

Seventh Series, Vol. XXXIX No. 7

Tuesday, August 2, 1983

Sravana 11, 1905 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Twelfth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXXIX, contains Nos. 1-10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 4.00

2. (10)

COLUM

100

1-

Question w

(v) Financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh for development of primary education				
Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit	...	...	...	391
(vi) Need for improving the lot of Ex-servicemen				
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	...	...	...	391—392
(vii) Disparity in pension rates of Army Personnel who retired before and after 1.4.79				
Shri Mani Ram Bagri	...	...	...	393
(viii) Payment of enhanced House Rent Allowance to Southern Region employees of Indian Oil Corporation				
Shri Sudhir Giri	...	...	...	393—394
Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill	...	...	...	394—416 426—452
Motion to consider—				
Shri Satya Gopal Mishra	...	...	...	394—398
Shri Viridhi Chander Jain	...	...	...	398—403
Shri Xavier Arakal	...	...	...	403—407
Shri Trilok Chand	...	...	...	407—412
Shri G.L. Dogra	...	...	...	412—415
Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha	...	...	...	415—416 426—429
Shri Ram Pyare Panika	...	...	...	429—438
Shri K.A. Rajan	...	...	...	439—445
Shri Ram Singh Yadav	...	...	...	445—452
Statement Re-Recent visit by Minister of External Affairs to Sri Lanka				
Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	...	...	...	417—423
Business Advisory Committee				
Forty-seventh Report	...	...	...	452

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 2, 1983/Sravana 11, 1905
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Question No. 121 Sir, I came all the way from Hyderabad running.

Settings up of a Digital Electronic telephone Instrument Factory

*121 SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY† :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a factory for the manufacture of digital electronic push button telephone instrument in the country in collaboration with some foreign country;

(b) if so, broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) financial implications thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, Question No. 126 may also be taken up together.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, there is no opposition from any angle. I think, we can take it up.

Are you agreeable to take up Qn. 126 also Mr. Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : I think, it is regarding Gonda. It is all right.

MR. SPEAKER : Q. 126 is to be asked by Shri Bheekhabhai. Is he present? I think, he is not present. Sorry, it cannot be taken up now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He might be hand in glove.

MR. SPEAKER : With whom?

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Sir, the Minister is a knowledgeable person. But I do not know why he has chosen to say 'No' and also 'Does not arise'.

I would request the Minister to inform the House whether there was any proposal at any point of time and if so what is the result? Have any tenders been called and if so what is the decision taken on the tenders? What were the proposed sites which were selected earlier for this project?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Sir, the question is whether there was a proposal for the manufacture of digital electronic push button telephone. I understand that electronic digital push button system as such does not exist commercially anywhere in the world. Some experiments are going on.

What probably the hon. Member has in mind is the electronic push button. With regard to that, the position is like this. The ITI started manufacturing telephone instruments in 1948—probably the first public sector undertaking after independence. Then, they went on developing first in the 60s and various versions were developed by our own engineers. First it was called "601", then it was "671" and then "677", the latest which is being manufactured. In spite of this improvement, the total demand for instruments in the country went up and it is increasing.

more and more. Therefore, a proposal has been made to manufacture 10 lakh telephone instruments and 15 lakh critical components with foreign collaboration.

Earlier, we tried to improve the plastic dial with the knowhow acquired from a Japanese firm called Timura. But we thought that more demand will come up and, therefore, 10 lakh telephone instruments and 15 lakh critical components with foreign collaboration should be manufactured. The proposal tenders were floated and, ultimately, it was short-listed to four and, out of them, two responded and, finally, one was found to be more economical on capital goods and cost of production. Therefore, a project for Rs. 18.33 crores with Rs. 10.98 per cent foreign content was found to be economical. The investment has been approved and we have approached, the Project Approval Board. The matter is pending there.

I may also add, apart from these 10 lakh instruments, four licences and letters of intent have been issued to four State Undertakings of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala Electronics Corporations, with 2 lakhs capacity each, and a Committee has been appointed with the representatives of these four corporations plus the Ministry of Communications and the department of Electronics to decide on collaboration and which collaboration to have. That matter is also pending. This is the nature of the project.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: I want to know whether there is any difficulty with regard to the Electronics Department in finalising the contract and whether negotiations are going on between the two Departments. There is a rumour that the Department of Electronics is not agreeing with the proposal of the Ministry of Communications.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: It is not correct. Some baseless reports have appeared that there is some kind of conflict between the Ministry of Communications and the Department of Electronics. Not only at all levels but myself and my colleague, Mr. Sanjeevi Rao, sit together and sort out the things. There is no problem between the Ministry of communications and the Department of Electronics. They have not objected to it. The only thing is that since it concerns electronics, we thought that there should be a Committee consisting of the representatives from the

Department of Electronics, the Ministry of Communications and the General Managers of four Corporations which should decide about the collaboration.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न संख्या 121 है और माननीय भीखा भाई का प्रश्न संख्या 126 था जिसमें पूछा गया है कि क्या यह सच है कि अत्याधुनिक इलेक्ट्रानिक परियोजना के लिए...

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : आपको क्या दिक्कत है ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He thought zero hour had started.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय पनिका जी, आप बैठिए ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Are they going to succeed you, Sir? Are they under training?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कुछ लोगों को अक्ल से दुश्मनी हो गई है ।

मैं कह रहा था कि क्या यह सच है कि गोंडा में एक इलेक्ट्रानिक फोन फॅक्ट्री की स्थापना की जा रही है ? इस प्रश्न के जवाब में मन्त्री जी ने कहा है कि "सरकार ने गोंडा, उत्तर प्रदेश में डिजिटल इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज उपस्कर बनाने के लिए एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया है ।...

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : वह प्रश्न टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से संबंधित है और यह टेलीफोन इंस्ट्रुमेंट से संबंधित है, दोनों प्रश्न अलग अलग हैं, इतना तो माननीय सदस्य को समझना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय पासवान जी, आप गैलैक्टिक जम्प क्यों लगा रहे हैं ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इसलिए कि मैंने पहले ही कहा था कि दोनों को गलत कर दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं जानता हूँ कि एक ऐक्सचेंज से संबंधित है और यह पुश बटन से सम्बन्धित है। मैं आपका ध्यान केवल 126 के जवाब की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि खुद सरकार ने कहा है कि हमारे विचाराधीन है और निर्णय ले लिया है। और पुश बटन के सम्बन्ध में आप कहते हैं :

“No, Sir; does not arise”.

और लिस्ट आप पढ़ कर सुनाते हैं... यह सीधे सदन को गुमराह करने की बात है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि “कम्युनिकेशन मिनिस्ट्री रैण्ड फार डिले” कोई छोटे अक्षरों में नहीं निकला। “इलेक्ट्रानिक डिपार्टमेंट्स डिजी-जन आन लोकेशन सर्व” “डिफरेंसेज बिट्विन मिनिस्ट्री” इनके बारे में आपका कहीं कोई खंडन नहीं आया। अगर कोई खंडन आ गया होता तो हमारे जैसे संसद् सदस्यों को प्रश्न पूछने की आवश्यकता न होती, सदन के समय को बर्बाद करने की आवश्यकता न होती।

अभी आपने कहा है कि आपने टेंडर कौल किये, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन कंट्रीज से आपने टेंडर कौल किये? अगर आप डिजी-टल पुश-बटन का इस्तेमाल नहीं करने जा रहे हैं तो वर्तमान व्यवस्था में जो 90 प्रतिशत टेली-फोन बिल्कुल खराब हैं, सैट-परसेंट खराब हैं, कोई टेलीफोन काम नहीं कर रहा है, अध्यक्ष महोदय का टेलीफोन भी काम नहीं कर रहा है, इस टेलीफोन व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: There is some confusion. I do not blame him. These are all technical matters. I am not Prof. Dandavate who can understand physics. I try to learn. I try to learn the basic difference in certain technologies. What is being manufactured in Bangalore and Naini is telephone instruments, what you have on your table. What is proposed to be manufactured in Gonda is Electric Switching System which is used in the exchange. These are two totally different things.

Secondly, the Hon. Member wanted to know which are the tenderers. The tenderers short-listed are Western Electrics, NEC Japan, Siemens and FACE-Standard of Italy. ITI, as I told you earlier, on an assessment came to the conclusion, that the proposal of FACE was found to be more economical both from the point of view of capital cost and the cost of production. On the advice of ITI, after getting clearance for investment, we have made a proposal to the Projects Clearance Board and the proposal is pending there. Apart from the four State Undertakings, this is the present position.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब कहाँ आया? मैंने कहा कि पुश बटन का प्रश्न इसलिए किया गया था कि वर्तमान टेलीफोन व्यवस्था ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर रही है, आप इस टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कर रहे हैं।

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: As I mentioned, no such system as digital electronic push button system exists anywhere in the world. I am told in Denmark some experiments are going on. What you have probably in mind is about electronics. As far as electronics is concerned, the present production has a model which later on can be adopted. This is the present state of affairs.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: According to my information, there is absolutely no controversy between the two Ministries and the whole issue has been settled down. The only question is about the setting up of what is called the Digital Electronic Telephone Instruments Factory and the location of the factory.

I would like to know whether it is a fact that for this purpose the Government of Karnataka and the ITI have brought out all infrastructural facilities and also convinced the Board of Investment of every aspect of it to locate this Digital Electronic Telephone Instruments Factory at Bangalore and it was a total commitment by the Government of India regarding installation and setting up of this instruments factory?

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the decision stands for setting up

of this Digital Factory and whether the Hon. Minister will give a categorical assurance on the floor of the House of about setting up of a Digital Electronic Telephone Instrument Factory at Bangalore because all infrastructural facilities have been offered in Bangalore.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: I have already said that the factory would be installed in Bangalore.

Bifurcation of Post and Telegraph Department

*122. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :**
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sarin Committee have recommended bifurcation of Posts and Telegraph Department; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government there to ?

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

(b) The Committee's recommendations on the subject are still under consideration of the government.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The post and tele-communication services have been functioning under a common P & T Department. The suggested separation will have very wide impact and far-reaching implications on the functioning of the services. Government have to consider carefully all the pros and cons of the proposal before arriving at a decision. Is it not a fact that the P & T services have already been bifurcated upto Circle level from 1974, but the results obtained are 'nil', on the contrary, the tele-communication services have deteriorated further ? Also is it not a fact that the bifurcation of the P & T Department shall help in the creation of two posts of Director-General, two posts of Secretary and a dozen more posts of Additional Secretary ? But the services for the users have remained the same in a deteriorated condition.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL). The Sarin Committee made several recommendations

numbering to about 437. Out of these, 31 have not been accepted, 28 are pending with various other Ministries and inter-departmental committees and four recommendations which are important and which are under consideration are separation of P & T, Expanded Tele-Communication Board, integration of the civil wing with Tele-Com. and splitting of the ITI. Since this question has been raised several times here and elsewhere, I would like to briefly state as to what is the position. This is going to be a major policy decision affecting a large number of people. Therefore, we are carefully considering it. I would like to give to the House an idea of the problem. We have 1,40,000 post offices, 3,000 Exchanges, 23 lakh telephones, roughly three lakhs of employees in telephones, three lakhs in Posts, plus extra-departmental roughly three lakhs, two public undertakings, then hundreds of buildings and offices ; we have combined offices. Therefore, when we take a decision on this, it is going to affect such a large number of people. Moreover, as the hon. Member pointed out, we have to consider whether there was any advantage in splitting it at the Circle level in 1974, whether any benefit has been derived. There are two points of view here. One point of view is that there is no benefit ; and the other point of view is that, because we bifurcated at Circle level, a considerable amount of development took place in tele-communication. Then again we have to consider what has been the experience elsewhere. In France, they split it and now partially they have joined. Germany has declined to split it at all. About Singapore, I got a letter only last week that they split it into two but again they have joined. In England they separated, and you will be interested to know as to what has been the result. One Committee has reported that after the split, after the Tele-Communication Board was made, things did not improve because that is not a magic formula, by itself it did not : the Committee has said that the losses are so huge that they require to be recorded in the Guinness Book of records. The Tele-Communication Board of Britain came out of the red when it was allowed to put its hands into the pockets of subscribers deeper.

Therefore, it is a complex problem. It cannot be decided in one day.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I want to know whether separation of Tele-Communication is a prelude to hand over the tele-com. services to private management or public corporate sector.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I have said that there is no decision as yet, there is no split decided. Therefore, it is a hypothetical question whether it will go to private enterprise or public enterprise. No such decision has been taken.

MR SPEAKER : Prof. Ranga

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I am satisfied with the answer.

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : The main issue in this connection is about the service conditions of the employees serving in the different departments. The Minister is already aware that the people who are serving in the Telephones, they cannot be utilised for Posts and Telegraphs and similarly, those people who are serving in the Posts and Telegraphs cannot be utilised in the Telephones. Now, what is the combined effect of not bifurcating the Department? Here telephone is not an essential service. Even you can demand any amount of deposit and they give it and mostly the services are made available in urban areas, whereas so far as the Posts and Telegraph offices are concerned, they are essentially needed for the rural people. Therefore, there is the annual price rise for the services in both the Departments.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to let us know what is his view and what are the difficulties in bifurcating the two Departments, even to improve the efficacy in this connection?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I have already mentioned the complexity of the problem. It will affect a large number of people and therefore, you cannot decide it in a hurry.

टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के लिये कम शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर लगाना

*123. श्री सत्य नाराय जटिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में 1983-84 के दौरान टेली-विजन कार्यक्रमों के प्रसार के अन्तर्गत राज्य-वार किन-किन स्थानों पर कम शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर लगाये जायेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT).

A statement showing State-wise names of the places where low-power (100 Watt) T.V. transmitters are proposed to be installed in the country during the Sixth Plan period, is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

Government has recently approved establishment of 113 low power transmitters and 13 high power T.V. transmitters during the VI Plan period. These are in addition to the 13 high power transmitters already under execution as part of approved VI Plan Projects.

A list of 118 places, where low power T.V. transmitters are proposed to be set up is at Annexure. Of these, low power transmitters at five places are proposed to be installed after high power transmitters are established at Agartala, Patna, Bhopal, Indore and Jammu. Low power transmitters are already operating at these places at present.

ANNEXURE

S. No. 1	Location 2	State/Union Territory 3
1.	Dibrugarh	Assam
2.	Tezpur	
3.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Rajamundry	
5.	Nellore	
6.	Nizamabad	
7.	Kurnool	
8.	Anantapur/Produtur	
9.	Tirupati	
10.	Adoni	
11.	Cuddapah	
12.	Mehboobnagar	
13.	Karimnagar	
14.	Dhanbad	Bihar
15.	Jamshedpur	
16.	Gaya	
17.	Bhagalpur	
18.	Darbhanga	
19.	Munger	
20.	Purnea	
21.	Bettiah	
22.	Surat	Gujarat
23.	Vadodra	
24.	Bhavnagar	
25.	Navasari	
26.	Bhruch	
27.	Patan	
28.	Hissar	Haryana
29.	Bhiwani	
30.	Hubli/Dhanwad	Karnataka
31.	Mysore/Mandya	
32.	Mangalore	
33.	Belgam	
34.	Bellary	
35.	Devanagere	
36.	Shimoga/Bhadrawati	
37.	Bijapur	
38.	Raichur	
39.	Gadag Betgari	
40.	Hospet	
41.	Calicut	Kerala
42.	Cannanore	
43.	Palghat	
44.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
45.	Gwalior	
46.	Ratlam	
47.	Sagar	

1	2	3
48.	Burhanpur	
49.	Rewa	
50.	Murwara	
51.	Bilaspur	
52.	Korba	
53.	Singrauli (Waidhan)	
54.	Sholapur	Maharashtra
55.	Nasik	
56.	Kolhapur	
57.	Aurangabad	
58.	Sangli	
59.	Amravati	
60.	Malegoan	
61.	Akola	
62.	Dhule	
63.	Nanded	
64.	Ahmednagar	
65.	Jalgaon	
66.	Jalna	
67.	Bhusawal	
68.	Chandrapur	
69.	Latur	
70.	Parbhani	
71.	Gondiya	
72.	Loktak	Manipur
73.	Rourkela	Orissa
74.	Berhampur	
75.	Koraput	
76.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
77.	Ajmer	
78.	Kota	
79.	Bikaner	
80.	Udaipur	
81.	Alwar	
82.	Ganganagar	
83.	Bhilwara	
84.	Khetri	
85.	Jaisalmer	
86.	Barmer	
87.	Pathankot	Punjab
88.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu
89.	Salem	
90.	Vellore	
91.	Thanjavur/Kumbakonam	
92.	Coimbatore	
93.	Nayveli	
94.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
95.	Moradabad	
96.	Aligarh	
97.	Jhansi	
98.	Sultanpur	
99.	Rae-Bareilly	

1	2	3
100.	Faizabad	
101.	Etawah	
102.	Behraich	
103.	Shahnahanpur	
104.	Rampur	
105.	Pauri	
106.	Farukhabad	
107.	Sambhal	
108.	Nainital	
109.	Kharagpur	West Bengal
110.	Bardhaman	
111.	Siligiri	
112.	Balurghat	
113.	Shantiniketan	
114.	Kulu	Himachal Pradesh
115.	Leh	Jammu & Kashmir
116.	Kargil	
117.	Tura	Meghalaya
118.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry (UT)

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के तहत किन-किन स्थानों पर लो पावर स्टेशन लगाए जाएंगे, उसकी जानकारी दी है लेकिन डिटेल्ड प्रोग्राम कि कब कब, कहां कहां, किस किस वर्ष में कितने कितने ट्रांसमीटर लगाए जायेंगे, इसकी जानकारी नहीं दी है। उन्होंने हार्डवेयर सेक्शन की जानकारी दी है लेकिन साफ्ट वेयर सेक्शन की जानकारी नहीं दी है जिसमें स्टूडियो और प्रोग्राम वगैरह कवर होते हैं। हमारे यहां हालत इतनी खराब है कि केवल सिनेमा, चित्रहार और कुछ नाटक वगैरह ही लोकप्रिय हैं, बाकी टी० वी० के अपने कोई मौलिक कार्यक्रम नहीं दिखाए जाते हैं। दिल्ली टी० वी० का अपना स्टूडियो नहीं है। इस तरह से मन्त्री जी ने केवल हार्डवेयर सेक्शन की ही जानकारी दी है, साफ्टवेयर सेक्शन की जानकारी नहीं दी है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि लो पावर ट्रांसमीटर, जिनकी 100 वाट की क्षमता है, कितनी दूरी तक दूरदर्शन का दर्शन कराने में रेडियल डिस्टेंस कवरेज होगी तथा हाई पावर ट्रांसमीटर जहां जहां लगा रहे हैं वे कितनी क्षमता के होंगे तथा उनका रेडियल डिस्टेंस कवरेज कितना होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फाजिल्का में लगा रहे हैं

या नहीं, यह भी पूछ लीजिये।

श्री एन० के० एल० भगत : पहले मैं स्पीकर साहब के सवाल का जवाब ही देता हूं कि भटिण्डा में हाई पावर ट्रांसमीटर लगाया जा रहा है जो फीरोजपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट (उसमें अबोहर और फाजिल्का भी शामिल है) और पंजाब के कुछ दूसरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को भी कवर करेगा। मैं यह भी बता दूं, पता नहीं स्पीकर साहब नाराज होंगे या खुश, उन्होंने पत्र भी लिखा था और मैं उन्हें जवाब भी दे रहा हूं।

जटिया साहब ने जो पूछा है, मैं तो सोच रहा था कि वे मुझे बधाई देंगे...

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : मैं बधाई दे चुका हूं, फिर बधाई दे रहा हूं।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : जटिया साहब ने यह कहा कि जवाब हार्डवेयर का दिया गया तो आपने सवाल ही हार्डवेयर का पूछा था, साफ्ट वेयर का पूछा ही नहीं था। मेरे पास साफ्टवेयर का भी जवाब है कि कितने प्रोडक्शन सेन्टर वगैरह हैं लेकिन उसको बताने में समय लगेगा पता नहीं स्पीकर साहब उसके लिए एलाऊ करेंगे या नहीं। मोटे तौर पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि साफ्टवेयर के बारे में गवर्नमेंट पूरी तरह से कांशस है कि

हार्डवेयर के इतने बड़े एक्सपेंशन के बाद साफ्ट-वेयर होना चाहिए, अच्छे प्रोग्राम होने चाहिए। सारे देश में टी० वी० के प्रोडक्शन सेन्टर्स और प्रोग्राम को इम्प्रूव करने के प्लान पर सरकार विचार कर रही है। तीसरी बात आपने रेंज के बारे में पूछी है। लोअर ट्रांसमीटर का रेंज 10 से 15 किलो मीटर के दरमियान होगा, लेकिन बहुत हिल पर होगा तो हो सकता है कि ज्यादा भी हो। हाई पावर का रेंज 70 से 80 किलो-मीटर के दरमियान होगा।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इनको बघाई तो जरूर देता, लेकिन उज्जैन का नाम न दिखाई देने पर मैं थोड़ा रुक गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिजर्वेशन कर रहे हैं।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हाई पावर ट्रांसमीटर लगाकर उज्जैन को कवर करने का आश्वासन दें तो वे बघाई के पात्र हैं ही। संभवतः उज्जैन हेड क्वार्टर है और वहां बहुत से जिले अनुसूचित जाति के हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उज्जैन को भी हाई पावर ट्रांसमीटर देने के लिए विचार करेंगे?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हर जगह हाई पावर ट्रांसमीटर लगाना न संभव है और न ठीक है। इन्दौर में एक हाई पावर ट्रांसमीटर लगाया जाएगा जो कि धार, खरगोन और देवास तथा उज्जैन को भी कवर करेगा।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन और देश को बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि पूरे देश में सास भर के अन्दर 75 प्रतिशत आबादी दूर-दर्शन ट्रांसमीटर से कवर करने जा रहे हैं। इनके विभाग को एक सकुलर जारी हुआ था, जिसमें यह गाइडलाइन्स दी हुई थी कि किन-किन स्थानों को वरीयता दी जाएगी। पिछली

बार साठे जी, भूतपूर्व मन्त्री, से भी प्रश्न किया था, उन्होंने कहा था बैकवर्ड इलाका, ट्राइबल पोपुलेशन, इन्डस्ट्रियल बेल्ट और लेबर बेल्ट होगी वहां टी० वी० सेन्टर लगाएंगे। मिर्जापुर, चौपन, पिपरी, जहां उत्तर प्रदेश की दो-तिहाई बिजली होती है, वहां पर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में तीन सुपर पावर स्टेशन्स हैं, कोयले का कारखाना है, ट्राइबल बेल्ट भी है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय पुरानी गाइडलाइन्स के आधार पर पिपरा और चौपन आदि जगहों पर टी० वी० सेन्टर लगाने का आश्वासन देंगे?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई स्कीम्स का ज्ञान नहीं होता है, इसलिए मैं तीन स्कीम्स के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ ताकि कोई गलतफहमी न रहे। एक तो वह जो मौजूदा स्कीम है, दूसरी रैगुलर स्कीम जो छठे फाइव-ईअर-प्लान में मंजूर की गई थी और तीसरी इनसैट तथा चौथी स्पेशल प्लान। इन चार तरह की स्कीम्स से 70 प्रतिशत कवर होगी। इसके मुताबिक एक लाख से ज्यादा पोपुलेशन के जो टाउन्स हैं, उनको कवर किया गया है। इसके अलावा स्पेशल प्लान, जो भी आया है, उसमें स्ट्रेटजिक वार्डर टाउन्स को कवर किया गया है। जहां नए डवेलपमेंट्स हो रहे हैं, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र हैं, उनको कवर किया गया है, मेरा कहना है कि इससे 70 प्रतिशत आबादी कवर होगी। इससे बहुत से हमारे ट्राइबल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स और दूसरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स भी कवर होंगे। टोटल कवरेज में कौन-कौन सी जगह और कौन-कौन कवर हो जाएगा, इसके बारे में सारा वर्क-आउट किया जा रहा है। इसके बारे में कोई भी माननीय सदस्य जानकारी चाहेंगे और कोई सुझाव देना चाहेंगे, हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे। इस बारे में उनसे मिलकर बात-चीत करेंगे और जो अधिक से अधिक हो सकता है, उसको करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय

को बघाई देना चाहती हूं कि देश की 70 प्रतिशत आबादी, कि कहां-कहां पर टी० वी० सैट्स खुलेंगे, इसकी एक लिस्ट हमारे सामने आई है। मंत्री महोदय बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र से स्वयं ही परिचित हैं और उससे उनको गहरा संबंध है। छतरपुर में रेडियो स्टेशन भी हैं। छतरपुर अपनी संस्कृति, साहित्य, कला और इतिहास के क्षेत्र में अपना एक अलग ही स्थान रखता है। जो स्टेशन्स इन्होंने दिए हैं, वे 200-250 किलोमीटर से कोई नजदीक नहीं है। इस बारे में मैंने आपसे लिखित भी निवेदन किया है। क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह उम्मीद करूं कि छतरपुर को भी इस में शामिल करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री जी ने निमंत्रण तो दे दिया है आने के लिए और बात करने के लिए। आप भी इन से बात कर लीजिये।

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : हमें प्रश्न का जवाब तो मिलना ही चाहिए। भटिंडा के लिए तो इन्होंने कह दिया है।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : माननीया सदस्या ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, उसके लिये इन्होंने पहले भी मुझे कहा है और मैं पहले भी निमंत्रण दे चुका हूं। उनको भी मैं बुलाऊंगा और इस सिलसिले में बातचीत करूंगा।

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : I thank the hon. Minister for giving an assurance for opening a television centre at Gwalior when he came there last time. I also thank him for re-assuring it when I called on him three days ago. I want to submit two things only. The programme of carrying out the promise has not started. When is it going to start? Secondly, did he take into consideration that Gwalior is a famous place for music and art and with that respect is he going to arrange the programmes from Gwalior so that programmes can be developed and broadcast from Gwalior itself.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Gwalior is also identified as one of the low power

transmitters and we will try to see—I do not want to commit any date—that it gets it as soon as possible. Gwalior has been brought to my notice by the hon. Members like Shri Madhavrao Scindia and several other organisations of Gwalior. We are trying to see what best can be done.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : What about programmes from Gwalior.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : This is to be a relay centre. It will get the programmes when the relay centre begins.

Provision of Telephone Exchange and Post Office Within Every Five Kilometre Radius

*124 SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK† :

SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre had embarked on an ambitious programme for providing one Telephone exchange and one post office within every five kilometre radius in the country by 1990;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) by what time this plan is likely to be started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK :

I would like to know whether any norms have been laid down for setting up of telephonic exchange and post offices and also whether these norms are universal in character and apply to all the States and also what is the position with regard to J & K State. It is not a fact that Jammu and Kashmir State despite its international position in

tourism is highly deficient in telephonic and postal facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : Sir, there is little bit of confusion about this...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : On this side or that side.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : On this side 'never'. The policy is based on two things. The National Council of Applied Economic Research has been asked to divide the country with maps on hexagon basis so that within five kilometers by 1990 postal and tele-communication facilities are made available. It does not mean telephone exchange for every five kilometers. It means telephone facilities and post-offices. For that the policy with regard to tele-communications is like this. We are trying to develop a 10 line exchange. Until that is developed we have sanctioned 25 line exchange within a radius of five kilometers if certain conditions are satisfied. One condition is that expected revenue should be 40% of the recurring expenditure. As the lines go on increasingly it can be converted into 50 lines and 100 lines. This will again depend on availability of suitable building, power, batteries, cables and allied material.

As far as manual exchanges are concerned, that is not possible because for every such small manual exchange, you require five operators and unless there are 100 lines, it does not become economical. With regard to the Post offices in urban areas, no post office is opened unless it is going to be remunerative. In rural areas, they are divided into two categories—one is normal rural areas and the other is tribal and backward areas. Now, in Gram Panchayat, village post office is opened if two conditions are satisfied, namely, there are no post offices within a radius of 3 Kms. and the expected income is 25% of the expected expenditure. In Non-Gram Panchayat the population must be 2000 and with regard to the 25% of the expected income, in tribal and backward areas, it is relaxed. More liberal policy is followed. In their case norm of 3 Kms. and 10% of the expected expenditure is to be satisfied.

With regard to the non-Gram Panchayat, it should have a population of 1000 or more. The hon. Member asked about the Jammu & Kashmir. I may point out that the same norms are applied and this is with regard to Exchange also.

With regard to what is called Public Call Offices, exception is made with regard to expected income. Even if it is a loss, for example, if it is a pilgrim place or tourist centre or project concerning power, agriculture, irrigation power projects, etc., in all such cases loss is not taken into consideration.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : I had asked a specific question. In view of the international importance of tourism in Jammu & Kashmir, is there any provision made for this State or in the decision you are making about expansion of exchanges and improvement? In the light of that, can I expect that you would assure this House that in view of the international tourist importance, such facilities should be made available to Jammu & Kashmir?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I have already stated that the norms applied to all parts of the country. With regard to tourist places, we have relaxed. Even if there is loss, a P.C.O. is started with, regard to pilgrim centres and tourist centres.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, now there will be more telephones and exchanges and all that. But before that, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether they have undertaken a study as to how many telephones are really operating in the country. Before you expand the programme, you should stabilise what you have. Have you actually undertaken any study as to how many telephones are dead and what steps you propose to take to reactivate them including the telephone exchanges. There are 60,000 telephones in Calcutta and also there are so many in many other cities. I would like to know whether you have undertaken a study and what steps you propose to take in this regard.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : When a Calling Attention was discussed last session, I men-

tioned the various steps that were being taken. If the House wants, I am prepared to repeat them. As I said, my five-month study shows, although I am not a technocrat or technician, that there are three basic problems. One is the number of telephones per thousand population. In India it is only 3 whereas in Western countries, it is 5 or 6. The second problem is the maintenance. Some time back I attended a Seminar of the Institute of Plant Engineers and I was surprised to hear the President say that 70% of loss in India is attributable in all the industries to lack of proper maintenance. The third and the most important problem, according to me, is investment. For example, the electronic trunk automatic exchange which was established in Bombay in April last for 8,000 lines, had cost Rs. 14 crore. Now, unless you have a massive investment, things are not likely to improve. The basic problem, according to me, is that priority should be accorded to tele-communication and investments be made. Otherwise, the problem may not improve to a great extent.

In regard to Calcutta I agree. I have deputed specially an Officer there. He is expected to report to me next week. Sir, the Hon. Member knows that the basic problem there is that its stronger exchange is old and secondly continuous digging goes on thereof or various reasons.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, he has identified the reasons, but what steps is he going to take ?

MR. SPEAKER : That he will take after the Report. You are jumping at the conclusions first.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Sir, as you are aware in India most of the telephones are available in the cities. So, far the expansion of telephone facilities in the rural areas - since this is an International Communication Year - may I know from the Hon. Minister whether any policy or programme has been evolved to divide the country into hexagon of five kilometres each and then provide a system of telephone known as MRRAS?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Sir, I have already mentioned that with the help of the National Council of Applied Economics we are proposing to divide the country into hexagon with five kilometres radius and tele-communication facilities are sought to be provided there. Sir, the Hon. Member is right to this extent that Multi-Axis Rural Radio System is proposed to be installed in hilly, desert, tribal, forest and other difficult areas.

श्री राजेंद्र प्रसाद यादव: मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बैंक वर्ड एरियाज की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। मैं बिहार के सहरसा डिस्ट्रिक्ट के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। कामसे के मुताबिक वहाँ पर 22 पोस्ट आफिस मंजूर हुए हैं लेकिन इनके अधिकारियों का कहना है कि हम मुश्किल से 4 पोस्ट आफिस प्रति वर्ष ही खोल पाएंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि कम से कम जो पोस्ट आफिस मंजूर हो चुके हैं उनको तो खोलने की व्यवस्था की जाए। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसको देखेंगे ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I have already stated that one of the constraints is non-availability of equipment. As soon as equipment is available, preference is given to the backward areas.

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव : इस विभाग के पूर्व मंत्री जी ने निर्देश दिए थे कि जो संसद सदस्य गांव के रहने वाले हैं और उनके गांव में यदि कोई डाकखाना नहीं है तो प्राथमिकता के आधार पर सब पोस्ट आफिस या ब्रांच पोस्ट आफिस जो भी संभव हो खोल दिया जाएगा। मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि उस लाइन के लोगों के गांवों में तो पोस्ट आफिस खोल दिये गए हैं लेकिन इधर की लाइन वालों के गांवों को छोड़ दिया गया है। क्या सभी सदस्यों के गांवों में पोस्ट आफिस खोलने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Sir, I am not aware of any statement made, but no discrimination will be made.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that for the purpose of

postal facilities, certain areas are declared as backward areas. But is it not an irrational practice that is being followed that strangely enough in a single district, which is backward, half of it is declared for postal facilities as backward and half is supposed to be non-backward. To give an illustration, is it not a fact that in the West Coast of the Konkan region of Maharashtra in the original Ratnagiri district, the northern portion was declared as backward and the southern portion was declared as forward? And accordingly a different attitude and approach was taken for offering the facilities. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether he will end these irrational norms and see that if a particular district is backward, the entire district is treated as backward and accordingly the facilities are offered.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Sir, I have already mentioned the norms. The norms differ for tele-communication and the postal services, because of the nature of the operation is different. Therefore, different norms are prescribed. If some anomaly is there, we will try to correct it. And since, he says that of original Ratnagiri, I may state that I am also originally from Ratnagiri.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, let him have the original approach and say that he will correct the anomaly.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं किसके एश्योरेंस पर भरोसा करूँ, मुझे समझ में नहीं आता।

Always the same question comes and the Professor is lagging behind.

French Technology for Digital Telephone Exchanges

*125 SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to buy French technology for its digital telephone exchanges which is in the process of discarding by the French authorities in favour of another newer technology; and

(b) if so, the reasons for hurry in buying an obsolete technology without waiting for the newer one, which is in the pipeline in the same country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Government is buying French technology for digital telephone exchanges which is current in France and will be used in French Telecom. network in future.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : How many telephone exchange projects are there in India, which have been selected for being equipped by the French technology? Secondly, has the Government made any plan to produce all the required digital telephone equipments in the country; and if so, when is such a goal going to be attained? If not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : There are two projects. If the hon. Member is referring to the electronic switching system, two projects are there : one has been sanctioned for Gonda, and the other for Bangalore. It is on the basis of French technology of CIT-Alcatel.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : My question was whether Government has made any plan to produce all the required digital telephone equipments in the country.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : To manufacture the electronic switching system in India, two projects were sanctioned, of 5 lakhs capacity each every year—one in Gonda, and the other in Bangalore.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : How many bids were offered for the digital telephone exchange units, for which the French technology has been selected? Secondly, what is the basis of selection of the French technology, by discarding all other tenders?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : International tenders were invited; and as you are aware, it falls in two categories : the first is technical assessment. The Saran Committee which went into this question, had recommended that on the basis of the contemplated development in India, the future exchanges of electronic switching system should be on the basis of 5,000 lines. Among all the tenders, only CIT-Alcatel satisfied this criterion of 5,000 lines.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि फ्रेंच विशेषज्ञों ने गोंडा में फैक्ट्री स्थापित करने के खिलाफ अपनी राय दी है ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : No, Sir.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : May I know from the hon. Minister as to whether they have received a proposal from a non-resident engineer based in USA to develop a new technology for the manufacture of digital electronic exchanges; and if so, what is the reaction of the Government to this proposal?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Our aim is to develop indigenous technology; and therefore, we are considering the setting up of a project by which even in the field of switching, indigenous technology will develop. And for that, one proposal has been received from non-resident Indians. Several others are also likely to come, but our insistence will be on the development of indigenous technology.

SHRI AMAL DUTTA : The answer says that this is a technology which is current in France and that it will be used in the French telecom network. I would like to know whether the French are already using this technology; if so, for how long, and what has been the extent of success of this technology in France. Secondly, for manufacturing the electronic switching system, factories will be set up in Gonda and Bangalore. Assuming that these will be producing the same thing, will the components be made in India, or a portion of them are to be imported? How much, on value basis, will have to be imported?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : As regards the first, the French have been ordering and using this system right from 1979—one million lines per year.

That is the information I have got. Secondly, with regard to components, initially for first 18 months, the components will come from there, but later they will be manufactured here. Ultimately, after 54 months, the complete production will be at Gonda and Bangalore indigenously, of course, with the foreign know-how. With regard to the exact figure regarding the value, just now, I do not have it.

उत्तरी राज्यों पर राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम की बकाया धनराशि

* 128. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह }
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता }

क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तरी राज्यों पर राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम की भारी धनराशि बकाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में पूरे तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में की जा रही कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) The outstanding dues against various Electricity Boards of Northern region as on 26.7.1983, due to the sale of power from Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station (STPS) owned by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) are given below:

Electricity Boards	(Rs. Crores) Outstanding against Energy Bills
Delhi Electricity Supply Undertakings (DESU)	0.57
Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UPSEB)	17.73
Rajasthan State Electricity Board (RSEB)	4.33
Punjab State Electricity Board (PSEB)	0.01

Total :	22.64

The management of Badarpur Thermal Power Station has also been entrusted to NTPC. The details of the outstanding dues against various beneficiaries are as given below:

S. No.	Beneficiary	Badarpur dues (Rs. crores as on 26.7.83)
1.	Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking	153.59
2.	U.P. State Electricity Board	2.52
3.	Rajasthan State Electricity Board	14.16
4.	Haryana State Electricity Board	7.84
5.	Punjab State Electricity Board	NIL
6.	H.P. State Electricity Board	0.38
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.45
8.	Salal	1.01
9.	Baira Siul	0.19

	Total :	180.14

The above figures do not include the interest on outstandings of 8.19 crores and Rs. 1.82 crore for supply of power from Badarpur and Singrauli Stations respectively.

(c) Regular follow-up action is being taken for the recovery of outstanding amounts from DESU and the State Electricity Boards. Efforts are also being made at all levels to finalise contractual agreement with all beneficiary States for power supply from the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station and for early settlement of dues of BTPS. A Memorandum of Understanding based on an interim tariff has already been signed between NTPC and UPSEB for sale of power from Singrauli STPS.

A penal interest of 2% per month is being charged on the outstanding.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : My specific question is : what steps are being taken to realise the outstanding dues? The statement says, "Regular follow-up action is being taken for the recovery of outstanding amounts...". Nothing has been said about the specific steps. Secondly, it has been stated here that "efforts are also being made at all levels to finalise contractual agreement with all beneficiary States...". It appears that there has been no contractual agreement so far and the supply is made to the various States Boards without any agreement. Thirdly, it has been

stated that "A Memorandum of Understanding based on an interim tariff has already been signed...". All these are vague answers. I would like the Minister to give a specific answers so that we can understand it.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : The replies are vague only to the extent that the situation has not fully crystallised and the position has been made very clear in the replies. The Ministry of Energy, right from the Minister of Energy himself, the Chairman, NTPC and other functionaries have been writing to the States for realising dues; and a Memorandum of Understanding has been reached only with UPSEB which relates to certain matters. Regarding interim tariff rate, charges, incidents of transmission losses for supply to outside UP system, accounting, billing and payment system, now that UPSEB has reached a Memorandum of Understanding with the NTPC, other SEBs would also follow it and we hope very soon this understanding will be reached with all the SEBs; and a final agreement will be entered into in which NREB will play a vital role.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : According to the statement, about Rs. 200 crores are outstanding. The Minister has said that an understanding has been reached and efforts are being made to reach such understanding with other SEBs also. But he has not given any reason for this large outstanding amount. Is it because there is no agreement of understanding that these SEBs have not been paying their dues?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Now an understanding has been reached only with UPSEB. The basis of calculation for the tariff is 35.53 paise per unit plus excise duty.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : It means there was no such basis so far.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : No. And the arrangement was that, for the period when no agreement was reached or no understanding was reached, a charge of 35 paise per unit would be made from all the beneficiary States or beneficiary SEBs. Now an understanding will be reached with other SEBs and the final agreement would also be reached with all the beneficiary States.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): May I add one thing? So far as this question, of understanding is concerned that relates to the super thermal power stations that have been set up in the central sector. It is true that as the hon. Member has said, more than Rs. 200 crores is due, but a large chunk of the amount is with reference to Badarpur whose management has been entrusted to the National Thermal Power Corporation.

If you kindly look up the answer, with reference to Singrauli the dues are at a very low rate. Of course, this is, as my hon. friend has explained, because of the fact that the Memorandum of understanding has not been reached, apart from the fact that we have been pressing these electricity boards to pay the money, and their conditions have also been appalling. The fact remains that merely because they do not pay the dues we cannot stop the supply of electricity. After all this is an essential service which cannot be stopped. It is true that the dues had been piling up, be it Badarpur or be it Singrauli. But what steps have to be taken is a matter where we have to talk to them, I have myself written to the various Chief Ministers, to the Electricity Boards and we have been taking meetings, though of course a little bit of pressure tactics are being exerted; but they could not be exerted to an extent where the stoppage of electricity itself takes place, this being a public welfare or public utility service. Therefore, we have got to be a little restrained in these matters.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने यह तो बता दिया है कि करीब-करीब 200 करोड़ का बकाया है, मगर यह नहीं बताया कि कब से है और इसको वसूल करने के लिए आपने क्या किया और इसके लिए जो अनुगामी कार्य अभी आप करने जा रहे हैं, उसका कुछ ब्यौरा नहीं दिया। मीटिंग चल रही से आप कितने और कहां तक सफल हुए हैं, यह तो आप ही जानें लेकिन यह बताने की कृपा करें कि इस राशि का वसूल करने के लिए आप क्या ठोस उपाय अपनाने जा रहे हैं ?

अभी तक बिजली की आपूर्ति किस आधार पर की जा रही है ? इसका कोई समझौता नहीं था, सिर्फ 35 पैसे किस आधार पर आने निर्धारित किये थे ?

आपने जो कहा है कि सभी राज्यों से समझौता करने जा रहे हैं, क्या उसमें बिहार भी शामिल है ?

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : 35 पैसे की जो हमने एड-हाक दर निर्धारित की थी उसके कैलकुलेशन का हिसाब वही है जो आमतौर से बिजली के उत्पादन पर खर्च होता है जिसमें कैपिटल कास्ट, इन्टरेस्ट चार्ज, कोयले की कीमत और जो चीजें उसमें चाहिए, सभी का ख्याल करके 35 पैसे की एडहाक दर निर्धारित की गई थी।

जहां तक बिहार का सवाल है, उसका इससे कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह नार्दन-ग्रिड का स्टेशन है इसीलिए नार्दन स्टेटस का शेयर है। इसी हिसाब से उनसे प्रीमैट करेंगे। जो दूसरी जगह भेजेंगे उसकी दर भिन्न होगी।

जहां तक वसूल करने का सवाल है, आपने देखा होगा कि बकाया राशि 202 करोड़ से अधिक है, जिसमें डेसू से बकाया 153, 154 करोड़ के लगभग है। इसके बारे में पिछले दिनों लगातार बात हुई है और उन्होंने कुछ प्रमैट भी किया है लेकिन ऐसी स्थिति मालूम पड़ती है कि उन्हें बकाया राशि के भुगतान में काफी कठिनाई है। इसलिए मंत्रालय ने निश्चय किया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कैबिनेट को एक नोट भेजा जाये और वह इस सम्बन्ध में अंतिम निर्णय ले सकेगी।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन सी स्टेट पर सब से ज्यादा बकाया है और उसकी वसूली के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : जहां तक माननीय सदस्य के राज्य, राजस्थान, का सवाल है, उस-

पर एन० टी० पी० सी० का बकाया 4 33 करोड़ रुपया है और बदरपुर का बकाया 14.16 करोड़ रुपया है। सब से अधिक बकाया डेसू के यहां है। जहाँ तक बमूली का सम्बन्ध है, इसके बारे में मैंने बताया है कि क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Installation of Electronic Phone Factory in Gonda

*126. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Electronic Phone factory is being installed in Gonda;

(b) whether the selection of site is in conformity with the opinion of experts;

(c) whether infrastructural facilities for highly sophisticated electronic project exist in the location;

(d) the probable annual output and amount of saving in foreign exchange; and

(e) any proposal to upbring the infrastructural facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) to (e) It has been decided by the Government to set up a factory for the manufacture of digital electronic exchange equipment, at Gonda in Uttar Pradesh and the work is in progress. The decision about the site has been taken with a view to develop the industrially backward areas. No infrastructural facilities exists in Gonda at present for sophisticated electronic project but necessary infrastructure would be created in the area for meeting the requirements of this factory. The ultimate annual output planned is 5 lakh equivalent lines of digital electronic exchange equipment. Savings in foreign exchange per annum at rated capacity production will be approximately Rs. 10,096 lakhs at 1982 price level.

T.V. Centres at Aurangabad and Nasik

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

(a) whether Government have received representations from the people urging upon Government that T.V. centres be set up at Aurangabad and Nasik in Maharashtra;

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

(c) by what time T.V. centres of relay centres will be set up at these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) It has been decided to set up low-power T.V. Relay Centres at Aurangabad Nasik during the Sixth Plan period.

Setting up Advisory Committee For each of Delhi Exchanges.

*129. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government will set up an Advisory Committee for each of the Delhi Telephone Exchanges, with certain powers and authority and also a Central Advisory Committee for the whole city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): A Central Telephone Advisory Committee is constituted covering the entire Delhi Telephone system. There is, however, no proposal to set up an Advisory Committee for each Telephone Exchange.

विदेशी फिल्मों की वीडियो फिल्में बनाना

*130. श्री अनन्त रामलु : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में इस समय बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर विदेशी फिल्मों की वीडियो फिल्में बनाई जा रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसी वीडियो फिल्में आई हैं, और यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां इनका अधिकतम उपयोग किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच०के०एल० भगत) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

भारत में बड़ी संख्या में विदेशी फिल्मों के संपरिवर्तन के बारे में कोई विशिष्ट उदाहरण सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं लाए गए हैं। तथापि, वीडियो पाइरेसी से फिल्म उद्योग के हितों की सुरक्षा करने के लिए विभिन्न फिल्म संस्थाओं से अभ्यावेदन सरकार को प्राप्त हुए हैं। सरकार इस बारे में अत्यधिक चिंतित है। वीडियो पाइरेसी कापीराइट अधिनियम, 1957 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत कापीराइट का अतिक्रमण है।

सरकार ने पहले ही यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 के उपबन्ध वीडियो फिल्मों के लोक प्रदर्शन पर भी लागू होते हैं। इसलिए, वीडियो फिल्मों के लोक प्रदर्शन को सेंसर प्रमाणपत्र की आवश्यकता है तथा प्रदर्शकों को उन सभी अपेक्षाओं का पालन करना होगा जो राज्य सरकारों/संघ शामिल क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों ने अपने लाइसेंस कानूनों में निर्धारित कर रखी हैं। सेंसरशिप को छोड़कर सिनेमा का विषय राज्य विषय है तथा यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है कि वे फिल्मों के मामले की भांति वीडियो फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन को विनियमित करें।

कापीराइट एक स्वाम्य अधिकार है और यह कापीराइट के स्वामियों का काम है कि वे अपने अधिकार के प्रवर्तन के लिए उपयुक्त न्या-

यालय में आवश्यक सिविल/फौजदारी कार्यवाहियां करें। उपयुक्त उपचारी उपाय विकसित करने के विचार से शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय ने पाइरेसी, जिसमें वीडियो पाइरेसी भी शामिल है, के विभिन्न पहलुओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक अन्तः मंत्रालय कार्य दल का गठन किया है।

Decision to nationalise Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.

*131. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to nationalise the Bengal Immunity Company Ltd. soon; and

(b) if so, by what time the decision will be implemented?

THE MINISTER [OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH): (a) and (b) The preparatory procedural and legal formalities are being worked out for introducing a Bill for the Nationalisation of Bengal Immunity Company Limited (BICL). As and when those formalities are completed, necessary legislation would be enacted.

Supply of Photovoltaic System

*132. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the agency which supplies photovoltaic systems for the ONGC platforms; and

(b) whether the agency has supplied them so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) Central Electronics Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (both Central Government Undertakings) manufacture Photovoltaic Power Supply Systems. So far such systems have been supplied by Central Electronics Limited.

More Coverage for Locally Produced Programmes

*133. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.V. programmes originating from New Delhi and beamed to various stations including Srinagar T.V. centre are being weighed or discussed and opinion sought from the State Governments; and

(b) the action being taken to give more coverage to the locally produced programmes which as a result of more coverage to satellite relayed programmes is not getting enough time and preference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The National Programme of Doordarshan, at present being telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi between 8.30 P.M. to 10.00 P.M., is relayed by all the TV centres in the country including Doordarshan Kendra, Shrinagar. The National Programme is not wholly originated by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi but consists on selected items produced by various Doordarshan Kendras, including Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi and Doordarshan Kendra Shrinagar. Various aspects of the National Programme like the timings, quality of contents, etc. have been examined from time to time so as to bring about improvement quality and widen the programmes acceptability. In fact, with a view to improving the National Programme, suggestions from the Chief Ministers of six States (where Doordarshan Kendras with full-fledged programme production facilities exist), including the Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir were sought. In addition, Doordarshan also conducted an Audience Research Survey in ten big, medium and small towns of the country to assess the reactions of the viewers to the National Programme and ascertain their suggestions for improvement.

After the introduction of the National Programme, the total transmission time of the regional Doordarshan Kendras has been increased. Even at present a large propor-

tion of the prime viewing time (7.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.) is available for telecast of local/regional programmes because the National Programme starts at 8.30 P.M. The National Programme is in fact helping in expanding the viewership of the regional programmes as those which are included in this Programme are seen all over the country.

Keeping in mind the suggestions received from Chief Ministers of many States as well as those received from viewers, in general, the following steps are being contemplated:-

- (i) The commencement time of the National Programme is proposed to be changed to accommodate more regional programmes during the peak viewing hours and also increase the time gap between the regional news bulletins and the national bulletins in Hindi.
- (ii) The format of the National Programme is proposed to be modified to increase the content of the regional programmes in the National Programme itself. Such improvements are, however, a continuous process.
- (iii) Production of serial programmes on the themes of national integration, communal harmony, family welfare, etc., on the one hand, and entertainment as well as educational theme, on the other, has already been planned. Various Doordarshan Kendras have been asked to produce different series of programmes in this connection.
- (iv) The existing news-gathering system for preparation of the two national news bulletins in Hindi and English is being strengthened to increase the content of regional news feeds from various Doordarshan Kendras as well as the number of visuals.

Thermal Plant at Notabani in West Bengal

*134. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Thermal Power Plant at Notabani in Gangajalghati Police Station of the district of Bankura (West Bengal) has since been approved;

and

(b) if not, at what stage does it rest now?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The DVC's proposal for installation of thermal power station comprising 3 units of 210 MW each in Lotiabani Mouza near Gangajalghati (Mejia) in Bankura District of West Bengal has been accorded techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority. Coal Linkage and funds for the project are yet to be tied up.

Supply of Electricity to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka from Kerala

*135. **SHRI A.K. BALAN:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many units of electricity have been supplied to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka from Kerala since 1982 on words; and

(b) whether any private industry of Tamil Nadu is getting power straight from Kerala State Electricity Board?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Electricity supplied by Kerala to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka from January 1982 to 24th July 1983 is given in the attached statement.

(b) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Power supply to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka from Kerala from January '82 to July '83

Month	Power supply to Karnataka	Power supply to Tamil Nadu
	(Figures in MU)	
January 1982	57.16	93.02
February 1982	38.72	66.13
March 1982	63.76	54.52
April 1982	59.35	78.46
May 1982	38.97	111.73
June 1982	53.30	121.67
July 1982	36.95	(—) 0.08

August 1982	14.30	—
September 1982	9.09	29.03
October 1982	2.05	4.01
November 1982	2.42	0.54
December 1982 (—)	0.10	0.06
January 1983 (—)	0.36	(—) 0.37
February 1983 (+)	0.17	0.30
March 1983 (—)	0.37	0.21
April 1983 (—)	0.55	(—) 3.01
May 1983	3.13	(—) 0.62
June 1983 (—)	13.95	(—) 11.25
July 1983 (—)	15.67	—
(upto 24th)		

Tata's Proposal For Second Unit of Thermal Plant at Trombay

*136. **SHRI J.S. PATIL:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tata's have submitted a proposal to set up a second unit of 500 MW thermal power Plant at Trombay (Bombay) and the Maharashtra Government have recommended the same;

(b) if so, when the said proposal and recommendation were received;

(c) whether it is a fact that some environmentalist groups have objected to the said proposal;

(d) if so, what are their specific objections; and

(e) what decision Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (e) Yes, Sir. M/S Tatas' proposal to set up a second 500 MW thermal power unit at Trombay as replacement for three units of 62.5 MW each and one unit of 150 MW which have become unreliable after remaining under operation for about 20 year was received in February 1983. The Government of Maharashtra have recommended the proposal subject to the following:—

- (a) Tata Electric Companies would obtain the necessary clearances from the concerned authorities for coal linkage, finance, pollution and environment angles etc,
- (b) They would also comply with the conditions to be prescribed by the Urban Development Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, as anti-pollution measures.
- (c) There will be no financial participation by the State Government in this project.
- (d) The sanction of the Tata's project by the Government of India will not be in substitution of the projects of Maharashtra State Electricity Board, State Govt. and the Tata's project will be outside the State Plan.
- (e) Maharashtra State Electricity Boards requirement of gas for its turbine power station will have priority over the requirements of the Tata's power station.

Government of India have also received representations from the "Save Bombay Committee" registered under the Societies Registration Act and Bombay Environmental Action Group, against the Tata's proposals in which the following points have been made :—

- (i) Although the Tatas have proposed to run the unit, initially, on the Bombay high gas, this would not be a permanent arrangement. Ultimately the unit would run on coal causing environmental pollution.
- (ii) The thermal power unit would expose millions of residents of the congested city of Greater Bombay to serious health hazards due to suspended solid particles and gas emissions and the damage would be irreparable. Particularly the Chembur-Bombay-region already faces pollution problem due to the existing industrial units.
- (iii) With a perfect electric transmission grid throughout Maharashtra there is no particular locational advantage in setting up the unit in Greater

Bombay. For a balanced development of the whole region it would be more appropriate to locate this unit at a more convenient location where additional employment opportunities could be made available to the local people.

- (iv) Transport of coal for the unit in Bombay would add to the already enormous difficulties in the existing transportation network. In the past transportation of coal the created serious traffic problems and many a time Railways had to curtail their movement even in respect of essential industries because of non-availability of coal at right times.
- (v) Disposal of ash is a gigantic problem in any thermal plant and it can pose even more serious problems in the congested Greater Bombay.
- (vi) The Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay are also opposed to the proposal.

Before the project is finally cleared, its feasibility will be examined keeping all relevant factors, including environmental aspects, in view.

जम्बूसार के निकट तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस]
आयोग के गवेषणात्मक कुएँ में आग

*137. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने बड़ोदा से 30 किलोमीटर दूर जम्बूसार के निकट तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के गवेषणात्मक कुएँ में 27 सितम्बर, 1982 को लगी आग के कारणों की जांच पूरी कर ली है, और यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आग उस समय लगी जब उस कुएँ से तेल की चोरी से एक प्राइवेट टैंकर में भरा जा रहा था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस टैंकर के मालिक का नाम क्या था।

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) जी, हां। एक आरोप-पत्र दाखिल कर दिया गया है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) सूरत के श्री ईश्वरलाल केशवलाल घनानी। इस मामले में वह भी एक अपराधी हैं।

New L.P.G. Connections

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

(a) the number of persons enrolled for new LPG connections upto 31 March, 1983;

(b) the requirement of new cylinders including new enrolment and replacement of old cylinders for the year 1983-84;

(c) the number of new cylinders likely to be available;

(d) steps being taken to meet the demand of public for LPG connections during the year 1983-84; and

(e) the number of customers likely to be covered during the year 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The number of persons enrolled upto 31.3.83 is approximately 56 lakhs.

(b) The requirement of new cylinders for the year 1983-84 is estimated at 50 lakhs.

(c) The entire requirement of 50 lakh cylinders is expected to be procured during the year.

(d) Steps are being taken to meet the public demand for LPG by augmenting the procurement of cylinders, pressure regulators valves, increasing the number of distributors, opening of new bottling plants and expanding the capacity of the existing ones etc.

(e) During the year 1983-84, 16 lakh customers are likely to be covered.

Production of ammonia in fertiliser plants

*139. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) cost of production of ammonia in plants of different capacities based on petroleum gas with specific reference to 600 tonnes, 900 tonnes and 1350 tonnes per day;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian expertise is capable of making plant of capacity of 900 tonnes (ammonia) while Government are going for higher capacity making the country perpetually dependent on foreign expertise in this vital sector ; and

(c) if so, facts in details and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) The cost of production of ammonia in plants of different capacities based on petroleum gas is indicated below as a ratio :

600 TPD	— 1.15
900 TPD	— 1.06
1350 TPD	— 1.00

(b) No ammonia plant of any capacity has been built yet in India entirely with Indian technology and expertise.

(c) Does not arise.

Total Investment to Cover all Villages With National T.V. Programme

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

(a) how many T.V.R.O. (Television Receiver Only), the low-power transmitters have been installed so far in the rural areas of our country and at what cost;

(b) whether it is not an urban-oriented approach exclusively so far;

(c) the specific reasons for showing preference to comparatively small and less important towns while ignoring big and important towns in installing T.V.R.O., the low-power transmitters in the beginning; and

(d) what would be the total investment further required to cover all our villages with out National T.V. programmes through these low-power transmitters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Placed in Library. See No. LT-6795/83]

Functioning of Calcutta Doordarshan

1386. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

The reasons why time and again the Calcutta Doordarshan extensively covering the meetings of even ward level leaders of a particular party and its mass organisations while it almost totally suppressed meetings of the leaders of the left front in West Bengal and different mass organisations supporting the front?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : It is not true that Calcutta Doordarshan is providing coverage to a particular party. News casts from all Doordarshan Kendras are governed by the guidelines laid down by the Government to ensure accuracy, objectivity, impartiality and balanced representation to the activities of all parties, groups as well as events. Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta originates and telecasts only one daily news bulletin, in Bengali, the duration of which is 10 minutes. Within this limited time, a balance is maintained, on the one hand, between major national and international news and local and regional news and, on the other, between political news and social, cultural and developmental news. Thus, at any given point of time, events, whether political or otherwise, are included in the

news bulletins depending on their relative newsworthiness.

Amendment in Laws Regarding Transmitting etc.

1387. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for amending laws regarding transmitting, etc. so as to give facility to people of India to make use of modern science such as wireless equipments in telephones, taxis, hotels, etc., and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No sir; even under the existing laws, the Central Government can grant licences to private parties for operating various type of wireless equipments, subject to examination of each requirement from technical and administrative angles and decisions in the light of the same.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up Power Projects in West Bengal

1389. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has received any proposal from the West Bengal State Electricity Board for setting up power projects :

(b) if, so, when and what are those proposals; and

(c) what is the exact position of those proposals and details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The details of the power projects received from the West Bengal State Electricity Board which are under appraisal for techno-economic clearance in the Central Electricity Authority are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of project	Installed capacity (MW)	Date of receipt in CEA.	Present status of scheme
THERMAL SCHEMES				
1.	Murshidabad	4 × 500	October 1982	Coal linkage has yet to be established. The Central Electricity Authority have sought clarifications/information regarding soil investigations, water availability, environmental clearance etc. which are awaited from the West Bengal/State Electricity Board. The CEA, have also requested the Board in April, 1983, to submit the detailed project proposals incorporating all the requisite information.
2.	Santalidih Extension	2 × 210	March 1983	The feasibility report is under appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority.
HYDRO SCHEMES				
3.	Raman State-I	2 × 15	March 1978	Revised project report based on the various comments of CEA/CWC is awaited from the project authorities.
4.	Mangpoor	4 × 1.25	December 1982	Under appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority.
5.	Lodhama Dilpa	4 × 1	January 1983	Under appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority.

Public Servants working in Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which are under suspension

1390. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees of his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices who are under suspension or were under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings are in progress during the last five years together with reasons for taking the above action;

(b) when were they suspended or disciplinary proceedings instituted and in how many cases suspension were reviewed ;

(c) was the subsistence allowance reviewed immediately after 90 days of their suspension; if not, reasons thereof together with steps taken to authorise the increase or decrease therein with retrospective effect;

(d) in how many cases were the charges not communicated to these Government servants after suspension; and

(e) the present position of the cases pending investigation or trial and what steps are proposed to expedite them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

डाक और तार विभाग में विभागेतर कर्मचारियों की सुविधाएँ

1391. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक और तार विभाग में विभागेतर कर्मचारियों के कार्य को ध्यान में

रखते हुए, सरकार का विचार इन्हें विभागीय कर्मचारियों के समान सुविधा और वेतन देने का है;

(ख) 1981 से आज तक कितने संसद सदस्यों ने इस संबंध में मंत्री महोदय को पत्र लिखे हैं;

(ग) इन पत्रों पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई;

(ग) यदि कार्यवाही की गई है तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) अतिरिक्त विभागीय कर्मचारी अंशकालिक कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें कार्यभार के अनुसार डाक-तार विभाग में प्रतिदिन 2 से 5 घंटे तक कार्य करना पड़ता है। नियमित कर्मचारियों के विपरीत ये अतिरिक्त विभागीय कर्मचारी आय व्यवसाय करने के लिए स्वतंत्र होते हैं ताकि विभाग से होने वाली आय में और वृद्धि कर सकें। चूँकि इन कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के नियम एवं शर्तें पूर्णकालिक विभागीय कर्मचारियों से अलग निर्धारित की गई हैं, इसलिए विभाग के लिए यह संभव नहीं है कि इन्हें भी वही सुविधाएं एवं वेतन दिया जाए जो कि नियमित पूर्ण कालिक कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता है।

(ख) 1981 से कुछ संसद-सदस्यों (लगभग 62 संसद सदस्यों) ने इस संबंध में या तो संसद में प्रश्न पूछे हैं या संचार मंत्री को लिखा है।

(ग) से (ङ) 1981-82 में अतिरिक्त विभागीय एजेंटों की सेवा शर्तों का विस्तृत पुनरीक्षण किया गया था। इन्हें दी गई कुछ

सुविधाएं इस प्रकार हैं :—सभी अतिरिक्त विभागीय उप पोस्टमास्टर्स/अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा पोस्टमास्टर्स के लिए 10/- रु० प्रतिमाह का कार्यालय अनुरक्षण भत्ता देना, सभी अन्य अतिरिक्त विभागीय एजेंटों को 5/- रु० प्रतिमाह विशेष भत्ता देना, अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा पोस्टमास्टर्स के लिए 20 प्वाइंटों से ऊपर के कार्यभार के प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त प्वाइंट की प्रतिपूर्ति की दर को संशोधित करके 80 पैसे से बढ़ाकर 1/- रु० प्रति प्वाइंट करना और समेकित भत्ते के अलावा अतिरिक्त विभागीय एजेंटों को साइकिल भत्ता देना। उपर्युक्त सभी सुविधाएं 1-5-1982 से दी गई हैं। इन सुविधाओं पर सरकार को प्रतिवर्ष 3 करोड़ रु० का अतिरिक्त व्यय करना पड़ता है।

सीतापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) जिले में मल्हा सोलापुर गांव में शाखी डाकघर खोलना

1392. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में सीतापुर जिले के मल्हा सोलापुर गांव में एक शाखा डाकघर खोलने के बारे में कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने उन्हें पत्र लिखे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस गांव में शाखा डाकघर खोल दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एम० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) शाखा डाकघर खोलने के लिए 10-6-1983 को आदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं।

Proposals for Thermal Plants Received and Pending With Central Electricity Authority

1393. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) the number of proposals received by the Central Electricity Authority from different State Electricity Boards/State Governments regarding the setting up of thermal power stations ;

(b) when were these proposals received by the CEA;

(c) the position of each proposal ; and

(d) the reasons for the delay to clear the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Details of 22 project reports for thermal projects received from the State Governments State Electricity Boards, which are under appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority for techno economic clearance, are given in the attached Statement.

(d) Central Electricity Authority endeavours to appraise all the projects expeditiously. Before according techno-economic approval to the projects, C.E.A. has to reconcile and resolve various complex issues involved under the proposal, a large number of which is outside its own control. Further, C.E.A. being a statutory body provides clearance only to such projects which under the circumstances represent the best technical and economic alternatives to meet the system requirements.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Capacity proposed (MW)	Date of receipt of P.H.	Estimated cost Rs. lakhs as per project Report	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTHERN REGION					
1. U.P.					
	Partabpur TPS (Distt. Allahabad)	4×500	15.1.83	132492	i) Coal linkage has not yet been established. ii) Clarifications on essential inputs are awaited from UPSEB. iii) Clearance from Deptt. of Environment is awaited.
2. PUNJAB					
	Ropar TPS St. II	3×210	4.9.81	34691	i) Coal linkage has not yet been established. ii) Cooling water is yet to be tied up.
3. Gurunanak Dev TPS St. III - Bhatinda					
		2×210	2.3.82	32400	i) Coal linkage has not yet been established. ii) Punjab State Electricity Board has to obtain clearances from civil Aviation Deptt. and State Water Pollution Board.
4. RAJASTHAN					
	Gas Turbine Project (Distt. Jaisalmer)	1×3	21.1.83	240.5	i) Clearance from Deptt. of Environment is awaited.
WESTERN REGION					
GUJARAT					
5. Replacement of unit at Utran.					
		1×120	22.2.78 (Original) 26.11.82 (Revised)	3938.00 8475.00	i) Clarifications on ash dump area and cost estimates are awaited from Gujarat Electricity Board.
6. Narmada TPS					
		4×500	10.5.82	120000.00	i) Coal linkage has not yet been established. ii) Clearances from Deptt. of Environment and State Pollution Board are awaited.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					iii) Clarification on water availability are awaited from Gujarat Electricity Board.
7.	Gandhi Nagar TPS Extn. (Unit-IV)	1×210	3.6.82	12800.00	i) Coal linkage has not yet been established. ii) Clearance from Deptt. of Environment is awaited. iii) Certain clarifications on water availability are awaited from Gujarat Electricity Board.
8.	Kawas TPS (Gas based combined cycle)	3×130	25.8.82	27367.00	i) Availability of gas has not been confirmed by Deptt. of Petroleum. ii) Certain clarifications on water availability, land etc. are awaited from Gujarat Electricity Board.
9.	Sabarmati TPS (Replacement-cum-Modernisation Scheme).	1×67.5	27.6.83	6000.00	i) Coal linkage has not yet been established. ii) Clearance from Deptt. of Environment is awaited. iii) Clarifications regarding availability of land, water etc. are awaited from Gujarat Electricity Board.
MADHYA PRADESH					
10.	Bandhav TPS (A joint project of Gujarat & MP)	4×500	May'81	99060.00	i) Coal linkage has not yet been established. ii) Clearances from Deptt. of Environment & State Pollution Board are awaited. iii) Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh do not have adequate funds during Sixth Plan for starting the project.
11.	Mand TPS (A joint project of Gujarat & MP).	2×210	15.7.83	37099.0	i) Coal linkage is yet to be established. ii) Project report is under examination in the Central Electricity Authority.

1	2	3	4	5	6
MAHARASHTRA					
12.	Dabhol TPS St. I St. II	2×210 3×210	10.6.81	19070 26030	i) Coal linkage has not yet been established. ii) Provision of Port facilities to handle coal at Dabhol are yet to be confirmed by State Govt. iii) Clearance from Deptt. of Environment is awaited.
13.	Khaperkheda TPS	3×210	24.6.81	35904	i) Coal linkage has not yet been established.
14.	Trombay TPS Extn. Unit No. 6	1×500	14.9.82	34801.6	i) Coal linkage has not yet been established. ii) Certain clarifications on coastal shipment of coal, water linkage are awaited from M/s TEC. iii) Clearance from Deptt. of Environment is awaited.
15.	Parli TPS Extn. (5th Unit)	1×210	29.1.83	16643.5	i) Coal linkage has not yet been established. ii) Clearance from State Pollution Board, Deptt. of Environment are awaited. iii) Certain clarifications are awaited from Maharashtra State Electricity Board.
SOUTHERN REGION					
TAMIL NADU					
16.	Tuticorin TPS Extn. St. III	1×210+ 1×500	13.1.82	41077.25	i) Coal linkage has not yet been established. ii) Clearance from Deptt. of Environment is awaited. iii) Certain clarifications are awaited from Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.
17.	North Madras	5×210	11.1.82	61465.00	i) Coal linkage has not yet been established. ii) Cooling water studies are yet to be carried out by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.
18.	Neyveli 3rd TPS (TNEB) (Lignite based)	5×210	1.6.83	80249	i) Lignite availability has not been established.

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

ii) Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has yet to obtain clearances from Deptt. of Environment.

KARNATAKA

19. Raichur TPS Extn. St. I	2×210	31.3.83	24959.00	i) Coal linkage has not yet been established. ii) Certain clarifications are awaited from Karnataka Power Corporation.
--------------------------------	-------	---------	----------	---

20. Santaldih TPS Extn.	2×120	Mar., '83	13651.0	i) Coal linkage is yet to be established.
----------------------------	-------	-----------	---------	---

ORISSA

21. I.B.TPS	4×210	24.8.82	42400.00	i) Coal linkage has not yet been established. ii) Certain clarifications are awaited from Orissa State Electricity Board.
-------------	-------	---------	----------	--

NORTH-EASTERN REGION

22. ASSAM

Lakwa Phase-II	4×15 MW C.T. sets.	8.4.83	3218.72	i) Availability of gas has not been confirmed by Deptt. of Petroleum.
----------------	-----------------------	--------	---------	---

News-Item Captioned "Bihar to Set up Low Capacity Power Units"

1394. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news item published in the 'Economic Times of Delhi' in its issue of 6 July, 1983 captioned as "Bihar to set up low capacity power units";

(b) if so, what are the proposals of the Bihar Government to set up low capacity thermal power stations in the different areas of Bihar State to improve the power position; and

(c) is there any time-bound programme to complete the said power Stations ?

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

(b) No such proposal has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Jurisdiction of Bombay High Court Bench at Goa

1395. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bombay High Court Bench has been set up in Goa;

(b) if so, whether the district Bar Association from Maharashtra has passed a resolution demanding the inclusion of Sindhurdurg district of Maharashtra within the

jurisdiction of the high court bench of Goa; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) According to the information received from the Government of Maharashtra, the Sindhudurg District Bar Association has passed a resolution demanding the inclusion of Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra within the jurisdiction of the High Court Bench at Goa.

(c) Any consideration to such a matter is given only on receipt of a proposal from the State Government. No proposal in this connection has been received from the State Government.

Setting up of a Relay T.V. Tower in Muradabad

1396. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMED KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a high power relay television tower in Muradabad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) It has been decided to set up a low power (not a high power) T.V. relay Centre in Muradabad during the Sixth Plan period.

Handing over of Land to Railway at Naya Nangal by National Fertilisers Limited

1397. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be please to state:

(a) whether the National Fertilisers Limited have handed over the possession of land (19.373 acres) for 2.13 Kms. of railway line

being constructed by the Northern Railway as part of Nangal-Talwara Railway Line in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab to the Northern Railway Administration;

(b) if so, the data on which the possession was handed over alongwith the details regarding compensation claimed from the Railways; and

(c) if not, the likely date when this would be done and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c) Pending settlement of compensation and transfer of land the National Fertilizers Limited has decided to permit the Railways to start work at site after depositing a national amount of compensation.

Building for Extra Departmental Sub-Post Offices

1398. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Departmental Rules, it is obligatory for the Extra Departmental Sub-Post Master to provide the building for running of the Extra Departmental Sub-Post Office;

(b) whether it is a fact that in view of the meagre emoluments of the Extra Departmental Sub-Post Masters, a financial relief of Rs. 10/- or so is granted to them for sharing the rent of the building;

(c) whether for opening Departmental Post Offices, it is the duty of the Department to get their own building constructed or have the building on rent from private/Government parties;

(d) whether any financial limit for the grant of rent has been prescribed for opening the Departmental sub-Offices; and

(e) if the answer to (d) above be in affirmative, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, sir. He has to provide suitable accommodation, not building for running of the Extra Departmental Sub Post Office.

(b) To provide accommodation for Extra Departmental Post Office is the pre-condition for appointment of Extra Departmental Branch Post Master/Extra Departmental Sub Post Master. However, Rs. 10/-per month is granted to Extra Departmental Sub Post Master/Extra Departmental Branch Post Master as office maintenance allowance in view of the supervisory status held by him.

(c) Departmental post offices are housed in buildings constructed by the Department or alternatively in buildings taken on lease from private/Government/semi-Government bodies. Accommodation free of rent is also sometimes made available by institutes/office complexes etc. at the premises of which post offices are located.

(d) and (e) Absolute financial limits as such for grant of rent for departmental sub post offices have not been fixed. Accommodation required for departmental sub post offices varies from office to office depending upon functions and size of the departmental sub post offices. Like-wise, rates of rental accommodation vary for different places/localities. Reasonable rate of rental payable for the accommodation taken on lease is determined and sanctioned by Competent Departmental Authorities, taking into account the area of accommodation taken on lease, the place/locality in which it is being taken and the market rates of rental prevalent there, the rental worked out by departmental assessing authorities for similar type of departmental accommodation rentals quoted by tendering parties etc.

Increase in output of Bulk Drugs

1399. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the output of bulk drugs in the country;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the details regarding the saving of foreign exchange as a result of this increase in the production of bulk drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Indigenous production of Bulk Drugs has increased from Rs. 17 crores during 1964-65 to Rs. 325 crores (estimated) during 1982-83.

(c) Percentage of the value of imports to the value of formulations produced has been more or less content for the past few years. The increase in the production of bulk drugs and formulations has kept pace with the increasing demand. Had there been no increase in the production of bulk drugs and formulations, imports would have been very much higher.

Loss Suffered for Blowing out in Bombay High

1400. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered by Government due to blow out in Bombay High;

(b) the detailed break-up of this loss in terms of money; and

(c) the total expenditure of foreign exchange involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (e) The loss suffered due to the fire is accounted for by the damage/loss of the rig, loss of spores, loss of third party equipment, cost of well control, cost of repairs to the platform, cost of clean-up, cost of removing debris etc. The ONGC has preferred a claim on the Insurer for US\$ 70.55 million, which is under negotiations with them.

Recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Standing Committee on Rural organised Labour

1401. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on Rural Organised Labour; when where these submitted;

(b) the recommendations accepted recommendation has been implemented;

(c) which recommendations have not been accepted and the reasons for non-acceptance; and

(d) the present and future course of related actions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (d) A Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour had constituted a Sub-Committee on Rural Workers Education & Organisation. In accordance with the recommendations of the aforesaid Sub-Committee, a Plan Scheme to organise Rural Workers has been launched in 415 blocks of 8 States. Under the Scheme honorary organisers have been appointed at block level to organise and educate the rural workers. The rural workers are being educated about their rights and duties as citizens; being motivated to organise themselves in the shape of Trade Unions, Cooperative etc. and are also being educated with regard to Labour Laws and other schemes in operation for promotion of rural development etc. So far, 265 honorary rural organisers have been selected and given placement in 265 blocks in 7 States.

Installations of telephone Exchanges in Sunderbans Areas of West Bengal

1402. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress so far made in the matter of;
 - (i) linking of Canning Town with Calcutta on STD; and
 - (ii) installation of Telephone Exchanges to Meriganje; Halgachhai; Bodra, Chhoto Mollakhali, Kalinagar and Malancha in Sunderbans area of West Bengal; and
- (b) when are these projects likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b)

- (i) Provision of STD from Canning Town can be considered only after the existing telephone exchange at Canning is replaced by an automatic exchange of appropriate type. The present exchange at Canning is expected to be replaced by an appropriate type of automatic ex-

change in the next Five Year Plan and STD is expected to be provided thereafter.

- (ii) A small automatic exchange already exists at Kalinagar. At other places minimum registered demand for telephones required for initiating proposals for opening exchanges does not exist. Proposals can be taken up when the demand builds up.

बमबारा स्टेशन के पाप तेल टैंकर में आग लगना

1403. श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून 1983 के तीसरे सप्ताह में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में बमबारा स्टेशन की गुमटी के पास एक तेल टैंकर में आग लगी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आग लगने के कारण क्या थे; और

(ग) उससे हुई हानि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) दिनांक 21.6.1983 को एक विशेष टैंक मालगाड़ी में, जो कि फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया, गोरखपुर के लिये बरोनी से नैफ्था ले जा रही थी, उत्तर-पूर्वी रेलवे के बछवाड़ा स्टेशन पर आग की दुर्घटना हुई थी। इस दुर्घटना में, एक टैंक वैगन को, जिसमें नैफ्था भरा हुआ था, हानि पहुंची थी।

(ख) आग टैंक वैगन से नैफ्था के रिसने तथा इसके जलती हुई कोयले की राख से संपर्क में आने के कारण लगी थी जो कि रेल पथ (ट्रेक) पर पड़ी थी और जोकि वहां से पहले गुजरने वाली रेलगाड़ी के स्टीम इंजन से गिरी थी।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना में रेलवे सम्पत्ति को कुल 85,000 रुपये की हानि हुई थी। इसके अतिरिक्त, नष्ट हुए नैफ्था का मूल्य 47,695,20 रुपये था।

Setting up of Fertilizer Plant In Punjab

1404. SHRI R.L. BHATTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now taken a decision to set up some new Fertilizer plants both in the private and public sectors;

(b) if so, places in which these plants will be located and their capacity and whether in private or public sector-in the case of former the name of the Industrial House floating it; and

(c) whether one such unit will be set up in Punjab also, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 6 gas-based fertilizer plants each with a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day of Ammonia will be set up as per details given below:-

Location	Name of party setting up
<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>	
1. Guna District	M/s. National Fertilizers Ltd. (A Government of India Undertaking)
<u>Rajasthan</u>	
2. Sawai Madhopur District	M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited (Birla Group)
<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>	
3. Aonla, Bareilly District	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperatives Limited
4. Babrala, Badli, Badli District	M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited (Tata Group)
5. Shahjahanpur District	M/s. Shriram Chemicals (DCM Group)
6. Jagdishpur District, Sultanpur	Pradeshia Industrial Investment Corporation of U.P. Limited.

Besides these, M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited are to set up a fertilizer plant with a capacity of 900 tonnes per day of Ammonia at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) There is at present no decision to set up a fertilizer plant in Punjab. However, the

State Government have suggested to establish a fertilizer plant based on Naphtha from the Karnal Refinery. In taking the decision to set up the 6 gas based fertilizer plants, the Government have considered the assessed demand for nitrogenous fertilizers in the Northern region. The proposal for a fertilizer plant based on Naphtha from Karnal Refinery can be considered only in relation to the future demand. Detailed assessment of the demand are being made to determine the scope of future plants for expansion of nitrogenous fertilizer capacity.

Circumventing of Drugs (Price Control) Act by Unscrupulous Manufacturers

1405. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Financial Express' of 4 July, 1982 that the drug industry has become a veritable gold mine for unscrupulous manufacturers who have evolved many dubious ways of circumventing Drugs (Price Control) Act;

(b) how far is it correct to say that certain loopholes in the order and the apathy of the concerned Ministry in initiating action against the erring manufacturers have in fact, made their job easier; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) It is not correct to make such a surmise. Wherever any manufacturer is found violating the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 which has been issued under the Essential Commodities Act, suitable action is taken for violation of the said provisions of the order. Many statements made in the press report are also factually not correct e.g. there is a smaller pack identified for Refampicin beside the hospital pack, the price for 100's pack quoted is incorrect.

Proposal to set up more Public Sector Drug Units

1406. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up more public sector drug units to achieve self-reliance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to set up these units so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Guidelines Followed by Censor Board for Certifying Advertisement Films for Soft Drinks, Cigarettes, etc.

1407. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the titles, length, censor board certificate numbers and date of each advertisement film advertising the soft drinks: Gold Spot, Limca, Rashika, Campa Cola, Appella, Campa, Thrill, Sprint, Tripp, Cola Lite, Campa Orange, Funday, Tingle and Double Seven which were passed by Censor Board during last three years along with names and addresses of producers and advertisers of each film;

(b) whether any guidelines are followed by film censor board while certifying advertisement films for soft drinks, how are these guidelines different from cigarette advertisement films and how do Government ensure that each cigarette advertisement film specify danger to health from smoking; and

(c) the procedure whereby censor board retains a copy of each censored films and whether a copy each of the above mentioned films is available with Censor Board, if so particulars of the officers in whose custody these films are held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKAJUN): (a) The information is being collected and will laid on the Table of the House.

(b) All films are examined by the Board of Film Certification in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952

and the guidelines issued thereunder. There are no separate guidelines for examining films advertising soft drinks or advertising cigarettes. However, while certify films advertising cigarettes, the Board ensures that the film contains the statutory warning reading 'cigarette smoking is injurious to health'.

(c) The Board of Film Certification does not maintain a copy of each the film advertising soft drinks and Cigaretters. According to rules, submission of commentary text is sufficient for issue of censor certificate in such cases.

Option For Older French Technology

1408. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that P&T Department will have to pay Rs. 17.3 crores for know-how transfer and Rs. 13.5 crores in royalties annually to the French Co. CIT-ALCATEL for the electronic switching exchange equipment factory at Gonda (Uttar Pradesh) based on older technology, the cost of factory itself being about Rs. 31 crores and cost of training additional;

(b) whether cost per telephone line will workout to Rs. 80,500 for the Fresh technology, while for the more recent digital electro-technology from other manufactures it will work out at only Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,400 per line; and

(c) the reasons for opting for more costly and older French technology?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (c) The Government is setting up a factory at Gonda based on French technology used in many countries of the world including France. The cost of setting up of the factory has been estimated at Rs. 149 crores with a foreign exchange content of Rs. 74.22 crores. The foreign exchange content includes Rs. 51.11 crores for import of machinery and tools for manufacture and Rs. 22.81 crores towards know how changes, including lump sum knowhow payment, documentation, training, technical assistance, etc. The expected royalty payment has been estimated at Rs 7.55 crores at the full production level of

Rs. 5 lakhs lines per annum. At full production level the ex-factory prices has been worked out to be Rs. 5031 per line. Comparative prices for other systems when produced in India is not available.

Expansion of Colour T.V.

1409. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently announced the approval of Rs. 68 crore special plan for expansion of colour television net work with 132 new transmission centres to be operational by the end

of 1984; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) It has been decided to set up 26 high power (10 K.W.) transmitters (including 13 such projects sanctioned earlier as a part of the VI Plan) and low power (100 Watt) transmitters during the VI Plan period. The details are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

HIGH POWER TRANSMITTER (10 KW)

S.No.	Location	STATE
1	2	3
1.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Visakhapatnam	
3.	Gauhati	Assam
4.	**Patna	Bihar
5.	Ranchi	
6.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
7.	Dwarka	
8.	Rajkot	
9.	Kasauli	
10.	**Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir
11.	Poonch	
12.	Cochin	Kerala
13.	Trivandrum	
14.	**Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
15.	**Indore	
16.	Cuttack	Orissa
17.	Bhatinda	Punjab
18.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu
19.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
20.	Agra	
21.	Varanasi	

1	2	3
22.	Gorakhpur	
23.	**Agartala	Tripura
24.	Asansol	West Bengal
25.	Kurseong	
26.	Murshidabad	

LOW POWER TRANSMITTERS (100 W)

S. No. 1	Location 2	State/Union Territory 3
1.	Dibrugarh	Assam
2.	Tezpur	
3.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Rajamundry	
5.	Nellore	
6.	Nizamabad	
7.	Kurnool	
8.	Anantapur/Proddutur	
9.	Tirupati	
10.	Adoni	
11.	Cuddapah	
12.	Mehboobnagar	
13.	Karimnagar	
14.	Dhanbad	Bihar
15.	Jamshedpur	
16.	Gaya	
17.	Bhagalpur	
18.	Darbhanga	
19.	Munger	
20.	Purnea	
21.	Bettiah	
22.	Surat	Gujarat
23.	Vadodra	
24.	Bhavnagar	
25.	Navasari	
26.	Bhruch	
27.	Patan	
28.	Hissar	Haryana
29.	Bhiwani	
30.	Hubli/Dharwad	Karnataka
31.	Mysore/Mandya	
32.	Mangalore	
33.	Belgaum	

1	2	3
34.	Bellary	
35.	Devanagere	
36.	Shimoga/Bhadravati	
37.	Bijapur	
38.	Raichur	
39.	Gadag Betgari	
40.	Hospet	
41.	Calicut	Kerala
42.	Cannanore	
43.	Palghat	
44.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
45.	Gwalior	
46.	Ratlam	
47.	Sagar	
48.	Burhanpur	
49.	Rewa	
50.	Murwara	
51.	Bilaspur	
52.	Korba	
53.	Singrauli (Waidhan)	
54.	Sholapur	Maharashtra
55.	Nasik	
56.	Kolhapur	
57.	Aurangabad	
58.	Sangli	
59.	Amravati	
60.	Malegaon	
61.	Akola	
62.	Dhule	
63.	Nanded	
64.	Ahmednagar	
65.	Jalgaon	
66.	Jalna	
67.	Bhusawal	
68.	Chandrapur	
69.	Latur	
70.	Parbhani	
71.	Gondiya	
72.	Loktak	Manipur
73.	Rourkela	Orissa
74.	Berhampur	
75.	Koraput	
76.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
77.	Ajmer	

1	2	3
78.	Kota	
79.	Bikaner	
80.	Udaipur	
81.	Alwar	
82.	Ganganagar	
83.	Bhilwara	
84.	Khetri	
85.	Jaisalmer	
86.	Barmer	
87.	Pathankot	Punjab
88.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu
89.	Salem	Vellore
90.	Vellore	
91.	Thanjavur/Kumbakonam	
92.	Coimbatore	
93.	Nayveli	
94.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
95.	Moradabad	
96.	Aligarh	
97.	Jhansi	
98.	Sultanpur	
99.	Rae Bareilly	
100.	Faizabad	
101.	Etawah	
102.	Behraich	
103.	Shahjahanpur	
104.	Rampur	
105.	Pauri	
106.	Farukhabad	
107.	Sambhal	
108.	Nanital	
109.	Kharagpur	West Bengal
110.	Bardhaman	
111.	Siliguri	
112.	Balurghat	
113.	Shantiniketan	
114.	Kulu	Himachal Pradesh
115.	Leh	Jammu & Kashmir
116.	Kargil	
117.	Tura	Meghalaya
118.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry (UT)

आई०ओ०सी० का अनुसंधान तथा विकास केन्द्र

1410. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आई०ओ०सी० हरमी के अनुसंधान और विकास केन्द्र ने 320 लाइनों के केबल का विकास किया है जिनका डीजल लोकोमोटिव इंजन में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है और क्या इस संबंध में परीक्षण पूरे हो गए हैं; और

(ख) उन राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उपकरण निर्माताओं का ब्योरा क्या है जिनको मान्यता प्राप्त है और जिन्हें लुब्रिकेट के प्रयोग की अनुमति प्राप्त है।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) आई०ओ०सी० (आर० एण्ड डी०) सेन्टर (केन्द्र) फरीदाबाद ने लुब्रीकेटों की एक विस्तृत श्रेणी को शामिल करते हुए 320 से अधिक सूत्रीकरणों का विकास किया है। इनमें भारतीय रेलवे द्वारा संचालित किये गये लोकोमोटिवों के लिये डीजल इंजन आयल भी सम्मिलित हैं। कार्य-निष्पादन परीक्षणों को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा किया गया है तथा उन्हें रेलवे द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है।

(ख) आर० एण्ड डी० सेन्टर द्वारा विकसित किये गये लुब्रीकेटों को अनेक राष्ट्रीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय इंजन निर्माताओं द्वारा अनुमोदन दिया गया है। निम्नलिखित द्वारा विशेष रूप से रेल रोड डीजल लोकोमोटिव इंजन आयल को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है :—

1. भारतीय रेल : सर्वो आर०आर० 402, 405, 407.

सर्वो अल्ट्रा 40 आर० आर०

सर्वो टा : क 10.

2. जनरल मोटर्स कार्पोरेशन : सर्वो आर० आर० 405 तथा 407 यू०एस०ए०

3. एम०टी०यू०, पश्चिम जर्मनी : सर्वो अल्ट्रा 40 आर०आर०

4. किलोस्कर क्यूममिन्स : सर्वो प्राइड 20 डब्ल्यू० 40.

डीजल हाइड्रालिक लोकोमोटिवों के लिए “सर्वो टा: क 10” नामक एक विशेष प्रकार का ट्रान्समिशन फ्लूइड को पश्चिम जर्मनी की मैसर्स वायथ जी०एम०बी०एच० तथा एम०टी०यू० द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है, जो ट्रान्समिशनों के निर्माता हैं।

Opening of Telephone Exchanges and P.C.Os in District of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha

1411. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have framed a new policy to establish P & L offices, PCOs and telephone exchanges in backward areas;

(b) if so, the details of the minimum requirement and new norms for communication net-work in tribal, backward and Adivasi areas; and

(c) how many such post and Telephone offices/Telephone exchanges/P.C.O.s would be established in the Districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha during the remaining Sixth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) Norms for opening Post Offices are given in attached statement-I. Norms for opening Public Call Offices are given in attached statement-II. Norms for opening Long-Distance, Public Telephones (LDPTs/ Combined Offices in rural areas are given in attached statement-III. Policy regarding opening of new Telephone Exchanges in rural/backward and hilly areas is given in attached statement-IV.

(c) No. of Post Offices proposed to be opened in the Districts of Rajgarh, Guna and

Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh during the current year (1983-84) is given below:—

Name of District.	Number of Post Offices proposed to be opened.
Rajgarh	2
Guna	3
Vidisha	5

Target for opening Post Offices during the year 1984-85 will be decided and allocated next year.

Number of Public Call Offices/Combined offices and Telephone Exchanges proposed to be opened in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan (1983-85) is given below:—

Name of District.	Number proposed to be opened during 1983-85	
	Public Call Offices/ Combined offices.	Telephone Exchanges
Rajgarh	1	2
Guna	4	3
Vidisha	1	2

STATEMENT-I

NORMS FOR OPENING POST OFFICES IN RURAL AREAS

Post offices to be opened in rural areas have been classified into two categories:

(1) Post Offices in normal rural areas;
and

(2) Post offices in tribal or backward areas.

(1) Opening of Post Offices in normal rural areas:

(i) Post offices in 'gram-panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms from the proposed Post office; and

(b) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25% of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in 'Non-gram panchayat, villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;

(b) There is no other Post Office within the radius of 3 Kms, from the proposed office; and

(c) The Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25% of its estimated cost.

(2) Opening of Offices in tribal and backward areas:

(i) Post Offices in 'gram-panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :—

(a) There is no other Post Office within the radius of 3 Kms from the proposed Post Office; and

(b) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10% of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in 'Non-Gram panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :—

(a) The village (or an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms) should have a population of 1,000 or more.

(b) There should not be another Post Office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed Post Office; and

(c) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10% of its estimated cost.

Note: The Rural Post Offices fall into the category of :—

(i) Normal rural areas; and (ii) Backward and tribal. The Tribal areas have been defined by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Backward areas from the Postal development point of view, are defined, considering the state of development of a particular area is 100% behind the all-India averages of population/area served per Post Office or not.

(ii) Secondly, when a particular area is worse off than the all-India average and

also the Circle average on counts of population/area served, besides comparing unfavourably with the Circle as a whole in respect of percentage of villages provided with Post Offices, the area is given the status of "backward".

(iii) The all-India average per Post Office is 23.10 Sq. Kms. and population 4,805. The backward areas and the tribal areas are subsidized more in order to bring them up at a faster pace.

(iv) The concept of "Hilly Areas" has been dispensed with as hilly areas which are also tribal areas, are automatically covered in the category of 'Tribal Areas'.

(B) Criteria for opening Post Offices in Urban areas

Post Offices are opened in urban areas subject to the following conditions :

- (i) The Post Office should be financially self-supporting; and
- (ii) The minimum distance between two Post Offices should be 1 Km. in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above. In other urban areas, the minimum distance between two Post Offices should be 1.5 Kms.

Heads of Circles are competent to relax the distance condition in 10% of the cases every year.

STATEMENT II

POLICY FOR PROVISION OF PCOs ON LOSS CATEGORIES OF STATIONS

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. District Headquarters. | 2. Sub-Divisional Headquarters. |
| 3. Tehsil Headquarters. | 4. Sub Tehsil Headquarters |
| 5. Block Headquarters. | |
| 6. Places with population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas and 2500 or more in backward or hilly areas. | |

CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF PUBLIC CALL OFFICES

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any condition of minimum revenue.

7. Places with Police Stations under the charge of an officer of the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police or above.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual recurring expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

8. Out of the way places

- a. Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.
- b. The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% ARE in hilly areas.

CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF COMBINED OFFICES

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any condition of minimum revenue.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- a. Should be beyond 20 Kms (Radial distance) from an existing Telegraph Office.
- b. The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
- c. The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000 p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000 p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

9. Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships.

a. The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

a. The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

b. The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2 00 p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000 p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

10. All other stations.

CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF PUBLIC CALL OFFICES

On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF COMBINED OFFICES

On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

Note: 1 (a) For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in the case of tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village, can be considered. No two Public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 10 Kms from each other.

(b) When identifying important central villages for provision of public Telephones, preference will be given in the following order:

(i) Trial Development Block Headquarters.

(ii) Places where LAMPS (Large Sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies) are established; and

(iii) Centres identified by the local Trial Development Department for development of rural industries and/or irrigation projects for intensive agricultural development.

2. No Telegraph Office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within 8 Kms of the proposed office.

STATEMENT III

REVISED POLICY FOR OPENING OF LONG DISTANCE PUBLIC TELEPHONES (LDPTs) COMBINED OFFICES (COs) IN RURAL AREAS

The present policy of the Department for opening of Long Distance Public Telephones/Combined Offices on loss basis during the 6th Plan period (Annexure-I), has been under consideration of the P & T Board for some time. The studies undertaken in this regard reveal that the policy of opening long distance public telephones without stipulating

minimum revenue on the basis of population will result in disparity in the extension of this facility in the rural areas, particularly in hilly and sparsely populated regions of the country. After a careful review of the present policy and with a view to ensuring a more uniform penetration of telecom facilities in the rural areas of all States with greater emphasis on reliability of service, the P & T Board has decided as follows:

(i) While the present policy, as detailed in Annex. I will continue, the estab-

lishment of LDPTs accessible within 5 Kms of most habitations in the country may be adopted as a policy objective to be achieved progressively by 1990 beginning from the current year. Stipulation of minimum revenue as a pro-condition for providing an LDPT may be removed for LDPTs required for meeting this objective of spatial distribution.

- (ii) Multi-Access Radio Telephone System may be adopted as the technology to establish LDPTs to improve reliability and availability in hilly, coastal, forest and desert areas as well as tribal and scheduled areas and other regions where power induction makes the openwire line unsuitable and in plains where the place is connected by road beyond a distance (route length) of 20 Kms and in all cases, to be cost-effective also.
- (iii) Non-Departmental LDPT agents may be employed wherever necessary, either due to non-availability of Post Offices or where the working hours of the Post Office is inadequate. The selection of Non-Departmental LDPT agents will be decided by the G.M.T. of the Territorial Circle.
- (iv) The remuneration for the Non Departmental LDPT agent may be 40 (forty) paise per call subject to maximum of Rs. 250/- (Two Hundred and Fifty) per month. The working hours of the LDPT may be atleast 8 hours. The remuneration so received shall not constitute the main source of income to the LDPT agent except in the case of handicapped persons.

The P & T Board have also directed that the entire country may be divided into clusters of villages forming hexagonal areas (with a symmetrical hexagon of 5 Kms side) leaving out, of course, areas which are uninhabited, like mountainous regions, rivers-lakes, deserts etc. and that the village to serve as the focal point in each cluster, where the LDPT can be located may be identified. The task of identifying village clusters for the establishment of LDPTs to achieve the 5 Kms. accessibility objective has been

entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), whose report with detailed maps, would be available to the Circles for planning purposes.

On receipt of the detailed maps with the requisite data for location of LDPTs for the village clusters as per study by NCAER, Heads of Circles will arrange to draw up a detailed annual programme for opening of future LDPTs both on open wire system and Multi-Access Radio System with a view to implement the above decisions of the P & T Board.

The Project Estimates for the opening of LDPTs under the Multi-Access Radio System should, however, continue to be referred to the Directorate for the purpose of allotment of equipment etc.

STATEMENT IV

Policy regarding opening of new "Telephone Exchanges in rural/backward and hilly areas.

Under the normal rules of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, projects for opening of Telephone Exchanges are sanctioned only after carrying out a financial appraisal of the project and ensuring that the annual recurring expenditure does not exceed the anticipated annual revenue. With increasing cost of equipment stores and labour, however, it has been found that a large number of projects for small exchanges in rural areas prove unremunerative not only in the initial stages but also after the full connectable capacity is utilized. To permit extension of telephone services in rural areas, following liberalised policy for opening/expansion of telephone exchanges upto 100 lines capacity has been adopted with effect from 1.4.1980. This is subject to availability of finance and materials.

- (i) Small automatic exchanges may be opened and expanded in rural areas upto 100 lines capacity without insisting on each individual project being remunerative. Instead the opening and expansion of such exchanges shall be governed by the demand for private and public (other than service) telephone connections.

- (ii) A 10 lines exchange may be opened, provided there is a minimum telephone demand for 5(five) such connections in a village or group of villages within a radius of 5 Kms of the central village subject to the anticipated revenue being at least 35 per cent of the anticipated annual recurring expenditure. (This is not applicable for the time being since a 10 lines small automatic exchange is still being developed, reference may also please be made to para (v) below.
- (iii) The 10 lines exchange may be replaced by or a new 25 lines exchange may be installed if there is a demand for 10 such connections in a village or group of villages within a radius of 5 Kms of the central village subject to the anticipated revenue being at least 40 per cent of the anticipated A.R.E.
- (iv) The 25 lines exchange may be placed by a 50 lines exchange when the demand reaches 23 and a 50 lines exchange may be expanded to 100 lines when the demand reached 46 subject to the anticipated revenue being 60 per cent and 70 per cent respectively of the anticipated A.R.E.
- (v) In general, the initial capacity of a small automatic exchange at a new station should not exceed 10 lines. However, in view of the fact that development work is still in progress on a 10 lines electronic SAX and the smallest exchange available as on date is of 25 lines nominal capacity, there is no objection to opening of 25 lines exchanges till 10 lines SAXs are available freely subject, of course to the minimum demand for 10 regular private and public connections (other than service.
- The above liberalised policy is applicable for opening/expansion of automatic exchanges.
2. Opening of small manual exchanges involves employment of a minimum of 5 Operators to provide round the clock service through out the week. As such opening of small manual exchange involves much higher losses. It is, therefore, normally not envisaged that a manual exchange with less than 100 lines should be opened.
3. Thus at present Heads of Telecommunications Circles are sanctioning schemes for opening of 25 lines small automatic exchanges wherever at least 10 prospective subscribers register their demands with the prescribed advance deposit of Rs. 100/-. For this purpose the prospective subscribers may contact the Sub. Divisional Officer Phones/Telegraphs or the area.
4. The opening of such exchanges involves renting out a suitable building and procurement of exchange equipment, power plant, batteries, cables, line materials etc. It, therefore, may take upto about 24 months for the exchange to be commissioned once the scheme is approved.

Steps to Increase Coal Production in Central Coal Fields and Eastern Coal Fields

1412. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of coal in Central coal fields and the Eastern coal fields have decreased;

(b) if so, the reasons of the shortfall in the production of coal in the above coal fields and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the production of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Production in CCL in 1982-83 exceeded during the previous year by 10%. Production in ECL during 1982-83 was less than that in 1981-82.

(b) Factors responsible for shortfall in production in ECL are frequent power interruptions, law and order problems, absenteeism among workers and the fact that ECL is not able to open new mines due to residence of the local people who demand employment in excess of the norms being followed for giving employment to land losers.

(c) Several steps are being taken to increase production during the year 1983-84. These include efforts to increase power supply, improving the productivity of men and machinery, expediting land acquisition for coal mining purposes, initiating measures with the cooperation of the State Governments, for bringing about an improvement in the law and order situation.

Tripartite Committee to Protect Employment Opportunities in Newspapers Industry

1413. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Newspaper Employees Federation has urged Government to call a tripartite meeting to consider protection of employment opportunities in view of the automation and mechanisation in the newspaper industry;

(b) if so, what action is being taken by Government in this matter;

(c) what percentage of employees of news paper industry are feared to be thrown out of job as a result of the automation and mechanisation in the industry; and

(d) by what time Government will take steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal to hold a Tripartite meeting, made by the Federation is under consideration.

(c) No details have been furnished to the Government.

(d) The suggestions made by the Federation are already under consideration.

Recovery of Expenditure Incurred on Sickness Benefits From The Owners of Factories by The ESI in Tamil Nadu

1414. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether E.S.I. Corporation has at any time during the last three years, resorted to action under Section 69 of the E.S.I. Act to recover the expenditure (extra) incurred on account of sickness benefit from the owners or occupiers of factories or establishments; and

(b) if so, the details of the factories or establishments and result of the action taken in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

देश में फार्म मजदूरों की मजूरी

1415. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन-किन भागों में फार्म मजूरी मजूरी अधिनियम में निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजूरी से कम है और तत्संबंधी तुलनात्मक ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) निर्धारित मजूरी की अदायगी के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ग) कम मजूरी दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकारें, जो कि कृषि में न्यूनतम मजदूरी में संशोधन और उन्हें प्रवर्तित करने के लिए अधिकांशतः उत्तरदायी हैं, न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों के प्रवर्तन से सम्बन्धित सूचना समय-समय पर देती रहती हैं। ये आंकड़े किये गए निरीक्षणों, दायर किये गए दावों/अभियोजनों से संबंधित हैं। देश के विभिन्न भागों में भुगतान की जा रही वास्तविक मजदूरी के बारे में सुव्यवस्थित आंकड़ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। कुछ अध्ययनों से उपलब्ध सूचना से सामान्यतः पता चलता है

कि कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ मजदूरी दरों अधिनियम के अधीन निर्धारित दरों से ऊँची हैं जबकि देश के अन्य भागों में ये दर कम हैं। राज्य सरकारों से अपेक्षित है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि उनके द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी का कृषि मजदूरों को भुगतान किया जा रहा है। श्रम विभाग के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने कृषि में न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों में संशोधन और प्रवर्तन कार्य की पुनरीक्षा करने के लिए नौ राज्यों का दौरा किया है। उनके द्वारा पायी गई कमियों को संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के ध्यान में लाया गया है। समुचित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित मजदूरी से कम मजदूरी देने के कारण दरों के प्रचार की कमी की वजह से (मजदूरी दरों के बारे में) अनभिज्ञता, कृषि और क्षेत्र के सामान्य विकास की कमजोर दशा, प्रवर्तन तंत्र की कमी और कृषि श्रमिकों के बीच संगठन की सामान्य कमी है।

Survey of Barar Dam

1416. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey of BARAR Dam (Tipalmukh) project has since submitted by North Eastern Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when the survey of the project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The investigations for a dam on the river Barak at Tipaimukh have been completed by the Central Water Commission and the draft feasibility report has been submitted by them to the North Eastern Council in March, 1983. The final report is expected to be submitted by Central Water Commission to the North Eastern Council shortly. This is a multipurpose project located on Manipur-Mizoram border with the total installed capacity of 1500 MW.

Improper Functioning of Salem Telephones

1417. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what action is proposed to be taken to improve the functioning of Salem Telephones office now in a derailed condition specially with many of complaints not being rectified fully and with improper services;

(b) whether Government are aware that the subscribers are neglected by the Salem Telephones office and even their telephone complaints are not being registered and attended to properly; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to post more person for better and proper functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Telecommunication services in Salem Telephone system is generally satisfactory. The performance of the telephone system is continuously monitored through standard parameters of Management Information system to further improve the telecom. services.

(b) Adequate facilities have been provided to receive subscribers complaints on '198' and these positions are being properly manned. Telephones complaints of the subscribers are registered and docket number are given immediately. The faults are attended to and rectified promptly.

(c) Staff strength in Salem Telephones system is adequate except in a few cadres for which additional hands are being recruited and trained.

मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना

1418. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 5 जुलाई, 1983 को हुए राज्यों के सूचना मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में घोषणा की गई थी कि दूरदर्शन तंत्र का विस्तार किया जाएगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश में कितने दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है और क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में, जो कि आदिवासी पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है एक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोला जायेगा जिससे पिछले आदिवासी लोग राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम देख सकें :

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वहां दूरदर्शन केन्द्र कब तक खोले जाएंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत देश में उच्च शक्ति वाले 26 ट्रांसमीटर तथा अल्प शक्ति वाले 118 ट्रांसमीटर चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है । इन ट्रांसमीटरों के चालू हो जाने के बाद, देश की लगभग 70% जनसंख्या को दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध हो जाएगी। में, भोपाल और इंदौर के अल्प शक्ति वाले मौजूदा ट्रांसमीटरों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटरों (10 किलोवाट) का कर दिया जाएगा । इसके अलावा, जबलपुर, ग्वालियर, रतलाम, सागर, रोवा, बुरहानपुर, मुरवाना, बिलासपुर, कोर्बा तथा सिंगरौली (वेधान) में अल्प शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित किए जाएंगे । बस्तर जिले से दूरदर्शन सेवा का विस्तार भावी योजनाओं में संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा ।

“यू० एन० आई०” समाचार भारतीय
“पी० टी० आई०” और हिन्दुस्तान
समाचार के विरुद्ध टेलिप्रिन्टर और
टेलीफोन सेवाओं की बकाया राशि

1419. श्री राम किकर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) “प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया” “यूनाइटेड न्यूज आफ इंडिया”, समाचार भारती और हिन्दुस्तान समाचार एजेंसियों की ओर जन, 1983 तक टेलिप्रिन्टर और टेलीफोन सेवाओं के लिए कितनी राशि बकाया थी; और

(ख) इन बकाया राशियों की सूची के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसके क्या परिणाम रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) यूनिटों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Cash Amount Received Later Than Money Order Forms

1420. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pariharpur and other Branch Post Offices under Madhubani Postal Division receive cash amounts sent through Money order much later than the M.O. forms causing thereby much hardship to the addressees and embarrassment to Post Masters:

(b) if so, causes thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken thereon ?

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

(b) The State Bank of India finances Madhubani H.P.O. Due to denial of cash to Madhubani H.O. and issue of bank drafts by State Bank of India Madhubani huge liabilities in respect of Money order payments got accumulated in all the post offices in Madhubani Division. On 1.7.1983 the liability of Pariharpur S.O. was Rs. 10,000/-.

(c) To tide over the situation cash was obtained from Post Offices in adjacent Postal Divisions and the Payment of Money orders made. As on 27.7.83 the liability of Pariharpur S.O. was Nil,

(ii) The matter has been taken up with the General manager, State Bank of India, Patna by the Postmaster-General, Bihar Circle, Patna. The State Bank of India, Madhubani is now supplying cash to Madhubani Head Post Office regularly. However the question of issuing bank drafts to post offices is being actively negotiated.

Instructions to State Governments to Provide Accommodation to the Bonded Labour

1421. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to issue instructions to the State Governments to provide accommodation to the bonded labour;

(b) whether Government have also decided to provide some funds to the State for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the total amount thereof and the target fixed for providing accommodation to the bonded labour during the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Drought and Power Cut in Kerala

1422. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI E. BALANANDAN :
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-
DASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the acute drought condition in Kerala resulting in large scale power cut and closure of factories;

(b) what are the measures taken by Government of India to relieve the miseries of the people ;

(c) did Government receive any representation from Government of Kerala for allotting power from the Central Sector;

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to transmit the current from the Central Power Projects to Kerala;

(e) if not, when will Government take action on the request and what is the quantity of current proposed to be given; and

(f) considering the grave situation will Government come to the rescue of Kerala by given clearance to all the pending hydel projects of the State and by taking urgent steps for the installation of 500 MW power plant based on oil ?

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

(b) Assistance was arranged from Maharashtra/Karnataka to Kerala from 10-6-1983 in view of delayed monsoon and heavy power cuts in the State. Details of assistance given to Kerala during June & July, 1983 are given below :—

	June, 1983 (MU)	July, 1983 (upto 24-7-1983) (MU)
Karnataka to Kerala	13.95	15.67
Tamil Nadu to Kerala	11.25	—

Madras Atomic Power Station, where one unit has just been commissioned will provide power assistance to Kerala. The State has share in Ramagudam Super Thermal Power Station also. Kerala will start getting assistance from this Station when the first unit of 200 MW is commissioned.

(c) to (e) Kerala had in May, 1983 requested C.E.A. for making available about 3.5 MU/day power from Central Sector Neyveli Thermal Station to tide over the acute power shortage in Kerala. Since the entire output from Neyveli stands allocated to Tamil Nadu and this State was also facing power shortage, it was not possible to provide any specified relief from Neyveli to Kerala. However, Tamil Nadu assisted Kerala to the tune of about 11 MU during June, 1983. This assistance has been discontinued from 1-7-1983.

(f) Two hydro-electric Schemes of Kerala viz. Kallada (2×7.5 MW) costing Rs. 11.8 crores and Lower Periyar 3×60 MW), costing Rs. 88.43 crores have been sanctioned by the Planning Commission after 1980.

Details of the Hydro-electric/Multipur-

pose Scheme of Kerala pending for clearance are given in the Statement enclosed.

No request has been received from Kerala for installation of 500 MW power plant based on oil.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Scheme	Installed capacity (MW)	Date of receipt of project Report	Present status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karapara Kuriarkutney Multipurpose	95	Jan., 1979	The project report has been examined in C.E.A./C.W.C. and comments have been forwarded to the project authorities. Project authorities have indicated that certain changes in the project features were being affected. The revised report incorporating these changes and updated estimates of cost is awaited. Being a multipurpose project, the project would have to be first approved by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Thereafter, the power portion would be considered by the C.E.A. for techno-economic clearance. Meanwhile, the schemes has not been found acceptable by the Environment Appraisal Committee of the Deptt. of Environment from environmental angle.
2.	Manantha wady Multipurpose project	240	May, 1980	The project report has been examined in the C.E.A./C.W.C. and Deptt. of Power and comments have been forwarded to the project authorities. Replies to comments on Civil design, hydrology etc. are awaited. As the project involves the westward diversion of waters of Mananthawady river, a tributary of Kabini (Cauvery Basin) for irrigation and power generation, the inter-State aspects of this project would need to be resolved. Being a multipurpose project would have to be cleared first by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Thereafter, power portion would be considered by the C.E.A.
3.	Kuttiyadi Augmentation	—	Dec., 1976	The project report has been examined. The project involves westward diversion of waters of Karamanthodu river, a tributary of Kabini in Cauvery Basin, into Kuttiyadi basin to augment the power generation at the existing Kuttiyadi power house. The scheme could be considered, for techno-economic clearance after the inter-State issues are resolved.

1	2	4	5
4.	Pandiar Punnapuzha Tailrace	70 Dec., 1972	The project report has been examined. This scheme has been proposed as a tailrace development of the Pandiar Punnapuzha Project formulated by Tamil Nadu authorities. The Pandiar Punnapuzha tailrace scheme of Kerala can be considered for clearance only after the decision on the implementation of Tamil Nadu Scheme is taken.
5.	Silent Valley Hydel Project	120 April, 1978	The project has been cleared by the C.E.A. in Feb., 1979. However, in view of the serious reservations expressed by environmentalists and ecologists, the matter has been re-examined by the Joint Centre-State Committee, and decision in this regard is awaited.
6.	Puyankutty Hydel Project	750 April, 1981	The project report has been examined and comments have been forwarded to the State authorities. While replies on hydrology received recently, are under examination, replies on civil design aspects are still awaited.
7.	Chalakudy Stage II	200 Oct., 1982	The project report has been examined in C.E.A./C.W.C. and comments have been sent to the project authorities. Replies to these comments are awaited.
8.	Power genera- tion under Malampuzha Irrigation Pro- ject	2.5 April, 1982	Project report is under examination.
9.	Madhupatty	2 May, 1983	-do-
10.	Pallivassal re- placement scheme	240 June, 1983	Part report (without Drawings) has been received and is under examination.

**Reservation of Seats for SC/ST Candidates
In Apprenticeship Training**

1423. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider the question of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in regard to apprenticeship scheme;

(b) whether his Ministry has issued some directions to the States to ensure that an adequate number of people from backward and weaker sections were taken in under the apprentice scheme; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the units which undertake to train apprentices under the Apprentices Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABI-
LITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a)
Section 3A(1) of the Apprentices Act,
1961, already provides statutory reservation
of training places for candidates belonging to
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This will cover about 12,000 Central,
State and private sector establishments
coming under the purview of the Apprentices
Act, 1961.

Report Regarding Silent Valley Project

1424. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :
 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
 SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
 SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADA-
 SAN NADAR :
 SHRI P. J. KURIEN :
 SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre Kerala Joint Committee of scientists appointed on Silent Valley Project in Kerala State has since submitted its report Government;

(b) if so, its findings;

(c) whether the findings have since been considered by Government and if so, with what results;

(d) whether Government of Kerala have submitted proposal of a modified project with a view to protection of environment; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Report of the Centre State Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.G.K. Menon has been submitted to the Prime Minister and Chief Minister, Kerala. A final decision in the matter is yet to be taken.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

पंजाबी बाग, दिल्ली में भारतीय तेल निगम के गोदाम में आग

1425. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :
 श्री मंगलराम प्रेमी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 मई, 1983 को पंजाबी बाग स्थित भारतीय तेल-निगम के गोदामों में भीषण अग्नि कांड में कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए और कितने गैस सिलेण्डर फटे, एवं कितने रेल वैनो में विस्फोट हुए, पूरा विवरण क्या है;

(ख) सरकार ने इस मामले के संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों/कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की है और उन्हें किस प्रकार का दण्ड दिया गया है;

(ग) ऐसे कारणों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या सुरक्षात्मक उपाय किये हैं और क्या दीर्घावधि उपाय किए हैं;

(घ) क्या शकूरबस्ती, पंजाबी बाग में स्थित सिलेण्डरों को भरने वाले संयंत्र में काम चालू हो गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार इस गोदाम को शहर से कहीं दूर ले जाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो यह गोदाम शकूरबस्ती से कब तक हटाए जाएंगे।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) दिनांक 15 मई, 1983 को इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के शकूरबस्ती स्थित वांटलिंग संयंत्र में आग लगने के कारण अन्य इमारतों जैसे कि भण्डार, कैटीन खण्ड इत्यादि के साथ पूरा भरण संयंत्र भी नष्ट हो गया था। छः टैंक वैन भी क्षतिग्रस्त हुए थे। लगभग 91,000 सिलेण्डर अप्रयोज्य हो गये थे। आर्थिक रूप में लगभग 280.03 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई थी। उपरोक्त दुर्घटना में चार व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई थी।

(ख) पुलिस ने इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के दो अधिकारियों को तथा एक आकस्मिक कर्मचारी को गिरफ्तार किया है।

(ग) ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए किये गये सुरक्षा उपाय निम्न प्रकार हैं :

1. गैस डिटेक्शन मानीटरो की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कार्यवाही शुरू की गयी है।

2. रेलवे साइडिंग के सिये हाइड्रेंट/छिड़काव प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करने के लिए योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।
3. शटिंग करने वाले इंजनों पर स्पार्क अरेस्टर की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध करने के लिए रेलवे से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया गया है।
4. क्षेत्र की घेराबन्दी (फेंसिंग) करने के लिये भी रेलवे से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया गया है।
5. हाइड्रेंट सुविधाओं को बढ़ाया जा रहा है।
6. अन्य संयंत्रों में विकास सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करायी गयी हैं तथा जहां यह सुविधाएं विद्यमान नहीं हैं इन्हें उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है।
7. सिलेंडरों को खड़ी स्थिति में रखा जा रहा है।
8. सुरक्षा समिति के कार्यवृत्त पर उचित मानीटरिंग।
9. सिलेंडरों के साथ जारी होने वाली मदों जैसे बाल्व इत्यादि पर गुप-नियंत्रक को कड़ा कर दिया गया है।

(घ) वॉटलिंग प्लांट ने पुनः कार्य आरंभ नहीं किया है क्योंकि यह मामला अभी दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है।

(ङ) शकूरबस्ती एल० पी० जी० प्लांट को स्थायी आधार पर शहर की सीमा से बाहर किसी अन्य स्थान के पुनर्आबंटन से संबंधित मामले की जांच करने के लिये दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल ने एक समिति गठित की है, और मामला समिति के विचाराधीन है।

Child Labour Force in India and other Developed Developing Countries

1426. SHRI B.D. SINGH :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government have come to know the child labour force in the country today ;

(b) if so, how does the child labour force in the country today compare with that in 1979;

(c) how does India's child labour force in rank with the child labour force other developed/developing countries and what are the reasons for the growing child labour force in the country ; and

(d) what precise measures have been taken by Government to ensure strict enforcement of the legislation which define and restrict the child labour ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The census figures of 1981 on the subject are not yet available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to divergences in concepts and methodology adopted by different countries and dates of collection of their figures, no meaningful comparison could be made. Child labour is primarily due to the socio-economic conditions prevalent in the country.

(d) Regulation of employment under the Employment of Children Act, 1938 except in regard to major ports and railways is the responsibility of the State Governments. Recommendations of the Gurupadaswamy Committee on Child Labour, including the one on strengthening the existing machinery for enforcement of legislation relating to employment of children, have been brought to the notice of the State Governments for necessary action.

Low coal output in Bihar

1427. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :

SHRI N.E. HORO :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that worsening law and order situation is affecting coal output in Bihar and if so, corrective steps proposed ;

(b) whether Central Government have taken up the matter with the State Government ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Coal production from the mines situated in Bihar State has been affected due to several reasons including inter alia law and order problems. The Central Government and the coal companies are maintaining close liaison with authorities in the State Government to bring about an improvement in the situation.

20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कृषि श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी का भुगतान

1428. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा घोषित दर पर कृषि श्रमिकों को मजदूरी का भुगतान न करने के बारे में उनके मंत्रालय की जानकारी में अनेक शिकायतें लाई जा रही हैं; और

(ख) इन शिकायतों पर अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारें, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कृषि में रोजगार, जिसे कि न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग II में जोड़ा गया है, के सम्बन्ध में समुचित सरकारें हैं। उन कृषि श्रमिकों की संख्या बहुत थोड़ी हैं जिसके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार समुचित सरकार है। कृषि में अधिकतर रोजगार राज्य-सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं जो कि अपने क्षेत्रों में न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। राज्य-क्षेत्र में कृषि श्रमिकों को मजदूरी भुगतान न करने से सम्बन्धित शिकायतों की संख्या के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं। तथापि, चूंकि कृषि श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों की पुनरीक्षा और प्रवर्तन 20—सूत्री कार्यक्रम का एक सूत्र है, इसलिए वर्ष 1982 के संबंध में किये गए निरीक्षणों की संख्या, पाई गई और ठीक की गई अनियमितताओं, चलाये गये अभियोजनों, दायर किये गये और निपटाए गये दावों की संख्या, आदि के बारे में उपलब्ध सूचना, जैसे कि राज्य सरकारों ने दी है, संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
हिमाचल प्रदेश	40	3	शून्य	8	2	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	30.00	शून्य
जम्मू और कश्मीर	न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन मजदूरी दरें अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।									
कर्नाटक	5014	374	209	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
		†	सूचना तीसरी तिमाही तक है।							
		*	वस्तु के रूप में 846 क्विंटल 20 किलोग्राम 937 ग्राम							
		**	वस्तु के रूप में 72 क्विंटल 5 किलोग्राम 750 ग्राम							
केरल	7144	2222	1370	29	1	शून्य	84	94	7210 64	63.00
मध्य-प्रदेश	8701	55	130	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	19	3	22872.00	शून्य
महाराष्ट्र	89254	131517	90609	129	39	1	3	शून्य	297665.00	शून्य
मणिपुर*	2	6	4	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
मेघालय*	138	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
नागालैंड**	3	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
उड़ीसा	76774	6388	385	1	शून्य	शून्य	9	1	7035.60	शून्य

*सूचना तीसरी तिमाही तक है।

**सूचना दूसरी तिमाही तक है।

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

पंजाब	5362	5275	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
राजस्थान	1445	282	28	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	34	1	5204.00	शून्य
संविधिक										
तमिलनाडु	3705	68	54	शून्य	शून्य	194	401	215	शून्य	शून्य
त्रिपुरा	उपलब्ध	उपलब्ध	उपलब्ध	उपलब्ध	उपलब्ध	उपलब्ध	उपलब्ध	उपलब्ध	उपलब्ध	उपलब्ध
	नहीं	नहीं	नहीं	नहीं	नहीं	नहीं	नहीं	नहीं	नहीं	नहीं
उत्तर प्रदेश	43112	1953	473	77	शून्य	शून्य	1857	701	94665.55	186032.49
पश्चिम बंगाल*	4540	1009	894	115	94	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	8320.00

*सूचना जून से अगस्त, 1982 तक है।

अंशमान और	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
निकोबार										
द्वीप समूह										
अरुणाचल	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
प्रदेश										

वर्ष 1982 के दौरान कोई शिकायतें/दावे प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

चंडीगढ़
प्रशासन

Requirement of L.P.G. Cylinders

1429. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of LPG cylinders in the country ;

(b) the perspective demand projection in the next five years ; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the manufacture of cylinders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The requirement of LPG cylinders is estimated as 50 lakhs for 1983-84, which may even go upto the level of 60-70 lakhs per annum in the next five years.

(c) Government is trying to increase the manufacture of cylinders by encouraging new manufacturers, both in private and public sectors. In view of the current shortage of steel, Government is also co-ordinating the procurement of LPG quality steel from indigenous and other sources.

Saving of Foreign Exchange on Import of Crude and Petroleum

1430. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether country is expected to save Rs. 1182 crores in foreign exchange on import of crude and petroleum in the current financial year ;

(b) if so, how this conclusion has been drawn ;

(c) if so, to what extent this has been achieved up till now ; and

(d) to what extent the possibilities are to reduce it further ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The savings in foreign exchange on import of crude oil and petroleum products during some time before they become effective.

1983-84 is estimated at about Rs. 972 crores based on estimated net import bill of Rs. 3462 crores for 1983-84 as against net import bill of about Rs. 4434 crores during 1982-83.

(c) The savings based on net import bill of crude oil and petroleum products imports during April-June, 1983 as compared to the corresponding period in 1982 are estimated to be about Rs. 370 crores.

(d) It is difficult at present to quantify precisely the additional improvement, if any in foreign exchange savings over that already anticipated as above, because it will be dependent on factors like future prices of crude oil and petroleum products, sources of import and behaviour of the exchange rate between the rupee and the dollar.

Acceptance of Rajadhyaksha Committee Report

1431. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI AMAL DATTA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has urged the State to accept the recommendations of Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power ;

(b) whether the Centre has any detailed information about its implementation by the States ;

(c) if so, names of those States who have accepted and implemented the recommendations ; and

(d) the steps contemplated by the Central Government in this regard to implement the recommendations in other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The Committee has made several recommendations for improving operational performance of the power supply industry. Many of these recommendations are within the competence of the States and suitable guidelines have already been issued to them for implementing these recommendations. In view of the long range technical and administrative measures involved, implementation of these recommendations will take some time before they can become effective.

The Committee has made some major recommendations regarding the need to enlarge the role of the Centre in generation and EHV transmission, the need to strengthen the organisation of the power supply industry at the regional level through creation of Regional Electricity Authorities as statutory bodies and the need to improve the overall management of the State Electricity Boards through introduction of more objective procedures of recruitment, tenure and removal of the top personnel of SEBs. The Committee has also made certain recommendations regarding rationalisation of tariff structure and higher financial rates of return to be earned by the Boards.

In regard to the major recommendations of the Committee on Power, several rounds of discussions have been held with the States. The States have expressed their reservation against implementing the structural changes recommended by the Committee. It is considered desirable to continue consultations with the States for evolving a consensus among them before and further action can be initiated for implementing these recommendations.

जनेवा में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के सम्मेलन में रंग भेद नीति के विरुद्ध
भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया

1432. श्री छोटे सिंह यादव :
श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :

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

(क) जेनेवा में हाल ही में हुए अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के सम्मेलन में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) रंगभेद नीति के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ग) दक्षिण अफ्रीका की संसद में भारतीय और एशियाई मूल के लोगों को निचला दर्जा दिए जाने की नीति के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम सम्मेलन के 69 वें अधिवेशन में बाल श्रमिकों की समस्याओं, द्विवार्षिक 1984-85 के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन बजट, मानकों की प्रयुक्ति, रोजगार नीति, व्यावसायिक पुनर्वास, सामाजिक सुरक्षा में अधिकारों का अनुरक्षण, संगठनात्मक स्वरूप, और दक्षिणी अफ्रीका की रंगभेद नीति जैसे अनेक महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर विस्तृत रूप से विचार-विमर्श किया गया। भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने विभिन्न सम्मेलन समितियों के विचार-विमर्शों में प्रभावी रूप से भाग लिया और प्रत्येक विषय पर भारत सरकार की ओर से उपयुक्त दृष्टिकोण अपनाया, जो उन विषयों से सम्बन्धित हमारी नीतियों के अनुरूप था।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने दक्षिण अफ्रीका के उत्पीड़ित बहुमत का निरन्तर समर्थन किया है और जातिभेद तथा रंग-भेद के सभी तरीकों का जोरदार ढंग से विरोध किया।

भारत ने 1946 में दक्षिण अफ्रीका के विरुद्ध व्यापक प्रतिबन्ध लगा लिये थे। सरकार ने सुरक्षा परिषद के 1977 के प्रस्ताव उपबन्धों का ईमानदारी से अनुपालन किया है, जिसमें दक्षिणी अफ्रीका को शस्त्रों को बेचने पर रोक लगाई गई है और भारत सरकार बार-बार दक्षिण अफ्रीका प्रशासन के विरुद्ध व्यापक अनिवार्य आर्थिक प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का आह्वान किया है।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने "संवैधानिक सुधार" जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, दक्षिण अफ्रीकी भारतीयों के लिए प्रतिनिधित्व देने की व्यवस्था है, को एक ऐसा बहाना माना है जिसका उद्देश्य दक्षिण अफ्रीका की आम जनता के बहुमत और गैर-श्वेत वर्गों के बीच स्थायी मतभेद उत्पन्न करना है। इनको दक्षिण अफ्रीका में रहने वाले अधिकांश भारतीयों ने स्वयं मंजूर नहीं किया है।

Increase in Coal Price

1433. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering an increase in coal prices ;

(b) if so, when a decision in this regard is going to be taken ; and

(c) the reasons for increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices were requested to study the cost of production of coal industry with a view to recommending appropriate prices for coal. The Bureau have submitted their report recently which is being examined by the Government.

Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers

1434. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the minimum wages fixed for agricultural workers are seldom enforced ;

(b) whether lack of any machinery for enforcement of minimum wages in most States has been one of the main reasons for the non-implementation of minimum wages in agriculture; and

(c) if so, whether the Central Government propose to suggest the setting up of a separate machinery in the States for enforcement of minimum wages ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) While there are complaints of nonpayment of minimum wages in agriculture in certain areas it may not be correct to say that the minimum wages are seldom enforced. Enforcement of minimum wages depends to a large extent on the economic conditions prevailing in the area.

(b) and (c) The 31st Session of the State Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980 had recommended that there should be a separate machinery for implementation of labour laws in general and enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture in particular at the districts and taluks level. The State Governments are to take appropriate action on this recommendation. The Central Government have also been advising the State Government from time to time to strengthen the enforcement machinery.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

1435. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a task force has been constituted by his Ministry to organise the rehabilitation of bonded labour in 1983-84 ;

(b) whether the rehabilitation programmes are proposed to be taken up jointly by States and the Centre ;

(c) if so, the guidelines sent to the States for this purpose ; and

(d) the details of the schemes prepared by his Ministry to implement the above programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, identification and release of bonded labour and rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. However, with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been in operation since 1978-79. Under this scheme, the State Governments are provided Central financial assistance on matching grant (50:50) basis for the rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers. The scheme envisages provision of rehabilitation grant of Rs. 4000/- per beneficiary, half of which is given as Central share. The pattern of assistance under this

scheme can be either land based or non-land based or skill-craft based. For the year 1983-84, a target for the rehabilitation of 28,804 freed bonded labourers has been fixed and a sum of Rs.4.50 crores has been allocated towards the Central share of assistance. With a view to ensuring that the freed bonded labourers are rehabilitated on a permanent basis, the State Governments were advised in September, 1982 to suitably integrate the Centrally Sponsored Scheme with similar schemes viz. IRDP, N.R.E.P. Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub Plan and other on going schemes of the State Governments so as to pool and integrate the resources available under different schemes for the purpose of an effective implementation.

In modification of the earlier guidelines, the power for screening and sanctioning of the schemes for rehabilitation of bonded labourers has now been delegated to the State Governments, who will themselves set up Screening Committees for the purpose. As soon as the intimation of the release of the State share of the Scheme is received by the Central Government, the Central share of the grant will be released in one lump sum.

Shortfall in Coal Production

1436. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortfall in the coal production, steel plants and other industries which are playing a great role to the nation could not fulfil their production; and

(b) what are the remedial measures to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The despatches of coal by coal India Ltd. during the quarter April to June 83 were 276.52 lakh tonnes as against 265.20 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period of the previous years, thus showing an increase of 11.32 lakh tonnes. However, there was some decline in the production and despatches of coking coal to steel plants (which resulted in decline in the coal stock at the steel plants and of steam coal to industrial users).

(b) Action has been taken to ensure better power supply to coal sector as a result of which the supply of coking coal to steel plants has started showing definite improvement. Action is being taken to bring about improvement in the law and order situation in the eastern region with the assistance of the state Governments.

बागेश्वर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में परिवर्तित करना

1437. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में बागेश्वर स्थित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से हल्द्वानी, नैनीताल, और बरेली के लिए सीधा टेलीफोन सर्किट कब तक उपलब्ध किए जाने की आशा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में वर्तमान कार्य-भार को देखते हुए इस टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को निकट भविष्य में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में परिवर्तित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को कब तक परिवर्तित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) बागेश्वर एक्सचेंज से हल्द्वानी, नैनीताल और बरेली के लिए सीधे ट्रंक सर्किटों का कोई औचित्य नहीं है क्योंकि इस समय ट्रंक परियात कम है।

(ख) और (ग) छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के अन्त अथवा सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना (1985-1990) के आरम्भ में बागेश्वर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का स्वचलीकरण करने की अस्थाई योजना बनाई गई है।

Law Production of Coal in the Jharia Coalfields in Dhanbad

1438. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :

SHRI N.E. HORO :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that deteriorating law and order situation in Dhanbad coal belt area has seriously hit the production of coal in the Jharia coalfield; and

(b) if so, has any step been taken against the mafia gang operating in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (b) Coal production from the mines situated in Dhanbad Coal belt area has been affected due to several reasons including law and order problems. The Central Government and the Coal Company are maintaining close liaison with the authorities in the State Government to bring about an improvement in situation.

Special Assistance to State Electricity Boards With Better Performance

1439. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give special financial assistance to the State Electricity Boards which give better performance;

(b) if so, how much amount has been earmarked for this purpose and how much has been distributed; and

(c) the names of the Boards which have received the assistance and the amount received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir, the Ministry of Energy has formulated a scheme for giving rewards to the State Electricity Boards for effecting improvement in the performance of thermal power stations.

(b) A special budget provision of Rs. 50 crores as incentive payment has been made in the 1983-84 budget. Since the reward is linked to performance during 1983-84, no amount has been distributed so far.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to (b) above.

Target for Drug and Pharmaceuticals in Sixth Plan

1440. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target of Sixth Plan for the drugs and pharmaceuticals would be achieved:

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps to be taken to remove the obstacle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.S. RATH) : (a) to (c) The sixth plan demand targets for various bulk drugs and formulations were anticipated on the basis of projected growth rates. In the light of actual consumption during the last three years, some of these projections are found to be overpitched while some others are under-pitched. In order to arrive at a more realistic demand targets on the basis of actual consumption, a mid term review is being undertaken.

The following steps are being undertaken by the Government in order to step up the production of drugs in the country :

- (1) A large number of industrial approvals have been granted and their implementation is closely monitored and steps taken to resolve problems if any, in implementation.
- (2) Steps are being taken to increase the production of bulk drugs and formulations in the public sector by improving the capacity utilisation.
- (3) The schemes for automatic growth, recognition of installed capacities and the scheme for re-endorsement of higher capacities based on the best production performance have been extended to the drug industry, subject to certain conditions.

Steps to Achieve O.N.G.C. TARGET

1441. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what advance actions are being initiated to expand and update the indigenous processing and interpretation of seismic data in view of the enormous expansion expected in the activities of the ONGC to achieve its target of about 60 million tonnes of oil by 1989-90;

(b) whether the present system of giving the job to Singapore or elsewhere based agencies is costing the nation about \$ 1 million to \$ 4 million per contract; and

(c) if not, the exact amount involved per contract ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The accelerated plan of exploration of ONGC envisages an increase in the volume of data acquisition and consequently, the standard records to be processed is estimated to increase from the present level of 1.5 to 17.0 million in 1989-90. As a matter of policy ONGC has been trying to process seismic data as far as possible in India itself. With this in view ONGC has taken steps to augment the inhouse capabilities for processing seismic data. In this connection ONGC propose to import a large size computer, which would have a capacity to process 10 million records per year by 1987-88. As a short term arrangement, ONGC also propose to avail the spare facilities available with the National Informatics Centre.

(b) and (c) The costs of individual contracts entered into for the last three years till 1983-84 vary between US \$ 0.54 to 1.26 million.

Non-Lifting of Naphtha from Refineries

1442. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-lifting of the naphtha by the consumers has affected adversely the production of refineries especially from the eastern region; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Upliftment of naphtha by consumers had no doubt been less than planned during the period April-June, 1983, but this did not affect materially the overall functioning of the refineries, as the surplus quantity of naphtha was mopped up by arranging exports.

Revised Guidelines for Film Censoring

1443. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of revised guidelines for film censoring;

(b) whether the number of regional offices of the Board of Film Certification has been increased and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of stringent punishment for censor violations as provided in the rules ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) According to an amendment issued on 7.5.1983 to the guidelines for film censorship the Board of Film Certification shall ensure *inter alia* that visuals or words depicting women in ignoble servility to man or glorifying such servility as a praiseworthy quality in women are not presented.

(b) In addition to the existing three regional offices of the Board of Film Certification at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras it has been decided to set up four more regional offices of the Board at Bangalore, Trivandrum, Hyderabad and Delhi, under a Plan Scheme. A regional Officer with supporting staff has already been appointed for Bangalore. As Additional Regional Officer has been appointed for Trivandrum Office.

(c) Under section 6B of the Cinematograph act 1952, as amended by the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act 1981, which has been

brought into force w.e.f. 1.6.83, every offence punishable under Part II of the Act relating to certification of films has been made cognizable. The penal provision has also been enhanced. Offences under Part II of the Act shall now be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 20,000/- or with both, and in the case of a continuing offence with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000/-, for each day during which the offence continues.

D.V.C. Not Supplying Power to West Bengal

1444. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Damodar Valley Corporation is not supplying even the minimum amount of power required by non-priority consumers in West Bengal which is part of the DVC area;

(b) if so, the reasons for such behaviour on the part of the DVC authorities;

(c) what is Government's attitude in the matter;

(d) what are the details of the agreement in this regard with the DVC and the State of West Bengal; and

(e) how Government intend to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (e) DVC is supplying power to its consumers including the non-priority consumers in West Bengal in and outside the DVC area as per the allocation schedule drawn up for supply of power at different levels of generation. DVC has supplied 171.569 million units in April, May and June, 1983 compared to 162.447 million units in the corresponding period in 1982 to non-priority consumers in West Bengal. This excludes supplies at Kharagpur, Kolaghat and Purulia where the supply to non-priority sector is mixed with priority sector of Railways. Thus DVC is maintaining its supply to non-priority consumers in West Bengal at a higher level. There is no specific agreement in DVC and the State of West Bengal in this regard.

Representation from Employees-Cum-Shareholders of Hindustan Lever Against Sale of Factory

1445. SHRIMATI GHETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation from the employees-cum-shareholders of Hindustan Lever Limited has been received by Government to the effect that the proposed sale of the factory is in violation of the law laid down by the Supreme Court as reported in 1970 Labour Industrial cases 73/ SC; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government have not received any representation from the employees-cum-shareholders of Hindustan Lever Ltd. However, according to information received from the management, their proposal to transfer on sale some of their industrial establishments is awaiting Government's consideration.

महिलाओं की नग्न/अर्ध नग्न और अश्लील मुद्रा दिखाने वाले विज्ञापनों पर रोक

1446. श्री जगपाल सिंह :
श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान महिलाओं की नग्न/अर्ध नग्न और अश्लील मुद्रा वाले विज्ञापनों की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि ओरत को विज्ञापन के लिए बेचा जाता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने विज्ञापन देने वालों को अनुदेश दिये हैं कि वे विज्ञापनों में ऐसी मुद्रा न दिखायें और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी नग्न और अश्लील मुद्राओं पर रोक लगाने की दृष्टि से प्रचार माध्यमों को कोई अनुदेश दिये हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और इन अनुदेशों का पालन करने वाले माध्यमों के नाम क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। पाठकों का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए विज्ञापनों में सामान्यतया महिला माडलों का उपयोग किया जाता है।

(ग) विज्ञापनों में महिला माडलों का उपयोग अपने आप में अपराध नहीं है। तथापि, भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 292 के अन्तर्गत किसी अश्लील सामग्री को सार्वजनिक रूप से बेचना, उसे प्रदर्शित करना या परिचालित करना एक अपराध है। बिक्री/प्रदर्शन, वितरण या परिचालन के प्रयोजन के लिए किसी अश्लील सामग्री को तैयार करना या उसे रखना भी एक अपराध है।

(घ) और (ङ) वाणिज्यिक विज्ञापन संहिता, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, यह व्यवस्था है कि विज्ञापनों को इस तरह से तैयार किया जाना चाहिए कि वे देश के कानूनों के अनुरूप हों और उनसे नैतिकता, शालीनता तथा लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस नहीं पहुंचानी चाहिए, का दूरदर्शन द्वारा कड़ाई से पालन किया जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड लोक प्रदर्शन के लिए उपयुक्त फिल्मों को प्रमाणित करने के मामले में चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 में निहित उपबन्धों को ध्यान में रखता है।

Liberalisation in Rules for 240 Working Days to be Entitled for Claiming Gratuity

1447. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of workers are not able to draw their gratuity though they have all put in 15 to 25 years of service because of the judgement of the Supreme Court stipulating that a worker has to work for full 240 days in a year to claim gratuity; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to liberalise this condition of 240 full days' working since it is well nigh impossible for a worker to comply with this stipulation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The Government have received certain representations highlighting the adverse consequences of the judgement.

(b) The question of making a suitable amendment in section 2 (c) of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is under active consideration of the Government.

स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट और प्रोडक्शन संवर्ग के वेतनमानों में संशोधन

1448. श्री एस० रामन्ना राय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को जब 1 अक्टूबर, 1964 को विभिन्न ग्रेड दिये गये थे तब उनके ग्रेड बहुत कम थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रोडक्शन संवर्ग के विशेषज्ञों को उस समय भी कम वेतनमान दिये गये थे यद्यपि वे अपने कार्य-क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञ थे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या किसी नई योजना को लागू करने से पहले, सरकार उनके 1 अक्टूबर, 1964 के वेतनमानों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उच्च ग्रेडों में कार्यरत वरिष्ठ विशेषज्ञों अर्थात् वरिष्ठ प्रोड्यूसरों उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसरों और प्रोडक्शन संवर्ग के विशेषज्ञों को अधिक उच्च ग्रेडों में रखेगी जिससे वे अच्छे कार्यक्रम उपस्थित कर सकें; और

(घ) क्या सरकार नई योजना को लागू करने से पहले स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों और प्रोडक्शन संवर्ग के वेतनमानों में संशोधन करना चाहेगी और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) पहली बार, 1 अक्टूबर, 1964 से, आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों का क्रमबद्ध वर्गीकरण करने का काम हाथ में लिया गया था और भत्तों सहित वे वृद्धि शुल्कमान चालू किए गए थे जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियमित कर्मचारियों पर लागू हैं। इनको 1 अप्रैल, 1971 से युक्तिसंगत बनाया गया था। तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप इनको 1976 में और संशोधित किया गया था और 1 जनवरी, 1973 से लागू किया गया था।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) यह प्रश्न भी नहीं उठता क्योंकि स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के वेतनमानों को पिछले वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लागू किए गए वेतनमानों के अनुरूप बना दिया गया था तथा उनको अन्यो की तरह 1.1.73 से लागू कर दिया गया था।

Strike Threat by Workers of Public Sector Fertilizers Companies

1449. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 35,000 workers of five public sector fertilizers companies have threatened to go on strike in protest against management's failure to revise minimum wage increase;

(b) if so, the names of the fertilizer units involved;

(c) what are their other demands; and

(d) what steps are being taken to solve the problem and avoid the strike ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (d) The fertilizer plants in which the majority of employees went on strike are Ramagundam, Panipat, Bhatinda, Namrup, Haldia, Barauni and Durgapur. Their main demand is for settlement of wage revision and other fringe benefits. The settlement has not been reached so far. However, efforts to negotiate a wage are settlement are continuing.

Trucks purchased by B.C.C.L.

1450. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of trucks purchased by Bharat Coking Coal Limited;

(b) whether some of these trucks have been given to a company formed by ex-Servicemen;

(c) if so, what is the agreement made before giving those trucks to the contractors company formed by ex-Servicemen; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) About 500 trucks have been purchased by B.C.C.L. so far for departmentalisation of transport. Apart from this, 63 trucks have been given to four ex-Servicemen's Companies.

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

इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में लंबित
भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 302
के अन्तर्गत लंबित अपिलों के
मामलों की संख्या

1451. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 302 के अन्तर्गत अप्रैल के कितने मामले लंबित हैं; और

(ख) कितने मामलों में उच्च न्यायालय ने अपना निर्णय दे दिया है और कितने मामले अभी अपील सुनवाई के लिए नहीं लिए गए हैं?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी भेजने के लिए इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की रजिस्ट्री को कहा गया है। प्राप्त जानकारी सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Number of Off-Shore Platform

1452. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of off-shore platforms operating at present;

(b) how many of these are out of order;

(c) what steps are being taken to set them right; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to instal more off-shore platforms to accelerate oil production during the current year; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) 31 off-shore platforms are operating in Bombay off-shore area.

(b) None of these platforms is out of order.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) During the year 1983-84, it is proposed to instal 9 platforms in off-shore areas. These are HB, SC-1, NS, NW, NO, NT, HRA, N-1 and WIN. All these platforms are being fabricated by M/s. Mazagaon Dock Ltd., Bombay except WIN, which is being done by M/s. Hyundai, South Korea.

Faulty Telephone Services in Dahod, Gujarat

1453. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) how many times telephone lines were found faulty during the last three years in sections Godhra-Santrampur, Dahod-Godhra, Dahod-Ahmedabad, Dahod-Vadodara, Dahod-Limdi, Jhalod, Dahod-Sanjeli, Dahod-Fatepur, Limikheada, Baria, etc, and No. of subscribers who experienced difficulties due to non-maturity of trunk calls ;

(b) whether telephone lines of Panchamahar linked with other cities were found out of order often, if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that telephone exchange at Dahod is not at all responding to the complaints of subscribers for non-working of telephone due to faulty lines ;

(d) whether there are any directions issued by Ministry of Communications for attending to the complaints lodged by customers ; and

(e) if so, what are the detailed instructions and how many defaults in the lines as pointed out in (c) above have been taken up during last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (e) The matter is being enquired. Requisite information will be placed on the table of the House shortly.

बदायूं जिले में काटे हुए टेलीफोनो के बिल

1454. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बदायूं जिले में गत चार वर्षों से कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कटे हुए हैं;

(ख) बदायूँ जिले में ऐसे कितने टेलीफोन हैं जिनको कई वर्ष पहले का दिया गया था परन्तु उन पर अभी भी 1981, 1982 और 1983 के लिए भुगतान हेतु बिल भेजे जा रहे हैं और रकम का वर्ष-वार ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) भूमि संरक्षण अधिकारी का टेलीफोन किस तारीख को काटा गया था क्या उनको भुगतान हेतु अभी भी बिल भेजे जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) इसके लिए जिम्मेवार टेलीफोन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) से (घ) संबंधित यूनिटों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Sixth Plan Target for Different Regions

1455. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the Sixth Plan target for creation of additional power in the Eastern, Northern and Western regions with year-wise target ; and

(b) fulfilment of the said targets so far with year-wise details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :

(a) As per the Sixth Plan document a target of addition of generating capacity of 19,666 MW for the entire country had been envisaged. The year-wise break-up of this target for Eastern, Northern and western Regions is given below. The targets for 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 were revised before the beginning of the year taking into account the progress of works on the various projects. The revised targets for Eastern, Northern and Western Region for these years are also indicated below:-

Year	Northern		Western		Eastern	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
	(MW)		(MW)		(MW)	
1980-81	567		620		715	
1981-82	840	730	1440	750	438	530
1982-83	969.5	552	1765	1590	660	498
1983-84	1434	906	1212	1970	770	238
1984-85	1361.5		900		740	
Total	5172		5937		3323	

(b) The actual achievement in Eastern, Northern and Western Regions since 1980-81 has been as below:-

Year	Northern	Western	Eastern
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)
1980-81	567	560	185
1981-82	730	540	320
1982-83	815	1170	490
1983-84	220	420	60
(as on 23-7-83)			
	2332	2690	1055

“शार्टेज आफ कोल इज लाइकली टु रिजल्ट इन क्लोजर आफ इंडस्ट्रीयल यूनिट्स इन दिल्ली” शीर्षक समाचार

1456. श्री भीमसिंह :

श्री बापूसाहिब परलेकर :

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 7 जुलाई 1983 के दैनिक ‘स्टेट्समैन’ में प्रकाशित “शार्टेज आफ कोल इज लाइकली टु रिजल्ट इन दि क्लोजर आफ इण्डस्ट्रीयल यूनिट्स इन दिल्ली” शीर्षक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो संकट को दूर करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

(ग) दिल्ली में कोयले की प्रतिमाह कुल कितनी खपत है ; और

(घ) इस संकट को कब तक दूर किये जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ) अप्रैल से जून, 1983 तिमाही के दौरान कोल इंडिया लि० द्वारा कोयले का कुल प्रेषण 276.52 लाख टन हुआ जबकि इसकी तुलना में पिछले वर्ष की इसी तिमाही के दौरान प्रेषण 265.20 लाख टन था । इस प्रकार इस वर्ष की तिमाही के दौरान प्रेषण में 11.32 लाख टन की वृद्धि हुई । यह भी सच नहीं है कि कोल इंडिया लि० ने मई, 1983 से कोयले का कोई आवंटन नहीं किया है । परन्तु रानीगंज कोयला क्षेत्र से सयुजित उत्तरी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं की स्टीम कोयले की मांग पूरी करने के बाद ऐसे कोयले की उपलब्धि सीमित रही है । रेलवे ने

अपनी पूरी जरूरत का कोयला ले लिया था । पूर्वी क्षेत्र में बिजली की कमी और कानून एवं व्यवस्था समस्याओं के कारण कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी रही है ।

पूर्वी क्षेत्र की कोयला खानों को दामोदर घाटी निगम से बिजली की सप्लाई में सुधार के लिए और राज्य सरकारों की सहायता से कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं । दिल्ली को कोयले और कोक की औसत मासिक सप्लाई 1981-82 में लगभग 2.74 लाख टन और वर्ष 1982-83 में लगभग 3.29 लाख टन थी ।

Defective L.P.G. Cylinders

1457. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH :

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :

SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI :

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

SHRI RAGHUNATH SINGH VERMA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in ‘Hindustan Times’ of 5 July, 1983 to the effect that some of the LPG cylinders were found defective and also contained water ;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made from the dealers and source found out ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The newspaper report refers to the presence of water in the cooking gas cylinders. This is based on a letter written by the Indian Federation of Consumers Organisation which is stated to have received three complaints concerning Indian cylinders.

Out of the three complaints received by the above organisation one pertained to water in a gas cylinders. Action had already been taken on this single complaint of water in the cylinder even prior to the receipt of the letter from the said Organisation. The cylinders was replaced free of cost.

Setting up of New T.V. Stations in next three years

1458. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :

SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :

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

(a) the total population in India at present covered by T.V. Transmission ;

(b) the percentage of rural population in India which is covered under T.V. Transmission ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the range of the Present T.V. Stations and to set up new stations in the next 3 years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) TV service is at present available to a population of about 12.58 crores.

b) About 6.83 crores of rural population, spread over 53,884 villages is covered by TV service, which is about 13.6 percent of the total rural population.

(c) It is proposed to up-grade Low Power Transmitters (100W) at Patna, Jammu, Trivandrum, Bhopal, Indore, and Agartala to operate on High Power Transmitter (10KW) during the Sixth Plan. 118 Low Power TV Transmitters and 26 High Power Transmitters are proposed to be brought up within the next two years. In all, there will be 180 TV Transmitters in the country, by the end of Sixth Plan.

Video Piracy

1459. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing threat posed by video piracy and mushrooming of unlicensed video parlours;

(b) whether it is a fact that some time film producers find their films available in video even before their release; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) Government is deeply concerned at the growing reports of video piracy through representations received from film industry Associations and from press reports. Video piracy constitutes infringement of copyright under the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1957. Copyright is a proprietary right and it is for the copyright owners to institute necessary civil or criminal proceedings in the appropriate court of law for enforcement of their right. An Inter-Ministerial Working Group has been set up by the Ministry of Education to study the various aspects of piracy, including video piracy, with a view of evolving suitable remedial measures.

Action to curb unlicensed growth of video parlours has been initiated vide the clarification issued by this Ministry stipulating that public exhibition of video films will attract the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952. Therefore, public exhibition of video films require a censor certificate and exhibitors will have to comply with all the requirements as stipulated by State Govern-

ments/Union Territories Administration under their licensing laws. The subject of cinema, excluding censorship, is a State subject and it is for the State Governments to regulate exhibition of films on video in the same manner as films.

EPF Regional/Sub Regional Offices to be opened in Orissa in 1983-84

1460. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Regional and Sub-Regional Provident Fund Commissioners' offices have been opened in 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, the names of the places where these Regional and Sub-Regional Provident Fund Commissioners offices have been opened during the above financial year ;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to open some more offices of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner in 1983-84 ;

(d) if so, the names of the places in Orissa where such new offices are expected to be opened in 1983-84 ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) During the financial year 1982-83, sanction of the Government was accorded to the opening of a separate Regional Office of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the State of Haryana. The Regional Office for Haryana started functioning from 1.10.1982 at Faridabad.

The following Sub-Regional Offices sanctioned by Government, started functioning during 1982-83 :

1. Panjim (Goa)
2. Agartala
3. Trichy
4. Kota
5. Bareilly
6. Hubli, and
7. Gorakhpur.

Sub-Regional Offices sanctioned for Agra, Aurangabad, Asansol, Jamshedpur, Kolhapur, Raipur, Rourkela, Simla and Port Blair are expected to start functioning during 1983-84.

(d) and (e) A Sub-Regional Office sanctioned in 1982-83 for the benefit of the P. F. subscribers of four districts of Orissa, namely Koenjhar, Rourkela, Sambalpur and Sundergarh will be opened at Rourkela shortly.

1971 के युद्ध में प्रभावित लोगों का राजस्थान नहर पर पुनर्वास

1461. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1971 के युद्ध से प्रभावित 3000 शरणार्थी, परिवारों को राजस्थान नहर पर बसाया था ;

(ख) क्या पुनर्वास विभाग ने 11 जून, 1981 को एक निर्णय लिया था जिसके अनुसार 102 विस्थापित परिवारों को जो 1971 के दौरान पाकिस्तान से भारत आ गए थे, उनकी विशेष परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आवासीय एवं अन्य सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जानी थी ;

(ग) क्या यह निर्णय अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं हुआ है ; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उन परिवारों तथा 200 परिवार जो राजस्थान नहर पर बसने के इच्छुक हैं का पुनर्वास करके अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करेगी और यदि हां, तो यह कब तक कर लिया जाएगा ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) जी, हां। भारत-पाक संघर्ष, 1971 के 3000 विस्थापित व्यक्ति परिवारों के पुनर्वास की एक योजना मंजूर की गई थी जो क्रियान्वयन के अधीन है।

(ख) जी, हां। राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या 75 बनाई गई है।

(ग) इस निर्णय को शीघ्र लागू करने के कदम-कदम उठाए गए हैं।

(घ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सचना के अनुसार अभी बसाए जाने वाले परिवारों की संख्या केवल 231 है। इनमें से 199 परिवारों को राजस्थान नहर परियोजना क्षेत्र में बसाने तथा शेष को अन्य योजनाओं में बसाने का प्रस्ताव है। इन परिवारों के लिए योजनाएं मंजूर करने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार के औपचारिक प्रस्तावों की प्रतीक्षा है।

Oil Exploration by Indigenous Process by ONGC

1462. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the ONGC is lacking in its efforts to accelerate oil exploration and production due to non-development of indigenous processing and interpretation of seismic data;

(b) if not, what is the level of standard of indigenous processing and interpretation of seismic data with the ONGC.

(c) whether any further improvement in the system is expected soon; and

(d) if so, how much money and materials have been saved by such indigenous methods?

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

(b) The standard of interpretation of conventional seismic data in ONGC is good and comparable with that prevailing elsewhere in the world.

(c) and (d) With the installation of the large Computer System proposed to be purchased by ONGC, capabilities for processing 3-Dimensional data as well as carrying out interactive modelling and operation of an exploration data base will be available. Processing of seismic data at ONGC's own Computer System has been estimated to have saved Rs. 5.00 crores in foreign exchange.

पालाना तापविद्युत संयंत्र

1463. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पालाना तापविद्युत संयंत्र की स्थापना में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या इस संयंत्र के बारे में विभिन्न प्रकार की गलतफहमियां उत्पन्न की जा रही हैं और क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार के साथ-साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान में विद्युत की भारी कमी के बावजूद कुछ भी नहीं कर रही है;

(ग) यदि पालाना ताप विद्युत संयंत्र की स्थापना के बारे में कागजी कार्य में प्रगति हुई है, तो यह संयंत्र कब तक प्रारम्भ होगा;

(घ) संयंत्र के प्रारम्भ किए गए आधारभूत कार्यकलापों का व्यौरा क्या-क्या है;

(ङ) इस पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा और इसमें राजस्थान सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार का कितना-कितना भाग है; और

(च) क्या सरकार का विचार इस ताप-विद्युत संयंत्र को निजी क्षेत्र को हस्तांतरित करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री चन्द्र-शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) प्रस्तावित विद्युत केन्द्र को लगभग 25 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए चालू रखने के लिए पर्याप्त खनन योग्य आरक्षित भण्डारों के आधार पर 67.38 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर बीकानेर जिले के पालाना में सिग्नाइट पर आधारित 60-60 मेगावाट की दो यूनिटों वाले ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की प्रतिष्ठापना की एक स्कीम को केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने 27.5.1980 को तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी थी। राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने भी यह सूचित किया था कि भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए भी कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गई है। यह मानकर कि बिजली घर

और लिग्नाइट खुदाई की परियोजनाएं साथ-साथ हाथ में ली जाएंगी, के० वि० प्रा० के तकनीकी आर्थिक मूल्यांकन के अनुसार पालना तापविद्युत परियोजना की पहली यूनिट अनुमोदन की तारीख से 56 महीनों के अन्दर और दूसरी यूनिट उसके 6 महीने के बाद चालू की जा सकती है।

तथापि, परियोजना की अद्यतन लागत अब लगभग 277 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। लिग्नाइट के भण्डारों का भी पुनः निर्धारण किया गया है और अब यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि ये इस विद्युत केन्द्र को केवल लगभग 18 वर्ष तक प्रचालित कर सकेंगे। यह भी महसूस किया गया है कि अतिरिक्त भार का अनुपात बहुत अधिक है। जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप लिग्नाइटकी लागत में काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। अतः यह जरूरी हो गया है कि केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा परियोजना की आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता का पुनः निर्धारण कराया जाए।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(च) इस ताप विद्युत संयंत्र को अथवा इसके कारण किसी अन्य ताप विद्युत संयंत्र को किसी अन्य ताप विद्युत संयंत्र को किसी निजी क्षेत्र को अन्तर्गत करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Loss Suffered By State Electricity Boards During 1982-83

1464. SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss incurred by State Electricity Boards all over country—the

States and Union Territories-wise, during the year 1982-83;

(b) whether there is any proposal to bring statutory changes proposed and agreed to by the State;

(c) the details of the areas of disagreement of the proposed changes; and

(d) which of the State Governments and Union Territory administrations are not responding well to the Union Government guidelines to improve the performance of Electricity Boards, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The accounts the State Electricity Boards are presently being prepared generally as required under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. However, for historical reasons the accounting format adopted by different State Electricity Boards varies from State to State. Many of the State Electricity Boards are preparing their accounts on cash basis instead of on accrual basis. On account of lack of uniformity in their accounting system, Inter-Board comparisons are difficult. Central Electricity Authority has worked out from the Audited Accounts of the State Electricity Boards, figures of profits/losses in a commercial sense of the different State Electricity Boards upto 31-3-1981. The profits/losses of the different State Electricity Boards during the year 1980-81 as worked out by CEA are given in the attached statement.

(b) to (d) After taking into account the views of the State Governments, a Bill, namely, "Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1983" to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 has been introduced in the Parliament in the last Session.

STATEMENT

Statement showing surplus/deficit of different State Electricity Boards.

Sl. No.	State Electricity Board	1980-81	
		Surplus**	Deficit
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129	—
2.	Bihar	—	326
3.	Gujarat	70	—
4.	Haryana	—	302
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	118
6.	Karnataka	159	—
7.	Kerala	125	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	—	222
9.	Maharashtra	—	224
10.	Orissa	—	—
11.	Punjab	99	—
12.	Rajasthan	—	72
13.	Tamil Nadu	40	—
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	210
15.	West Bengal	—	68
		622	1542

Net Deficit for 1980-81 : (—) 920 Million Rupees.

Necessary Statements of the Accounts of the State Electricity Boards of Jammu & Kashmir, Assam and Meghalaya have not been made available.

** Figures given are for Surplus/Deficit of that year and do not include any figures of earlier years shown in that year for extra ordinary Renewals/Replacements, Significant prior period expenses, Direct debit to Loan Redemption Fund, Direct Debit (Credit) to Capital Reserves, Prior period credits/debits, interest on works in progress in earlier years, prior period R.E. subvention Reversed.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Assam

1465. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA :
SHRI ABDUL RASHID
KABULI :

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

(a) steps taken so far for the rehabilitation of displaced persons of Assam residing in camps since the last general elections ; and

(b) by what time will all of them be rehabilitated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The affected persons have been given assistance for reconstruction of houses, purchase of lost milch cattle, grant for purchase of books to schoolgoing children and maintenance. assistance Agriculturist families have been given in addition, assistance for purchase of seeds, fertilisers, tractorisation of land and replacement of lost bullocks. Non-agriculturist families including petty traders have been given financial assistance for their self employment. Assistance has also been given to the State Government for repair of bridges and school buildings, water supply arrangements and health and medical care. A sum of Rs.49.71

crores has been released to the Govt. of Assam for relief and rehabilitation measures. Assistance has also been given to the voluntary organisations for looking after women and children in need of care and protection. A sum of Rs. 47 lakhs has been released to the Govt. of West Bengal for the affected persons who had gone to West Bengal.

(b) 45,384 families have given approved scale of rehabilitation assistance and the grant assistance to 5,461 families is at various stages. As on 29th July, 1983, all camps in Assam have been closed. As on 20th July, 1983, 26, 217 persons were in Camps in West Bengal. They will be given rehabilitation assistance at approved scale.

Supply of Half Filled Cylinders in Allahabad

1466. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that in Allahabad LPG users are getting half filled cylinders;

(b) whether some unscrupulous stockists are manipulating such things which is fraught with great danger; and

(c) whether Government have conducted surprise raids to apprehend culprits and if so, with that results ?

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

(c) Regular inspection of distributor's godown are being carried out. In addition, surprise inspections have been undertaken to ascertain if any malpractices are being committed by LPG distributors. Weights and Measures Department have also raided LPG distributors of Allahabad but they could not detect any supply of underweight cylinders to their consumers.

T.V. Centre For Cachar

1467. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the existing situation where Cachar district in Assam is in the range of listening regular TV programmes from Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, how do Government propose to counter the position and cover Cachar district by our Doordarshan programme and avoid listening to Bangladesh TV relay programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) It is reported that freak signals from Bangladesh TV could be received in some parts of Cachar District.

(b) Expansion of TV in the country is being done in a phased manner. By the end of Sixth Plan, it is proposed to increase the number of transmitters in the country to 180 which would cover about 70% of the population. Cachar District which is not covered in the present phase would be considered in future expansion plan subject to the availability of resources.

Bonded Labour In States

1468. SHRI E. BALANANDAN :
SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :

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

(a) number of bonded labourers still existing in the different parts of the country, State-wise details thereof; and

(b) how long it will take to rehabilitate these bonded labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) A statement showing the total number of

bonded labourers so far identified and freed in different States, number rehabilitated and those remaining to be rehabilitated as on 31.5.1983, as per the latest reports received from the State Governments, is appended.

(b) State-wise targets for rehabilitation of bonded labourers are fixed annually and the

State Governments are required to achieve the targets within the stipulated period. The tentative target fixed for rehabilitation of bonded labourers by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Governments is 28,804 for the year 1983-84.

STATEMENT

NAME OF THE STATE	Number of bonded labourers		
	Identified and freed	Rehabilitated	Remaining to be Rehabilitated
1. Andhra Pradesh	13,491	10,305	3186
2. Bihar	8,303	4,748	3,555
3. Gujarat	63	63	—
4. Karnataka*	62,699	40,033	22,666
5. Kerala	829	519	310
6. Madhya Pradesh	1,956	1,771	185
7. Maharashtra	322	322	—
8. Orissa	26,278	14,294	11,984
9. Rajasthan	6,163	6,157	6
10. Tamil	28,046	28,046	—
11. Uttar Pradesh	8,667	8,404	263
Total:—	1,56,817	1,14,662	42,155

*Note : The figures mentioned against Karnataka State pertains to 1.3.1983, since no progress report is received for the months of March-May, 1983.

निर्धनों को कानूनी सहायता

1469. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां मुफ्त कानूनी सहायता योजना चलाई जा रही है और इस योजना के अधीन निर्धन तथा अन्य व्यक्ति किस प्रकार की सहायता पा रहे हैं; और

(ख) इस योजना से लाभान्वित हुए व्यक्तियों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) विधिक सहायता स्कीम कार्यान्वयन समिति द्वारा, जो भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश, न्यायमूर्ति श्री पी० एन० भगवती की अध्यक्षता में गठित की गई थी, तैयार की गई आदर्श स्कीम के आधार पर आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, मेघालय, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्यों और दिल्ली तथा पांडिचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में विधिक सहायता और सलाह बोर्ड स्थापित किए गए हैं। बिहार राज्य ने एक विधान पारित किया है और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य

में विधिक सहायता पर पहले से ही विधान है। उच्चतम न्यायालय के समक्ष आने वाले मामलों में विधिक सहायता देने के लिए उच्चतम न्यायालय विधिक सहायता समिति का भी गठन किया गया है। विधिक सहायता स्कीम, किसी न किसी रूप में, लगभग सभी राज्यों में चल रही है। राज्य विधिक सहायता बोर्डों ने उच्च न्यायालय, जिला और तालुका स्तरों पर विधिक सहायता समितियां स्थापित की हैं।

आदर्श स्कीम के अनुसार, प्रत्येक नागरिक जिसकी सभी स्रोतों से आय 5000 रुपए प्रति-वर्ष से अधिक नहीं है, विधिक सहायता और सलाह का पात्र है। आय की यह परिसीमा विवाद के उन मामलों में लागू नहीं होती जिनमें एक पक्षकार अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति विमुक्त जाति और खानाबदोश जन-जाति का है या महिला अथवा बालक है।

विधिक सहायता निम्नलिखित रूप में दी जाती है :—

- (i) न्यायालय या मुकदमा उन्मुख विधिक सहायता : इस रूप में विधिक सहायता निर्धन और समाज के दुर्बल वर्गों को उपलब्ध अधिकारों और विधिक उपचारों को न्यायो-चित सिद्ध करने के लिए न्यायालय में विधिक कार्यवाही संस्थित करके या प्रतिरक्षा करके दी जाती है।

- (ii) निवारक विधिक सहायता : जिसके अन्तर्गत (1) विधिक साक्षरता का प्रोन्नयन (2) विधिक सहायता शिविर (3) विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक (4) लोक हित मुकदमा (5) परा-विधिकों का प्रशिक्षण और निर्धनों को प्रभावित करने वाली विधि के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान है।

- (iii) समर नीतिक विधिक सहायता : इस विधिक सहायता के अधीन विभिन्न सामाजिक कार्रवाई, गैर-राजनीतिक समूह, जो विधिक सहायता के क्षेत्र में निम्नतम स्तर पर अंतर्बलित हैं, ग्रामीण निर्धनों तथा नगरीय हकदारियों के समक्ष आने वाली हकदारी समस्याओं का सर्वेक्षण करने, उनकी पहचान करने और उन पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए सहयोजित है।

- (ख) विधिक सहायता स्कीम कार्यान्वयन समिति के पास जो अपेक्षित जानकारी उपलब्ध है वह विवरण के रूप में सदन के पटल पर रख दी गई है।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	वर्ष/अवधि	फायदा पाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
1.	कर्नाटक	1981	2061
		1982	2273
		1983 (मार्च तक)	527
2.	मध्य प्रदेश	1980-81	66
		1981-82	7898

1	2	3	4
3.	महाराष्ट्र	1980-81	1438
		1981-82	2584
		1982-83	2702
4.	उड़ीसा	1981-82	17
		1982-83	1264
5.	पंजाब	सितंबर, 1982 से नवंबर, 1982 तक	161
6.	सिक्किम	30. 4. 1983 तक	57
7.	तमिल नाडु	1977 से 1981 तक	45632
		1982	40001
		1983 (31 मार्च तक)	12942
8.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1. 4. 1981 से 31. 12. 1981 तक	33
		1982	215
		1983 (मार्च तक)	130
9.	दिल्ली	जून 1981-82	125
		1982-83	337

Average Utilisation of Power Generating Capacity Survey By Association of Indian Engineering Industry

1470. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey by the Association of the Indian Engineering Industry has revealed that average capacity utilisation of power plants in the country has been only 42.7 per cent during 1982-83;

(b) if so, how far the Government's assessment agree with the said survey;

(c) what has been the power utilisation capacity in the different regions separately during the year 1982-83 and 1981-82; and

(d) what steps have been taken during each of these years to ensure optimum utilisation of the installed power capacity and for creating of a National Power Grid for that purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) the survey carried out by Association of Indian Energy Industry assessed the average capacity utilisation of power plants in the country at 42.7% during the 1982-83 in their report. The examination of this report in the Ministry of Energy revealed factual inaccuracies arising out of wrong indices used by the said Association, in calculating the figures. The actual position is that the PLF for Thermal Power Station during the year 1982-83 was 49.8%.

(c) The region-wise figures of PLF actually attained during the 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given in the attached Statement.

(d) In order to ensure optimum utilisation following steps have been taken :—

(i) Assistance to State Electricity Board/Power Stations to prepare and undertake plant betterment programme.

- (ii) Adoption of preventive maintenance techniques for reducing the outage period.
- (iii) Arranging spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources.
- (iv) Arranging requisite quality and quantity of coal.
- (v) Setting up of task forces particularly for 110/120 MW and 200/210 MW units for achieving early stabilisation.
- (vi) Training of Engineers and operation and maintenance personnel of the power station.
- (vii) Arranging visits of roving teams of operation specialists from CEA to monitor the operation practices and to render advice.
- (viii) Introduction of the incentive scheme for better utilisation of available capacity.

Steps taken in the direction of creating a National Grid are :—

- (i) Sanctioning of loan to the States utilities for constructing Inter-State/Inter-Regional Transmission lines under Centrally sponsored programme.
- (ii) Erection of a network of EHV transmission at 400 KV and other voltages to evacuate power from the Centrally-owned Power Projects of NTPC, NHPC, DVC NEEPCO etc.
- (iii) Formulation of a National Grid Transmission Project.

STATEMENT

The Region-wise figures of PLF for the year 1981-82 and for the year 1982-83

Region	Plant Load Factor (PLF)	
	1981-82	1982-83
Northern	42.0	45.1
Western	52.6	56.0
Southern	47.5	53.1
Eastern	42.9	43.4
North-Eastern	34.8	36.9
ALL INDIA	46.8	49.8

Routes and Network of Gas Grid Pipelines Between Western Offshore and Uttar Pradesh Fertilisers Plants

1471. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering changes in the routes and net-work of gas grid pipelines between western offshore and proposed fertilizer plants in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) What was the route suggested by Lavraj Kumar Committee; and

(c) which international and Indian firms (alongwith their addresses) have been appointed by Government, the ONGC, etc. as consultants and Contractors for this pipeline project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) Route suggested by the Lavraj Kumar Committee was Western India route upto a point in U.P. and then to the fertilizer plant locations in U.P. which was considered as the most cost effective route. Onland surveys have now been carried out to determine the point to point alignment and a report has been received in Government. The pipeline is proposed to be constructed to match the sequence of establishment of the various fertilizer plants based on natural gas.

(c) At present M/s. Engineers India Ltd. has been appointed as consultant who in turn are exploring the possibilities for seeking further back up consultancy from a foreign consultant.

Delay in Delivery of Postal Mails and Telegrams

1472. SHRI R.R. Bhole : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that since some months local postal delivery in Bombay and elsewhere is made after two weeks or so and that telegrams are also delivered after ten or fifteen days; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken to check such delays in the Post and Telegraph Offices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir, it is not a fact.

(b) However, filed staff have been ordered to pay frequent and surprise visits to delivery post offices to ensure timely delivery of mails. Regarding telegrams it is the endeavour of the Department to deliver telegrams as quickly as possible and all efforts are directed towards this.

T.V. Centre at Trivandrum

1473. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADA-SAN NADAR :

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

(a) the progress in the work on T.V. Centre at Trivandrum;

(b) the total amount spent so far; and

(c) by what time it will be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) Six acres of land have been acquired for the T.V. Centre. The transmitter block has almost been completed plastering work is in the progress in the office block. Roof for the main studio building is being cast. The civil works are likely to be completed by the end of 1980. A low power transmitter (100 W) has been functioning since November '82 on channel-5. The 10KW transmitter scheduled

for Trivandrum on channel 5 has been supplied by M/s. BEL. In view of the interference noticed on channel-5 from Roopvahini transmission of Sri Lanka, it is proposed to utilise a channel-9 transmitter for being installed at Trivandrum. This transmitter is expected to be delivered by November, 1983. Black and White studio equipments had already been ordered with M/s. BEL. In view of the Government decision to bring up this project directly in colour, the existing orders for black and white studio equipment are being converted for colour equipment.

(b) Rs. 288.01 lakhs has been spent upto 30th June, 1983.

(c) The project is expected to be completed by the end of the VI Plan period.

Details of Fertilizer Plants and Proposal for new fertilizer Plants

1474. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fertilizer plants functioning in India, how many are in private sector, and how many are in public sector, the location and the production capacity of each plant ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more fertilizer plants in the country in near future, if so, the sites selected and whether they will be in public sector or in private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) A statement giving the requisite details is annexed.

(b) It has been decided to set up 6 new gas-based fertilizer plants, the requisite details of which are furnished below :

Sl. No. and location 1	Name of Owner 2	Sector 3
1. Guna Distt., Madhya Pradesh	M/s. National Fertilizers Limited (a Government of India Undertaking)	Public

1	2	3
2. Sawai Madhopur Distt. Rajasthan.	M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited (Birla Group)	Private
3. Bareilly District, Uttar Pradesh.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited	Cooperative
4. Badaun District, Uttar Pradesh	M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited (Tata Group)	Private
5. Shahjahanpur Distt., Uttar Pradesh	M/s. Shriram Fertiliz- ers and Chemicals Ltd. (DCM Group)	Private
6. Jagdishpur, Distt. Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh	Pradeshia Industrial and Investment Corporation of U.P. Limited.	Private

STATEMENT

Serial number, Name/ location of the units	Annual Production Capacity (in '000 tonnes)
(1)	(2)
PUBLIC SECTOR	
<i>National Fertilizers Ltd.</i>	
1. Nangal I	80
2. Nangal II	152
3. Panipat	235
4. Bhatinda	235
<i>Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.</i>	
5. Trombay	90
6. Trombay IV	75
7. Trombay V	152
<i>Fertilizers Corporation of India Ltd.</i>	
8. Gorakhpur	131
9. Sindri Modernisation	219
10. Ramagundam	228
11. Talcher	228

A. NITROGEN

(1)	(2)
<i>Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.</i>	
12. Namrup I	45
13. Namrup II	152
14. Barauni	152
15. Durgapur	152
16. Madras Fertilizers Ltd. Madras	176
<i>Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.</i>	
17. Udyogamandal	78
18. Cochin I	152
19. Cochin II	40
<i>Neyveli Lignite Corporation</i>	
20. Neyveli	70
21. Steel Authority of India Ltd., Rourkela	120
COOPERATIVE SECTOR	
<i>Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperatives Ltd.</i>	
22. Kalol/Kandla	260
23. Phulphor	228
PRIVATE SECTOR	
24. Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Ltd., Baroda	26
25. Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd., Vizag	84
26. Indian Explosives Ltd., Kanpur	310
27. Shriram Chemical Industries, Kota	152
28. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd. Goa.	171
29. Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation Ltd., Tuticorin	258
30. Mangalore Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Mangalore	156
31. Hari Fertilizers Ltd., Varanasi	10
32. E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd., Ennore	16
33. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company Ltd., Bharuch	273
<i>By Product Units</i>	28

(1)

(2)

B. PHOSPHATE (P_2O_5)*Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.***PUBLIC SECTOR**

1. Trombay	45
2. Trombay IV	75
3. Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Madras	112
4. Fertilizers Corporation of India Ltd., Sindri	150
5. Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetri <i>Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.</i>	90
6. Udyogamandal	37
7. Cochin II	114

COOPERATIVE SECTOR*Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.*

8. Kandla	260
-----------	-----

PRIVATE SECTOR

9. Gujarat State Fertilizers Co. Ltd., Baroda	50
10. Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd., Vaizag	104
11. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd., Goa	42
12. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd., Tuticorin	73
13. E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd. Ennore <i>S.S.P. Units.</i>	10 256

Enquiry Against Hindustan Motors and Premier Automobile Limited

1475. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Monopolies and Restricted Trade Practices Commission has instituted an enquiry against Hindustan Motors and Premier Automobile Limited Companies against their alleged practices of imposing a condition on purchasers of their cars to avail of their free maintenance services and to pay for the same as a component of the sale price of the cars; and

(b) if so, the results of such enquiry and the action taken against the above companies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has instituted an enquiry on 12.5.1983, under Section 10(a)(iv)/Section 37 of the MRTP Act, 1969, against M/s. Hindustan Motors Limited and M/s. Premier Automobiles Limited, relating to their alleged practices of imposing a condition on purchasers of their cars to avail of their free maintenance services and to pay for the same

as a component of the sale price of the cars.
The proceedings are in progress.

Production of bulk drugs and formulations

1476. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the overall production of drugs and pharmaceuticals, bulk drugs as well as formulations during the last three years;

(b) the CIF imports both bulk drugs and intermediates; and

(c) the finished formulations imported in this country during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) The overall production of Bulk Drugs and formulations during the last three years is as follows :

Years	Bulk Drugs (Rs. in crores)	Formulations
1980-81	240	1200
1981-82	289	1430
1982-83 (estimated)	325	1545

(b) The C.I.F. value of imports of bulk drugs, intermediates, chemicals and solvents for the last three years are as under :

Year	C.I.F. (Rs. in crores)
1980-81	103
1981-82	134
1982-83	141

(c) The value of finished formulations imported in the country during the last three years is as under :

Year	Value (Rs. in crores)
1980-81	9.62
1981-82	1.93
1982-83	5.41

Non-Supply of Coal to Coal Based Industries in and Around Delhi

1477. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coal-based industries in and around Delhi are facing closure because the Coal India has not made any allocation of coal to them since May, 1983;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what is the actual supply of coal to these industries during the last three years (year-wise) as against their demand; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The overall despatches of coal by CIL during the quarter April to June '83 was 276.52 lakh tonnes as against 265.20 lakh tonnes during the corresponding quarter of previous year, thus showing an increase of 11.32 lakh tonnes in despatches during the quarter. It is also not a fact that Coal India has/not made any allocation of coal since May, 1983. However, there has been some difficulty in meeting the steam coal demand of industrial users in the north linked Raniganj Coalfield as availability of such coal has been limited after catering to the requirement of Railways who have drawn their full requirements. Coal production in the eastern region has been affected, on account of power shortage and law and order problems.

2. The supply of coal to different sectors in Delhi during the last three years are as given below :-

Consuming Sectors.	1980-81	1981-82	(in lakh tonnes) 1982-83
Power	23.84	26.83	33.64
Textile	1.01	1.81	2.30
Paper	—	0.02	—
Soft Coke	1.74	2.01	1.55
Hard Coke	0.24	0.26	0.31
Others	2.31	1.94	1.70
Total :	29.14	32.87	39.50

Steps have been taken to improve the supply of power from DVC to the coal mines in the eastern region and bring about an improvement in the law and order situation with the assistance of the State Governments.

किसानों को बिजली की सप्लाई

1478. श्री तारिक अमनवर :

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :

क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसानों को पर्याप्त बिजली नहीं सप्लाई की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों में किसानों को उनकी मांग के अनुसार बिजली की सप्लाई नहीं की जा रही है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कारगर कदम उठाये गये या उठाये जायेंगे ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) कृषि क्षेत्र

को विद्युत की सप्लाई एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न होती है। देश के सभी राज्यों में किसानों को विद्युत सप्लाई में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। इस क्षेत्र को कमी वाले राज्यों में भी अधिकतम संभव सीमा तक विद्युत सप्लाई करने के लिए सभी प्रयास किये जाते हैं। तथापि, कुछ कमी वाले राज्यों में, व्यस्ततम मांग को सीमित करने की दृष्टि से, फीडरों के समूह बनाकर किसानों को अलग-अलग समय पर सप्लाई की जाती है। विभिन्न राज्यों में किसानों को विद्युत सप्लाई का ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) खरीफ के मौसम में कृषि को कम से कम 10 घण्टे विद्युत सप्लाई करने के लिए मन्त्रालय ने सभी राज्यों को हिदायतें जारी की हैं।

विवरण

कृषि को विद्युत सप्लाई

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. हरियाणा | 12 घण्टे प्रति दिन |
| 2. पंजाब | 8-10 घंटे प्रति दिन |
| 3. राजस्थान | 6 घंटे प्रति दिन |
| 4. उत्तर प्रदेश | 27. 7. 83 तक 9 घंटे तथा
28. 7. 83 से 10 घंटे प्रति दिन |
| 5. गुजरात | 12 घंटे प्रति दिन |
| 6. मध्य प्रदेश | 15 घंटे प्रति दिन |

7. महाराष्ट्र	13-17 घंटे प्रति दिन
8. तमिल नाडु	6 घंटे प्रति दिन
9. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं
10. केरल	कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं
11. कर्नाटक	15 घंटे प्रति दिन
12. बिहार	कम से कम 4 घंटे प्रति दिन सप्लाई उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते ज्यादा भी सप्लाई
13. उड़ीसा	कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं
14. प० बंगाल	केवल व्यस्ततमकालीन प्रतिबन्ध लागू रहें।
15. असम	कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं।

Separate Postal Division For Kalahandi District in Orissa

1479. SHRI RASA BEHRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Kalahandi district in the State of Orissa have been demanding a separate postal Division, since long;

(b) whether Central Government are aware that this is the only district of the State which is economically, educationally and industrially backward district and does not have a separate postal division; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider this demand keeping the above in view?

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

(b) and (c) Postal Divisions are created/bifurcated in accordance with the prescribed norms based on workland. On the basis of these approved norms the creation of a separate Kalahandi Division is not justified at present.

Constitution of Tripartite Committee to Study Problems of Labour in Chemical Industry

1480. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state : (a) whether Government have constituted a tripartite industrial committee on the chemical industry to study and discuss problems in the labour field;

(b) if so, the constitution and terms of reference of the committee;

(c) the progress made by the committee in its work so far; and

(d) the number of such industrial committees set up so far and the names of the industries for which these have been set up with the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tripartite Committee is meant to study and discuss problems in the labour field specific to the industry, and to make recommendations. The committee consists of the representatives of Workers, Employers and State and Central Governments.

(c) Committee is yet to meet.

(d) Five such committees have been set up concerning Jute, Plantations, Chemicals Cotton Textiles and Engineering industries. The Industrial Committees on Jute and Plantations have met once and discussed matters of general interest concerning safety, welfare, sickness in industry and implementation of labour laws concerning these industries and urged on the State Govt. to take measures for effective enforcement of the relevant laws.

Proposal for Development of Coal in Orissa

1481. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any specific proposals for the development of coal in Orissa in 1983-84;

(b) if so, what are the schemes proposed by Government therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the above proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The following four coal mines projects for the development of coal deposits in Orissa are proposed to taken up during 1983-84 and these schemes are being processed for sanction :-

- (1) Lajkura opencast mine
(Ib Valley Coalfield)
- (2) Bharatpur Opencast mine
(Talcher Coalfield)
- (3) Jagannath Opencast mine Expansion
(Talcher Coalfield)
- (4) Revised project of South Balanda mine
(Talcher Coalfield)

Survey of Bidi Labour

1482. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had conducted a survey of bidi labour in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to check exploitation and give the bidi labour their due?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) The Labour Bureau, Simla had conducted a demographic survey on Working and Living Conditions of workers engaged in bidi industry in 20 selected centres viz. Allahabad, Cannanore, Cuttack, Dhubri Gondia, Gur-

sahaiganj, Jabalpur, Jhajha, Jhaldha, Jaungipur, Kaira, Karimnagar, Mangalore, Mukkadal, Mysore, Nasik, Nizamabad, Saugor, Tonk and Vellore, during 1978-79. The areas covered in the survey are-housing and family assets, wage rates and earnings, income, expenditure and consumption pattern, indebtedness absenteeism, health and medical facilities, welfare facilities and recreation, social security.

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

STATEMENT

I — The Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 was enacted by Government with a view to regulating the conditions of employment of beedi workers and to ensure better working conditions. The Act is being implemented by the concerned State Governments. The Act inter-alia provide for the following:—

- (i) Every industrial premises shall be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance and shall also maintain such standards of cleanliness etc., as may be prescribed.
- (ii) The employer shall make in every industrial premises effective arrangements to provide and maintain at suitable points conveniently situated, a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water.
- (iii) In every industrial premises sufficeint latrines and urinals shall be provided.
- (iv) In every industrial premises where-in more than fifty female empolyees are oridnarily empolyed, there shall be provided and maintained a suitable room or rooms for the use of children under the age of six of such female employees, as creches.
- (v) Every industrial premises shall provide such first aid facilities as may be prescribed.

- (vi) Provision for canteens, working hours, wages for overtime work, interval for rest, weekly holidays, annual leave with wages.
- (vii) Fixation of wages and payment of wages under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936, respectively.
- (viii) Prohibition of employment of children.
- (ix) Provision for extension of Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
- (x) Application of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
- (xi) Application of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

Steps have been taken to make available benefits under the Employees, Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.

II— For providing welfare facilities to beedi workers, Beedi Workers Welfare Fund has been constituted under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976, with effect from 15th February, 1977. The activities of the Fund are being financed from the cess levied on manufactured beedis under Beedi Workers Welfare Cess (Amendment) Act, 1981. The present rate of cess under the Act is 10 paise per thousand manufactured beedis with effect from 1st January, 1982.

Because of the nature of the employment and unhygienic conditions, the workers suffer from various occupational diseases. Keeping in view this factor priority has been given for development of infrastructure for rendering medical care. Since 1977, 103 dispensaries have been established in various parts of the country for providing medical care to beedi workers and their family members.

Besides, one chest clinic at Murshidabad (West Bengal) and 10 bedded hospital at Mysore are also functioning.

For providing specialised treatment to beedi workers suffering from T.B., beds are being reserved in T.B., Sanatoria/hospitals.

Scheme for grant of scholarships to the children of beedi workers of amount ranging from Rs. 10/— to Rs. 75/—per month is also being implemented.

For providing housing facilities to beedi workers, two schemes viz. (a) Build Your Own House and (b) Housing Scheme for economically weaker section are being implemented. The provisions under both the schemes have been recently revised. Under the Build Your Own House Scheme provision provided is that each worker will be sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1000/- as subsidy and Rs. 4000/- as interest free loan. Under the Housing Scheme for economically weaker section, subsidy amounting to 50% of the actual cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000/— per tenement for bonafide workers is being sanctioned to the concerned State Governments.

राजस्थान में खाना पकाने की गैस तथा पेट्रोल पम्प की एजेंसियां

1483 श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कितने व्यक्तियों को खाना पकाने की गैस तथा पेट्रोल पम्प की एजेंसियां आवंटित की गई है ;

(ख) उन में से कितनी एजेंसियां अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों के लिये आरक्षित हैं और सरकार का विचार कितने स्थानों में इन एजेंसियों को आवंटित करने का है ; और

(ग) इससे सम्बन्धित अन्य ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गर्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) राजस्थान में तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा उनके 1980-82 के प्लान के अन्तर्गत 31.51.983 तक 45 रिटेल आउटलेट और 45 एल. पी. जी. वितरण एजेंसियां दी गई थी (ख) और (ग) उपरिलिखित डीलरशिपें डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप अनुसूचित जाति को दी गई थी और 6 अनुसूचित जनजाति को 1 राजस्थान में 55

रिटेल आउटलेट डीलरशिपों और 21 एल० पी० जी० वितरण एजेंसियों को चालू वर्ष के दौरान दिये जाने की योजना है। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित स्थान नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

श्रेणी रिटेल आउटलेट एल. पी. जी.
अनुसूचित बाड़मेर शहर, टिड्डी, किशनगढ़
जाति दिसुर, मन्डाना, कोटा, हनुमानगढ़
दोसा, काथूमर और
रावतसर

अनुसूचित जयपुर, ट्रांसपोर्ट नगर, उदयपुर,
जनजाति डी, बड़ौदा-मेव सिक- सवाई माधो-
राई, जयपुर (सीकरपुर, आबू रोड
रोड). कुरगांव, उनैरा,
सप्तोरा ।

Introduction of Scheme For Gainful Jobs By Banking System in The Country

1484. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country's banking system has introduced a scheme to create gainful employment for educated unemployed youth mostly belonging to low-income families;

(b) if so, what are the details of the schemes;

(c) whether his Ministry has been consulted in this regard; and

(b) to what extent the loan have been disbursed among the educated jobless so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) No decision has been taken to launch any new scheme. However, the Banks are already assisting people to set up small business, trade, or other economic ventures,

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Amendments to Industries (D and R) Act

1485. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that any amendment of Industries (D & R) Act has been effected for the examination of different applications for bulk drug manufacturing under the new Drug Policy;

(b) if so, is it not against the interests of the Indian Companies; and

(c) whether Ministry of Law has been consulted before implementing the said amendment and if so, the advice received and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Performance of State Electricity Boards

1486. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study has been made of the performance of the State Electricity Boards during the last two years;

(b) whether an assessment has been made as to whether the plants under these Board have been maintaining their generating capacities;

(c) whether it is proposed to provide any incentives to the Boards and the plants under them to increase production of power; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The prime responsibility for the overall performance of the SEBs is with the State Governments. In order to bring about improvement in the overall performance of the SEBs, the Department of Power has been issuing sui-

table guidelines to the SEBs from time to time for bringing about improvement in their management including their project management practices, financial and operational performance, training of personnel, etc. Review of performance of power sector is also carried out from time to time of various states which various factors affecting the performance of the Boards are also discussed. Government of India had also appointed the Committee on Power in 1978 whose terms of reference inter alia included examination of all aspects of the functioning of the SEBs and making recommendations for improving them. This Committee gave its report in September, 1980. The Committee made several recommendations inter alia including on project formulation and implementation, operation and maintenance of generation, T & D facilities, rural electrification, financial performance of SEBs, etc. Many of the recommendations of the Committee on Power where State Governments are competent to take necessary steps have been brought to the notice of the State/SEB concerned for implementation.

(b) Performance of thermal power stations in the country is regularly reviewed in Central Electricity Authority. Whenever it is noticed that there is fall in the performance of the any thermal station, Roving Teams are sent by CEA to find out the reasons for poor performance. Action plans are drawn to remove such constraints so that there is improvement in performance.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details of the scheme are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6796/83].

विवरण

रतलाम और शाजापुर जिले, जहां क्षमता का पूर्ण रूप से प्रयोग हो गया है, में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता, विस्तार के प्रस्ताव और एक्सचेंजों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

क्र० सं०	एक्सचेंज का नाम	किस्म	31-3-1983 को		विस्तार के लिए	
			क्षमता लाइनें	चालू कनेक्शन	प्रतीक्षा सूची	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

रतलाम जिला :

1.	अलौटे	स्वचल	90	51	2	
* 2.	बीरभावाल	स्वचल	25	23	शून्य	

रतलाम टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को स्वचालित एक्सचेंज में परिवर्तित करना

1487. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रतलाम और शाजापुर जिले के अनेक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता बढ़ाने और उनमें एक्सचेंजों को स्वाचालित एक्सचेंजों में परिवर्तित करने की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) क्या रतलाम टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को स्वचालित एक्सचेंज में परिवर्तित करने से संबंधित कार्य प्रगति पर है;

(ग) विभिन्न टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता कितनी है तथा उनकी क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं; और

(घ) किन-किन एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता पूरी हो गई है और उनकी क्षमता बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) रतलाम में स्वचल एक्सचेंज की स्थापना के लिए 2000 लाइनों का उपस्कर आबंटित किया गया है। एक्सचेंज के लिए मार्च, 1985 तक इमारत तैयार हो जाने की सम्भावना है। स्वचल एक्सचेंज के 1986 के दौरान चालू किए जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) और (घ) रतलाम और शाजापुर जिले के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दे दी गई है।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
* 3.	बिलपाक	स्वचल	25	23	शून्य	
4.	बाडेन्दा	स्वचल	25	17	शून्य	
* 5.	जाओरा	स्वचल	300	284	12	
6.	पिपलीदा	स्वचल	25	16	शून्य	
7.	सलान्डा	स्वचल	35	30	शून्य	
8.	ताल	स्वचल	35	29	शून्य	35 से 45 लाइनें
9.	रावती	स्वचल	25	13	शून्य	
10.	रतलाम	हस्तचल	1560	1484	शून्य	2000 लाइनों का प्रस्तावित स्वचल एक्सचेंज

शाजापुर जिला :

1.	अभ्यापुर	स्वचल	25	15	शून्य	
2.	अगभात्वा	स्वचल	150	94	शून्य	
3.	अकोडिया	स्वचल	45	27	शून्य	
4.	बारोड	स्वचल	45	23	शून्य	
5.	बरच्चा	स्वचल	30	26	शून्य	30 से 45 लाइनें
6.	दपाड़ा	स्वचल	25	8	शून्य	
7.	कोलापिपल	स्वचल	35	27	शून्य	
8.	खांकरा कलां	स्वचल	25	22	शून्य	
9.	भाकसी	हस्तचल	100	70	शून्य	
10.	भामन बारोडिया	स्वचल	25	17	शून्य	
11.	नालखेड़ा	स्वचल	90	53	शून्य	100 लाइनों का प्रस्तावित हस्तचल एक्सचेंज
12.	पौलई कलां	स्वचल	25	13	शून्य	
13.	पिलौन	स्वचल	25	8	शून्य	
14.	सासनर	स्वचल	25	20	शून्य	25 से 35 लाइनें
* 15.	शाजापुर	हस्तचल	220	217	4	220 से 300 लाइनें
16.	सुजालपुर	हस्तचल	150	133	शून्य	
17.	तालेन	स्वचल	25	11	शून्य	

उपर्युक्त विवरण से पता चलेगा कि एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता पूरी हो चुकी है। जैसे-जैसे मांग होती है, विस्तार करने के प्रस्तावों पर कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Double Billing

1488. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Central Coalfields Limited large sums of quick money are made often with the connivance of officials by double billing for the same jobs and pilferage of coal in large quantities;

(b) are shales, mixed with coal in order to keep up massive production figures and have complaints been received from DESU and Badarpur Thermal Power Station in this regard ; and

(c) if so, have Government taken any meaningful action in the above said scandal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Company has reported that an allegation of 'double billing' by a private contractor has come to their notice and the matter is under investigation by the Vigilance Department of the Company.

(b) and (c) There is no complaint that extraneous materials are mixed in coal to inflate production figures. However, the process of mining, particularly in mechanized open cast mines, sometimes results in a small percentage of extraneous materials from the overburden getting mixed with the coal. Consequently, some complaints regarding the receipt of oversized coal and presence of extraneous material, i.e. shales and stones, in coal supplied to certain Thermal Power Stations have been received.

The coal companies have been given specific instruction to exercise strict supervision over the loading so as to ensure that oversized coal or extraneous material are not loaded in wagons along with coal. A programme of installation of coal handling plants is being implemented in a phased manner in the coal mines to ensure that only screened and sized coal is supplied to consumers. In addition, Power Houses have been requested to post their representatives at the loading points to ensure that loading is done as per specifications. Joint sampling and inspection of coal by coal companies and power stations authorities are in vogue in a limited number of Power Houses. A decision has

been taken to extend this practice in respect of total coal despatches the power sector.

Discounting of Tap Relay Exchange (TRX) System

1489. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for discontinuing tap relay exchange (TRX) system which was introduced in telegraph offices in the past;

(b) how long did this system work, giving the details of the offices where it was tried ; and

(c) whether this system worked according to the proposed plans of the scheme; if not the reasons therefore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. The system has not been discontinued.

(b) and (c) The system has been working since March 1957 in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay. Initially 34 stations were connected to it but now only 21 are working. This is because of the gradual wearing out of the components over the last 25 years and the difficulties in obtaining suitable replacements of them.

Bonus for the Employees of Doordarshan and AIR

1490. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to sanction bonus to the employees of Doordarshan and AIR ; and

(b) if so, when will it be sanctioned ? THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The employees of All India Radio and Doordarshan are Central Government employees.) Whatever policy decision is taken by the Government in pursuance of the Bazle Karim Committee's Report, to such employees will apply to them also.

T.V. Centre at Bangalore

1491. SHRI S.B. SINDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka Government had urged upon the Centre for completion of a television station at Bangalore, telecasting of colour television programme from Bangalore Kendra and increase in the duration of the Kannada programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) This Ministry had been receiving suggestions and demands from both the Government and the people of Karnataka from time to time for telecasting of colour television programme from Bangalore and also for increase in the duration of Kannada programme.

(c) Arrangements were made at Door-darshan Kendra, Madras to increase the content of Kannada programmes telecast from Bangalore. In view of the likely delay in the construction of a permanent studio building and tower an interim studio is being proposed to be set up in two floors of Visweswaraya building which has been offered by the state Government.

**Payment of Security Deposit by
Telex Subscribers**

1492. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the recent decision of the Posts and Telegraph Department requiring all Telex subscribers to pay a security deposit of Rs. 10,000/- per annum impose an excessively heavy burden on small and medium units in trade, commerce and industry;

(b) whether instead of an uniform deposit rate for all subscribers, a lower rate will be considered for bonafide small concerns small news papers, etc ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to pay any interest on the security deposits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Telex connections are taken only by business firms, who have got a large amount of transactions with other parts of the country. The rental telex machine is about Rs. 4500 and obviously persons who have a large volume of traffic can afford to take a telex connection. The cost of a teleprinter machine along with attachment is about Rs. 15,000/-. The security deposit is being taken as a security for the machine as well as for prompt payment of dues. However the amount of deposit is already less than that the cost of the machine and therefore it is not feasible to reduce the amount for any subscriber.

(c) No, Sir.

**Captive Power Plants of Public
Undertaking**

1493. SHRI RIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Public Sector Undertakings already having their own captive power plants and those which proposed having captive power plants of their own so far ;

(b) whether some Private Sectors also applied for construction of captive power plants of their own on the line of Public Sector ,

(c) if so, the names of such Private Sectors and the main features of the captive power plants to be constructed therein ;

(d) whether some State Governments also agreed to share the cost of captive power plants of private sector ;

(e) if so, the names of the States who applied and approached his Ministry to have it under Joint Sector Captive Power Plants therefor ; and

(f) the decision taken by the Centre and his Ministry in this matter so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The proposal for setting up captive power plant

is processed and sanctioned by the relevant administrative department under Govt. The techno-economic clearance from the Central Electricity Authority and the comments from relevant Govt. departments are obtained before according the sanction. The list of the public sector undertakings having their own captive power plants, as available with the Central Electricity Authority, is given in attached statement I. The list of the captive power plants recently recommended by the C.E.A. for public sector undertakings is given in attached statements. II. These are under various stages of processing, section and implementation.

(b) and (c) The list of captive power plants in the Private Sector which C.E.A. have recommended since 1980-81 is given in attached statements III.

(d) to (f) The Govt. of Bihar had forwarded offers from M/s. Tata Iron Company Limited and M/s. Bihar Caustic & Chemicals Limited for the establishment of thermal projects in the Joint Sector. The offer from M/s. Tata Iron Company Limited involved the installation of a power plant of about 200 MW capacity in or around Jamshedpur. The offer from M/s. Bihar Caustic and Chemicals Limited involved the installation of 2×67.5 MW at Palamau. The proposals were examined. They were not found feasible in the light of the inadequate financial contribution from the private sector. Government of Bihar have since been requested to ask the private promoters to forward detailed project proposal covering the full techno-economic parameters of the project and also the detailed modalities of funding the same,

STATEMENT-I

List of Public Sector Undertakings already having their own captive power plants.

S. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Existing Capacity (MW)
1.	Rourkela Steel Plant	128
2.	HSL Durgapur	20
3.	Bokaro Steel Plant	122
4.	Bhilai Steel Plant	36
5.	FCI at Sindri	80
6.	REC Limited	18
7.	IFFCO, Phulpur	12.5
8.	IOC Gujarat Refinery	24.0
9.	IOC Madras Refinery	22.4
10.	IOC Barauni	24.0
11.	IOC Haldia	31.5
12.	OIL (Assam)	34.3
13.	IOC (Assam)	6.0
14.	Bongagaon Refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd.	48.0
15.	Bharat Coking coal Limited	9
16.	BHEL Hardwar	12
17.	BHEL Bhopal	3
18.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (Zawar Mines)	10.5
19.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	6.5
20.	Hindustan Copper Corpn. Ltd. Ghatsila	9.5
21.	Hindustan Paper Corporation, Veluru	15.0

STATEMENT-II

Captive Schemes of Public Sector Undertakings recently recommended by C.E.A.

S. No.	Schemes	Capacity (MW)
1.	Captive DG sets at Salem Steel Plant	6
2.	Captive Plant for Hazaria Fort. Complex	30
3.	Captive Power plant at Haldia Fort. Units of M/s HFC	30
4.	Captive power plants at Talcher of M/s NALCO	720
5.	Captive Power plants at Ranchi M/s NEC	20
6.	Captive power plant at Barauni Fort. units of M/s HFC	16
7.	Captive power plant at Namrup Fort. (Revised)	27
8.	Captive GT sets of ONGC at Uran Maharashtra	40

9. Steam and by product power plant of M/s Hindustan Organic Chemical Ltd., Nacayani-Maharashtra	5.7
10. Captive proposal for Bharat Aluminium Co at Korba	270
11. Captive power generation for Vishakapatnam Steel Plant	120
12. Captive TPS at Talcher M/s FCI	60
13. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. at Debari (Raj)	120
14. Thal Fertilizer Project	30
15. Rourkela Steel Plant	120
16. HSL Durgapur	120
17. Bokaro Steel Plant	180
18. Bhilai Steel Plant	180
19. Oil at Duliajung	7.5
20. M/s Hindustan Copper Ltd. at Khetri	20
21. M/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd. at Chollergarh	60
22. M/s CCI at Neemuch	5
23. M/s CCI at Yerraguntula	5
24. M/s CCI Tandur	5
25. M/s NFL at Panipat	30
26. M/s NFL at Bhatinda	30
27. M/s FCI at Paradeep	25
28. Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. at Mahul, Bombay	30
29. M/s HPC at Bombay Refinery	30

STATEMENT-III

List of Captive Power Projects in Private Sector of which recommendations have been sent since 1980-81

S.No.	Schemes	Capacity MW
1.	Indian Explosive Limited Fertilizer Project.	12
2.	Mangalore Chemical and Fertilizer-Karnataka.	15
3.	Captive power plant by M/s Universal Paper Mills Limited at Jhargram	1.4
4.	Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd. at Talcher	120

Supply of Coal to Mills and Industries in Gujarat

1494. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that mills and industries in and around Baroda in Gujarat are facing severe crisis of coal since March, 1983 and are faced to close down their units ;

(b) the quantity of coal allocated and despatches made to the mills and industries in Gujarat from January to June 1983; and

(c) the steps taken for regular movement of required steam coal to Gujarat, and particularly Baroda bound mills and industries ?

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

Criteria For Installation of Public Call Telephone

1495. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the criteria laid down for installation of public call telephone;

(b) whether there has been violations of these criteria;

(c) whether one such violation has been in the case of an installation of public call telephone in an open air restaurant which had already been identified by the D.D.A. as an unauthorised construction on the D.D.A. land ;

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take against the officers responsible for the illegal installation; and

(e) when will the public call telephone be removed from that place ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Public telephones are opened either on departmental basis or on guarantee basis at suitable, accessible and convenient public places. While sanctioning a new public telephone it is ensured that no other public telephones exist very near it. In the case of a Guaranteed Public Telephone, the attendant undertakes the responsibility for its security and upkeep and undertakes to pay a minimum guaranteed revenue per month.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No such case has come to our knowledge. If details are indicated, the matter can be investigated.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Super Thermal Power Station in Southern Region

1496. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :
SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the project to set up a super thermal station in the Southern region;

(b) if so, the estimated costs of the project and time required for commissioning ;

(c) whether the location for this thermal station has been decided; and

(d) the expected generating capacity of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project in District Karimnagar of Andhra Pradesh has been sanctioned by Government of India in two stages of a total capacity of 2100 MW. The approved costs of Stage-I and Stage-II of the project including associated transmission lines are Rs. 575.28 crores and Rs. 549.98 crores respectively. The first 200 MW unit of the project is expected to be commissioned during 1983.

There is also a proposal to set-up a 2×500 MW Manuguru Super Thermal Power Station in Andhra Pradesh. The feasibility of the Project has not yet been established.

Regional Programme

1497. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister claimed in a press conference on 2 June, 1983 at Madras that all the Chief Ministers favoured the national programme;

(b) how far his claim that all Chief Ministers favoured the national programme is true;

(c) is it not a fact that some Chief Ministers and other important persons have raised voice against the so called national programme ; and

(d) what steps to be taken to encourage the regional programme of national programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Views on the National Programme were sought from the Chief Ministers of States where full fledged TV programme production facilities exist. All these Chief Ministers as well as the Chief Ministers of several other States have favoured the continuance of the National Programme which was, in fact, introduced after its objectives and broad plans were discussed at the Conference of State Information Ministers held in July, 1982. The Conference had welcomed the proposal. Some Chief Ministers have, however, pointed out certain deficiencies in the National Programme and made suggestions for improvement. Steps are being accordingly taken to introduce suitable modifications in the National Programme.

(d) Due priority is always given by Doordarshan to the regional programmes. There has been no reduction in the duration of the programmes in the respective main regional languages of the various programme producing Doordarshan Kendras as a result of the introduction of the National Programme. The National Programme itself consists of quality items produced by the various regional Doordarshan Kendras depicting the social, cultural and developmental activities of the different regions in the country. In our country, which is so full of diversity, programmes broadcast over the media have to reflect the regional personality and also serve the national identity. It has also been clarified by Government that in telecasting the National Programme there is no intention of imposing any centrally produced programme on States.

Offer of Garbage based Power Unit in West Bengal by Australian Authorities

1498. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Australian authorities have offered a scheme for garbage based Power Unit in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, are there any proposals for providing the same type of schemes to other States like Tamil Nadu, etc., who have been facing the power shortage problems ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Government is not aware of any such offer having been made by Australian authorities.

(b) Does not arise.

वाराणसी में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था

1499. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वाराणसी में इन दिनों टेलीफोन व्यवस्था बिल्कुल ठप्प हो गई है और क्या 5, 7 और 9 अंकों वाले एक्सचेंज सदा खराब रहते हैं तथा सरकार को इस बारे में भारी संख्या में शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है,

(ख) उक्त खराबी के कारण क्या हैं, और

(ग) सरकार ने इनमें सुधार के लिए क्या उपाय किए हैं तथा कितने समय में ये ठीक ढंग से काम करने लगेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय

एन०पाटिल : (क) जी नहीं। वाराणसी में टेलीफोन सेवाएं आमतौर पर सामान्य हैं। केबिलों ऊपरी लाइनों में कोई बड़ी खराबी नहीं हुई है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) के उत्तर को मददेनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) के उत्तर को मददेनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Demands of Employees of Air and T.V.

1500. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a charter of demands during the period from 1 January, 1980 to 30 December, 1982, and from 1 January 1983 to 30 June, 1983 from various categories of employees of AIR and TV ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken thereon ;

(d) how many times strikes and agitation of the above categories took place during the above period ; and how and on what assurances the same were called off ; and

(e) the steps taken to implement those assurances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) The representatives of the staff from all categories and associations have made several demands during the period in question. Action has also been taken to settle the important and major grievances. The details are given in the following table :

REPRESENTATION

1

ACTION TAKEN

2

(1) The engineering staff in the gazetted category had requested for the formation of a Group 'A' service, so that their career prospects will be comparable to those in other established Group 'A' service.

(1) This demand has been accepted. With the approval of the Cabinet, a new Group 'A' Service called the Indian Broadcasting (Engineers) Service has also been constituted with effect from 5.11.81 covering all those engineers holding Group 'A' posts in AIR and Doordarshan.

1

- (2) The engineering staff in the Non-gazetted cadre had requested for better avenues for promotion and particularly that the formation of the Group 'A' service should not affect their chances.
- (3) The Staff Artists of AIR and Doordarshan had requested for the grant of pension and treatment similar to those extended to regular Government servants.
- (4) The Staff belonging to Programme Cadre have requested for the formation of a separate Group 'A' Service similar to Group 'A' Service for the engineers.
- (5) Guidelines should be laid down regarding transfer policy.
- (6) Grant of Productivity linked bonus.

2

- (2) Government appointed an Interstudy departmental Committee to the cadre structure. The Committee made recommendations in December, 1981. Accepting the recommendations, Government have also implemented important ones like making all the posts of Assistant Engineer Group 'B' as promotion post for the departmental employees and doing away with the Direct Recruits quota. Proposals for upgrading some posts in the grade of Engineering Assistants and rationalising the structure in certain other grades like Technicians have also been taken up for implementation.
- (3) It has been decided that the Staff Artists should be granted pension. It has also been decided that they should be divided into two categories (a) those performing functions similar to those discharged even now by regular Government servants; and (b) 'Artists'. Both the categories will be granted pension subject to their exercising options therefor and subject to a screening, etc.
- (4) Action has already been initiated to process the request.
- (5) Transfer policy guidelines for the staff of AIR have been laid down in July, 1981.
- (6) The employees of All India Radio/Doordarshan being Central Government employees, whatever decision is taken by the Government in pursuance of the Bazle Karim Committee's Report, will apply to them also.

(d) and (e) Some employees adopted an agitational approach on the eve of Asian Games in November, 1982 and contravened the order passed under the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981. Later they unconditionally withdrew their agitation and offered to and did co-operate with the authorities in the coverage of Asian Games. The main

demand of the employees was the grant of bonus. The position as explained in item (6) above is known to the staff.

गैस सिलेंडरों का फटना

1502. श्री विलास मृत्तेमवार : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन महीनों में गैस सिलेंडरों के फटने की कितनी घटनाएं हुईं ;

(ख) इससे हुए नुकसान का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(घ) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) गत तीन महीनों में गैस सिलेंडर फटने की दो घटनाएं जो 15. 5. 83 को शकूरबस्ती एल. पी. जी. प्लांट और 1. 6. 83 को गुजरात रिफाइनरी के एल. पी. जी. बॉटलिंग प्लांट में हुई थी।

(ख) शकूरबस्ती के बॉटलिंग प्लांट में 4 व्यक्तियों की जान गई और आर्थिक दृष्टि से 280.03 लाख रुपये की हानि का अनुमान है। गुजरात शोधनशाला के एल. पी. जी. बॉटलिंग प्लांट में लगी आग में एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हुई और सम्पत्ति की हानि का करीब 10 लाख रुपये का अनुमान है।

(ग) शकूरबस्ती में आग का प्रत्यक्ष कारण वर्जित क्षेत्र में एक श्रमिक द्वारा बीड़ी पिया जाना था। गुजरात रिफाइनरी में आग सामान्यतया खराब सिलेंडरों से गैस निकलने और स्थिर चार्ज बिजली की चिंगारी के कारण लगी थी।

(घ) सरकार द्वारा बॉटलिंग प्लांटों के अन्दर और आस-पास सुरक्षा बेहतर बनाने के लिए विस्तृत सिफारिशें करने हेतु एक समिति का गठन किया गया है। सिफारिशें प्राप्त हो गई हैं। जबकि कई सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया गया है, अन्यो की सरकार द्वारा जांच की जा रही है और यथासंभव कम से कम समय में उन्हें कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा।

Revamping of Delhi Doordarshan

1503. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons that Delhi Doordarshan has no interesting, educative, entertainment programmes and are repeating the programmes like "Aur Bhi Gham Hai Zamane Main", and

(b) are Government thinking or revamping the Delhi Doordarshan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) It is not correct to say that Doordarshan Kendra Delhi has no interesting, educative and entertainment programmes. The best programmes of various Doordarshan Kendras are included in the National Programme. A series "Aur Bhi Gham Hai Zamane Main" and "Bibi Natiyon Wali" have been the best productions from Delhi and Lucknow Kendras respectively, and, on popular demand, have been put out again on National hook-up.

Improvement of programmes is, a continuous process. Government has appointed a Working Group of distinguished persons/communicators to make suitable recommendations on software planning of Doordarshan. The report of the Working Group will be considered for effecting improvement in the programme.

प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकें

1504. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित की जा रही हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी पत्रिकाओं के क्या नाम हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन के हित में प्रकाशन विभाग के सारे सम्पादकीय स्टाफ को केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा संवर्ग के अन्तर्गत रखने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित उन पत्रिकाओं के क्या नाम हैं जिनमें उपरोक्त संवर्ग के व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा उन पत्रिकाओं के क्या नाम हैं जिनमें इस संवर्ग से बाहर के व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन के हित में

संपादकीय स्टाफ के सभी सदस्यों को एक ही संवर्ग में रखने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं तथा यह कार्य कितने समय में पूरा हो जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :
(क) प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में निम्नलिखित पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित की जाती हैं :-

- (1) इंडियन एण्ड — अंग्रेजी
फारेन रिव्यू
- (2) योजना — हिन्दी और
अंग्रेजी
- (3) कुरुक्षेत्र — हिन्दी और
अंग्रेजी
- (4) बाल भारती — केवल हिन्दी
- (5) भगीरथ — हिन्दी और
अंग्रेजी
- (6) आजकल — केवल हिन्दी
- (7) एम्प्लायमेंट — हिन्दी और
न्यूज अंग्रेजी

(ख) से (घ) प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित की जाने वाली हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की सभी पत्रिकाओं में कार्यरत संपादकीय कर्मचारी, त्रैमासिक पत्रिका “ भगीरथ”, जिस पर प्रशासनिक और सम्पादकीय नियंत्रण सिंचाई मंत्रालय के केन्द्रीय जल आयोग का है, के सम्पादकीय कर्मचारियों को छोड़ कर, केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा से सम्बन्धित हैं ।

Appointment of an Official Committee after Deshpande Commission about Bhatti Mines

1505. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI ; Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that an official committee was constituted after the enquiry of Deshpande Commission was over about the collapsing conditions of Bhatti Mines ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the details of recommendations of the Committee on the Bhatti Mines areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) According to the information received from Delhi Administration, Special Committee was constituted by the Lt. Governor, Delhi, on 5th May, 1983, for the purpose of identifying pits in the Bhatti Mines which were amenable to safe mining operations, so that mining activities could be resumed immediately in such safe pits, and effective measures could be taken to prevent mining in unsafe pits.

The Committee identified 26 pits, out of 257 pits in the Bhatti Mines area, which were considered as amenable to safe mining operations.

The Committee also made the following recommendations :—

- (i) Mining operations by manual labour should be confined to the 26 identified pits as amenable to safe mining operations.
- (ii) It is an urgent necessity to reform the existing unsafe pits. This reformation should be undertaken with the development of mining machinery. While doing so, it should be ensured that these unsafe pits are kept out of bounds by providing 3 metre wide barrier all along the perimeter of the pits in question.
- (iii) Organised mechanised mining for the development of large properly laid out pits in the blocks reserved for such operations should be introduced.
- (iv) Mechanised mining alone provides an answer for safe and systematic mining. This will, of course, require sizable capital expenditure. It will, however, be fully justified as the reserves of Bajri—an important construction material are quite large and will last long enough to enable amortization of the investment. While doing so, sufficient work will be generated for providing full employment to the local labour force.

- (v) It is considered that the over-burden in some pits wherever it is possible should be removed by manual labour so as to provide maximum employment.

Ban on Import and Distribution of Drugs Manufactured in India by Nepal

1506. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several drugs manufactured in India had been banned for import and distribution by Nepal ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b) No report about banning of import and distribution by Nepal of several drugs manufactured in India, have been received in my Ministry.

Manufacture of bulk drugs

1507. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3989 on 3 August 1982 regarding 'issue of industrial licences for manufacture of bulk drugs' and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have collected information relating to industrial licences and letters of intent for manufacture of bulk drugs issued in favour of private and Government companies ;

(b) if so, the names of such companies which have supplied information ;

(c) the names of those companies defaulted so far ; and

(d) the action taken by Government against defaulting companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Question No. 3989 referred to seeks information about M/s. Lupin, M/s. Dolphin Laboratories, M/s. Cadila, M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories and Themis Group of companies. No information has been sought in regard to Government Companies. Information called

for from all these companies has since been received and supplied.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Import of Film 'Well-Known World Television Network'

1508. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Television Programme Producers' Guild of India has criticized the decision of the Doordarshan to import film series of 'Well-known World Television Network' ;

(b) whether the Guild has suggested that instead, efforts should be made to improve the quantity and quality of local programmes; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त दिल्ली के कार्यालय में अनुसूचित जातियों व अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के कर्मचारियों की सहाय

1509. श्री एन.ई. होरो : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, दिल्ली का कार्यालय नेहरू प्लेस में स्थित है और यदि हां, तो वहां काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की पद-वार संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति और पदोन्नति गृह मंत्रालय के निर्देशों के अनुसार 25 प्रतिशत कोटे के आधार पर की जा रही है ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त कार्यालय में वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के अतिरिक्त अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों, हेड क्लर्कों, भविष्य निधि निरीक्षकों और अन्य कर्मचारियों की संख्या का ब्योरा क्या है तथा सामान्य श्रेणी, अनुसूचित जातियों व अनुसूचित जन-जातियों से संबंधित कर्मचारियों की पद-वार संख्या कितनी है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Thermal Plant at Mejhia

1510. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of Damodar Valley Corporation to set up a thermal power station (3 units of 210 MW) at Mejhia in Bankura district of West Bengal is still under examination by the Central Electricity Authority ; and

(b) what is the position of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The DVC's proposal for installation of thermal power station comprising 3 units of 210 MW each at Mejia in Bankura District of West Bengal has been accorded techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority. Coal Linkage funding for the project are yet to be tied up.

Public Servants Working in Ministry of Communications who are under suspension

1511. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees of his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices who are under suspension or were under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings are in progress during the last five years together with reasons for taking the above action ;

(b) when were they suspended or disciplinary proceedings instituted and in how many cases was the suspension reviewed ;

(c) was the subsistence allowance reviewed immediately after 90 days of their suspension ; if not, reasons thereof together with steps taken to authorise the increase or decrease therein with retrospective effect ;

(d) in how many cases were the charges not communicated to these Government servants after suspension ; and

(e) the present position of the cases pending investigation or trial and what steps are proposed to expedite them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (c) The detailed information in this regard is not available. The Ministry of Communications has several organisations under it, including the Posts and Telegraphs Department, having over eight lakhs employees. The various administrative authorities incharge of the very large number of offices and field units scattered all over India have powers to suspend or initiate disciplinary proceedings against the staff under their administrative control for specific acts of indiscipline and misconduct under the relevant Conduct Rules. The collection and consolidation of information regarding the number and details of employees in all categories in all the offices, who are or were under suspension or against whom disciplinary proceedings are in progress during the last five years, will be a time consuming effort. Hence, the time, labour and expenditure involved in collecting the data will not be commensurate with the object to be achieved. The instructions issued by Government from time to time regarding minimising the number of cases of officials under suspension, review of payment of subsistence allowance, communication of charges in cases of suspension within the prescribed time-limits and speedy finalisation of disciplinary cases, including investigation, are circulated to the various disciplinary authorities for guidance and compliance. The cases of officials are accordingly reviewed at regular intervals and suspension revoked, wherever considered necessary and disciplinary proceedings finalised under the orders of the competent authorities.

**Public servants working in Law Ministry
who are under suspension**

1512. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees of his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices who are under suspension or were under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings are in progress during the last five years together with reasons for taking the above action ;

(b) when were they suspended or disciplinary proceedings instituted and in how many cases was of suspension reviewed ;

(c) was the subsistence allowance reviewed immediately after 90 days of their suspension ; if not, reasons thereof together with steps taken to authorise the increase or decrease therein with retrospective effect ;

(d) in how many cases were the charges

(a) and (b)

not communicated to these Government servants after suspension ; and

(e) the present position of the cases pending investigation or trial and what steps are proposed to expedite them ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The information is indicated in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir. In one case subsistence allowance was increased, though not retrospectively.

(d) Nil.

(e) No case is pending investigation or trial. In one case disciplinary proceedings are at final stages and in the second case finalisation of the disciplinary case has been suspended in view of the writ petition filed by the concerned Govt. servant in the Bombay High Court.

STATEMENT

(i) Suspension :

6

(ii) Disciplinary cases :

10 (This also includes three cases of suspension which have already been included in the figure at (i) above.

S. No.	Reasons	Date of suspension & action taken etc.
1.	Negligence of duty	27.3.80 reinstated. 31.3.80
2.	Attempted commission of theft	16.5.81 penalty imposed was reduction to lower stage in the pay scale on 11.1.83.
3.	Wilful absence from duty	6.1.81 Service terminated on 24.8.82
4.	Dereliction of duty	6.9.82 suspension revoked and reinstated on 30.9.82.
5.	Suspected defalcation of Govt. money	26.10.81. Suspension revoked on 5.1.82 proceedings dropped on 11.1.82.
6.	-do-	26.10.81. Proceedings instituted on 3.12.81 still continuing ; subsistence allowances increased recently.

(ii) .

Disciplinary cases

1. For tendering false TA claims/using abusive language against superiors.

Departmental proceedings initiated on 15.3.83 resulting in compulsory retirement from Govt. service with effect from 8.4.82.

1	2	3
2.	Alleged offence of shop lifting in U.K.	Disciplinary proceedings were started on 26.6.79 resulting in issue of a non-recordable warning on 1.1.81.
3.	Defalcation of Govt. money	Proceedings instituted on 3.12.81 are now in final stages.
4.	For negligence and lack of professional incompetence	Proceedings started on 30.10.81. Same stand suspended on account of a writ petition filed by the Govt. servant in Bombay High Court.
5.	Forging of a cheque	Proceedings started on 1st April, 1991 resulting in penalty of reduction to lower stage in time scale of pay.
6.	Impersonation and cheating	Proceedings started on the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission on 13.4.1981 resulting in penalty of reduction to lower stage in the time scale of pay on 15.12.81.
7.	Regarding sale/mortgage of scooter before the expiry of two years.	Proceedings started on 9.3.1981 resulting in recordable warning issued on 30.9.81.
8.	For alleged demanding of bribe.	Disciplinary proceedings started on 24.12.81 and Exonerated on 29.6.1982.
9.	Wilful absence from duty	Suspended on 6.1.82. Service termination on 28.4.1982.
10.	Defalcation of Govt. money	Proceedings instituted on 3.12.1981 but proceedings dropped on 11.1.1982.

Renovation of Coke Ovens at Sindri

1513. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some vital work of renovation of coke ovens has been stopped in the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India if so, the facts in details and the reasons thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the delay in arrival of the foreign experts has stopped the work, if so, details of that stating precisely the role of the foreign experts in the renovation and the foreign exchange required for them ; and

(c) whether we are not in a position to renovate coke oven based on our own expertise without any dependence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (c) No, Sir.

Production of Coal Gas and Ammonia at Sindri Unit of F.C.I.

1514. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total capital of production of coal gas and ammonia production from the coal gas if all the 60 ovens are renovated in the coke oven plant in the Sindri unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India ;

(b) the details of the equipment left for being sold from the old plant of Sindri ;

(c) the equipments that could be utilised from making ammonia from coal gas and the fresh investment required for that ; and

(d) whether Government have any plan in this direction to make ammonia from coal gas at Sindri ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) If the

60 ovens are renovated it is expected that around 3,000 NM³ surplus gas per hour would be available which can be processed for the manufacture of ammonia. The expected production of ammonia would be 40 to 45 tonnes per day.

(b) and (c) The matter regarding sale of equipment of old plant at Sindri is subjudice.

(d) No, Sir.

Accident in Berora Colliery

1515. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that there was an accident in the water tank at Berora colliery on 11th May, 1983 killing three workers and injuring many, if so, facts in details ;

(b) whether any responsibility has been fixed on any body for this faulty construction and any action taken, if so, facts in detail ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that on the 11th May, 1983, a water tank in Berora Colliery burst causing death of 3 persons and injury to 1 person.

(b) and (c) The Company is conducting enquiry into the matter.

देश में शाखा डाकघर खोलना

1516. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या चंसार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष देश में कितने शाखा डाकघर खोले जाने का विचार है; और

(ख) इनमें से उत्तर प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों पर शाखा डाकघर खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री गिजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) चालू वर्ष (1983-84) के दौरान देश में 2500 अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) इनमें से 320 डाकघर उत्तर प्रदेश में खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए इस लक्ष्य का जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

1983-84 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सर्किल में डाकघर खोलने के लक्ष्यों का जिलावार आवंटन।

विवरण

जिले का नाम	खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित डाकघरों की संख्या
1. आगरा	2
2. अलीगढ़	2
3. बांदा	4
4. हमीरपुर	3
5. एटा	2
6. इटावा	8
7. फतेहपुर	11
8. फतेहगढ़	3
9. झांसी	5
10. ललितपुर	3
11. कानपुर	7
12. उन्नाव	5
13. मथुरा	2
14. मैनपुरी	8
15. उरई	5
16. बहराईच	5
17. बाराबंकी	6
18. बरेली	6
19. बस्ती	19
20. बदायूं	5
21. फैजाबाद	6
22. गोंडा	7
23. हरदोई	4
24. खीरी	7
25. लखनऊ	6
26. मुरादाबाद	6
27. रामपुर	8
28. रायबरेली	9
29. शाहजहांपुर	10

जिले का नाम खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित
 ढाकघरों की संख्या

30. सीतापुर	4
31. इलाहाबाद	9
32. आजमगढ़	5
33. बलिया	4
34. देवरिया	5
35. गाजीपुर	4
36. गोरखपुर	5
37. जौनपुर	6
38. मिर्जापुर	13
39. प्रतापगढ़	4
40. सुल्तानपुर	4
41. वाराणसी (पूर्व)	3
42. वाराणसी (पश्चिम)	3
43. अल्मोड़ा	14
44. बिजनौर	4
45. बुलन्दशहर	2
46. चमोली	7
47. देहरादून	3
48. गाजियाबाद	2
49. मेरठ	3
50. मुजफ्फरनगर	2
51. नैनीताल	4
52. पीलीभीत	3
53. पौड़ी	6
54. पिथौरागढ़	12
55. सहारनपुर	4
56. उत्तर काशी	7
57. टिहरी	4
योग :	320

**Proposal to increase production in
public sector**

1517. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the production of the public sector drug units ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the steps so far taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH): (a) to (c) The production performance of the Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry is regularly being monitored and reviewed by the Government. The Public Sector Undertakings are making efforts to increase their capacity utilisation.

**Representation of SC & ST in all Categories of Services in Communications
Ministry**

1518. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is inadequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all categories of services in his Ministry and Public Undertakings under his administrative control ;

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Ministry to fill up the unfilled/back-log/carry-forward reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so far :

(c) whether his Ministry propose to launch a crash programme to wipe out the reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(d) if so, what is the programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (d) There is shortfall in the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in certain categories of posts in this Ministry and the Public Undertakings under its administrative control. The extent of shortfall varies from region to region and is more for Scheduled Tribes. To fill up the unfilled/backlog/carry forward reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, instructions issued by the Government are strictly followed. In the P & T Department, instructions have been issued recently to arrange for special recruitment in units where there is shortfall in representation of SCs/STs in respect of Group 'C' posts. In

respect of posts filled up by promotion, standards are relaxed for SC/ST officials. It has also been provided by the P & T Department that if adequate SC/ST candidates do not become available even in terms of relaxed standards, SC/ST officials, who are not otherwise unfit for promotion may be approved for promotion subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions.

Priority to gas based fertilizers projects

1519. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal-based fertiliser projects cause more pollution ;

(b) if so, whether Government will give priority to gas based fertiliser projects in future ; and

(c) the number of coal based and gas based fertiliser projects at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) :

(a) and (b) All fertilizer plants whether based on gas or coal or any other feedstock, emit pollutants. Pollution control devices are, therefore, built into the plants and all efforts are made to contain the resultant pollution and keep it within the permissible limits.

The fertilizer feedstock policy gives first preference to the use of gas. Further use of coal as fertilizer may become possible only after the viability of coal-based plants has been established by the operating experience of the Talcher and Ramagundam plants.

(c) At present we have 2 plants based on coal and 5 on gas. 4 gas-based fertilizer plants are under construction and 6 more such plants are proposed to be set up.

Setting up of Public Call Offices under MARRS in Himachal Pradesh

1520. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided

to set up a number of Public Call Offices under the MARRS (Multi Access Rural Radio System) in certain selected regions of the country ; and

(b) if so, the names of the places selected for this purpose in the State of Himachal Pradesh (N.W. Circle) and the likely date by which the P.C.Os would be set up there ?

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

(b) Subject to availability of material and financial resources, Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPCOs) utilising Multi-Access Rural Radio System are proposed to be opened in about 175 villages around the following places during the current plan.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Sunder Nagar | 8. Kasauli |
| 2. Thanedar | 9. Chintpurni |
| 3. Dalhousie | 10. Dharmasala |
| 4. Kiari | 11. Una |
| 5. Theog | 12. Palampur |
| 6. Hamirpur | 13. Ghumarwin. |
| 7. Kulu | |

Inclusion of Freedom Fighters in the Special Category for Telephone Connections

1521. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether freedom fighters have been included in the special category for the provision of telephones connections on a priority basis ;

(b) if so, the date from which this inclusion has been made and whether any freedom fighters have since been benefited from this provision in the Metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and the capitals of the States ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : Yes, Sir. Freedom fighters can register for a telephone connection under 'Special Category'.

(b) The administrative order on the

inclusion of freedom fighters under special category for allotment of telephone connections is effective from 28.4.1983. Freedom fighters have benefited from this provision.

(c) State-wise information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Trunk Telephone Service From Ghaziabad City to Gandhidham

1522. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of trunk calls booked from Ghaziabad City (84 & 85 Exchanges) to Gandhidham, under ordinary, urgent, immediate, and lightening categories from 1 January to 30 June, 1983 ;

(b) of the above number, how many trunk calls materialised ;

(c) number of calls not materialised ;

(d) reasons for non-materialisation, if any ;

(e) whether the Department is aware that Gandhidham/Kandla Port is under free trade zone of Government to promote exports ; and

(f) what steps the Posts and Telegraphs Department is taking to bring better efficiency on Delhi Gandhidham/Kandla section to boost exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No separate record of trunk calls booked from Ghaziabad City (84 and 85) Exchanges to Gandhidham is kept. Hence it is not possible to supply this information. However, a few days sample shows that there is one call a day on the average.

(b) About 25 percent of these.

(c) About 75 percent.

(d) The New Delhi-Gandhidham is a built up circuit with several links and so is not of satisfactory serviceability.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The following steps have been taken/

planned to improve the trunk services between Delhi and Gandhidham.

1. Building work is in progress to house a 2000 lines of containerised automatic exchange at Gandhidham.
2. After automatisation of Gandhidham manual exchange STD facility will be provided to routes wherever justified.
3. The existing prototype Microwave system between Rajkot and Jamnagar and Gandhidham is approved for replacement between Rajkot and Jamnagar.

M/s J. K. Synthetics Limited

1523. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL ; Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there exists any machinery in his Ministry at present to check the squandering of shareholders money by industrial Houses in the matter of payment of fantastic remuneration and perks to their executives in utter disregard of the latter's qualifications educational and professional and standing in respective professions ;

(b) if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether he would refer to page 44 of the Annual Report of J.K.Synthetics Limited, Kanpur, 1982 wherein a one-time Assistant in Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry is shown as being paid remuneration amounting to Rs. 63,223/- per annum ;

(d) whether this report also reveals other instances of such spendings on employees ; and

(e) what steps do Government proposes to take to prevent such unethical practices adopted by the Management in manipulating share-holders' money to their own and family advantages ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Under the provisions of sections 269, 311, 388, 198, 309 and 387 of the Companies Act, 1956 appointment and remuneration of only Managing Directors,

Whole time Directors and Managers of Public Companies and such private companies as are subsidiaries of public companies are regulated by this Department. Under the provisions of section 314 (1B) of the Act, the continuance in place of profit of such employees of the companies as are in receipt of remuneration of Rs 3000/- per month or more is also regulated by this Department. While approving the appointment and remuneration in the above cases, this Department takes into account *inter alia* the educational and professional qualifications and experience of the appointees, the size of the company, working results etc. As the persons other than those mentioned above do not come within the purview of the Companies Act, 1956, the Government has no say, in the fixation of their remuneration.

(b) to (e) It is true that as per statement showing the names of employees pursuant to provisions of Section 217(2A) of the Companies Act, 1956 read with the Companies (Particulars of Employees) Rules, 1975 and forming part of the Director's Report for the year ended 31st December, 1982 of M/s J K Synthetics Limited, one Shri Baldeo Khanna, who is stated to have worked as an Assistant in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals has received a remuneration Rs. 63,223/- in 1982. There are also other employees of the company with comparable or similar qualifications who have been paid remuneration at a high level by the company. The Government does not have at present any proposal to regulate the remuneration of employees of the companies other than those covered by the existing provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, as mentioned above.

Share Holding of Inter-Connected Companies of Modi, Garwares; Escorts and Reliance Textiles.

1524. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10870 on 10 May, 1983 regarding share holding of inter-connected companies of Tata, Birla, Mafatlal, Singhanian, Thapar, Shriram, Modi, Garwares and Escorts and state :—

(a) the company-wise equity share holding

of the Industrial Houses referred to at (i) to (vi) of part (a) of the above Question ;

(b) the holding by the various financial institutions in each of the companies controlled by these houses ;

(c) whether similar information in regard to the other 4 Houses of Modis ; Garwares ; Escorts and Reliance Textiles will be laid on the Table of the House ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the shareholding of the family members of these industrial Houses in various companies. The available information regarding equity shareholding of Group persons and financial institutions in respect of 10 Industrial Houses was furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 235 on 26-7-1983. This information includes the information in respect of Tata, Birla, Mafatlal, Singhanian, Thapar and Shriram Houses also.

(c) and (d) Similar information in regard to Modi, Garware, Escorts and Reliance Textiles is not readily available as information furnished by the companies in the prescribed returns does not contain family memberwise particulars.

Issue of Licences for setting up of New Polyester Filament Yarn Units

1525. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Industrial Houses which have been issued polyester filament yarn Licences for setting up of new units or expansion of the existing ones ; their capacity and location ; their foreign collaboration and foreign exchange content ;

(b) the names of similar units issued licences for both new installation/expansion of polyester staple fibre and their capacity and location ;

(c) the names of units whose applications for (a) and (b) above have been rejected ;

(d) the total existing capacity for the manufacture of polyester filament yarn and polyester staple fibre against the capacity planned to be set up during the Sixth Plan ; and

(e) whether any monitoring is done by his Ministry to see that the capacity sanctioned is put up within the prescribed period ;

and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The particulars of the industrial licences issued to industrial houses, during the last three years for the manufacture of polyester filament yarn are as follows :—

S. No.	Name of the party	Capacity sanctioned (tonnes per annum)	Location	Foreign technical col-laborator	Foreign exchange content Foreign collabora-tion	Imported capital goods
1.	Reliance Taxtile Industries Limited	10,000	Maharash-tra	Du Pont, USA	\$ 5 million	Rs. 21.30 crores plus \$ 2.3 million
2.	Orkay Silk Mills Pvt. Ltd.	6,000	Maharash-tra	Didier Engg. GMBH, West Germany	DM 35,49,000	Rs. 16,58,26,800
3.	J.K. Synthetics Limited	6,960 (as against the earlier approved capacity of 960)	Rajasthan	Zimmer, A.G. West Germany	DM 12,48,000	DM 37,045,500

(b) Details of the industrial licences/letters of intent issued for the manufacture of polyester staple fibre are as follows :—

S. No.	Name of the party	Capacity sanctioned (tonnes per annum)	Location
1	2	3	4
1.	The Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Company Limited	12,200 (as against the earlier approved capacity of 6,100)	Gujarat
2.	Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited	30,000	Assam
3.	Indian Organic Chemicals Limited	12,200 (as against the earlier approved capacity of 6,100)	Tamil Nadu
4.	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	12,000 (as against the earlier approved capacity of 6,000)	Rajasthan
5.	Swadeshi Polytex Limited	12,200 (as against the earlier approved capacity of 8,131)	Uttar Pradesh
6.	Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited	15,000	Orissa

1	2	3	4
7.	Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation Limited	15,000	Karnataka
8.	Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corporation Limited	15,000	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Pradeshia Industrial & Investment Corporation of U.P. Limited	15,000	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Limited	15,000 (as against the earlier approved capacity of 6,000)	Punjab

(c) A list is given in the attached statement.

(d) The existing capacity for the manufacture of polyester filament yarn and polyester staple fibre is around 30,000 tonnes per annum and 40,000 tonnes per annum respectively as against the Sixth Plan capacity targets of 18,000 tonnes per annum and 58-60,000 tonnes per annum.

(e) Yes, Sir,

STATEMENT

(a) Names of the units whose applications for industrial licences for the manufacture of polyester filament yarn have been rejected.

1. Jain Tube Company.
2. Poddar Projects Limited.
3. R.P. Goenka.
4. Hind Fabrics Weaving Factory Limited.
5. S.K. Jain.
6. Polysynthetics Limited (Diwan Chand Jain).
7. The Ahmedabad Manufacturing & Calico Printing Co. Limited.
8. Subhlaxmi.
9. Suryapur Cooperative Rayon Mills Limited.
10. Mahaprabhu Associates Industries.
11. Mafatlal Industries.
12. K.L. Rajgarhia.

13. Suraj Ram H. Bachkaniwala.
14. Devang Textile (P) Limited.
15. K M. Surendra.
16. Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Limited.
17. Zenith Steel Pipes and Industries Limited.
18. Indian Organic Chemicals Limited.
19. Raj Kumar Jain.
20. Deepak Kumar Singhanian & Ashok Behl.
21. Allfood Machinery Limited.
22. G.P. Goenka.
23. Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills Limited.
24. G.M. Surana.
25. B.H. Kapadia.
26. Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation Limited.
27. G.K. Hada.
28. Gupta Needles Industries Limited.
29. Ram Synthetics Limited.
30. Punjab & Sind Bank Limited.
31. Chinara Synthetics Limited.
32. Morarjee Gokuldas Spinning & Weaving Company Limited.
33. Jammu & Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation.
34. The State Industrial & Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Limited.

35. A.L. Dhingra.
36. Shriram Fibres Limited.
37. Apeejay Private Limited.
38. Dharampal Mehra (Vijay Synthetic Prints Pvt. Limited).
39. Surendra Tubes & Steels Private Limited.
40. Kerala State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation Limited.
41. Vinod Kumar Jain.
42. Sanjiv Shriya.
43. West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation.
44. Gautam L. Shah.
45. G.R. Hada.
46. Art Silk Corporation Limited.
47. P. Lal.
48. Jindal Pipes Limited.
49. Ambika Mills Co. Limited.
50. Govind V. Malwani.
51. S.D. Sharma.
52. Dhana Singh Synthetics (P) Limited.
53. Bombay Silk Mills Limited.
54. M.P. Gupta.
55. Echjay Textile Industries Limited.
56. Shyam Goel.
57. Praful A. Shah.
58. J.C. Gandhi.
59. Delhi Cloth & General Mills.
60. Crimpers Industry Cooperative Limited.
61. The Surat Art Silk Cloth Producers Cooperative Society Ltd.
62. Faisal Fabrics Private Limited.
63. Shri Manmohan Anand.
64. M/s D.S. Corporation.
65. Indian Rayon Corporation Limited.
66. Shri Sushil Jain.
67. Rama Fibres Limited.
68. Pradeshia Industrial Investment Corporation of U.P. Limited.
69. Bharat Geares Limited.
70. Shri S.V. Subramanian.
71. Orissa Synthetics Limited.
72. Straw Products Limited.
73. Shri P.B. Bhardwaj.

74. Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Limited.
75. Subhash Silk Mills Pvt. Limited.
76. Wintex Mills Limited.
77. Mahendra Ambalal Patel.

(b) Names of units whose applications for Industrial Licences for the manufacture of polyester staple fibre have been rejected.

1. Morarjee Gokuldas Spg. Wvg. Co. Limited.
2. Indmag Pvt. Limited.
3. Poddar Projects Limited.
4. G.P. Goenka.
5. J.P. Goenka.
6. Jain Tube Co. Limited.
7. Andhra Cement Company.
8. New Central Jute Mills.
9. Garware Nylons Limited.
10. Indian Rayon Corporation.
11. Shriram Fibres.
12. Nesslene Chemicals & Fibre Limited.
13. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Limited.
14. Modipon Limited.
15. Hindustan Development Corporation Limited.
16. Swadeshi Mills Company Limited.
17. P.K. Gupta.
18. Omega Investment & Properties Limited.
19. K.K. Singhania.
20. Mahaprabhu Associates.
21. Mafatlal Industries Limited.
22. Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing Limited.
23. Sutlej Cotton Mills Limited.
24. N.K. Somani.
25. Oriental Carpet Manufacturers (I) Limited.
26. B.P. Poddar.
27. Triveni Polytex Limited.
28. R.L. Rajgharia.
29. Baroda Rayon Corporation Limited.
30. Zenith Steel Pipes & Fittings.
31. Straw Products Private Limited.
32. Ajay Kumar Rungta.

33. Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Limited.
34. West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited.
35. Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Limited.
36. Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Limited.
37. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited.
38. The State Industrial & Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Limited.
39. Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited.
40. Apeejay Private Limited.
41. Kothari Limited.
42. Kerala State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation Limited.
43. Bihar State Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals Development Corporation Limited.
44. Swan Mills Limited.
45. Southern Steelmet & Alloys Limited.
46. J.K. Synthetics Limited (for substantial expansion)
47. Jindal India Limited.

News Captioned "MNCs Block Indian Drug Sale to WHO"

1526. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "MNCs. block Indian drug sale to W.H.O." appeared in the 'Calcutta Business Standard' of 6 July, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the facts of the case ; and

(c) what counter-measures have been taken to meet the MNCs wrongly propagating against India's drugs labelling them as 'sub-standard' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Consortium of reputed

manufacturer of drugs and formulations formed by State Trading Corporation (STC) and Chemexcil, participated in the World Health Organisation (WHO) tender, for about Rs. 22 crores covering wide range of items totalling 38. Visits of experts and organisation of promotional activities including audio visual displays were arranged to project the country's ability to supply high quality drugs at reasonable prices and also the range of India's pharmaceutical products.

**दानापुर, जिला पटना (बिहार) में
टेलीफोन व्यवस्था**

1527. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के पटना जिले में दानापुर में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था प्रायः ठप्प हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या वहां अधिकांश टेलीफोन अक्सर खराब रहते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं को नं० 197, 198 और 199 आदि भी आसानी से नहीं मिलते ;

(घ) क्या ट्रंक तथा स्पेशल सर्विसेज की स्थिति भी दयनीय है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन खराबियों के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार ने उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । दोषों की औसत संख्या प्रतिमाह प्रति 100 टेलीफोन लगभग 18 है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) उपरोक्त (क) से (घ) तक के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । फिर भी कार्य निष्पादन में और सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से, एक्सचेंज उपस्कर तथा वाह्य संयंत्रों की मरम्मत करके, विशेष प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

High Power Committee to go into problems of Soda Ash Industry

1528. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) whether Government have set up a 17 member High Power Committee to go into the problems of soda-ash industry and make recommendations to solve them ;

(b) the details of the problems faced by the soda-ash industry ;

(c) particulars of the members of the Committee ; and

(d) when will the Committee start its function and submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The terms of reference and the composition of the Committee are given in the attached statement.

(d) The Committee is expected to present its report within a period of three months from the date of first sitting, which was held on 19th July, 1983.

STATEMENT

The composition and terms of reference of the High Powered Committee on Soda Ash are as under :

(I) COMPOSITION :

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Shri Rama Chandra Rath,
Minister of State for
Chemicals & Fertilizers,
New Delhi. | Chairman |
| 2. Shri D.S. Seth,
Chairman,
Tata Chemicals Limited,
Bombay. | Member |
| 3. Shri O.P. Purnamalka,
Joint President,
Saurashtra Chemicals,
Porbandar, Gujarat. | Member |

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 4. Shri A.C. Muthia,
President,
Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals
and Fertilizers, Tuticorin,
Tamil Nadu. | Member |
| 5. Shri B.K. Gupta,
President,
All India Glass Manufac-
turers' Federation,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 6. Shri S.S. Singhanian,
President,
All India Silicate Manufac-
turers' Association,
Calcutta. | Member |
| 7. Shri M.N. Das,
General Secretary,
All India Washermen's
Federation, New Delhi. | Member |
| 8. Shri S. Ramanathan,
Secretary, Ministry of
Chemicals and Fertilizers,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 9. Dr. A.K. Ghosh,
Chairman,
Bureau of Industrial Costs
and Prices, New, Delhi. | Member |
| 10. Shri K.V. Ramanathan,
Secretary,
Planning Commission,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 11. Shri C.K. Swaminathan,
Member (Traffic),
Railway Board,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 12. Shri M. Satyapal,
Secretary (Technical Deve-
lopment) and Director
General of Technical
Development, New Delhi. | Member |
| 13. Shri G.S. Sawhney,
Chairman, Central Board
of Excise and Customs,
Ministry of Finance (Deptt.
of Revenue), New Delhi. | Member |
| 14. Shri P.C. Jain,
Chief Controller of Imports
& Exports, Ministry of
Commerce, New Delhi. | Member |

15. Shri S.M. Dugar, Member
Member, Company Law
Board, Ministry of Law,
Justice and Company
Affairs, (Deptt. of Com-
pany Affairs), New Delhi.
16. Shri Pratap Narayan, Member
Executive Director,
Fertilizer Industry Coordi-
nation Committee, Minis-
try of Chemicals and
Fertilizers, New Delhi.
17. Shri Shyamal Ghosh, Member
Joint Secretary, (C&A), Secretary
Ministry of Chemicals &
Fertilizers, New Delhi.

(II) **TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE
HIGH POWERED COMMITTEE :**

- (i) To examine, in depth, in respect of soda ash, the indigenous demand, the capacities licensed/ approved, the status of implementation of expansion of capacities approved and the reasons, if any, for non-implementation of full expansion capacities ; and to make suitable recommendations on all these issues ;
- (ii) to examine, in depth, the constraints and the present levels of indigenous production of soda ash and to recommend suitable measures to augment its production ;
- (iii) to critically examine the marketing and distribution network of soda ash, its efficiency and to recommend suitable measures for its easy availability to the consumers, particularly the tiniest consumers such as Dhobies ;
- (iv) to go into question of import policy and the duty structure such as customs duty, excise duty and other duties and levies and to recommend appropriate measures thereon ;
- (v) to examine in detail the cost and price structure of indigenously produced soda ash and to fix the price(s) thereof, including the

price structure of imported soda ash, keeping in view the twin objectives of its easy availability and reasonable price.

- (vi) to examine, in detail the cost and price structure of the major products of the industrial users of soda ash on the basis of the price(s) of soda ash as fixed by the Committee ;

- (vii) any other related matter which the Chairman may deem fit.

**Linking of Principal Town/Cities in Punjab
by S.T.D.**

1529. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the places in Punjab which are proposed to be linked with STD with principal towns/cities in Punjab and outside during the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : During the current year no new place in Punjab is likely to get STD facilities.

**Setting up of New Telephone Exchanges
in Punjab**

1530. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the places where new Telephone Exchanges are likely to be set up or the existing Manual Exchanges replaced by Automatic Exchanges during the current year in Punjab?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : The information regarding new Telephone exchanges is given in the attached statement.

No existing manual telephone exchange is proposed for automatisisation during the current year in Punjab.

STATEMENT

List of places in Punjab where exchanges are proposed to be opened during 1983-84 to priority of need, availability of financial and material resources.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of place	Revenue district
1.	Kachha Pakka	Amritsar
2.	Dhand Kasal	-do-
3.	Tarkhanywala	Faridkot
4.	Tibbi Khurd	Ferozepore
5.	Katehra	Faridkot
6.	Lambi	-do-
7.	Sandha Hosham	Ferozepore
8.	Lakhe Ke Behram	-do-
9.	Khudda Khurala	Hoshiarpur
10.	Charota	Gurdaspur
11.	Norara	-do-
12.	Nallian Kalan	Jullundur
13.	Purain	Ludhiana
14.	Rara Sahib	-do-
15.	Bhari	-do-
16.	Deep Singhwala	Faridkot
17.	Kot Fattach	Bhatinda
18.	Goindwal	Amritsar
19.	Jhumanwali	Ferozepore
20.	Bohan	Hoshiarpur
21.	Bezidpur Bhoma	Ferozepore
22.	Dalbera	Patiala
23.	Dakola	-do-
24.	Bhanupati	Ropar
25.	Gharvan	-do-
26.	Ajarwar	Patiala
27.	Shatrena	-do-
28.	Bhutan Kalan	Sangrur

**Opening of New Post and Telegraph Offices
in various district of Punjab**

1531. **SHRI R.L. BHATIA** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the new post and telegraph offices proposed to be opened in various districts in Punjab during the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : Information in respect of post offices is given in the attached statement-I and in respect of combined post & telegraph offices is in the attached statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing the number of post offices to be opened during the current year 1983-84.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of Post Office
1.	Amritsar	3
2.	Bhatinda	3
3.	Ropar	2
4.	Faridkot	3
5.	Ferozepore	3
6.	Gurdaspur	3
7.	Hoshiarpur	3
8.	Jalandhar	2
9.	Kapuithala	3
10.	Ludhiana	4
11.	Sangrur	3
12.	Patiala	3
Total		35

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing the Names of Post & Telegraph Offices (Combined Offices) to be opened in Punjab during the year 1983-84.

Sl. No.	Name of Combined Office	Name of District
1.	Bhamawadala	Gurdaspur
2.	Ramtirath	Amritsar
3.	Mandi Place	Pathankot
4.	Ushafpur	Pathankot
5.	Niloon	Ludhiana
6.	Ajarwar	Patiala

**Study by Textile India Research Bureau
on Nylon**

1532. **SHRI R.L. BHATIA** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent study made by the Textile India Research Bureau has revealed that Nylon is losing ground to other man-made fibres like polyester and blends with their greater versatility and flexibility as to silk ;

(b) if so, which are the nylon units in the

country at present ; their production capacity and the capital locked up therein ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to spell out the future of this industry and also the inter-related crimping yarn industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) An article by Textile India Research Bureau, published in a magazine, has come to the notice of Government.

(b) At present following units are engaged in the manufacture of nylon filament yarn :—

S. No.	Unit	Licensed capacity (tonnes per annum)
1.	Baroda Rayon Corporation Limited	2,436
2.	Century Enka Limited	3,640
3.	Garware Nylons Limited	5,216
4.	J.K. Synthetics Limited	5,376
5.	Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills Ltd.	2,000
6.	Modipon Limited	4,760
7.	Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Limited	5,308
8.	Shree Synthetics Limited	3,452
9.	Stretch Fibres (India) Limited	4,200

The units at 1 to 8 above have recently been issued letters of intent for expansion of their capacities to 6,000 tonnes per annum each.

Information regarding capital employed in the nylon filament yarn industry is not readily available.

(c) Government have approved creation of more capacity to manufacture nylon, having regard to the prospects of increase in demand.

Seismic and Geological Studies for Oil Exploration in Rajasthan

1534. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

What stands in the way of a high quality seismic survey so essential to any oil exploration in Rajasthan, in spite of the provision of a considerable sum in the Sixth Plan for seismic and geological studies there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : High quality seismic survey for oil exploration in Rajasthan was initiated by the ONGC during the second year of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The contract for vibrosies survey in Rajasthan is likely to be finalised shortly.

Unemployed Registered During Last Five Years

1535. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will The Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons on live registers of employment exchanges as at the end of past five years ;

(b) The Government's estimate of all unemployed persons who have not registered at employment exchanges in the past five years ; and

(c) the number of educated unemployed among the total registered unemployed in past five years along with data in respect of each category of educated unemployed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The number of persons who were on the live register of Employment Exchanges at the end of past five years is indicated below :—

As at the end of	Number (in lakhs)
1978	126.78
1979	143.34
1980	162.00
1981	178.38
1982	197.53

(b) Available information based on the 32nd round of the N.S.S. (July, 77 to July, 78) indicates that, according to the concept

estimated number of 77.47 lakh persons (seeking and/or available for work) in the age group of 15-59 years who were not registered with the Employment Exchanges.

(c) The number of educated job-seekers (Matriculates & above) who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of the past five years is indicated below :—

As at the end of	Number (in lakhs)				
	Matric	Highrer Secondary	Graduates	Post Gra-duates	Total
1978	35.16	16.13	12.08	1.10	64.48
1979	39.96	18.82	13.02	1.17	72.97
1980	45.68	20.71	13.90	1.35	81.64
1981	50.08	23.25	15.43	1.42	90.18
1982	55.60	24.39	15.99	1.70	97.69

Note :—(1) Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

(2) All persons registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

State-wise Value of Losses Due to Transmission and Distribution

1536. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise value in rupees of the electric energy lost annually in transmission and distribution in the country ;

(b) what these losses should have been as per rate of losses allowed by usual international standards suitable to a country like India ; and

(c) the reasons of the losses being heavy

in certain States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) A statement indicating the electricity lost in transmission and distribution during the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 in the different State Electricity Boards is attached. The value in rupees of the electricity lost in transmission and distribution in the country is not available.

(b) and (c) The percentage of energy losses depend on the load density and varies with the system of supply. Information regarding losses in other countries having similar conditions of supply is not available.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT INDICATING ELECTRICITY LOST IN TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION DURING 1979-80 TO 1981-82 IN DIFFERENT S.E.B.'S.

Name of the State Electy. Board.	Quantum of Electricity lost in Transmission & Distribution in million Kwh.			Electricity lost in Transmission & Distribution as % of electricity available.		
	1979-80	1980-81*	1981-82**	1979-80	1980-81*	1981-82**
1. Haryana	958.14	850.16	1064.25	28.14	23.66	25.37
2. Himachal Pradesh	111.69	97.55	101.57	18.55	19.15	15.36
3. Jammu & Kashmir	390.30	482.02	443.32	47.01	49.79	44.32
4. Punjab	1215.42	1073.38	1201.98	22.50	19.47	20.10
5. Rajasthan	1069.10	1050.19	1049.12	24.40	25.97	24.97
6. Uttar Pradesh	1848.33	1563.28	2037.70	19.00	16.19	19.14
7. Gujarat	1253.57	1597.51	1753.26	16.71	19.68	20.01
8. Madhya Pradesh	1260.07	1321.94	1405.79	22.40	22.41	21.22
9. Maharashtra	2126.60	2576.99	2566.86	16.10	16.39	15.26
10. Bihar	928.11	791.11	967.32	24.53	21.38	23.54
11. Orissa	507.31	643.75	690.61	18.29	19.81	19.06
12. West Bengal	426.21	493.28	624.06	12.29	13.49	16.10
13. Andhra Pradesh	1357.48	1539.17	2053.83	22.39	22.69	24.25
14. Karnataka	1382.76	1663.51	1764.41	20.97	22.33	21.39
15. Kerala	816.50	762.50	846.10	15.90	14.57	15.25
16. Tamil Nadu	1958.87	2000.18	2106.92	19.58	18.92	18.71
17. Assam	152.20	160.17	207.89	19.23	20.19	20.09
18. Meghalaya	13.41	31.70	28.68	4.32	9.07	7.82
All India Average	20076.59	21216.99	23667.68	20.44	20.45	20.77

*Provisional

**The Figures are subject to revision after reconciliation of interstate sale/purchase of electricity.

तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा समुद्र
प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान विभाग की
स्थापना का प्रस्ताव

(क) क्या तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग
ने समुद्री प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान के लिए एक
अलग विभाग बनाने का निर्णय किया है;

1537. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

होरे
(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विभाग में कुल

कितने कर्मचारी होंगे और यह कब से काम प्रारम्भ करेगा।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र): (क) जी, नहीं। परन्तु आयोग ने एक इन्जीनियरी और समुद्र प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Indians Sent Back from Middle East Countries

1538. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indians are facing serious unemployment and other problems in the Middle East Countries ;

(b) the total number of Indian sent back from Middle East Countries (country-wise) since 1982 ; and

(c) what are the facilities given to these Indians to reach home and any resettlement scheme for these Indians in India ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEER-
ENDRA PATIL) : (a) Indians are not facing serious unemployment problems in Middle East countries since Indian emigrants going to these countries have firm employment contracts and valid employment visas. A few Indians do face other problems but their complaints are promptly dealt with by our Missions abroad and the Department of Labour in India,

(b) Normally Indians come back on completion of the contract period. In few cases, services have been terminated before completion of the contract period but one month's notice and return air fare are generally given by the employer.

Following specific instances have, however, come to the notice of the Government ;—

(i) About 1000 Indian workers, who were staying illegally in Kuwait, returned to India voluntarily between September and December, 1982 following the announcement of an Amnesty ;

(ii) 876 striking workers employed by an Indian construction company in Iraq returned between 4th and 7th February, 1983, These workers were deported by Iraqi authorities under local law.

(iii) 1275 Indians were sent back from Bahrain in 1982. 1085 Indians have been sent back from the United Arab Emirates by sea since 1982.

(c) Indians returning home after the termination of their contract are given return air fare by the employers. Those Indian destitutes who are stranded in Middle East countries are given full consular assistance by our local Missions. At present there are no resettlement schemes for returning Indian emigrants.

Solar Energy on Commercial Scale

1539. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether India has succeeded in topping the energy of sun and whether Government are ready to produce it on commercial scale to ease the situation resulting out of scarcity of firewood for cooking in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Devices and systems working on solar energy such as solar cookers, solar hot water systems, solar dryers, solar desallination systems and solar wood seasoning systems have been developed in India. Over a dozen manufacturers have started manufacturing solar hot water systems for applications in the domestic and industrial sectors. Since tapping of solar energy, technologically and commercially, is a continuing activity, efforts in this direction will continue. In order to propagate the use of solar cookers, Government is giving a subsidy of 33-1/3% to a maximum of Rs. 150/-. For reducing the consumption of fuel wood efforts are being made to propagate the use of solar cookers all over the country. These cookers are being manufactured and marketed in 12 States and Union Territories of the country.

Opening of New Telephone exchanges in Bombay

1540. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) how many new telephone exchanges are proposed to be set up in Bombay during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 ; and

(b) what will be the capacity of each of these exchanges, the area these will serve, and the present waiting list (as on 30 June, 1983) to be covered by the proposed exchanges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) It is proposed to set up 9(nine) new telephone exchange units in 1983-84 and 7(seven) new telephone exchange units in 1984-85 in Bombay. The capacity, working connection and area served by these exchanges is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Sl No.	Name of exchange	Year of commissioning (with no. of lines)		Waiting list as on 30.6.83	Area served
		1983-84	1984-85		
1.	Worli	3 units of 10,000 lines each	—	25683	Wori/Gama devi/By culla Mandvi
2.	Mankhurd (Unit—I)	10,000	(already) commissioned	8536	Mankhurd Chambur/Bowai
3.	Villeparele (Unit—II)	10,000	(alrcady) commissioned	21736	Villeparle/Andheri
4.	Mulund (Unit—I)	10,000	—	11249	Mulund/Thana
5.	Marol	Unit—II 10,000	Unit— III 10,000	18697	Marol/An-dheri
6.	Mazgaon (Unit—III)	10,000		8143	Mazgaon/Byculla
7.	Cooparage (Unit —IV)	10,000		6863	Cooperage/Colaba
8.	Cooperage (Unit —V)		10,000	14044	Cooperage/City
9.	Bandra (Unit—I)	—	10,000	11047	Bandra/Khar
10.	Ghatkopar (Unit—II)	—	5,000	6586	Ghatkoper
11.	Khar (Unit—II)	—	5,000		As in item 9
12.	Prabha devi (Unit—III)	—	10,000	8275	Prabhadevi Shivaji Park
13.	Wadala (Unit— II)	—	10,000	5636	Wadala/Naigam/Shivaji Park
		90,000	60,000		

Shortage of steam coal in Eastern region

1541. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the severe scarcity of steam coal in the Eastern region ;

(b) if so, the reasons that led to the shortage of steam coal in that region ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to make available adequate quantum of steam coal in that region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) There has been some shortfall in meeting the demand for steam coal and coking coal during the first quarter of 1983-84 as production of such coal was affected inter-alia on account of shortage of power and law and order problems in the Eastern region. Necessary steps have been taken to bring about improvement in power supply from DVC and in the law and order situation with the assistance of the State Governments concerned.

Special Courts for dowry death cases

1542. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up special courts for the speedy disposal of dowry-death cases ;

(b) if so, when such special courts are proposed to be set up ;

(c) whether such special courts are proposed to be set up in different States also ; and

(d) efforts made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Union Government do not propose to undertake any legislation for setting up special courts for trying such cases. However, where necessary, the High Courts can earmark one or more of the existing courts specifically for the trial of such cases as has been done by the Delhi High Court.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Child Labour Problem Discussed at 69th ILO Conference at Geneva

1543. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the issue on which emphasis have been laid by him at the 69th Geneva Conference of International Labour Organisation ;

(b) whether child labour problems figured at the said conference ; and

(c) the details of the view expressed by him on that issue ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Addressing the 69th Session of the International Labour Conference, the Union Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation emphasised the fact that the arms race has reached new level of both qualitative and quantitative escalation, resulting in the squandering away of billions of dollars and material resources, which could have been used for combating unemployment, squalor, disease and a illiteracy. He also stressed the need to examine whether the labour standards adopted so far by the International Labour Organisation have contributed significantly to the achievement of social justice, the basic objective of the International Labour Organisation. The Minister welcomed the additional provision in the ILO regular budget for technical cooperation and in this connection stressed the necessity of further intensification of ILO activities in the field of employment and training.

(b) Yes, Sir. In fact, the problem of child labour was the theme of Director General's report placed before the Conference.

(c) The Minister agreed with the Director-General's conclusion that children in the developing world work out of necessity. He stated that child labour is essentially a manifestation of under-development and hence the problem cannot be solved unless the necessity for employment of children is eliminated. This is the function of development and economic development is therefore the key to the solution of the problem.

**बिहार विधान परिषद् के
लिए उप-चुनाव**

1544. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार विधान परिषद् में स्थानीय विधान मंडल निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से निर्वाचित सभी विधायकों का कार्यकाल समाप्त हो गया है और ये स्थान रिक्त पड़े हैं तथा क्या इन निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का सीमा निर्धारण कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में चुनाव कब तक कराए जाएंगे और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) निर्वाचन आयोग ने बताया है कि वह स्थानीय प्राधिकरण निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में निर्वाचन चालू वर्ष के दौरान ही कराने को आतुर है और तदनुसार उसने राज्य सरकारों से प्रारंभिक कार्रवाई पूरी करने, अर्थात् लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 की धारा 27 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार निर्वाचक नामावलियां तैयार करने, नए निर्वाचक रजिस्ट्रीकरण आफिसर नियुक्त करने आदि के लिए कहा है।

**पूर्णिया सिलीगुड़ी आदि के गांवों में ग्रामीण
विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बिजली
की आपूर्ति और उपयोग**

1545. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह ; क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पूर्णिया,

सिलीगुड़ी, जलपाईगुड़ी, कूचबिहार आदि के गांवों में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विद्युत की आपूर्ति और उपयोग के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें संबंधित राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा तैयार की जाती हैं और उन्हीं के द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जाती हैं। प्रत्येक राज्य में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को बिजली की सप्लाई की योजना संबंधित राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा बनाई जाती है ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत की जाने वाली ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के संबंध में राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को यह आश्वासन देना अपेक्षित होता है कि स्कीम की ऊर्जा की आवश्यकताएं पर्याप्त रूप से पूरी की जाएंगी। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को विद्युत सप्लाई की स्थिति की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा करता है।

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के पूर्णिया, सिलीगुड़ी, जलपाईगुड़ी और कूच बिहार जिलों में अब तक 56 स्कीमें स्वीकृत की हैं। इन स्कीमों के पूरा हो जाने पर 3944 गांवों को बिजली प्रदान किए जाने और 9303 पम्पसेटों के ऊर्जित किए जाने की सम्भावना है। निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत स्कीमें 2 से 5 वर्ष तक की अवधि में सोपानबद्ध होती हैं, जो स्कीमों के स्वरूप पर निर्भर करता है। मार्च, 1983 तक इन चार जिलों में, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम की स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत 1637 गांव विद्युतीकृत किए गए थे और 866 पम्पसेट ऊर्जित किए गए थे। जिलेवार स्थिति का ब्यौर निम्नानुसार है :-

जिला	स्वीकृत स्कीमों		गांव		पम्पसेट	
	की संख्या	कुल	ग्रा०वि०नि०	कुल	ग्रा०वि०नि०	
1. पूर्णिया	25	769	633	1237	538	
2. जलपाईगुड़ी	13	557	427	394	137	
3. दार्जिलिंग (सिल्लीगुड़ी)	8	264	128	108	—	
4. कूच बिहार ¹⁰		563	449	549	191	
जोड़ :	56	2153	1637	2288	866	

**Issue of Commemor Ative Stamp in Honour of
Late Chandradhar Sharma Guleri.**

1546. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue a commemorative stamp in honour of late Chandradhar Sharma Guleri, one of India's most celebrated scholars and a Hindi writer of great eminence whose birth centenary is being celebrated this year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The proposal is under consideration with the philatelic Advisory Committee.

Total Number of Cooking Gas Dealers

1547. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cooking gas dealers in the country, State-wise ;

(b) The State-wise number of cooking gas dealership allotted to the applicants from Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Communities ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that at some places cooking gas dealership reserved for Scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Castes has been offered to others ; and

(d) if so, details of such cases indicating the names of the places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement,

(c) Yes, Sir. A few LPG distributorships were decategorised in the past from SC/ST category on account of non-availability of suitable candidates. However, an equal number of alternate locations have been reserved for SC/ST category persons.

(d) Details of the decategorised locations are given below :

Locations	State	Decategorised	
		From	To
1. Mahuva	Gujarat	ST	Open
2. Morena	Madhya Pradesh	SC	Open
3. Midnapur	West Bengal	ST	Open
4. Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	SC	S.W.
5. Koraput	Orissa	ST	Open
6. Mandla	Madhya Pradesh	ST	Open
7. Phulbani	Orissa	SC	Open
8. Ahmedabad	Gujarat	ST	Open

**STATEMENT
L.P.G. DISTRIBUTORSHIPS IN THE COUNTRY**

STATES	IOC	AOD	HPC	BPC	TOTAL	AWARDED TO SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	28	—	80	11	119	7
Assam	15	19	—	—	34	7
Bihar	55	—	5	—	60	9
Gujarat	74	—	63	19	156	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	24	—	3	7	34	4
Himachal Pradesh	7	—	—	—	7	3
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	20	—	20	—
Karnataka	29	—	55	21	105	13
Kerala	24	—	3	4	31	4
Madhya Pradesh	44	—	39	10	93	7
Maharashtra	—	—	224	130	354	22
Manipur	2	1	—	—	3	2
Meghalaya	2	3	—	—	5	3
Nagaland	2	2	—	—	4	3
Orissa	14	—	19	—	33	3
Punjab	31	—	8	14	53	11
Rajasthan	31	—	14	9	54	11
Sikkim	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tamil Nadu	94	—	5	9	108	10
Tripura	1	1	—	—	2	1
Uttar Pradesh	137	—	6	15	158	16
West Bengal	62	—	46	—	108	9
Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—	1	—
Chandigarh	7	—	2	—	9	3
Dadra Nagar Haveli	—	—	1	—	1	—
Delhi	71	—	19	17	107	7
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	16	5	21	1
Mizoram	1	1	—	—	2	2
Pondicherry	2	—	—	—	2	—
Total all India	759*	27	628	271	1685	169

*As on 31.3.83

IOC : Indian Oil Corporation

AOD: Assam Oil Division

HPC: Hindustan Petroleum Corporation

BPC: Bharat Petroleum Corporation

Doordarshan Coverage of 'Bharat Yatra,

1548. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) since the 'Bharat Yatra' led by Shri Chandrasekhar commenced on 6 January, 1983, till it ended on 25 June, 1983, how many times news about the 'Bharat Yatra' was covered on the Doordarshan ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the public criticism that the Doordarshan had acted in a partisan manner in considerably neglecting the news coverage of 'Bharat Yatra' on the Doordarshan ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to this criticism ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) The 'Bharat Yatra' led by Shri Chandrasekhar, M.P. was covered nine times in news telecasts of various Doordarshan Kendras. The details of which are given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

STATEMENT**(I) Regional news bulletins of Doordarshan Kendra, Madras.**

6.1.1983 The start of the Bharat Yatra by Shri Chandrasekhar.

17.1.1983 Progress of the Bharat Yatra by Shri Chandrasekhar.

(II) Regional news bulletins of Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay.

17.4.1983 Shri Chandrasekhar's visit to Pune (with Visuals).

20.4.1983 Shri Chandrasekhar's arrival in Bombay and his visits to some localities of the city (with visuals).

23.4.1983 Shri Chandrasekhar's Press Conference in Bombay.

(III) National News Bulletins from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi.

21.6.1983 Shri Chandrasekhar's Bharat Yatra (Near Mathura) with visual and with interview by Doordarshan's Special Correspondents.

24.6.1983 Shri Chandrasekhar's arrival in Delhi (with visuals).

25.6.1983 Shri Chandrasekhar paying homage at Rajghat (with visuals).

26.6.1983 Shri Chandrasekhar addressing Press Conference in New Delhi.

1983-84 के लिये अखबारी कागज नीति

1549. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए घोषित अखबारी कागज नीति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इसके कुछ प्रावधान असंगत हैं तथा उनसे समाचारपत्र उद्योग की कठिनाइयां बढ़ सकती हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस नीति को और उदार बनाने का है और यदि हां, तो कैसे और किस तारीख से उदार बनाया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) 1983-84 के लिए अखबारी कागज आबंटन नीति 6 जून, 1983 को घोषित की गई थी और उनको सदन की मेज पर रखा जा चुका है।

(ख) और (ग) अखबारी कागज आबंटन नीति के उपबन्ध संगत है और उनका उद्देश्य समाचारपत्र उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करना है। तथापि, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि छोड़न के अनुपात को 5 प्रतिशत के वर्तमान स्तर से बढ़ाने के प्रश्न के बारे में कोई अंतिम दृष्टिकोण अभी नहीं बनाया गया है।

**Need for Uniform Tariff for Power
throughout the Country**

1550. H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether Government's attention has been drawn to the need for a uniform tariff for power throughout the country specially concessional rates for hills and supply of LPG at concessional rates which will reduce deforestation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : No proposal for introduction of uniform power tariff throughout the country is under consideration. As regards the introduction of a special concessional power rates to hilly areas with a view to reduce deforestation, it is entirely within the purview of the State Government or the State Electricity Board to consider.

So far as the supply of LPG at concessional rate is concerned the basic price itself of domestic cooking has been fixed with the due regard to the fact that it is used as a fuel by large sections of population. If this had not been done, its price in the normal course would have been higher. In the areas comprising Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh, a flat transportation sur-charge scheme is in operation, under which petrol, high speed diesel oil, kerosene oil and domestic cooking gas are sold to consumers at uniform prices. For LPG a uniform rate of transportation is recovered at Rs. 2/- per cylinder instead of the actual transportation charges.

In the N.E. region the security deposit rate of domestic cooking gas connection is also being kept frozen at Rs. 280/- per connection as against the current rate of Rs. 500/- for other parts of the country.

Development of Solar Energy Pumpsets

1551. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Solar Energy pumpset is being developed to lift water from a depth of 100 to 150 ft ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Solar Photovoltaic pumps capable of lifting water from depths of 100-150 ft. have not yet been developed in the country. A project for the development of a solar thermal pump suitable for this purpose is in progress at the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Hyderabad. One prototype pump has been assembled and efforts are being made to improve its efficiency and capacity.

**Functioning of the Indian Institute of
Petroleum**

1552. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that Department of petroleum has decided to expand R & D facilities of Indian Oil, Engineers India Ltd. IPCL, etc. after having been disappointed with the functioning of Indian Institute of Petroleum ;

(b) whether Government have received representations from scientific workers about lack of direction at the Indian Institute of Petroleum ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to hand over the Indian Institute of Petroleum to his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The expansions of R & D facilities of Indian Oil, Engineers India Ltd. IPCL, etc. are made taking into account the requirements of the particular organisations and these will supplement the work done by the Indian Institute of Petroleum.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Supply and demand position of vital drugs

1553. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that confusion prevails over the supply and demand position of vital drugs ;

(b) whether the development of the drug industry during the last three years has been very slow and the targets fixed during the Sixth Five Year Plan are not likely to be achieved ; and

(c) if so, the main reasons for the same and the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The production of bulk drugs and formulations has been regularly increasing for the last three years. Value of production is as follows :

Year	Bulk Drugs	Formulations
	(Rs. in crores)	
1980-81	240	1200
1981-82	289	1430
1982-83 (estimated)	324	1545

The sixth plan targets for demand of various bulk drugs and formulations were anticipated on the basis of projected growth rates. In the light of actual consumption during the last three years, some of these sixth plan targets are found to be some what over-pitched or underpitched. In order to arrive at the realistic targets on the basis of actual consumption, a mid-term review is being undertaken.

The following steps had been taken by the Government in order to step up the production in the country.

(i) A large number of industrial approval have been granted and their implementation is closely monitored and steps taken to resolve problems if any, in implementation.

(ii) Steps are being taken to increase production of bulk drugs and formulations in Public Sector by improving the capacity utilisation.

(iii) The schemes for automatic growth, recognition of installed capacities and the scheme for re-endorsement of higher capacities based on the best production performance have been extended to the drug industry, subject to certain conditions.

New Markets for Export of Alcohol

1554. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of alcohol in the country during 1981, 1982 and 1983 so far ;

(b) whether keeping in view the fact that the consumption of liquor in our country is very low, Government have explored the possibility of exporting a bulk of the production to foreign countries and if so, the quantum actually exported against the production during 1981, 1982 and 1983 so far ; and

(c) what is the experience gained so far as a result of exports of alcohol and what efforts are being made to creat new market so that the indigenous industry can find a better return for their produce ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) The production of alcohol in the country during the alcohol year 1980-81 (December-November) to 1982-83 has been as follows :—

(QTY. IN LAKH LITRES)

1980-81 (December-November)	4308.56
1981-82 (December-November)	5153.74
1982-83 (December-November)	6111.91
	(Estimated).

(b) In order to improve the availability of alcohol, the Government had to permit import of 98 lakh litres of alcohol during the alcohol year 1980-81. Towards the end of alcohol year 1981-82, when the availability of alcohol improved, a quantity of 100 lakh litres was permitted for export through S.T.C. The actual export could be affected during current alcohol year. No further exports have been permitted so far during current alcohol year 1982-83.

(c) Ready markets are available for exports of alcohol and the foreign offices of the State Trading Corporation are in regular touch with potential buyers.

Supply of Kerosene to Orissa

1555. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the demand placed by the State Government of Orissa with the Central Government for allotment of Kerosene, during the last three years ; and

(b) what has been the allotment in respect of this item during the respective years to Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The requirements of kerosene oil of Orissa, like other States, were determined on the basis of their historical allocations/sales and 5% annual growth rate over such allocations/sales, and the monthly allocations were made accordingly. Besides the regular allocations, Orissa Government had also requested for additional allocations and their additional requirements had been met as far as possible.

The regular allocations and ad-hoc additional allocations made to Orissa during the last three years are given below :—

Figures in tonnes

Year	Regular allocations	Ad-hoc allocations	additional allocations	Total allocations
1980	75960	3020		78980
1981	82400	650		83050
1982	85200	10846		96046

Death of a Labourer in Bhatti Mines in Delhi

1556. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the news item published in the "Statesman" of 8 July, 1983 wherein it has been stated that one labourer died due to collapse of a mine in an Illegal Bhatti Mines area near South Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Central Government to close the unauthorised Bhatti Mines in the Capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :

(a) According to the inquiries made by an officer of the Directorate General of Mines Safety, while three persons had gone to take bath in one of the pits full of water in Asola area (adjoining Bhatti Mines area) on 6th July, 1983, one of them slipped and got drowned. The death was not due to illegal mining.

(b) Orders issued by the Directorate General of Mines Safety under Section 22 of the Mines Act, 1952, are already in force wherever conditions are dangerous in the Bhatti Mines area. Delhi Administration have also taken various measures to ensure that illegal mining does not take place.

Revision of Procedure for Release of Funds for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

1557. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

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

(a) whether Government propose to revise the procedure for release of funds to State Governments in order to accelerate the pace of rehabilitation of bonded labourers in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The procedure for release of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been revised and according to the revised procedure communicated to all State Governments on 5.7.1983, all rehabilitation schemes will now be screened and sanctioned by the State Governments at the State level and the requirement of formal submission of schemes to the Central Ministry of Labour has been dispensed with. A Screen-

ing Committee will be constituted at the level of State Government for the purpose of consideration of Schemes for rehabilitation of bonded labour with which an officer of the Ministry and the District Magistrate of the District concerned will be associated. After sanction of the Scheme by the Screening Committee, the State Government will release the State's full share of grant in one single instalment. On receipt of the release order issued by the State Government, the Ministry of Labour will release the full central share in one instalment. The State Government have been advised to continue to submit utilisation certificates to the Ministry of Labour.

मध्य-प्रदेश के झबुआ जिले में बंधुआ

मजदूरों का पुनर्वास

1558. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यवार कितने बंधुआ मजदूर अब तक मुक्त कराए जा चुके हैं ;

(ख) इन मुक्त बंधुआ मजदूरों को कितनी सहायता दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या मध्य-प्रदेश के झबुआ जिले में मुक्त कराए गए बंधुआ मजदूरों को पुनर्वास के लिए सहायता दी गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धमंवीर) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है, जिसमें 31.5.1983 तक पता लगाये गये और मुक्त कराये गये बन्धुआ श्रमिकों की संख्या राज्य-वार दर्शायी गई है ।

(ख) 1978-79 से बन्धुआ श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्रीय संचालित योजना के प्रारम्भ से विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को 31.5.-1983 तक केन्द्रीय हिस्से के रूप में 870.35 लाख रुपये की राशि दी जा चुकी है ।

(ग) फिर भी, अभी हाल में, मध्य प्रदेश के झबुआ जिले में मुक्त कराये गये 51 बन्धुआ श्रमिकों को फिर से बसाने से सम्बन्धित एक

योजना राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हुई जिस पर कुल खर्च 1, 79, 000 रुपये आंका गया है और 89,500/- रुपये की राशि का पूरा केन्द्रीय हिस्सा श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम विभाग) द्वारा रिलीज किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

राज्य का नाम	पता लगाये गये और मुक्त कराये गये बन्धुआ श्रमिकों की संख्या (31-5-1983 तक)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	: 13,491
2. बिहार	: 8,303
3. गुजरात	: 63
4. महाराष्ट्र	: 322
5. कर्नाटक*	: 62,699
6. केरल	: 829
7. मध्य प्रदेश	: 1,956
8. उड़ीसा	: 26,278
9. राजस्थान	: 6,163
10. तामिलनाडु	: 28,046
11. उत्तर प्रदेश	: 8,667
	कुल —1,56,817

* कर्नाटक राज्य के सामने दिखाए गये आंकड़े 28.2.1983 को समाप्त होने वाले माह तक हैं ।

विद्युत परियोजनाओं में विदेशी सहयोग

1559. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विद्युत परियोजनाओं में विदेशी सहयोग प्राप्त करने की क्या नीति है और उसके लिए क्या शर्तें निर्धारित की गई हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : विदेशी तथा विदेशी कम्पनियों के व्यापक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें उन्होंने अपनी वित्तीय सहायता से विद्युत उपस्कर सप्लाई करके या टर्नकी आधार पर विद्युत

परियोजनाओं की प्रतिष्ठापना करके, भारत में विद्युत परियोजनाओं में भाग लेने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है। विदेशी सहायता का उपयोग करते हुए रिहन्द तथा विंध्याचल सुपर ताप विद्युत दो परियोजनाएं स्थापित की जा रही हैं। उनके ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गये हैं।

विद्युत उत्पादन उपस्करों की अधिक आवश्यकताएं स्वदेशी उत्पादन से पूरी की गई हैं। तथापि, कुछ खास मामलों में प्रस्ताव की किस्म तथा गुण-दोषों के आधार पर आयात का सहारा चुनिन्दा आधार पर लिया गया है।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	विंध्याचल सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (चरण-1)	रिहन्द सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (चरण-1)
1. आकार	210 मेगा० की 6 यूनिटें	500 मेगा० की 2 यूनिटें
2. परियोजना लागत	सहयोजित पारेषण लाइनों के लिए 198.25 रु० सहित 1110.42 करोड़ रु०	1033 करोड़ रुपए
3. ठेका देने वाली एजेंसी	राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम	राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम
4. ठेका देने की तारीख	21 जून, 1982	(1) सप्लाई ठेका—30.9.1982 (2) उत्पादन ठेका—19.10.1982
5. ठेका लेने वाली विदेशी कम्पनी का नाम	मै० टेक्नोप्रोमेएक्सपोर्ट, यू० एस० एस० आर०	(1) सप्लाई ठेका-नार्दन इंजी० सोसाइटी (यू० के०) (2) उत्पादन ठेका-एन० ई० आई० प्रोजेक्ट्स (इंडिया लि०) (यू० के०)
6. ठेके का मूल्य रुपए में	321.0 करोड़ रुपए	सप्लाई ठेका-410.0 करोड़ रुपए उत्पादन ठेका—देश के अन्दर भाड़ा, पोर्ट हैंडलिंग, उत्पादन, चालू करने आदि में लगे वास्तविक खर्चों के आधार पर अदायगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम इस खर्च का 7.5% समन्वय प्रभारों के रूप में भी अदा करेगा।
7. सप्लाई का क्षेत्र तथा अन्य कार्य	उपस्करों की सप्लाई, आवश्यक आनुषंगिक, सामग्री, फुटकर पुर्जों सहित इस्पात संरचना, परियोजना इंजीनियरिंग तथा विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएं	सप्लाई ठेका—विद्युत केन्द्र के लिए आवश्यक कुल उपस्करों की सप्लाई, केन्द्र इंजीनियरिंग तथा प्रवासी निरीक्षण। उत्पादन ठेका—उपस्करों तथा सामग्री की पोर्ट हैंडलिंग, ढुलाई, भण्डारण तथा रख-रखाव, उत्पादन, सभी उपस्करों की जांच करना तथा इनका निरीक्षण।

क्र० सं०	विध्याचल सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (चरण-1)	रिहन्द सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (चरण-1)
8. पूरा होने की तारीख	दिसम्बर, 1989	जून, 1988
9. ऋण/सहायता की राशि	300 मिलियन रूबल (लगभग)	यू० के० सहायता 117.22 मिलियन पौण्ड निर्यात ऋण 344.00 मिलि० पौण्ड 461.22 मिलि० पौण्ड
10. ब्याज की दर	2.5% प्रति वर्ष	एक्सपोर्ट क्रेडिट के लिए 7.75%
11. धन की वापसी	17 बराबर किश्तें। ऋण का अंतिम भाग उपयोग हो जाने के 3 वर्ष बाद प्रथम किश्त की अदायगी की जाएगी।	एक्सपोर्ट क्रेडिट, 30 मई, 1983 से 20 बराबर तथा लगातार छमाही किश्तों में अदा किया जाएगा।

चुनाव क्षेत्रों का पुनः सीमा निर्धारण

1561. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा
श्री आर० पी० गायकवाड़ } :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल में लोक सभा चुनाव क्षेत्रों का पुनः सीमा-निर्धारण करने का फैसला किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इस बारे में की जा रही कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार आगामी चुनावों से पहले इस फैसले को लागू करने का है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगननाथ कौशल) : (क) से (घ) जैसा कि 26 जुलाई, 1983 को लोक सभा तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 27 के उत्तर में बताया गया

था, इस समय विचाराधीन निर्वाचन संबंधी सुधारों के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न व्यापक प्रस्तावों में से एक प्रस्ताव के कार्यान्वयन के लिए संसद के चालू सत्र में संविधान का संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसमें संसदीय और विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों को जहां तक उनके विस्तार का सम्बन्ध है, प्रत्येक दस वर्षीय जनगणना के पश्चात् लोक सभा में और विभिन्न राज्य विधान सभाओं में विभिन्न राज्यों को आबंटित स्थानों की कुल वर्तमान संख्या में परिवर्तन किए बिना, नए परिसीमन का उपबन्ध है। संविधानिक संशोधन के प्रभावी हो जाने के पश्चात् ही नए परिसीमन के लिए और उपाय किए जा सकते हैं।

दिल्ली में बिजली की कमी

1562. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता
श्री० रवीन्द्र वर्मा } :

क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सिंचाई मंत्रियों की हाल में हुई बैठक में दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पाषंद

ने आशंका व्यक्त की थी कि दिल्ली में बिजली की कमी होगी;

(ख) यदि हां तो उन्होंने बिजली की कमी के क्या कारण बताए हैं;

(ग) क्या कमी को दूर करने के लिए कोई सुझाव भी दिए गए थे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी, पूर्ण व्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय: सम्भवतः राज्य विद्युत मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन से है। इस बैठक के दौरान दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद ने उनके इन्द्रप्रस्थ केन्द्र में बायलर के पुराने हो जाने के कारण दिल्ली में 1984-85 में पैदा होने वाली कमी की आशंका प्रकट की थी। उन्हें ऊर्जा राज्य मन्त्री द्वारा यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि दिल्ली की भावी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अन्य केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं से विद्युत उपलब्ध करायी जायेगी।

(ग) और (घ) मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद ने सुझाव दिया था कि राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम द्वारा मुराद नगर के निकट निर्माण के लिए प्रस्तावित 1000 मेगावाट की राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र ताप विद्युत परियोजना को शीघ्रता से पूरा किया जाए और राजघाट में 2×67 मेगावाट की यूनिटों को योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृति दी जाए।

Number of Employees in Delhi Telephones

1563. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of people employed in the Delhi Telephones in all categories permanent, temporary, unskilled, skilled, etc ;

(b) the number of telephones in Delhi ; and

(c) how many of these telephones are installed in the Central Government including public sector undertakings and the Delhi Administration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) :

(a) Category of staff	Total working
Group 'A'	... 153
Group 'B'	... 416
Group 'C'	... 15,158
Group 'D'	... 3,317
Total	... 19,044

(b) There are 2,24,671 telephone connections working in Delhi as on 1.7.1983.

(c) Central Government	Delhi Administration.
25,067	1,140

as on 1.7.1983.

Inquiry Into Forming of Cartels for Tenders Floated by Government

1564. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that private sector manufacturers are in concert by forming cartels, following unfair trade practices by quoting high prices for tenders floated by Government departments and public sector undertakings causing substantial loss of money to Government Departments and public sector Undertakings ;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to order some in depth inquiry into the whole affairs soon by identifying items and also collecting price data ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) MRTP Commission—a quasi-judicial authority—who have

requisite jurisdiction and powers under MRTP Act, 1969 for inquiry into monopolistic or restrictive trade practices—have stated as follows :

“On the basis of the complaints received from Government Departments/ Government Undertakings/other parties, the Commission instituted six enquiries relating to the formation of cartels by private sector manufacturers for tenders floated by Government Departments and Private Sector undertakings.

On the basis of these enquiries, four cases were closed as the Commission did not find sufficient evidence in support of the allegations. In one case, no order was passed under Section 37(1) of the MRTP Act, 1969, because of the unequivocal assurance given by the Respondents in their applications that they would never indulge in any cartel. In another case also in view of the categorical undertaking given by the Respondents to the effect that they would not enter into any cartel while submitting tenders, the enquiry was closed.”

Time given for political content in Radio and T.V. broadcastings

1565. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there will be a cut in the political content in Radio and TV broadcastings hereafter ;

(b) what is the time given for it at present ; and

(c) the time proposed to be reduced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) It is not as if that the total time available is divided between political and other kinds of news. The content could vary from news bulletin to news bulletin depending on the news-fall,

Postal Stamp to Record India's Historic Victory in the World Cup Cricket Tournament

1566. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Post and Telegraph Department receives from time to time proposals to bring out commemorative stamps on national events and personalities from various sources and State Governments ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that such requests are received at a short notice whereby their careful examination and implementation becomes difficult ;

(c) whether Government have drawn a plan for next four or five years for bringing out such commemorative stamps and given publicity to it ; and

(d) whether there is a plan to bring out a stamp to record India's historic victory in the World Cup Cricket Tournament ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Proposals have been received at short notice.

(c) No, Sir. The programme for the year is generally finalised during the previous year.

(d) No, Sir.

Telephone Connections in Thane District of Maharashtra

1567. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wait-listed subscribers awaiting their telephone connections in (i) Dombivli (ii) Kalyan (iii) Ulhasnagar, (iv) Ambarnath (v) Bhivandi (vi) Kulgaon and Badlapur as on 30th June, 1983 ;

(b) the plan to augment the telephone lines in each of the above areas and the proposed schedule for the same ;

(c) are Government aware that all these areas are highly industrialised for whom telephone facilities are of utmost importance ; and

(d) how Government propose to expedite the expansion of telephone network in these areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Number of applicants on waiting list as on 30.6.83 is as follows :-

(i) Dombivali	1630 (City 1377 MIDC 253)
(ii) Kalyan	802
(iii) Ulhasnagar	4523
(iv) Ambarnath	322

(v) Bhivandi 1438

(vi) Kulgaon and
Badlapur 113

(b) Plan for augmentation of capacity of exchanges at these places are given in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) It is not feasible to further expedite the expansion of the net work due to constraints on resources, and technical reasons like constraction of buildings etc, in near future.

STATEMENT

PLAN FOR AUGMENTATION OF CAPACITY OF EXCHANGES

Exchange	Present capacity & Type	Proposal for augmentation	Likely to be commissioned by
Dombivali	1400 (Auto)	3500 New Crossbar Exchange	1986-87
Kalyan	2700 (Auto)	600 lines extension	1984-85
Ulhasnagar	3600 (Manual)	7000 lines New auto Exchange replacing manual exchange.	1984-85
Ambernath	800 (Auto)	400 lines extension	1985-86
Bhivandi	2000 (Auto)	4500 New Crossbar Exchange	1985-86
Kulgaon- Badlapur	100 (Manual)	300 lines Auto	1985-86

Allotment of L.P.G. Connections in Aurangabad City, Maharashtra

1568. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) number of Gas connections sanctioned and allotted for Aurangabad city in Maharashtra State ;

(b) their dealer-wise break-up ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of dealers are inadequate to meet the increasing need of Aurangabad city ;

(d) whether there is any proposal under

consideration for creating more dealerships at Aurangabad ; if so, when and how many ; and

(e) the number of persons on waiting lists who have registered their names for Indian Oil and Bharat Petroleum Gas connections together with their dealer-wise break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) During April '82—June '83, 7100 gas connections have been released for Aurangabad city in Maharashtra State.

(b) Dealer-wise break-up is as under :

1. M/s. Bhavani Gas Company (HPC)	—	1200
2. M/s. Venkatesh Gas Service (BPC)	—	5100
3 M/s. C.T. Parikh (BPC)	—	800

(c) In view of the fact that Aurangabad city is rapidly growing and also that the present LPG dealers are likely to reach their ceiling by the end of the year it is felt that there may be need for additional dealers in the area.

(d) Two additional dealerships in 1983-84 and another one in 1984-85 are planned for Aurangabad. These proposals will be finalised subject to growth potential.

(e) There is no Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. agency in Aurangabad. As on 30.6.83 the waiting list is as follows :—

Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. —10432

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. —10080

गारे का आबंटन

1569. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ई० सी० एल०, बी० सी० सी० एल० और सी० सी० एल० के अन्तर्गत सुदामा-डीह, दुग्ध, पाथारडीह, चासनाला, संथालडीह, डमाडोमा कोयला प्रक्षालनों में कोयले के प्रक्षालन से एकत्रित भारी मात्रा में गारे को हरिजनों के जाली नामों से चलाई जा रही सहकारी समितियों को आवंटित किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो पदाधिकारियों के नाम तथा उनके सदस्यों की संख्या दर्शाते हुए उन सहकारी समितियों के नाम क्या है जिन्हें यह गारा आवंटित किया जा रहा है और 1980-83 अवधि के दौरान उनमें वितरित लाभांश का ब्योरा क्या है तथा प्रत्येक समिति को आवंटित

की गयी मात्रा सहित गारे का बिक्री मूल्य क्या है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) किसी भी सहकारी समिति को कोई स्लरी नहीं आवंटित की जाती है।

Funds for A.I.R. in Sixth Plan

1570. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allotted to A.I.R. in the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the details of work to be done during the Plan ;

(c) the amount utilised upto now and the progress of work made ; and

(d) the steps being taken to achieve the goal during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The outlay approved for A.I.R. in the 6th Five Year Plan is Rs. 122.30 crores.

(b) The details of the schemes are given in the attached statement.

(c) A sum of Rs. 32.05 crores has been utilised till 30.5.1983. The studies facilities at several stations have been completed and commissioned. 100 kw mw transmitter at Delhi has been commissioned and a similar one at Cuddapah is likely to be commissioned very shortly. Work on the construction of staff quarters at about 43 different centres are going on. Gangtok has been put on the A.I.R. map as an interim station. Foundation has been laid for construction of new stations at Itanagar and Adilabad.

(d) The progress of each scheme is continuously monitored through periodical and monthly meetings.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN SCHEMES UNDER IMPLEMENTATION
SOUND BROADCASTING (AIR)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay
A.	Continuing Schemes	2,500.00
B.	New Schemes	2,400.00
1.	Upgradation of the power of transmitters :-	
	(i) Dibrugarh 300 kw	263.01
	(ii) Lucknow 300 kw	248.34
	(iii) Rajkot 300 kw	255.52
	(iv) Ajmer 2×100 kw	252.24
	* (v) Ranchi 2×100 kw	266.64
	(vi) Dharwad 2×100 kw	243.14
	(vii) Raipur 100 kw	110.33
	(viii) Pune 100 kw	140.00
	(ix) Madras 2×100 kw	244.90
	(x) Siliguri 2×100 kw	241.67
	(xi) Cuddapah 100 kw	120.60
	(xii) Reutilisation of surplus old transmitters for upgradation of power at some centres including Allahabad and Bhopal.	6.61
		<u>2,401.00</u>
	Say	<u>2,400.00</u>
2.	New Radio Stations in uncovered pockets	900.00
	(i) Tura 20 kw mw transmitter, Type I studios, receiving facilities and staff quarters	195.62
	(ii) Gangtok 20 kw mw transmitter Type I studios, Receiving facilities and staff quarters.	202.58
	(iii) Madurai 10 kw mw transmitter, Type II Studios, Receiving facilities and staff quarters.	196.53 B/F 594.73
	(iv) Agra 10 kw mw transmitter Type I Studios, Receiving facilities and Staff quarters.	171.71
	(v) Jamshed- pur. 1 kw mw transmitter, Type I Studios, Receiving facilities and staff quarters.	133.06
		<u>899.50</u>
	Say	<u>200.00</u>

*Subsequently, decided to instal 100 kw transmitter each at Ranchi and Patna.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay
3.	Four number of 50 kw sw transmitters at Kingsway, Delhi to replace old transmitters damaged in floods.	431.00
4.	Provision of 50 kw sw transmitter for Regional Services	404.00
	(i) A new integrated service for North-Eastern region with 50 kw sw transmitter and studios facilities at Shillong.	227.00
	(ii) Upgradation of sw transmitter at Gauhati to 50 kw.	167.00
	(iii) Conversion of old 100 kw to 50 kw sw transmitter for replacement of 10 kw sw transmitter at Bombay and Madras.	10.00
		404.00
5.	Upgradation of Auxiliary Centres	528.00
	(i) Bhagalpur Type I Studios	78.00
	(ii) Cuddapah Type I Studios	70.00
	(iii) Gulbarga Type I Studios	76.00
	(iv) Sangli Type I Studios	75.00
	(v) Tirunelveli Type I Studios	72.00
	(vi) Jabalpur Type I Studios	77.00
	(vii) Bhadravati/Shimoga Type I Studios	80.00
		521.00
6.	Permanent studios at existing centre (Chandigarh)	100.00
7.	National Archives	10.00
8.	Expansion of Staff Training facilities (Technical)	50.00
9.	Improvement/additional technical facilities at existing centres/offices	50.00
10.	Staff quarters at existing centres.	500.00
11.	Construction of additional office accommodation at existing centres/offices	170.00
12.	Diesel generators for cyclone warning at 5 centres—Hyderabad, Vishakhapatnam, Cuddapah, Madras and Vijayawada.	15.00
13.	Construction of permanent transmitter building at Kurseong.	18.00
14.	Community Listening in Jammu & Kashmir State	2.00
15.	Science & Technology	250.00
16.	Additional software inputs	120.00
17.	Opening and strengthening of regional programme Directorates.	50.00
18.	Development of a dedicated National Broadcasting Service.	890.0
19.	Introduction of local radio broadcasting service with 1 kw mw transmitter, studios and staff quarters at 6 centre (Kota, Diphu, Keonjhar, Sholapur, Adilabad and Nagercoil).	300.00

(1)	(2)	(3)
20.	Consolidation and strengthening of External Services.	2,300.00
	(i) Two numbers of 500 kw sw transmitters at Bangalore.	1,500.00
	(ii) Two numbers of 250 kw sw transmitters at Aligarh Phase III.	750.00
	(iii) Permanent building for Hostel for foreign staff of ESD at New Delhi.	50.00
21.	Strengthening of Engineering Establishments.	250.00
		12,238.00
		Say Rs. 122.38 crores.

Production of Ammonia at Talcher and Ramagundam

1571. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) details of the production of ammonia from Talcher and Ramagundam during the last three months, till 1 July, 1983 and the capacity utilised with month-wise break up;

(b) loss of production and capacity utilisation due to technical difficulties connected with the design and power shortage with month-wise break-up ;

(c) whether the technical difficulties faced by these two coal-based plants have been solved ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ; if not the steps taken on that ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) There was a planned shut down in Ramagundam in the month of May, 1983 and Talcher remained shut down for all these three months due to power cut. The relevant details of production of ammonia from Ramagundam for the last three months are given below :—

	Production in M.T.	Capacity utilisation %
April'83	3150.6	12.73
May'83	NIL	NIL
June'83	4171	16.85

(b) The Talcher Plant remained shut down due to power cut imposed by Orissa State Electricity Board since 24.3.83. The loss of production in terms of nitrogen and loss of capacity utilisation due to technical difficulties connected with the design, equipment breakdown and power shortage with month-wise break-up is given below: —

RAMAGUNDAM

Loss of Production :

	Power problems	Design Deficiency and Equipment Breakdown
April'83	Nil	5168
May'83	Nil	Nil
June'83	2412	6503

Loss in capacity utilisation % :

	Power problems	Design Deficiency and Equipment Breakdown
April'83	Nil	27.2
May'83	Nil	Nil
June'83	12.7	34.3

(c) and (d) A Technical Study Group was appointed to study the problems faced by these two coal based Fertilizer Plants. It has suggested short-term as well as long-term measures to correct the imbalances which are :—

SHORT-TERM MEASURES :

(a) Installation of stainless steel collecting plates in the secondary electrostatic precipitator ;

- (b) Provision of expansion bellows for Air Separation Unit regenerators ;
- (c) Replacement of existing turbo air compressor blades with improved blades.
- (d) Improvements in and modifications to the Waste Heat Boilers of the gasifiers.

LONG-TERM MEASURES :

- (a) Modifications to the Air Separation Plant.
- (b) Installation of the 4th gasifier.
- (c) 4th stream of coal preparation plant.
- (d) Atmospheric Ammonia Storage.
- (e) Captive power plant (60 MW)—one of the boilers will also act as 4th boiler for steam generation plant.

Action has been initiated for implementation of the short-term measures. The Fertilizer Corporation of India has submitted the feasibility report for long-term measures.

Providing minimum needs to the extra Departmental Delivery Agents in P & T Department

1572. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government to provide the minimum needs like uniforms, remunerative pay-scales coupled with the provision to utilise the benefits of leave, to the extra Departmental Delivery Agents in the P & T Department ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in providing them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Extra-departmental employees are employed in P & T department on part-time basis. They are not equated with regular full time employees of the department. The Extra department Agents are free to take

up other avocations in life to supplement their income derived from P & T Department.

Extra departmental Agents are paid a consolidated allowance based on the work load and the hours of attendance put in by them. This consolidated allowance is revised annually to compensate the Extra departmental Agents against increase in prices. They are not entitled to any paid leave.

The Extra Departmental Agents who have outdoor duties are supplied umbrellas under certain weather conditions. The Extra Departmental Agents who have outdoor duties in marshy and snake infested areas etc. are also eligible for supply of gum boots.

Implementation of bonded Labour act in States

1573. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY :

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

(a) in how many States the provisions of the Central Legislation regarding bonded labour have been effectively implemented ;

(b) what is the number of bonded labour State-wise still to be released from bondage ; and

(c) what central guidelines have been issued to solve the problem of bonded labour in a time bound manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :

(a) The bonded labour system stands legally abolished throughout the country with effect from the 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Identification of bonded labourers and their resultant release and rehabilitation is, however, a continuous process. The State Governments, who are responsible for enforcement of the Act, are requested from time to time to take urgent and effective steps, including undertaking of intensive surveys in susceptible areas, to early release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers, wherever found existing. The incidence of bonded labour system has been reported

from 11 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The other State Governments/Union Territories have, however, denied the existence of bonded labourers. A statement containing the State-wise break-up of the number of bonded labourers, identified and released and the number rehabilitated as on 31.5.1983 is attached. During the year 1982-83, a target for rehabilitation of 35,828 freed bonded labourers was fixed in respect of nine States as against which 36,066 number of freed bonded labourers were rehabilitated as on 31.3.1983. The progress of identification, and release of bonded labour and rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers has not been uniform in all the States on account of geographical, topographical, sociological and administrative constraints and, therefore, it is not possible to precisely state the names of States where the provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act have been effectively implemented.

(b) Number of identified bonded labourers is not the same as the number of persons who are released from bondage. As the State Governments are the appropriate Government for identification and release of bonded labour under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, the information regarding the number of bonded labourers State-wise who are yet to be released from bondage is not available with the Ministry of Labour.

(c) The State Governments are being asked from time to time to conduct surveys through their existing agencies for identification of bonded labour. They have also been advised to reconstitute the Vigilance Committees at the District and sub-divisional levels and activate their functioning. They have been advised to conduct intensive studies and surveys in respect of stone quarries, brick-kilns and other sensitive areas to identify the existence of bonded labour within a time bound programme by involving various agencies of Government, non-officials, voluntary agencies and individual institutions dedicated to the cause of bonded labour. With a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, for rehabilitation of bonded labour, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched

in 1978-79 under which the State Governments are provided Central financial assistance on matching grant (50:50) basis for the rehabilitation of bonded labour. The scheme envisages provision of rehabilitation grant of Rs. 4000/- per bonded labourer half of which is given as Central Share. The pattern of assistance under this scheme can be either land-based or non-land based or skill/craft based. It has been emphasised that rehabilitation of bonded labour is a national programme and not a programme of any particular Ministry or Department. The State Governments have been advised to suitably integrate/dovetail the Centrally Sponsored Scheme with similar other schemes i.e. I.R.D.P., NREP, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, Tribal Sub-Plan and other on-going schemes of the State Governments so as to pool and integrate resources available under different schemes for the purpose of effective and permanent rehabilitation of bounded labour. A blueprint containing detailed guidelines on the various components of rehabilitation has also been sent to the State Governments for adoption and implementation. While implementing the guidelines, the State Governments have been told that it is the beneficiary who should constitute the focal point and his felt needs and preferences, aptitude, in-genuity and skill should be the main factors for consideration before selecting and implementing any particular scheme. With a view to accelerating the pace of rehabilitation, the procedure for release and grant of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been simplified with effect from 5.7.1983. According to the revised guidelines, all rehabilitation schemes which are formulated at the district level would be considered by the Screening Committee at the State level in which an officer from the Ministry of Labour and the District Magistrate concerned would also be associated. After sanction of the scheme by the Screening Committee, the State Government will release the State's full share of assistance to the district magistrate concerned in one single instalment, and on receipt to intimation to this effect, the Central share of assistance will be released immediately in one instalment. The State Government will, however, continue to submit utilisation certificates to the Ministry of Labour, as at present.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BONDED LABOURERS IDENTIFIED, RELEASED AND REHABILITATED AS ON 31.5.1983 AS PER THE REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

Name of the State	Number of bonded labourers		
	Identified and freed	Rehabilitated	Remaining to be rehabilitated
1. Andhra Pradesh	13,491	10,305	3,186
2. Bihar	8,303	4,748	3,555
4. Gujarat	63	63	—
4. Karnataka*	62,699	40,033	22,666
5. Kerala	829	519	310
6. Madhya Pradesh	1,956	1,771	185
7. Maharashtra	322	322	—
8. Orissa	26,278	14,294	11,984
9. Rajasthan	6,163	6,157	6
10. Tamil Nadu	28,046	28,046	—
11. Uttar Pradesh	8,667	8,404	263
Total :	1,56,817	1,14,662	42,155

Power Situation in Eastern States

1574. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) when did Government realise that the power situation in the Eastern Region was a perennial problem date and year of such realisation ;

(b) power capacity added in terms of MW in the Eastern Region during First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans, with special details for the Fifth and Sixth Plan year-wise additions ; and

(c) what was the corresponding addition in the Western and Northern Regions during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Power shortage is not confined to Eastern Region only but to all the regions of the country. Degree of power shortage however, varies from region to region at different times and is not perennial in nature.

(b) and (c) A statement showing the net power capacity added year-wise from 1950 to 1982-83 in the Eastern Region, Western Region and Northern Region is attached.

STATEMENT

Net capacity added in Eastern, Northern & Western Region (Utilities only) (MW)

	Eastern Region	Northern Region	Western Region
1950	115.72	14.93	44.04
1951	26.13	27.94	42.66
1952	5.07	42.91	72.91
1953	158.79	6.70	35.70
1954	(-) 6.68	34.79	93.93
1955	7.38	86.07	38.56
1956-57	14.24	71.53	75.04
1957-58	84.54	60.08	97.68
1958-59	102.75	4.92	60.87
1959-60	43.98	42.12	148.38
1960-61	232.61	218.80	206.01
1961-62	4.15	453.95	40.89
1962-63	82.15	228.06	240.75
1963-64	202.78	928.93	99.24
1964-65	302.79	5.62	238.83
1965-66	428.40	306.64	336.22
1966-67	326.52	303.79	564.16
1967-68	187.39	653.78	280.78
1968-69	253.12	376.72	262.02
1969-70	167.21	102.07	458.43
1970-71	159.06	(-) 10.72	292.86
1971-72	102.59	151.72	(-) 12.91
1972-73	14.72	441.54	330.44
1973-74	228.88	164.73	(-) 2.75
1974-75	305.50	662.47	465.17
1975-76	181.04	426.36	717.95
1976-77	154.90	366.41	353.82

*The figures mentioned against Karnataka State are pertaining to month ending 28.2.1983.

1977-78	184.24	961.94	877.29
1978-79	243.33	1109.38	1205.20
1979-80	111.65	507.95	435.98
1980-81	167.36	557.64	526.94
1981-82	321.29	731.77	540.00
1982-83	490.00	815.00	1170.00

Note : The figures given are of net additions i.e. after taking into account of retirements/deletions of old generating sets.

Opening of New Offices in Garhwal areas

1576. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the need for opening new post offices in U.P. Hill Districts specially in Garhwal area: if so, action taken thereon ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in several areas people have to walk upto 10 kilometres to reach their post offices ; and

(c) whether Government will set up new post offices and also start mobile post offices in the Hills, wherever necessary to meet the long pending and urgent needs of the Hills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The requests are examined and appropriate action taken on merits. During the year 1981-82 ; 42 posts offices were opened in the hilly Districts of U.P. (including 19 in Garhwal area). Mobile counter service facilities extended to 44 villages during 1981-82 (including 18 in Garhwal area). During 1982-83 33 new post offices were opened in hilly districts of U.P. (including 17 in Garhwal area). Mobile counter service facilities were also extended to 58 villages (including 29 in Garhwal area) in the year 1982-83.

(b) No such cases have been brought to the notice of the Department.

(c) 65 new post offices are proposed to be opened in the hilly districts of U.P. (including 25 in Garhwal area) under the annual plan of the current year 1983-84,

Counter service facilities are also proposed to be extended to 46 villages (including 20 in Garhwal area) during the current plan year. The targets have been allotted taking into account the comparative needs of various regions and the targets available for allocation during the current plan year.

World Bank Loan and Rural Electrifications Schemes

1577. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount borrowed from the World Bank during the Sixth Plan period for the purpose of expanding the electricity net-work in the country-side ;

(b) the number of rural electrification schemes introduced in the country with World Bank loan ;

(c) the names of the States where those rural electrification schemes have been launched ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The World Bank has sanctioned two loans for implementation of rural electrification schemes during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) as detailed below :—

	Dollars in Million
IDA Credit 911-IN	175.00
IBRD Loan No. 2165-IN	304.5
	— — —
	479.50
	— — —

(b) Under IDA credit 911-IN about 1700 rural electrification schemes were intended to be benefitted, against which the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 2,808 schemes.

Under IBRD Loan No. 2165-IN, 3500 REC schemes, and 1000 system improvement schemes with SEB funds are intended to be benefitted, against which REC has sanctioned 2,695 schemes.

(c) and (d) The names of the States where rural electrification schemes with the help of IDA Credit 911-IN have been

launched and the tentative allocations made to the various States under IBRD Loan No. 2165-IN are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

STATEMENTT SHOWING STATEWISE ALLOCATIONS UNDER IDA CREDIT 911-IN AND IBRD LOAN No. 2165-IN.

S. No.	Name of SEB	Allocation under IDA Credit 911-IN.	Tentative allocation under IBRD Loan No. 2165-IN.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.12	29.36
2.	Assam	2.88	—
3.	Bihar	15.34	21.70
4.	Gujarat	10.92	16.23
5.	Haryana	—	1.37
6.	Karnataka	8.16	10.21
7.	Kerala	3.68	3.90
8.	Madhya Pradesh	21.40	43.79
9.	Orissa	5.23	14.85
10.	Punjab	9.60	20.93
11.	Rajasthan	11.82	20.65
12.	Tamil Nadu	12.35	10.95
13.	Uttar Pradesh	22.25	33.34
14.	West Bengal	15.44	19.41
15.	Maharashtra	15.81	
	Supe-total	168.00	Central Training Institute for Rural Electrification. 1.00
	Provision for cost escalation and pilot project	7.00	
		Unallocated Fee	15.00 *4.50
Total		175.00	304.50

Nationalisation of Newspapers

1578. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

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

(a) whether the newspaper owners have increased prices of newspapers a number of times during the last three years ; if so, full details thereof ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to nationalise the popular newspapers by delinking them from Monopoly Business Houses in order to serve the public through the mass media ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The average prices of newspapers of various categories during the last three years, based on annual sample studies, are given below :—

AVERAGE PRICE (IN PAISE)

Year	Big Newspapers	Medium Newspapers	Small Newspapers
1980	43.5	37.5	24.8
1981	50.6	44.4	26.3
1982	55.2	53.5	30.6

(b) No, Sir.

Indane LPG Agencies in Trans-Yamuna Area of Delhi

1579. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indane LPG Agencies functioning in trans-Yamuna area of Delhi ;

(b) the number of consumers registered with each of them ;

(c) whether in trans-Yamuna area of Delhi three to four days are ordinarily taken by the said agencies in supplying the gas cylinders, while in other areas the cylinders are supplied on the same day ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government or the agencies to ease the gas cylinder supply position in trans-yamuna area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) 7 (seven) Indane distributors are operating in the Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi. The number of customers attached to each Indane distributor as on 30th June, 1983 is as under :—

1. Shaheed Subhash Gas Service	6623
2. Amar Gas Service	6376
3. B.N. Gupta & Co.	7886
4. Vishal Gas Service	4299
5. Supreme Enterprise	1267
6. Shivanika Enterprise	1519
7. Vijay Rattan Enterprise	6497

(c) While the endeavour is to install refills the same or the next day, delay may however take place due to certain unavoidable reasons.

(d) It is proposed to commission two new distributorships in this area during 1983-84 which should considerably improve the supply position.

ट्रंक कालों के मिलने में विलम्ब

1580. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली से विभिन्न राज्यों की राजधानियों के लिए बुक कराई गई अरजेंट अथवा 'आईनरी' कालें पूरे दिन में भी नहीं मिलती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रत्येक व्यक्ति 'लाइटनिंग' 'इमीडिएट' अथवा कालें बुक करा सकता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसको सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कोई प्रबन्ध कर रही है कि अर्जेंट और असाधारण कालें तुरन्त मिल जाएं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) कोई भी व्यक्ति लाइटनिंग ट्रंक काल बुक करा सकता है न कि तुरन्त ट्रंक काल कुछ विशिष्ट श्रेणी एवं राज्य और केन्द्र सरकार के उच्च अधिकारी ही तुरन्त ट्रंक काल बुक करा सकते हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) साधारण और तत्काल ट्रंक कालों को यथाशीघ्र मिलने के प्रयास किये जाते हैं। साधारण और तत्काल ट्रंक कालों को तुरन्त मिलाने के लिए अत्यधिक स्टाफ और तकनीकी व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता होगी जो फिलहाल व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

बिहार में कोयला खानों में बन्धुआ मजदूर

1581. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में कोयला खानों में काम कर रहे बन्धुआ मजदूरों की संख्या का पता लगाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और वे किन खानों में काम कर रहे हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन कोयला खानों में उनकी संख्या का पता न लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) बंधित श्रम पद्धति (उत्सादन) अधिनियम, 1976 के अधीन, बंधुआ श्रमिकों का पता लगाना और उन्हें मुक्त कराना सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों का सीधा उत्तरदायित्व है। भारत सरकार के पास बिहार में कोयला खानों में काम कर रहे बन्धुआ श्रमिकों की संख्या के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है, क्योंकि यह विषय बिहार सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Comparative cost of generation of Hydel and Thermal Power

1582. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10916 on 10 May, 1983 regarding Agreement with HMG Nepal and state :

(a) what is the comparative cost of generation of power from various thermal hydel power projects, including the proposed ones in Bihar and what steps are being taken to resort to the cheapest and most dependable source of energy ;

(b) whether the Kosi High Dam will generate cheapest and most dependable source of power ; and

(c) if so, steps to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The cost of generation in thermal plants would depend on the capital cost per KW of installation, the cost of money invested and the recurring costs of operation including fuel costs etc. The cost of generation ranged from 15 paisa to 60 paisa/Kwh in 1980-81. In the case of hydro generation, the cost mainly depends on the capital cost of per KW installation, cost of money invested and operation costs. The cost of hydel generation in the same year normally ranged from 4 paisa to 35 paisa in existing projects.

The detailed investigation on for the Kosi High Dam Project as now envisaged, is pending further discussions with Nepal. Firm data on the cost of generation etc. will emerge only when the project formulation is completed.

Expenditure of Foreign Exchange by Multinational Drug Companies

1583. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign

exchange expenditure under various heads like import of raw materials and capital goods and repatriation of dividend of majority of multinational drug companies, is more than the foreign exchange earned by these companies by exports ;

(b) if so, the details thereof in respect of each company during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 ; and

(c) whether Government had any check on the items they imported or if there had been any overinvoicing of imports during these years by these companies.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b) A Statement showing foreign exchange expenditure on account of import of raw materials, capital goods foreign exchange remittances and earnings on account of exports and other items in respect of major multinational companies for the last three available years is attached. It would be seen from the Statement that in several cases earnings by way of exports etc. are more than the foreign exchange expenditure.

(c) The prices of import of bulk drugs raw materials and formulations into the country are scrutinised by the Government. Certain instances of imports of certain raw materials at high prices have come to the notice of the Government, but, it is difficult to establish whether such imports involved over-invoicing as similar raw materials are not imported by other companies in the country and the prices of such raw materials from sources other than those from which they have imported in the international market are not easily available.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Year	Expenditure on (Rs/lakhs)			Total	Earnings by Difference way of exports (Rs/lakhs) and others (Col. 7-Col. 8)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Import of raw materials	Import of Capital goods and spares	Expenditure on other items including remittances			
COMPANIES HAVING FOREIGN EQUITY OF UPTO 40% :								
1.	M/s. Abbott Laboratories (I) Limited	1980	311.69	Nil	279.38 (relating to 1978 & 1979)	591.07	446.36	(+)144.71
		1981	385.60	Nil	Nil	385.60	481.82	(-) 96.22
		1982	441.62	Nil	108.00	549.62	535.92	(+) 13.70
					(relating to 1980 & 1981)			
2.	M/s. Synbiotics Limited	1979-80	Nil	4.60	2.72	7.32	0.78	(+) 6.54
		1980-81	7.69	1.80	2.90	12.39	17.50	(-) 5.11
		1981-82	8.44	0.72	2.77	11.93	9.32	(+) 2.61
3.	The Anglo French Co. (Eastern) Ltd.	1980	145.19	30.78	111.60	287.57	367.28	(-) 79.71
		1981	109.42	18.40	55.80	183.62	201.28	(-) 17.66
		1982	132.76	45.09	111.60	289.45	378.26	(-) 88.81
4.	M/s. Themis Chemicals Ltd. *year ending June.	1979-80*	123.77	Nil	0.56	124.33	1.08	(+)123.25
		1980-81	61.33	Nil	0.56	61.89	Nil	(+) 61.89
		1981-82	188.25	Nil	0.56	188.81	Nil	(+)188.81
5.	M/s. Searle (I) Ltd.	1980	19.64	6.74	1.42	27.80	47.11	(-) 19.31
		1981	38.85	5.22	10.48	54.28	87.98	(-) 33.70
		1982	43.20	0.40	2.27	45.87	64.52	(-) 18.65
6.	M/s. Reckitt & Colman of India Limited	1980	51.94	4.02	26.30	82.26	118.27	(-) 36.01
		1981	39.11	6.98	29.52	75.61	81.39	(-) 5.78
		1982	35.31	10.32	27.96	73.59	71.21	(+) 2.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	M/s. Fairdeal Corporation of (India) Limited	1979-80 1.4.1980- 30.9.1980 1.10.1980- 30.9.1981 1.10.1981- 30.9.1982	<u>40.77</u> 16.84 44.51 65.86	0.33 0.65 1.52 0.74	41.10 17.49 45.93 66.60	6.74 2.31 3.93 14.20	(+) 34.36 (+) 15.18 (+) 42.00 (+) 52.40	
8.	M/s. Boehringer Knoll Limited	1979/80 1980/81 1981/82	118.85 127.04 70.89	8.04 1.32 14.19	4.92 4.64 3.97	131.81 133.00 89.05	(+) 82.22 (+) 88.32 (+) 69.34	
9.	M/s. Warner Hindustan Limited	1980 1981 1982	31.56 44.65 59.56	29.77 9.23 14.36	28.64 35.29 30.24	89.97 91.17 104.16	(+) 75.05 (+) 38.52 (+) 77.08	
10.	M/s. German Remedies Limited	1981	274.26	2.14	8.04	284.44	102.86	(+) 181.58
COMPANIES HAVING FOREIGN EQUITY OF MORE THAN 40% :								
1.	Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited	1979 1980 1981	<u>421.95</u> 607.42 383.09	87.97 81.95 140.76	509.92 689.37 523.85	498.73 786.87 1020.43	(+) 11.19 (-) 97.50 (-) 496.58	
2.	M/s. Roche Products Limited	1979 1980 1981	246.33 241.02 180.32	21.44 21.33 27.84	267.77 262.35 208.16	62.74 84.59 131.80	(+) 205.03 (+) 177.76 (+) 76.36	
3.	M/s. Bayer (I) Limited	1979 1980 1981	845.68 492.01 382.14	53.54 53.52 29.02	899.22 545.53 411.16	44.18 53.60 49.60	(+) 855.04 (+) 491.93 (+) 361.56	
4.	M/s. Ciba-Geigy of India Limited	1979 1980 1981	718.95 590.52 410.34	96.68 82.31 60.42	815.63 652.83 470.76	1203.80 466.88 168.43	(-) 388.17 (+) 205.95 (+) 302.23	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd.	1979 1980 1981	500.01 503.98 684.70		71.23 71.20 93.40	571.24 575.18 778.10	342.62 183.91 180.42	(+) 229.62 (+) 391.27 (+) 597.68
6.	M/s. Cyanamid (I) Ltd.	1979 1980 1981	150.41 96.15 102.55		53.35 56.42 Nil	203.76 152.57 102.55	32.83 16.79 13.74	(+) 170.93 (+) 135.78 (+) 88.81
7.	M/s. E. Merck (I) Ltd.	1979 1980 1981	67.05 176.98 188.47		Nil 7.20 2.01	67.05 184.18 190.48	2.97 80.43 104.97	(+) 64.08 (+) 103.75 (+) 85.51
8.	M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (I) Ltd. (Figures for year ending 30th June)*	1979 1980 1981	189.40 268.80 209.80		120.80 126.90 139.00	310.20 395.70 348.80	223.20 270.40 326.10	(+) 87.00 (+) 125.30 (+) 22.70
9.	M/s. Merck Sharp & Dohme of India Ltd.	1979 1980 1981	109.54 147.01 76.19		Nil Nil 9.72	109.54 147.01 85.91	2.94 1.30 6.11	(+) 106.60 (+) 145.71 (+) 79.80
10.	M/s. Richardson Hindustan Limited	1979 1980 1981	8.00 13.00 21.00		7.00 12.00 15.00	15.00 25.00 36.00	45.00 55.00 51.00	(-) 30.00 (-) 30.00 (-) 15.00
11.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd.	1979 1980 1981	228.33 162.18 254.46		15.00 22.50 22.50	243.33 184.68 276.96	22.22 31.00 29.92	(+) 221.11 (+) 153.68 (+) 247.04
12.	M/s. Parke Davis*	1979 1980 1981	78.50 70.21 77.16		21.00 14.70 21.00	99.50 84.91 98.16	35.92 16.22 20.35	(+) 63.58 (+) 68.69 (+) 77.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	M/s. Johnson & Johnson of (I) Limited	1979 1980 1981	88.22 66.85 75.94		11.54 11.54 12.15	99.76 78.39 88.09	34.83 35.24 39.00	(+) 64.93 (+) 43.15 (+) 49.09
14.	M/s. Pfizer Limited	1979 1980 1981	189.56 68.73 97.16		91.69 125.59 106.26	281.25 194.32 203.42	45.29 41.07 45.87	(+) 235.96 (+) 153.25 (+) 157.55
15.	M/s. Organon (India) Limited	1979 1980 1981	33.03 46.34 47.89		4.30 4.30 N.A.	37.33 50.64 47.89	8.47 8.99 120.85	(+) 28.86 (+) 41.65 (-) 72.96
16.	M/s. May & Baker (India) Limited*	1979 1980 1981	105.76 190.76 153.60		0.16 0.53 66.31	105.92 191.29 219.91	13.70 47.46 33.92	(+) 99.22 (+) 143.83 (+) 185.99
17.	M/s. Warner Hindustan Limited*	1979 1980 1981	56.10 59.09 52.87		15.36 21.04 24.50	71.46 80.13 77.37	28.87 14.91 52.65	(+) 42.59 (+) 65.22 (+) 24.72
18.	M/s. Whiffens (India) Limited *	1979 1980 1981	Nil Nil Nil		2.24 2.43 2.30	2.24 2.43 2.30	32.71 35.71 20.10	(-) 30.47 (-) 33.28 (-) 17.80
19.	M/s. Boots Co. (India) Limited	1979 1980 1981	180.43 160.41 193.27		17.12 24.00 Nil	197.55 184.41 193.27	57.25 54.00 120.52	(+) 140.30 (+) 130.41 (+) 72.75
20.	M/s. Alkali & Chemicals Corp. of (India) Ltd.	1979 1980 1981	225.00 205.00 208.00		44.00 24.00 51.00	229.00 229.00 259.00	51.00 137.00 115.00	(+) 218.00 (+) 92.00 (+) 144.00
21.	M/s. Wyeth Labs. Ltd.	1979	37.75 (*78-79)		11.29 (*78-79)	49.04	5.53 (*78-79)	(+) 43.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		1980	49.01 (79-80)		11.14 (79-80)	60.15	0.28 (79-80)	(+) 59.87
		1981	64.18 (80-81)		11.09 (80-81)	75.27	0.28 (80-81)	(+) 74.99
	22. M/s. Uni-Sankyo Ltd.	1979	0.52 (78-79)		0.73 (78-79)	1.25	6.83 (78-79)	(-) 5.58
		1980	0.43 (79-80)		0.60 (79-80)	1.03	5.56 (79-80)	(-) 4.53
		1981	5.82 (80-81)		1.20 (80-81)	7.02	5.76 (80-81)	(+) 1.26
	23. M/s. Eskay Labs. Ltd.	1979	55.65 (78-79)		16.84 (78-79)	72.49	101.24 (78-79)	(-) 28.75
		1980	74.67 (79-80)		10.91 (79-80)	85.58	175.07 (79-80)	(-) 89.49
		1981	71.14 (80-81)		Nil (80-81)	71.14	4.39 (80-81)	(+) 66.75

*Since diluted their foreign equity to less than 40%.

News-Item Captioned "Cinematograph act may be Amended"

1584. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to news item "Cinematograph Act may be amended" in "Economic Times" of 4 July, 1983 and State :

(a) the details of deliberations and decisions taken at the 6 July meeting of State Information Ministers ;

(b) the recommendations of the meeting regarding Video Piracy ; and

(c) whether Government will place a copy of the note on Video Piracy circulated at this meeting on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The recommendations approved by the Conference of State Information Ministers on 6.7.83 are given in the statement-I attached.

(b) Even though there was some discussion at the Conference on Video Piracy, the Conference did not make any specific recommendation on this subject finally.

(c) A copy of the note on Video Piracy circulated is attached statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

FILMS

(I) Each State might review its existing Theatre Licensing Rules in the light of the latest technological developments. Construction of open air theatres, encouragement to mobile cinema and setting up of wide screen video projection might also be considered as alternatives to construction of cinema theatres as they are much less costly. However any relaxation in the existing rules which might create problems of environment, hygiene, etc. should be avoided.

(II) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the National Film Development Corporation might review the

limits laid down for financing construction of cinema theatres in rural/urban areas.

(III) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting might consider creation of additional posts of Newsreel Officers with a view to meeting the increasing requirements.

RADIO :

(IV) The State Governments would try to ensure uninterrupted power supply to AIR Stations to maintain transmission.

(V) The State Governments would expedite making available suitable sites for staff quarters on request by AIR.

(VI) The coverage requirements of border, hill and tribal areas would be given special consideration and priority.

TELEVISION :

(VII) The State Governments would extend all possible assistance for expeditious acquisition of suitable sites for high and low power transmitters.

(VIII) The State Governments would explore the possibility of taking up the components of building construction and water and electric supply works according to the designs and specifications given by the Ministry of I & B, in the job of erection of TV towers, so as to expedite the work.

(IX) Though on the whole the National Programmes are satisfactory efforts should continue to make them more relevant to the local needs and improve their content and quality.

(X) The State Governments would make available more programmes produced locally for telecast in the national hook-up.

(XI) Recognising the importance of the Community Viewing Scheme, it was agreed that the number of existing community viewing sets needs to be increased to make full use of the augmented TV coverage in the country. The importance of maintaining such sets properly through a suitable decentralised agency was emphasised.

PRESS

(XII) The State Government would take effective steps for implementation of

Palekar Award in their respective areas.

(XIII) The Indian Institute of Mass communication might take up a study for preparing a model for the facilities and infrastructure that an Information Office at State Headquarters/District level might possess for discharging its work efficiently.

(XIV) Both, the Central and State Governments would make efforts to encourage and develop small and medium newspapers.

DTC. OF ADVTG. AND VISIAL PUBLICITY :

(XV) A list of newspapers on DAVP's media list along with their circulation be made available by DAVP to the State Governments which desire to have this information.

PUBLICATIONS

(XVI) The State Governments might extend all possible help to the Publications Division for printing of its publications in regional languages either in the State Governments Presses or in other suitable regional language presses available in their States.

(XVII) The State Governments might give more advertisements about employment opportunities in their States in the weekly "Employment News" brought out by the Publications Division.

TRAINING

(XVIII) The Indian Institute of Mass Communication would prepare a brochure containing relevant information about the training facilities available in the Institute and circulate it to all State Governments so that they might derive maximum benefit from these Courses.

(XIX) The Indian Institute of Mass Communication might assist the State Government of Madhya Pradesh through its Research and Evaluation Department for an indepth study of the problems of communication with tribals with a view to evolving subsequently an appropriate strategy and requisite tools for a suitable training.

(XX) The Indian Institute of Mass

Communication might study the Grass Roots Management Scheme being tried out in Koonjhar district in Orissa.

COORDINATION :

(XXI) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting might review the composition structure and working of the Inter-Media Publicity Coordination Committees set up in various State Capitals with a view to increasing their efficiency by having better coordination with the State Government Information Agencies.

(XXII) The State Governments would give all possible Publicity support to National Integration, Communal Harmony and the 20-Point Programme.

STATEMENT-II

PROBLEM OF THE GROWING THREAT POSED BY VIDEO PIRACY AND UN- LICENCED VIDEO PARLOURS

Considerable concern has been voiced at the growth of video cassette libraries and Video parlours in different parts of the country. In a recent ruling Justice S.C. Pratap of Bombay High Court temporarily restrained Restaurants, Snack Bars, Luxury Coaches and buses from showing video films. The problem is assuming a serious proportion particularly in view of the fact that film producers are finding that their films are available on video even before its release in theatres. Video piracy both of Indian films and foreign films is posing threat to the established film industry. No statistics are available either with regard to number of videos within the country or the number of video libraries functioning in various cities.

2. Recently the Film Federation of India appealed to the members of film industry to contribute financial assistance for enabling the Federation to combat the menace of Video piracy and for ensuring the survival of film industry. Faced with the growth of video piracy recently in the U.K. damages have been awarded to the leading film companies against persons producing and selling pirated and counterfeit video cassettes of films. Primarily video piracy can be curbed only by legislation and amending the Copyright Act. It is further reported that there is a

move in the U.K. to introduce a Bill (copyright Amendment Bill) which will allow unlimited fines and upto 2 years imprisonment for infringement of the Copy Right Act pertaining to films. Penalties on retailers who supply pirated cassettes is also envisaged.

3. At the moment the most serious threat is through the proliferation of video parlours in Hotels and Restaurants where video films are screened. These films may or may not have a valid censor certificate. In most cases there is no payment of any entertainment or show tax. The Ministry of Law had at one stage, opined that the screening of video films comes within the purview of Cinematograph Act 1952 and the Cinematograph Amendment Act of 1981. According to the Act, no film can be publically exhibited until it has been certified by the Censor Board of Film Certification. Moreover, such public exhibition can be arranged only at a place for which the exhibitor has obtained proper licence from the local authorities. However, there appears to be a conflict of legal opinion on these subjects while it may be necessary to amend the Cinematograph Act to bring video films within the purview of the Act, any person screening video film at a public place could be restrained by the State Government authorities for public screenings of video films, as this does constitute an unauthorised public screening of a film in unlicensed premises.

4. According to the existing reports there is no uniform stand taken by the States with regard to public exhibition of films through videos. It is imperative that a uniform policy is adopted to protect the interests of film industry. The industry is not objecting to the sale of video cassettes of films for which the rights have been sold and the sale made through authorised retailers. What is objectionable is the unauthorised illegal sale of video cassettes of films for which the video rights have not been sold and which are being screened at public places. All State Governments should, therefore, support the film industry in this regard and help to curb the growing menace of video piracy within the country.

Restructuring of Jharia Coal Field

1585. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to restructure Jharia Coalfield ;

(b) if so, what are projects prepared for this purpose ;

(c) the estimated cost of the projects proposed to be implemented to re-build Jharia coal-field ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) The Jharia coalfield reorganisation programme envisages construction of 9 large opencast mines and 21 large underground mining blocks along with reconstruction of surface infrastructure. The implementation of the scheme has already been taken up in stages. Several projects which constitute an integral part of the Scheme have been approved and taken up for implementation. The cost of Jharia coalfield restructuring programme has been estimated at Rs. 5372 crores.

Labour Problems in Textile industry

1586. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems of labour in textile Industry ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for the solution of those problems ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c) The Government have set up a Tripartite Committee in August 1982 to examine and report on the problems of Textile Mill Industry workmen and on the problems being faced by the textile mill industry in the country including the need to modernise the industry. The Committee will give its report within a period of one

year and its recommendations will be implemented in a time bound manner.

Analysis of Industrial Accidents in the Country

1587. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted an analysis of industrial accidents occurred during the past two decades which have revealed that house-keeping conditions, maintenance of machinery, use of personnel protective equipment and method of material handling, account for more than 30 to 60 per cent of the accidents ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to book all involved industrial houses for the offences and ensure compensations to all those who have suffered due to these negligences ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) According to the report furnished by the Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Bombay, analysis of accidents in a large number of categories of industries carried out during the past two decades shown that the parameters of house-keeping conditions, maintenance of machinery, extent of use of personal protective equipment and method of material handling alone account for anything between 30 to 60 percent of the accident.

(b) to (d) Analysis into the causes of accidents by the Directorate General, Factory Advice Services and Labour Institutes, Bombay is brought to the notice of the State Governments from time to time. Action is taken for contravention under the Factories Act, 1948 and the rules which are administered by the State Governments. Wherever applicable, compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which is administered by the State Governments, or/and in addition compensation and medical

benefits are payable under the Employees' State Insurance Act.

रानीखेत से दिल्ली और लखनऊ के लिए सीधा टेलीफोन सर्किट

1588. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रानीखेत छावनी के लिये सीधा टेलीफोन सर्किट उपलब्ध कराया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस महत्वपूर्ण छावनी को सीधे दिल्ली और लखनऊ से जोड़ने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीविजय एन पाटिल) : (क) रानीखेत ट्रंक एक्मचेंज से सीधे ट्रंक सर्किट लखनऊ के लिए उपलब्ध है न कि दिल्ली के लिए ।

(ख) रानीखेत से दिल्ली के लिए सीधी ट्रंक सर्किट का इस लिए औचित्य नहीं बनता है क्यों कि इस समय ट्रंक परियान कम है । रानीखेत से लखनऊ के लिए एक सीधा ट्रंक सर्किट काफी पहले से काम कर रहा है ।

विपथीरागढ़ से दिल्ली और लखनऊ को "बिलम्ब नहीं" प्रणाली आरम्भ करना

1589. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या सूचना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान पिथौरागढ़ टेलीफोन केन्द्र से उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा दिल्ली और लखनऊ के लिए कितनी काले बुक कराई गई और उनमें कितनी कालें प्राप्त हुई और टेलीफोन काल को बुक करने और प्राप्त करने के बीच अधिकतम समय कितना लगा ;

(ख) क्या इस स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए टेलीफोन विभाग को दिल्ली और लखनऊ के लिए पिथौरागढ़ से "बिलम्ब नहीं" प्रणाली का प्रयोग करने की सलाह दी जाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रणाली के कब से लागू होने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) पिथौरागढ़ से लखनऊ तथा दिल्ली के लिए बुक की गई प्रभावी ट्रंक कालों तथा कालों के बुक करने तथा उनके मिलने में लगे समय का व्योरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

(एक) पिथौरागढ़ से	लखनऊ	दिल्ली
1982-83 के दौरान	के लिए	के लिए
बुक की गई कालों		
की संख्या	1467	718

(दो) मिली कालों की		
संख्या	1098	512

(तीन) मिली कालों के बुक		
करने तथा उनके		
मिलने में लगा		
अधिकतम समय	4 घंटे	6 घंटे

(ख) जी नहीं। पिथौरागढ़ से नई दिल्ली तथा लखनऊ के लिए “नो-डिले” (अविलंब-सेवा) प्रारंभ करने का औचित्य नहीं बनता, क्योंकि इस समय ट्रंक परियात बहुत कम है।

(ग) उपरोक्त (ख) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Conference of State Information Ministers

1590. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a Conference of State Information Ministers was held in New Delhi during the first week of July, this year ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed thereat ;

(c) the conclusions arrived thereat ; and

(d) how many States and Union Territories attended the Conference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The Conference of State Information Ministers held on 6th July, 1983 was proceeded by a two-day official level meeting of Secretaries and the Directors of Information of State Governments. The Conference of Information Ministers considered the recommendations drawn up at the official level meeting. A statement showing the recommendations finally approved by State Information Ministers Conference is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) 16 States and 4 Union Territories attended the Conference.

STATEMENT

FILMS :

(I) Each State might review its existing Theatre Licensing Rules in the light of the latest technological developments. Construction of open air theatres, encouragements to mobile cinema and setting up of wide screen video projection might also be considered as alternatives to construction of cinema theatres as they are much less costly. However any relaxation in the existing rules which might create problems of environment hygiene, etc. should be avoided.

(II) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the National Film Development Corporation might review the limits laid down for financing construction of cinema theatres in rural/urban areas.

(III) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting might consider creation of additional posts of Newsreel Officers with a view to meeting the increasing requirements.

RADIO :

(IV) The State Governments would try to ensure uninterrupted power supply to AIR Stations to maintain transmission.

(V) The State Governments would expedite making available suitable sites for staff quarters on request by AIR.

(VI) The coverage requirements of border, hill and tribal areas would be given special consideration and priority.

TELEVISION :

(VII) The State Governments would extend all possible assistance for expeditious acquisition of suitable sites for high and low power transmitters.

(VIII) The State Governments would explore the possibility of taking up the components of buiding construction and water and electric supply works according to the designs and specifications given by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, in the job of erection of TV towers, so as to expidite the work.

(IX) Though on the whole the National Programmes are satisfactory efforts should continue to make them more relevant to the local needs and improve their content & quality.

(X) The State Governments would make available more programmes produced locally for telecast in the national hook-up.

(XI) Recognising the importance of the Community Viewing Scheme, it was agreed that the number of existing community viewing sets needs to be increased to make full use of the augmented TV coverage in the country. The importance of maintaining such sets properly through a suitable decentralised agency was emphasised.

PRESS :

(XII) The Indian Institute of Mass Communication might take up a study for preparing a model for the facilities and infrastructure that an Information Office at State Headquarters/District level might possess for discharging its work efficiently.

(XIII) The State Government would take effective steps for implementation of Palekar Award in their respective areas.

(XIV) Both the Central and State Governments would make efforts to encourage and develop small and medium newspapers.

DTG. OF ADVTG AND VISUAL PUBLICITY :

(XV) A list of newspapers on DAVP's media list along with their circulation be made available by DAVP to the State Government which desire to have this information.

PUBLICATIONS :

(XVI) The State Governments might extend all possible help to the Publications Division for printing of its publicetions in regional languages either in the State Govern-

ments Presses or in the other suitable regional languages presses available in their States.

(XVII) The State Governments might give more advertisements about employment opportunities in their States in the weekly "Employment News" brought out by the Publications Division.

TRAINING :

(XVIII) The Indian Institute of Mass Communication would prepare a brochure containing relevant information about the training facilities available in the Institute and circulate it to all State Governments so that they might derive maximum benefit from these Courses.

(XIX) The Indian Institute of Mass Communication might assist the State Government of Madhya Pradesh through its Research and Evaluation Department for an indepth study of the problems of communication with tribals with a view to evolving subsequently an appropriate strategy and requisite tools for a suitable training.

(XX) The Indian Institute of Mass Communication might study the Grass Roots Management Scheme being tried out in Keonjhar district in Orissa.

COORDINATION :

(XXI) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting might review the composition, structure and working of the Inter-Media Publicity Coordination Committees set up in various State Capitals with a view to increasing their efficiency by having better coordination with State Government Information Agencies.

(XXII) The State Governments would give all possible publicity support to National Integration, Communal Harmony and the 20-Point Programme.

Contact for the Second Digital Telephone Exchange Unit to CIT-Alcotel of France

1591. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHAR MURTHY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government gave its approval to the contract for the second digital telephone exchange unit to CIA-Alcotel of France ;

(b) if so, the basis for giving the said approval ;

(c) whether the user Ministry i.e. Communications was opposed to the said contract ;

(d) if so, the basis for such opposition ;

(e) whether the Government are going to give any weight to such opposition ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The Government gave its approval to adopt the technology offered by CIT-ACLATEL of France for the second digital electronic Switching factory also.

(b) Techno. economic advantages, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not apply, Sir.

(e) Does not apply, Sir.

(f) Does not apply, Sir.

Total Electrification of Villages

1592. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently announced that every village will be electrified upto 1989 ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Out of total of 5.76 lakh census inhabited villages in the country, 3.21 lakhs constituting 55.7% have already been covered with the benefits of the electricity as on 31.3.83. This leaves balance of 2.55 lakhs villages still to be electrified. Most of these villages are lying in the isolated farflung areas, tribal and hilly in nature, necessitating larger capital

outlays for their electrification due to longer lengths of transmission lines, difficult terrain etc. The broad perspective plans drawn by various State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments indicate that it would be possible to electrify all the villages in the country by the end of 1994-95, subject to the availability of requisite funds in the intervening period.

Video Libraries in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras

1593. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many Video libraries are existing in the country, especially in cities Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and other cities ;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to the survey conducted by the Film Federation of India, video menace has spread to 400 towns in the country ;

(c) if so, whether there is any registration or licence fee charges to the video owners ; and

(d) if not, what action Government are contemplating to take against the illegal showing of film and regularising the whole procedure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d) The subject of 'cinema', excluding certification of Cinematograph films for Public Exhibition, is a State Subject and therefore, exhibition of cinematograph films comes under the purview of the State Governments. Public Exhibition of video films have to be regulated in the same manner as Cinematograph Films covered under the Cinematograph Act, 1952. Public exhibition of video films shall, therefore, require a censor certificate and the exhibitors will have to comply with all requirements stipulated by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under their Laws. Instructions in this regard have been given to the Chairman, Central Board of Film Certification and the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Illegal Video Business

1594. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the entire video business is quite illegal ;

(b) whether films are smuggled in the country, no entertainment tax is paid, no license is held by the video theatres or hotels, or the tourist bus services ; and

(c) if so, whether Government are proposing to take any action to regularise the video service ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) Unauthorised reproduction and public exhibition of video films constitutes an infringement of Copyright under the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1957 and therefore punishable. Similarly, public exhibition of films on video shall be regulated in the same manner as films under the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and will require a censor certificate. The exhibitors have to comply with all the requirements, as stipulated by the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations under their laws, since the subject of Cinema, falls under the State List.

Representations from all India Film Producers, etc. Against Video Operators

1595. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from different bodies like All India Film Producers Council or Theatre Owners Association against the video operators ;

(b) how many writ petitions have been filed against the unauthorised video film operators in the country ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the piracy of films, showing of un-censored films and blue films by the operators ;

(d) whether Government have conducted any survey to evaluate the impact of video's on the cinema industry at the same time on the Government revenues ; and

(e) if so, what action Government propose to take ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (e) The Subject of 'cinema' excluding certification of Cinematograph Films for public exhibition is a State Subject and therefore, exhibition of Cinematograph Films comes under the purview of the State Govts. Public exhibition of video films have to be regulated in the same manner as Cinematograph Films covered under the Cinematograph Act, 1952. Public exhibition of video films shall, therefore, require a censor certificate and the exhibitors will have to comply with all requirements stipulated by the State Govts./Union Territory Administrations under their Laws. Instructions in this regard have been issued to the Chairman Central Board of Film Certification and the State Govts./Union Territory Administrations.

Findings of Meeting held in May, 1983 Regarding Acceleration of Renewable Energy Programmes

1596. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the findings of the two day meeting held in New Delhi in the last week of May, 1983 to consider the acceleration of development and implementation of the renewable energy programmes in the country ;

(b) the results of pilot project for installation of renewable energy systems undertaken by the Railway Board ; and

(c) the progress made by the States in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The All India meeting of the State Government Represent Representatives/Implementing Agencies held at New Delhi on 23rd and 24th May, 1983 suggested new thrust in the implementation of the biogas programme with three main components namely increased emphasis on quality control and maintenance with a half-yearly survey of all biogas plants : increases tempo in premonsoon construction activity; and processing of bank loan applications during monsoon period.

To intensify wind energy utilisation, Pilot Extension Programme (PEP) schemes will be prepared by State Governments for suitable regions in addition to the 800 wind pumps to be installed under the field trial demonstration programme being implemented.

Solar thermal applications, which have proved successful, like water heating system, solar drivers, solar kilns, desalination plants etc. would be considered for large scale utilisation in industrial and domestic sectors. Accordingly State Governments were requested to formulate Pilot Extension Programmes (PEP) for low temperature solar thermal applications. It was stressed that solar cooker programme be given utmost importance.

The recommendations of a general nature included need to involve a much large number of institutions, organisations, universities/teaching institutions etc. in the implementation of the renewable energy programmes ; acceleration of training and manpower development ; wider publicity programmes through mass media ; and a much closer monitoring of post installation maintenance and performance evaluation of renewable energy systems/devices.

As regards the renewable energy programme of the Railways, they have undertaken a survey to identify locations for various pilot projects on Zonal Railways. 81 locations for windmills were indentified and four windmills have since been installed; survey for identification of about 50 pilot projects for photovoltaic systems has been completed. Photovoltaic system for electric lighting of distant semaphore signals and

level crossing have been installed at 3 places; 21 Biogas pilot projects have been identified and the drawings developed for individual and community type bio-latrines, primarily for sanitation. Three projects were earlier implemented as a trial measure and finalisation of further proposals is in hand. In respect of Solar Thermal applications about 60 pilot projects have been identified and feasibility studies are to be undertaken with priority for canteens and hospitals.

Security measures for officers of ECL

1597. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 3000 officers of Eastern Coalfields (ECL) Mines in West Bengal took mass casual leave on June 20 to protest against the deteriorating law and order situation including increasing incidents of assaults ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to give security to these officers in the discharge of their duties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) About 1660 officers of ECL had taken mass casual leave on 21st June, 1983 in protest against the deteriorating law and order situation in the coalfields area and the difficult condition in which officer have to run the mines.

(b) A battalion of State Armed Police has been put at the disposal of the company and contingents therefrom have been posted at strategic points in the coalfields area to meet emergent situation. It has also been decided to induct CISF personnel in the more vulnerable areas in ECL and some have already joined. All cases of assaults are reported promptly to the law and order authorities. The Company is also maintaining close liaison with the State Government at all levels to bring about an improvement in the situation.

More Funds for Development of new Coal Mines

1598. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Planning Commission

has finally agreed to provide additional funds to the tune of Rs. 168 crores for the development of new coal mines in the current year ;

(b) if so, whether with the additional funds, work on duly approved projects stated to produce 20 million tonnes of coal on the final commissioning will be started during 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, whether the commission had not made any provision for these projects ;

(d) if so, whether the Coal Department has conveyed to the Commission that the financial requirements were far more than provided for in the final approval ; and

(e) if so, whether the Planning Commission has agreed to provide more funds for the projects of new coal mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e) For the year 1983-84, Coal India was allocated Rs. 791 crores. This allocation was not found sufficient to provide funds for several projects, some of which are linked to down stream projects which have already been sanctioned. The Planning Commission were therefore approached to provide additional funds to the extent of Rs. 168 crores in 1983-84 so that 22 coal projects are developed to meet the demands of down stream projects.

The Planning Commission has indicated that additional funds to the extent of Rs. 140 crores are being provided for the Coal India in 1983-84.

The 22 coal projects are under various stages of appraisal for approval by Government.

Coal Shortage

1599. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is likely to face a serious coal shortage unless the working of the industry improves ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the coal production stagnated at around 100 million

tonnes during the five-year period upto 1979-80 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that even if the situation improved sometimes the supply position has not always been smooth ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the country has come to hold a large pit-head stock and this has been cited rather naively as a proof that there is no unsatisfied demand ; and

(e) if so, what action Government proposes to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Commensurate with the increase in production the despatches of coal to the consuming sectors have been going up. During April-June'83, despatches of coal to the consumers have been 4.2% more than that of the corresponding period of last year.

(d) and (e) The pit-head stock of coal as on 1.7.83 is around 19.5 million tonnes. Coal India Ltd. has drawn up a plan for gradual evacuation of the coal stock at pit-heads. The production plan for coal for the year 1983-84 has also been fixed with a view to draw down about 4 million tonnes of coal from pit-heads.

International Media Conference of the non-aligned

1600. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :—

(a) Whether there is any proposal to hold an international media conference of the non-aligned in Delhi ;

(b) if so, when ;

(c) the subjects expected to be taken up at the said conference ;

(d) the number of delegates expected to participate in the conference ;

(e) details of preparations being made to hold the conference ; and

(f) the approximate expenditure expected to be incurred ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A media Conference of the Non-aligned (NAMEDIA) is being sponsored in Delhi by a body of senior and distinguished editors, journalists and specialists in print and electronic media. An Indian National Preparatory Committee has been constituted for this purpose.

(b) According to the information made available by the Indian National Preparatory Committee, the Conference is scheduled to be held from September 14-17, 1983. However, it is understood that these dates might be shifted in order to ensure maximum and effective participation of media personnel, both from within the country and outside.

(c) It has been stated by the Indian National Preparatory Committee that the broad objectives of the NAMEDIA Conference to be held in Delhi are as follows :—

- (i) to consider ways and means of speedily the goals of the New World Information and Communication Order, to deepen and enrich understanding of its objectives and to coordinate approaches and programmes which can be steadily carried out in the context of proliferating technological developments and their impact on information and communication activities ;
- (ii) to exchange national experiences and explore new possibilities of mutual cooperation among media personnel of the non-aligned countries so as to achieve collective self-reliance in professional and technological fields;
- (iii) broadly to project the appreciation and thinking of the mediapersonnel of the non-aligned countries on problems of common concern before the meeting of the Ministres of Information of the Non-Aligned countries takes place in Djakarta in January, 1984 ;

(iv) to consider steps of build international support for the current efforts of UNESCO and International Programme for Development of Communication (IPDC) to help correct the imbalances that constrict the global flow of information and restrict communication capabilities among a chosen few : and

(v) to explore how regular contact can be established among the media personnel of the non-aligned countries for exchange of views.

(d) to (f) The Indian National Preparatory Committee has set up a Steering Group to go into and finalise the various relevant details regarding the organisation, preparation and funding of the Conference. These details are yet to be finalised.

Setting up of Working Group on Overseas Employment

1601. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

SHRI GULAM MOHD. KHAN :

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

- (a) whether his Ministry has set up any working group on overseas employment ;
- (b) if so, when such group was set up ;
- (c) the particulars of the issues entrusted to the working group ;
- (d) whether the group has evolved or suggested any scheme for any special aid to emigrants and, if so, particulars thereof ; and
- (e) whether there is also under consideration, any scheme for the benefit of those returning home to be self employed, and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) February, 1982.

(c) The terms of reference of the working group are the following :

- (1) To review the extent of Indian participation in the overseas job markets from time to time and to identify the factors

inhibiting increase in the level of participation and to suggest remedial measures.

(2) To suggest methods for the productive channelisation of emigrants' remittances.

(3) To locate employment avenues for the rehabilitation of emigrants returning from abroad for the effective utilisation of their skill and experience.

(d) The working group has suggested a scheme for upgradation of skills of Indian emigrants going abroad.

(e) No, Sir.

प्रोडक्शन संवर्ग के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को उच्च वेतनमान

1602. श्री रामायण राय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रम को और रुचिकर बनाने के लिए आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को अधिक आकर्षक ग्रेड देने पर विचार कर रही है जिससे प्रतिभाशाली कलाकारों को सेवा में लिया जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की सेवा को देखते हुए उन्हें उच्च वेतनमान देगी ; जो पिछले 25 वर्षों से कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं, और स्क्रिप्ट लिख रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार प्रोडक्शन संवर्ग के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को सरकारी कर्मचारी बनाने से पूर्व उन्हें प्रोत्साहन के रूप में वे सभी सुविधाएं, अर्थात् उच्च वेतनमान देगी ;

(घ) क्या विशेषज्ञों का एक पृथक संवर्ग बनाया जाएगा जिसका मुख्य दायित्व कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करना होगा ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के उन स्टाफ आर्टि-

स्टों को जो परफार्मिंग श्रेणी में हैं, पेशन दी जाए और उनको अधिक आकर्षक शर्तें दी जाएं ताकि अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, सर्वोत्तम प्रतिभा को आकर्षित किया जा सके ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न संशोधित शर्तों को अंतिम रूप दे दिए जाने तथा संबंधित स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों द्वारा इन संशोधित शर्त पर काम करने के लिए अपना विकल्प दे दिए जाने के बाद उठेगा और संशोधित शर्तों में खपाने के बारे में स्क्रीनिंग समिति द्वारा जांच और अनुशंसा की जायेगी

(ग) और (घ) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

आकाशवाणी में प्रोडक्शन संवर्ग के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के सभी संवर्गों के लिए समान नियम

1603. श्री रामायण राय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी में प्रोडक्शन संवर्ग के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की पदोन्नति के अवसर बहुत ही सीमित है और इसलिए प्रोड्यूसरों को 10 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करने पर भी प्रोड्यूसर का वरिष्ठ ग्रेड नहीं मिल पाता है ।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नियमित कार्यक्रम संवर्ग में जिन प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिवों ने 8 अथवा 9 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर ली है उन सभी को सहायक निदेशक का ग्रेड दे दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सभी संवर्गों के लिए समान नियम बनाने और विशेषज्ञ प्रोड्यूसरों को तत्काल पदोन्नत करने का है ताकि विभाग के सभी संवर्गों में सद्भाव और कार्यक्रमों के स्तर में सुधार हो ; और

(घ) लेखकों, प्रोड्यूसरों, एनाऊंसरों अर्थात् स्टैंटों तथा अन्य प्रोग्रामरों की सेवा शर्तों में सुधार करने की सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन)

(क) पहले उपलब्ध पदोन्नति के सीमित अवसरों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, नवम्बर, 1981 में वरिष्ठ प्रोड्यूसरों के 33 पद सृजित किए गए थे।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) जो प्रोड्यूसर स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के संवर्ग में हैं और जिन्होंने सरकारी कर्मचारी समझे जाने के लिए अपना विकल्प भी दे दिया है, उन पर अब के बाद पदोन्नति के वही नियम लागू होंगे जो कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिव पर लागू होते हैं।

(घ) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को पेशन देने के सरकार के निर्णय के अनुसरण में, उन स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को, जो इस समय भी उसी प्रकार के कार्य कर रहे हैं जिस प्रकार के कार्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा किए जाते हैं, उनके विकल्प और स्क्रीनिंग के अधीन रहते हुए नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारी समझा जायेगा। उनके पदोन्नति के अवसर इस प्रकार के नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए उपलब्ध पदोन्नति के अवसरों के समान होंगे।

उद्घोषकों, संगीतज्ञों आदि को, जो परफार्मिंग आर्टिस्ट की श्रेणी में हैं, नई और उदार शर्तों द्वारा विनियमित किया जायेगा। इनकी अभी घोषणा की जानी है।

Power Situation Deteriorated During The Last Decade

1604. SARI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that power situation in the country has fast deteriorated despite increased installed generation capacity during the last decade ;

(b) the names of such States which suffered most ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the

main reasons were poor performance of BHEL equipment and bad coal ; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to solve the problem and improve the power production in different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir, there has been improvement in power availability in the country during the last decade. Power shortage which was 16.1% in 1979-80 has come down to 9.2% in 1982-83. Power supply position in the States has also correspondingly improved. However, degree of improvement varies from State to State.

(c) Some of thermal generating equipments have not given desired output on account of bad quality of coal, unsatisfactory performance of auxiliaries equipment of BHEL, non-availability of adequate trained operation and maintenance personnel.

(d) Following steps have been taken to improve the performance of thermal power stations :

(i) Feed back information is being given to BHEL to carry out improvements in their future equipment.

(ii) Joint sampling of the coal has been initiated to ensure supply of quality coal.

(iii) State Electricity Boards have been impressed to impart training to adequate number of personnel at the training institute set up under Power Engineers Training Society.

(iv) Visits to Thermal Stations by the Renovation/Betterment and stabilising Teams of CEA, BHEL, ILK, etc.

(v) Establishment of Central Pool of spare parts imported machines.

(vi) Introduction of Scheme for incentive payments to State Electricity Boards and Power Station personnel for improvement in the performance of Thermal Station.

(vii) Arranging experts from foreign manufacturers for renovation and modernisation of imported thermal generating units.

**निर्वाचन आयोग को अधिक शक्तियां
दिया जाना**

1605. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा }
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी } : क्या
श्री बीजू पटनायक }

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्वाचन आयोग ने प्रभावी, कुशल और निष्पक्ष रूप में चुनाव कराए जाने के लिये अधिक शक्तियों की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) और (ख) निर्वाचन आयोग के व्यापक प्रस्तावों में (अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 5754 के उत्तर में 5 अप्रैल, 1983 को लोक सभा के पटल पर रखे गए) जो कि पहले से ही सरकार के विचाराधीन है, आयोग की कुछ सिफारिशें भी सम्मिलित हैं जिनके द्वारा स्वतन्त्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों के संचालन के लिए निर्वाचन आयोग को अधिक शक्तियां प्रदत्त करने की मांग की गई है, उदाहरणार्थ :

(क) आयोग के सचिवालय और कम-चारीवन्द के सम्बन्ध में वैसे ही विशेषाधिकारों और रक्षोपायों की व्यवस्था जैसे कि संसद्, उच्चतम न्यायालय, नियंत्रक और महा लेखा-परीक्षक तथा सघ लोक सेवा आयोग के लिए हैं;

(ख) आयोग पर किए गए व्यय की "दत्तमत" के स्थान पर "प्रभारित" समझना;

(ग) निर्वाचन निधि का सृजन;

(घ) आयोग द्वारा मुख्य निर्वाचन

आफिसरों, जिला निर्वाचन आफिसरों, रिटनिंग आफिसरों आदि को निदेश और अनुदेश जारी करने की विनिर्दिष्ट शक्तियां और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में निर्वाचन विभागों पर पूर्ण वित्तीय और प्राशसनिक नियंत्रण;

(ङ) आयोग के, कतिपय परिस्थितियों में संपूर्ण विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र या किसी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विधान सभा वाले खंड में पुनः मतदान का आदेश देने की शक्ति आदि।

**Demand for Opening of Branch Post
Offices From Basmath, Kalamhuri,
Biloti, Hadgom, Bhokar and
Kinwat Tehsils**

1606. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during last year i.e. 1982-83 very few branch post offices and sub-post offices were opened in Nanded and Parbhani districts ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a great demand for the opening of such offices especially from Basmath, Kalamhuri, Hingoli, Biloti, Hadgom, Bhokar and Kinwat tehsils ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. As per the Plan targets, 4 Branch Post Offices were opened in Nanded Postal Division i.e. 2 in Nanded District and 2 in Parbhani district. Also 3 extra departmental branch offices in Nanded were upgraded into sub-offices ; and 2 new sub-offices one each in Nanded and Parbhani districts were opened ;

(b) There were only 9 requests from the public for the opening of post offices in 1982-83 and none in 1983-84.

(c) In 1983-84, it is proposed to open 6

branch offices in Nanded Postal Division and upgrade 5 branch offices into sub-offices.

Criteria for Setting up Bench of Bombay High Court at Aurangabad

1607. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Supreme Court and the Central Government have given the sanction during 1 January, 1980 to 30 June, 1983 for the establishment of a High Court Bench at Aurangabad in Maharashtra ; and

(b) the reasons for sanctioning the said and what criteria have been adopted for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The decision to establish a High Court Bench at Aurangabad in Maharashtra was conveyed by the Central Government to the State Government in its letter dated 13.9.1982.

(b) The decision to establish a Bench at Aurangabad was taken in consultation with the Chief Justice of India after considering all aspects of the matter. No specific criteria have been laid down for establishment of Benches of High Courts but factors like load of work, distances, facilities etc. are among the aspects taken into consideration.

More Powers for Election Commission after Jammu and Kashmir Elections

1608. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that the Election Commission have sought more powers as a sequel to mal-functioning in Kashmir and if so, full details thereof (Indian Express of 8-7-83 ; and

(b) whether Government will convene

in all party meeting to discuss the matter in entirety with a view to bring forward suitable legislation amplifying the duties and scope of Election Commission's working independently as envisaged in the Constitution of India ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No such proposals have been received from the Election Commission so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindustan Lever Limited

1609. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the constitution of the Board of Directors of Hindustan Lever Limited is such that all of its whole-time directors are professional Managers promoted to this position by Uni-Lever for considerations of their suitability to the interest of the holding of the company ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) M/s Hindustan Lever Limited is a subsidiary of Unilever PLC, U.K. which holds 51% of the total paid up capital of the company. The Annual Report of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1982 shows that there are 10 Directors, 9 of whom are whole time Directors. A Statement indicating the names of the 9 Whole-time Directors, their educational qualifications, experience etc., is enclosed. This statement shows that all these Directors have educational qualifications and experience. There is only one wholetime Director, namely Shri G. A. Alcock who was earlier an employee of Unilever PLC, U.K. There is another Whole time Director, namely Shri R Bahadur who was earlier the Chairman of Lipton (India) Limited. in which the Unilever PLC. holds 40% of the equity capital.

STATEMENT

NAME OF THE DIRECTORS OF M/S HINDUSTAN LEVER LIMITED

Sl. No.	Name	Age (Years)	Educational Qualification	Date of Employment.	Designation/ Nature of Duties.	Experience (Years)	Last Employment held.
1.	Shri A S Ganguli	47	B.Sc. (Hons) M. Sc. Ph.D.	20.6.1962	Chairman	21	Pool Officer CSIR
2.	Shri G A Alcock	44	Sr. Cambridge	1-6-1981	Vice-Chairman Mktg. Director	25	Detergents Co-ordination, Unilever PLC
3.	Shri R Bahadur	50	B. Sc, Cert. Business Training (UK)	1.10.1981	Personnel Director	28	Chairman, Lipton (India) Limited.
3.	Shri P K Chadha	45	B.A. (Hons), B.E. (Hons), D.L.C. (Hons), UK.	6.8.1962	Technical Director, Detergents	22	Sr. Trainee, Dunlop India Limited.
5.	Shri K K G Menon	55	M. Sc., Ph. D (Bio-Chem)	3.5.1962	Director-Research	25	Asstt. Prof. St. Louis School of Med., USA.
6.	Shri P J M Panikar	43	B. Sc., F.C.A.	17.7.1972	Commercial Director	19	Chief Acctt. Depot Steamship Ltd.
7.	Shri B R Shah	50	B. Com, A.C.A.	1.1.1956	Director-Foods AFS & Agri-Prod.	25	—
8.	Shri P M Sinha	42	B.A. (Hons)	13.3.1969	Sales Director	22	Manager, Govt. Relations, ESSO Std. Eastern, Inc.
9.	Shri S M Datta	46	B.Sc. (hons), M.Sc. (Tech), M.I.I. Ch. E.F.I.E.	1.12.1956	Director-Chemi- Cals & Corp. Dev.	26	—

हिन्दी आशुलिपि के पाठ्यक्रम का राष्ट्रीयकरण

1610. श्री केशव राव पारधी : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी आशुलिपि पाठ्यक्रम का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार के किसी भी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान में “मानक आशुलिपि” (स्टैंडर्ड स्टेनोग्राफी) के अलावा कोई पुस्तक नहीं पढ़ाई जाती।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह नीति 1952 में घोषित नीति का अधिक्रमण नहीं करती जिसमें सरकार ने निर्णय किया था कि हिन्दी आशुलिपि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसी विशेष पद्धति पर जोर नहीं दिया जाएगा; और

(घ) क्या इस निर्णय से हिन्दी आशुलिपि को बढ़ावा देने में कोई सहायता मिली है या मिलेगी ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर): (क) व्यवसाय समिति को सिफारिश के अनुसार और राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा अनुमोदित किए जाने पर, “मानक प्रणाली” को शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना के लिए आशुलिपि के प्रशिक्षण की मानक प्रणाली के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया है। तदनुसार, राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित “मानक प्रणाली” नामक पुस्तक को पाठ्य-पुस्तक के रूप में तथा अन्य प्रणालियों संबंधी पुस्तकों को संदर्भ पुस्तकों के रूप में अनुमोदित किया गया है।

(ख) जैसा कि ऊपर स्पष्ट किया गया है।

(ग) शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना के अर्धीन आशुलिपि व्यवसाय को पढ़ाने के लिए अपनाई गई नीति व्यवसाय समिति के विशेषज्ञ सदस्यों की सिफारिश पर आधारित है, जिसे राष्ट्रीय

व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा भी 1981 में अनुमोदित किया गया था।

(घ) जी, हां क्योंकि यह विशेषज्ञों की सलाह पर आधारित है।

Billing of Electricity by DESU and NDMC

1611. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE ;

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 954 on 10 May, 1983 regarding ‘Billing of electricity by DESU and NDMC’ and state how much monthly average amount as payment of electricity bills was paid by officials of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking in each of the last three years and during the current years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): D.E.S.U. have submitted that it is not practicable to compile the contemplated data showing the consumption of electricity and its charges etc. in respect of about 28000 officials working in DESU prevailing the period of last three years as also the current year even after putting efforts and energy for months together. The amount of labour and money involved in extracting the voluminous data are not likely to be commensurate with the results expected to be achieved.

Implementation of Minimum Wages act for Agricultural Labour in Tamil Nadu

1612. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the study undertaken by the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes about the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labour in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) whether it has been found that discrimination is being practised against women farmer labourers inspite of prohibition under the Act ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to

remedy the deficiencies witnessed in the implementation of the Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) It has been reported that since scheduled castes and scheduled tribes constitute the majority of agricultural labourers, the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had desired that a study should be conducted to find out whether the Minimum Wages Act was being actually implemented and whether the wages were sufficient to maintain their families. A sample study was carried out accordingly by a Research officer in two districts for Tamil Nadu. The study has revealed certain deficiencies in the administration of the Minimum Wages Act. The Government of Tamil Nadu being the appropriate Government concerned in the matter the report is being referred to that Government for necessary action.

Representation against Hindustan Lever and Lipton Deal

1613. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

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

(a) whether Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of Hindustan Lever Limited specifically provides for manufacture and dealing in articles of Food of all kinds including Vanaspati and other edible refined oils, etc. :

(b) whether the proposed transfer of the whole of the Food Division of Hindustan Lever Limited having an Annual Turnover of about Rs. 125 crores amounts to virtual deletion of the aforesaid object from the Memorandum of Association ;

(c) whether in view of the foregoing, the whole proposal of Hindustan Lever Limited is hit by the doctrine of ultra vires ;

(d) whether the Minister has received a representation against the proposed Hindustan Lever-Lipton deal ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government in this connection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) An amendment including alteration, deletion or addition to the object clause of the Memorandum of Association of a company requires an application before Company Law Board—a quasi-judicial body—in terms of section 17 of the Companies ACT, 1956. No such application seems to have been made so far to the Board. The matter will be gone into by the Board as and when a statutory application is made to the Board. Retention of a particular field of activity in its object clause is entirely an internal matter of the company.

(d) and (e) The representation containing a resolution adopted by the General Body meeting of Hindustan Lever Mazdoor Sabha, Ghaziabad bearing on this subject has been passed on to the Minister by Shri Indrajit Gupta, M.P. vide his letter dated 17th June, 1983 and is under examination,

Setting up Bench of Gujarat High Court in Saurashtra

1614. **SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that any Committee or Commission has been appointed by Gujarat Government or Central Government on the issue of the demand for the establishment of a High Court bench at Saurashtra, South and North Gujarat ;

(b) whether any interim and final reports have been submitted by said Committee or Commission to Gujarat Govt and Central Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Government of Gujarat have intimated that they are taking steps to appoint a Commission in

order to ascertain the justification for a Bench of the High Court at Rajkot and other places.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Filling up Vacancy of Chief Justice Sikkim

1615. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Chief Justice of Sikkim High Court is lying vacant for the last two months after the retirement of the Chief Justice ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government have already recommended the names to Government for the appointment to the post ; and

(c) if so, the time by which the appointment is likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Office of the Chief Justice, Sikkim High Court fell vacant on 15.3.1983 consequent on the resignation of its incumbent Shri Justice Man Mohan Singh Gujral.

(b) and (c) The matter regarding filling the vacancy of Chief Justice in the Sikkim High Court is engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with concerned constitutional authorities. It is not possible to indicate the time by which the appointment is likely to be made.

Study of P.C.R.A. on Saving of Energy

1616. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the studies conducted on boilers for Industry carried out at Petroleum Cons. Research Association (PCRA) have shown possibility of large saving in energy ;

(b) if so, full details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to introduce boiler replacements to improve fuel efficiency and help reduce costs of imports and prices of industrial production and thus help exports ?

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

(b) Studies have been conducted so far in 1200 industrial units. Most of the industrial units are using oil-fired boilers which are inefficient and obsolete in design. Replacement of such inefficient boilers, numbering 2500, by modern boilers having efficiency more than 80%, would give a potential saving of 15% in the present consumption of furnace oil by these boilers which works out to 200,000 tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Increase in Capital and Share Money of Big Industrial Houses

1617. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that after presenting the budget for 1983-84 in Parliament, the capital and the share money of big industrial houses have been increased ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the amount of capital and the value of share money before and after the budget of 1983-84 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Members are referring to assets and paid-up capital of the big industrial houses. The latest year for which such figures are available is 1981, which are given below :—

	Rs. crores
Assets.	17443.72
Paid-up capital.	2215.51

Similar figures for later years are not available.

12.00 Hrs.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : A very disquieting news has appeared in the press. In Sri Lanka Press...*(Interruptions)*. They are saying that India is going to invade Sri Lanka.

MR. SPEAKER : They are knowing it ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is very important. Let me at least submit its importance...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister is already making a statement *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Minister will give a statement on his impressions about . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : It has appeared in the press that Sri Lanka is seeking military aid from four countries .. *(Interruptions)*. This is a very serious matter. I want the External Affairs' Minister to make a statement on this ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me properly and I think, everything will be clear. The Foreign Minister is going to make a statement at 3 p.m.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why can you not listen properly ? Why are you interrupting ? I am giving you certain facts.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सिर्फ यही नहीं कहेंगे कि मैं श्रीलंका हो कर आया हूँ। वह आखिरी वक्त तक की बात बताएंगे। *(व्यवधान)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : In the sight of what you have said I have one submission to make. You just now announced that the Minister of External Affairs is going to make a statement. I am sure that he must have prepared the statement earlier. But today the news has come that some authority has said that there is likely to be invasion... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I must tell you some-

thing. The other day we had a discussion on Sri Lanka...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are unnecessarily interrupting me.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : It is a question of war and peace.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of war and peace. We are trying to bring peace. I talked to the Foreign Minister the other day and in the House he assured us also that he would make a statement whenever it is necessary. But since he has also gone there and come back, he must have seen these things...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : After he came back...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter.

As we are knowing the facts and as Mr. Lakkappa is knowing the facts, he must also be knowing those facts...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If there is anything, we can have another discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But I want to have a clarification whether this point regarding invasion would be included in the statement.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Government of India should tell the Government of Sri Lanka to stop this propaganda...

MR. SPEAKER : Let us see.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कल भी इस मामले को उठाया था और आज भी एजार्नमेंट मोशन दिया है कि बिहार में आदिवासियों की हत्या कर दी गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हरिजन-आदिवासियों का मामला स्टेट सबजेक्ट नहीं है। पहले भी हाउस में हरिजन-आदिवासियों पर अत्याचारों आदि के बारे में चर्चा हुई है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : देश के कई भागों में आदिवासियों की हत्याएं हुई हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : We have discussed it so many times. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Will you kindly give a ruling whether this house or the Central Government are incompetent to discuss anything about the atrocities committed on Adivasis ?

MR. SPEAKER : We have discussed it so many times.

आप तो पार्टी के लीडर हैं। आप हमेशा बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में बैठते हैं। हम लोग वहां पर यह तय करते हैं कि कब कब किस सबजेक्ट का डिस्कस करना है। अगर आप इसको इतना अहम समझते हैं, तो बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में तय कर लीजिए। मुझे कोई इतराज नहीं है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How can it be taken up when it is turned down ?

MR. SPEAKER : It does not matter. You can take it up again ; No problem.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Scheduled Tribe is not a State subject. But we have got this intimation that it cannot be admitted... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The adjournment motion is disallowed. No adjournment motion. I have not allowed any adjournment motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप कालिंग अटेंशन ले लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूंगा।

I will discuss it with you.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed any member.

(*Interruptions*)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is a very important point.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने एक प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई प्रिविलेज नहीं है आप आईये, मैं देखूंगा।

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : If the Scheduled Tribes... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have discussed it nothing new.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have invited you to discuss it. It cannot be an adjournment motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This intimation talks of calling attention, adjournment motion or even questions...

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, questions also.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स पर डिस्कशन डिसएलाउ कर दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER : We have had a discussion. We can have it again ; I do not mind it.

SHRI GEROGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Assam like situation is emerging there and you are refusing to take notice...

MR. SPEAKER : I am going according to the rules. I have always allowed a discussion when it is necessary. I shall always allow a discussion when it is necessary.

SHRI GEROGE FERNANDES : How many immigrants should come to Bihar before we take note of it... (*Interruptions*) How many people should be allowed ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के कई राज्यों में भयंकर बाढ़ की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वही कर रहे हैं। बताया है आपका कि आज मीटिंग कर रहे हैं और उसमें तय करेंगे। आप अपने आदमी को वहां भेज दीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं खुद उसका मेम्बर हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आ जाइये उसमें और तय कर लीजिए । इसी हफ्ते में कर लीजिये, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : बैंक आफ इण्डिया में जो एस सी एम्पलाईज हैं... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

काबुली जी, आप कहिए ।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : तमिलनाडु में डी एम के और अन्ना डी एम के पार्टी वाले बाकायदा प्रोटेस्ट डे मना रहे हैं । मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि श्रीलंका के तमिलियन्स के लिए जो फाइट तमिलियन्स कर रहे हैं उसमें तमिलनाडु एलोन है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसने बताया आपको ? यह गलतफहमी किसने दी आपको ? इस देश के सारे के सारे लोग उनके लिए चिन्तित है ।

It is wrong ; not allowed. You should remember that everybody, including the ruling party, is with them. It is not only Tamils. Not allowed ; nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No, we have already done it. You are wrongly interpreting it. It is very bad. The whole nation is with them.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : श्रीलंका ने ब्रिटेन, अमरीका, पाकिस्तान आदि कई देशों से सैनिक मदद मांगी है... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन लिया है मैंने । बिना वजह आप टाइम क्यों लेते हैं ? मैंने कह दिया है, और कितनी दफा और कहूँ ? रजिस्ट्री करवा कर और मोहर लगवाकर दूँ ? दस दफा खड़े होकर एक बात कह दी है । कोई नयी बात आप बतायें तब भी ठीक है, आप उसी बात को उभाड़े जा रहे हैं । मुझे आप पर भरोसा है कि आप मेरी बात सुनेंगे इसलिए कह

रहा हूँ । आपको पता होना चाहिए अभी इसी बात का जवाब दिया है लेकिन फिर आप वही बात कह रहे हैं ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आप क्रोधित क्यों हो जाते हैं ? आपको प्रसन्न होना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्रोधित नहीं हो रहा हूँ ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : We have given an adjournment motion. More than one thousand employees of the Food Corporation of India are agitating for the last 2-1/2 months and they are staging a dharna in front of the Food Corporation office. Government is not listening to them nor taking any action.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप काल अटेंशन दीजिए या 377 में दीजिए ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले सत्र और इस सत्र में भी हमने कई बार डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल के बारे में कहा था कि वहाँ के डाक्टर लोग...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मोशन दीजिए या 377 दीजिए ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह 377 का मामला नहीं है । बड़ा भयंकर मामला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ और चीज दीजिए ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हम कार्लिंग एटेंशन दे रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ भी दे दीजिए ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, the Bihar Government has been flouting the Supreme Court's directions and has been keeping people in detention after

orders of acquittal. I have given a Call Attention motion.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall discuss it. We shall see.

(Interruptions)

12.10 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report on General Election to the Legislative Assembly of Assam, 1983

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

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the General Election to the Legislative Assembly of Assam, 1983—Narrative.

(Placed in Library See No. LT-6772/83).

Payment of Wages (Railways) Amendment Rules, 1983

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Payment of Wages (Railways) Amendment Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 443 in Gazette of India dated 11th June, 1983 under sub-section (6) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

(Placed in Library See No. LT.6773/83)

Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : On behalf of Shri H.K.L. Bhagat,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 381 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

Notifications Under Income-tax Act, 1961 and Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 :—

- (i) S.O. 2661 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Indian Parliamentary Group' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1983-84.
- (ii) S.O. 2662 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Bhai Vir Singh Sahitya Sadan, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 and 1984-85.
- (iii) S.O. 2663 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Kasturba Health Society' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.
- (iv) S.O. 2664 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1983 regarding exemption to 'The Bar Council of India Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1975-76 to 1982-83.
- (v) S.O. 2665 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'District Relief Fund, Delhi' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 and 1983-84.
- (vi) S.O. 2666 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1983

regarding exemption to the 'Sri Sathya Sai Central Trust, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment 1983-84.

(vii) S.O. 2667 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Mukarram Jah Village Development Society' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1983-84.

(viii) S.O. 2668 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Seva Sangh Samiti' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1979-80 to 1982-83.

(ix) S.O. 2669 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Bharat Bhawan Nyas' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1984-85 to 1985-86.

(x) S.O. 2670 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'N.K. Tata Trust, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1979-80 to 1982-83.

(Placed in Library See No. LT-6775/83)

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G.S.R. 521(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum specifying drug intermediates which will set exemption from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(ii) G.S.R. 575(E) and 576(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of existing excise rebate scheme on exports of tea.

(Placed in Library See No. LT-6776/83)

12.12 Hrs.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Summary of Work

SECRETARY : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary Committees—Summary of Work' (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the period 1 June, 1982, to 31 May, 1983.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

Sixth Report

SHRI GULSHER AHMED (Satna) : Sir, I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

12.13 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported shortage of coal in various parts of the country

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA (Aurangabad) : I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"Situation arising out of reported shortage of coal in various parts of the country."

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : Sir, On the issue of reported shortage of coal in various parts of the country I would like to submit that every effort is being made by the nationalised coal industry to meet the demand of the consuming sectors. As a result of these efforts the overall despatches of coal by Coal India during the quarter April to June, 1983 has

gone upto 27.65 million tonnes against 26.52 million tonnes in the corresponding period of the previous year, thus showing an increase of approximately 1.13 million tonnes, i.e. a growth rate of 4.3% of the consuming sectors Power, Railways and Fertilizers have received more coal in the first quarter of this year than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The improvement has been particularly marked in the case of the Power Stations which have received 16.5% more coal, this year in the first quarter than in the same period of last year.

2. The improved trend in despatches has been maintained in the month of July, 1983 and as per the estimated figures, the total despatches in July have been 9.89 million tonnes as against 9.78 million tonnes in July, 1982 from CIL and SCCL.

3. In the strategy to improve despatches, the main thrust has been on reaching more coal to consumers by rail. Consequently, the rail despatches in the period April to July, 1983 (upto 24th July) increased by 5.48% against that of the corresponding period of the previous year. The average daily loading for CIL and SCCL during this period in the current year has been 10372 wagons a day against 9833 wagons a day in the same period of the previous year. This level of loading is the highest ever achieved for this period in any year.

4. It is also noteworthy that we have been able to maintain a higher level of despatches in the current year by loading from production and drawing upon the accumulated pit-head stocks. The pit-head stocks of coal in CIL which had reached an all time high level of 22.45 million tonnes on 1.4.1983, have since declined to 17.91 million tonnes as on 28.7.83 which shows a draw-down of 4.54 million tonnes in four months.

12.14 Hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

5. Despite the improvement in over all despatches of coal there have been some shortfalls in meeting the coking coal demand of the steel plants and steam coal requirements of industrial users, particularly the consumers linked to Raniganj Coalfield of ECL. This has arise because stocks of coking

coal and steam coal are limited and production has been adversely affected in the eastern region on account of shortage of power, law and order problems and the absenteeism among the workers. In ECL some mines which have been developed could not commence production on account of obstruction by local youth demanding employment in excess of norms being followed by the company for giving employment to land losers.

6. As regards steam coal, the requirement of the Railways have been met practically in full. But industrial consumers requiring high grade steam coal have suffered to some extent on account of its inadequate availability.

7. The production and despatches from SCCL have been hit on account of sporadic strikes by sections of workers in the current year which has been to the detriment of coal consumers located in the Southern Region. This matter has been taken up from time to time with the State Government as the Company functions under its overall control.

8. Steps have been taken to bring about an improvement in power supply from DVC and the situation in this regard has distinctly improved in July, 1983. This has had a beneficial impact on increasing the level of coking coal supplies to steel plants. Constant liaison is being maintained with State Governments at all levels for bringing about an improvement in the law and order situation. The question of opening of the new mines in ECL is likely to be resolved shortly with the co-operation of the State Government. Railways have now agreed to allot wagons on priority basis for the movement of coal and coke to the stockyards of CIL which have been opened at a various consuming centres in the Country. A number of new stockyards will also be opened shortly. With adequate quantities of rail borne coal being made available at these a stockyards it is expected that the requirements of consumers situated in the distant parts of the country would be met to a very substantial extent, from these stockyards.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : If you read the statement made by the Minister for Energy, apparently it appears to be very rosy picture. But if you go through it deeply, it appears that coal indus-

try is suffering for want of power and also due to strikes and law and order situation. That is why while the despatches have increased, it does not speak about the proper despatches and whether the total demand and the number of rail wagons despatches match with the real requirement of the steel plant, cement plant, etc. Secondly, it has been stated that the coal production in the first quarter of current financial year ending June 18, 1983 fell by 10%. Moreover, the total estimated demand for 1983-84 is about 147 million tonnes whereas the total targeted production is 142 million tonnes only. It shows that there would be a shortfall in any case, even if you reach the target. But you have not been able to reach the target because of lack of power. It is a vicious circle. Coking coal is needed for steel, cement and all that. 50% stations depend on coal for generation of electricity. There is cut back in the supply of coal. Quality of coal supplied is very poor. In fact in most cases the ash content is 45% and even the coal washeries have not been able to reduce it to less than 27%. In many cases it has been discovered that the coal despatches contain black stones. There is a wide-spread practice that the coal contains adulterated materials like black stones and pebbles which when used in the coal washeries or steel plants or in thermal power stations cause damage to the plant itself. These are the reasons why coal production has not reached the target. The Minister of Energy has himself admitted that the fall in the production has been due to adverse law and order situation and shortage of power. Because of these reasons, there has been a cut in the coal production. And there has been trouble in regard to employment demanded by the local youth and that is why it has not been possible for the new mines to commence production.

In the 7th paragraph also, you will find that there have been sporadic strikes by certain workers in the current year which have been to the detriment of coal consumers located in the Southern region. This is also holding up the production of coal which is a very important input for the production of energy. The Minister has admitted that there is going to be a shortfall in the production of energy also. Therefore, it appears that we are caught in a vicious circle.

There are 22 crucial projects which have

been approved and the Planning Commission have recommended for Rs. 168 crores for these projects. But the Ministry of Finance has cut it down to Rs. 140 crores. I would like to know from the Minister how this cut in the allocation will affect the various crucial projects linked to the State steel plants.

Secondly, what steps are being taken to prevent this mixing up of black stones with the coke which is the large scale malpractice being indulged in Dhanbad and other collieries. Thirdly, it is not a fact that the steel plants are suffering for want of coking coal and you have been asked to import coking coal from outside to meet the demand?

Fourthly, is it not a fact that the factory units in various States are clamouring for coal and they are not getting it with the result they are suffering in production? Fifthly, is the Minister aware that it is only the other day that a statement was made here in Delhi by the small scale producers that for want of coal, many units have been closed down?

In view of this and if these points are correct, may I know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to improve the position regarding the supply of coal to various projects? Will the Minister be able to assure us that even during the loan period which is coming from July to September, he will be able to maintain supply of coal to the steel plants and they will not suffer in producing? How much coking coal are you going to import for this purpose?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, the hon. Member has raised various questions. On the question regarding the demand of the various sectors for 1983-84, I may submit the requirement of each item :

Steel—27.50 million tonnes

Power—56.00 million tonnes

Railways—11.00 million tonnes

Cement—7.50 million tonnes

Fertilisers—4.87 million tonnes

Exports—0.30 million tonnes

Soft coke and LTC—4.00 million tonnes

DRK and others—32.00 million tonnes

Colliery consumption—4.00 million tonnes

This makes a total of 147.17 million tonnes. Notwithstanding the fact that the total demand of the different sectors is 147.17 million tonnes, the targets that have been fixed for production are only 142 million tonnes. It is true that the targets for production have been fixed at 142 million tonnes. The break-up is as follows :—

The Coal India Limited share in production would be 123 million tonnes ; Singaroni Collieries' share would be 15 million tonnes and the share of TISCO, IISCO, and DVC would be 4 million tonnes. There is also the drawn out stock of another 4 million tonnes. The stocks with CIL as on 31st March were more than 22 million tonnes. In fact, they have been decreased as I have explained in the statement. That how the total comes to near about 147 million tonnes as a whole.

The hon. Member also asked the question as to the despatches to different sectors. The position has been that in April-June, 1983, the steel sector has been supplied 26.52 lakh tonnes of coal as against 28.04 lakh tonnes in April-June, 1982. There has been a little shortage so far as the supply in this quarter is concerned. The power sector has been supplied 123.90 lakh tonnes as against 106.37 lakh tonnes in 1982 during the same quarter. The means, a quantity 17.53 lakh tonnes more of coal has been supplied to the power sector in this quarter which is an appreciable increase of 16.5 per cent.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the requirement ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I have explained in the statement itself.

Generally, I have said that so far as power is concerned by and large, their requirement has been met. Likewise, about the railways also, I have stated in the statement that there is an appreciable increase in the supply of coal to them.

To the cement industry, the supply of coal has been 10.86 lakh tonnes in the quarter beginning from April and so far as the loco is concerned, the supply has been 23.88 lakh tonnes. The fertiliser sector has received 7.21 lakh tonnes. All these sector

have received coal despatches. As I stated, so far as despatches are concerned, these are better as compared to the quarter. But I have conceded in my statement—I would not like to also give an unduly rosy picture—that in this quarter there has been a fall in production.

I have given the reasons why there has been a fall in production. In fact, I have myself taken the meetings of the Chairman of various Companies and we have also discussed ways and means as to how we should increase production in the rest of the year so that we could meet the exigencies of demands. I understand, on the basis of discussions so far as the demand of various sectors is concerned, we will be able to meet the demand. In fact, we have already re-phased the targets for the rest of the year so that the Coal companies could accelerate production in order to meet the target that has been fixed by the Planning Commission. This is the situation broadly with reference to production and despatches.

The Hon. Member has asked about allocation. The original allocation to CIL under the annual plan for 1983-84 was Rs. 791 crores. An additional Rs. 140 crores is now being given for developing mines linked to sanctioned downstream projects. Therefore, such sanctioned projects will get this fair amount and the coal requirement will be met. There would not be any difficulty so far as production is concerned. We will be starting the Seventh Plan on the basis of this because it will be gradual production. Difficulties will not be there. That is the expectation. I have been assured by the Minister of Finance that efforts would be made to see that the Department is supplied with whatever funds are required.

The Hon. Member has very rightly expressed his anxiety about the black stones mixed with coal. We have been trying our best to see that this mixture is avoided as much as possible. Various steps have been taken with reference to acting manually or with reference to taking the steps in washeries etc. I cannot say with confidence that we have able to succeed as we should have. But I must submit that so far as efforts are concerned, we have not been wanting and we are making every effort to

see that these big shales are avoided from being supplied. In fact, the various consumers particularly the power sector people have been asked to depute their personnel at the time of the loading and they also take care to see that this type of illegal activities whether they are conscious or unconscious should be avoided. I can only submit to the House that we are intensifying our efforts to avoid the shales being loaded or treated as coal.

The Hon. Member has asked a question about the demand of the steel plants with reference to coking coal. I do agree that we are not in a position to satisfy their entire demand. In fact, the difficulty is that no new mines have been opened in ECL. I have explained that we had been having some difficulty about it and, in fact we had a talk with the Chief Minister of West Bengal. He has intervened in the matter. But unfortunately I find that he has not been able to persuade the unions including the CITU people to agree with his view. We have discussed at length. He had been very helpful in the matter. But the local youth had been presenting quite a big problem in this respect and as result we have not been able to produce proper amount of coal that is required for the steel etc. I am not in a position to give the exact figure of import of coking coal for the steel because this is being done by the Ministry of Steel. I had an informal discussion with the Minister of Steel only a couple of days ago. I have assured him that we will step up the production of coking coal so that minimises to the extent possible the import of coking coal. It is true that various industrial units had been demanding coal and they had also been complaining that they were not in a position to get the coal. I am sorry, I have the latest information that the import of coking coal during 1983-84 is likely to be about one million tonnes. If we open the various mines, I am sure will be able to get over his difficulty of still importing coking coal from outside. I shall try to answer with reference to the various units complaining that they are not getting the coal. Hon. Members are aware that in the system that we have there are different authorities who are called the sponsoring authorities in the states the Director of Industries or otherwise. Likewise, the DGTD also sponsors.

After these people are sponsored, then the parties approach us for the purpose of their coal. It is at this stage that it is called our sponsoring the party to the Railways, so that on that basis they allocate the wagons, etc., and carry the coal. There had been difficulties, of course, to the private parties. We had also been allowing them to take coal by road. But it becomes very costly. I am sure that with the stock-yards that we have set up now which are 55 in number in different parts of the country and with our setting up of yet another 13 stock-yards in different places of the country in July-September-I would not like to go into the details as to the places where we are setting up the stock-yards-we will be able to get over this difficulty as a result of which the parties could go to the stock-yard and take the coal themselves. This would be the position which might emerge by the end of the year.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : One part of my question has remained unanswered and that is about the apprehension of the steel plants during the lean period, July-September, which has commenced now.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : On the question of production of coal, this should brighten up in the quarter beginning from July. In fact, the reports that I have been getting are that the coal production has been satisfactorily increasing. Every time I find that, in the quarter April-June, the coal production goes down for various reasons : firstly because of the intensity of heat, then shortfall in supply of power, then this being generally the marriage season many people absent themselves. I find, on the basis of the statistics in the previous years, that in this quarter, April-June, there has always been lesser production as compared to the other quarters. I am sure that, with the production having picked up from July, we shall be able to meet the demands of the steel industry to a large extent.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the reply to the Call-Attention given here by the hon. Minister is on a very optimistic note and the picture that has been presented here attempts to show that everything is all right on the coal front. But just now the hon.

Minister, while he was explaining the position, gave a different picture altogether. Coal occupies a very vital place in our economy and the entire country has to take very seriously the question of coal production and wherever there are bottlenecks, we shall have to see that those bottlenecks are removed and we have to plug those loopholes wherever they are, in the production, distribution, etc.

I do not agree with the statistics that have been given here in this note because the figures in the *Economic Times* dated 2nd July 1983 show that coal production in the first quarter of the current financial year ending June 1983 is expected to be 10% below the targeted level. Now it is less than 30 million tonnes as against the targeted figure of 33 millions tonnes. The fall in production has adversely affected the steel and cement sectors.

Now, the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. suffers from power cuts and law and order problems. These are the two major constraints the Minister is facing. Now the coal production may further fall in the monsoon season as just now my hon colleague, Shri Satyendra Babu has stated that the power requirements of the coal sector rises due to increased de-watering operations in the coal mines. There were some hopes that this improvement in coal production would pick up because of the pick up in power supply from DVC. But that became a temporary phase and there also we could not succeed and then the entire dismal picture came before us. These coal companies were starved of power throughout June leading to lesser coal production by one million tonnes. Daily supplies to the steel plants have also come down from 38,000 tonnes a day to less than 36,000 tonnes a day.

Now this is the position and the hon. Minister gives us different statistics stating that he is very much optimistic in improving the production and distribution of coal. I would not speak further on that because this problem is known. I would like to ask certain fundamental questions of the hon. Minister.

My question would be : I would like to know from the hon Minister whether a

Cabinet Sub-committee meeting was held. Now during the Cabinet Committee meeting on infra-structure, the coal companies had assured the steel sector that coking coal supplies will be increased to 40,000—45,000 tonnes a day. But I learn that promise could not be kept up due to poor power supply position and the deteriorating law and order situation. In the eastern mining region coking coal production has failed to pick up. I want to know whether it is a fact that this assurance given to our steel plants could not be fulfilled. That is one thing.

Another thing is regarding the scandals that are prevalent. There is bungling in the coal movement. Now the Chief Claims Officer in Bombay and TNC, Sabarmati Yard, between these officers of the railway and several other officers, were caught red-handed, who were including in nefarious transactions and that bungling came to light and some of the top officers of the Western Railway have been transferred and action has been taken. I action has been taken for this scandal and bungling in coal movement, what action has been taken and at what stage has that action come ? Or have you merely transferred those officers ? Or, some enquiry is pending or you have already awarded some punishment. This I would like to know from him.

Then, there are other powerful groups in our country which are indulging in illegal mining. What steps does the Government propose to take to prevent such elements which can be described as anti-social elements which are indulging in illegal mining in this country.

My other question would be this. What steps are being taken to meet the demands of coking coal ? I want to know whether open-cast mines are going to be opened in the E.C.L. and B.C.C.L. to meet the shortcomings in power ? What you are going to do to improve the quality of coal for thermal power plants. We shall now require further coal for our super-thermal power plants. My question is: whether we shall be able to meet the demands that would arise for the super-thermal power stations. These are my questions which I would like to pose to the hon. Minister.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, my hon. friend has referred and expressed his anguish about the coal production having fallen. In fact, notwithstanding the fact that in the statement, it has been explained, in the quarter beginning from April and ending June, there had been a fall in the coal production... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You need not go to the rescue of the Minister. He is quite capable of replying.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : In fact, I have myself said in answer to the Calling Attention that there had been a fall in the production of coal. While sitting, I was working out the figure of the fall in the production. It was roughly about 5 million tonnes as compared to the target. It is, of course, not at all a happy feature. I have already explained the reasons why there had been a fall, particularly in the E.C.L. since it had been suffering a loss of production from the last couple of years. The other company C.C.L. and particularly, the B.C.C.L. had been making a good profit. There had been a net increase in coal production in this company. But, in regard to the other company, there had been a fall. I have explained the reasons why there had been a fall in production. In July, the production had picked up in this company also. In fact, the DVC supply of power in this area has now been stabilised.

I had myself intervened at one stage. In fact, I had gone to the extent of asking the B.V.C. to divert the supply of electricity from Bihar to the coal field and to Bihar, I suggested the supply from Singrauli for the super-thermal power station.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Just now you said in reply to my question that you will not supply power to Bihar. It is not under contemplation.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : What I suggested was this. I wanted that there should be a proper approach ; because some electricity is also supplied from DVC to Bihar. I wanted that that should be diverted to the coal fields and so far as Bihar is concerned the shortfall that it was having could be supplied from Singrauli. But it was difficult notwithstanding that for the DVC to divert in quite a good quantum of electricity

to the coal-fields. In fact, I had suggested that about 35 to 40 MW electricity per day should be supplied but as on today the position is that DVC's performance has improved in July and as a result power is being supplied in a better way as compared to the last quarter.

Sir, the coal production figures that I am getting are a little happier in July. The main problem that was faced was not only power but the problem of the youth there which had hampered opening of the new mines. I have already referred to the details why we have not been able to gear up the production in that area and, as such, I need not repeat the same. But the fact remains that in the quarter coal production had gone down as compared to the target and the shortfall is about 6 million tonnes which is not a happy thing. When I took the meeting of the officials of the various coal companies and officials of my Ministry, I have been assured that they will make up this shortfall in the rest of the period and they have re-phased their targets as a result of which they are working out on that and I am sure that they will give me the results given a little bit of encouragement not only from the public but by this House also.

Sir, it is true that there was a discussion in the Cabinet committee on infra-structure with reference to the supply of coal to the steel plants. In fact, I have said in my statement also that in July the position has considerably improved so far as the supply of coal to the steel plants is concerned. It is in pursuance of the decisions having been taken in the Cabinet committee on infra-structure.

Sir, my hon. friend has asked about the bungling in coal movement between Bombay and Nasik. I am sorry I do not have the details at present.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : The concerned railway officers were transferred.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : On this particular aspect of the matter, I am not in possession of the details but I would not mind placing it on the Table of the House and I will also separately write to you the position because I do not want to skip over this.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : This was the case where they were arrested. It was a

case of large-scale bungling going on in coal movement.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Mr. Rajda, as you very rightly put it, here the Railway officials were involved and they were transferred to some other place. I am not getting away by saying that it is a matter concerning Railway Ministry. I will get the details even if it is from the Railway Ministry and place them on the Table of the House and separately I will inform you about the details. Actually, it is the Railway Ministry who were concerned with this, but that does not stop me from getting the details from them. The moment I get these details, I will make them available to the House.

The hon. Member has raised the question about the illegal mining. This has been matter of great anguish. We have been taking different steps. In Bihar, particularly, some of the people who were notorious, after they were released from the court, have intensified their activities. (Interruptions). Sir, I must say that on the 4th of July I had advised my Ministry officials including the Secretary to proceed to Dhanbad. They had a meeting there with the Chief Secretary of the State for the purposes of how best we should stop this illegal mining. The State officials and our officials both sat down and evolved certain norms. These have also been discussed with the Chief Minister the next day by my officials. In fact, I personally spoke to the Chief Minister. Now, for the purpose of stopping this illegal mining, various steps would certainly be taken in pursuance of the latest meetings that took place on the 4th and 5th July 1983.

Sir, the open cast minings in BCCL and ECL will certainly be opened for the purpose of coal production and with reference to the quality part of it, the hon. Members are aware that we are trying to establish the washeries and beneficiation plants apart from what is already existing there so that the quality of coal improves.

12.58 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—(contd.)

Reported shortage of coal in various parts of the Country

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now resume discussion on the Calling Attention. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : My Colleagues, Mr. Satya Narain Sinha and Mr. Rajda have already raised many of the issues connected with the production statistics and so on. So, I would like to seek from the Minister certain clarifications on the fundamental ills that characterize the coal industry.

About the figures that he is giving to the House does he know the quality of these figures ? I was recently told by people from Tamil Nadu that in Mettur thermal plant, they say that 70% of the coal stocks they are getting is clay, and not coal at all ; and this complaint is there at every place. In fact, on some occasions we had to import coking .. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : There is no thermal plant in Mettur.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What plant is there ?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Let him verify.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I accept his challenge. He says there is no thermal plant. He is out of date. That is why Congress (I) not exist in Tamil Nadu. (Interruption). These are questions of fact. Why is he standing up on behalf of the Minister ?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Sir, Shri Subramaniam Swamy left the Tamil Nadu State some very long time back and therefore he does not know. Sir, my only point is that there is no thermal power plant generating power at Methur Dam.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : He is standing up on your behalf. He is correcting you.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I agree that ignorance is their right. For the last three years, he has got the monopoly for ignorance. That is why we call him Youth Congress member.

As I said, all over the country this complaint is coming, about the quality of coal. Does the Minister realize that? Particularly the recent spurt in production is also due to a technical term called Slaughter Mining of coal. I don't want the Member to object to this word 'slaughter' and say it is wrong. I don't want him to interject in that manner. Slaughter mining is a technical word, which means that indiscriminate cutting goes on. Slaughter mining is partly responsible for the increase in production. (*Interruption*)

I would say that this is an unhealthy state. This increase in production that he is claiming, is partly due to the fact that the impurity factor has gone up. Secondly, slaughter mining is being resorted to by the nationalized coal mines. I would say that if he wants really to improve the economic viability he is talking about, the whole structure of coal industry must be decentralized.

At present, you have an apex body called CIL, and four subsidiary companies. All these are remotely controlled either from Calcutta or some of the big cities. In fact, the real place from where they should be controlled, is at the colliery level.

Unless there is a certain amount of decentralisation of authority and posting an honest man at that level, I don't think you are going to have any improvement in the coal situation. All that the Minister can do is, as a very clever lawyer, to frame a statement like this in which he gives an impression that there is improvement. I would, in fact, say that the whole question has to be now examined in the light of performance of the last ten years of nationalisation; whether we should follow the Director of the advice of Dr. Labiri., who is to be the Central Fuel Research Institute, who said, if the coal industry is to function efficiently at low prices—you know what the prices are to day compared to what they were in 1983—then it should be converted into

joint sector where the government has 51 per cent of the ownership and remaining should be made available to participation from the public. If it comes up, then I think there is a possibility of improving it. Otherwise, all these things that we are going to be recurring; and going to be recurring; and we are going to have calling attentions every session at this rate.

Today's *Economic Times* says that the government was considering cancelling 22 critical projects or abandoning them for want of resources. Now the Ministry of Finance may approve additional Rs. 140 crores for the coal sector; instead of getting Rs. 791 crores originally planned by the Planning Commission, now they may get Rs. 931 crores. It is so that they are planning to cancel 22 critical projects or abandoning them? Has his attention been drawn to the statement of Shri H.B. Ghosh, who was until recently Director-General of Mines Safety. He said, "Performance of Coal India Ltd in safety matter is lagging." He cited the instance of Jagannath Colliery. He said,—in a report submitted—"The court of enquiry described this phenomenon of accident unique of its kind, the first ever in the world of coal mining; and this kind of accident should not have happened at all in which a large number of people die." Mr. Ghosh deplored that no follow up action has since then been taken either by CIL or the Department of Coal or the Ministry of Energy. This is an unpardonable negligence. This is what recently the retired Director-General of Mines Safety said. Of course, he must be retired. Otherwise, if he is in the job, he would have sacked him by now. What are you doing about mines safety if you want to have quality control? Have you got any constructive programme for this purpose? I would like to add that the Ministry of Energy has not drawn up any effective plan for research and development for the use of coal. Now you can get oil from coal in many places. We have not done any work on that. I do not know whether these two laboratories are doing it. What have you allocated for research and development? I am not sure, whether he has this information with him. But here this coal industry needs modernisation; if it not need does modernisation, it needs decentralisation. Otherwise, the economic viability is not going to come. What you have seen is

a general decline in the coal industry. You are likely to develop coal famine by the end of this decade. If this kind of slide continues, you may reach a situation where you may have to buy coal like sugar in a grocery shop in a small packet. This is the kind of situation that may arise. Is he considering restructuring it? Has he set up any committee? One question people raise everywhere with me is that in many places land is taken from poor people because Coal India wants it. Whether there is any provision in the Ministry to ensure that wherever new coal mines are open or new establishments are set up, employment preference will be given to those people who are deprived land.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I have already answered with reference to quality of coal, but, nonetheless, I may again explain that this quality of coal is such a problem confined sometimes to the mechanised open cast mine which has been developed since nationalisation.

C.I.L. has installed a large number of coal handling plants to ensure sizing and segregation of coal by removing dust and other material from coal. As a precautionary measure coal companies have been asked to ensure the proper sizing and segregation of coal of different shapes and removal of stones etc. I had submitted this earlier also, and therefore steps are being taken to improve the quality of coal.

My friend has posed a question, "Is it because of the increase in production that there are impurities in coal?" I do not think that this can be the reason for the impurities in coal.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about slaughter mining?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Neither slaughter mining nor the grounds that he has suggested are the causes for the impurities.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You are a non-vegetarian.

SHRI P. SHIVA SHANKAR : I invite you to become a non-vegetarian.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Give me a dinner.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I had also stated that for coal projects the C.I.L. was given only Rs. 791 crores in the Annual Plan. This was enough only for the on-going projects. The Planning Commission have now agreed for an additional sum of Rs. 140 crores which, I have already explained will be utilised for developing the mines and for the production of coal in the other twenty-two projects, which will come up in the Seventh Plan. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy need not be anxious about these 22 projects.

On the question of mines safety, from time to time discussions are held not only with the mining authorities, but also the Director General of Mines Safety.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about the statement of the Director General who has resigned?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I will tell you. We have also consulted the union leaders.

Now, I think it is about week to ten days back that I have taken a meeting and we had discussed the various steps to be taken. In fact, some Members of the Opposition Parties in Parliament were also represented and from time to time a resume is taken of the safety aspects and different steps are taken in that regard.

Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the employment of personnel. There are norms that have been laid down. Different companies have laid down different norms for a particular stretch of land that is cleared for the purpose of mining. They give employment to one person in a family.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What is the norm, may I ask?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Different companies have different norms. It differs from company to company. For example, if you are taking into consideration the CCL or the BCCL, so far as the Bihar sector is concerned, supposing if a land of more than two to three acres is taken away, or cleared for the purpose of mining one person in the family is accommodated in the employment. This is the norm that a particular company

applies. Some other company has some other different norm. In fact, the difficulty so far as West Bengal is concerned was that the local youth had been pressing that the local youth should be employed. Actually there is a good lot of labour which is in excess in that area and we were trying to shift them from place to place. These difficulties were encountered there. Particularly, the employment aspect is taken into consideration whenever the land is cleared for the purpose of mining. These are the broad questions that have been raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about the re-structuring and decentralisation ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Of course, I take note of what you say.

MR CHAIRMAN : Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने कुछ दिन पहले 9 जुलाई को स्वयं पिन्ना व्यक्त की थी और उन्होंने कहा था—

“ऊर्जा मंत्री श्री पी० शिवशंकर ने इस समस्या पर कल यहाँ कोयला कंपनियों के मुख्याधिकारियों से बातचीत की तथा उन्हें हिदायत दी कि वे उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा वितरण में सुधार लाने के लिए अविलम्ब उपाय करें।

ऊर्जा मंत्री ने कोयला उद्योग को निर्देश दिया है कि 1983-84 में वे 14.2 करोड़ टन कोयला उत्पादन लक्ष्य तय करें। साथ ही खानों पर अब कोयले की बिक्री पूरी तरह रोक दें।

श्री शिवशंकर ने कहा कि कोल इंडिया तथा सिंगरैनी खानों के उत्पादन में क्रमशः 11 तथा 17 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। भारत कोकिंग कोल तथा ईस्टर्न कोल फील्डस लि० के उत्पादन में भी काफी ह्रास हुआ है, इसका प्रभाव इस्पात के कारखानों पर पड़ सकता है।

कोयला कंपनियों के प्रबन्धकों ने बिजली की सप्लाई में कमी पर चिन्ता प्रकट की और

कहा कि इसमें सुधार हुए बिना उत्पादन बढ़ाना बहुत कठिन होगा। ऊर्जा मंत्री उनकी राय से सहमत थे।

सभापति महोदय, कोयले के दो भाग हैं, एक उत्पादन का और दूसरा वितरण का। उत्पादन से कारण कोयले की कमी हो रही है जिसके 3 मुख्य कारण हैं।

पहले कारण की तरफ डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया जो कि मशीन का है। जो मशीनें हैं, वह बहुत आउट-डेटेड हैं जिनका प्रभाव दो तरह से पड़ रहा है। एक तो जब मशीन कोयले को तोड़ती है तो कोयले का अधिकांश भाग कण-कण हा जाता है, इस तरह 40 परसेंट कोयला बेकार हो जाता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मशीनों की नीचे जाकर कोयला तोड़ने की कैपेसिटी नहीं है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो मजदूर हैं, वह नीचे जाने से डरते हैं। बहुत नीचे मजदूर के जीवन को खतरा होता है। जो मशीनें हैं वह भी माइनीइंग नहीं हैं कि वह अधिक-से-अधिक कोयला नीचे से निकाल सकें। नीचे बहुत कोयला होने के बावजूद भी मशीन कोयला नहीं निकाल पाती है, इसलिये कोयले का प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो पाता है।

कोयला मजदूर जो खानों में काम करते हैं, उनका जीवन कितना मिजरेबल है, मंत्री जी अगर वहां गये होंगे तो उनको मालूम होगा। अधिकांश मजदूर टी०बी० के मरीज हो जाते हैं, मरीज गरीब और हरिजन हैं और उनका जितना एक्सप्लायेशन होता है, वह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, उस पर काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। जब तक आप मजदूर की दशा नहीं सुधारेंगे, जब तक उसके मन में यह नहीं होगा कि हम कोयला उत्पादन करते हैं, हमारे जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये ध्यान दिया जाता है, तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि वह रुटीन के मुताबिक काम करेगा। मजदूर से यह अपेक्षा रखना कि वह आपके प्रोडक्शन में

बहुत साभेदारी करे, वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

बिजली के सम्बन्ध में आपने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है, आज मैं इस बारे में सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न पूछने वाला था, लेकिन हमको मौका नहीं मिला। आप प्रचार करते हैं कि 80 प्रतिशत गांव में टी० वी० लगायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बगैर बिजली के टी० वी० कैसे चलेंगे? आपके पास कोई जेनरेटर नहीं हैं। यदि बिजली गायब हो जाती है तो जेनरेटर को चलाकर कोयले का उत्पादन आप कर सकते हैं।

वितरण के सम्बन्ध में जहाँ तक बात है, हमारे पास पटना का पूरा प्रेस-क्लिपिंग है। पटना में 40 रुपये मन कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है। दिल्ली में बहुत लोगों के पास कुकिंग गैस है, लेकिन दिल्ली के बाहर, पटना या दूसरी राजधानियों में लोगों को अपना जीवन कोयले पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है। वहाँ पर जब कोयला नहीं पहुँच पाता है, तो जीवन दूभर हो जाता है। इसके दो कारण हो सकते हैं : या तो जहाँ रेलवे वैगन कोयला उठाने के लिए जाता है, वहाँ कोयला उपलब्ध नहीं होता और उसको तब तक बेट करना पड़ता है, जब तक की पूरा वैगन नहीं भर जाता है, या कोयला पड़ा हुआ है और वैगन नहीं पहुँच पाता है। यह बहुत पुरानी बीमारी है और इस बीमारी का इलाज अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है।

पीछे आंध्र प्रदेश के चुनाव के समय कुछ ट्रेनें रद्द कर दी गई थीं। श्री गुजराल और श्री गनी खान चौधरी में जो झगड़ा हुआ था, उसमें एक झगड़ा यह भी था कि मंत्री का कहना था कि आंध्र प्रदेश में चुनाव के दौरान ट्रेनें रद्द न की जाएं। श्री गुजराल का कहना था कि इसमें हमारी लाचारी है, जब हम सब ट्रेनों की रद्द कर रहे हैं, तो यहां की ट्रेनों को भी रद्द करना होगा। यह समस्या अभी बनी हुई है।

सब से अहम सवाल है कोयले की चोरी का। वह चोरी कई कारणों से होती है। चोरी का एक नया टेकनीक शुरू हुआ है कि कोयले को एक बड़े टीले पर रख दिया जाता है। वह कोयला दो हजार टन होता है, लेकिन कहा जाता है कि वह एक हजार टन है। यह भी देखा जाता है कि एक स्टेशन से कोयला चलता है ए ग्रेड, लेकिन जब वह दूसरी जगह पहुँचता है, तो वह बी ग्रेड हो जाता है। बीच में ए ग्रेड का बी ग्रेड कैसे हो गया, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती।

कोयले में पत्थर मिलाना तो एक आम बात है। एक तो कोयले में पत्थर मिलाने से रुपए का घाटा होता है और दूसरे जिस प्रोजेक्ट में वह इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, उसमें वह मशीनरी को डैमेज करता है। यह घाघली मैनेजमेंट और सिक्कुरिटो गाइज आदि सब की मिली-भगत से होती है। मैंने प्रेस क्लिपिंग में देखा है कि इस बारे में छापे मारे गए हैं और कई अफसरों का सस्पेंड किया गया है। अफसरों और दादागिरी करने वालों, जिन्हें माफिया गैंग कहा जाता है, की इसमें हाथ रहता है। मुझे इस बात पर आश्चर्य होता है कि बंगल में जमशेदपुर में टाटा की जो फैक्टरी है, वहाँ कोई ट्रबल नहीं होती है, वहाँ सब काम स्मूथली चलता है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की खानों में माफिया गैंग काम करता है और गवर्नमेंट अपने आप को असहाय पाती है। जब तक मैनेजमेंट, सिक्कुरिटो गाइज वगैरह सब का शेयर न हो, तब तक यह क्राइम नहीं हो सकता। इसमें सब लोगों का हाथ है। एक और बात अगर कोई अफसर चाहता है, तो काम का एक मिनट में काम हो जाएगा, लेकिन यदि मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं, तो वह दो साल में भी वह काम नहीं करवा सकते। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ हमारे यहां सम्बलपुर बाढ़ में 410 परिवारों के घर बह गए। बिहार सरकार ने ऊर्जा मंत्रालय को लिखा कि अमुक

जगह से कोयला दिया जाए, लेकिन वह नहीं मिला। मैंनेजर को लिखा, तो उसने कहा कि 30 परसेंट कोयला सिरका से और 50 परसेंट आरा कोलियुरा से ले लो। वे लोग कहने लगे कि हम गरीब हरिजन और बैकवर्ड लोग हैं, हम दोनों जगहों से कैसे लें, हमें एक जगह से कोयला दिलवाया जाए। पहले हम गार्गी शंकर मिश्र जी के पास गए उन्होंने कहा कि यह काम दो मिनट में हो जाएगा, लेकिन वह काम दो साल में भी नहीं हुआ। इसके बाद जब हम श्री शिव शंकर के पास गए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि ठीक है, हो जाएगा। उन्होंने लिख दिया, लेकिन वहां से आब्जेक्शन किया गया कि यह कोयला उनको नहीं मिल सकता, क्योंकि वह ए ग्रेड का कोयला है। अफसर ने बिना किसी पैरवी के 50 परसेंट ए ग्रेड का कोयला दे दिया। लेकिन जब मन्त्री जी लिखते हैं तो उनसे यह कह दिया गया कि यह ए ग्रेड का कोयला है, इनको नहीं दिया जा सकता। मन्त्री जी ने यह भी कहा था कि वह कौन आफिसर है, उनके खिलाफ मैं एक्शन लूंगा। मैं आज भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके यह कहने के बावजूद कि कर दिया है, आजकल कोयला नहीं मिला है। क्या इसी तरह से कोयला इण्डिया का काम चलेगा कि पांच साल में भी गरीब आदमी को कोई न्याय नहीं मिले और कोई पैसा लेकर जाए तो दो मिनट में ही ए या बी किसी ग्रेड का कोयला लेकर चला आए? जब तक आप इस करप्शन को दूर नहीं करेंगे काल इंडिया के काम में सुधार नहीं आ सकता है। आज जिसकी जेब में पैसा है, उसको दिल्ली या पटना का चक्कर लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है, वह वहां से ट्रक लेकर चला आएगा लेकिन कोई गरीब आदमी चूंकि किसी एम पी स कहता है और एम पी मिनिस्टर से कहता है इसलिए उस पर सारे कानून लागू हो जाते हैं इसीलिये मैंने कहा कि वितरण में जो धांधली है उसको जब तक आप कड़ाई से नहीं रोकेंगे तब तक कोई सुधार नहीं होगा। जैसे अरबी घोड़े पर सवारी करने के लिए कोई घुड़सवार उसपर बैठता है तो

घोड़ा समझ लेता है कि कैसा घुड़सवार है। मैं समझता हूं आप ठीक तरह से घुड़सवारी करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि घोड़ा आपको पटक दे। आप घोड़े को ठीक तरह से लगाम लगाने का प्रयत्न करें।

मैंने यहां पर एक प्रश्न किया था कि जिन गरीब आदिवासियों की जमीन घनबाद और बोकारो में ली गई थी उनमें से कितने लोगों को नौकरी मिली तो जिनको नौकरी दी गई थी उनके नाम गिना दिए गए। फिर मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि रिजर्व कोटा पर कितने लोगों को नौकरी दी गई तो फिर उन्हीं लोगों के नाम गिना दिए गए। जिन हरिजन आदिवासियों की जमीनें ली गई थी उनको जो नौकरी दी गई वह रिजर्व कोटा दिखला दी गई। इस प्रकार की जो धांधली हो रही है उसको भी आप कड़ाई के साथ रोकें।

मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि तीन साल तक आफिसर रहें, उसके बाद ही उनका ट्रांसफर किया जाए, आप एक साल में ही उनका ट्रांसफर कर सकते हैं। इसी तरह से आप सिक्कोरिटी गार्ड्स को 6 महीने में ही वहां से हटा दें। वैसे तो उनको हिस्सा मिलता है लेकिन जब वे ज्यादा समय तक रह जाते हैं तो वे उसमें ज्यादा लिप्त हो जाते हैं। उसी तरह से जब तक आप आफिसर्स की सांठ गांठ, दादा-गौर और सिक्कोरिटी गार्ड्स के लिंक को नहीं तोड़ेंगे तब तक आप कोयले का चाहे जितना प्रोडक्शन कर लें उसके बावजूद पब्लिक को कोयला मिल नहीं सकेगा।

जहां तक इल्लिगल माइन्स का सम्बन्ध है, वहां की क्या बात है वहां दिल्ली के बगल में ही इल्लिगल माइन्स चल रही हैं यहां पर पार्लियामेंट में डिस्कशन होता है लेकिन उनको रोक नहीं जा सका है। आप इल्लिगल माइन्स को भी रोकने का काम करें। या फिर गवर्नमेंट प्राइवेट माइन्स को अपने हाथ में ले ले और वह जो शिक्षित बेरोजगार और इंजीनियर्स हैं,

उनकी कोआपरेटिव्स के द्वारा चलाए ।

सन् 1949 में जितना कोयला हमारे देश में होता था उतना ही चीन में भी होता था लेकिन चीन में कोयले की प्रोडक्शन 2 करोड़ से बढ़कर 50 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है और हमारे यहां केवल 3 गुनी वृद्धि हुई है, 10 करोड़ टन तक हम पहुंचे हैं । इसलिये जो भी खामियां यहां पर हैं उनको आप रोकिए तभी जो कंप्शन है उसको आप दूर कर सकेंगे । आप आंकड़ा देते रहेंगे और आंकड़ों के मुताबिक कोयले का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ता जाएगा, लेकिन कोयले का प्रोडक्शन होने के बावजूद भी आम लोगों को कोयला नहीं पहुंच पाएगा । पटना में पांच रैक प्रतिमाह की रिक्वायरमेंट है, लेकिन तीन रैक प्रतिमाह सप्लाई हो रहा है । दूसरी जगहों की भी यही हालत होगी । प्रोडक्शन और वितरण के ऊपर आपको नजर रखनी होगी । प्रोडक्शन की कैपेसिटी बढ़ाईए, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ जो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है, उसका वितरण सही ढंग से हो रहा है या बीच में ही चोर-बाजारी में जा रहा है—इन दोनों के ऊपर आपको कड़ाई से काम करना होगा । तब जाकर कोयला जगत में आप कुछ इम्प्रूव कर पायेंगे और लोगों की समस्याओं को दूर करने में सफल हो पायेंगे ।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Hon. Member has raised the issues which were mostly raised by his predecessors.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : पब्लिक मीटिंग में हिन्दी बोलते हो । वोट लेने के लिए हिन्दी बोलते हो । आंध्र में हिन्दी बोलते हो । बहुत अच्छी हिन्दी बोलते हैं ।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I was trying to say that on the issues with reference to the production and distribution, which the hon. Member has high-lighted, certain of the aspects here have already been covered by the various members. I do not think that because of the usage of the type of machines which has started particularly

across the mines as a result of which we have been getting production, there is a wastage of 40% of coal. This is not a correct assumption. In fact this is the latest technology that is applied and it is true that it accelerates production. But the wastage part, as it has been said, in my view is not correct.

The hon. Member has raised the issue with reference to the various labourers who work there, about safeguarding their interests: their problems and all that. I must submit in this year we have practically doubled the allocation for the purpose of the welfare measures of the poor people. If I correctly remember, at this stage the allocation has been now earmarked at nearly Rs. 100 crores for the welfare measures of the employees in the coal industry. It is true that with this expenditure also we are not in a position to give them complete relief, because it is more than several lakhs of workers who are working all over. But this year we have really cut across by making the expenditure is much more than what was spent during 1982-83. Therefore, I am sure that the welfare measures would be enhanced in favour of the workers.

Hon. member has of course, raised the question of sale that is taking place in Patna. In fact a few days back I was discussing with the authorities of the coal companies as also my Ministry with reference to establishing the stock-yards at different places. I found that a large number of stock yards had been set up in West Bengal. But on the basis of what the hon. Member was observing, they are trying to see how many stock yards have been set up in Bihar My list reveals there seems to be none. (*Interruptions*).

But between July to September, 1983 we are establishing two stock yards in Bihar. One is at Vaishali and the other is at Purnia so that people's difficulties could be obviated and people could go to the stock-yard and straight-away purchase the coal from these yards at the reasonable price. I would further see as to what best could be done with reference to Bihar. Apart from these two stock-yards, if you are in a position to raise a few more stock-yards at

Bihar, we will courtainly look into the matter. (*Interruptions*)

One the question of theft that is taking place as also the employment with reference to which the hon. Member has referred to, I may submit that the norms that had been settled are by and large followed. But it is possible, as the learned Member is trying to put forth in the instant case which he has quoted, that people might not have been accommodated to the extent that they should have been. Sir, wherever this type of complaints come, my Ministry looks into it and also we advise properly the various coal companies.

I may submit that it is also a problem in some companies as there have been surpluses and thay have been creating a lot of problem. This is an issue which has got to be solved in a different manner altogether. So far as the Government is concerned, the Government had been discussing with the unions as to how best these issues could be sorted out. I have already said that some time back, we have taken some measures. In fact, the official discussions also have taken place in Bihar in the first week of last month and I myself had spoken to the Chief Minister.

The employment problem, undoubtedly, is a grave problem. It is true that the reservations have not been taken into consideration when the employment is given with reference to the land acquired. The general instructions are given whenever people are recruited, because in this segment also, quite a large number of people are there at the lower level. But I was specifically dealing with the issue of employment arising out of the land acquisition. Now, those persons whose lands are acquired or their family members are got to be first accommodated because they are thrown away from the land. But that does not mean that the companies do not take care about employing the people belonging to the weaker sections. In fact, specific instructions have been given to them and if there is any particular case where the hon. Member feels that the instructions are not followed, he may bring it to my notice.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इसमें यह है कि जैसे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का आदमी है और

उसकी जमीन ली गई, तो उस को एम्पलायमेंट दिया गया लेकिन उस को दो जगहों पर दिख लाया जाता है। एक तो जमीन के एग्रेन्स्ट जो एम्पलायमेंट दिया है, वहां उसको दिखाया गया है और दूसरे हमारा जो रिजर्वेशन का कोटा है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए उसमें भी उसी लड़के के नाम को दिखा दिया जाता है जबकि उसको जो नौकरी मिली है, वह जमीन लेने के आधार पर मिली है।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : मैं आपकी बात समझ गया हूं। आप मुझे इसके बारे में बता दें और इस तरह का अगर कोई स्पेसीफिक केंस हो, वह बता दें, तो मैं देख लूंगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : लास्ट इयर मैंने इस पर एक क्वेश्चन किया था और आप ने उसका जवाब दिया था उसमें आप को मिल जाएगा कि ऐसे कितने केसेज हैं, जिन में ऐसा किया गया है। आप दोनों में मिला लें।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : जहां पर लैंड एक्वायर की जाती है, वहां पर सिर्फ उस आदमी को, जिसकी जमीन ली गई है, या उसके खानदान के किसी व्यक्ति को एम्पलायमेंट दी जाती है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ठीक है, उसमें आदिवासी बहुत हैं।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : ऐसा हो सकता है। यह सही है कि आपने स्पेसीफिकेशली यह प्रश्न पूछा होगा कि उस में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के कितने लोग हैं और उनमें उनका नाम आ गया होगा और डबल डबल यह हो गया होगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जी, हां। जहां तक रिजर्वड कोटा की बात है...

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : रिजर्वड कोटा वहां नहीं है। मैं एक बात निवेदन करूँ कि जहां लैंड एक्वायर की गई है और जहां भूमि का अधिग्रहण हुकूमत की तरफ से हुआ है, वहां रिजर्वेशन के कोटे का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरी जमीन ली गई है, तो मुझे नौकरी तो मिलेगी।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : जमीन ली गई है, तो नौकरी मिलेगी।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : जरा इन से यह पूछो कि इन के पास जमीन है क्या ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : मैं आप से यह निवेदन किया था कि आपने यह प्रश्न पूछा था। कि कितने हरिजन भाइयों का आपने ऐम्पलाय-मेंट दिया ? तो उसमें नाम शायद दिया गया हो।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : 415 हरिजन और आदिवासियों तथा पिछड़ी जाती वालों की जो बस्ती थी जो फ्लड अफैक्टेड थी और जिसके पुनर्वास के लिये केन्द्र सरकार से कोयले की मांग की गई थी, लेकिन जिसे कोलियरी से देने के लिये लिखा था उससे न दे कर दूसरी कोलियरी से दिया उसके बारे में आपने क्या कार्यवाही की ? आपका ही हुक्म नहीं मान रहे हैं अधिकारी।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Of course, the note that has just come to me on this issue is that this was a case where they wanted the release of coal to flood-affected persons from Khirji collierty, but they wanted coal from Sirka colliery. This particular colliery is reserved for the users of superior grades of coal. The flood affected persons require coal for brick burning for which the coal released from Khirji colliery was suitable. But they particularly wanted it from Sirka colliery. That was the point he put to me. It is true that Mr. Paswan had represented to me. I had asked this to be examined and it was examined. I was not satisfied. Again, he wanted it to be re-examined. So, I will be writing to him ..

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I will write to you after the file comes on the basis of the re-examination.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपका विभाग

है, आप बचाने का काम कीजिये। लेकिन उस अफसर के खिलाफ कौन-सी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं जिसने 50 प्रतिशत 'ए' ग्रेड का कोयला दिया था। क्या उसके दिमाग में नहीं था कि 'ए' ग्रेड का कोयला इस परपत्र के लिये नहीं है ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : They expressed their difficulties. I have got to put forth their view also. There is a way of putting forth my view to them also. That is why, after it is re-examined, because I wanted them to re-examine from a different angle altogether. I will be writing to him at a later stage because it is not possible for me to say it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपके पास सो बार फाइल गई है और सो बार लौट जाती है। आप किसी को सस्पेंड जल्द कीजिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar — not present.

One special announcement.

The Minister of External Affairs is to make a statement regarding his recent visit to Sri Lanka at 3 P.M. today. He has now intimated that he is preparing the statement and would be in a position to make the statement in the House at 4.30 P.M.

So, this item will be taken up at 4.30 P.M.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is there any development in the last one hour or so ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No comments on that.

14.50 Hrs.

ARMS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1981

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now go on to the Legislative Business. Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 8th Sep-

tember, 1981 and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 10th September, 1981.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved : "That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 8th September, 1981 and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 10th September, 1981."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ajit Kumar Mehta—not here.

Shri N.K. Shejwalkar.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose both these items, Item No. 10 and Item No. 11. In Item No. 10 what is proposed is withdrawal of a Bill which has been passed by Rajya Sabha. It was introduced in Rajya Sabha in August, 1981 and passed in September, 1981. It is very clear from the statement itself which has been given for withdrawing. Very interestingly, the withdrawal is supposed to see that most of whatever is stated in that Bill is covered by the new Bill which has been introduced as a substitute of the Ordinance promulgated recently I want to register my protest against the delay in such important matter that right from September, 1981 to September, 1983—was are now in August, 1983—what was the Government doing? Why was it not brought before the Lok Sabha here? What prevented them from passing this Bill here? It is so important. That has not been made clear in the Statement at all.

There is another point which has not been made clear. I see from the statement

"to provide for greater vigilance on the issue of licences for firearms and sale and transfer of those arms with the objective of ensuring that firearms do not come into possession of anti-social elements."

"Apart from unlicensed firearms, the involvement of licensed firearms in crime has also been on the increase."

Just making a statement is not enough. What are the difficulties? As far as I know, most of the crimes, 99.9% of them, are committed by unlicensed arms. To put further restrictions to those who are having

arms will be just acting, according to me, otherwise. Those who attack, they have arms whether you grant them licence or you do not grant them licence. But the person who wants to defend, cannot have an arm unless you grant him licence. This is a step which is going to do harm more than conferring any benefit on the public. I do not understand why this step has been at all taken.

Secondly, I quite see that this is a very important Act and it should be considered thoroughly. But instead of doing that, you are just loading the Parliament by passing an Ordinance. Because an Ordinance has been passed, you have to get it through Parliament loading this Parliament with your earlier decision. For that also, if at all, I can appreciate that addition of Section 24A may be a good ground looking to the recent circumstances. But that cannot be a good ground for taking all the other amendments proposed in the Ordinance. It cannot be a ground at all. If there is any necessity for promulgating any Ordinance in some of the States and if you want all the arms presented to the Police in certain circumstances, I can understand. To that extent; the step may be justified. But so far as the other part of the Act is concerned or the Bill is concerned, how can you throw away and get them?

Therefore, I entirely oppose this measure.

I have said this time and again. Whenever an ordinance has been moved promulgated, you will mostly find that my motion is there. It is here in this case also. The notice has been given already. It has come also in the list of papers. But that will be discussed later on. That Bill is going to be introduced at a later stage. It is not going to be discussed today.

I oppose this altogether.

This is not fair and it is not just also and it will not serve the purpose for which this measure is being adopted. Let Parliament think about these Bills seriously. What harm the licensed arms are doing? You should consider it very thoroughly and then only pass or propose such sort of Bills. In principle, I oppose. The Bill should not be allowed to be withdrawn. Let that be

discussed here. Rajya Sabha has passed it. On that part, you discuss it here, Unless you want to bring a consolidated Bill on the whole aspect again, I can understand that is a different thing. By that time, why not discuss that Bill separately? The part of which you wanted to bring this Amendment as an Ordinance, we can do separately. This is my objection. I hope, the hon. Minister will satisfy the House on these points which I have raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kishore Chandra Deo.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : I am opposing only the introduction.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : I am opposing both. I have opposed both. My notice is for both the items, 10 and 11. Instead of making two separate statements, I have spoken now on both. I need not repeat again what I have said.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I do not understand exactly what my friend is telling. On the one hand he wants that this Bill should be discussed immediately and should be passed by the House as urgently as possible. On the other hand, he is also trying to say that it should not be withdrawn. What is the whole purpose? I am introducing a Bill exactly on the same method with certain more stringent measures because the suggestions have come to us from different sources and also from Members of this august House, they have suggested certain amendments. All these, we have included in this new Bill and this will be discussed. At that time you have the opportunity to discuss and say whatever you want to say. We are introducing the Bill today and most probably either tomorrow or the day after it will be discussed. We do not want to delay it. We want this Bill to be passed as early as possible.

14.57 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 8th September, 1981, and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 10th September, 1981.”

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are prepared to grant leave to withdraw the Government also.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

14.58 Hrs.

ARMS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1983

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959.”

Mr. Kishore Chandra Deo.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parthipuram) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill which the Government, in a very haphazard manner, has kept pending for the last two years. Now they are seeking to withdraw that and introduce another piece of legislation which, if enacted, will not serve the very purpose which is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been stated that there have been recently incidents of violence and there has been lot of unrest. This is a fact. If this is to be controlled, amendment to the Arms Act will not help you to control unlicensed weapons and arms. In most of the insurgent activities that have been going on either in the north-eastern region or in other parts of the country and in communal riots, usually unlicensed arms and weapons are used. Today you can even buy a stengun if you can pay the price of that. In the next sentence you again mention that licensed arms have also been used in such riots.

If licensed arms have been used, then you should withdraw the licence of such people who have used the arms for this kind of purpose. By restricting the number of arms that a person can hold, in what way are you going to achieve this purpose? If a person is entitled to hold one weapon, logically he is entitled to hold three or five or half a dozen weapons. One weapon itself is enough for a person to make a nuisance of himself with that weapon if he so desires, and therefore, I do not think number is going to make any difference as far as this is concerned. By asking the weapons-holders, those who are holding in excess of three weapons, to deposit the rest in *malkhana*, you are only making a provision for your bureaucrats and others who are interested to take these weapons at a cheaper cost. Therefore, there is no logic behind this at all. I still maintain that a person who is considered safe enough to hold one weapon can also hold more than three weapons, and a person who is not fit to hold any weapon should not be given

15.00 Hrs.

any licence at all. Now, how will you control, as said over here, the use of licensed arms as their use in crime has also been on the increase? Now, why restrict the man to possess 3 weapons only instead of 5 or 6? How are you going to eliminate this sort of involvement of licensed arms for use in criminal purposes? So, unless this Government realises the spirit behind this kind of an amendment, there is no point in just haphazardly bringing a legislation like this.

Secondly, it is also contravening Art. 14 of the Constitution. Art. 14 of the Constitution states that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. Here are you giving unguided discretion to the Magistrate to give weapons to any citizen of the country. We know how these things are done. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to either withdraw this Bill or at least send it to a Select Committee and let the Committee go into the various amendments which the Government is seeking to move. I think that stage has not come, but I am just suggesting as a sort of forewarning.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): I am not saying anything. I have said that at this stage also I am opposing the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You opposed only the withdrawal. You oppose introduction also? Both. All right.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: In fact what Mr. Kishore Chandra Deo was telling is that he was discussing the entire gamut of this Bill. At this stage, I do not think that is necessary. This House also knows very well as to on what points you can oppose introduction—that is whether we have the legislative competence. That is the only point to be discussed. But he is discussing the entire gamut of the Bill. This is not the time. When the Bill is discussed, he can say all these things. There is no ground at all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I introduce the Bill.

15.05 Hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to give appropriate status to the youth of the country.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): It is unfortunate that though a large number of communities are granted special rights to represent their constituencies under the Constitution of India, the youth as a group has no such right. This is despite the fact that all those who had laid the foundation of independent India—Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad—had repeatedly emphasized the special status of the youth and the role it was destined to play in the country's effort at modernisation.

A large percentage of our work-force in the organised sector—about 40 per cent—comprise men and women below 35 years. In the unorganised sector the figures would be even larger. Clearly, therefore, the youth in

India has been playing a significant role in all aspects of nation-building, including capital formation and creation of assets.

However, the youth is disturbingly away from the decision-making process, including membership of the Parliament as well as the State Assemblies. This is against India's national ethos for we should not forget that Sankaracharya and Swami Vivekananda died in their thirties.

I suggest that all parties move in this direction and it be made mandatory that at least 25% of the candidates fielded by any political party in any election be from the youth. The People's Representation Act should be suitably amended to enforce this.

(ii) Shortage of Cement in Kerala

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN *(Palghat) : Sir, the quota of cement allotted to Kerala after the partial decontrol of cement introduced on 28-2-82, has been substantially reduced for the quarterly period of three months, the total quantity fixed was 63,400 m.t. This will meet only a small fraction of the demand. Now, only half of the allotted quantity is actually being despatched. This has caused considerable hardship to the consumers. In 1982 while the quota allotted was 5,22,210 m.t., the actual quantity received was only 37,330 m.t. By the end of 1982, the cement shortage became more acute because of power cut. As a result of all this, Kerala is not in a position to supply even a small percentage of the actual requirement.

The problem of cement shortage can be solved to some extent if the companies are asked to supply it directly. But these companies are evading their responsibility by giving excuses of power-cut etc. The hon. Chief Minister of Kerala has requested the Centre to help the State. He has requested that the allotted cement should be made available from Andhra Pradesh and arrangement should be made to despatch the entire quantity of allotted cement. I would urge upon the Centre to accede to the request of the Chief Minister and help solve the problem of cement shortage in Kerala.

(iii) Measures to check infiltration of Chakmas and Nepalese in Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

SHRI HARIHAR[SOREN (Keonjhar)**: Sir, the unabated infiltration of Chakmas and Nepalese into Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh has caused a great concern in the Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. As a result of this infiltration, Mizos have already become a minority in their own State in several places.

There are about 30,000 Chakmas now residing in each of these two areas as compared to the total population of 6,00,000 in Arunachal Pradesh and about 4,00,000 in Mizoram. This is really an alarming phenomenon.

The chakmas, who were Buddhist tribals from the Chittagong hill tracts of Bangladesh, kept on infiltrating into Mizoram taking advantage of the open order.

If steps are not taken immediately to curb the phenomenal increase in Chakma population, it might pose a serious problem in future. This issue deserves the special consideration of the Government of India.

In view of this, I request the Government to expedite the proposal of constructing the boundary wall along the border. The army should be deployed on the border to detect such infiltration and push back the chakmas forthwith.

(iv) Need for running Neelachal Express daily between New Delhi and Puri

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Sir, the people who intend to come to Delhi by train from Orissa are facing a great inconvenience in the absence of daily train services. The National Express which connects Puri/Bhubaneswar with New Delhi runs only thrice a week. This train was introduced only on 1-4-80 and since then, it has become very popular. It has also contributed to the increase in freight traffic particularly from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab area. The accommodation remains full and many passengers do not get reservation on either side. It was earlier proposed for conversion of this train to daily Express Service between Puri and New Delhi. It is understood that line capacity between Allahabad and Banaras being a single line section, is standing in the way. This can be got over

*The Original Speech was delivered in Malayalam.

**The Original Speech was delivered in Oriya.

by taking the Nilachal Express *via* Moghul Sarai/Allahabad on other four days.

As such, I request the hon'ble Minister of Railways to consider the introduction of Nilachal Express daily between New Delhi and Puri and *vice-versa*.

(v) Financial Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for development of Primary Education.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : Primary school education is given the highest priority in the education sector of the Plans. The position of school buildings and accommodation in M.P. is deplorable condition. The problem has become very acute due to rapid growth rate in M.P. The enrolment has increased from 15.70 lakhs to 70.50 lakhs but school accommodation is falling very short.

M.P. State is considered as one of the most backward in the field of elementary education. 31% of children in the age group of 6 to 11 and 67% in the age group of 11 to 14 are yet to be brought within the fold of the educational system. Due to paucity of funds neither the State Government nor the Central aid has met this demand.

It has not been possible to provide resources for physical infrastructure in the Schools. In the IV All India Survey by the NCERT in 1978-79, the school building position was Pucca 27,000 (Primary) and 6,800 (middle school), while Kutcha, thatched and open space accommodation was 26,350 (Primary) and 3,100 for middle school. Since 1978-79, 9000 schools have been added without provision for buildings. It is beyond the means of M.P. Government to find the resources. The State has imposed a school-building cess and is diverting funds under NREF for schools in rural areas.

Hence, the State Government will not make any dent in this backwardness in M.P. I call upon the Union Government to make special outlay beyond the Plan allocations and arrange sizeable assistance through International Funding agencies, World Bank, and financial institutions.

(vi) Need for improving the lot of Ex-Servicemen.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की

स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। समाचारपत्रों में ऐसे समाचार प्रकाशित हुये हैं जिनसे लगता है कि कुछ भूतपूर्व सैनिक आर्थिक संकट के कारण भूख और बीमारी के शिकार होते जा रहे हैं। यह एक कारुणिक स्थिति है, जिसका निराकरण किया जाना अनिवार्य है। राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र सरकार के विभिन्न प्रतिष्ठानों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को उनकी योग्यतानुसार विभिन्न पदों पर नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये और नियुक्ति का जो वर्तमान कोटा है, उसमें वृद्धि की जानी चाहिये। इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य विभागों में एवं निजी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों में भी उनकी नियुक्ति के लिये समुचित प्रबन्ध सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिये। जब तक सरकार इस दिशा में विशेष रुचि नहीं लेती तब तक भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को वांछित न्याय नहीं मिल सकेगा। मैं प्रधान मंत्री और रक्षा मंत्री से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की स्थिति को सुधारने हेतु प्रभावी कदम उठावें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मनोराम बागड़ी।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : पहले और किसी कोबुला लो। यह सैनिकों का मामला है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bagri, you would always like to speak first. Now, when you are called upon, you say that you would like to speak at the end.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप नम्बर से बुलाइए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : According to the list of names with me, your name is under Serial No. 11-G.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : देखिये अखबार वाले और रेडियो वाले ज्यादाती करते हैं। जब भी सैनिकों या किसानों की बात होती है, तब कांग्रेस वालों का नम्बर पहले आ जाता है और अपोजिशन वालों का सब के बाद में आता है।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : ऐसा नहीं होता है ।

(vii) Disparity in pension rates of army personnel who retired before and after 1.4.79.

श्री मनीराम बागडी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, दिनांक 1-4-79 से पहले जो सैनिक सेवा निवृत्त हुए थे उनकी पेंशन में तथा जो 1-4-79 के पश्चात् सेवा निवृत्त हुए हैं, उनकी पेंशन दर में बहुत अधिक अन्तर है अर्थात् पहले वालों को बहुत कम पेन्शन मिल रही है जोकि न्याय संगत नहीं है । इसलिये सब सैनिक पेंशनरों की निगाहें केवल आप पर ही हैं कि आप चालू अधिवेशन में संसद में सरकार पर दबाव डाल कर इसका समाधान करा सकते हैं, जिसका विवरण निम्नलिखित है :

- (1) सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दिनांक 17-12-82 को निर्णय किया था कि पुराने व नये सैनिक पेंशनरों दिनांक को 1-4-79 से रैंक वह सेवाकाल के अनुसार बराबर पेंशन दी जाये ।
- (2) सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने पुनः 6-4-83 को केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा उपरोक्त विषय पर निगरानी रिट याचिका रद्द करके अपना पहला निर्णय बहाल रखा था ।
- (3) वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने 29-4-83 को लोक सभा में उपरोक्त पेन्शन का भुगतान यथाशीघ्र करने का आश्वासन भी दिया था ।
- (4) लोक सभा में ही दिनांक 6-5-83 को सरल तरीके से भुगतान करने पर बहस चली थी परन्तु अब तक कोई भुगतान नहीं किया है और सैनिक पेन्शनर निराश है । तथा आपसे सहायता करने की आशा रखते हैं ।

(viii) Payment of Enhanced House rent Allowance to Southern region employees of Indian Oil Corporation.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Sir, an agreement was signed on 25-6-1983 among themselves by the employees on one side and the management on the other or the Indian Oil Corporation, raising the House Rent Allowances from 25% to 30% of their basic salary. This enhanced H.R.A. would be admissible as per agreement to the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. The agreement is binding on all concerned in terms of section 18(1) of Industrial Disputes Act. The management, therefore, cannot refuse to implement the agreement on any pretext.

Subsequently, the General Manager (Personnel), I.O.C. informed the Employees' Union, Southern Region, of the disapproval of the Bureau of Public Enterprise to payment of enhanced H.R.A. to the city of Madras alone. Consequently, the I.O.C. employees of the Southern Region have been deprived of the enhanced H.R.A. at the rate of 30% while employees of other regions have been paid enhanced H.R.A. in terms of the agreement.

Thus injustice meted out to the Southern region employees of I.O.C. have agitated them very much and they went on a completely successful strike on 1-8-1983.

I would, therefore, appeal to the concerned Minister to intervene in the matter and arrange for the payment of enhanced H.R.A. to the employees.

15.15 Hrs.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill. Mr. Satyagopal Mishra may continue his speech.

*SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA (Tamluk) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am opposing this Bill mainly on three grounds. Firstly, in fact, interference and intrusion has been made on the powers of the State Governments through this Bill. Secondly, we are being forced to pass such a Bill in this House on account of the terms imposed on

us by the World Bank. Thirdly, that by bringing forth this Bill the Central Government is trying to shirk its own responsibilities in the matter of power generation. Mainly on the above three grounds, I am opposing this Bill.

Now I will explain these three reasons in more detail. We have all along been talking about decentralisation of power. But unfortunately such a Government is sitting at the Centre that they are continually interfering with the powers of the State Governments. In this case also the same thing is in evidence.

Sir, the Electricity (Supply) Act was first passed in 1948. After that several amendments have been made in that ; the last amendment was carried out in 1973. The State Electricity Boards under the control of the State Governments were in fact autonomous bodies and they functioned as such. But in the present Bill the quantum of surplus to be earned by the State Electricity Boards is being taken away from the purview of the State Governments, and is fixed at 3% uniformly. This has not been left with the discretion of the State Government. Now certain conditions are necessary for earning surplus. How will the State Electricity Boards achieve a surplus ? There is no way ! Most of our power plants are worked by coal i.e. they are thermal plants. The Central Government is frequently raising the price of coal. Its transportation charges by Rail also has been raised. The coal that ultimately reaches the plants in time. As a result of that the Electricity Boards, quite naturally, fail to achieve an economic surplus. Therefore the provision of a fixed surplus of 3% in this Bill is nothing but usurping the powers of the State Governments and dictating the Electricity Boards to a particular mode of functioning. The priority in the matter of distribution of the revenue so earned, has also been fixed here. Here too we find the same thing i.e. interference with the powers of the States. This is no other purpose.

In this Bill mention has been made about the auditing process also. It has been said that the Central Government will lay down a method for auditing. Now each State Electricity Board already has its own auditing according to Government system. They are doing it for a long time. Today in the name of uniformity they are sought to be

tied down to a particular system. We find that the main object of the various amendments that have been made in this sphere, is only to curb and interfere with the powers of the State Governments and the Electricity Boards. This attitude in the case of a vast country as ours can never be accepted.

Now coming to the second point, Sir, the hon. Minister in his introductory speech stated that the world Bank has dictated certain conditions for giving us loans and to fulfil those conditions such amendments are being brought forth in this House. Only yesterday the hon. Minister has stated this. If it is true then Parliament, our sovereignty, our independence etc. themselves become debatable. The World Bank will dictate us certain terms and we will amend our own laws in this House in keeping with those terms, this is highly degrading. As a citizen of a free country I can never accept this position. But in actual practice our Central Government is guided in every field by the dictates of the I.M.F. and the World Bank. This is highly deplorable and we strongly protest against this.

Lastly I want to say, Sir, that by bringing this Bill before this House, the Central Government is trying to avoid and shirk its own responsibility in the matter of electricity and power. The hon. Minister has stated in his opening speech that power has a very important role to play in the economic field of this country. I readily accept that. But it is equally important to make power available in every field of economic activity. No body will deny the importance of making power available in the agricultural farms, in the industries and in the domestic sector (households) also. It is here that the Central Government has a very important role, to play. The Central Government will have to accept that responsibility. Just by bringing such amendments from time to time it is not possible to solve the main problem. It has been said that due priority has been accorded to the power sector in the revised 20 point programme. This of course is nothing but an effort to hoodwink and console the masses with a view to cross the election stream. The main thing is whether the Government has the good intention of making cheap power available for everybody.

In the parent act of 1948, it has been

stated that we should have a national power policy. It is a matter of regret that till this day we have failed to formulate that power policy. Sometimes we hear that power is sought to be handed over to the private sector. I don't know what is the Government's thinking in this regard. Even after 34 years of our independence we have not been able to frame worthwhile national power policy, for the power which is so very vital in our economy, although the Electricity Act of 1948 had provided for that. Not only that, we have not been able to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of production of the machinery needed for power generation. It is not that we have not reached that technological level. The fact is that the Central Government did not want to utilise our available science and technology for the purpose. Sir, we have renowned scientists in our country who have proved their ability and expertise convincingly. But the Central Government has failed to utilise their ability and expertise in the field of power generation through long term plans even during long 34 years. It is because of this deficiency that we have to depend in many cases on foreign countries for the machinery parts needed for power generation. We have to accept whatever parts they supply at whatever price they send and in whatever condition they are sent. The BHEL, a Central Government organisation, is doing some work in the field of power generation. But their work also is not wholly satisfactory. At some places the machinery provided by BHEL has failed to generate the required amount of power. Some complaints have also been voiced that those machinery are of poor grade. I mainly say that we have not been able to apply our own available expertise and technology for the manufacture of the machinery needed for generating power and we have also failed to formulate a long term plan in this regard for the benefit of our masses.

We also often find that the multinational are going on making fabulous profits in the field of power and in many cases we are totally dependent on them. Had we been able to move forward with long term national power policy, then perhaps there would have been no necessity to bring forth such amendments every now and then.

The hon. Minister has mentioned about

the recommendations of the Venkataraman Committee of 1964. He has further said that some of its recommendations are being implemented through this Bill. Another Committee was also constituted after that. I am talking of the Rajadhaksa Committee of 1980. What happened to the recommendations of the Rajadhaksa Committee? Have they been put in the cold storage? Shall we not try to implement those recommendations for the betterment of our country and for framing our power policy? Without making my speech long, I will only say that we should keep the recommendations of the Rajadhaksa Committee before us and in consultation with various State Governments, we should frame a comprehensive power policy and on its basis a comprehensive Electricity Bill should be brought forth. This Bill should reflect the views of the State Governments. The recommendations of the Rajadhaksa Committee also should be reflected in that Bill. This Bill should also provide for reaching electricity to the people at a cheap rate. It is essential that such an all encompassing comprehensive Bill be brought forth. In the present amendment Bill, the way in which efforts are being made to make inroads on the powers of State Governments, the way in which the dictates and conditions imposed by the World Bank are being meekly accepted, and the way in which the main responsibility in the matter of power is sought to be avoided, is wholly unacceptable and therefore I totally oppose this Bill.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी (सप्लाई) एमेंडमेंट बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। अभी विरोधी पार्टी की ओर से जो वक्ता भाषण दे रहे थे, उन्होंने विशेष तौर पर इस बात पर बल दिया है कि हम विश्व बैंक की सलाह पर उनकी डायरेक्शन और इंस्ट्रक्शन पर, यह एमेंडमेंट प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं। उनकी यह धारणा बिल्कुल ग़लत है। अक्सर विरोधी पार्टियों ने इस प्रकार से सोचने का तरीका बन गया है कि हम विश्व बैंक या आई एम एफ की शर्तों से बंधे हुए हैं लेकिन हमारी जो नीति है वह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि हम एक स्वतन्त्र देश हैं और हमारी स्वतन्त्र नीति है,

नीति है, हम अमरीका या किसी भी अन्य देश की नीति से बंधे हुए नहीं हैं।

हमारे यहां जो राज्य एलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हैं उनके बारे में सभी को जानकारी है कि उनकी बकिंग अच्छी तरह से नहीं चल रही है। वह बोर्ड 200 करोड़ रुपए के घाटे में हैं। उनका काम कैसे सुचारु रूप से चले, किस प्रकार से उनके एकाउन्ट्स मेन्टेन किए जाये, कैसे उनमें एकरूपता लाई जाए इस दृष्टि से अगर अमेन्डमेंट लाया जाता है तो हम उसका समर्थन करते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हर एक स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को सरप्लस रखना चाहिए, रिजर्व रखना चाहिए। बोर्ड स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से लोन भी लेते हैं और डिबेंचर बाण्ड भी जारी करते हैं, यदि उनके पास सरप्लस नहीं रहेगा तो वे लोन रिपे कैसे कर सकेंगे। इसी दृष्टिकोण से यह प्राविजन किया गया है। 1978 में भी प्राविजन किया गया था लेकिन उसके बाद भी एक्ट के प्राविजन को और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के डायरेक्शंस को फालो नहीं किया गया। उनको फालो करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह उनके इन्ट्रस्ट में है। आज सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें होती हैं, जैसे कि राजस्थान में अणु बिजली घर की योजना है, उसकी प्रथम इकाई और द्वितीय इकाई पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च आता है उसके लिए अगर बोर्ड के फंशन पर किसी तरह का कोई रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाया जाता है तो वह उनके लाभ के लिए है और जनता के लाभ के लिए है, वह किसी प्रकार से स्वायत्तता पर प्रभाव नहीं डालता है। हम चाहते हैं कि यह बोर्ड अच्छी तरह से फंशन करें और इसके लिए उन पर इस प्रकार की रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स का लगाना जरूरी है। जो भी रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स उन पर अभी तक डाली गई हैं उनका हम समर्थन करते हैं।

आज सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न यह है कि विद्युत की कमी है, तमिलनाडु में, केरल में, कर्नाटक

में, बिहार में, बंगाल में और राजस्थान में तो विद्युत की भयंकर कमी है। हमें सोचना चाहिए कि हम वर्षा पर पूरी तरह से निर्भर नहीं रह सकते हैं क्योंकि वर्षा अनसर्टेन रहती है। हमारे जो हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं वह वर्षा पर ही निर्भर रहते हैं और आम तौर से वे घाटे में ही चलते हैं। ऐसी दशा में हम किस प्रकार से विद्युत का उत्पादन करें—यह हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। इसका एक ही उपाय है कि आणविक विद्युत उत्पादन की ओर समुचित ध्यान दिया जाए। यदि हमारे वैज्ञानिकों के ज्ञान में इस बारे में कोई कमी है तो उसके लिए उन्हें बाहर से ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करनी होगी। दूसरे देशों से नो-हाऊ भी प्राप्त करना पड़ेगा। इसके अन्दर जब आप योग्यता प्राप्त कर लेंगे, तब जाकर हम तरक्की कर सकेंगे, डवेलप कर सकेंगे। मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम आणविक बिजली के उत्पादन में शक्ति नहीं लगायेंगे, तब तक आगे प्रगति नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज रूस, अमरीका और दूसरे देशों ने तरक्की की है। उन्होंने आणविक बिजली का उत्पादन करके ही तरक्की की है और उसमें सफल हुए हैं।

अब मैं कुछ बातें राजस्थान प्रान्त के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान प्रान्त में बिजली का संकट है। यह सही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने समय समय पर हमारी मदद की है और हम उसकी प्रशंसा करते हैं। बद्रपुर से बिजली प्राप्त हुई है, सिंगरोली से हमारे हिस्से के अलावा बिजली प्राप्त हुई है। इस मदद के बावजूद भी हमारे कुछ मसले हैं, जिनको आपको हल करना है। जैसे सतपुड़ा का प्रश्न है, सतपुड़ा से जो बिजली हमें प्राप्त होती है, वह कम प्राप्त होती है। वह 312 मेगावाट का प्लान्ट बना हुआ है और हमारा शेयर 40 परसेंट है, लेकिन हमें शेयर के मुताबिक बिजली नहीं मिलती है। चम्बल से भी हमारा शेयर नहीं मिलता है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चम्बल में गांधी सागर पर चार सौ, पांच सौ बांध बना

दिए हैं, जिसकी वजह से हमारे इरिगेशन की स्थिति पर और विद्युत की स्थिति पर बड़ा प्रहार हुआ है। आज स्थिति यह है कि हमें इस से छः लाख यूनिट बिजली प्राप्त हो रही है। इसी प्रकार हमारे अणु बिजली घर की प्रथम इकाई चार मार्च, 1982 को बन्द हुई थी, हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि वह कब शुरू होगी।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Virdhi Chander Jain, Mr. Vyas wants you not to touch too much of Rajasthan. He is also there. He has to take care of it. Do not completely exhaust. You leave something to Mr. Vyas. Now you carry on.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I have other subjects also, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because you are staring at me, that is why I said this. You carry on, Mr. Jain.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : मैं बहुत ही आवश्यक बोलना चाहता हूँ। हमारे मंत्री जी अणु बिजली की प्रथम इकाई के बारे में बता सकते हैं। यह विषय हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी का विषय है। मंत्री महोदय इसमें दिलचस्पी रखते हैं और उन्होंने खुद एटॉमिक इनर्जी प्लान्ट देखे हैं। इसलिये मैं पुनः जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी प्रथम इकाई कब तक शुरू हो जाएगी? इसकी द्वितीय इकाई भी बहुत ही इरैटिक चलती है। इसकी भी किस प्रकार आप व्यवस्था करेंगे, ताकि वह भी ठीक ढंग से चल सके। कहा जाता है कि किसानों को 8-10 घण्टे बिजली मिलेगी इस समय हमारे यहां 200 लाख यूनिट, बिजली प्रतिदिन की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन हमें बिजली मिल रही है 128-130 लाख यूनिट यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। हमारे किसानों को सिर्फ 3-4 घण्टे कृषि के लिए बिजली मिलती है। औद्योगिक उत्पादन हमारा ठप्प पड़ा है। हमारे क्षेत्र में सबसे बड़ी समस्या पीने के पानी की है। हमारे यहां जितनी भी रीजनल स्कीम्स हैं, वे सभी बिजली से चलती हैं। हमारे यहां जितने भी डीजल सेंद्र हैं, वे सभी हटा दिए गए हैं। बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर की

रीजनल पाइप लाइन स्कीम्स सभी विद्युत से चलती हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आप राजस्थान सरकार को डायरेक्शन्स दें और इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को डायरेक्शन दें कि पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए बिजली का किसी भी तरीके से कोई भी कट न हो और चौबीसों घण्टे पानी के लिए बिजली मिले। ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और अगर यह नहीं होता है तो हमारे यहां की स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि बहुत से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों को गर्मियों के दिनों में बहुत कष्ट का सामना करना पड़ता है और बाड़मेर के लोगों को गर्मियों के तीन-चार महीनों में बहुत कष्ट का सामना करना पड़ा है। अगर आप इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था पूरी नहीं कर सकते हैं विद्युत की कमी के कारण, हाईड्रो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के कारण और एटॉमिक एनर्जी प्लान्ट के कारण, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसलमेर में आप को काफी गैस उपलब्ध हुई है और पेट्रोलियम डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से यह प्रोजेक्ट दिया गया है कि गैस से पावर हाऊस बनाया जाए। इससे पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। कहने का अर्थ यह है कि पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था पूरी तरह से हो और इस समस्या का हल किया जाए और उसके लिए आप इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स को डायरेक्शन्स दें। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आप को करनी चाहिए ताकि हमारे यहां के लोगों को कष्ट न हो। आप ने पाइपलाइन पर करोड़ों रुपये का खर्च किया है और अगर वहां पर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था होती है, तो उस का लाभ उठाया जा सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई न कोई उचित कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था हो सके।

अगर आप कृषि उत्पादन के लिए, औद्योगिक उत्पादन के लिए और पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था के लिए कोई माकूम व्यवस्था करके हमारी मदद करेंगे, तो हम इस संकट से उभर सकेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी इस प्रकार की कुछ स्कीमें हैं जैसे

पलाना लिगनाइट की स्कीम है, उसका क्लियरेंस अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। चार साल से हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन प्लानिंग कमीशन से अभी उसका क्लियरेंस नहीं हुआ है। क्लियरेंस के लिए आप कहेंगे कि राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट की फाइनेन्शियल पोशीशन साऊन्ड नहीं है। इस के लिए आप को व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब से आप बात करें और मैं भी उन से कहता हूँ कि वे इस स्कीम को क्लियर करें। अगर पलाना लिगनाइट की स्कीम सैक्शन हो जाती है, तो रेगिस्तान क्षेत्र में थर्मल पावर प्लान्ट बनाया जा सकता है और हमारे नजदीक ही से हम को बिजली मिल सकती है। इसी तरह से कपूरथोली के अन्दर लिगनाइट पलाना से भी सुपीरियर है। वहाँ पर सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट मदद कर रही है। वहाँ पर एक्सप्लोरेशन में और ड्रिलिंग का कार्य तीव्र गति से हो सकता है। एक योजना बनाकर तीव्र गति से यह काम किया जा सकता है और इसमें रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक उत्पादन को आगे बढ़ाने में और कृषि उत्पादन को आगे बढ़ाने में हम मदद कर सकते हैं। अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ पीने के पानी की समस्या जल्द से जल्द हल की जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): The scope of this Bill is very much limited. Though it refers to the surplus aspect of the supply of electricity, this needs examination in detail. Especially when you think about the Concurrent List, Item 31 of the Seventh Schedule of our Constitution you will find that the Central Government has power to go into various aspects of the electricity production, distribution and transmission. Our beloved Prime Minister has, in the new 20-Point Programme, Item No. 11, very categorically stated the importance of maximising the production of electricity.

The 20-Point Programme says :

“Maximise power generation, improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.”

This is the policy which is enunciated by the Central Government in this field.

After going through this Bill, I feel very much dismayed. I expected a better comprehensive Bill, taking into account the various aspects. We have to admit one thing. This Government have done a great deal in this field. Out of the 5.7 lakh villages, 2.7 lakh villages are electrified. Here I am really proud to say that in Kerala all the villages are electrified. This is not a small achievement. We have to view in this context the attempt of the Central Government to produce and transmit electricity throughout the country and Congratulate its efforts.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons says :

“The financial provisions contained in the Act with respect to the Boards were last amended in 1978 with a view to ensuring that Electricity Boards are able to function on sound commercial principles. Experience since then has shown the need for further changes for achieving this object.”

More emphasis is given on the commercial aspect, rather than the service aspect, of this essential item. It is a fact that after the completion of the Sixth Plan the cumulative loss of the State Electricity Boards will be around Rs. 4,400 crores which is not a small sum. It requires rationality in many aspects. I hope the hon. Minister with all his dynamism and enthusiasm will look into this aspect.

While the generation of power in 1950 was 2,300 MW, it has risen 31,000 by 1980, an annual growth rate or increase of 7.2 per cent. This is a remarkable achievement. In the case of hydel the increase is by 6.4 per cent, thermal 8 per cent and nuclear or atomic energy 2 per cent. These are the only three ways in which we generate electricity in our country.

The most dismal aspect of the whole affair is that there is only 40 to 45 per cent utilisation of capacity. Why is it that the average performance is only 40 or 45 per cent. Is there no method to increase the productivity, improve the performance and utilize the capacity more fully when crores

of rupees have been invested in these projects? This is an aspect which has to be gone into. I do not think this Bill is going to achieve any major goal in this field. As I said, the scope of this Bill is very much limited. But this is an aspect which has to be gone into thoroughly. When the Sixth Plan aims at a growth rate of 11.3 per cent how much have we achieved? I am sure the hon. Minister will enlighten us on this point also.

The Sixth Plan has referred to two causes for poor performance in this field—strained industrial relations and low productivity. On the subject of strained industrial relations, I must congratulate the Kerala Government for the bold policy they have followed. When they were faced with a strike by the Electricity Board employees, they took strong action in the matter.

Sir, this is a war on the people of the State. (*Interruption*) They should not strike in this way, I stand by that. And the Government, especially the hon. Minister for Electricity, was bold enough to say that this is a war on the people of the State. This bold measure has paid the dividends and that wisdom prevailed over the striking employees. This aspect has to be gone into thoroughly. If there is strain in industrial relations in this field, it should be streamlined. Stern attitude should be taken. These employees should not be allowed to hold the State to ransom.

The second aspect which the Sixth Five-Year Plan has mentioned is the low productivity. In the Second Five-Year Plan though the target was 6,900 KW the actual was only 2,300 KW. It goes on like that. Therefore, the low productivity aspect has to be gone into in detail. This superficial accounting will satisfy us. There are many reports like the latest report of the Committee on Power, 1980, which said about the financial aspect. The Venkataratnam Committee Report is there and so many other reports are there. I am sorry to say, the latest report has met the same fate as many other reports. This report also will be in cold storage. It is high time that we took up these reports, and sorted them out as to what is feasible, and implement which is good for this industry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That report is lying in the National Archives.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : That is what is said. But our hon. Minister will look into it. I am sure he is more dynamic and committed to this.

About this hydel project, there are certain States which solely depend on hydel projects. For example, in Kerala the entire electricity production, generation is depending on the hydel aspect. It is high time that this area should have nuclear power stations as well. To my question, the answer is given that a Selection Committee for location of atomic power plants in Southern region has been appointed. How long this Committee will take to take the decision? Once the decision is taken then how many more years they have to wait to get the sanction, and if it is sanctioned how many more decades we have to wait for implementation? This is one of the causes for the high loss in this area.

Sir, the hydel project schemes should be diversified. The States which solely depend on hydel projects should have other means as well. For example, thermal and nuclear. As far as the thermal plants are concerned, this is mainly a Central Government investment. There are other areas, i.e., three major sectors—the State Electricity Boards which constitute 70 per cent of the generation, supply, transmission and distribution, then the licensees.

15.54 Hrs.

[SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

In the last category, I have to request that more and more emphasis should be given to the licensing authorities as well if you want to meet the challenge ahead of us. Unless we increase our present production 4-5 times within a short time, we will not be able to meet the bare demands of our growing necessities. Therefore, this aspect has to be taken into consideration. Among these three sectors, the last one is producing only a bare 5 per cent of the total production. That should be enlarged and encouraged so that the demand can be met fully.

These are some of the suggestions I have to make.

As hon. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said the Committee Report should be looked

into and taken out of the archives and given due consideration ..

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: They are not at all in archives. They are there before us.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : There is a serious attempt on the part of the Government to have more generation made and new 20 Point Programme has laid emphasis on this aspect. I hope under the Minister-ship this will be taken care of and a comprehensive Bill taking in various aspects of electricity—generation, supply, distribution and transmission will be brought before this House and I am sure all will agree to the provisions in this Bill.

With these words I support this Bill.

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द (खुर्जा) : सभापति महोदय, जब इलेक्ट्रिसिटी (सप्लाई) एमेंडमेंट बिल इस हाउस में पेश हुआ, तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता था कि इस मुल्क की बिजली की योजना में कुछ सुधार होगा, जिससे देश के आम लोगों को लाभ होगा। लेकिन इस बिल में क्या है?—एक बहुत छोटी सी बात है। इस बिल के द्वारा बिजली बोर्डों के लम्बे-जाखे की पद्धति को बदलने की बात कही गई है और कहा गया है कि कामर्शियल सिस्टम आफ एकाउंटिंग रखा जाए। इससे आम जनता का कोई वास्ता नहीं है। यह तो सरकार या बोर्ड का काम है कि एकाउंट्स को जिस तरह से मेनटेन किया जाए। जिस कमेटी की रीकमेडेशन पर सरकार यह एमेंडमेंट लाई है, वह कमेटी श्री वेंकटरामन् की अध्यक्षता में 1964 में बैठी थी। अगर सरकार यह महसूस करती थी कि बोर्डों के एकाउंट्स रखने के सिस्टम में खराबी है, तो उसने बीस साल तक उसको क्यों नहीं बदला? आज 1983 में उसको कैसे याद आया कि एकाउंट्स सिस्टम को बदलने से किसानों और इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को बहुत राहत मिलेगी? अगर सरकार को यह पता था कि यह संशोधन करना जनता के हित में है, तो उसने बीस बरस तक इस तरफ ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया? पालिया-मेंट के किस मैम्बर ने सरकार को मना किया

कि एकाउंटिंग के सिस्टम को न बदला जाए?

अभी श्री अराकल यह दुहाई दे रहे थे। कि इस बिल के पास होने से जैनीरेशन, शार्टेज और लासिज की समस्याएं समाप्त हो जाएगी। इस बिल में कुछ नहीं है। इस बिल में केवल एकाउंटिंग सिस्टम को बदलने की व्यवस्था की गई है। सरकार ने यह कह कर देश की जनता को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की है कि यह बिल जनता की बहबूदी के लिए लाया गया है। (व्यवधान) क्या इस बिल से बिजली की शार्टेज दूर हो जाएगी? अभी जैन साहब रो रहे थे कि हमको दो घंटे भी बिजली नहीं मिलती। यह बिल और किस लिए पेश हुआ है? (व्यवधान) बिल तो जनता की बहबूदी के लिए ही पेश होते हैं।

16.00 Hrs.

दूसरी बात आपने यह कही की वर्ल्ड बैंक के सामने एकाउंट्स की तस्वीर साफ रहेगी। अभी तक जो हमारा एकाउंट सिस्टम है उसमें हिसाब किताब बिल्कुल क्लियर नहीं होता था और सारे देश के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स के एकाउंट्स में एकरूपता नहीं थी लेकिन इस बात का वर्ल्ड बैंक से क्या सम्बन्ध है? स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड तो आपके नियंत्रण में हैं, वर्ल्ड बैंक जो रुपया देगा वह आपकी मार्फत देगा और आपकी साक्ष्य पर देगा, उनकी साक्षा पर नहीं।

16.01 Hrs.

[SHRI F.H. MOHSIN in the Chair]

आपने यह भी बताया है कि तीन फीसदी डिपॉजिट रहेगा जिसके लिए अभी तक कोई लिमिट नहीं थी या एक दो परसेन्ट ही थी। कुछ न कुछ लिमिट होनी चाहिए लेकिन शायद हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने यह डिपॉजिट जमा नहीं किया था। 1964 में जो कमेटी बैठी थी उसने यह सुझाव दिया था कि डेबलपमेंट फंड होना चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर आपको बिल लाना था और वास्तव में आप महसूस करते हैं कि बिजली

के मामले में सुधार होना चाहिए तो अबतक जो दो कमेटीज बैठी थीं—वैकटरमण कमेटी और राज्याध्यक्ष कमेटी उनकी सिफारिशों का अध्ययन कराना चाहिए था और उसके आधार पर बिल लाना चाहिए था। आज स्टेट्स में बिजली की जो प्राबल्य है उनका पता आपको यहाँ दिल्ली में बैठकर नहीं चल सकता है। केवल एक दो घंटे के लिए ही वहाँ पर बिजली जाती है और जब आती है तो उसमें मोटर भी फूंक जाती है और बड़ी क्षति पहुँचती है। यहाँ पर दिल्ली में भी नयी दिल्ली की हालत बहुत बढ़िया है इसलिए कानून बनाने वालों को बिजली का संकट दिखाई नहीं देता है। मैं समझता हूँ इतने कोटे से संशोधन के लिए आपको यहाँ पर बिल लाने की तकलीफ नहीं उठानी थी। यदि आप बिल लाए ही थे तो कमेटीज की रेकमेंडेशन्स पर पूरी तरह से विचार करके आप यहाँ पर कांफ्रिहेंस बिल पेश करते।

आप कहते हैं कि तमाम बोर्ड्स के एकाउन्ट्स में एकरूपता लाने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। सही है उनमें समानता आनी चाहिए लेकिन एकाउन्ट्स के अलावा भी बहुत सारी बातें हैं जिनमें समानता लाना आवश्यक है। आज विभिन्न प्रदेशों में जा बिजली के रेट्स हैं, जिनपर कज्यूमर को बिजली दी जाती है क्या यह सभी जगह समान है? बोर्ड्स जो लोन स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स से लेते हैं क्या उस पर सभी जगह रेट आफ इन्ट्रेस्ट एक समान है? इसी तरह से जो पावर प्लान्ट्स को कोयला सप्लाई होता है क्या उसमें समानता है? इस तरह से बिजली बोर्डों में बहुत सी असमानताएँ हैं उनको भी दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए था केवल एकाउन्ट्स में समानता लाने से मैं नहीं समझता आप बिजली बोर्डों में कोई बड़ा सुधार कर लेंगे। ठीक है, उनके एकाउन्ट्स एक समान हो जायेंगे लेकिन जनता का तो एकाउन्ट्स से कोई सम्बन्ध है नहीं। वह तो यही देखेगी कि उसको जो बिजली मिल रही

है वह सफ़ीशिएन्ट है या नहीं, बिजली के रेट ठीक हैं या नहीं और बिजली की सप्लाई रेग्युलर है या नहीं। लेकिन इन बातों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

एक बात और भी कही गई है कि इससे फालतू बिजली का पता चलेगा लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता आज किस स्टेट में फालतू बिजली है। तमिलनाडू, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, केरल कहीं भी आज बिजली फालतू नहीं है। कहां फालतू है बिजली? बिजली की वजह से पूरे मुल्क में हा-हाकार मचा हुआ है। बिजली की वजह से उद्यानों में लेकर बेकार पड़ी हुई है। किसान रा रहे हैं कि बिजली आती है तो बहुत खराब हालत में आती है, जिससे मोटर और बल्क फूंक जाते हैं। खेती चौपट हो रहा है। बिजली न मिलने की वजह से पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का जीना दूभर हो जाएगा, क्योंकि सब चीजें इस पर ही निर्भर करती हैं। यह कहा गया कि एकाउन्ट ठीक कर देंगे, तो बिजली भी ठीक हो जाएगी, मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता हूँ। आप इस पर विचार करने के लिये दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बँठानी चाहिए, ताकि इस पर पूरे तरीके से अध्ययन किया जा सके। आपने तीन प्रतिशत डिमाजिस्टस रखने की बात कही है। पिछले दिनों यू० पी० के मुख्य मन्त्री से जब कहा गया कि आपके यहाँ निगम और परिवहन दोनों की ही हालत खराब है, तो क्या इनको तोड़ा भी जा सकता है? तो कहा गया कि इसको तोड़ा भी जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपका कन्ट्रोल बढ़ता जाएगा और इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को तोड़ना पड़ा तो वह भी नहीं टूट पाएगा। मैं तो यहाँ तक समझता हूँ कि आई, एम० एफ० की वजह से भी यह अमेंडमेंट लाए हों। कह नहीं सकता, क्योंकि इतने सालों के बाद अब आप को इसकी याद क्यों आई और इसमें संशोधन लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

एक बात आपने यह भी कही कि एकाउन्ट में चेंज लाने से बिजली की स्थिति में भी सुधार

होगा। मैं यह नहीं समझ पाता इसमें इससे किस प्रकार सुधार होगा। मंत्री जी इस बात को स्पष्ट करें। एक बात और विपक्ष के लोगों की तरफ से कही गई, इस बिल से 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को बड़ा इजाफा होगा। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को भी पढ़ लिया है, जब बिजली ठीक नहीं होगी, पैसा ठीक इकट्ठा नहीं होगा, सप्लाई ठीक नहीं होगी, कोई काम ठीक नहीं होगा तो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को क्या लाभ होगा। एकाउन्ट चज करने से 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लाभ हो जाएगा तो कोई काम करने की जरूरत ही नहीं है। जैसे कि इसमें एकाउन्ट की बात कही गई है, न इसमें जनरेशन का सवाल है, न लाइसेंस का सवाल है और यदि कोई ओर परेशानी है तो न उसका सवाल है इसलिए मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं कि कैसे इससे बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को इजाफा होगा। जैसा कि अरेक्कल साहब से कहा कि सात लाख गांवों को बिजली पहुंच गई है, जबकि देश में एक करोड़ 25 लाख गांव हैं, तो यह बिजली जो पहुंचाई गई है, यह न के बराबर है। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप जो मीनिमम चार्ज लेते हैं, चाहे बिजली चले या न चले, लेकिन गारन्टी इस बात की नहीं है कि आपको एक घण्टे भी मीनिमम बिजली मिल जाएगी। कोई गारन्टी नहीं है किसी बोर्ड की। अगर आपके यह कहने से कि हिसाब ठीक है और आप यह चाहते हैं कि देश के लोगों को लाभ मिले, तो इसमें भी आपको समानता लानी चाहिए। आप कोई ऐसी बात की गारन्टी करें कि जब आप पैसे लेने के हकदार हैं, मिनिमम चार्ज आप लेते हैं, तो मिनिमम गारन्टी भी होनी चाहिए और यह होना चाहिए कि इतनी बिजली की सप्लाई जरूर मिलेगी। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा, तब तक कुछ नहीं होने वाला है और आप चाहे ऐसे जितने बिल ले आएँ और पास करा लें, मैं समझता हूं कि इससे लोगों का भला नहीं होगा। हाँ, आप का हिसाब-किताब जरूर पूरा हो जाए।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : हिसाब-किताब से ही लोगों का भला होता है।

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : हिसाब रखना जरूरी है लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैंने जो प्वाइंटस उठाए हैं, जब तक वे पूरे नहीं होते, तब तक लोगों को कोई मदद नहीं मिलेगी।

मान्यवर, यह कोई विषय बहुत बड़ा नहीं है और मुझे इस पर ज्यादा नहीं कहना है। मैं तो यही कहता हूं कि यह जो बिल आप लाए हैं, इसको आप वापस लें क्योंकि इससे देश का कोई भला होने वाला नहीं है और एक कमेटी बना कर चाहे वह सरकारी अफसरों की कमेटी हो या मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी हो, उसके द्वारा पूरी तरह से इस समस्या का अध्ययन करा कर, इसका समाधान निकालें, जिससे देश-व्यापी हित लोगों का हो और उनको बिजली मिले। बस मुझे इतना ही इस पर कहना है।

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Jammu) : I would like to support the Bill. While supporting it. I would like to say that this Bill deals with two problems. As has been pointed out by Prof. Dandavate, there have been two Committees and they have made certain recommendations. I am sure the Minister in charge must have taken note of the suggestions made in those Committees. My friend who spoke just now, Mr. Suraj Bhan has said that the Bill only deals with maintenance of proper accounts. That is a very important thing. Without proper accounts, it is not possible to know what is happening and accounts are very important part of it.

One Hon. Member has said that State Electricity Boards are the State Boards and why should the Centre bother about it? It is because the Centre has been providing all the means and it knows how the State Boards are functioning. But, unless accounts are maintained properly, it is not possible to know the performance of the State Electricity Boards and even if the Centre provides, them the funds, if the State Electricity Boards go on bungling, how can you make progress? And if there is anything wrong,

the Central Government is taken to task. The Centre is told that there has been a failure on its part whether there has been a failure on the part of the Board or a State Government. Therefore, what is brought forth before the House is a very essential measure and I am of the opinion that the duty of scrutiny of accounts should have been left to the Auditor General and powers should have been conferred on him to scrutinise the proforma of accounts so that all the State Boards in the country follow the same proforma and maintain accounts in one and same form and then it will be known whether they are functioning properly and efficiently or not.

In regard to our plans for power generation, I would say that we are not putting in the required efforts. We must be able to know our requirements of future ten years. We have not taken note of it. We have power potential of three kinds. We have hydro power. Our rivers in Punjab, Particularly, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi and even the Sutlej and the Beas have sites in far-flung areas which have high potential and which can be developed. It is said about hydro power generation that there are lean months. But the lean months are not many; they are very few, and if we have more sites developed and if we have more generation, then we can meet the problem of lean months also.

As far as thermal generation is concerned, it is not proper to have a thermal power station in every State, at every place, because coal has to be transported through railways and there are certain other difficulties also; sometimes Boards give this as an alibi or excuse for their failure. So, it is much better to have super thermal stations at pitheads rather than transporting coal through Railways and creating artificial pressure on the Railways. This should be taken note of and we should plan in a big way. But I am sorry to say that we are not doing that.

Previously we did not have much experience about hydro power generation because of geological and various other problems, but now we have enough of experience and we can develop in a big way if we want to. I would request the hon. Minister in-charge as well as the Planning Minister to

look into this problem. The Planning Commission should have a look into the future in a big way. Without adequate power, the country cannot progress; be it agriculture or industry or social problems which we have to solve or the environmental problem, we have to have adequate power. We have to save the forests; the trees are being cut away. The population is increasing. Unless we have adequate power, power is available at every place, we cannot solve all these problems. I am sorry we do not seem to be prepared. Theoretically we may say many things, but practically we have to take adequate steps, whether it is hilly area or the desert of Rajasthan or any other place...

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Jammu & Kashmir?

SARI G.L. DOGRA: We can generate, but we need it. In Jammu & Kashmir there are many sites. So far as Jhelum is concerned, we have the Uri site where we can generate power in a big way and it can be transmitted to the northern States of India. But, for that, we have to be mentally prepared.

As far as generating power is concerned, there is one more thing. Distributing it through our Electricity Boards is an important function. But there is one thing which is lacking. Rural electrification is not sufficient. They say that in Madras it has been done in a nice way. But it is not so in other States. There is no proper distribution of electricity. The network of lines is missing, particularly in places where people belonging to the weaker sections live. In Scheduled Caste mohallas very rarely you find electricity. Unless it is properly carried to the villages, to all the huts, it is no use spending money and generating power; unless the distribution is even and electricity goes to the people who really deserve it, it will not serve the purpose. Otherwise it will not serve the purpose. So I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards this aspect also.

There is another thing I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister. People do retire and should retire after a particular age. But experienced hands must be associated with these big projects as well as in the distribution and transportation in on

advisory capacity, because people who know the job sometimes are not available and everybody who is promoted in due course of time does not have as much knowledge and know the intricacies of the problem as a few experienced hands have. They are known to the Department, they are known to the Government and their experience should be utilised in an advisory capacity. That has been the experience in the past and that will be in future also.

I do not want to take much of the time but again I want to say that this is an important Bill. I support it but I must say that we must look ahead in a big way. We must plan in a much bigger manner because power is needed and without power we cannot progress and the country cannot progress either in industry or in agriculture. In every walk of life we need power. It is not like olden days where you can depend on wood and other things. I must say one thing which the hon. Minister must take note of. We went to the southernmost part of the country where a power house was running on wood. Therefore, it must be seen that the source of energy, whether it is wood or coal, is not wasted unnecessarily. We must try to preserve sources of energy as far as possible and the hydel potential must be utilised to the maximum extent and other scarce resources should be preserved.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : This amendment is an attempt to improve the functioning of the State Electricity Boards and they want to introduce some kind of uniformity in the maintenance of accounts and classification, etc. In 1978 the Electricity Boards Act was amended and an obligation was cast on the State Boards to specify their surplus in the beginning. But that obligation has not been discharged. Now the Government has come up with this amendment prescribing that they must specify the surplus and show not less than 3% profits. They must maintain accounts in a uniform manner. And by this they think that they would be able to ensure commercial functioning of the Boards. But these Boards are in such a mess that I cannot understand how this amendment is going to improve their functioning, or in what way the Government will be able to exercise its control for improving their performance. There is no

penal provision or sanction behind this Law because if there had been any sanction then the 1978 amendment of Section 59 was an obligation on the Boards.

Secondly, Sir, I am at a loss to understand how the Boards will show a surplus of not less than 3 per cent of profit. Some of the Boards have already incurred losses to the tune of Rs. 100 crores. Bihar State Electricity Board has already incurred a loss of Rs. 100 crores. In what way that Board is going to show any amount of surplus and this is the case with most of the Boards.

The Central Government has been keen on ensuring improvement in the functioning of the Boards so far as the generation and distribution of electricity is concerned. At the last Power Ministers conference the Central Government had made a suggestion that there should be national grid and there should be regional electricity authorities which will control high-powered voltage transmission lines but the State Governments stoutly opposed it. While they agreed to the establishment of national grid they did not agree to any control of the central Government over the State Electricity Board through the regional authorities. They were asked to suggest an alternate formulae but there too the State Governments have not made any suggestion.

Sir, various State Boards are functioning without any regard for commercial principles and the reason being that these were established when the power generation in the country was very small. Now, the power generation has gone up and it is necessary that these State Boards should be re-structured and should serve as model management units with a view to making power sector more efficient. These Boards are suffering from grouping ..

16.29 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sinha you may continue with your speech later. Now, the Foreign Minister will make the statement.

16.30 Hrs.

**STATEMENT RE : RECENT VISIT
BY MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS TO SRI LANKA**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House will recall that on July 28 the Prime Minister telephoned President Jayewardane of Sri Lanka to convey the concern of our nation over the situation of the Sri Lankan Tamil population, the attacks on Indians, the human suffering that had ensued in the disturbances and over deep anxiety as to the future course of events and their consequences. President Jayewardane readily agreed to the P.M.'s request to receive me in Colombo to discuss further all these and other aspects, including any assistance that might be required.

Accordingly, I, accompanied by the Secretary concerned in my Ministry, flew to Colombo the same night and returned in the early hours of July 30th. There have been a number of developments since then which I know will be exercising Members. I will first report to them on my visit.

My day in Colombo began and ended with meetings with the President. In between, I met the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, Mr. R. Premadasa and my counterpart, Mr. A.C.S. Hameed. I also met several Cabinet Ministers, both Tamil and Sinhalese. I had hoped to meet with the Leader of the Opposition in Parliament, Mr. Amirthalingam of the Tamil United Liberation Front but since he was not in Colombo, I could only speak to him on the telephone. I also had a telephone conversation with Mr. Sivasidanbaram, the Member of Parliament from Trincomalee. Both in Colombo and Kandy where I went by helicopter, I met a wide cross-section of Indian nationals and persons of Indian origin.

The House will be glad to know that in these very trying circumstances, we learned that the Indian nationals have shown great fortitude and kept their morale. The same is true of our Mission, including the women and children; our staff are acquitting themselves commendably.

There had been a number of attacks on Indian nationals and their property, extending also to non-Tamil Sri Lankan citizens of Indian origin of several generations standing and to personnel of our Mission. Our earlier diplomatic expression of concern was unfortunately made the occasion for a virulent press campaign against India as though we had interfered in Sri Lankan internal affairs. I made it clear to the Sri Lankan leaders that no such distorted view could be taken of the inevitable consequences of our being neighbours with possible consequences for our own national life and security. On all this I conveyed our views to the Sri Lankan President and his Cabinet Ministers.

The Sri Lankan leaders welcomed my visit and told me they understood our position and assured me that Indian nationals would be given all protection and assistance. However, our concern has been not only about the safety of Indian nationals and their properties but also on the sensitivity of the Indian people as a whole at reports of large scale killings and destruction of property of people of Indian origin, some of them of stateless category, with whom we are bound by strong ties of culture and kinship.

I was told that many were in camps in Colombo and Kandy, in which conditions were acknowledged to be far from satisfactory. These camps were overcrowded and still had to be organised. Supplies were limited and medical needs growing. The Sri Lankan authorities told me that they were doing whatever they could to improve conditions and were examining what help might be needed. This is a human problem and we in India cannot remain impervious to the sufferings of large numbers of people in our immediate neighbourhood, though separated by boundaries of nationality and citizenship.

As regards the prevailing situation, it was acknowledged that the communal feelings that had been aroused had affected the law enforcement agencies, who had not always carried out their responsibilities. We were told that this was passing and the armed forces were now conscientiously carrying out their tasks. The situation in

the country-side was uncertain, with many uprooted people fending for themselves. The greatest fear was of trouble spreading to the plantations. A long curfew was being imposed to help the enforcement agencies regain control, and confidence was expressed that law and order would be restored shortly.

The most crucial point is the root cause of the present problem and how to deal with it. The President gave me a full account of his long standing effort to redress Tamil grievances. He acknowledged failures of implementation and deplored the shift to violence. The outrages that had both contributed to and resulted from the explosion of communal frenzy had, however, led not only to an enormous gulf of hatred between the Tamils and Sinhales but also to a fear among the latter of a partition of the country. This the Government was determined to prevent and that was its first duty. The Sri Lankan Government believes that its task had been complicated by the efforts of a political group which is trying to take advantage of the communal animosities to bring down the Government. They said that they had only lately realised this but were now seized of the whole situation. Obviously it is not for us to comment on the perceptions of the Sri Lankan Government about the main causes of the present troubles. What is of concern to us is that life and property of Indian nationals are in danger and that there had been large scale killings and destruction of property of people of Indian origin and that communal frenzy is still the main threat to these people.

I impressed upon the president and his colleagues the intensity of the concern felt in India and the anxiety that the clashes as the suffering might persist or even grow. I pointed out the need for reassuring the minority as essential to the process not only of restoring harmony but even of restoring law and order. I conveyed to the President that we in India are willing to do whatever we could to help. The President and his colleagues told me they appreciated our position and approach. Some of the most urgent needs mentioned to me were as follows :

First some relief for the unmanageable

situation of the Sri Lankan Tamils in Colombo camps. There are an estimated 50,000 of these displaced persons, not counting these who have sought shelter in the homes of Sinhala friends. The bulk of the Tamil population of Colombo knows no other home but there is a sizeable proportion, possibly around 10,000 who have relatives or properties in the northern region. We were told that it would reduce the dimensions of the problems in Colombo if these people would be moved by a ship to Jaffna and we were asked to provide a ship to carry 2,000 people at a time. No one such ship is available but we have arranged for three ships with a total carrying capacity of over 2500 to rush to Colombo and they will be three in succession in the next few days.

We were also told fuel oil, especially kerosene was running short. We have promised to help and have alerted our authorities to provide whatever is needed immediately. We have asked the Sri Lankans to tell us what kinds they need and what quantities and where. We have been promised these details on receipt of which of we will rush oil across.

Medicines are another problem. In camps there is an acute shortage of water, especially after the Sri Lankan drought and there is fear of disease. A representative of our Red Cross has reached Colombo already in response to Sri Lankan request through the International Red Cross and we are prepared to extend the utmost help on getting details.

There were a large number of Indians, some 500 to 1000, who were visiting Sri Lanka on business or tourism, and also some Sri Lankan business men of Indian origin who wish to come to India. Indian Airlines have been ready to provide extra air services as and when the people can be brought to Colombo and the airport. We have also revived the ferry service to Talimannar to evacuate these stranded there.

Sir, the latest position is not fully clear. My visit has been followed by that to Delhi of the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister. He met the Prime Minister, who reiterated the views she had conveyed both directly and through me to the President. Mr. Hameed

in turn conveyed essentially the message that the President had conveyed to me. We have again been told that the Sri Lankan law enforcement agencies are re-establishing their central and hope to be able to assure the safety of all segments of the population. When the curfew was lifted in Colombo, yesterday, there were reportedly no incidents. In the previous 48 hours there had been reports of stray incidents in other parts of the country including clashes in the tea estate regions and major arson in one hill station township.

Here I should add about this particular incident that it is not quite clear whether it is within the last 48 hours or it was earlier. There is some doubt about it. But we can find out later.

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN (Sivaganga): What is the name of the place?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It starts with 'N'.

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN: It is Nuwara Eliya?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes, Nuwara Eliya.

We all earnestly hope that clam will return but it is prudent to realise that we shall have to wait and see for some more time.

Sir, it is evident that anxiety on this score can only be heightened by the news report that the Sri Lankan Government has sought the assistance of some foreign powers to deal with their situation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is that true?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am not in a position to give details but the House and the nation should know that there is substance in the report. Members may have noted that when asked to comment on it, the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister told reporters at Palam before leaving: "If we seek any assistance from the international community, rest assured we shall also seek it from India." Some papers have carried the report as though Sri Lanka had sought

assistance not for its law and order situation but against a foreign power, and there are even reports that the Colombo press has projected India as that possible foreign power. I would like to remind Members that in situations such as this, many reports circulate, not all well founded and not all well intentioned. We are looking into all the aspects of these reports and are also in touch with several Governments, including those specified in the press reports, to emphasise the nature of India's concern at the existing situation in Sri Lanka and at the possible future course of developments, including any foreign involvement in the region. The response of those to whom we have spoken is favourable.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What does that mean?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: As for our relations with Sri Lanka, I have already said the Sri Lankans have told us they understand our views and position and the question of Sri Lanka needing any help against India simply can not arise. If Sri Lanka needs our assistance, that is another matter, on which the two governments will remain in touch. The House may rest assured that India always function with due regard both to the natural concern of our people and to the obligations of a good neighbour.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, we have already given notice for a discussion on this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I have a suggestion to you. I am not asking any question.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already decided for the discussion and after consulting the Foreign Minister we will fix the date.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you standing when I am to deal with it. Please sit down. In this way we can discuss no problem.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: In fairness, I would like to add some informa-

tion which I have just received within the last one hour or so after finalising the statement.

Our High Commissioner rang from Colombo to say that the Sri Lankan Foreign Secretary has just told him that the report about Sri Lanka asking for assistance from USA, UK etc. was mischievous and that the Sri Lankan Government was asking its High Commission in Delhi to issue an appropriate denial.

The UPI Correspondent, who is actually resident in Delhi and visiting Colombo to cover the events, has been asked to leave Sri Lanka, as he had filed another mischievous report, according to Authorities of Sri Lanka. This is what I wanted to add.

MR. SPEAKER : We have just had the Business Advisory Committee meeting and realising the importance of this issue, we have decided to take up the discussion on this very subject. After I have consultations with the Foreign Minister, I will just put the date for the debate, and do it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, because this is a national issue, I was suggesting to you why not the Prime Minister call a meeting of all the leaders of the Opposition and other senior people. Let there be one voice on this. Through you I will suggest let the Prime Minister invite and call a meeting and take the help of all.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI (Patna): This should be done immediately.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : प्रधान मन्त्री जी के साथ मीटिंग करने की जरूरत नहीं है। पार्लियामेंट में बहस करो। प्रधान मन्त्री जी से मिलना है तो बाहर मिलना। लोकसभा में बहस होने दो। जल्दी से जल्दी चर्चा चले।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : There is one important point. The External Affairs Minister should realize it. The Indian Press is reporting something. Otherwise, how will the debate take place? You must give us the facts. (*Interruptions*). The Sri Lankan Government might have said something.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Communications are completely cut off.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why is the Minister staging a walk out?

MR. SPEAKER : He is going to Rajya Sabha.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : It contains nothing but the Press reports. He says he has visited that country. In fact, he was not allowed even to visit the refugees, camp.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Dhandapani, I have already told you...

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Government is doing the job of the Red Cross Society. It is not functioning as a responsible Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Why?

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I totally reject the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Government cannot run in the manner you want. It is an elected representative Government.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I protest against the statement. I stage a walk-out.

16.45 Hrs.

(*Shri C.T. Dhandapani and some other hon. Members then left the House.*)

(*Interruptions*)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : इस पर बहस कब होगी, यह बता दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सलाह करके बताऊंगा।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : यानी जल्दी से जल्दी।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Make sure that the debate will take place tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : How can I say that it will be done? We know the importance; we realize the importance. That is what we have decided.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Do you say this after realizing the importance ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : How do you say that ? Can't you realize this thing ?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Therefore, have it tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : We can discuss it.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, सिर्फ बात इतनी है कि आपने बात कह दी और बात साफ हो गई। अब सीर्फ इतना कह दो कि कल बहस करवा देंगे। कल के बाद इसकी इम्पोर्टेन्स क्या रहेगी। अगर छ. दि. बाद बहस हुई, तो इसकी कोई इम्पोर्टेन्स नहीं होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइए। फोरेन मिनिस्टर साहब से सलाह करके आज ही फैमला कर लेंगे।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : कल बहस हो जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि फोरेन मिनिस्टर से सलाह करके बिजनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी टाइम फिक्स कर देगी।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : कल।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह कैसे कह दूँ कि कल बहस होगी। एट दि अलियस्ट हो जाएगी।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : कल करवा दें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कल या परसों जरूर हो जाए।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं फिर रैस्पैक्ट-फुल्ली कह रहा हूँ कि कल ही करवा दो।

SHRI SATYASADHNA CHAKRA. BORTY : In the whole statement, not a single word is there, that fundamental rights of the Ceylonese people have been violated. It is not there in the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : You are a professor; you are a very intelligent person.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record. I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I would ask you very respectfully to put all your ideas before him when you discuss it. What is the use of saying all this now ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In view of the fast developing situation, the Minister should make a statement every day. Otherwise, all these false reports will come like this report about foreign troops. It is a very serious reports. Tomorrow itself he should make a statement.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I want only one second ..

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. Don't record.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I walk out in protest.

16.50 Hrs.

(Shri G.M. Banatwalla then left the House).

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) AMENDMENT BILL—CONTD.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA (Aurangabad) : I was submitting that the State Electricity Boards have not been functioning on commercial lines. Many of these Boards have incurred heavy losses. (Interruptions)

Most of these boards have incurred tremendous losses and I gave the example of the Bihar State Electricity Board, which has already incurred loss of Rs. 100—crores. I express my doubt as to how this amendment prescribing a minimum profit of 3 per cent and prescribing a uniform system of commercial recounting is going to improve the situation.

16.51 Hrs.

(SHRI F.H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*)

The Rajadyaksha Committee made a recommendation two years ago for structuring the management of the State Boards so that they may be able to discharge their obligations with regard to power generation and distribution, but sensible recommendation has not yet been given effect to ; and the situation in general in the power sector is going from bad to worse. Therefore, I am expressing my deep concern with the way the Central Government or for that matter the State Governments are dealing with the situation. I mentioned a little while ago that some suggestions were made at the Power Ministers' Conference which took place last year for bringing the management of the State Electricity Boards in line with each other. A suggestion for national power grid was also made. Other suggestions were also made. While the State Governments have accepted the suggestion for the national power grid, we do not know yet what steps the Central Government is taking to lay down a norm, for uniform power. After all, the underlying idea of the national power grid is that the power from the surplus States will be taken to the deficit States and no State will suffer for want of power and there will be coordination. But, unfortunately, nothing has been done so far ; and no step has been taken in this regard. How is the amendment going to streamline the administration of the Boards ?

The Bihar State Electricity Board has got 30,000 workers plus 5050 engineers of officer grade. There is a grouping among the employees down to the shop floor level. The result is that the State Electricity Board has not been able to generate or utilize the capacity beyond 40 per cent. In what way, this amendment will help us in improving the working of the State Electricity Boards? How will you prescribe norms for staff requirement ?

Expert committees have suggested that 8,000 to 10,000 employees can easily be axed. Is it possible for any Government to retrench such a large number of employees ? Therefore, I am not very hopeful that this amendment will make any great dent

on the functioning of the State Electricity Boards.

Then, Sir, the Central Government has not been able to exercise any kind of control on the State Boards. I refer to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. The Planning Commission had sanctioned a certain amount of money for addition of capacity which was earmarked for the Korba Aluminium Plant and despite the fact that all kinds of pressures were brought to bear on the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board did not supply power to the Korba Aluminium Plant with the result that this plant suffered a loss of Rs. 200 crores and now it had been obliged to go in for a private captive plant.

Similarly, I was surprised to read in some newspapers that the Minister of State for Energy said that there was surplus energy in some places and he mentioned Bhatinda which was producing 420 Megawatts of power. It had to be shut down because there was no demand. As far as I know, the National Fertilizers have three plants there and they have a contractual agreement with the Bhakra-Nangal Board which was under obligation to supply them energy. But Bhakra Nangal Board did not supply them energy and this plant did not work for full capacity for want of energy and now the National Fertilizer Corporation of India is going to set up its own private captive plans for these plants, Bhatinda has got a surplus of 420 Megawatt and it had to close down because there was no demand for it. Is it not a sad state of affairs which the Government should explain ? It appears that there is no coordination in the matter. And the public sector undertakings, though they are Government-owned, they are suffering for want of electricity and in the same area they have to go in for private captive plants and still it appears that the Government are not aware of it. So, it shows the lack of coordination.

On the power sector, I say that the performance has not been satisfactory. The Sixth Plan target of roughly 20,000 Megawatts is not going to be achieved and the Planning Minister the other day conceded that the target will have to be lowered

down to 14,000 Megawatts and even that lower target, whether it is going to be achieved or not has to be seen.

Then, Sir, this Central Electricity Authority in my opinion should be strengthened and made more powerful. Their monitoring wing has to be strengthened so that they can pay visits to see how the State Electricity Boards are functioning, and if there are any defects in their functioning they can suggest some methods for improvement.

And, lastly, my suggestion is that apart from these Electricity Boards the performance in the power sector is disheartening and is causing anxiety. If we are committed to take the country on the road to progress, you have to improve your performance in the power sector, to be able to fight poverty. Then alone we can improve the lot of the living poor in this country. In America each individual consumes far more power than an Indian does. That explains how America has, through the use of electricity, increased its agricultural production and that un-organised sector has become so organised today that it is feeding other countries also. Indian peasants or agriculturists are suffering from want of electricity. I would submit to the Minister that he should not be content only with this amendment, which, I think, is a feeble attempt to improve the functioning of the State Electricity Boards. Rather, as Mr. Arakal has suggested, electricity is in the Concurrent List and Government has power to intervene in this matter, Government should go ahead with their proposals for establishing regional electricity generation corporations and regional electricity authorities and oversee the functioning of the State Electricity Boards effectively in order to improve generation and distribution of electricity.

With these words, I support this attempt even though feeble, made by the Minister to improve the working of the State Electricity Boards.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रावर्टसगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं विद्युत प्रदाय (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1983 का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कल जब विचार के लिये इसे हमारे

मंत्री महोदय प्रस्तुत कर रहे थे तो उन्होंने स्वयं देश में बिजली के उत्पादन की व्यवस्था पर गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त की। यह बात निश्चित है कि देश की तरक्की के लिये बिजली के उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी होना आवश्यक है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों से बिजली के उत्पादन के लिये सरकार द्वारा काफी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि उत्तरोत्तर हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ता जा रहा है। यह बात सही है कि पिछले वर्ष सूखा होने के कारण हाइडल के उत्पादन में काफी गिरावट आई है।

इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में अभी सत्येन्द्र बाबू ने काफी विस्तार से बताया। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में आर्थिक सुधार लाया जाये और यह उसके लिये एक कदम है। इसलिये हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं।

हमारे इस सदन में कई बार माननीय सदस्यों ने देश के तमाम इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों को व्हाइट एलीफैंट की संज्ञा दी है। हमें यह विचार करना चाहिये कि इन बोर्डों की आर्थिक हालत क्या है। जब तक हम इन बोर्डों का आर्थिक सुधार नहीं कर सकते तब तक उत्पादन की बढ़ोतरी बहुत सीमा तक नहीं जा सकती।

आज उत्तरप्रदेश इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में 100 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर का घाटा है। यह ज्यादा बड़ा इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड है। इस घाटे के कारण यह है कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड जो बिजली उत्पन्न करते हैं जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में जैनरेशन कास्ट 40 पैसे प्रति यूनिट आती है। लेकिन जो बिजली सरकार सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट पर कुछ सैक्टरों को—किसानों को और कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज को देती है, उससे होने वाली हानि को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पूरा नहीं करती है, जबकि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का डायरेक्टिव है कि सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट पर बिजली देने से इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को जो घाटा होगा, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को उसकी पूर्ति करनी चाहिए।

आम सिद्धांत यह है कि अगर अधिक उत्पादन होगा, तो चीजें सस्ती होंगी, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में अगर इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड अधिक बिजली उत्पादन करता है, तो उसके घाटे का अनुपात भी बढ़ जाता है। इसका कारण यह है कि बिजली का उत्पादन करने से किसानों और कुछ सेक्टरों को सम्पीडाइज्ड रेट पर अधिक बिजली दी जाएगी, जिसका परिणाम यह होगा कि घाटे की मात्रा बढ़ जाएगी। चूंकि घाटे के बारे में देश भर में और सदन में शोर होता है, इसलिए इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड सोचता है कि अधिक उत्पादन करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। मंत्री महोदय को इस बुनियादी सवाल पर विचार करना होगा।

इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि एक तरफ तो नई कैपेसिटी पैदा की जाए और दूसरे, जो कैपेसिटी है, उसको पूरी तरह यूटिलाइज किया जाए। इस समय देश का उत्पादन 49 प्रतिशत है, उत्तर प्रदेश में वह 38 से 40 प्रतिशत के बीच में है और बिहार में वह 25 से 30 प्रतिशत है। अन्य स्टेट्स में भी उत्पादन बहुत कम हो रहा है। है। इस लिए हमको दोतरफा प्रयास करना है : वर्तमान कैपेसिटी का यूटिलाइजेशन और कैपेसिटी में वृद्धि। इसके लिए अधिक धन-राशि की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जिससे समय पर पेयर पार्ट्स प्राप्त किए जा सकें, कोयले की कीमत दी जा सके और दूसरे देयों का भुगतान किया जा सके। इसके बिना उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकेगा।

इसके अलावा कोयले की सप्लाय कान्टीन्युअस होनी चाहिए। आज कॉलिंग एटेंशन नोटिस में एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाया गया। पावर हाउस को कोयले में पत्थर सप्लाय नहीं करना है और न ही कोयले में ऐश कनटेंट ज्यादा होना चाहिए। मैंने देखा कि पिछले महीने रेणुसागर को सप्लाय किए जाने वाले कोयले का ऐश कनटेंट 45-46 परसेंट था।

इसका नतीजा यह है कि हमारी मशीनें खराब होती हैं। प्लांट बिगड़ते हैं। इसके अलावा 24 से 33 परसेंट कैलोरिक वैल्यू के कोयले की कीमत फिक्स की गई है, लेकिन 16, 17 या 18 परसेंट कैलोरिक वैल्यू का कोयला सप्लाय दिया जाता है। कोई कारण नहीं है कि कोल डिपार्टमेंट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड से वह कीमत चार्ज करे, जो 24 से 23 परसेंट कैलोरिक वैल्यू वाले कोयले के लिए निर्धारित है। इससे प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो, ओवरा हो या रेणुसागर हो, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का घाटा बढ़ता है।

जहां तक मैनेजमेंट में सुधार का सम्बन्ध है, राजाध्यक्ष कमेटी ने सुझाव दिया था, जिसके अनुसार इस बिल के द्वारा प्रयास किया गया है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को एक और काम्प्रहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए। बिजली एक कानक्रेंट सबजेक्ट है। जब बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए धनराशि की व्यवस्था सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट करती है, तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि उसको कंट्रोल करने की ताकत उसके पास न हो।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खतम करें।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश की दो-तिहाई बिजली का उत्पादन मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में होता है। सेंट्रल सेक्टर के तीन सुपर-थर्मल पावर स्टेशन हमारे यहाँ हैं।

मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि सरकार ने एन टी पी सी की स्थापना की है। उसने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है। सिंगरीलीक सुपर-थर्मल पावर हाउस, विजयवाड़ा और बदरपुर में काफी सुधार हुआ है और एक सिस्टम ईवाल्ज किया गया है। दूसरे देशों के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स में जो सिस्टम है उसको आप यहां पर भी क्यों नहीं लागू करते हैं? सत्येन्द्र बाबू ने ठीक ही कहा है कि आपने सरप्लस एम्पलाईज रख लिए हैं जिनको रेट्रैच करना भी मुश्किल है। जिनकी आपने जमीनें ली हैं उनको तो एम्प्लाय करना जरूरी

है लेकिन उनके अलावा आप यह निश्चित कर लें कि अमुक समय तक जब तक कि सरप्लस स्टाफ कम नहीं हो जायेगा तब तक कोई भी नयी भर्ती नहीं की जायेगी। सस्ती लोकप्रियता के पीछे हम देश को कहां ले जाना चाहते हैं? जबतक इस देश में बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा तबतक न तो कृषि बढ़ेगी, न उद्योग-धंधे बढ़ेंगे और न ही काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज का विकास सम्भव है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने बिजली उत्पादन को उचित महत्व देकर ही बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम में इसको शामिल किया और कहा कि बिजली बोर्डों में आर्थिक सुधार होना चाहिए। यह सुधार तभी सम्भव है जब जिस कास्ट पर आप बिजली पैदा करते हैं उसी पर आप उसको बेचें।

इसके अलावा वहां पर समय से स्पेयर पार्ट भी उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं। मेल तथा सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी एथारिटी के प्रयास से इस सम्बन्ध में काफी सुधार आया है और अब स्टोर्स में काफी स्पेयर पार्ट मौजूद हैं लेकिन उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। मन्त्री जी कह रहे थे कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान आदि राज्यों में करोड़ों रुपए का बकाया है। दिल्ली में ही 50 करोड़ से ऊपर का बकाया है। इस तरह से आप एन टी पी सी का भट्ठा नहीं बिठा सकते हैं। इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स के लिए कोई न कोई साधन बनाने होंगे जिससे कि उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार आ सके।

आज विभिन्न राज्यों में इम्बेसेलेंज भी क्रिएट हो रहे हैं। आप देखें कि आज हरियाणा में रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन शत प्रति है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल 35 परसेन्ट ही है। इस प्रकार की जो क्षेत्रीय असमानता पैदा हो गई है उसको दूर करने के लिए भी आपको कदम उठाने होंगे। रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए आज जो पैसा कारपोरेशन देता है उसके सम्बन्ध में उसे यह भी देखना चाहिए कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड

उसका समुचित उपयोग कर रहे हैं या नहीं। मेरी तो यह निश्चित सूचना है कि जो भी पैसा दिया जाता है उसको दूसरे कामों में लगा दिया जाता है इसलिए इस बात की निश्चित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिससे की रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का पैसा उसी कार्य पर खर्च किया जाए।

हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के अलावा एक उत्पादन कम्पनी भी बना दी गई है जिससे कि वहां पर सारे इंजीनियर्स में बड़ा असंतोष व्याप्त है। उसका कारण यह है कि वहां एक दूसरा कांडर बन गया है और प्रमोशन को लेकर उनमें असंतोष है। इसलिए वहां पर उस उत्पादन कम्पनी को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। इसके साथ साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि पैसा देने से पहले इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स की एफिशिएन्सी को भी देखा जाना चाहिए और यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जो पैसा दिया जाता है उस पैसे का वे क्या उपयोग कर रहे हैं। कुछ ऐसी बातें करनी होंगी जिनसे कि बिजली बोर्डों के काम में सुधार लाया जा सके और उनके विकास में कोई रुकावट न आने पाए। मैनेजमेंट की हालत यह है कि बोर्ड तो कुछ और कहना है कि यहां पर मिनिस्टर जो कहते हैं या गवर्नमेंट जो डायरेक्शन देती है वह उसके विपरीत होता है।

नेशनल ग्रिड की जो बात है वह स्वागतयोग्य है। रीजनल इम्पैलेंसेज को जल्दी से जल्दी दूर किया जाए, इसके लिए जरूरी है कि नेशनल ग्रिड की स्थापना हो। आप सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की सारी बिजली दूसरी स्टेट को दे दें, सिंगरीली की सारी बिजली आप राजस्थान और बिहार को दें लेकिन जहां पर स्टेशन बनते हैं वहां पर लोगों की जमीन वगैरह ली जाती है इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में कोई पालिसी निर्धारित की जानी चाहिये। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उचित ही कहा है कि जमीन का मुआवजा देने में बहुत देरी हो रही है जैसे शक्तिनगर

17.15 Hrs.

की आपने 8 साल पहले शुरुआत की और चार हजार प्रति एकड़ का मुआविजा तय किया तो चार साल बीत जाने के बाद आप देखेंगे कि कितना प्राइस एस्कलेशन हो गया है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि किसानों के हित के लिए आप उनको जल्दी से जल्दी मुआविजा दें और उनको रिहैबिलिटेट करें तथा काम दें। अभी मन्त्री जी कह रहे थे कि समय से जमीन नहीं मिलती है। जमीन

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

का मुआवजा लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली की समस्या एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाइए और यह बात मुख्य रूप से रखिए कि कोई भी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड 40 प्रतिशत से कम का उत्पादन नहीं करेगा। जब आप उत्तर प्रदेश गए थे, तब आपने कहा था कि यह बहुत ही खतरनाक बात है लाइन लासेस होते हैं। 22 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लाइन लासेस होते हैं। इस प्रकार कसे देश चलेगा। आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करिए कि देश में बिजली का उत्पादन 60 प्रतिशत से कम नहीं होगा। इस साल आपने 51 प्रतिशत का लक्ष्य रखा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको 60 प्रतिशत तक ले जायें, ताकि दस प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने से बिजली का जो संकट है, वह निश्चित तौर से मांग को पूरा करने में सहायक होगा। बिजली के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए कोयलो का प्रबन्ध करें, पैसे की व्यवस्था करें और बिजली बोर्डों में जो अनुशासनहीनता फैल गई है, उसको दूर करने का प्रयास करें। आश्चर्य की बात है कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का चेयरमैन एक लाइन मैन का ट्रांसफर नहीं कर सकता है। यदि उसका ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाए तो बिजली की सप्लाई ठप्प हो जाती है। इसलिये विरोधी दलों को भी यह जिम्मेदारी लेनी पड़ेगी कि सस्ती लोकप्रियता हासिल करने के लिए जो हड़ताल कराते हैं, बन्द का आह्वान देते

हैं, उसको बन्द करें। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको मालूम होगा, मैं आपके साथ साउथ कोरिया गया था। वहाँ हम लोग जिस बिजली घर को देखने के लिए गये थे, यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि हम वी आई पीज के वहाँ मौजूद होते हुए भी किसी भी वहाँ के मजदूर ने हमारी तरफ नहीं देखा। मैं आपको उत्तर प्रदेश की बात बताता हूँ, जब वहाँ श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह बिजली घर को देखने के लिए गए तो वहाँ के पांच हजार मजदूरों ने उनको लिफ्ट में चढ़ने नहीं दिया और सारा काम घन्घा छोड़ कर आ गए। लेकिन वहाँ एक भी आदमी अपने काम से नहीं हटा। जबकि वहाँ हमारे साथ मिनिस्टर चेयरमैन और वहाँ के वी आई पीज भी थे। उन लोगों ने यह भी सोचा कि हम लोग हिन्दुस्तान से आए हैं। वहाँ के डिप्लोमीन को देखकर आश्चर्य होता है कि वहाँ के लोग 16 घण्टे काम करते हैं। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश के निर्माण के लिए, बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए, हमें सस्ती लोकप्रियता का सहारा नहीं लेना चाहिए। जब यूनियनों द्वारा मांग की जाती है कि हमारी तनखाह इतनी होनी चाहिए, तो उनको मजबूर किया जाना चाहिए कि उन को इतने घण्टे काम करना पड़ेगा... (व्यवधान)...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एड्रेस दि चेयर।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में सबसे बड़ी समस्या अनुशासन बनाए रखने की है। बिजली बोर्ड में तीन सेक्टर है। एक वर्ग हमारे अधिकारियों का है, सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ है, दूसरा कर्मचारियों का है और तीसरा वर्कर्स का है। जब तक इन सब में सामंजस्य नहीं होगा, तब तक कोई भी काम कर पाना संभव नहीं है। एन टी पी सी का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है, उनकी रोज की समस्याओं का निराकरण करना चाहिए। इसमें आपने जो ग्रेड रखे हैं, कर्मचारियों और दूसरे

अधिकारियों के, इसको आप सब राज्यों में भेज दीजिए कि सब जगह यही वेतनमान देना चाहिये। होता क्या है कि सस्ती लोकप्रियता के कारण कर्मचारी हड़ताल करता है और जिसकी वजह से बिजली के उत्पादन में बहुत हद तक बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही है। यह मेरी अपील है क्योंकि इसका मुझे अनुभव है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में दो-तिहाई बिजली पैदा होती है और वहां पर बड़ी अनुशासनहीनता है और सी०पी०आई० और सी०पी०एम के लोग इसे करा रहे हैं। आज बंगाल में क्या हो रहा है। बंगाल का जो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड है,

that is going to be ruined due to this attitude and the generation is lowering day by day. The industries are going to be starved of power in West Bengal.

मैं हाऊस से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहाँ और कारण उत्पादन की कमी के हो सकते हैं, वहाँ सब से महत्वपूर्ण कारण यह है कि चीफ पापुलेरिटी के कारण, जो देश का अपोजिशन है, वह सस्ती लोकप्रियता के लिए मजदूरों से यह करा रहा है। वे अनावश्यक माँगें लेकर हड़ताल करते हैं। अगर रूस में कोई हड़ताल का नाम ले, तो उसको गोली मार दी जाएगी और अगर चीन में कोई हड़ताल का नाम ले, तो वहाँ भी ऐसा ही होगा लेकिन यहाँ हमारे अनुशासनहीनता फैल रही है।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why do you show your finger to Shri Ramavatar Shastriji ? You address to the Chair.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : हम आप के नेतृत्व में वहाँ जा कर बड़े प्रभावित हुए हैं और हम ने वहाँ पर यह देखा है कि एक डेवलपिंग कन्ट्री कितनी तरक्की कर रहा है। हम लोगों की आडियोलाजी में फर्क हो सकता है लेकिन जहाँ तक डेवलपिंग का सवाल है, उसमें सबका सहयोग होना आवश्यक है। वह डेवलपिंग कन्ट्री 10 साल के अन्दर कितना हरा-भरा हो गया

और वहाँ पर बिजली की उत्पादन क्षमता 120 परसेन्ट है और आपने भी अपनी आँखों से देखा है कि वहाँ पर पावर हाऊसेज, जो आज से कुछ वर्ष पहले ही लगे हैं, वे कितना उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। मैं शास्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ और आप के द्वारा हाऊस से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूर प्रतिज्ञा करें और एक संकल्प लें कि कम से कम 10 वर्ष तक वे कोई स्ट्राइक नहीं करेंगे। जो भी आपस के झगड़े हों, वे आपस में बैठ कर तय हो जाएं ताकि देश का कृषि उत्पादन बढ़े, देश का बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़े और देश का औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़े और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो 50 प्रतिशत लोगों को छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पावर्टी लाइन से ऊपर उठाने की बात कही है, वह पूरी हो सके।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और यह आशा रखता हूँ कि मंत्री जी एक दूसरा बिल लायेंगे और कई सानों से जो मैं एक लड़ाई लड़ रहा था, उसके कारण यह बिल आया है।... (व्यवधान)... मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का इनटक का उपाध्यक्ष रहा हूँ और मैं मजदूरों की बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ लेकिन जुबानी नहीं बल्कि उनके लिए काम करता हूँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : ये दिन-रात मजदूरों के खिलाफ बोलते हैं।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : आपने 19 जनवरी को स्ट्राइक का काल दिया था। मैंने अपने क्षेत्र में स्ट्राइक नहीं होने दी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कम्पलीट स्ट्राइक हुआ था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नाऊ यू फिनिश योर स्पीच।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ। बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Panikaji, you ask the workers not to go on strike. Shri Ramavatar Shastri ask the workers to go on strike. But it is the responsibility of the workers to go on strike or not to go on strike. They do not go on strike just because a particular person wants them to go on strike. Similarly, just because a particular person asks them not to go on strike, they will not refrain from going on strike. Depending on the problems, they go on strike. Therefore, don't worry. Workers are very careful.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Why are you changing yourself that they are not going on strike on the advice of any leader ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The workers do not go on strike on the advice of any leader but they go on strike on their own problem.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Now you are correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what I have told. You did not follow it.

17.24 Hrs.

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this House is discussing the very important question of power crisis especially in this year of 1983 and this House also had various occasions to highlight as to what is the state of affairs we are facing in the power sector.

Of course, through this piece of legislation, it is not expected to discuss all these problems and policies regarding the power generation.

This piece of legislation has been brought forward with mainly three purposes. One is the generation of surplus by the respective State Electricity Board ; the second is to have some sort of uniformity in the accounting system and the third is the re-arrangement of priorities for distribution of revenues of the Boards. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated :

“Though section 59 of the Act, as amended in 1978, casts an obligation on the State Governments to specify the

surplus to be earned by the State Electricity Boards, no State Government has so far specified the quantum of such surplus.”

I would like to know from the hon. Minister why not a single State Electricity Board could comply with the provision or the directive, whatever it is, to specify the quantum of such surplus.

Why I am surprised is how they can have a surplus. Of course, the creation of surplus depends upon various factors. It depends on the very functioning of the Electricity Boards. Most of the Boards are running at a loss, certain Boards are running at huge losses. It has been brought before the House umpteen times that the functioning of the Boards is in a very bad state because of various reasons. When these issues regarding the functioning of the Boards and the losses suffered by the Boards were discussed, various proposals were just coming from various sides, such as, why not the State Electricity Boards which are being run by the State Governments be taken over by the Centre ? There were certain proposals in the Government circles also. There was another proposal given by the private monopolists. They were also making certain statements because of the functioning of State Electricity Boards in a bad way. They suggested as to why not hand over the Boards to private monopolists. That was also in the air. According to the 1956 resolution, as stated by the hon. Minister and also in the interest of the country, it cannot be done like that. This major power sector can never be handed over to the private sector.

The remedy regarding the functioning of the State Electricity Boards really lies elsewhere. The low capacity utilisation of the various Boards is quite well known. There is very much low capacity utilisation as compared to other countries. Then, there are also huge transmission and distribution losses as compared to international standards. It comes to about 20 per cent. Also, in the very functioning of the Boards, there is erosion in the autonomy of the functioning of the Boards. The Boards are not functioning as envisaged under the Act. Their autonomy is being taken away. It is

being run as a departmental undertaking. Political favouritism is being shown in the constitution of Boards. The Boards are not allowed to function independently. Again, apart from the losses in generation and transmission of power, there is the problem of pilferage. Specially in Bihar, so many stories are being heard that this is being done by industrialists who are not accountable to the Electricity Boards.

The unfortunate situation is that the industrial relations in the Boards are also in a very bad shape. During the last two to three years, in the functioning of various Boards in various States, there is not a single State where there have been not two or three strikes at least in a year. These are the things which could have been avoided provided there would have been a proper industrial relations machinery, provided there would have been a Bill to implement certain things which had been agreed upon.

These State Electricity Boards are run by engineers as well as technicians and unless there is adequate cooperation between the engineers and workers who handle the machine, this cannot be done. Unfortunately, most of the State Governments do not realise the conditions detrimental to the larger interests of these Boards.

There are two Committees which have submitted their reports regarding this power sector. One in Venkataraman Committee report. The latest report is that of Rajadhyaksha Committee which was given in 1980. The Rajadhyaksha Committee has gone exhaustively into the functioning of the Electricity Boards. All matters have been dealt with in that report exhaustively and they have made certain suggestions regarding the functioning of the Boards, how it can be streamlined and how the Boards can be run and managed efficiently. They have also given suggestions regarding the autonomy of the Boards and also about the capacity utilisation, the transmission and distribution system and all those points which have been dealt with and they have made some very good suggestions. Of course, we do not agree with all the suggestions. But there are certain suggestions which very well improve the whole system. I cannot understand the attitude of the Government regarding the Rajadhyaksha

Committee. I do not know whether the report of this Committee has been discussed with the various State Governments and their attitude towards it taken into account and whether their stand regarding the report is ascertained. Instead of bringing in such a piecemeal legislation on this matter, especially in a matter like the power sector, you should have brought a comprehensive legislation. You must see that the whole power sector is set right in a proper way. It will then improve.

The Hon. Minister, while moving this Bill, was stating that there is one provision which has been laid down in this amendment regarding this surplus as well as regarding the uniformity in accounting and also regarding the priority in the revenue. The Hon. Minister has taken up this point because we are taking loans from the World Bank. Everyone knows about it and it is not a secret. The World Bank stipulates certain terms. They will say that certain things have to be done in a certain way. So, these stipulations are going to be implemented. That is why these amendments have been brought in here. How can this surplus be created, as it is, in the present situation? In the present situation of the functioning of the various Boards—especially in two or three States like Jammu & Kashmir and in Goa, there is no Board and it is being run departmentally—in the other States it is being run by State Electricity Boards—how will they generate 3% surplus? Unless you have a thorough overhaul of the whole system and unless certain recommendations made by the Rajadhyaksha Committee and certain of the suggestions which have been offered at various other forums are implemented, it is not possible for the State Electricity Boards to create surplus whatever may be the instructions and the directions you give and ultimately my anxiety is that the poor consumer and the other people are going to suffer. This 3% surplus can be generated under the present conditions—that it is the gain behind this Bill—only by increasing the tariff. Ultimately what is going to happen in the present conditions, in the present to set up of Electricity Boards? How are they functioning? It is going to be a burden on the common people if the tariff is increased. But that is the only way! That is why, I say that there lies a connection with the

World Bank. That is the only way in which we can just create this surplus of 3% of these Electricity Boards. Otherwise, how can they function at all in the circumstances ?

Now the Hon. Minister, while moving the Bill said that we should see that the State Electricity Boards are run commercially and that there should be commercial accounting. I am not against it. I am of the opinion that the Electricity Boards are always run on a loss basis.

But commercial purpose is not the only purpose of this infrastructure. The service of the State Electricity Boards is also poor. Certain Boards are incurring losses because of the rural electrification. On rural electrification, even with subsidy and all other things, the Boards are incurring losses, I can cite umpteen instances where the various Boards have had to suffer heavy losses because of rural electrification.

For most of the power generation in the country, we depend on thermal ; then comes hydel ; then comes nuclear power, a very significant percentage. Regarding thermal power stations, there are various factors which control the efficiency of the power stations : availability of coal, the ash content of coal, availability of wagons ; all these problems affect the running of thermal power stations.

Even in States which depend on hydel power generation, what is the position ? In my State generation is being done by hydel ; there is no thermal station. There the monsoon has created problems for us. Upto 1982 we were surplus in power and we were supplying electricity to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. But unfortunately this year, in 1983, because of the vagaries of monsoon, we are facing a serious power crisis and we have to face serious economic problems also. Here I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to one aspect. Unfortunately this situation in Kerala has been brought about by bad water management. Water management in that particular hydel station ought to have been done with better imagination. This ought not to have happened in Kerala ; they sold energy to Karnataka and Tamil Nadu without taking the water level into account and acting against the very principles of water management. There is a

stipulation that the water level should be such and such and that, no electricity should be generated. But Kerala is facing the problem because this aspect of water management was not dealt with properly by the State Electricity Boards ; otherwise, Kerala would not be suffering like this, there would not have been such a crisis as there is today.

What I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister is this. We have to think in terms of streamlining the power sector in the country. If you want that the shortcomings which we are facing every year, losing a lot of production and also creating a havoc for our economy, are to be removed, there should be a comprehensive legislation to see that the Electricity Boards are run properly. We have also to see how far the Central Authority can act on these things. What is the position of the national grid ? Will it be complementary or contradictory to the State Electricity Boards. No State Government would like the rights of their State Electricity Board to be infringed. So you cannot have such controls. But we can build up a system where these things will be complementary to each other, so that the nation will not suffer for lack of coordination or efficiency in the management.

I do not think that anything will come out of this piece of legislation as it is. You cannot expect the Electricity Boards to create, with a magic wand, a three per cent surplus under the present conditions. The only thing which is going to happen—and that is my anxiety—is that they are going to increase the tariff rates and it is going to be a burden on the common people...

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
Not at least in Kerala.

SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Instead of going in for such ad hocism, there should be a comprehensive legislation. So many years and rupees have been spent in preparing comprehensive reports on power sector. We have got the report of the Rajadhyaksha Committee. On that Report, still the Government has not taken any decision. We do not know whether there is agreement on various points between the State Government and the Central Government and if there are disagreements what are the disagreements and how far you will be able to come to reconci-

liation on those disagreements. Have a comprehensive legislation instead of this piecemeal legislation. This type of piecemeal legislation is not going to do any good to the power sector or to the country. My anxiety is that it is only going to create another problem because the State Governments are going to create the three per cent surplus only by increasing the tariff rates.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय विद्युत मंत्री ने जो विद्युत (प्रदाय) संशोधन विधेयक सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करता हूँ। यह सत्य है कि विद्युत प्रदायों में सुधार की आवश्यकता है और मंत्री महोदय ने जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है, वह आंशिक रूप में उसकी पूर्ति करता है। श्री आर वेंकटरामन ने, जो 1964 में इलैक्ट्रिसिटी कमेटी के कनवीनर थे, बहुत सी सिफारिशें कीं। उनमें एक सिफारिश यह भी थी कि बिजली बोर्ड को आर्थिक दृष्टि से आत्म-निर्भर होना चाहिए, उसकी आर्थिक जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वहन करने के लिए कर्ज और उसके ब्याज को चुकाने के लिए—और रिजर्व फंड के सम्बन्ध में प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए।

ऐसे बहुत से बिजली बोर्ड हैं, जो एकाउन्ट्स और बिजली का हिसाब रखने के उत्तरदायित्व को पूरा नहीं करते हैं और इस लिए आलोचना के विषय हैं। आपको जानकर बड़ा खेद होगा कि बिहार के बिजली बोर्ड के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वहां पर कितनी बिजली पैदा की जाती है, कितना फूलक्युएशन होता है, कितना ट्रिपिंग होता है, कितनी बिजली की चोरी होती है, कितनी कनज्यूमर लेते हैं, इसका पूरा ब्योरा नहीं रखा जाता है। राजस्थान बिजली बोर्ड के केवल ट्रांसमिशन लासिज 35 से 40 परसेन्ट हैं। आप अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं कि ऐसे बिजली बोर्ड की आर्थिक स्थिति क्या हो सकती है, वह कैसे आर्थिक दृष्टि से आत्म-निर्भर हो सकता है और किस तरह अपने राज्य का आर्थिक, औद्योगिक

और कृषि की दृष्टि से विकास कर सकता है।

वेंकटरामन कमेटी ने सब से पहले इस बात पर जोर दिया था :—

“The immediate objective of the State Electricity Board should be to achieve self-sufficiency. Revenues should be earned to cover the operation and maintenance charges, contributions to depreciation and general reserves and interest charges on loans.”

आपको जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि शायद ही ऐसा कोई बिजली बोर्ड होगा, जिसने लोन या उसके ब्याज का भुगतान किया हो। आज 4,000 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा का बकाया केवल देश के बिजली बोर्डों की तरफ है। हम अपने पब्लिक सैक्टर से उम्मीद करते हैं कि उसे काम-शॉल अंडरटेकिंग की तरह चलना चाहिए और उसी तरह व्यवहार और काम करना चाहिए। आज पब्लिक सैक्टर का इतना बड़ा खर्चा पब्लिक एक्सचेजर पर पड़ रहा है। ट्रांसपोर्ट अंडरटेकिंग और इलैक्ट्रिसिटी अंडरटेकिंग कई हजार करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान राष्ट्र के खजाने को पहुंचा रहे हैं। इस लिए इस बारे में देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक और प्रत्येक संसद सदस्य का चिन्तित होना स्वाभाविक ही है।

हमने छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में विद्युत उत्पादन का 20,000 मेगावाट का लक्ष्य रखा है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में अभी हम बहुत पीछे हैं। उसके बहुत से कारण हैं। इसका एक कारण तो कास्ट एस्केलेशन है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि हम जिन इन्टर-स्टेट प्राजेक्ट्स पर इतना रुपया लगा रहे हैं या लगा चुके हैं, उनकी क्या स्थिति है। क्यों पीछे रहे हैं? जिस अवधि में उन योजनाओं को पूरा होना था उसमें वह क्यों नहीं पूरी हुई? राजस्थान में कोटा थर्मल प्लांट की पहली इकाई को कार्मिशियल पर्पोजेज के लिए जनरेशन करने को

शुरू किया गया लेकिन उसमें पहले एक बार डिफाल्ट हुई और दूसरी बार फिर डिफाल्ट हो गई। क्या कारण है कि पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग में जहां पूरा पैसा लगाया गया है और इंजीनियर्स ने अपनी पूरी क्षमता से काम किया है वहां पर जेनरेशन की जो क्षमता होनी चाहिए थी वह नहीं हो रही है? क्यों डिफाल्ट होते हैं? क्या इसकी खोजबीन करने के लिए आप कोई ऐसी कमेटी बिठायेंगे जिसमें सारी एक्सपर्टाइज मौजूद हो? मैं पिछले तीन सालों से मांग कर रहा हूं कि वास्तव में यदि आप देश का सन्तुलित विकास करना चाहते हैं तो जब तक आप नेशनल लेबिल पर पावरग्रिड कायम नहीं करेंगे तब तक प्रत्येक प्रदेश का बैलेंस्ड तरीके से विकास सम्भव नहीं है। आज बहुत से प्रान्त ऐसे हैं जो बिजली उत्पादन में सेल्फसफीशिएन्ट हैं, बहुत से प्रदेशों का बिजली उत्पादन अच्छा है लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश भी हैं जो बहुत प्रयत्न करने के बावजूद उस स्तर तक नहीं पहुंच सके हैं जिस स्तर पर आज तमिलनाडु या महाराष्ट्र पहुंचे हैं। इस देश में खास तौर से एक समस्या यह भी है कि जितनी अन्तर्राज्यीय विद्युत योजनाएँ हैं जिनमें दूसरे राज्यों का भी हिस्सा है वह जिस राज्य में स्थापित हैं वह राज्य दूसरे राज्यों को उनका हिस्सा नहीं देता है। मैं विशेष रूप से राजस्थान के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि जो विद्युत उत्पादन केन्द्र दूसरी स्टेट्स में हैं जैसे कि चम्बल मध्य प्रदेश में है, सतपुड़ा मध्य प्रदेश में है और सिंगरीली मध्यप्रदेश और यूपी के बार्डर पर है, भाखड़ा-नंगल पंजाब में है, वह राज्य हमारे प्रदेश का जो बिजली का हिस्सा है उसको देने के लिए कभी तैयार नहीं होते हैं। व्यास प्रोजेक्ट में जो हमारा हिस्सा है वह हमको नहीं मिलता है। सतपुड़ा से कभी बिजली मिलती ही नहीं है। चम्बल से भी पूरी बिजली नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए जब तक आप

नेशनल ग्रिड नहीं बनायेंगे और इन्टर-स्टेट प्रोजेक्ट्स जो हैं—हाइडल या थर्मल पावर के—उनके लिए अलग कंट्रोलिंग एथारिटी कायम नहीं करेंगे तब तक सही तरीके से जेनरेशन होने के बाद भी बिजली का वितरण सही तरीके से नहीं हो सकेगा। श्री अब्दुल गनी खां चौधरी ने राज्यसभा और यहां पर भी आश्वासन दिया था कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पावर ग्रिड बनाने के लिए गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं आपको भी इस दिशा में पहल करनी चाहिए क्योंकि जब तक आप ऐसा कदम नहीं उठायेंगे तब तक बहुत से विवाद, खास तौर से जो अन्तर्राज्यीय योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में हैं, उनको आप हल नहीं कर सकेंगे। और जब तक आप इन विवादों को हल नहीं कर सकेंगे तब तक स्टेट्स में जो विद्युत का अभाव है उसको आप दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे।

सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी एथारिटी जो है और जो रीजनल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी एथारिटीज हैं उनकी कार्यप्रणाली में भी आपको समुचित सुधार करना चाहिए। आज सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी एथारिटी के पास समुचित पावर्स नहीं हैं। यदि अन्तर्राज्यीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में किन्हीं दो राज्यों में विवाद उत्पन्न हो जाए तो सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी एथारिटी के पास सिवाय पर्सुएशन के और कोई दूसरा कदम उठाने का अधिकार नहीं है। इसलिए आप इस सदन में कोई ऐसे नियम या विधेयक लायें जिसके द्वारा उसको पूरा अधिकार दिया जा सके। जब तक आप उसको पावर नहीं देंगे तब तक अपने ढंग से वह इन योजनाओं पर सही तरीके पर कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकती है। इसलिए आप सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी एथारिटी को आप अधिक से अधिक शक्ति दें, आर्थिक तथा मैनेजमेंट सम्बन्धी शक्ति प्रदान करें।

इसके अलावा जो ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं जो कि अधूरे हैं जैसे कि मेरे से पहले राजस्थान के श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन ने बताया कि गीलानी लिग-

नाइट के सम्बन्ध में प्लानिंग कमिशन के सामने रिपोर्ट गई थी, उसकी ओर से ध्यान दें। इसका ठेका वैस्ट जर्मनी के एक फर्म टकरेप वॉलिन, जीडीआर, को 16 लाख 10 हजार 4 सौ रुपए का दिया गया है। यह ठेका 23 4.81 को दिया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष रूप से काम नहीं किया गया है। आज राजस्थान को बिजली की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। हमको 220 मेगावाट बिजली की आवश्यकता है और केवल 90 से 99 मेगावाट वहां बिजली प्राप्त है। इन्टर नेशनल लैवल पर भी और नेशनल लैवल पर एक्सपर्ट की राय है कि जहां पर एटॉमिक पावर प्लान्ट लगाया गया है उसी जगह पर दूसरा भी एटॉमिक पावर प्लान्ट लगाना चाहिए। राजस्थान के एटॉमिक पावर प्लान्ट का पहला यूनिट पिछले तीन साल से लगातार बन्द है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण यूनिट है। इसके लिए लगातार तीन साल से मांग की जा रही है कि इस को दुरस्त किया जाए, लेकिन इस दिशा में अभी तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। यह दो सौ मेगावाट का पहला यूनिट एक यूनिट भी जनरेट नहीं कर रहा है, जबकि यह लिखा जाता है कि पहला यूनिट दो सौ मेगावाट का है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि आप उस यूनिट के बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचिए। इसका विकल्प यह है कि जिस प्रकार का प्लान्ट अभी तमिलनाडु में लगाया गया है, उसी प्रकार का प्लान्ट राजस्थान में रावतभाटा में लगाना चाहिए। तमिलनाडु के प्लान्ट का अभी प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा 22 जुलाई को उद्घाटन किया गया है। जो कि बखूबी चल रहा है। जब तक प्लान्ट इंडिजिनस टेकनॉलाजी पर बेस नहीं होंगे तब तक राजस्थान कभी भी बिजली के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सकता है। आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि पिछले तीन सालों में वहां पर सौ प्रतिशत पावर उद्योगों में कट हो रही है। एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर में भी आप किसानों से 1500 रु० सालाना लेते हैं, लेकिन बिजली नहीं देते हैं।

इस प्रकार आपको मिनीमम चार्ज लेने का कोई हक नहीं है। इसके बावजूद भी आप मिनीमम चार्ज लेते हैं। पावर सप्लाई न होने की वजह से फसल का नुकसान होता है। उसका उत्पादन गिरता है। इसके बावजूद भी बिजली बोर्ड उनसे मिनीमम चार्ज वसूल करता है। यदि इस संबंध में कोई हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाए तो इस का उनके पास कोई जवाब नहीं है। आज कल राजस्थान में किसानों को चार घण्टे से ज्यादा बिजली बारह महीने नहीं मिल रही है। इससे आप उसकी दयनीय स्थिति का अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं।

मैं आपको अपने अलवर क्षेत्र के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। हमारे उद्योग मंत्री जी ने वहां के उद्योगों को देखा है। स्माल सैक्टर में वहां के नौजवान लड़कों ने उद्योग लगाए हैं, जिन्होंने कर्जा लिया हुआ है, बिजली न मिलने की वजह से उनको किसी प्रकार की आमदनी नहीं हो रही है और ब्याज अपनी रफ्तार से चल रहा है। राजस्थान जैसे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र के लिए उद्योग लगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हैं, लेकिन बिजली न मिलने के कारण स्थिति यह है कि सभी लोग वहां से जाना चाहते हैं। चाहे कोटा हो, चाहे जोधपुर हो या अलवर हो, सभी जगहों से लोग उन जगहों पर जाना चाहते हैं, जहां पर कि बिजली की हालत अच्छी है। दिल्ली में, हरियाणा में, महाराष्ट्र में, वैस्ट बंगाल में जहां पर कि स्थिति अच्छी है, वहां पर जाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए आप को कुछ ऐसी स्टेट्स के लिए, जो बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स हैं, खास तौर पर गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

इसके साथ ही साथ आप ने कैप्टिव प्लान्ट लगाने की, पावर प्लान्ट लगाने की बात कही थी लेकिन अभी तक उस दिशा में विशेष रूप से कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। आप ने उद्योगधंधों के लिए उनकी लोगों की जनरेटिंग सेट लगाने की छूट दे रखी है लेकिन

जेनरेटिंग सेट के लिए आप केवल एक उद्योग-पति को छूट देंगे। आप दोबारा इस पर विचार कीजिए। मैं आपको यह सुझाव देता हूँ कि यदि एक उद्योगपति की क्षमता इसको लगाने की नहीं है, तो 5 या 10, 15 उद्योग-पति मिल कर सामूहिक तरीके से, एक कलेक्टिव तरीके से इसको लगाना चाहते हैं, तो आप उनको क्यों नहीं इसके लिए इजाजत दे सकते। इसमें कौन-सी दिक्कत आपको है। उनके पास आप अगर सरप्लस बिजली है, तो एक उद्योगपति अपने एलाइड उद्योग को, अपने सिस्टर उद्योग को उसी प्लान्ट से बिजली क्यों नहीं दे सकता। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि आवश्यकता के अनुरूप आप का यह जो बिजली सप्लाई का एक्ट है, इसमें संशोधन करने की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

मैं अंत में माननीय मंत्री जी के प्रयासों की प्रशंसा करता हूँ, भूरी-भूरी प्रशंसा करता हूँ लेकिन उनसे यह भी आशा रखता हूँ क्योंकि वे एक बड़े अनुभवी मंत्री हैं और उन्होंने देहाती क्षेत्रों को भी देखा है कि उनकी क्या हालत है। रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए राजाध्यक्ष कमिटी जो बनी थी, उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बात को कहा है कि जहाँ तक रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन को फैलाने की बात है, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के विस्तार करने की योजना है, उस योजना में इस बात को नहीं देखना चाहिए कि उस पर कितना खर्च हो रहा है। उसको इस तरीके से नहीं देखना होगा कि उसका कर्मशियल पैटर्न कैसा है, उसको कैसे इस पैटर्न पर लाएं। आप इस तरीके से सोच कर इस ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की योजना को चलाएं और अधिक से अधिक इस योजना का विस्तार करें।

राजस्थान के अन्दर और जो दूसरी पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट्स हैं उनमें जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, उनमें ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना बहुत पीछे

है और छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो लक्ष्य आपने रखे हैं, राजस्थान में 50 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति भी अभी तक नहीं हुई है। आपके पास बिजली की जेनरेशन की कमी है, इसलिए वह नहीं हुई है। आप के पास जो इक्वुपमेंट्स चाहिए वे नहीं हैं, संसाधन नहीं हैं और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है। इसी तरह से आप के जो बिजली बोर्ड हैं, उनके पास न इंजीनियर हैं और न टेक्नोक्रेट हैं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Yadav, you may continue tomorrow.

17.57 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Forty-seven Report.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I beg to present the Forty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.58 Hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

Notification Under Customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B.P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. 219/83-Customs and 220/83-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in the rate of import duty (Basic + Auxiliary) on polyester chips from 175 per cent *ad valorem* to 250 per cent *ad valorem* under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-6790/83)

18.00 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 3, 1983/Sravana 11, 1905 (Saka)