद का विषय है, सभा विषय है। राजस्थान में जो बाढ़ आई उसके

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने काफी मुस्तैदी से काम किया, प्रधान मंत्री जी वहाँ गई, रेल मंत्री जी वहाँ गये, दीवारा भी वहाँ गये, राज्य सरकार ने भी काफी मुस्तैदी से काम किया और उसका ही यह परिणाम है कि राजस्थान में जितनी भयंकर बाढ़ आई थी, उतना बड़ा नुकसान हो नहीं पाया और लोगों को काफी जल्दी राहत मिली। हरिकेश जी को यहाँ बीमारी की समस्या हो सकती है, लेकिन राजस्थान में बीमारी जैसी कोई बात नहीं है, सरकार की तत्परता के कारण ऐसी स्थिति नहीं आई। केन्द्र से जो मदद मिली है, उस के लिए बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद लेकिन कुछ सवाल हैं, जिन की तरफ मैं कृषि मंत्री जी और सिंचाई मंत्री जी, अजकल तो वे दोनों ही हैं, का ध्यान आकर्षित कर देना चाहता हूँ। शहरों में बस्तिमां बन जाएंगी, सड़कें बन जाएंगी, पुल भी बन जाएंगे लेकिन दूरदराज गांव के लोगों—शुरू में ऐसे मौकों पर उन की सुनवाई होती है लेकिन जब कुछ समय बीत जाता है तो फिर लोग उन को भूल जाया करते हैं और प्रसर कम हो जाता है—की तरफ दिनामा चाहता हूँ। कुछ समय बाद उस तरफ ध्यान कुछ हट जाया करता है और खास तौर पर आज किसान का सवाल बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों के खेत खराब हो गए, फसलें खराब हो गई हैं। फसलें खराब हो गई, उन को तो भूगत लेवे लेकिन किसानों के खेत हजारों नहीं, लाखों हेक्टेयर जमीन में खेती लायक नहीं रहे और हजारों गांवों में ऐसा हुआ है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बाढ़ से प्रभावित कुश्नों को अगर तुरन्त ठीक नहीं किया गया तो अगली फसल भी वहाँ पर नहीं होगी। इसलिए

इस को अरजेंसी के साथ डील किया जाना चाहिए, खाली तकावी देने से काम नहीं चलेगा क्योंकि वहाँ के किसानों की यह स्थिति नहीं है कि तकावी ले कर उन कुश्नों को ठीक कर लें। उन में 10-10 7-7, 5-5 और 4-4 फीट मिट्टी आ गई है और किसानों के बूते की यह बात नहीं है कि वे उन को ठीक करवा सकें नखे हो गये हैं। उस के पास इम्प्लीमेंट्स नहीं है, उस के पास बुनडोजर नहीं है, ट्रैक्टरों के लिए पैसा नहीं है और उसके पास जो कुछ भी था, वह सब बाढ़ में बह गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में न बके उस को कर्जा देना और न ही कोई दूसरा मनीलेंडर उस को कर्जा देगा। इन सारे हालात को देखते हुए जो बाढ़ से प्रभावित गांव है, उन में रहने वाले किसानों के पुनर्वास—मैं इस को पुनर्वास ही कहता हूँ—का एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है और उस पर गौर किया जाना चाहिए। मुझे डर लग रहा है और मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि शहरों में पक्के मकान, कच्चे मकान कच्ची झोपड़ियों की तरफ तो ज्यादा ध्यान है लेकिन उस समस्या की तरफ ध्यान नहीं है क्योंकि पिछली दफा जब यहाँ पर प्राध्व घंटे की चर्चा हुई थी, तो कृषि मंत्री जी ने उस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा था और मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि उसके लिए कुछ किया जाना चाहिए और उन के लिए व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

इसके लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि सीमेंट का कोटा बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग से करना चाहिए क्योंकि जब तक आप अलग से इन क्षेत्रों के लिए सीमेंट की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे वे कुएं नहीं बन सकेंगे।

इस के साथ ही साथ एक और समस्या है, जिस की तरफ मैं आप का

ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह समस्या यह है कि दुर्भाग्य से बाढ़ की डेफीनीशन में वही क्षेत्र आते हैं जहाँ किसी बांध का पानी या नदी का पानी दूर तक आ गया हो। इस लिए उन को योड़ी बहुत सहायता देंगे लेकिन राजस्थान के अन्दर इस कदर बारिश हुई 36 इंच बारिश दो दिन के अन्दर और उस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि अनेक गांवों में तालाब का पानी या नदी का पानी नहीं आया लेकिन वर्षा के पानी से इकट्ठे होने के कारण हजारों कुएं बैठ गए, हजारों कुएं बरबाद हो गये अब उन गांवों को बनाने का एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। इस लिए इस सवाल पर भी मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से विचार कर के ऐसे लोगों को भी सहायता देने के बारे में गंभीरता से कदम उठाने चाहिए। मैं यह अर्थ करना चाहूंगा कि कृषि क्षेत्रों में अगर लोगों की भिखारी बनाना है, तो दूसरी बात है कि उन को मदद न दी जाय लेकिन अगर भिखारी नहीं बनाना है, तो उन को अगले दो महीनों में—मैं दो महीने भी ज्यादा बता रहा हूँ—नैकस्ट सोइंग सीजन से पहले पहल अगर कुछ कदम उठा सकें, उन की जमीन साफ हो जाय, जो नाले बन गए हैं, उन को स्थायल कन्जरवेशन के जरिए ठीक किया जाये, तो फिर हजारों और सैकड़ों गांवों में हजारों लोग जिन्दा रह सकेंगे खेती पर वरना उनको भिखारी बनना पड़ेगा।

एक बात यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जो तालाब टूट गये हैं उन तालाबों में कुछ ऐसे हैं जो सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रित हैं और कुछ ऐसे हैं जो पंचायत समितियों द्वारा नियंत्रित हैं। सरकार अपने तालाबों को ठीक करने की स्थिति में तो कुछ पैसा दे देगी, लेकिन पंचायत समिति के जो छोटे-छोटे तालाब हैं, उनके लिए पंचायत-समितियों के पास साधन नहीं हैं

इस लिए अगर उन तालाबों की मरम्मत का काम पंचायत-समितियों के ऊपर छोड़ दिया गया तो वह काम होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उन तालाबों की दुस्ती के बारे में कारगर कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि कृषि मंत्री महोदय, जो कृषि के साथ सिंचाई मंत्री भी हैं, मेरे द्वारा उठाए गए मुद्दों पर जवाब देंगे और जवाब से तो मुझे कुछ खास मतलब नहीं है—कुछ कारगर कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए जिस से लोगों को राहत मिल सकें।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : श्रीमन् मुझ से पूर्व राजस्थान के दो माननीय सदस्य राजस्थान में आई विभीषण बाढ़ के ऊपर काफी प्रकाश डाल चुके हैं, मैं उस विवरण में जाकर के उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहूंगा। मैं केवल दो-तीन सवाल मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा और आशा करता हूँ कि वे अपने जवाब के अंदर उन पर अपना स्पष्टीकरण देंगे।

सभापति महोदय, पहली बात तो यह है कि अब दिनांक 24-8-81 को, जैसा कि आपने अपने वक्तव्य में सदन को बताया है कि उस वक्त हमारे पास जो सूचनाएं आई थीं, उन सूचनाओं के अनुसार आंकड़े आप दे रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय सदन को बताएं कि अभी तक जो सूचनाएं एकत्र हुई हैं, उनके अनुसार देश के अन्दर, विभिन्न राज्यों के अन्दर कितना-कितना नुकसान हुआ है, जमीन का, जायदाद का, पशुओं का और मनुष्यों का—यह बताते का कष्ट करें। इसके साथ-साथ यह भी बताएं कि उस आभार पर एडवाइस जो आपकी ओर से अनुदान दिया गया है विभिन्न

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

राज्यों को, वह कितना है, यह भी बताने का कष्ट करें।

दूसरा प्रश्न जैसा कि हरिकेश जी ने हवाला दिया था, उसकी ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—वह है “राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग” की रिपोर्ट और उसकी सिफारिशें। सभापति जी, उस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर कई गंभीर सवाल भी उठाए गए हैं और मैं उनका विवरण और विश्लेषण न करते हुए केवल मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि उस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि सन् 1971 के बाद से खास कर के देश के अन्दर बाढ़ों के द्वारा जो नुकसान हुआ है, उस में पहले के मुकाबले काफी वृद्धि हुई है। सन् 1971 को उन्होंने बेस इयर माना है, उसके पहले इतना नुकसान नहीं हुआ जितना 1971 के बाद लगातार बड़ी स्पीड के साथ इस देश के अन्दर होता चला जा रहा है और साथ-साथ दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जो नुकसान की कीमत है, अगर उस कीमत को आंकष जाए तो वह नुकसान 6 गुना प्रति वर्ष बढ़ता चला जा रहा है।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : गलत है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : तीसरी जो आपके आयोग ने सिफारिश की है, उन्होंने कहा है कि जो हमारे डैम्स हैं, उनकी प्लानिंग के समय उन में जितनी सिल्ट जमा होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था, उस अनुमान के मुकाबले तीन से चार गुना अधिक मिट्टी का भराव बाढ़ों के अन्दर आका गया है।

इसके अलावा सभापति महोदय एकोलाजिकल चेंजेज हुए हैं। नए-नए

श्रीघोषिक क्षेत्र बने हैं, कारखाने बने हैं, विकास हुआ है और उसके कारण वर्षों के पानी का स्वाभाविक स्रोत में स्कायट आई है और इसकी वजह से बाढ़ों के कारण अधिक नुकसान हो रहा है। अभी जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने बताया कि जंगल जिस बेहरमी से काटे जा रहे हैं वह भी एक चिंता का विषय है और उन्होंने उसका अनुपात भी दिया है कि देश के अन्दर कुल कितना भाग जंगल है और वास्तव में पेड़ कितने हैं। उनका अनुमान यह है कि 25 सालों के अन्दर दस लाख हेक्टर जंगल बरबाद हो चुके हैं। यह एक सब से गम्भीर प्रश्न है। इन प्रश्नों के सन्दर्भ में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो बाढ़ों की समीक्षा की गई है, कारणों का पता लगाया गया है, उस में क्या यह भी पता लगाया है कि 1971 के बाद—यह गति क्यों बढ़ी है? उसके आधार पर केन्द्र ने अपने स्तर पर अपनी योजना में क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं। बाढ़ नियंत्रण की ही बात मैं नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सिचाई विभाग के अधीन, कृषि विभाग के अधीन इन सारे क्षेत्रों में क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और क्या-क्या सुझाव दिए गए हैं? कितना प्रावधान इसके लिए छठी योजना में किया गया है, यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

24 तारीख के वक्तव्य में आपने बताया था कि छठी योजना में इसके लिए 1045 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह राशि तो बहुत बड़ी है। आपने इस समस्या की गम्भीरता को भी बताया है। आपने कहा है कि हर साल कम से कम आठ मिलियन हेक्टर जमीन बाढ़ की विनाश लीला से प्रभावित होती है। आपका यह मानना है कि छठी योजना के अन्त तक आप चार मिलियन हेक्टर भूमि को इस विनाश से बचा सकेंगे।

में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम यह मान कर चल सकते हैं कि छठी योजना में सरकार बाढ़ों पर किसी प्रकार का नियंत्रण नहीं कर पायेगी और अगर पा लेगी तो जो आप ने प्रावधान किया है क्या उसके अन्दर रहते हुए ऐसा कर पाना सम्भव होगा? किस प्रकार आप इन बाढ़ों पर छठी योजना के अन्त तक काबू पाएंगे यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ।

जहाँ तक राजस्थान का सम्बन्ध है वह सब से पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। उसकी आय के स्रोत बहुत सीमित हैं। 180 करोड़ में भी ज्यादा का ओवरड्राफ्ट राजस्थान के ऊपर चल रहा है। राजस्थान—सरकार ने अपनी कमजोरी को पहचान कर चाहे किसी सिद्धांत की हत्या करनी पड़ी हो मध्य निषेध, शराबबन्दी तक को खत्म कर देने का कदम उठाया है। आपने बताया है कि चार सौ करोड़ का वहां नुकसान हुआ है। आपने यह भी कहा है कि पांच करोड़ का अनुदान आपने राजस्थान को दिया है। उसके लिए हम आपके आभारी हैं। लेकिन क्या यह पांच करोड़ की राशि राजस्थान में हुए नुकसान को देखते हुए ऊंट के मुंह में जोरे के समान नहीं है? क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि सेंट्रल टीम जब अपनी रिपोर्ट दे तब उस पर आप चाहे जो भी फैसला करें लेकिन अब इतने बड़े नुकसान को देखते हुए पचास से ले कर सौ करोड़ की राशि राजस्थान के वास्ते रिलीज कर दें?

बाढ़ और अकाल राजस्थान के लिए स्थायी कहानी बन गए हैं। कोई वर्ष नहीं जात है जब एक हिस्से में बाढ़ और एक हिस्से में अकाल न पड़ता हो। इसको देखते हुए क्यों नहीं केन्द्रीय सरकार शत प्रतिशत अनुदान अकाल और बाढ़ के कारण हुए नुकसान को देखते हुए

राजस्थान को देती है? क्या इस पर भी आप विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं?

राजस्थान की इकोलोजी बदल रही है। चेंज बड़े जोरों से हो रहा है। कमी एक जिला और कमी दूसरा जिला बरबाद होता है। पाली बरबाद हो गया है। सरई भरतपुर, जयपुर टोक, माधोपुर, कोटा बरबाद हो गए हैं। हर वर्ष हम देख रहे हैं कि एक आध जिला बरबाद हो रहा है। राजस्थान के विकास के लिए जो भी कदम उठाए गए हों लेकिन लगता ऐसा है कि हम बीस साल पीछे जा रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में क्यों नहीं सारे राजस्थान का इकोलोजिकल सर्वे कराया जाता है और उस आधार पर जो कुछ भी किया जा सकता है केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्तर पर किया जाता है। राजस्थान में किस प्रकार काम हो रहा है वह मैं यहां नहीं कहना चाहता। वह तो वहां की विधान सभा में कहा जायेगा। मैं केवल केन्द्र सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान की स्थिति को देख कर के इसके बजाय कि आप इंतजार करें कि वहां पर सेन्ट्रल टीम जाये और उसकी रिपोर्ट आये उस के आधार पर आप सहायता करें, ऐसा न कर के राजस्थान की सरकार ने जो अपना नुकसान बताया है उसके अनुसार तुरन्त केन्द्रीय सरकार उचित मात्रा के अन्दर कम से कम 50 से 100 करोड़ ६० की सहायता तुरन्त करे ताकि वहां के लोगों को सहायता पहुंचायी जा सके।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : गयी है टीम वहां।

श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा (खेरी) : सभापति महोदय, आपने जो समय दिया है उसके लिए धन्यवाद देती हूँ। मैं सरकार का

[श्री मती ऊषा वर्मा]

ध्यान भंगकर बाढ़ से प्रस्त और उस से उत्पन्न स्थिति को और ग्राह्य करवा चाहती हूँ। इस समय देश के उत्तरी पूर्वी भाग में जैसी परिस्थितियाँ गजरी हैं उसका वास्तविक लेखा जोखो देना सम्भव नहीं है। यह देश जो प्राकृतिक सम्पदा को खान है सदैव प्राकृतिक प्रकोप का शिकार रहा है। कभी सूखा, बाढ़, अनावृष्टि और अतिवृष्टि अपनी बर्बरता का खुला प्रदर्शन किये बिना नहीं रही है जिसका परिणाम जन जीवन पर पड़ा और सदैव अस्तव्यस्त रहे। उसी विषम परिस्थिति के कारण भारतवर्ष इस वर्ष प्रकृति के हाथों का शिकार बने बिना नहीं रह सका। और ऐसा लगता है कि वर्षा ने अपनी भंगकर काली लड़ाई को खोल कर हों रख दिया है जिन से उत्तरी भारत के अधिकांश भाग जन-जीवन हो उठे। यही नहीं अधिकांश भाग और लोगों की जानमाल के लाले भी पड़ गये हैं। मैं अपने ही क्षेत्र खैरी की भी बात कहना चाहती हूँ। हजारों लोग बिना घरबार हो गये। गोमती, घाघरा, शारदा नदियों की धाराओं ने अपनी ज्वानी का जोर दिखाते हुए सभी गांवों की जमीन का ऐसा कटाव किया कि उसको देखने से भय लगता है। तथा लोगों को यह भी पता नहीं कि उनके खेत कहां से कहां चले गये और कितना नुकसान हुआ है यदि वास्तविक जांच की जाय तो शायद हजारों एकड़ जमीन कट कर कहां चली गई पता नहीं है। कितने जानवर बह गये कोई अंदाजा नहीं है। कितनी जानें गई हैं सही लेखा नहीं। आज वह क्षेत्र पूर्ण वीरान और बंजर नजर आता है और उस क्षेत्र को देख कर आंसू टपक पड़ते हैं। आज लोगों के पास न तो खाने को रोटी है न रहने को छत का सहारा। जो पहले औरों को सहारा देते थे आज वह स्वयं

निरीह हैं। किसी के पास कोई विकल्प ही नहीं क्या करें, कहां जायें। वहां की जनता बेसहारा हो गई है। न तो लोगों के पास खाने का सामान है, न बचे हुए जानवरों के लिए चारा है। यहां तक कि पेड़ों की पत्तियां भी समाप्त होती जा रही हैं जिनको खिटाकर जानवरों को जीवित रखा जाता है। फसलों का कहना ही क्या? कहीं कोई नाम ही नहीं रहा। लोगों के पास जमीन भी नहीं रही है कि वे कहीं झोंपड़ी या मकान बना सकें। खुले आकाश का सहारा पाने में ही समर्थ हैं। ऐसी विषम परिस्थिति से निपटने हेतु सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए और लोगों को काम देने का उपाय सोचना चाहिए। ताकि वे अपनी जीविका चला सकें। मार्गों की भी व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त हो गई भी है। ऐसी जगह के लोगों को जो गरीब वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनकी राजी-रोटी कमाने के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जो कि अभी नहीं है। अधिक से अधिक लोगों को अधिक सहायता प्रदान कर कुछ राहत दिलाया जाना आवश्यक है। उसके लिए सरकार को धन की मदद करनी चाहिए, तथा प्रदेश सरकार को कहे कि राहत कार्य तेजी पर चलाये ताकि लोग कुछ तो सुख की सांस ले सकें और जो लोगों का जीवन दुर्लभ हो गया है उस से कुछ राहत उन्हें मिल सके।

ऐसी परिस्थिति से निपटने के लिए सरकार को तुरन्त राहत कार्य करने का बीड़ा उठाना चाहिए।

जो नदियां कटान कर रही हैं, उन कटान को रोकने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी उपाय करने चाहिए ताकि आगे के कटान को रोका जा सके। जो ग्रामीण किनारों पर बसे हुए हैं उनकी

भी सम्पत्ति तथा जानें बच सकें। जिन लोगों की जमीनें तथा मकान कटान में कट गए हैं, उन लोगों को भी राहत दी जाये। हालांकि हमारी सरकार ने ऐसे लोगों को काफी राहत कराई भी है परन्तु हमारे खीरी क्षेत्र में बहुत ही कम राशि रखी गई है जिस से उन लोगों को केवल 2, 4 दिन की ही मदद हो पाती है।

जिनके मकान बगैरह गिरे हुए हैं उन लोगों की भी सरकार की तरफ से 100-100 रुपये ही दिए जा रहे हैं लेकिन इस 100 रुपये की राशि से वे क्या कर सकते हैं ? इस 100 रुपये की राशि से न तो वे सीमेंट ही ले पाते हैं और न लकड़ी ही उन्हें मिल पाती है। जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है उनको तो केवल 2, 4 दिन का खाना ही इस से हो सकता है।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं अपनी सरकार को एक सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि जो महाप्रना उन गरीबों को दी जा रही है उसकी जगह उन लोगों को ऐसे साधन जुटाये जायें जिस से वह अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमा सकें और खा सकें। जिनकी जमीनें कट गई हैं और उन्होंने जो सरकार से तकावी ली है, उसके लिए भी अपनी सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ उन लोगों को भी बसुली बगैरह न कराई जाने की सुविधा दिलाई जाये और उनकी जमान की व्यवस्था कराई जाये।

श्री मोती साईं थार० चौधरी (मेह-साता) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस बड़े देश के एक कोने में हर साल अकाल पड़ता है और दूसरी ओर बाढ़ हर साल जान-माल को हानि पहुँचाती है। ऐसा हर साल इस देश में चलता रहता है।

इस देश में खासकर ब्रह्मपुत्र की वजह से असम में हर साल 2, 3 बार बाढ़ आ जाती है और सारे असम को नष्ट कर देती है। सालों से यह खर्चा चलता आ रहा है। फिर भी अभी तक हम उस पर काबू नहीं कर पाये हैं। जिससे असम को नुकसान होता है। इसलिए ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड भी कई साल से बनाया है फिर भी हम अब तक कुछ नहीं कर पाए हैं जिससे कि ब्रह्मपुत्र की बाढ़ को रोक सकें। यह योजना अति शीघ्र पूरी की जाए।

इस साल गुजरात में भी 2 बार बाढ़ आ चुकी है अभी भी वहाँ बारिश चालू है और इसकी वजह से वहाँ 50 करोड़ के अन्दाज का नुकसान राज्य को हुआ है। कई लोगों के घर टूट गये हैं रोड व ब्रिज टूटे हुए हैं, किसानों की और लोगों की जमीन व फसल नष्ट हो गई है। कई जगह खेतों में बालू और रेत के ढेर लगे हुए हैं कई जगह जमीन माफ हो गई है। इस तरह से हर साल किसानों को बाढ़ से सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान होता है। उनको जल्दी मदद दी जाए। जिससे कि आ रहे मौसम में उनमें क्षति कर पायें।

बाढ़ से सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान गरीब लोगों को होता है क्योंकि उनके रहने के घर कच्चे होते हैं। जो जगह रहने लायक नहीं होती है वहाँ उनके महल्ले बनते हैं। इसलिए बाढ़ की रोक-थाम के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी उपाय किए जाएं। इनकी अच्छी और ऊँची जमान पर पुनर्वास मिले ऐसा प्रावधान करना चाहिये।

हमारे यहाँ नर्वदा में हर साल भारी बाढ़ आती रहती है। चूंकि नदी के ऊपरी क्षेत्रों में हर साल ज्यादा बारिश होती है, इसलिए नर्वदा में हर साल बाढ़ आती है और पानी खतरे के निशान से उपर बढ़ता है। हमारे एक बड़े शहर, बड़ोच में पानी ही पानी हो जाता है। इस साल तो वहाँ ऐसे भी दिन आए कि एक पानी की बाल्टी के लिए एक रुपया देना पड़ा। वहाँ पर पीने के पानी की सप्लाई की

[श्री मोती लाल शर्मा चौधरी]

योजना बिल्कुल खत्म हो गई। हर साल ऐसा होता है। गुजरात में बाढ़ की रोक-थाम के लिए नर्दा बांध-योजना को जल्दी से जल्दी पूर्ण किया जाए केन्द्र सरकार अपनी ओर से या विश्व बैंक की सहायता से पैसे की व्यवस्था करे ताकि यह योजना जल्दी पूरी की जा सके और बाढ़ से हर साल होने वाले नुकसान से बचा जा सके। वहां पर लाखों एकड़ ऐसी जमीन है, जहां पानी बिल्कुल नहीं पहुंचता है, जिसके कारण वहां हर साल अकाल पड़ता है। इस योजना के पूरा होने से ऐसी जमीन को भी पानी मिलेगा और अन्न का उत्पादन हो सकेगा।

पिछले कई सालों में ऐसा होता है कि देश के कई हिस्सों में साल भर में जितनी औषत बारिश होनी चाहिए वह एक दो दिनों में ही जाती है। मगर पानी के निकास के लिए जो छोटी नालियां बनी हुई हैं, वे पूरे पानी का निकास नहीं कर सकती। इसलिए अभी यह सर्वे किया जाए कि कहां कहां पानी का निकास करना है, कहां छोटी नालियों को चौड़ा करना है और नई नालियों का निर्माण करना है। इस काम के लिए पर्याप्त पैसे का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए।

हर साल नदियों के किनारे पर जमीन का कटाव होता है। सरकार को जमीन के संरक्षण के कार्य को बड़े पैमाने पर करना चाहिए और इसके लिए ज्यादा पैसे का प्रावधान करना चाहिए, जिससे नदी-नालों में एक साथ जो पानी आ जाता है, जमीन पर छोटे-छोटे बांध बना कर उसको रोका जा सके। इससे खेती-योग्य नई जमीन तैयार हो जाएगी और पानी के बहाव से जो नुकसान होता है, उसे भी रोका जा सकेगा।

बाढ़-नियंत्रण की योजनाओं को समय पर कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता। 1977 में जब बाढ़ आई तो बनासकांठा के पास रेल

नदी बाढ़-नियंत्रण योजना बवाई गई। मगर अभी तक उसकी मंजूर नहीं किया गया है। एक योजना को मंजूर करने में चार-चार साल का समय लग जाता है। बाढ़-नियंत्रण की योजनाओं को जल्दी से जल्दी मंजूर करना चाहिए। जितना नया पैसा लगा कर नये-नये बांध बनाए जाते हैं उससे ज्यादा नुकसान बाढ़ से हो जाता है इसलिए योजनाओं को जल्दी से जल्दी मंजूर करके अमल में लाना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां स्थिति यह है कि 500 से 1000 फुट नीचे से पानी निकालना पड़ता है। वहां पानी बहुत गहराई से निकाला जाता है। जब बाढ़ का पानी आता है, तो वह समुद्र में चला जाता है। इसलिए रीचार्ज करने के लिए जगह जगह बड़े बड़े ट्यूबवैल बना कर पानी को जमीन में उतारना चाहिए। इससे नुकसान कम होगा और सिंचाई के लिए पानी भी मिलता रहेगा।

इस साल हमारे यहां भावनगर और अहमदाबाद के बीच एक ब्रिज बनाया गया है। इस साल बाढ़ आई और वह ब्रिज चौपट हो गया। एक कमीशन बनाकर इस बात की जांच करनी चाहिए कि इस तरह के निर्माण-कार्य किस तरह किए जाते हैं और जो लोग ठीक स्तर का काम नहीं करते हैं उन्हें कड़ी सजा दी जाए।

मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि मैंने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उन पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Quilon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are once again facing the problems of floods in this country. It is not for the first time that this year we have taken up the issue for discussion. On so many other occasions also we had discussed this issue. On the other side is drought. We have been having floods and drought simultaneously. Rajasthan is a typical example. There too the flood

and drought are playing a hide and seek game. We are told that about 1/8th of our country is prone to floods and one-third of the country is prone to drought.

I feel that we have only one solution for both these Calamities. That is irrigation. We have to take up irrigation on a national basis. If you ask me what are the priorities before the country I would say that this first priority is control of population and the second priority is irrigation. Undoubtedly irrigation is the only means to save this country and for lifting it up on a pedestal of self-reliance. Irrigation alone can provide employment to the millions of our rural people in the years to come. It is by irrigation only that we can raise production on the agricultural front. Even after over 33 years of Independence, we have been depending on other countries for building up buffer-stocks. Irrigation is the only means, as I said, for development of our agriculture, for providing employment to our rural people and for taking water down to the villages for drinking purposes. Irrigation is the only means by which we can lift the country to the level of self-reliance. Irrigation has one other advantage. It can provide employment to millions of our people in the country straightway and we can derive immediate benefits unlike in industries where the gestation period is too long, here, we need not wait for too long a period. If you invest money, you can take water to the villagers who suffer from thirst because of want of drinking water supply. I am sorry this has not enjoyed the topmost priority as it should have. In the past thirty years, we are told that we had been able to bring under irrigation only areas to the extent of fifty six million hectares of land as against 130 million hectares of land which are capable of being brought under irrigation. Still we have to develop about 56.5 million hectares just one-half of it is still to be developed. We are told that a perspective planning is being envisaged.

It is going to take 20 more years to develop the remaining 56 million hectares so as to bring them under irrigation at the rate of 2½ million acres per year. Of course it is a much too long period.

I say that irrigation, as a national project, has to be taken up on a top-priority basis.

18.57 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

Is it not obvious that as a matter of fact, for flood control, irrigation is the only easiest means by which this can be controlled? We know that flash floods suddenly develop, that the monsoon last for a few months in a year and so it may not be possible to control the floods. It may be, by building dams the floods can be controlled. But, how many dams can be built up to store water? The other more effective step is to open up canals, for irrigation canals also provide means of transport. That is the cheapest mode of transport in the country. I feel that top priority should be given to develop this system.

I want to emphasise one other aspect. That is when you talk of floods, well, floods have been there all over the country. We have been facing them throughout the year. We are going to face them for all the years to come. But, let us not confine ourselves to North India or Eastern India or Western India which have been affected by floods. Even my own State of Kerala had been affected very much.

19.00 hrs.

Sir, in Kerala the monsoons started on 1st June and for days together it went on raining with the result that so many valuable areas of paddy production were completely flooded and bunds breached and paddy crop damaged beyond redemption. But I am sorry to find in the statement given by the State Government, no serious mention has been made of loss on

[Shri B. K. Nair]

paddy crop. The total loss has been assessed as Rs. 29.55 crores. Out of this damage to public utilities is assessed at Rs. 29 crores. Thus only Rs. 55 lakhs is assessed as damage on other accounts.

Sir, by public utility they mean roads only. Even if the entire money is given the question of execution of the work will not be properly supervised and will not be carried out with suitable materials. So, the damage will be there even after the next years monsoon. Sir, proper attention has not been given to the actual damage caused to the people. I have been going to the relief camps opened for flood victims. These camps are located in the schools and the school authorities would not leave open the schools indefinitely for occupation. So, they were pressurising them to get out but as these flood victims have lost their entire belongings they were not able to go back. Then, Sir, the ration supplied by the Government is only half of the usual quota. The entire Kerala State is under rationing. Further, Sir, when the house is damaged an amount of Rs. 300 is only provided. It is far too inadequate. So, these people go on suffering for a long time without any proper relief.

Lastly, Sir, I want to make one more suggestion in regard to provision of relief amounts. The Centre insists on paying this amount only against Plan allotments. That is not fair. It should be treated as national calamity and measures to mitigate the suffering undergone by the people irrespective of the region should be taken as national obligation. It should not be part of Development Plan funds.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : सभापति जी, बाढ़ की चर्चा इस सदन में व्यापक रूप से हो रही है। असम, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, केरल, राजस्थान, गुजरात ~~मध्य~~ साल भर बाढ़ आई है। "एकोनाविक

टाइम्स" के अनुसार, अभी फाइनल मूल्यांकन तो नहीं हुआ है लेकिन पिछले साल जबकि 115.69 करोड़ की क्षति बाढ़ से हुई थी, इस साल 233.67 करोड़ की क्षति हुई है। हालांकि अभी यह आंकड़े अधूरे ही हैं। सिक्सटीज में एवरेज ह्यूमन लास 942 था वह सेव्बेन्टीज में बढ़ कर 1556 हो गया। इसी प्रकार से 1968 और 1972 के बीच में जो औसत बर्बादी 330 करोड़ रुपये की होती थी उस की जगह अब 845 करोड़ रुपये की बर्बादी हो रही है। बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए जितने प्रयत्न किए गए हैं उतनी ही अधिक बाढ़ से क्षति हो रही है, बाढ़ के क्षेत्र का विस्तार हो रहा है तथा बाढ़ की भयंकरता बढ़ती जा रही है। मतलब यह है कि कहीं बुनियादी कमी है, जिस को आप संभाल नहीं पा रहे हैं और आज तक नहीं संभाल पाए हैं। आप छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो बाढ़ को रोकथाम के लिए राशि देने जा रहे हैं, उस से हिन्दुस्तान की इस बाढ़ विनाश-लीला से बचना कठिन है, इस पर आप को विचार करना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान में बाढ़ और सूखाड़ का हर वर्ष आना आप की नीतियों का फल है

श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : 1978 में सबसे बुरी बाढ़ें आई थीं, वह किस का फल था ?

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : उस से पहले भी मैं लोक सभा में था। मैं आप को अपने बिहार के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। खास कर उत्तरी बिहार के तमाम जिलों में बाढ़ें आईं, और दक्षिण बिहार के जिलों में भी बाढ़ें आईं। बाढ़ तब आई जब धान की फसल की बुआई शुरू होने वाली थी और नतीजा यह हुआ कि पूरी की पूरी फसल बर्बाद हो गई। फिर दोबारा बाढ़ें आई हैं, अखबारों में समाचार आ रहा है कि बिहार में दोबारा बाढ़ें आ रही हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी आ रही हैं। इस भयंकर बाढ़ के कारण चम्पारण जिले के करीब ग्यारह अंचल बाढ़ की चपेट में आ गए हैं। इसके

साथ-साथ बागमती नदी और सिंगरीली नदी में बाढ़ आ जाने से पचासों जिले इस की चपेट में आ गए हैं। वहाँ के लोग घर से बेघर हो गए हैं। यदि आप बाढ़ को रोकना चाहते हैं तो आप को कुछ स्थायी कार्यों को करना होगा, तभी इस समस्या का हल हो सकता है। बिहार में जितनी नदियाँ हैं, जो कि बाढ़ लाती हैं, वे नेपाल से संबंधित हैं जो कि हिमालय से निकलने वाली नदियाँ हैं। सभापति जी, मैं बिहार की बाढ़ की समस्या के बारे में बता रहा हूँ, आप जरा कृपा कीजिए। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए आप नेपाल सरकार से समझौता नहीं करते हैं। हमारी आप से मांग है कि कोसी, गंडक आदि नदियों पर डैम बनाइए, ताकि उस से उत्तरी बिहार को बचाया जा सकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि केन्द्र जो सहायता करती है, वह सहायता खर्च ठीक से खर्च हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, इस बात की देखभाल होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाएँ लूट हैं, हजारों रुपये की लूट इस के द्वारा होती है, अभियन्ताओं द्वारा लूटा जाता है, लेकिन आप के पास उन को रोकने के लिए कोई उपाय नहीं हैं। योजनाएँ आप की चल रही हैं, लेकिन उन में काम बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है। उन में तेजी लाने की कोशिश कीजिए। कोसी पर बांध टूट जाने से कई एक गांव जलमग्न हो गए, लेकिन इस बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया। हमारे बिहार में कई योजनाएँ चली है, वहाँ पानी का जमाव है, उस को रोकने के लिए बाढ़ नियंत्रण की योजनाएँ लागू की हैं, नहरें बनी हैं, लेकिन उन का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है और पानी के निकासी की योजना खटाई में पड़ी हुई हैं। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि उन योजनाओं के लिए उस पानी के जमाव को कम करने की और आप ध्यान दीजिए। कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी के जमाने में एक-एक योजना चली थी, जिस से कि कुछ लाभ हुआ था। उस योजना

के क्या तथ्य थे, उस की जानकारी प्राप्त की जाए और यदि वह लागू होने वाली हो तो उस को लागू किया जाए।

अंतिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नए पुलों का निर्माण होना चाहिए।

अंतिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, इस पर राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से विचार करना चाहिये। पिछले दिनों पूरे भारत की नदियों के पानी को मिलाने के लिये एक गंगा-कावेरी मिलन योजना का जिक्र हुआ था, पता नहीं उस योजना का क्या हुआ, वह योजना सही है या नहीं? उस योजना को देखा जाय कि उस से बाढ़ें रुक सकती हैं या नहीं रुक सकती हैं।

श्री जनुल बशर (गार्जीपुर) : सभापति जी, बाढ़ की दुखद घटना प्रत्येक वर्ष सामने आती है और यह माननीय सदन प्रत्येक वर्ष उस की चर्चा करता है, लेकिन बाढ़ की दर्दभरी कहानी का अन्त सभस में नहीं आता है। यह पूरे देश की समस्या है जहाँ प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ भी आती है और सूखा भी पड़ता है। बाढ़ से भी तबाही आती है, और सूखे से तबाही आती है। इस के समाधान के लिये सरकार बहुत दिनों से प्रयत्नशील है कि कैसे बाढ़ की रोकथाम के लिए कारगर उपाय किये जा सकते हैं और अब तक किये भी गये हैं, लेकिन यह देखने में आया है कि अगर एक जगह बाढ़ की रोकथाम के उपाय किये गये तो दूसरी जगह बाढ़ की भयंकरता बढ़ जाती है। बाढ़ की रोकथाम टुकड़ियों में नहीं हो सकती। बाढ़ की रोकथाम के लिए एक विशाल योजना बनानी पड़ेगी, कोई 20-25 वर्ष का कार्यक्रम बनाना पड़ेगा तब जा कर शायद बाढ़ की विभीषिका को रोका जा सकेगा।

सभापति जी, इस देश के कुछ भाग ऐसे हैं जहाँ प्रायः बाढ़ आया करती है और भयंकर बाढ़ आया करती है। जब हम क्षैतीय असन्तुलन

[श्री जैनूल बशर]

की बात करते हैं तो हम देखेंगे कि वही क्षेत्र ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं, प्रत्येक राज्य में वही क्षेत्र अधिक पिछड़े हुए हैं, वहीं पर प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी सब से कम है, वहीं पर विकास पूरी तरह से नहीं हो पा रहा है, जो क्षेत्र बाढ़ से बराबर प्रभावित रहते हैं। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश सदियों से बाढ़ से प्रभावित रहा है। प्रत्येक वर्ष या एक वर्ष की नागा दे कर दूसरे वर्ष बाढ़ लोगों को तबाह व बरबाद करती है। साल-दो साल में जो भी कमाई होती है वह सारी की सारी बाढ़ में विलीन हो जाती है। यही बात दूसरे राज्यों में भी है, जहां बाढ़ का प्रकोप रहता है, वही क्षेत्र पिछड़े हुए हैं और वहीं क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन की बात सामने आती है।

सभापति महोदय, अब मैं बहुत थोड़े में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ—क्या बाढ़ और सूखे का समन्वय नहीं कर सकते? क्या ऐसी कोई योजना इस विकासशील युग में नहीं बनाई जा सकती कि बाढ़ के पानी को इकट्ठा किया जा सके और उसे सूखे क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई के काम में लाया जा सके। नदियों के बाढ़ के पानी को जगह-जगह पर इकट्ठा किया जाय। पीतमोल धानी टुकड़ों-टुकड़ों में बाढ़ की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती, इसके लिये बड़ी योजना बनानी पड़ेगी और चूंकि ये नदियां कई राज्यों से होकर गुजरती हैं इस लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस काम को अपने हाथ में लेना पड़ेगा कैसे लेना पड़ेगा, इस का रास्ता स्वयं सरकार को निभाना पड़ेगा, ढूँढना पड़ेगा, हमारे देश में जिन नदियों का जाल बिछा हुआ है—क्या इन नदियों को एक दूसरे के साथ जोड़ने की कोई व्यवस्था हो सकती है ताकि अगर एक नदी में बाढ़ आये और दूसरी में न आये, तो बाढ़ के पानी को दूसरी नदी में डायवर्ट किया जा सके। बांध बना बना कर उस पानी को इकट्ठा किया जा सके ताकि सूखे क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई का लाभ मिल सके।

बाढ़ लोगों को तबाह भी करती है और पानी बेकार समुद्र में बह जाता है और इस से कुछ लाभ नहीं होता। इसलिए संक्षेप में यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बड़ी विशाल परोजना बनाई जाए चाहे वह लम्बी अवधि की हो, 20-25 वर्ष की एक योजना बनाई जाए क्योंकि किसी एक स्थान पर बाढ़ नियंत्रण से काम नहीं चलेगा। एक स्थान पर आप बाढ़ नियंत्रण करेंगे और दूसरी जगह पानी चला जाएगा, तो उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। एक जगह आप बाढ़ को रोकेंगे, तो दूसरी जगह पानी फैल जाएगा, इस से कुछ राहत लोगों को नहीं मिलेगी। इसलिए एक विशाल योजना बाढ़ की रोक थाम के लिए बनाई जाए जिस से बाढ़ की विभीषिका को खत्म किया जा सके। जितना रुपया बाढ़ से राहत कार्यों पर आप खर्च कर रहे हैं या जितने रुपए का नुकसान होता है, उतने रुपए में बाढ़ की एक विशाल योजना बना कर आप बाढ़ रोकने का एक प्रभावी काम कर सकते हैं। इसलिए इस तरह की योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा आप पांच मिनट में समाप्त कर दीजिए।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा (नागौर) : पांच मिनट में कैसे इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मैं अपनी बात कह सकता हूँ। आप ने पहले 10 मिनट दिये हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की 80 फीसदी जनता जो गांवों में रहती है, वह बाढ़ और अकाल से जबरदस्त पीड़ित होती है और इस सदन में बैठने वाले 80 फीसदी वोट उन लोगों से ले कर यहां आते हैं। यहां पर आज जितने सदस्य इस समय हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उधर भी बँचे खाली पड़ी हैं ।

श्री ना. राम मिर्धा : उधर और उधर से मुझे कोई मतलब नहीं है । राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह, आप इसे गंभीरता से लीजिये । आप भी किसान हैं । इस हाउस में ऐसे मौकों पर डिबेट आती है जब गिनती के चेहरे यहाँ पर बैठे मिलते हैं । यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है और आप का भी । आप भी थोड़े चेहरे देख कर बार-बार घंटी बजा देते हैं ।

समापति महोदय : पाँच-गोच मिनट बीजे के जिये दिये हैं । आप भी पाँच मिनट में समाप्त कर दें ।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : पहले 10-10 मिनट माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं ।

समापति महोदय : आप शुरू तो करें ।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : 80 कोसदी किसानों के बोट पर चुन कर यहाँ आते हैं और यह पार्लियामेंट का मजाक है । . . . (व्यवधान) .

सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश के लिए एक जबरदस्त दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि बाढ़ से इतना ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है लेकिन मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज पूरे देश में एक, डेढ़ महीने से बरसात नहीं हुई है और आप गांवों में जा कर देख लीजिए कि चारे का एक हरा तिनका भी नहीं दिखाई दे रहा है । जब ऐसी स्थिति है तो इस देश के जानवरों को आप क्या खिलायेंगे और वे कैसे जियेंगे । अभी चावल की बात कही गई । चावल के चौबने के लिए जो पौध होती है, वह भी नहीं मिल रही है । ऐसी हालत बहुत से इलाकों में है और यह हालत, राव साहब, सावन और भादों के महीने में आप के हरियाणा और पंजाब में भी हो रहा है । मैं यह भी बताऊँ कि आज राजस्थान केनाल में 2 हजार क्यूसक पानी चल रहा है जब कि

उस की कैपेसिटी 14 क्यूसक पानी की है । आज सुबह नवल किशोर शर्मा जी के छाना-कर्षण प्रस्ताव पर विजली वाले मंत्री जी ने कहा कि राजस्थान में सरप्लस पावर है और कहीं पावर की कमी नहीं है । मैं आप को बताता हूँ कि राजस्थान में सिर्फ एक घंटा गांवों में पावर मिलती है और कभी रात को भी पावर मिलती है, जो कि किसान के लिए कोई काम नहीं आती । वहाँ पर किसान को पावर नहीं मिल रही है और यह जो बाढ़ आई, इस में तालाब बह गये और टूट गये । दूसरी तरफ आप यह देखें कि 17, 18 और 19 जुलाई के बाद बरसात नहीं हुई । राजस्थान में भी नहीं हुई और आप के हरियाणा में और हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से इलाकों में पिछले 20 दिनों से कोई बारिश नहीं हुई है । सिवाय बिहार के कुछ इलाकों को छोड़ कर कहीं भी बारिश नहीं हुई है । तो खरीफ की प्रोडक्शन क्या होगी । आप तो किसान हैं और हम भी किसान हैं । आसमान को देख कर ऐसा लगता है कि अब बरसात होने की गुंजाइश नहीं है । इस से इस देश के अन्दर भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति बनने जा रही है । गेहूँ जो आज 200 रुपये बिक रहा है, वह 250, 300 रुपये क्विंटल भी नहीं मिलेगा । इसी तरह से बाजरा, ज्वार, जो 200 रुपये मिल रही है, वह 300 रुपये भी नहीं मिलेगा और चारा 80 से 100 रुपये क्विंटल मिल रहा है, तो जानवरों को क्या खिलायेंगे । यह आप के मंत्रालय को देखना है । यह हमारे लिये बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है ।

वाटर मैनेजमेंट को राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से हल करने के लिए आप ने कई आयोग बंटाए, कृषि आयोग बंटाया, बाढ़ आयोग बंटाया, सिंचाई आयोग बंटाया । ये उनकी डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता । उन सब का कहना है कि इस देश में 400 मिलियन हेक्टेयर मीटर बरसात होती है । उस बरसात का राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से उपयोग हो और अगर हम उस

[श्री भाथूराम मिर्धा]

पानी को काम में लें तो इस देश को बाढ़ों से बचाया जा सकता है और पानी के उपयोग से लाभ भी उठाया जा सकता है। क्या हुआ उस रिपोर्टों का? हमने सोचा था कि यहाँ पर जो यह 356 आदमियों का जमात बठी है और इंदिराजी जसी ताकतवर नेता हैं और काबिल किसान मंत्री हैं, तो इस देश के पानी के सवालों का निपटारा होगा। लेकिन आज डेढ़ साल हो गया है लेकिन नद के सब मामले उलझे पड़े हुए हैं। आज राजस्थान के 11 मामले उलझे पड़े हैं। आपका गांधीसागर खाली पड़ा हुआ है और उसके नीचे डेम्प बन रहे हैं। पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है और आपके यहाँ क्या हो रहा है? कौन सुलझाएगा उन मामलों को, कैसे देश की हालत ठीक होगी कौन इस बाढ़ को मिटाएगा?

सभापति महोदय, आप गंभीरता से सोचिए। आज सारा बोझ इस समस्या का कृषि मंत्रालय के ऊपर है और सारे राज्यों की हालत खराब हो रही है और अगर इस मामले को गंभीरता से नहीं लेंगे तो देश तबाह हो जाएगा और किसानों की बात और गांवों की बात सुनने वाला कोई नहीं होगा।

ठीक है आपने जयपुर के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपया दे दिया, उससे कुछ काम हो जाएगा, कुछ बिजुल बन जाएंगे लेकिन गांवों के अंदर जो कुएं टूटे पड़े हैं जहाँ पर कुओं में रेत भर गई है वहाँ पर उजड़ी हुई जमीनों को कौन ठीक करेगा, इसके लिए क्या योजनाएं हैं आपके पास?

सभापति महोदय मैं जब थोड़े समय के लिए मिनिस्टर था तब मैंने कहा था कि आपटर प्रोग्राम फालो-अप होना चाहिए। किसानों के कुएं ठीक होने चाहिए बिगड़ी हुई जमीनों को ठीक करना चाहिए और जो जामवर भर गए हैं उनका इंतजाम करना चाहिए। अब तो कलेमिटी और भी भयंकर होने

जा रही। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यह बात सच न हो लेकिन आंकड़े बतला रहे हैं कि अगर अकाल पड़ा तो इस देश की हालत संभलने वाली नहीं है। राजस्थान के बारे में तो मैं कह सकता हूँ वहाँ पर 30 प्रतिशत से अधिक खरीफ में प्रोडक्शन नहीं होगी और रबी में 15 प्रतिशत से अधिक प्रोडक्शन नहीं होगा और पूरे साल में कुल 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक प्रोडक्शन नहीं होगा। कहां से खाने के लिए लाएंगे कहां से चारा लाएंगे।

इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मेरी बातों को गंभीरता से लिया जाए। हम आपकी मदद करने के लिए तैयार हैं, मगर वह सीरियसनेस कहां है। आपने एक भी पानी का मामला नहीं सुलझाया, कैसे पानी का उपयोग होगा। आपने पवाकी चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ाया, लेकिन गांव में एक घंटा भी बिजली नहीं है, उत्पादन करने के लिए सोर्सज नहीं है। आज जीने के लाले पड़ रहे हैं और इस स्थिति को आगे आप कंट्रोल नहीं कर पाएंगे।

मैं इस मौके पर अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता। इन आंकड़ों के मामले में क्या बताएं। राजस्थान सरकार 400 करोड़ का आंकड़ा देती है और आपने 45 करोड़ का लास बताया है। इन आंकड़ों का क्या किया जाए और इस 45 करोड़ के भास के पीछे आपने 5 करोड़ की सहायता दे दी—जैसे “ऊंट के सुह में जीरा।”

सभापति महोदय, अगर हाल खाली भी होगा तब भी वे बोलेंगे, मेरी बात कोई सुने या न सुने। यह साल देश के लिए बिकराल साल होने जा रहा है और खास तौर से सभापति जी, आपकी पार्टी को बहुत ज्यादा डिस्ट्रेडारियां उठानी पड़ेंगी। इस साल देश के जानवर और आदमी मरने लगेंगे और उनको गाड़ने की जगह नहीं मिलेगी। इस प्रकार के हालात होने जा रहे हैं।

मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि कुछ कीजिए और जो मसले संबन्धित हैं, उनको निपटाइए और आप अपने कार्यक्रम को इस प्रकार चलाइए कि हम कुछ आशा कर सकें। परमात्मा की मेहरबानी तो आप पर और हम पर नजर नहीं आती है। हमको डूबने के दिन नजर आते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आपके पास देश को बचाने की शक्ति है तो कोशिश करिए। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ।

प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह (छपरा) : पिछले वर्ष भी बिहार में आई बाढ़ पर जब चर्चा हुई थी तो मैंने सारन जिला जो कि चारों तरफ से गंगा सरयू नदियों से बाढ़ में घिर जाता है प्रति वर्ष और उसकी चपेट में आ जाता है और काफी तबाही होती है, उसकी और आपका और बिहार सरकार का भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। मैंने बिहार सरकार के मंत्री और सिंचाई विभाग के अधिकारियों से मुलाकात भी की थी लेकिन न केन्द्र के स्तर पर और न ही बिहार सरकार के स्तर पर उस दिशा में कोई कार्रवाई की गई है जिससे बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण पाया जा सके। गंडक योजना हमारे यहां बना है। उस योजना के सम्बन्ध में सर्व साधारण में यह धारणा बन गई है कि वह लोगों के लिए बरदान नहीं अभिशाप है। इसका कारण है यह कि नहर को तो बना दिया गया है लेकिन जहां पहले प्राकृतिक रूप से बरसात का पानी निकल जाता था, अब वह गांवों में जा कर जमा हो जाता है और जल निकासी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है। यही हालत छपरा नगर के उत्तरी क्षेत्र की है जहां पर जल निकासी योजना बरसों से खटाई में पड़ी हुई है जिस के कारण किसानों को बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। गंडक योजना के साथ साथ जल निकासी योजना भी बन जाती तो जो कृत्रिम बाढ़ आती है वह नहीं आ पाती। सिंचाई विभाग के

पदाधिकारियों ने बड़ी अदूरदर्शिता से काम लिया है जिस की वजह से लोगों के सामने विशेष परेशानियां आ कर खड़ी हो गई हैं। गंडक योजना का कार्यान्वयन जिस रूप में होना चाहिए था नहीं हो सका है। सिंचाई विभाग के अधिकारीगण जायज नाजायज ढंग में पैसा कमाते हैं। उन्हें कड़ी सजा होनी चाहिए। उन के सामने जन-कल्याण का कोई प्रश्न नहीं रहता है। वे अपनी अपनी जेबें गर्म करना चाहते हैं। ठेकेदार और इंजीनियर मालामाल होना चाहते हैं। किसान तबाह और बरबाद हो रहे हैं।

सारन जिले में एक और समस्या तटबंधों की है। भोजपुर जिले में बक्सर से कोइलवार तक दक्षिणी भाग में तो तट-बन्धों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है लेकिन उत्तरी भाग में नहीं की गई है जिस में सारन जिला आता है जो मेरा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि प्रतिवर्ष गंगा को बाढ़ से हमारा क्षेत्र प्रभावित होता है। जिस समय बाढ़ आती है उस समय परेशान किसानों को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं होता है। तब बड़ी भयंकर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है। पिछले वर्ष की बाढ़ में मैं एक महीने तक नाव पर ही रहा था। गांव गांव में घूमा था। वहां पर बी डी ओ, सी ओ के पास राहत के जो साधन थे वे बहुत ही कम थे। मैंने केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया था। इन्होंने कुछ कार्रवाई की थी और तब जा कर लोगों को कुछ राहत मिली थी। राहत कार्यों के सम्बन्धों में जो व्यवस्था है वह अंग्रेजों के जमाने से चली आ रही है। बाढ़ जब आ जाए, प्रकृति का जब ऐसा भयंकर प्रकोप आ जाए और गांव चारों तरफ से घिर जाए, आवागमन असम्भव हो जाए तभी राहत देने की व्यवस्था की जाती है उस कोड के तहत। अधिकारीगण कहते हैं कि चारों तरफ से

[प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह]

पानी से घिर नहीं जाता है और आना जाना असम्भव नहीं हो जाता है तब तक हम कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते हैं। रिलीफ कोड की व्यवस्था यही कहती है। इसको बदलने की जरूरत है। सारन जिले के छपरा सदर प्रखंड में वर्षा के कारण बाढ़ आई जिसकी वजह से खेतिहर मजदूरों और खास कर हरिजनों के सामने भुखमरी की समस्या उत्पन्न हो जाती है। मैंने मुख्य मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया। वह कुछ व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि राहत के सम्बन्ध में जो पुराने जमाने का कोड चला आ रहा है उस में सुधार किया जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि न केवल नदी की बाढ़ से बल्कि वर्षा के कारण भी जब खेत पानी में डूब जाए तो राहत कार्य आरम्भ कर दिए जाने चाहिए।

राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : राज्य सरकार से कोई मैमोरेण्डम तो आया नहीं है।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : उसने नहीं दिया है तो मैं क्या करूं। वहां बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। केन्द्रीय सरकार वहां एक टीम भेजने की कृपा करे। वहां पर लोग परेशान हैं या नहीं इसका पता लगाए।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में फबैकुली, बसडीली, करिगां, मोरा ममसहरी दमियों पंचायतें हैं जहां पर खेतिहर मजदूरों के सामने अयंकर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। मैंने मुख्य मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है। माहों सुखमन आदि जो नदिदा हैं उनके कारण गरुबा, दरियापुर, दिघवारा आदि प्रखण्डों में तटबंधों के अभाव में कृत्रिम बाढ़ आती है। अगर तटबंधों की व्यवस्था वहां हो जाए तो हजारों हजार एकड़ जमीन में अच्छी फसल हो सकती है और लोगों की परेशानी कम हो सकती है।

एक अरिजिन बात और कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे सारन जिले के दिघवारा प्रखंड में चलखाचक गांव है जिसकी भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में बहुत बड़ी भूमिका रही है। वहां पर पं० अवाहर लाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी गये थे और उन्होंने गांधी कुटीर की स्थापना की थी। गांवों में चर्खा चलाने का उद्योग प्रोत्साहित किया था। वहां के बड़े बड़े क्रान्तिकारी नेता थे, जैसे बाबू राम विनोद सिंह, योगेन्द्र शुक्ल, भगत सिंह बराबर जाते थे और वहां के लोगों को देश की प्रेरणा देते थे, तथा पूज्य डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद का तो वह कर्मस्थल था। वह गांव आज गंगा के कटाव से बरबाद हो रहा है। अगर शीघ्र ही आपने व्यवस्था नहीं की तो हमारा यह पुण्यस्थल आधुनिक भारत का राष्ट्रीय तीर्थ स्थान सदा के लिए बरबाद हो जायगा। अगर प्रांतीय सरकार इस काम को करने में समर्थ नहीं है तो केन्द्र सरकार उसके बचाव की व्यवस्था करे। 1942 की क्रान्ति में वहां युवक श्री नारायण नामक शहीद मारा गया था। आज भी उस गांव का बच्चा बच्चा राष्ट्रीय भावना से ओतप्रोत है। इसलिए उस गांव को बचाने का प्रयास करने की कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री महोदय शीघ्र व्यवस्था करें। वे सदन में उपस्थित हैं। उसी यही मेरा निवेदन है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The hon. Minister's statement on the flood situation, if you permit me to say, is as bald as his head is. It does not depict correctly the magnitude of the flood situation nor how vast it is. It also does not highlight in proper perspective, and I think you will agree with me, it also does not reflect or rather highlight the emergency which the Government should have felt of this issue of flood ravage. It also is a matter of great concern for the nation and the people that the Government does not, in the statement re-

fect or project any action programme to meet the situation arising out of the increasing flood ravage. And lastly, it is a matter of great pity that the Government in its statement does not indicate the central assistances to the States which have suffered due to the ravages of the flood. Therefore, it is a bald statement as I have mentioned earlier.

Now, he has given certain facts and figures. The *Economic Times* is certainly a reliable paper and I find that the figure they suggest regarding flood damages during the current year is much more than what has been given or doled out by the hon. Minister in his statement. I see from the *Economic Times* of today, the editorial of today's up to August 12, 1961 the number of recorded deaths was 453 as compared with 545 during the corresponding period of the previous year. But subsequent data indicate that the figures of death rose to 553 up to August 23. Add this figure to the figure in his statement.

Now, let us see what has been the total damage to the crops, land, buildings, public utility services, cattle, etc. Up to August 12, the total loss was of the order of Rs. 233.67 crores. You will be astonished to find that during the corresponding period of the previous year it was Rs. 115.69 crores. Now this data, I think you will agree, simple arithmetic will conclude that the damages have been increased by more than 100 per cent. By August 22, it has further risen to a figure of Rs. 260.28 crores. That means it has further increased than the previous year. It has practically been doubled and there is no reflection of any concern of the Minister about this increasing ravages caused due to the floods. You will also be astonished to find the recurring annual damage. The average annual flood damage at the current prices during the decade ending 1960 was according to these calculations, of the order of Rs. 730 crores. That is the average annual damage.

Of this, Rs. 430 crores are due to damage to the crops. Unfortunately, the relief measures or financial assistance being rendered annually by the Central and State Governments do not take this into account. You will be astonished to find that the impact of the floods has not diminished with the progress of the plan. As the plan progresses, the ravages caused by floods also increase. If you go through the annual figures, you will find that the ravages have shown a marked trend of increase. These three or four points cause concern to the nation, but my complaint is that the statement of the Minister does not reflect any concern about this growing incidence of floods in different parts of the country. The Government have not taken proper note of it and have not taken adequate measures to control floods. To prove my points, I may point out that while the annual damages are to the tune of about Rs. 730 crores, the total allotment for the entire sixth plan is Rs. 1045 crores. It works out one year's damage being equal to the amount earmarked in the entire plan.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That is for flood control works. That is different.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): You have to control the floods so that damages may not be caused.

I conclude by saying that many projects have been kept pending for long because Central assistance has not been made available to the States for this purpose. For example, in my State of West Bengal, there are four or five projects which are pending, namely, Vidhyadhari re-excavation project, Sealdah-Gong-Nowai drainage scheme, Jamuna excavation project and Sonarpur-Arapanch drainage scheme. The State Government considers that these are very vital projects for the drainage of the accumulated waters, but because of paucity of funds, they have sought the assistance of the Central Government. He is sit-

[Shri Chitta Basu]

ting tight over it, not realising the implications and therefore, the people are groaning under the impact of the floods.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश को प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ और सूखा, दोनों का शिकार होता पड़ता है। यह अजीब बात है कि इन दोनों कठिनाइयों से देश को गुजरना पड़ता है। मैंने अपने स्थानापन्न प्रस्ताव के जरिए 7-सूत्री मार्गें सरकार के सामने पेश की हैं, सरकार को उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और उनको कार्यान्वित करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

बाढ़ जब आने लगती है तो कटाव बहुत तेजी से होने लगता है, जिसका जिक्र हमारे माननीय प्रो० सत्यदेव जी ने किया है। हमारे क्षेत्र में दानापुर और बगल में हमारे पुराने क्षेत्र मनेर, इन दो इलाकों में दर्जनों गांव कट कर के गंगा में चले गये हैं। यह सवाल भी बहुत बड़ा सवाल है जिसकी तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात मैं मुखाड़ के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ, जिस के लिए मैंने सभापति महोदय ने समय मांगा है। इस समय हम बाढ़ के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। जब बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में हम लोग इस पर विचार कर रहे थे, तो बात हुई कि साथ-साथ मुखाड़ के सम्बन्ध में भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए। लेकिन ज्यादातर सदस्यों ने बाढ़ की ही चर्चा की है।

आज पूरे का पूरा उत्तर बिहार बाढ़ की चपेट में है और लगभग एक करोड़ लोग बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं। बिहार सरकार ने मांग की है कि वहां पर सेंट्रल टीम भेजी जाए। अखबारों में मैंने यही पढ़ा है। अगर

वहां के मुख्य मंत्री गाल-बजाऊ मुख्य मंत्री हैं, तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को वहां पर टीम भेजनी चाहिए, जो जा कर क्षति का पता लगाए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मेमोरेंडम आने पर टीम भेजी जाती है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हमारा अनु-रोध है कि सरकार को वहां पर टीम भेजनी चाहिए।

लेकिन दक्षिणी बिहार के प्रायः सभी जिलों में मुखाड़ है। इन समय मंत्री महोदय मौजूद नहीं हैं, जो वहां के रहने वाले हैं। पालामु, पटना, रोहतास और भोजपुर आदि दक्षिण बिहार के दस पंद्रह जिले मुखाड़ की चपेट में हैं। वहां बाढ़ नहीं है। वहां बारिश शुरू में हुई, लेकिन अभी बारिश नहीं हुई है, जिससे धान की फसल खत्म हो रही है। वहां जमीन में दरारें फट रही हैं। अगर दो चार दिनों में पानी नहीं पड़ा, तो दक्षिण बिहार में बहुत बड़ा कुहराम मच जायेगा।

इस समस्या का स्वाई हल निकलना होगा। एक ही रास्ता है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा सिंचाई योजनाओं की व्यवस्था की जाए। नहरें तो सरकार बना नहीं पाती है। जो नहरें हैं, वे ठीक तरह से पानी नहीं दे पाती। उनमें सिल्ट जमा हो जाता है। किसानों को समय पर पानी नहीं मिल पाता है। बड़े पैमाने पर दूधबूल होने चाहिए। यदि दक्षिण बिहार की पुनपुन, दरवा और मोरहर आदि नदियों को बांधा जाए, तो सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है और खेती को सुखने से बचाया जा सकता है।

अभी 29 तारीख को मुझे अपने क्षेत्र के देहात में, फुलवाड़ी थाने में जाने का मौका मिला। वहाँ जमीन फट रही है, धान के बीज नहीं बोए जा सके हैं और जो बोए गए हैं, पानी की कमी की वजह से वे सूख रहे हैं। जो ट्यूबवेल हैं भी, बिजली न होने की वजह से उन से पानी नहीं निकल सकता है।

सरकार बाढ़ की रोक-थाम के लिए एक स्थाई योजना नहीं बना सकी है। जनता सरकार भी पीने तीन साल रही, उसने भी इधर ध्यान नहीं दिया। इनकी सरकार तो बहुत दिनों से है। उसने भी बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

एक समेकित कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिए, जिससे बाढ़ और सुखाड़ दोनों को रोका जा सके, देश को जो अरबों रुपये का नुकसान होता है, उससे बचा जा सके और उस रुपये को विकास के कार्य में लगाया जा सके।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : सम्पत्ति महोदय अजब हैरतलेरा आनम, कहीं बरसता है, कहीं तरसता है। हिन्दुस्तान की नदियों में अगर पानी है। हमारा 1500 मिलियन एकड़ फ्रीट पानी समुद्र में चला जाता है और हम केवल 120 मिलियन एकड़ फ्रीट अर्थात् केवल 8 परसेंट पानी को रोक पाते हैं। नेशनल फ्लड कंट्रोल प्रोग्राम बनने के बाद इन पच्चीस सालों में फ़सलों, वनाहट, बस्तियों और जन-धन की 7343.5 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति हुई है। केवल 1980 के एक साल में 853 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है। इन सालों में बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्र 2133 लाख हेक्टेयर है और प्रभावित लोग हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ की जनसंख्या के बराबर हैं। जमीन जो प्रभावित हुई है वह है 907.9 लाख हेक्टेयर जिस की लागत होती है 4808.4 करोड़ रुपये। इतने की क्षति हुई है।

20.10 लाख पशु बाढ़ में मरे हैं। 32257 लोगों की जानें गई हैं। 1980 के एक ही साल में 1885 लोग बाढ़ से मरे हैं। सार्वजनिक जो सरकारी सम्पत्ति है वह 1641.3 करोड़ रुपये की बरबाद हुई है।

इस प्रकार की यह बाढ़ इस साल भी विनाश की विभीषिका ले कर आई है। 18 और 19 जुलाई को जो राजस्थान में भीषण वर्षा हुई है उस से जयपुर, टोंक, मवाईमाधोपुर, कोटा और भरतपुर में भीषण तबाही आई है। मोरल नदी का रेलवे पुल टूटा है उस का बांध टूटा है और उसके कारण मवाईमाधोपुर जिला प्रभावित हुआ है। मवाईमाधोपुर जिले की बोलीतहसील के फलसावटा, मनारनाडूंगर पुरा, दोनायचा, निमोद, बरीवारा, करेल, डांडा, निमोदा घोरठा पिपलदा, नवानपुरा और कांठडा गांव प्रभावित हुए हैं। तहसील चाकमू जिला जयपुर के ग्राम राम निवासपुरा उसके पास लगे ढाणियों के ग्राम प्रायः नष्ट हो गए हैं। और मेरे क्वाल से इस में मरने वालों की संख्या 80 से ज्यादा है। जिला टोंक में टोंक नहर में 5 हजार मकान धराशायी हुए हैं। इस जिले में 140 गांव बाढ़ से क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं जिस में सब से ज्यादा अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा अनुसूचित जाति के लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं। मेरे अपने बेरवा समाज के हजारों परिवार इस से प्रभावित हुए हैं। उन को भारी क्षति उठानी पड़ी है। उनके घरबार चौपट हो गए हैं। उन की सम्पत्ति की भारी क्षति हुई है। राहत के नाम पर तीन सौ रुपये प्रति परिवार दिया जा रहा है। मेरी यह मांग है कि इनके मकान बनवाये जाय, पेयजल की व्यवस्था सरकार करे, कृषि भूमि का सुधार करे, दवाई आदि का इन्तेजाम करे और जब तक कृषि भूमि नहीं सुधरती कम से कम दस बीघा कृषि योग्य जमीन

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

उन को दे । यदि उनके रोजगार को स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार कुछ प्रयास कर सके तो ज्यादा अच्छा बात होगी । उनको पांच हजार रुपया अनुदान दे कर पुनः स्थापित करने में मदद दी जाय । ये सारी बातें तो राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध में हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मैं दो तीन सुझाव देकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा । जैसे जंगल जिस बँरहमी से काटे जा रहे हैं उस को रोकना चाहिए, वन्यकरण, एफारेस्टेशन का जो काम है उस को तेजी से लागू करना चाहिए, भू-क्षरण, सौर्यल कंजर्वेशन का काम हाथ में ले कर उस को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए और अन्त में मैं यह कहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश की जो सिचाई योजनाएँ हैं उन को लागू किया जाय । अभी अभी जो मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात का नर्मदा का एबार्ड था उस पर जो आप ने सहमति करवाई है उस योजना को लागू करने के लिए तेजी करवाइए जिस के द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात के कई गाँव बचाए जा सकते हैं । यदि ये सारी योजनाएँ क्रियान्वित की गईं तो निश्चित रूप से यह जो भूमि है जिस को मुजला मुफला कहाँ गया है उसको हम सार्थक कर सकेंगे ।

सिचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : सभापति महोदय, कल इसके कि मैं इस मसले पर कुछ अर्ज करूँ, मैं अपने आनरेबल मेम्बरों का शक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुल्क के इस अहम सवाल पर बहुत ही गंभीरता से और बहुत ही होशमंदी के साथ बहस की और बहुत चिन्ता व्यक्त की । चिन्ता के मामले में सरकार भी उन के साथ है और सरकार को भी इस बात की चिन्ता है कि यह बाढ़ का मसला किस तरह हल हो . .

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : दो तीन आप की तरफ के और पांच छः इधर के, कुल आठ नौ आदमी यहाँ बैठे हैं । चिन्ता का तो यह हाल है जब कि दो तिहाई का हाउस आप का है, तो चिन्ता कैसे मानें ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सब की चिन्ता हम लिए बैठे हैं ।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि सरकार को भी बाढ़ के इस मसले पर चिन्ता है । इस मसले पर जो बहस हुई है उस के दो पहलू हैं । एक पहलू तो यह है कि बाढ़ के इस मसले का मुश्तकिल हल क्या हो और इस बाढ़ के असल वजूहत क्या हैं, क्या वजहें हैं कि :

मरीछे डक्क पर रहमत खुदा की ।

मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की ॥

जैसे जैसे जमाना गुजरता जा रहा बाढ़ से नुकसानात भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं ।

एक दूसरा पहलू भी है कि जो नुकसानात इस साल हुए हैं उनकी पूति के लिए सरकार ने क्या एक्दामात उठाए । मैं मुश्तसर तौर पर बताना चाहूँगा, बहुत ज्यादा आंकड़ों में नहीं जाऊँगा क्योंकि यह वहीं आंकड़े हैं जो कि आनरेबल मेम्बरों के पास हैं । लेकिन इस बात को समझने के लिए मैं कुछ आंकड़े ही रेपीट करूँगा । यहाँ पर राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग का नाम बार बार लिया गया और सही तौर पर लिया गया क्योंकि 1976 में राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग को मुकर्रर करके मुल्क में इस बाढ़ की समस्या का मुश्तकिल हल निकालने के लिए एक कदम उठाया गया था । उसकी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई और धूमफिर कर हम उन्हीं आंकड़ों का ही सहारा लेते हैं । मैं कोई बहुत ज्यादा आंकड़े नहीं देना चाहता लेकिन हालात को

समझने के लिए मुझसे तौर पर बतलाऊंगा कि मसला यह है कि 1440 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी हमारी नदियों में बहता है। यह पानी दूसरे मुल्कों की तरह से साल भर नहीं बहता, हमारे दरियाओं की खुसूसियत यह है कि 1440 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी का 80-90 फीसदी पानी साल के सिर्फ चार महीनों में ही बह जाता है। इस तरह से 1300 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी, जो चार महीनों में बरस कर बह जाता है, इसको जब तक कण्ट्रोल करने और स्टोर करने का इन्तजाम न हो तब तक पूरी तौर पर इस बाढ़ के मसले का हल नहीं निकाला जा सकता है। पोजीशन यह है कि पानी के स्टोरेज, रेजर्वायर्स के लिए अभी तक फ्लड कण्ट्रोल और इरिगेशन के मातहत जो इन्तजामात किए गए उसके बाद सिर्फ 130 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी को हम स्टोर कर सके हैं। इसके अलावा जो प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं, रेजर्वायर और डैम्स वगैरह के, उनके कम्प्लीशन के बाद ज्यादा से ज्यादा 70 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी हम और स्टोर कर लेंगे। इस तरह से कुल 200 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी हम स्टोर कर पायेंगे। इसके अलावा नेशनल पर्सपेक्टिव प्लान, जिसका हवाला हरिकेश जी ने दिया उसका कम्प्लीशन अगर हो तो तकरीबन 150 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी को और स्टोर कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर 400 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी का स्टोरेज हम कर पायेंगे, इससे ज्यादा स्टोरेज का इन्तजाम हम किसी तरह से भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस बात को हमारे जितने भी राष्ट्रीय विशेषज्ञ हैं, वे स्वीकार करते हैं कि इससे ज्यादा वाटर स्टोरेज का इन्तजाम हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा 300 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी ऐसा है, जिसको हम डायरेक्टली नदियों से डाइवर्ट (Divert) करके मुख्तलिफ इस्तेमाल में ला सकते हैं—इण्डस्ट्री, ड्रिफिंग वाटर या खेती के इस्तेमाल में। इस तरह से 700 मिलियन एकड़

फीट पानी को हम नियन्त्रित कर सकते हैं, 1440 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी में से और 770 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी पर हमारा नियन्त्रण नहीं रहेगा। उसको नियन्त्रित करना सम्भव नहीं है। हमारे एक आनरेबिल मैम्बर, मिस्टर रेड्डी, ने राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग का रिफ्रेंस देते हुए सही बात कही है, जो कि हमारा एक बहुत बड़ा डाक्यूमेंट है, उसने भी शुरू में एक सन्टेंस में कहा है—वी हैव टू लिक्वीडफ्लड्स। पूरे तौर पर फ्लड खत्म हो जाए, यह बात मुमकिन नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि हमको पूरे तौर पर यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि कितना हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस को इम्पोर्टेंस दे कर इसके ऊपर खर्च करते हैं और ऐसी स्थिति में लाते हैं, जिसमें उससे कम से कम नुकसान हो।

सभापति महोदय, इस पर काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है कि हमने कितने इम्बैकमेंट्स बनाए, कितनी ड्रेनेज स्कीम्स और कितने विलेजेज रेज हो गए मैं उन आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि उन्होंने खुद ही उन आंकड़ों को दोहराया है। इसलिए मैं उन को दोहरा कर सदन का वक्त जाया नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। सवाल यह है कि इस स्टोरेज को कैसे किया जाए। बाढ़ की जो सबसे ज्यादा प्रेषिटी है, मार्ग है, वह सब से ज्यादा नॉर्थ इंडिया में है। जो नदिया हिमालय से आती हैं, जहाँ-जहाँ पर मुमकिन हो रहा है सन् 1954 से, जब से इसके ऊपर पूरे तौर पर जोर दिया है, जहाँ-जहाँ भी रिजर्ववायर की साइट्स हमको मिलती गई, हमने रिजर्ववायर बनाए। दूसरी हकूमतों से भी यदि बात करने की जरूरत पड़ी, जैसे हिजमैजिस्टिस गवर्नमेंट आफ नेपाल, उनसे भी बात हुई और बात चल भी रही है। हमारे रिजर्ववायर की साइट्स अनफार्चुनेटली हमारे मुल्क में बहुत कम है और ज्यादातर हमारे

[श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी]

पड़ोसी मुल्कों में है और जब तक कि पड़ोसी मुल्कों के साथ हमारा एग्रीमेंट नहीं होता, हम कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं बना सकते हैं, हम खोज नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस तरह हमारी सरकार बराबर प्रयत्नशील है, और बराबर कोशिश कर रही है। यहाँ तक कि हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने खुद किंग आफ नेपाल को लिखा और उनके बाद से कुछ तेजी आई है उन कामों में। ऐसी स्कीमों जो बाढ़ को नियंत्रित करने वाली हों, जो बिजली पैदा करने वाली हों और जो इरिगेशन की फैसिलिटीज देने वाली हों, वह सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान के लिए फायदे की नहीं हैं, बल्कि हमारे पड़ोसी मुल्कों के फायदे की है।

चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे ख्याल है कि आन्तेरनैशनल मैम्बरस काफी देर से बैठे हुए हैं, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा। इस प्रकार यह एक टोटल भसला है। हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि यह क्या वजह है कि जैसे-जैसे वक्त गुजरता जाता है, वैसे-वैसे हम फ्लड कंट्रोल पर ज्यादा खर्च करते चले जा रहे हैं। वैसे-वैसे डैमेज कास्ट बढ़ती जा रही है।

श्री चित्त बसु : जितना खर्चा बढ़ता है, उतना ही डैमेज बढ़ता है।

20.00 hrs.

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : चेयरमैन साहब, माननीय सदस्य शायद राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग के उस चैप्टर को मिस कर गये जिस में उस ने इस बात की तरफ इशारा किया है कि डैमेज बढ़ रहे हैं, डैमेज की कास्ट बढ़ रही है। उसी जगह पर उस ने रीजन्स भी दिये हैं कि ये डैमेज क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं। उन वजूहात में एक वजह यह है कि हमारे मुल्क की आबादी बढ़ रही है। एक वजह यह है कि हम जो इकदामात फ्लड-

प्रोटेक्शन के कर रहे हैं, जो फ्लड-एम्बैक-मेंण्ट्स बना रहे हैं फ्लड के पानी को रोकने के लिए, लोन्दाइंग एरियाज को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए, उस एरिये में जिस को फ्लड-प्लेन-जोन कहते हैं, वहाँ डवेलपमेण्टल एक्टिविटीज शुरू हो गई है, कहीं फैक्ट्रीज नमूदार हो गई हैं, कहीं मकान बन रहे हैं। जहाँ एम्बैकमेण्ट्स बन गए हैं और लोगों ने यह सोच लिया है कि अब यहाँ फ्लड नहीं आयेगा वहाँ पर लोग मकान बना कर रहने लगे हैं और उन पर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है। एम्बैकमेण्ट्स या जितने फ्लड कंट्रोल के मेजर्ज लिये जाते हैं ये कभी भी फूल-फूल नहीं हो सकते, दुनिया के किसी भी मुल्क में फूल-फूल नहीं है। दुनिया के बड़े डवेलपड कंट्रीज में भी बावजूद तमाम साधनों के ऐसे भयंकर फ्लड आते हैं और वे उस को फाइट करते हैं, उन फ्लड के साथ रहते हैं। इन वजूहात से डैमेज बढ़ रहे हैं और उन को हम आज की प्राइसिज की बिना पर कंट्रोल करते हैं, 1952 में जो प्राइम इण्डेक्स था, उस के हिसाब से नहीं करते हैं। जाहिर है कि 1954 के डैमेज के मुकाबले आज के डैमेज, आज की प्राइसिज के हिसाब से कई गुना ज्यादा होंगे।

जो जमीन इस तरह के प्रोटेक्शन के बाढ़ आती होती है, लोन्दाइंग एरियाज में, उस में खेती शुरू हो जाती है, उन पर कोई चेक नहीं है, कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। अगर कहीं पर लीकेज हुई तो पूरी की पूरी खेती बरबाद हो गई। ये कुछ मुस्तकिल वजूहात हैं, इन के अलावा भी कुछ और वजूहात हैं, जिन की वजह से कास्ट बढ़ रही है।

राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग ने यह भी कहा है कि हर साल हमारे रिवर्स का बैंड ऊँचा होता जा रहा है, पहाड़ों से सिल्ट चली आ रही है। डीफारेस्टेशन हो रहा है जिस से बेतहाशा सिल्ट आ रही है। यहाँ पर

शास्त्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, जो बिहार के हैं। वह जानते हैं—कीसी और गण्डक की मेन प्रॉब्लम यही है कि जब तक ऊपर के रिजन्ज में सिल्ट का आना मिनिमाइज नहीं किया जायगा, उस वक़्त तक इस प्रॉब्लम का हल मुश्किल है। यह ऐसी प्रॉब्लम है जिस के बारे में देखना पड़ेगा।

राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग ने इन मुश्किलात के हल के लिए सजेस्ट किया है कि इन फ्लड कण्ट्रोल प्रोग्राम्ज़ को आइसोलेशन से नहीं देखना चाहिए बल्कि टोटल-पिकचर बननी चाहिए, मुस्तकिल तस्वीर सामने आनी चाहिए जिस में फ्लड-कण्ट्रोल, इरिगेशन, पावर-जनरेशन, सायल-कन्जर्वेशन, एफारेस्टेशन—ये सब चीज़ें शामिल हैं। जब तक इस किस्म की कम्पोजिट स्कीम पर अमल नहीं होगा, जिस पर इस आयोग ने जोर दिया है, तब तक काम नहीं होगा।

फ्लड-प्लेन्ज में जो डवेलपमेण्ट एक्टिविटीज़ शुरू हो जाती हैं उन के बारे में इस आयोग ने कहा है कि जहां लो-लाइंग एरियाज़ हैं, जो इस वक़्त प्रोटेक्टेड हो गये हैं, उन को नियन्त्रित करने के लिए कोई न कोई कानून बनाना ज़रूरी है। कोई कानून होना चाहिए। मैं बड़ा अर्ज करूँ, जो राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग ने हम को सजेस्ट की हैं। 207 रिकमेंडेशनस उन को हैं और उन में से काफी रिकमेंडेशनस को हम ने माना है। उन पूरी की पूरी रिपोर्ट को हम ने स्टेट्स को सरक्यूलेट कर दिया है और उन से कहा है कि इस पर वे अपनी कमेन्ट्स भेजें। कुछ स्टेट्स ने भेजी हैं और कुछ कानों में तेल डाले बैठी हैं और उन को इस की कोई फ़िक्र नहीं है।

हमारी एक मुसीबत है और उस मुसीबत की तरफ हमारे आन्तरेबिल मेम्बर्स ने

इशारा किया है और उस मुसीबत से छुटकारा पाने के लिए, उस का हल निकालने के लिए हम आप की मदद चाहते हैं। हम आप के सामने जल्द आने वाले हैं और राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग ने भी उस को सजेस्ट किया है। फ्लड कण्ट्रोल और इरिगेशन आदि की सारी स्कीमें ये स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, पुरा वाटर मेनेजमेंट एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट है और हमारा काम तो सिवाय इस के कि हम दो लड़ते हुए सूबों की पंचायत करवा दें या जितना वे मांगें, उस को दिखवा कर कि वह ठीक है, दिलवा दें, इससे ज्यादा नहीं है। ठीक-अज्ञा कर हम इस को देखते हैं और जो कुछ मदद हम कर सकते हैं प्लान में एसिस्टेंस दे देते हैं और यही हमारा काम है। पानी के लिए स्टेटों में अंगडे होते हैं और आप जानते ही हैं कि नर्मादा वाटर डिस्प्यूट स्टेट्स के बीच में था और 10 साल तक वह टिब्यूनल में रहा। हमारे पास कोई चारा नहीं था सिवाय इसके कि अगर आपस में नहीं मानते, तो उस मामले को टिब्यूनल के सुपुर्द कर दें और टिब्यूनल ने 10 साल में फैसला किया।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : आप 356 में विधान बदल सकते हैं और पावर ले सकते हैं।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : मिर्धा जी, मैं आप से अर्ज कर रहा हूँ

राय बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सरकार को लोगों की देखभाल के लिए पावर लेनी पड़ेगी।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : मैं इस वक़्त जो कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रोविजनस हैं, उन प्रोविजनस का तज़क़िरा कर रहा हूँ, 356

[श्री जिवारंरहमान अन्तारी]

का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल है उस हाऊस को पावर्स देने का पावर्स पूरा हाऊस देगा।

एन्टो 56 में अग्रे तक जो कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रोजेक्शन है, वह यह है कि एन्टो 56 में हम लेजिस्लेशन कर सकते हैं इण्टर-स्टेट वाटर्स के ऊपर। इण्टर-स्टेट रीवर्स के मामले में नियंत्रण के बारे में मुखालिफ ब्यालाता थे। कुछ ये थे, जैसा कि एक अन्तरेबिल मेम्बर ने कहा कि कान्क्रेट लिस्ट में इस को लेना चाहिए। जो भी फ्रेमवर्क हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन का है, उस में जितना हम कर सकते हैं, हम करने के लिए जा रहे हैं और जब तक यह नहीं होगा, हम किसी चीज को हल नहीं कर सकते।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने नेशनल परस्पेक्टिव प्लान का जिक्र किया और कुछ ने गारलैण्ड केनाल का। नेशनल परस्पेक्टिव प्लान गारलैण्ड केनाल और इस से पहले राव फारमूले का इम्प्रूव्ड प्लान था, जिस में यह था कि हिन्दुस्तान की टोटल सरफेस वाटर रिसोर्स को किस तरह से नियंत्रित किया जाए और जहाँ पर इफ़रात से पानी है, उस को किस तरह से उन जगहों पर डाइवर्ट किया जाए जहाँ पर लोग पानी को बूंद बूंद के लिए तरस रहे हैं। उसके तीन हिस्से हैं। एक हिस्सा तो वह है जो कि प्रिंसपल रीवर्स का है और उसमें कोई इण्टरनेशनल एंगिल इन्वोल्व्ड नहीं है। हमारी स्टेट्स के बीच के झगड़े हैं। अगर स्टेट्स के बीच के ताल्लूकात अच्छे हो जाते हैं तो एग्रीमेंट करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। अगर नेशनल परस्पेक्टिव प्लान को गौर से देखें तो उसमें इसका पूरा हल दिया हुआ है, लेकिन सारा मसला यह है कि जो (International) इण्टरनेशनल रीवर्स हैं, जो हमारे पड़ोसी मुल्क हैं, उनसे जब तक बाकायदा समझौता नहीं हो जाता, तब तक हम कदम नहीं उठा सकते। इसके लिए हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

यहाँ पर कुछ सवाल उठाए गए, उनके बारे में मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ। एक माननीय सदस्य ने फ्लड फोरकास्टिंग—फ्लड वार्निंग सेंटर्स के बारे में कहा कि इनमें इम्प्रूवमेंट होनी चाहिए। हमने इम्प्रूव किया है और 151 फ्लड फोरकास्टिंग सेंटर्स हैं जो सी० डब्ल्यू० सी० के अण्डर में हैं। इसके अलावा और सेंटर्स कायम करने जा रहे हैं। इस फ्लड फोरकास्टिंग सिस्टम को माडर्नाइज करने के लिए यू० एन० डी० पी० की अग्रेसिंस ली रही जा है और इसको माडर्नाइज किया जा रहा है।

हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कोसी और गंडक के ऊपर डैम बनाने के सिलसिले में कहा, उनका जवाब आ चुका है। जब तक नेपाल से समझौता नहीं हो जाता, तब तक आगे कदम नहीं उठाया जा सकता।

सायल-कंजरवेशन के बारे में कहा गया कि यह एक विवादास्पद समस्या है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। अब जब हम इरीगेशन स्कीम को क्लीयरेंस देते हैं तो उनको फ्लड कंट्रोल और सायल-कंजरवेशन के एंगिल से भी देख लिया जाता है, इसके बाद क्लीयरेंस दिया जाता है। देख लिया जाता है कि सायल कंजरवेशन के लिए एफारेस्टेशन का प्राबोजन स्टेट ने किया है या नहीं। इस के आधार पर हमने किसी हद तक कंट्रोल भी किया है।

शर्मा जी ने राजस्थान के लिए सीमेंट का एडिशनल कोटा देने की बात कही। मैं माननीय शर्मा जी को बताना चाहता हूँ और उन्हें यकीनन खुशी होगी कि 25 हजार मीट्रिक टन हमने स्पेशल कोटा पहले से ही राजस्थान को दिया है जो नार्मल कोटे के अलावा है।

हरिकेश जी गोरखपुर से चुन कर आते हैं तो जाहिर है कि उनका ताल्लूक और हमदर्दी गोरखपुर से ज्यादा होगी। उन्होंने वहां के सिलसिले में कहा। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि यहां से जो टीम गई थी, उस ने बस्ती में गोरखपुर के कमिशनर, वहां के कलेक्टर से पूरे डिटेल में बात की है और पूरी डिटेल में रिपोर्ट दी है। हमारे मंत्री जी, राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह जी, हमारे सीनियर कुलीग हैं, उन्होंने ईस्टर्न, यू० पी० का और बिहार का दौरा किया है और गोरखपुर का दौरा भी किया है।

जहां तक राजस्थान का सम्बन्ध है मिर्धा जी माने या न मानें मैं अभी तक नास्तिक नहीं बन पाया हूं, आस्तिक ही हूं। वहां इस साल अजीबोगरीब चीज हुई है। ऐसा मालूम होता है जैसे कोई देवी प्रकोप हुआ है या कहर इलाही हुई है। साल भर में वहां जितनी बारिश होती है उस से ज्यादा पानी वहां इन दिनों में बरस गया। राजस्थान में टोटल पानी 22 इंच साल भर में होता है। जयपुर में खाली 33 इंच पानी दो दिन में बरस गया। जाहिर बात है कि एक आदमी कैसा भी प्लानिंग करें, किसी चीज का भी प्लानिंग करें, कोई इंस्टीट्यूशन भी प्लान करे तो वह दस बीस परसेंट बढ़ा कर ड्रेनेज का, आउटलेट्स का प्लान करेगी इस से ज्यादा नहीं। जयपुर बहुत खूबसूरत शहर है, वैल प्लान्ड सिटी है, हिन्दुस्तान की वैल प्लान्ड सिटीज में से है। जितनी आवादी के लिए प्लान किया गया है अगर दुगनी हो जाए एशियन गैम्ज की वजह से दिल्ली की तो मुश्किल तो होगी ही। तब दिल्ली में आदमी हो आदमी दिखाई देंगे। ऐसी अनफार्चुनेट सिचुएशन वहां पैदा हुई। अब वहां जो डैमेज हुआ है उसकी तरफ हमारी नजर है। अब एक कायदा बना हुआ है।

स्टेट से हमारे पास जो मैमोरेडम आता है नुकसानात के आंकड़ों का सेंट्रल टीम उसको देखती है और जितनी वह एप्रूव कर देती है मार्जिन मनि छोड़ के बाकी उसका 75 परसेंट हम ग्रांट के तौर पर राज्य को देते हैं और यह ग्रांट नान प्लान ग्रांट होती है। इसका प्लान आउटले से कोई ताल्लूक नहीं होता है। मार्जिन मनि से वे काम—शुरू कर देती है। इसके बावजूद पांच करोड़ रुपये एडहाक इंटेरिम रिलीफ के तौर पर दिया गया है। ताकि काम शुरू हो सके। टीम राजस्थान में चली गई है। यू० पी० से मैमोरेडम आया है और उनको दस करोड़ रुपये एडहाक ग्रांट के तौर पर दिया गया है। जहां से रिपोर्ट नहीं आई, मैमोरेडम नहीं आया वहां के लिए हम मजबूर हैं।

समापति महोदय : मैमोरेडम नहीं आया तो क्या करेंगे ?

श्री जिधाउर्रहमान अंसारी : फ्लड कंट्रोल और रिलीफ वर्क स्टेट की जिम्मेदारी है। हम समझते हैं कि स्टेट अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभाएगी। अगर उसने सेंटर से 75 परसेंट की डिमांड नहीं की है तो हम समझते हैं कि वह सैलफ सफिशेंट है, सक्षम है इन चीजों को सीट करने के लिए और हम दूसरे अक्षरतमंद लोगों की तरफ उस ग्रांट को डाइवर्ट कर देंगे, उनको दे देंगे।

शर्मा जी ने एक सवाल उठाया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि बाढ़ से जो पीड़ित होते हैं—उनके वास्ते तो आप रिलीफ का इंतजाम करते हैं लेकिन जो बारिश की वजह से पीड़ित होते हैं, वाटर लॉगिंग की वजह से होते हैं उनको कोई रिलीफ नहीं देते हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि बारिश ज्यादा होने की वजह से जो वाटर लॉगिंग हो जाता है, पानी भर जाता है तो उसकी वजह से पीड़ित होने

[श्री जिशउर्रहमान अंसारी]

वाले लोग भी रिलीफ के मुस्तहिक होते हैं और जो डैमेजिज उसकी वजह से होते हैं उसके लिए भी रिलीफ के वे मुस्तहिक होते हैं। उन में कोई फर्क नहीं है। एक माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल किया था कि 1971 के बाद से डैमेजेज बहुत बढ़ गए हैं। 1954 की बहुत जबरदस्त बाढ़ आयी थी और उसके बाद सारी अटेंशन फोकस हुई कि इसका मुस्तहिक हल निकालना चाहिए और उसी वक्त बहुत सी कमिटीज, कमिशनस और कंट्रोल बोर्ड्स बने। 1954 के बाद से बराबर बढ़ता रहा खर्चा, 1971 तक बढ़ा रहा। 1972 में लोवेस्ट डैमेजेज हुए हैं। 1972 के बाद से फिर बढ़ना शुरू हुआ और उसकी मुस्तहिक वजह है, डेवलपमेंटल एक्टिविटीज वगैरह....

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : सूखा तो नहीं था उस साल ?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : रिलीफ दीजिए जल्दी।

श्री जिशउर्रहमान अंसारी : जो भी डैमेजेज हुए हैं और जो स्टेट की सरकार हमको रिपोर्ट करती है मैमोरेण्डम के जरिए से और हमारी सेंट्रल टीम उसको असेस करती है उसका मार्जिन मनि निकाल कर बाकी का 75 परसेंट रिलीफ के तौर पर हम देते हैं।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : ठीक है।

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : मार्जिन मनी बहुत कम है उसको बढ़ाने के लिए आप क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं ?

श्री जिशउर्रहमान अंसारी : जो आपका सुझाव है यह फाइनेंस कमिशन के अस्तित्व की चीज है। इसलिए

उनकी तरफ से हम यहां कोई चीज नहीं कह सकते। लेकिन जो आपके सुझाव हैं हम उनकी कद्र करते हैं और उन पर हम पूरी तौर पर ध्यान देंगे। अपनी चादर देखकर ही पैर फैलाना चाहते हैं। उसके बाहर फैलाने का जो नतीजा है वह आपको भी मालूम है और हमको भी मालूम है।

माननीय सदस्यों का मैं फिर शुक्र-अदा करता हूं और आभार मानती हूं उन्होंने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए हैं और हम कोशिश करेंगे उनके सुझावों पर कुछ अमल कर के इस मुल्क के इस ग्रहम मसले का कुछ हल तलाश कर सकें।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मान्यवर, मैं सब से पहले उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति हार्दिक आभार प्रकट करता हूं जिन्होंने इस बहस में भाग लिया और माननीय मंत्री जी का भी। माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब संतोषजनक नहीं है।

श्री जिशउर्रहमान अंसारी : वह तो आपको कभी संतोषप्रद नहीं हो पायेगा।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : उसका कारण यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत सी बातों का जवाब नहीं दिया, समझाभाव के कारण से। लेकिन जो उन्होंने बात कही कि राज्य सरकारें कान में तेल डाल कर बैठ गई हैं और वह रिपोर्ट नहीं भेज रही हैं तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा उन राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रिय सरकार फिर से लिखे ताकि वह जल्दी से रिपोर्ट दें। और खाने के तेल की इतनी कमी है, अगर राज्य सरकारें कान में तेल डाल-लेंगी तो उस तेल का क्या होगा यह विचार करने की बात है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Substitute Motion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Substitute Motion No. 2 was, by leave, drawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

20.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, September 2, 1981 (Bhadra 11, 1903 (Saka)).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jatiya, are you withdrawing your substitute motion?

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:
Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his substitute motion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Substitute Motion No. 1 was by leave withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shastri, are you withdrawing your substitute motion?