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Tuesday, March 1, 1983
Phalguna 10, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

No. 8, *Tuesday, March,* 1, 1983/*Phalguna* 10, 1904 (*Saka*)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos. 122, *and* 124 *to* 129 . . . . . 1—35

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 123 *and* 130 *to* 142 . . . . . 35—50

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1386 *to* 1454 *ana* 1456 *to* 1620 . . 50—297

Papers Laid on the Table . . . . . 297—311

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 1982-83 . . 311

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways), 1980-81 312

Matters Under Rules 377—

(i) Certain objectionable and offensive remarks in the book 'Leaders' written by Richard Nixon:

Shri Kamal Nath . . . . . 312—14

(ii) Pakistani citizens over-staying in Rajasthan :

Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat 314

(iii) Proper distribution of loans to the poor people of Maharastra under Integrated Rural Development Programme :

Shri Keshaorao Pardhi . . . . . 314—15

(iv) Need to open polling stations at every Gaon Sabha to help the voters during elections :

Shri B. D. Singh . . . . . 315—17

(v) Need to solve problems of employees of Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. to obviate strike :

Shri Jagdish Tytler . . . . . 317—18

(vi) Need to improve the lot of fishermen in the country :

Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta . . . . . 318—19

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

	COLUMNS
Motion of Thanks on the President's Address :	319—433
Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik	320—23
Shri P.V.G. Raju	323—27
Dr. Mahipatray M. Mehta	329—37
Dr. V. Kulandaivelu	337—47
Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	347—56
Shri J.C. Barve	357—61
Shri Rasheed Masood	361—407
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	407—11
Shri Dharam Bir Sinha	411—14
Shri G.M. Banatwalla	414—16
Shri C. Chinnaswamy	416—19
Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav	419—22
Shrimati Indira Gandhi	422—32
Railway Budget, 1983-84—General Discussion	433—72
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	433—52
Shri Uttam Rathod	452—56
Shri Basudeb Acharia	457—68
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	468—72

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 1, 1983/Phalguna 10, 1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 122, Shri R. P. Yadav.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, you are two minutes later; there is quorum;

MR. SPEAKER: We were ringing the bell for you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: For the Chair there is no quorum; it is only one.

MR. SPEAKER: I make it a point never to be late anywhere.

Mr. R. P. Yadav. Q. No. 122.

Suggestion regarding abolition of multiple Tax structure for Alcohol

*122. SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

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

(a) whether Government have gone through the suggestions made at a recent meeting of the Central Molasses Board regarding abolition of the multpile-tax structure for alcohol;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to those suggestions; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

In the meeting of the Central Molasses Board held on 19-1-1983, one of the suggestions made by some deficit states and the All India Distillers Association related to reduction of the quantum of levies imposed by various State Governments on industrial alcohol. The Government have been constantly endeavouring to impress on the State Governments to reduce levies on industrial alcohol. The recommendations made in 1976 by the Committee headed by Dr. Bimal Jalan for rationalising the levies on alcohol, were unanimously adopted by the Central Molasses Board in its meeting held in December, 1976. The State Governments representatives were present in the said meeting. Since then my Ministry have, time and again, requested the State Governments to expedite the implementation of the said recommendations. The request was also reiterated in the successive meetings of the Central Molasses Board, year after year.

During the alcohol year 1981-82, the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra have made some reduction in the duties and levies on alcohol. However, the States deficit in alcohol and the associations of alcohol based industries have not been satisfied with the reductions made and have again emphasised the need to rationalise the various levies on alcohol in accordance the recommendations of the Jalan Committee.

With a view to evolving a collaborative approach through a sustained interaction

between the Government of India, the State Governments and the user industries, and to examine the important facets of alcohol and alcohol based industries, my Ministry have set up three Working Groups. One of the Working Groups would go into the question of the multiple levies presently being imposed by the State Governments on alcohol.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: Sir, in view of the fact that the recommendations made in 1976 by the Committee headed by Dr. Bimal Jalan for rationalising the levies on alcohol were unanimously adopted by the Central Molasses Board at its meeting held in December, 1976 and this request was also reiterated by the successive meetings of the Central Molasses Board year after year and still the State Governments are not implementing it, may I know whether the Central Government will be a mere spectator in the matter when the State Governments are not implementing it?

SHRI R. C. RATH: Some of the State Governments have effected a reduction based on Dr. Jalan Committee's Report. But we are not fully satisfied with the reduction made and we have been in correspondence with them and we have been insisting upon them about the need for reduction of levies in the interest of alcohol based industries.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: May I know whether it is also a fact that in the Central Molasses Board meeting held on 19-1-83 the hon. Minister Mr. Rama Chandra Rath also had participated and regretted that the recommendations of the Jalan Committe Report which had been accepted by the States, had not been implemented so far? Will it make any difference now and thereby see that the recommendations of the Jalan Committee and the decisions of the Central Molasses Board are implemented and thereby the multiple tax on alcohol is abolished?

SHRI R. C. RATH: In the last meeting of the Central Molasses Board I had requested the Working Group to examine this aspect. The point of reference was to look into the existing levies imposed by the various State Governments on the industrial alcohol and examine whether there is any justification for continuation of the levies and if so, to suggest systems and also examine justification for the continuation of the excise duty on molasses imposed by the Central Government and to make any other related recommendations. So, we have fixed the time-limit for the Committee to give its recommendations. The Committee will meet to consider this aspect. In this Working Group we have included people from the State Governments, both the surplus and the deficit States, as members and also people from the alcohol based Industries Association and Alcohol Manufacturing Associations and they will give a report. The job of the Central Molasses Board is of a recommendatory nature and like a Consultative Committee and that being the State subject, we do not have much to do except to impress on the State Governments to consider this aspect and the mutiple levies that are being imposed should be done in a manner which would not affect alcohol based industries.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: What is the time limit fixed for the Group to submit its recommendations?

SHRI R. C. RATH: It will submit its report as early as possible.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: Sir, he is not coming out with a definite date.

MR. SPEAKER: It is so simple. In regard to time-limit, he has said 'as soon as possible'.

SHRI R. C. RATH: We have given a time-limit of three months. Why I am telling this is that although we have given a time-limit of three months, which is a reasonable period, but when all these people meet and consider this subject which has been pending for years, may be, it would take a longer period. That is why I said so. But I have fixed a spesicfic time-limit of three months.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: The hon. Minister has mentioned in the statement that some of the State Governments have not reduced multiple taxes on alcohol. I welcome the decision of the Minister for setting up a Working Group for this. But I would like to put a simple question. The availability of the molasses during the year 1982-83 is estimated at 51.38 lakhs and the estimated surplus is 17.65 lakhs and still there is a shortage of alcohol. Is it that there is a set group of people who are not interested in covering these molasses into alcohol so that the artificial scarcity is created, so that they can make more money from it. Why is it that the alcohol is in short supply and has any step been taken for converting these surplus molasses into alcohol?

SHRI R. C. RATH: The situation has arisen because of many factors. But the major factor is that many units engaged in production of alcohol have obsolete machinery. The second point which is of concern to the hon. Member as well as the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers is that the multiple levies are there. As a result, there is a glut and the alcohol industries are not lifting the molasses. But we have appointed a Working Group which would look into both aspects, that is, on the count of multiple levies and the capacity utilisation.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Do you mean to say that there is a Working Group for the provision of the storage facilities? You have not said anything on that.

SHRI R. C. RATH: For storage facilities also, we have made a Working Group because time-limit is three months.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: After three months, I will ask this question.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, alcohol is a commodity which can be used for medicine and a number of other purposes. In view of this, will the Minister consider to term alcohol as a strategic chemical, and that it should be dealt with by the Union Government and not by the State Governments.

Further, the Minister has in an evasive manner stated that some State Governments have made some reduction in the duties and levies on alcohol, but he has not indicated the exact reduction allowed by the States. I would like to know what reduction in duties and levies has been effected by the States, and whether any further reductions are anticipated.

A lot has appeared in the newspapers and other publications that in transactions of alcohol from one State to another, there are underhand dealings. Has the Union Government got the capability to investigate the matter and bring the culprits to book?

SHRI R. C. RATH: After the Jalan Committee report and after our correspondence and persuation with the State Governments, some of the State Governments have made marginal reduction in levies, particularly Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. If the hon. Members is interested, I would give him the details of the reduction.

MR. SPEAKER: You can hand it over later on.

SHRI R. C. RATH: This is a State subject and the legal position is not yet clear. The matter is *sub judice* before the Supreme Court, and once we get a clear position, we would be able to take a positive view in the matter.

Recommendations of Verghese Committee regarding management and programme structure

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

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations made in the Verghese Committee Report about management and programme structure! and

(b) if so, the decisions taken by Government thereon?

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) Out of 24 recommendations pertaining to this subject, 17 pertain to steps contingent on an autonomous set up for All India Radio/Doordarshan being created, as recommended by the Verghese Committee These are not actionable in view of the Government's policy not to go in for such an autonomous set up. Suitable action has been taken regarding the remaining recommendations especially those relating to grant of more powers to stations in programming matters, organisational aspects, etc.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I think. the answer was framed before the hon. Minister took charge of the portfolio.

The question in which I have referred to the Verghese Committee Report about management and programme structure is not about the wider autonomy question at all, but he has taken it for granted that my question is related to the concept of autonomy suggested by the Verghese Committee Report. The Report is a big one; there are three volumes of it and only one volume is with me, and I deliberately did not cover the entire canvas. In order to get a correct reply from the hon. Minister, I would like to inform him that I have not referred to the broader question of the autonomy but I have referred to the question of management and programme structure in relation to the setup as it exists today. I distinguish between the decentralisation within the present setup as against the autonomy from the Government. In that context, I would like to quote from the Verghese Committee Report and would like to know the response of the Government to the Recommendations made by them, not about the autonomy, and decentralisation, in which they said:

> "Viewing the organisational structure against a 15 year time horizon, the Working Group therefore came to the conclusion that for purposes of management and coordination of the national broadcast organisation, there need to be four operational tiers: National, Zonal, Regional....and the Stations. This structure is necessary to ensure decentralised national coverage and yet maintain a degree of coordination of policy in respect of programmes, hardware, finance, personnel and public relations.

This was paragraph 7.9. In paragraph 7.13, the report says:

> "The proposed structure presupposes considerable delegation to authority to the Zones and from them to the Regions and Stations in financial, personnel and technical matters subject to broad guidelines and checks formulated by the CEB, the Zones and ultimately the Regions."

I would like to know the response of the Government to the specific recommendations of the Verghese Committee?

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, why is he deliberately reading such a lengthy extract from the Report? Sir, he is deliberately reading it so that the other Members are deprived of their Questions. Sir, my question is No. 132. When he reads such a lengthy extract from the Report, deliberately he is putting obstacle so that my Question may not be taken up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Question is put deliberately; it is not put accidentally.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I can quite understand what Prof. Madhu Dandavate, the Hon. Member, has said. I could understand that he is not referring to the autonomous part of the Verghese Committee's recommendations, because the position of the Government has been made clear from the beginning when it assumed Office and he knows it very well.

Sir, there are several recommendations. Now, the recommendation No. 37 deals with decentralisation part of the management and programme structure.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not to trouble you a lot, I am referrnig to the four-tier structure. Please refer to that.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I will just answer that. Recommendation No. 37 is regarding decentralisation. Then there are other recommendations on different matters. One of the recommendations was regarding decentralisation. Then there are recommendation Nos. 38, 39 and 40. These recommendations are in regard to the organisation of the AIR at zonal level. In this regard, I am reading an extract from the Annual Report of the Ministry, 1982, which is relevant here and is self-explanatory:

"A beginning was made during the year under review for the introduction of a three-tier broadcasting system to the country. At the first phase, 1,000 KW transmitter was provided as a national channel at Nagpur. Land for the purpose was acquired. After this channel is commissioned, the existing regional transmitters would form the middle tier."

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will you kindly mentione the number of the recommendation?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I am reminded about those days in which when a teacher asked certain questions in the Question Paper, the answers were independent of the questions asked. Sir, it is like this. Sir, I again repeat my question. My specific question, Mr. Bhagat, is on the recommendation regarding the four-tier structure suggested by the Verghese Committee. Answer yes or no—Whether you have acecpted it or rejected it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, the teacher who was asking the question was quite conscious of the level of the student. That is why this trouble.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV HANKAR): Were you such a student under Prof. Madhu Dandavate?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Let me reply, Sir. I shall have to study it a little more.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Anyway, my first question is wasted. It does not matter.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: He says that the matter is under the consideration of the Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Thank you. Mr. Bhole has come to his assistance. Justice Daniel has given the judgment.

Now, please listen to another important recommendation. The Verghese Committee has said:

"We recommend that Internal audit be constituted as an autonomous department under the internal auditor with the rank of a General Manager reporting directly to the CGB. Copies of his Report, however, simultaneously go to the Trustees. This will ensure a certain independence of the internal audit function which would enable the trustees to keep a watch over the financial integrtiy of the National Broadcasting Organisation."

Now, I would like to know a specific reaction and response of the Government to this specific recommendation that is made in the Verghese Committee Report at page 58.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a very difficult question for him. It requires notice.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I would again make my position clear. I have made it clear that Government has not accepted basically that concept of trusteeship or autonomy. Though Mr. Dandavate says he accepts a number of recommendations, there are a number of things connected with them. Therefore, Government has not considered those recommen-

dations, and did not consider it fit to consider those recommendations.

We have considered the recommendations in Chapter 7. In Chapter 7, there are only seven recommendations which are relevant, as far as management and the scope of this question are concerned. Those seven recommendations have been considered, and precise action taken. I can give specific replies on all those seven recommendations. As far as the other recommendations are concerned, Government did not think it fit to consider them, because the basic concept was not accepted—and the one which he has mentioned is also one of them, *i.e.* flowing from them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am meeting him in his chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to waste the time of the House. I have got an anecdote. But I will mention it later on.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister, in his reply, has said that autonomy has been given to the respective centres, regarding programmes. It is not true. You know that in the national television programme, in Hindi and other areas sub-standard programmes are shown, curtailing the duration of good programmes of the regional centres like Calcutta which telecasts good Bengali programmes.

You know that Calcutta is nearer to Bangladesh. Dhaka has a good, strong television centre.

MR. SPEAKER: Does it have anything to do with this question?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: In view of all this, I would like to know whether, in the interests of national unity and integration and for developing regional cultures, especially the Bengali culture, he will reduce the duration of sub-standard national programmes.

MR. SPEAKER: This does not come out of this question.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Yes, it comes. It is regarding programmes.

MR. SPEAKER: You put a question on programmes. This does not pertain to this question. This is not in this question. No.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: No, Sir; this is relevant. The Minister has said that autonomy has been given.

MR. SPEAKER: It might have been; but your question does not come out of this question. You put a separate question. I will allow it. At present, it does not come.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Why a separate one?

MR. SPEAKER: Because it does not come in here.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, the Minister is going to answer it.

MR. SPEAKER: He might answer. But I am not satisfied today. No.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: *rose*

AN HON. MEMBER: They are making it a family affair—husband and wife.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: We are very much interested in the national telecasts by television, and in the radio programmes.

वर्गीज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है ....

MR. SPEAKER: You put a separate question, Mr Halder.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: They have not accepted a number of recommendations.

मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि जो कार्यक्रम श्री वसंत साठे, जब वे मिनिस्टर थे, बहुत पापूलर हो रहे थे खासकर "इशूज विफोर दि पार्लियामेंट" और जिन के बारे में जनता की रिकमेण्डेशन थी कि ऐसे कार्यक्रम होने

चाहिए, वे क्यों डिस्कन्टीन्यू कर दिये गये हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐसे कार्यक्रमों को फिर से कटीन्यू करने के लिए क्या दिक्कत है।

MR. SPEAKER: No; this also does not fall into that. No; this does not come into it. Madam, you are also on wrong footing. Not allowed. No. Mr. Chiranji Lal Sharma.

Mr. Halder, put a separate question. I will allow it. I have not barred it. I am only asking you to put a separate question for this, and I will allow it.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: I have given a 193. Please accept it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: You have not allowed my upplementary alo, Sir, which is regarding the autonomy of the respective centres.

Power Crisis in Haryana

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Haryana is in the grip of a severe power crisis due to improper working of Thermal plants at Panipat and Faridabad; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to help Haryana Government to meet the power shortage?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). There is no power crisis in Haryana. The power position in Haryana was reasonably satisfactory during the first half of 1982-83. From November, 1982 onwards, there was some deterioration on account of unsatisfactory performance of Panipat and Faridabad thermal power stations. In January, 1983, closure of Dehar hydro-electric power station for completion of certain essential civil works needed for commissioning the Fifth and the Sixth Units, aggravated the situation. From the third week of January, 1983, with the recommissioning of Dehar power station, the position has improved. Besides, assistance from Central power stations is being provided to the extent possible. For improving the performance of thermal power stations in Haryana, a Task Force comprising engineers from Central Electricity Authority, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, has been created, who have drawn an Action Plan for attending to various works.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the hon. Minister kindly state as to how many megawatts of power are generated in Haryana-Delhi; and what is the consumption, and whether he is aware of the fact that there are frequent cuts of power in industry and land holders and zamindars have to suffer for shortage of power. He says, there is no crisis. If there is no crisis, then why these frequent cuts in power?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: I referred to the word 'crisis' in the sense that the shortage is not of that order which can be called crisis. In fact, unrestricted demand per day is 11.30 million units and the availability of power per day is 10.07 million units. So, there is a shortage; and in January the shortage was to the extent of 8.7 per cent This had been reduced in the month of February. The situation has improved. So far as power cuts are concerned, at the moment, there is no power cut, so far as industries are concerned, except for peak hour load restrictions. In the agricultural sector, in the dry areas, 10 hours per day power is being supplied and in other areas, 6 hour per day power is being supplied. The position at the moment is quite comfortable and I hope that it will continue to be so.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: The hon. Minister has been pleased to

state in his statement that there was unsatisfactory functioning of the Panipat and Faridabad thermal power plants. May I know the reason for these frequent break downs in these thermal power plants? Every now and then the people have to suffer because of this unsatisfactory functioning of these thermal plants in Haryana. If he is aware of it, what concrete steps are being taken by the Government to improve the situation?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: The Government are fully aware that the performance of the Panipat and Faridabad power stations is not upto the mark. The situation in respect of Panipat occurred because Unit No. 1 went out of steam from July to November due to some trouble in the turbine and it came back into steam probably on the 22nd January; and there was some boiler explosion in Unit No. 2 at Panipat. So far as Faridabad is concerned, Unit No. 3 went out of steam due to some breakdown in turbine blades from August to January, and now it has come back into steam. Now, a task force has been organised by the CEA in collaboration with the BHEL and IL, Kota to monitor the functioning of these power stations and to see that there is a better maintenance and preventive performance. We are trying to assist and advise them in every possible way. We hope that this situation will improve. But I agree with the hon. member that so far performance has not been good; and steps have to be taken by the State Government on the advice of the CEA and other agencies to improve their functioning.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: In the last para of the reply of the hon. Minister, it has been stated: "For improving the performance of thermal power stations in Haryana, a Task Force comprising engineers from Central Electricity Authority, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, has been formed." Inefficient running of thermal power stations is not only a problem of the Haryana State but it is a national problem; most of the thermal plants are running at low efficiency due to various reasons like inefficient operation of plants and equipments, more ash content in the coal and wrong designing of boilers etc. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government are considering to set up a Task Force or a Study Group comprising engineers and experts to study the reasons for low performance and for improving the efficiency of various thermal power plants in the country; if so, the details thereof.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: The hon. Member is right in analysing the deficiencies and while the performance of the power stations is not uniformly good or bad—it varies widely—his suggestion has been very well taken and I would like to inform the hon. Member that we have already constituted task forces for going to the site of every power station, prepare a complete schedule for preventive maintenance, capital maintenance, modifications, removing design deficiencies, supply of better equipment and supply of spare parts.

We are also trying to establish the right rapport with the Department of Coal so that supply of coal of the adequate quantity and right quality is ensured. As these measures are taken and the Task Force has been constituted, they are yielding results and the results are, I expect, going to be better in the days, months and years to come.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: May I correct the hon. Minister? In Andhra Pradesh the thermal projects are working very well.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: I will thank the hon. Member for his intervening.

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश में थर्मल पावर स्टेशन ठीक से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में इनकी स्थिति अधिक खराब है । लेकिन विजय वाड़ा में जो थर्मल पावर प्लांट है, उसका यूटिलाइजेशन 85 परसेंट है । विजयवाड़ा का पावर प्लांट किन अच्छाइयों के कारण ठीक काम कर रहा है ? क्या उन अच्छाइयों को अन्य

प्लाटों में भी लागू किया जाएगा, जिससे शेष देश के पावर प्लांट भी विजय वाड़ा पावर प्लांट की तरह ठीक से काम कर सकें।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने सही कहा है कि विजयवाड़ा प्लांट का लोड फैक्टर 80 परसेंट से अधिक है, लेकिन कई जगहों में व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है। किस-किस जगह क्या-क्या कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए यह वहां की जरूरतों के मुताबिक विचार किया जा रहा है और सतत प्रयास है कि तमाम पावर स्टेशन का परफारमेंस अच्छा हो।

इसके लिए कार्यवाही की गई है और इसका नतीजा अच्छा निकला है, क्योंकि पिछले 2–3 वर्षों में पावर स्टेशनों का फंक्शनिंग की नेशनल एवरेज और प्लांट लोड फैक्टर लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है।

Hydel Projects under Construction in Orissa

*126. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many hydro-electric projects approved by Central Government are under construction in the State of Orissa;

(b) names of places where these are under construction, showing anticipated dates of commissioning and the amount spent and progress made so far;

(c) if the progress of the projects is not as per schedule, what are the bottlenecks causing delay; and

(d) the steps Government are taking for early completion of projects?

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

Statement

(a) to (c). Details of hydro-electric projects under construction in Orissa, names of places of construction, anticipated dates of commissioning, amount spent upto March, 1982, present position of work and the critical areas are indicated in the enclosed Annexure.

(d) The responsibility for implementation of these projects rests with the State Government and Orissa State Electricity Board. The progress of the projects is being monitored by the Central Electricity Authority and Department of Power, through review meetings and field visits and the attention of the State authorities is drawn from time to time to areas calling for corrective action. Besides, Central Electricity Authority provides assistance through allocation of cement and steel.

ANNEXURE

HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS UNDER EXECUTION IN ORISSA

Sl. No.	Project	Installed capacity (Mw)	Name of Place (Distt)	Anticipated date of commissioning	Expenditure upto 3/82 (in crores)	Present position of work	Critical area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Upper Kolab .	3+80	Koraput	Unit I 12/84 Unit II 3/85 Unit III 85—86	66·44	Dam excavated and masonry/ concreting is in progress. HRT excavation in progress. Penstock tunnel excavated and lining to be taken up alongwith HRT lining. Power house nearly excavated and concreting work is inprogress. Embeaed parts for all units and turbine enera-1 for Unit-I received at site.	There has been some slippages in the programme of dam conceting excavation of head rce-tunnel and power house civi works for taking up erectio n of generating units. These slippages would havetoabe mad by reformulation of the constructio proamme. The poject is being closely monitored by Orissa authorities
2	Rengali .	2+50	Dhenkanal	Unit I 10/84 Unit II 3/85	56·65	Dam works are in progress. Penstocks eercted and welding is in progress. Power House nearly excavated. The raising of columns in unit bays are in progress. Draft tube for Unit I has been erected.	There has been some delay in erection of spillway of gate of the dam and power house civil works. Project is being closely monitored by State authorities to make up for shortcomings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Upper Indravati	4+150	Koraput and Kalabandh	Units 1 &2 Units 3&4	88-89 89-90	24·7	The infrastructural facilities at the project stite are in advanced stage of completion. The work on four masonry blocks on the Indravati Dam have been taken up as a small contract workand is under progress. The excavation work on other dams and dykes are in progress. The progress of works is. however, slow due to limited funds.	Shortage of funds.
4	Hirakud St. III	1..37·5	Sambalpur		9/85	0·50	The order for generating unit placed on M/s Kitachi, Japan in April, 1982.	Shut down of the power house for 2-3 months is required for augmentation of the capacity of the power channel and spillway arrangements. These critical vivil works are to be completed by time bound progromme. The shut down shot be arranged earlier due to shortage of power in Orissa ishe shut down ofpower hosue now being planned for November-December, 1983.

SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Mr. Speaker, in the last session of Parliament the hon. Minister for Finance had categorically stated that a loan has been asked for from the World Bank for the construction of the hydro-electric project of Upper Indravati. If it is so, how much amount was asked for and what is the present position?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: As regards Upper Indravati project, this project has been suggested to the World Bank for financing, and for their examination the project reports have been sent to the World Bank. The appraisal by the World Bank has been completed and negotiations are going to be held shortly. Only after the negotiations are completed, then the details of the financing arrangements and other things can be explained to the hon. Member.

SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Considering the benefits that will come to the State in particular and the country in general, is there any proposal with the Government to accord priority to this project?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: I would like to assure the hon. Member and through the hon. Member the people of Orissa that we are giving the right priority to this project.

Non-adoption of Model Standing Orders on Casual Labour by Central Public Sector and Departmental Undertakings

*127. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the Central Sector and Departmental Undertakings have failed to adopt the model standing orders on casual labour;

(b) if so, whether the details of the model standing orders on casual labour will be laid on the Table; and

(c) what steps are being taken for their immediate adoption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Many Central Public Sector and Departmental Undertakings did not adopt the Model Standing Orders on the ground that Statutory Standing Orders have been framed, certified and adopted under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and there was no need to adopt the Model Standing Orders.

(b) As the Model Standing Orders are not statutory, a copy of the same has not been previously laid on the Table. However, a copy of the same is laid in the form of a Statement. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5958/83].

(c) The Model Standing Orders issued by the Ministry of Labour in November, 1971, are meant for safeguarding the interests of casual labour. The Standing Orders framed and certified under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act cannot be substituted for the provisions of the Model Standing Orders as the former do not deal with the problems of casual labour. It is, therefore being impressed on the Central Government Undertakings that they should adopt the Model Standing Orders for casual labour employed by them in their establishments.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में कैजुअल लेबरर्स की स्थिति लगभग बन्धुआ मज़दूरों की तरह है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मॉडल स्टैंण्डिग आडर्स यह स ते हुए ारी किया कि इससे सेसेसेसस लेबरर्स के इण्टरेस्ट सेसन-गार्ड होंगे। जवाब जवाब में वही कया जवाब में कहा गया अण्डरटेकिंग्स इसको लागू नहीं कर रही है या एडॉप्ट नहीं कर रही है। सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेण्ट का ही जारी किया हुआ यह आर्डर है और सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अण्डरटेकिंग्स ही इसको लागू नहीं कर रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अण्डरटेकिंग्स में कैजुअल लेबर्स हैं या नहीं और अगर हैं तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): These model standing orders have no statutory backing. They have been issued in the year 1971. They are more in the nature of recommendatory than mandatory. That is why, the Labour Ministry has been pursuing with different employing Ministries, departmental undertakings and public sector undertakings to adopt these model standing orders. But so far, we have not been successful in persuading the employer Ministries, departmental undertakings and public sector undertakings to adopt these orders. We are still persuading them.

The hon. Member wanted to know the number of casual labour employed. So far as Central employing Ministries are concerned, the number of casual labour is 2,08,662 and in departmental undertakings their number is 13,872. So far as public sector undertakings are concerned, we do not have full information. We have been contacting each public sector undertaking in order to find out as to how many casual labour have been employed by them. So far the have received information from 100 public sector undertakings. The number of causual labour in these 100 public sector undertaings is 26,388.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : मंत्री महोदय के अनुसार तीन या सवा तीन लाख लोग कैजुअल हैं जो दस-दस, पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह सालों से काम कर रहे हैं । इनको रेगुलर नहीं किया जा रहा है और उनको सर्विस कण्डीशन भी ठीक नहीं हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसका कोई स्टेचुटरी फार्म नहीं है जिसका सब अण्डरटेकिंग्स मानने को बाध्य हैं । चूंकि मजदूरों के इण्टरेस्ट में यह कानून जारी किया गया है तो क्या सरकार इस बात की कोशिश करेगी कि इसका स्टेचुटरी प्राविजन हो या इस तरह का कोई कदम उठाना चाहती है ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: In order to give statutory cover to these model standing orders we have to collect more information. We have been trying our best to collect information from public sector undertakings and also from different State Governments. But, unfortunately, so far, we have not been able to collect full information. After we collect ful linformation, we will be in a position to know the magnitude of the problem and at that time we will consider.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारा देश आजाद हुए 35 साल हो गये, हमने अंग्रेजों को निकाल दिया, रजवाड़ों को खत्म कर दिया, राजाओं के प्रीवी पर्स समाप्त कर दिये, लेकिन 207 अण्डरटेकिंग्स में ठेकेदारी प्रथा के अधीन करोड़ों मजदूरों को 6 रु० रोज मिलता है, इसको खत्म करने के लिए मंत्री जी कोई ठोस कदम उठायेंगे ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The hon. Member wanted to know the plight of the workers working under he contractors. If he puts a separate question, I will be able to furnish the information.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : जब स्टेण्डिंग आर्डर्स लागू हो गये तो उन्हें स्टेट्यूटरी फुटिंग पर आप क्यों नहीं रख रहे हैं? क्या कारण है और रुकावट क्या है, और कितने साल से आप इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मैंने अभी कहा पहले तो 1971 में यह माडल स्टेंडिंग आर्डर्स इश्यू हुए । उस वक्त जब माडल स्टेंडिंग आर्डर्स इश्यू हुए तो सब मिनिस्ट्रीज से कंसल्ट किया गया, उनके विचार लिए गये और तब स्टेंडिंग आर्डर्स इश्यू हुए । लेकिन अब हम देख रहे हैं कि बहुत सी मिनिस्ट्रीज और पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स का कहना है कि हमारे पास स्टेंडिंग आर्डर्स हैं, इंडस्ट्रियल ऐमप्लायमेंट (स्टेंडिंग आर्डर्स) ऐक्ट के अधीन अपने स्टेंडिंग आर्डर्स बना लिए हैं इसलिए माडल स्टेण्डिंग आर्डर्स अडाप्ट करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । जब हमें यह सूचना मिली है तो हम इन-फौरमेशन कलेक्ट कर रहे हैं कि कितनी

मिनिस्ट्रीज में कितनी कैजुअल लेबर हैं, पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में कितनी हैं यह सारी सूचना आने के बाद इसको स्टेट्यूटरी स्टेटस दे सकते हैं कि नहीं इस पर हम विचार करेंगे ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that his Ministry is trying to get the particulars so that at least the Government undertakings comply with or adopt the Model Standing Orders. There are many undertakings where there are no Standing Orders framed under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act. In those cases there is no difficulty. The Government undertakings ought to have adopted these Model Standing Orders whereas actually there are no statutory standing Orders. The matter has become very important because even in Government Undertakings casual workmen are being dismissed or terminated or their term is not renewed after three months. I know about the undertakings like the Indian Oil Corporation where they are working for 8 to 10 years. They are not being continued and people are being taken in from so-called contractors cooperatives, etc. This is creating a very serious situation. When the time for absorption comes, they say these casual workmen have become over-aged. They do not qualify for absorption or permanent employment because of over-age and they lose their opportunity. Therefore, where there are no Standing Orders under the statute, what is the difficulty in Government persuading or directing the Government undertakings to adopt the Model Standing Orders immediately so that the minimum rights of the casual workmen are protected?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, it is not correct to say that there are no standing Orders in some public sector undertakings. Because it is a statutory requirement and it is obligatory on the part of all the public sector undertakings where Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act is applicable to frame the Standing Orders, and to get it contified by the competent certifying authority, therefore, I persume that all the public sector undertakings which are required to frame these Standing Orders have framed them. If there is any instance where a public sector undertaking has not framed the Standing Orders and if that information is available with the Hon. Member, he can pass on that information to me. I will see that the Standing Orders are framed and certified as early as possible. But, so far as the Model Standing Orders are concerned, they cover only the casual labour. These Model Standing Orders are only meant to benefit the casual labour. The other standing orders, which are framed under the Act, cover the other permanent employees, the temporary employees and casual employees also. But these Model Standing Orders we have issued only to help these casual employees.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Do they?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: They are not adopting these Model Standing Orders; that is the difficulty. They are taking the stand that since they have already got standing orders framed under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, they do not feel the necessity of adopting the Model Standing Orders.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय द्वारा दिये गये आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि विभिन्न सरकारी कारखानों और डिपार्टमेंटों में कितने कैजुअल या नैमित्तिक मजदूर हैं, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि केवल रेलवे में ही 2 लाख से अधिक कैजुअल लेबरर काम कर रहे हैं और कुछ साल अथवा महीनों से नहीं बल्कि 15, 20 साल से कैजुअल लेबरर का काम करते करते वे रिटायर भी हो जाते हैं । इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार कोई समय की सीमा निर्धारित करना चाहती है, जिसके तहत नैमित्तिक मजदूर या कैजुअल लेबर अगर उससे ज्यादा दिन तक काम करते हैं तो वे नियमित माने जायें ? उन्हें नियमित बनाने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई कानून बनाने का विचार रखती है ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपन भी उसी कैटेगरी में आते हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सरकारी अधिकारी कहते हैं .....

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The Ministers are also casual labour. So, there is identify of interest... (*Interruptions*) You are casual Ministers, excluding your Prime Minister; they are casual labour. So, there is identity of interest.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): You are taking it casually.

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री में 2 लाख 8 हजार कैजुअल लेबरर हैं, जिनकी इन्फार्मेशन मेरे पास आई है । उनके पास कैजुअल लेबरर को रेगुलराइज करने के लिए एक अलग स्कीम है जिसके मुताबिक जो कैजुअल लेबरर 180 दिन या 6 महीने तक काम कर लेता है, उसको वह टम्पोरेरी स्टेट्स देते हैं, उसको कैजुअल कहकर नहीं रखते हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि कैजुअल लेबरर को 190 से 220 तक का स्केल देते हैं, सैमी स्किल्ड को 210 से 290 और स्किल्ड को 260 से 400 तक का स्केल देते हैं । इसके अलावा और बैनिफिट्स भी वह दे रहे हैं । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि दूसरी मिनिट्रीज के मुकाबले रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री में कैजुअल लेबरर्स के लिए कुछ स्कीम हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत वह काम कर रहे हैं । उसके लिए कम से कम वह हमारे माडल स्टैंडिंग आर्डर अडाप्ट नहीं करते हैं । रेलवे में जो हो रहा है, अगर दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज़ वाले और पब्लिक सैक्टर वाले उतना भी करें तो काफी काम हो सकता है ।

मुंगेर में मानव चालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के स्वचालित एक्सचेंज में बदलना

*128 श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला मुंगेर के लखी-सराय सब-डिवीजन में वर्ष 1956 में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित किया गया था और क्या उस एक्सचेंज की अधिकांश मशीनें पुरानी हो गई हैं और उनका निर्माण नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या 200 लाइनों वाला यह एक्सचेंज मानव चालित है जिसमें 150 टेलीफोन हैं और उनमें से अधिकांश खराब पड़े हैं और उनकी मरम्मत नहीं की जा सकती ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत इस मानव चालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को स्वचालित एक्सचेंज में बदलने का है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir, Telephone Exchange was set up at Lakhi Sarai in 1956. A second board was added in 1973. The exchange equipment installed at Lakhi Sarai is working satisfactorily and same continues to be manufactured.

(b) The exchange is manually operated and has 134 working connections. It is not a fact that most of the connections are out of order and cannot be repaired.

(c) There are about 1400 manual exchanges in the country which are to be converted to automatic. Due to limited availability of indigenous automatic eq-

uipment this has to be done progressively. It may not be possible to convert the manual exchange at Lakhi Sarai to automatic during the 6th Plan period.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : मंत्री महोदय ने यह उत्तर दिया है कि एक्सचेंज बिल्कुल संतोषजनक काम कर रहा है । दिल्ली में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थिति आप देख ही रहे हैं, उसके बाद लक्खी सराय की स्थिति आप भली भांति समझ सकते हैं । 5, 6 साल पहले लक्खी सराय सब-डिविजनल हैडक्वार्टर हो गया ।

1956 में जब टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना हुई थी उस समय यह सब डिवीज़िनल हेडक्वार्टर नहीं था लेकिन वर्तमान में उसकी आबादी एक, सवा लाख हो गई है और प्रशासनिक एवं व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से उसका बहुत महत्व है । वहां पर अस्पताल बन गए हैं और सरकारी कार्यालय भी बन गए हैं फिर भी टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का अपना भवन अभी तक न रहने के कारण एक्सचेंज का कोई विकास नहीं हो रहा है । मैनुवल से आटोमेटिक में परिवर्तन भी अभी सम्भव नहीं है, सरकार ने स्वयं कहा है कि सिक्स्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान में आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज नहीं कर सकते हैं तो क्या सरकार तत्काल एक्सचेंज के लिए अपना भवन बनवा सकती है जो कि अभी जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में है ?

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : एक्सचेंज के लिए भवन बनाने का आपका सुझाव हमने नोट कर लिया है । मगर तब भी आगे दस-बीस साल में कितने फोन लगेंगे, उसका प्रोजेक्ट लेकर पांच सौ लाइन या हजार लाइन के एक्सचेंज के लिए भवन बनाने का प्रावधान रखना पड़ेगा । आपका सजेश्चन हमने नोट कर लिया है ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : वैसे तो राष्ट्रीय योजना के अन्तगत सरकार को सभी हस्तचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को स्वचालित में परिवर्तित करना है । क्या सरकार कम से कम सब डिवीज़नल और डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को प्राथमिकता आधार पर, लोड आफ वर्क का देखते हुए, एक्सचेंज की कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने का विचार रखती है ? अभी मंत्री जी कह रहे थे लेकिन यह कब तक होने वाला है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): As my colleague stated correctly, there is a certain priority fixed for conversion to automatic exchange and according to the priority and certain norms, the first priority is to district headquarters, and in Bihar, in this Plan 18 district headquarters will have automatic exchanges, when all the district headquarters are furnished with automatic exchange, then we will consider sub-divisions and others.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1400 मानव चालित एक्सचेंजज को स्वचालित में परिवर्तित करने की बात है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या सरकार के पास कोई निश्चित समयबद्ध योजना है और क्या प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कोई सूची तैयार की गई है ? यदि सूची तैयार की गई हो तो उसमें बेगूसराय और उसके आस-पास के एक्सचेंजज का क्या स्थान है ?

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : बेगूसराय का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज की जो प्रायर्टी है उसमें डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर और अगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर न हो परन्तु कोई बड़ा एक्सचेंज वहां पर हो, 1500 लाइन का, तो उसको भी आटोमेटिक करने की योजना है सन् 1985 के अन्त तक । आपने जो बगूसराय को मेंशन किया है, इसका भी इसमें इन्क्लूजन है टेंटेटिव प्लान में आटोमेटिक कन्वर्जन करने के लिए ।

Power Sector Exceeds Target in December 1982

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

(a) whether the power sector had exceeded the target set for it in December, 1982;

(b) whether the increase in power availability and corresponding reduction in shortages were proportionate;

(c) if so, the details; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (d). The power generation during December, 1982 was 11619 MU as against the programme of 11496 MU. Over the years, there has been considerable improvement in availability of power in the country. The gap between anticipated requirement and availability has come down from 16.1 per cent in 1979-80 to 12.6 per cent in 1980-81, 10.8 per cent in the year 1981-82 and to 8.6 per cent during 1982-83 (April, 82—January, 1983).

SHRI R. P. DAS: It appears from the answer as read out by the Minister that the Government has been able to achieve the target in this case. I would like to know whether the target of the Sixth Plan has been adhered to in this case or the target has been lowered down so that it may look decent at least in the Year of Productivity.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: I was referring to the figures set in December, 1982. But so far as the Sixth Plan targets are concerned, the target is 19666 MW units and the anticipated achievement is 14,000 MW units. It means we shall fall short of the target during the Sixth Plan Period.

SHRI R. P. DAS: In view of this I would like the hon. Minister to justify the power crisis in Haryana, Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal and many other States. If the Government is able to achieve this target, why is the power crisis there?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: This is the over-all position on the national level. But region-wise there are imbalances and State-wise there are shortages. In some of the States particularly in Rajasthan and Tamilnadu there are shortages.

So far as the Northern and Western regions are concerned, the situation is little comfortable. But in other regions it is not so. We have taken certain steps to meet the shortages in these States particularly the crisis ridden States. We have gone all out to come to the assistance of such States.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: On the 2nd January, 1983, the then Energy Minister Shri Vikram Mahajan, while talking to the press had mentioned that Government was considering of connecting over a dozen central power stations to a National Grid System so as to ease the temporary shortage in the States. Under the National Grid System, the Central Government would retain a certain percentage of power for distribution to the deficient States. I would like to know what progress has been made in the implementation of this proposal and how soon would the Central National Grid system be set up?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: The programme for the National Grid System has been taken up and it is in progress. But so far not much progress has been made in this connection and only inter-regional transmission systems have been strengthened. So far as the National Grid System is concerned, we are not in a position to take more than 1,000 MW load from one region to another. But we are keen on building up this system so that intra-regional imbalance can be rectified.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि उत्तर-पश्चिम में बिजली की सप्लाई संतोषजनक है । छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उन्होंने कहा है कि लक्ष्य

प्राप्ति करेंगे। शायद मंत्री महोदय को मालूम नहीं है कि किसानों को छः घण्टे भी बिजली नहीं मिल रही है, क्योंकि मैं उत्तर-पश्चिम दोनों जगहों से आता हूं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या किसानों को 24 घण्टे नहीं तो 12 घण्टे बिजली दिलाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं या नहीं? यदि कर रहे हैं तो कब तक आप उत्तर-पश्चिम में किसानों को 12 घण्टे बिजली देंगे?

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अभी आपके सामने निवेदन किया कि जहां तक पांच क्षेत्रों का सवाल है, उनके बीच तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से उत्तरी और पश्चिमी क्षेत्रों की अवस्था बेहतर है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वहां कोई कमी नहीं है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो किसानों और खेती के काम के लिए लगातार बिजली की आपूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव दिए हैं, दरअसल में यह जिम्मेदारी तो राज्य सरकारों की है और स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की है। हम फिर भी लगातार मानिटरिंग कर रहे हैं। हमारा प्रयास है कि विशेष संकट की स्थिति में या किसी विशेषसमय पर जैसे खेती के समय पर, जहां तक सम्भव हो नेशनल लेवल पर दूसरे स्रोतों से बिजली की आपूर्ति बढ़ा कर उन की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करने की चेष्ठा की जाय।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : 12 घण्टे तक बिजली दिलाने के लिए सरकार कब सक्षम होगी?

Written Answers to Questions Supply of Drugs/Medicines at Cheaper Price

*123. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the actual steps taken by Government to supply drugs and medicines at cheaper price in 1981 and 1982?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Distribution control on the medicines required by the consumers is not exercised by the Government, the medicines are supplied to the consumers through the countrywide net-work of retail, wholesale outlets and health institutions located in the Rural and Urban Areas of the country.

The maximum prices of medicines are, however, controlled under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. Under the provisions of the said Order, the maximum prices of formulations falling under Category-I, Category-II and Category-III are controlled whereas there is no control on the prices of formulations not specified in any of the three Categories. The prices fixed by the Government for price controlled formulations are the maximum retail prices and manufacturers, importers and distributors are required not to sell the medicines at the prices exceeding the prices fixed by the Government.

The steps taken during the year 1981 and 1982 to make available medicines to the consumers at cheaper prices are as follows:—

1. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices had undertaken cost studies of number of drugs during the year 1981 and 1982. As a result of these studies, the prices of several bulk drugs have been reduced. The prices of formulations based on such bulk drugs have also been reduced.

2. The medicines based on 50 essential and life saving drugs such as Dapsone, Insulin, Thiacetazoe, Ethambutol, Penicillin, Tetracycline etc. continued to enjoy exemption from Excise Duty.

3. 32 essential and life saving drugs such as Olofazimine, Rifampicin, Vincenistine Sulphate etc. continued to enjoy exemption from Customs Duty when imported into the counry.

4. Concessional rate of Customs Duty is also available on 23 bulk drug intermediates such as Novaldiamine D-2, Aminobutanol, Guanidine Nitrate, 6-APA etc. These intermediates are required for the production of essential drugs in the country. The benefit of lower prices on account of concessional rate of Customs Duty on intermediates was, therefore, also available during 1981 and 1982.

5. w.e.f. 22nd September, 1981 the list of "life saving drugs and medicines" exempt from custom duty has been increased from 75 to 129.

6. In order to ensure that essential and mass consumption formulations produced in the country become available to the public at lower prices, relatively lower markups of 40 per cent and 55 per cent on the ex-factory cost was allowed on these two categories of formulations.

Loss on Hired rig

*130. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC is losing $22,000 a day on Sedco-445, the rig hired from a U.S. company for drilling in the Godavari;

(b) if so, when it was acquired and the reasons for the loss;

(c) whether ONGC had made any report in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government on the basis of the report?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). No Sir. The rig was charter-hired in November, 1981 in response to offers received against global tender and was the cheapest technically suitable rig offered. The charter of this rig was recommended by the ONGC and approved by Government. The question of any action does not arise.

Enquiries against ONGC officials

*131. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CBI enquiries conducted against the ONGC officials for involvement in large-scale pilferage of oil from the ONGC wells in Gujarat and the results thereof; and

(b) when the CBI enquiry is going to be extended to include all aspects of the large-scale recket in ONGC activities?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) In the very recent past two enquiries have been conducted by the CBI against the ONGC officials for involvement in pilferage|theft of oil from the ONGC wells in Gujarat.

One case is pending trial in the Court and in respect of the other the CBI propose to file the charge-sheet in the Court.

(b) The CBI is screening all the cases of theft of crude oil, equipment and materials from the ONGC fields in Gujarat. Leaving aside the relatively minor cases which the CBI considers could be investigated by the State Police, the others are being|will be investigated by the CBI.

Shortafall in Production of Life Saving Drugs

*132. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether there is a shortfall in the production of life saving drugs in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to encourage drug manufacturing companies to boost the production of life saving drugs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There is no agreed list of

life-saving drugs as such. There is a list of 'essential drugs' which was identified by Hathi Committee, which includes most of the life-saving drugs. The total production of all bulk drugs and formulations in the country has increased from Rs. 240 crores and 1200 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 289 crores and 1436 crores respectively during 1981-82. However, the production has fallen short of the proportionate Sixth Plan targets.

(b) and (c). The Government have taken the following measures to increase 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 schemes for re-endorsement of higher capacities based on the best production performance have been extended to the drug industry subject to certain conditions.

Additional measures, if any, needed will be taken to step up the production of drugs in the country further.

कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता

*133. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों को 70 से 80 प्रतिशत तक समयोपरि भत्ता दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि नियमों के अधीन केवल 5 से 7 प्रतिशत तक समयोपरि भत्ता देय होता है ;

(ख) क्या कर्मचारियों को इस तरह प्रतिदिन समायोपरि भत्ता देने से उत्पादन दुगुना हो गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह पद्धति जारी रखने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार, समयोपरि भत्ता देने की पद्धति समाप्त करने तथा इस के बजाए समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि का उपयोग 5 लाख बेरोजगार निर्धन लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए करने का है, ताकि उन्हें आय का साधन उपलब्ध कराया जा सके?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी शिवशंकर) : (क) कोयला खनन कम्पनियों के कामगारों को समयोपरि काम के लिए औसत भुगतान मजदूरी का लगभग 6.25 प्रतिशत है ।

(ख) और (ग) समयोपरि कार्य मुख्यत: आवश्यक रख-रखाव काम के लिए और उत्पादन की उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए किया जाता है जो अप्रत्याशित बाधाओं के कारण हो जाती है, जैसे—बिजली की कमी, कामगारों की अनुपस्थिति, वैगनों की प्राप्ति में देरी, अत्यधिक वर्षा, आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कमी ।

(घ) समयापरि कार्य का बिल्कुल ही बन्द कर देना संभव नहीं है । परन्तु, ऐसे अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं कि उत्पादन लक्ष्य सप्ताह के सामान्य दिनों में काम करके ही पूरा कर लिया जाए और समयोपरि काम का सहारा बहुत असाधारण परिस्थितियों में ही लिया जाए ।

Prevention of fire on rigs

*134. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the fire

of a rig 'Sagar Samrat' at Bombay High has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main findings; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to prevent such fires?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The rig involved in the blow out was Sagar Vikas. The findings of the Enquiry Committee are summarised below: —

"The jack-up rig Sagar Vikas was positioned at SJ Platform on May, 1982. After drilling through 1314 metres depth the well reached 1662 metres on 27th July encountering several porous gas bearing layers. While the drill pipe was being pulled out for bit change after reaching this depth the well became active through the drill pipe at 0140 hours of 28th July. On 28th, 29th and 30th July, action was taken to squeeze 1.19 specific gravity of mud through the kill line of the Blow out Preventor after determining the injectivity.

On 30th it was decided to open the well and go in to catch the dropped drill string. Two stands and a single drill pipe were run in. On lowering the second stand the well became active. The attempts to screw the kelly cock ailed as also the attempt to close the pipe ram of the Blow Out Preventor to arrest the flow. The well became active at 2103 hours on 30th July and it caught fire at 0617 hours on August 2, 1982. The fire went out by itself on 5th of August due to decrease in intensity and interruption of flow. The well was capped and closed on 12th September, 1982."

The Committee has made 21 main recommendations to safeguard to the utmost extent possible against possible future recurrence: these recommendations cover such matters as the provision of specific items of equipment, improvement in systems, extended training and the creation of a specialist group to control blow-outs. All these have been accepted. Action against those responsible for lapses is being taken. The Project Manager who was overall in charge of the rig 'Sagat Vikas' had already been dismissed.

A multi disciplinary team for fire fighting and blow out control has been constituted. Efforts are being made to train some of the members of this team with Red Adair.

Pension Scheme for Working journalists

*135. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Union of Journalists has urged Government to enact a law giving effect to a pension scheme for working journalists in addition to provident fund and gratuity;

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

(c) steps proposed in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The Resolution of the National Union of Journalists regarding Pension Scheme has been noted for appropriate action in due time.

Review of newsprint policy

*136. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Newsprint Policy, 1982-83 announced recently with regard to the supply, distribution and curbs on the use of newsprint and its effect on the economics of newsprint industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof, stating in particular the impact of the policy on the indigenous production of newsprint; and

(c) what is the rationale behind canalisation of imports of newsprint through STC and how far it has helped the industry to meet its demand?

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). The availability of indigenous newsprint, the quantity of newsprint to be imported as well as the distribution of newsprint are reviewed regularly and appropriate corrective action taken from time to time so as to ensure the objective set forth in the Newsprint Allocation Policy. To cite one example, it was decided to import an additional quantity of 30,000 MT of newsprint in the current financial year to meet the shortafall in the production of indigenous newsprint.

(c) The rationale behind the canalisation of imports of newsprint through STC is as under:—

(i) It enables STC to ensure imports from abroad as and when necessary to the required extent.

(ii) Decanalisation of newsprint would affect adversely the interests of small and medium newspapers who would not be in a position to import newsprint direct in view of their smaller entitlement.

(iii) Bulk purchase of long term basis is advantageous as STC gets substantial discount apart from credit facilities and lower freight rates on bulk import.

(iv) STC is able to maintain the necessary buffer stock which enables the newspapers to get newsprint at short notice. Maintenance of such a buffer stock, as well as securing storage and warehousing facilities at various places for decanalised system.

(v) STC has at present a network of 14 depots located in various parts of the country for supplying newsprint from these depots.

Implementation of National Coal Wage Agreement

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

(a) whether Government have implemented the National Coal Wage Agreement 11;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The Provisions of National Coal Wage Agreement-II can be divided into two parts viz. (i) wages, allowances, work-load etc. and (ii) welfare measures like housing, water supply, medical facilities etc. In so far as wages, allowances and work-load etc. are concerned, agreed decisions have been implemented by the Coal Companies. In so far as welfare measures are concerned, their implementation is of a continuing nature. There has been some delay in regard to housing and water supply mainly due to constraints of availability of land, steel, cement etc.

रावत भाटा विद्युत केन्द्र विद्युत उत्पादन

138. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रावत भाटा विद्युत् केन्द्र राजस्थान को विद्युत् सप्लाई करता है परन्तु इस संयंत्र में विद्युत् उत्पादन उनकी आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी क्षमता बढ़ा कर विद्युत् उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किए गए प्रयासों में किस सीमा तक सफलता मिली है; और

(ग) विद्युत् उत्पादन को कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के बाद क्या उपलब्धियां प्राप्त हुई हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) से (ग). रावत भाटा में राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत् केन्द्र उत्तरी ग्रिड में विद्युत् को सप्लाई करने वाले केन्द्रों में से एक है। इस केन्द्र में उत्पादन होने वाली विद्युत् में विभिन्न राज्यों के हिस्सों का अभी तक अन्तिम रूप से निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। राजस्थान की विद्युत् को आवश्यकताएं केवल इसी स्रोत से पूरी नहीं की जातीं बल्कि भाखड़ा-ब्यास और सतपुड़ा-चम्बल प्रणालियों में राज्य के हिस्से से पूरी की जाती हैं। राजस्थान में विद्युत् की समग्र उपलब्धता इस समय राज्य की आवश्यकताओं से कम है क्योंकि राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत् केन्द्र से पूरा उत्पादन प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है।

राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत् केन्द्र की क्षमता बढ़ाए जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत् केन्द्र की दूसरी यूनिट 21 फरवरी, 1983 से पुनः प्रचालित कर दी गई है। पहली यूनिट में मरम्मत कार्य चल रहा है। राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड कोटा में एक नए ताप-विद्युत् केन्द्र का निर्माण कर रहा है। पहली यूनिट जो चालू की गई है, उससे राज्य में अतिरिक्त विद्युत् की उपलब्धता में शीघ्र ही योगदान मिलने की आशा है। इस बीच केन्द्रीय विद्युत् उत्पादन केन्द्रों और पड़ौसी प्रणालियों से राज्य को अधिकतम संभावित सहायता दी जा रही है तथा पिछले कुछ दिनों में कुल मिला कर विद्युत् की उपलब्धता में सुधार हुआ है।

Collaboration with a French Company for Manufacture of Telephone Instruments

*139. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are manufacturing 250 thousand pieces of telephone instruments per year which are of 1940 model;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Telecommunication Research Centre has failed to develop a new uptodate model of telephone;

(c) whether Government have entered into a collaboration with a French Company for manufacture of telephone instruments; and

(d) if so, the details as to the value of technology and equipment to be imported under such agreement and the number of telephones to be manufactured per year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) No Sir. Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI) has planned to manufacture 5.88 lakh telephone instruments during 1982-83 of which only about 86,000 telephone instruments would be of 332 type, which is an older model. These are mostly required for special purposes for use as Maganeto instruments, Ampliphones etc.

(b) No Sir.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

List of Nationally Important Industries

*140. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Company Affairs has drawn up a list of nationally important industries in consultation with the respective administrative Ministries;

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

(c) is it a fact that these nationally important industries are to be freed from the clutches of MRTP provisions for the purpose of unrestricted growth?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). The list of "high national priority" indus-

tries or services to be notified under Section 22A (1) (a) is still under finalisation in consultation with other concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.

(c) The new Section 22A of the M.R.T.P. Act empowers the Central Government to exempt, by means of a notification an industry or service of "high national prioity", subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified from all or any of the provisions of Section 21 or Section 22 of the Act under which approvals have to be taken for substantial expansion or setting up of new undertakings respectively. However, such exemptions would be very carefully screened before being agreed to for periods not exceeding 5 years and in all events it would be ensured that the basic philosophy of the M.R.T.P. Act is not eroded.

Production of Coking Coal

*141. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the coking coal production during 1982 as against the production target and compared to the production in the years 1980 and 1981;

(b) what are the reasons for the shortfall, if any, in the anticipated production of coking coal;

(c) how far the demand in the industrial and power sectors has been met as against the requirement in 1982; and

(d) to what extent with the present rate of coking coal production the demand is anticipated to be met during 1983 and what steps are contemplated by Government to augment the production?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). As the targets of production are finalised not on a calender year basis but on a financial year basis, the production of coking coal during the period April—December, 1982-83 as compared to the target and the production during the corresponding period of the previous year are compared in the table below:—

(in million tonnes)

	Target (April—Dec.' 82)	Actual (April—Dec.' 82)	Actual (April—Dec.' 81)
CIL	18.25	18.29	15.57
TISCO	2.00	1.87	1.70
IISCO	0.57	0.51	0.50
	20.82	20.67	17.77

The production of coking coal during the full year 1981-82 compared to the production in 1980-81 has been as follows:

(in million tonnes)

	1980-81	1981-82
All India	24.30	26.87

Thus, there are no shortfalls in the actual production against the targets in the current year, with Coal India producing more than the target and TISCO and IISCO being marginally behind targets.

(c) and (d). The coking coal requirements of the steel plants are at preesnt being by and large met from indigenous sources. However, the steel plants are importing at the level of about a million tonnes of coking ioal per annum in order to bridge the marginal gap in the availability of indigenous coking coal against the total requirements of these plants, and also for effecting qualitative improvement in the coking coal utilised for metallurgical purposes. This position is experted to continue in 1983-84.

Power stations use non-coking coal. The demand of the power stations is being practically met in full and there are adequate stocks of power grade (non-coking) coal to meet the entire demand of the thermal stations. Occasionally, stocks of coal at certain power stations, situated at a distance from the coalfields, have been depleted mainly on account of transportation constraints. However, whenever such coal shortage have come to notice action has been taken immediately to ensure that generation of power is not adversely affected for want of coal. Similarly, adequate quantities of coal are available to meet the demand of the industries; and currently pithead stocks of coal are at a very high level. There is, however, some shortage in meeting the requirements of superior grades of non coking coal to consumers linked to Raniganj coalfields of ECL. Coal requirements of such consumers are, however, met from other coalfields.

तालचर उर्वरक संयंत्र के लिए रक्षित विद्युत् एकक

*142. **श्री रामनाथ दुबे** : क्या **रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तालचर उर्वरक कारखाना बिजली की कमी के कारण 60 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे में चल रहा है जिससे राष्ट्र का हानि हो रही है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस हानि से बचने के लिए एक रक्षित विद्युत् संयंत्र स्थापित करने की योजना के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय ले लिया है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के तालचर उर्वरक कारखाने को जनवरी, 1983 तक लगभग 40 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है । प्लांट को इस वर्ष 7 माह तक बिजली नहीं मिली ।

(ख) सरकार तालचर में एक कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट लगाने के बारे में विचार कर रहीं है ।

Popularisation of bio-gas plants in villages

1386. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to popularise Bio-gas plants in villages under the 20-point plan;

(b) what is the target fixed for setting up bio-gas plants in each State during the current year; and

(c) what is the achievement made upto December 31, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Biogas Programme is being implemented through the State Departmental Agencies, and the Central Agency Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) which have village level functionaries who motivate target beneficiaries to instal biogas plants.

Apart from a training programme for construction and maintenance, and orientation of officials, Women Education Courses have recently been started. Literature has been printed in some regional languages.

A subsidy scheme and bank loans are also being provided.

(b) and (c). The Statewise targets for 1982-83 and achievement upto December 31, 1982 are given in the attached statement.

Statement

National Project for Biogas Development State-wise targets and Achievements during 1982-83

S. No.	State/U.Ts.	Targets (No. of plants)	No. of plants set up—Upto 31-12-82
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5000	687
2.	Assam	200	7
3.	Bihar	6000	2149
4.	Gujarat	6700	1631
5.	Haryana	2500	260
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	200	..
7.	Karnataka	5000	1315
8.	Kerala	2500	294
9.	Maharashtra	7000	2850
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7000	670
11.	Orissa	3000	493
12.	Punjab	2500	1003
13.	Rajasthan	5000	1009
14.	Tamil Nadu	5000	2179
15.	Uttar Pradesh	14000	2867
16.	West Bengal	3000	172
17.	Tripura	100	1
18.	Pondicherry	100	17
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	100	97
20.	Himachal Pradesh	15	250
21.	Manipur	5	..
22.	Meghalaya	5	..
23.	Nagaland	15	3
24.	Andaman & Nicobar	5	—
25.	Chandigarh	10	15
26.	Delhi	15	1
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25	—
28.	Mizoram	5	2
	GRAND TOTAL	75000	17972

Broadcast of news in Nepali language from AIR, Dehra Dun

1387. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Nepali speaking people of Dehra Dun and also from cultural and social organisations urging Government to introduce broadcasting of news in Nepali language also in the news programmes of A.I.R., Dehra Dun; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered their representations and decided to introduce broadcasting of news in Nepali language from the above A.I.R. station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no A.I.R. Station at Dehra Dun.

Newspapers Printed and Published from Varanasi, U.P.

1388. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the daily newspapers printed and published from Varanasi in U.P.

(b) the daily circulation of these papers for the last three years upto 31-12-82;

(c) the amount of Government advertisements issued to these papers during this period, yearly; and

(d) the quantity of newsprint allotted to them, alongwith the quota fixed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTAY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Details regarding the names of the daily newspapers published from Varanasi in U.P., their circulation figures for 1979, 1980 and 1981—the circulation figures for 1982 are not readily available—and the quantity of newsprint allocated to them during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given in the attached statement. The newsprint entitlement of the newspapers and the quantity actually allocated to them are the same. As regards advertisements, the quantum of advertisements released to individual papers is treated as confidential.

Statement

DAILY NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED FROM VARANASI (U.P.)

S.No.	Name of the Daily	Circulation			Quantity of newsprint Allotted (in tonnes)		
		1979	1980	1981	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
I.	*Hindi*						
1	Aj	77,900	63,688	60,124	1,817.86	1,373.32	1,336.19
2	Gandiva	7,055	8,381	8,094	95.07	107.65	58.00
3	Janvarta	11,393	13,973	14,758	184.19	204.15	185.60
4	Senmarg	8,476	10,245	10,256	Not supplied	86.86	96.98
5	Chauraha	Circulation figures not supplied			No Newsprint allotted		
6	Jai Desh						
7	Vaicharik Vikalp						
II.	*Urdu*						
8	Qaumi Morcha	5,766	9,682	10,924	49.49	77.62	90.00

सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध किए बिना चल रही खानें

1389. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :**
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :

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

(क) क्या देश में ऐसी अनेक खानें हैं जिनमें सुरक्षा का पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध किए बिना ही काम हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) इन खानों में सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किये हैं ;

(घ) इन परिस्थितियों में उनके काम करने की अनुमति देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) कितने समय से इन खानों में सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध किये बिना ही काम हो रहा है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) से (ङ). यह प्रश्न शायद खानों में सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों से सम्बन्धित है। यह सच नहीं है कि बहुत सी खानों में सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध नहीं है। खानों में काम काज तथा सुरक्षा दशाएं खान अधिनियम, 1952, उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों और विनियमों के उपबन्धों द्वारा विनियमित होती है। खनन उद्योग में प्रबन्धतंत्र उन कदमों और उपायों को लागू करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है जिसकी कोयला तथा गैर-कोयला खानों में श्रमिकों की सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कानून के अन्तर्गत अनिवार्य रूप से व्यवस्था की गई है। खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक, जिसके देश में जोनल और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों का जाल बिछा है, निरीक्षणों और कानूनी अधिकारों के प्रयोग द्वारा उन स्थितियों की जांच करता है जिनको श्रमिकों की सुरक्षा तथा उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिए आवश्यकता होती है। राष्ट्रीय खान सुरक्षा परिषद् बेहतर सुरक्षा दशाओं को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए श्रमिकों के बीच अत्यधिक चेतना जाग्रत करने और प्रबन्धकों तथा श्रमिकों की सहभागिता के लिए उत्तरदायी है।

Offer by N.F.C. and Private Parties for Setting up gas-based Fertilizer Plants

1390. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that National Fertilizer Corporation and some private sector parties have approached Government in connection with the building of six gas based fertilizer factories in the country;

(b) the names of the private sector parties; and

(c) the action taken by Government to clear the establishment of the above fertilizer plants?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Names of the private sector parties are indicated below:

1. M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals (Birla Group)

2. M/s. Tata Chemicals (Tata Group)

3. M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd. (I.C.I. Group)

4. M/s. Shriram Chemicals (D.C.M. Group)

(c) M/s. National Fertilizrs Ltd., a Govt. of India Undertaking, have been entrusted with the implementation of the Madhya Pradesh plant. A decision on the ownership of the remaining gas-based plants (one in Rajasthan and four in Uttar Pradesh) is expected to be taken early.

Telephone Bills of Cabinet, State and Deputy Ministers of Central Government

1391. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) are telephone bills of the Cabinet, State and Deputy Ministers of the Central Government for the year 1982, Minister wise; and

(b) what action has been taken to realise the dues from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) The information is being collected from all the Ministries and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) The Telephone bills of the Ministers are payable by the respective Ministries. The pending bills are pursued with the concerned ministry at various levels wherever necessary.

Proposal to Expand Bombay Refinery

1392. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the Bombay Refinery; and

(b) whether the work has been started; if so, by when it is likely to be completed and the expenditure likely to be incurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). In Bombay the Refinery of Bharat Petroleum Corporation is under expansion/ modernisation while the refinery of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation is under expansion for the purpose of operating as a balancing unit. The former is scheduled for completion by October, 1984 and the latter by April, 1985.

The estimated expenditure for the modernisation/expansion project of Bharat Petroleum Corporation refinery is Rs. 133. 34 crores while that for the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation refinery is Rs. 45.07 crores.

Power cut for high tension Consumers in Karnataka

1393. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a further power cut for high tension (HT) consumers in Karnataka has been introduced;

(b) whether the HT consumers were already undergoing a power cut ranging from 10 to 33 per cent;

(c) whether Karnataka State Electricity Board had to resort to this power cut in view of the widening gap between production and demand;

(d) if so, whether the Chief Minister of the State had sought more power from the Maharashtra State;

(e) if so, whether due to the refusal by Andhra Pradesh to supply power, Maharastra has also not agreed for the same; and

(f) if so, whether great crisis is being faced by the State Government of Karnataka due to the power shortage in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (c). In Karnataka 10 to 33.3 per cent demand cut and 10 to 33.3 energy cut were introduced on various categories of consumers in the month of October, 1982. The energy cuts were increased to 10 to 50 per cent in the month of January, 1983. In respect of aluminium manufacturing industries the energy cuts were further increased to 75 per cent on 1st Feb., 1983.

The cuts/restrictions are imposed to meet the gap between requirement and availability.

(d) to (f). Karnataka is suffering from shortage of power due to failure of both the South-West and North East monsoon during the year 1982. Maharashtra has been assisting Karnataka. Details of power supply from Maharashtra to Karnataka during the period April '82 to Feb., '83 (up to 15--2-83) are given below:

Month	Energy(MU)
April '82	25.54
May '82	20.24
June '82	10.93
July '82	4.83
August '82	0.16
Sept. '82	..
Oct. '82	..
Nov. '82	61.62
Dec.'82	55.63
Jan. '83	65.68
upto 15th Feb. '83	31.35

The availability of power in Andhra Pradesh system corresponds to the demand. As such it would not be feasible for Andhra Pradesh to help the neighbouring states in any big way.

Rehabilitation of refugees in West Bengal

1394. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals or representations about the complete rehabilitation of refugees in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government have seriously studied the gravity of the problem; if so, what is the reaction of Government;

(c) whether Government propose to chalk out a plan for the full rehabilitation of those unfortunate people;

(d) whether Government propose to accept the proposals of West Bengal Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, when and how?

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

(b) to (e). The nature and size of the residuary problem of rehabilitation of old migrants in West Bengal was assessed from time to time in consultation with the State Government. The last of such assessment was undertaken in 1975-76 by the Working Group set up by the Government of India. Based on the recommendations of the working Group, as accepted by the Government, various schemes were sanctioned, which have not yet been fully implemented by the State Government. The report of the Refugee Rehabilitation Committee set up by the State Government referred to in clause (a) is receiving attention.

Schemes Submited by States for mini Hydel Plants

1395. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have submitted schemes for generating electricity by installing mini-hydel units;

(b) the State-wise details of the schemes together with the cost and the anticipated generation capacity of each scheme;

(c) how many schemes have been sanctioned by the Centre together with the State-wise break-up;

(d) the total amount of Central assistance that will be made available to different States for this purpose and the agency through which the assistance will be channelised; and

(e) other relevant details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Details of the micro/mini/small hydroelectric schemes submited by the States/ Union Territories are given in Annexure-I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5959|83].

(c) The schemes sanctioned are listed in Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-5959/83).

(d) Central plan assistance is provided to the States according to the formula approved by the National Development Council. This assistance is given to each State for the plan as a whole and not for any sector or project.

(e) Emphasis is being laid on the development of small hydroelectric resources in the country as a part of 20-point Programme of the Prime Minister.

कोटा ताप बिजलीघर

1396. **श्री चतुर्भुज :**
श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा (राजस्थान) में स्थित ताप बिजलीघर अपनी पूरी क्षमता से बिजली का उत्पादन कब तक शुरू कर देगा ;

(ख) इसकी पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग करने के लिए समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम क्या है तथा इसके लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ग) कार्यक्रमानुसार बिजली का उत्पादन न करने के विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान में कोटा ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र की यूनिट–1 (110 मेगावाट) को 17–1–83 को समकालित किया गया था । इस समय 1–2–1983 से इस यूनिट के बियरिंग का निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है । इस यूनिट को मार्च, 1983 में 40–50 मेगावाट भार पर पुन: चालू करने की सम्भावना है क्योंकि कोयला हैण्डलिंग संयंत्र का कार्य अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है । कोयला हैण्डलिंग संयंत्र जून, 1983 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है । कोयला हैण्डलिंग संयंत्र के पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही यह यूनिट पूरे-पूरे भार पर चल सकती है ।

कोटा ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र के यूनिट–2 (110 मेगावाट) को जुलाई, 1983 तक रोल करने का कार्यक्रम है ।

(ग) कोटा ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र के यूनिट–1 और 2 को चालू करने में विलम्ब के मुख्य कारण ये हैं :—

(1) चिमनी, कोयला हैण्डलिंग संयंत्र, सी॰ डब्ल्यू॰ प्रणाली, मुख्य नियंत्रण कक्ष और राख हैण्डलिंग संयंत्र के पूरा होने में विलम्ब ।

(2) अवसंरचनात्मक इस्पात उत्पादन सम्बन्धी कार्यों को चालू करने में देरी के परिणामस्वरूप टर्बो जनरेटर उत्थापन सम्बन्धी कार्यों को चालू करने में देरी ।

(3) समुचित प्रचालन एवं अनुरक्षण के लिए कर्मचारियों की अनुपलब्धता ।

(4) बायलर की सप्लाई एवं उत्थापन सम्बन्धी कार्यों में देरी ।

(5) निधियों की कमी ।

(6) परीक्षण के दौरान एक्सपेंशन बैलोस के फल होने के कारण देरी ।

(7) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० के द्वारा मूल रूप से सप्लाई कि गए पम्पों के फेल हो जाने के कारण कण्डन्सेट पम्प के आशोधन में लगा समय ।

Blocks in tribal Districts of Orissa under Schemes of Electrification

1397. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Blocks in tribal districts of Orissa State where R.E.C. schemes of his Ministry are under execution;

(b) funds provided by his Ministry to that State for the year 1982-83;

(c) total villages electrified under the schemes since the approval of the schemes, scheme-wise;

(d) new proposal sent by Government of Orissa during the year 1982-83 and approved by the R.E.C., with details thereof;

(e) the norms and relaxation provided in the guidelines issued by the R.E.C. to the States for tribal areas; and

(f) the measures taken by the State to achieve the target in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (d). The Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned upto 31st Dec., 1982, 92 schemes (including 2 schemes in 1982-83) in the State of Orissa for electrification of 8,876 villages and energisation of 13,410 pump sets/tubewells in the tribal areas 3,223 villages have been electrified upto 31-3-1982 under these schemes. Details of the schemes, blocks covered under the sanctioned schemes and villages electrified since the approval of the schemes are given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5960|83]. Of the total allocation of Rs. 1266 lakhs for the State for 1982-83 for the schemes to be financed by REC, 15 per cent is earmarked for the schemese in the tribal areas. On this basis an outlay of Rs. 190 lakhs is available for REC schemes in tribal areas of Orissa State.

(e) Relaxations provided by R.E.C. for schmes sanctioned in tribal areas as compared to schemes in other areas are as under:—

	Tribal area schemes in specially under developed areas	Tribal area schemes in MNP areas	Schhemes sanctioned in other areas
1. Period of loann (Yrs.)	25	30	15 to 20
2. Period of Moratorium	7	5	5
3. Rate of interest (% p.a.)	6¼ to 7½	6½	7¼ to 8¾
4. Economic rate of return	10	10	15 to 20

(f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए पदों का आरक्षण

.1398. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के प्रत्येक संवर्ग में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए कुल कितने पद आरक्षित हैं ;

(ख) क्या सभी संवर्गों में पदों का तीन प्रतिशत आरक्षण पूरा हो चुका है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो संवर्गवार रिक्त पदों की संख्या क्या है और इन पदों को शीघ्र भरने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा संवर्ग में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित अवर श्रेणी लिपिक और चपरासी के पदों को भरने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक एवं प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग को कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली लिपिक ग्रेड प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के माध्यम से भरती करने के लिए सूचना दे दी गई है । सफल घोषित किए गए विकलांग व्यक्तियों को कार्मिक एवं प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा जैसे ही नामित किया जाएगा, इन पदों को भर लिया जाएगा । चपरासी के रिक्त पद का पात्र विकलांग व्यक्तियों से भरने के लिए क्षेत्रीय रोजगार कार्यालय, नई दिल्ली को सूचना दे दी गई है ।

विवरण

	ग्रेड	विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों की कुल संख्या
1	2	3
1. ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (विद्युत् विभाग)	1. अ॰ श्रे॰ लि॰	9 (नौ)
	2. चपरासी	1 (एक)
2. ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (कोयला विभाग)	1. अ॰ श्रे॰ लि॰	1 (एक)
	2. चपरासी	शून्य
3. ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग)	1. अ॰श्रे॰लि॰	शून्य
	2. चपरासी	शून्य
4. ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (ऊर्जा के गैर परम्परागत स्रोत विभाग)	1. अ॰श्रे॰लि॰	शून्य
	2. चपरासी	शून्य

Deep Seismic sounding studies on Oil Prospects in Mahanadi Delta

1399. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) has carried out deep seismic sounding (DSS) studies on oil prospects in the Mahanadi delta in Orissa;

(b) if so, when was the study carried out;

(c) the estimated cost of the programme; and

(d) the details about the study report and its findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Oil India Limited (OIL) has awarded a contract to the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad, for carrying out Deep Seismic Sounding (DSS) Studies on the on shore area of Mahanadi Basin in Orissa. This study was started in the last week of January, 1983.

(c) The estimated cost of this study is about Rs. 59 lakhs.

(d) Study has started only in the last week of January and the results are not yet available.

News-item Captioned "Pending ten lakh Letters in the RMS Office in Trichur"

1400. SHRI A. NEELAIOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed the report in the (Mthurbhoomi) Malayalam daily dated 12-11-1982 regaring pendency of ten lakh letters in the RMS Office of Tripur; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on it with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) Yes, Sir. But only one lakh letters and three lakhs of second class mail were in deposit for disposal.

(b) The following steps were taken for speedy disposal of mails.

(i) Adequate number of additional hands were arranged.

(ii) A portion of mails was diverted to Cochin Air Sorting for speedy disposal.

(iii) One Asst. Suptd. RMS was specially posted to supervise disposal of mails.

(iv) Another unit exclusively to deal with second class mails was opened and

(v) Kunnamkulam Sorting Office was opened to deal with mails of Kumamkulam-Chawghat-Guruvayoor area.

Accumulated Pithead Coal Stocks

1401. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dpartment of Coal had recently told the Planning Commission that the high level of pithead stocks have, accumulated in coal field;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the accumulation of coal; and

(c) what measures are being taken for the transportation of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The level of pithead stocks of coal has been discussed on several occasions by the Department of Coal with the Planning Commission.

(b) The expected draw-down of pithead stocks of coal in 1982-83 has not taken place. This has been due to a number of reasons, including non-materialisation of demand to the projected extent from the consuming sectors and the inevitable build up of stocks in areas where development works have been going on and requirements from consumers would arise later. Some stock build up has taken place in areas with inadequate infrastructure for movement.

(c) Constant liasion is being maintained with the Railways to ensure increased despatches of coal by rail. Measures are also being taken by the coal companies for increasing the transportation of coal to the sidings and setting up of new loading points and coal handling plants.

Co-Production of Films between India and Pakistan

1402. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for Co-production of films between India and Pakistan; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Failure of Telephone Services in Darbhanga, Madhubani and Jayanagar

1403. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3547 on 2nd November, 1982 regarding failure of Telephone services in Darbhanga, Madhubani and Jayanagar and state:

(a) whether telephone even in the name of Members of Parliament, or at the Post Office or Public Call office among others, at Dharbhanga are mostly dead or non-functioning and persons have physically to rush to the exchange to get the phone functioning;

(b) whether any inquiry with intimation to the public is to be made to verify the functioning of local and trunk calls from Darbhanga, Madhubani, Jayanagar and other P.C.O.'s; and

(c) what is the time-schedule for the opening of Benipatti exchange and connecting the adjoining P.C.Os. therewith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) No Sir. Defects on telephones are attended whenever these come to notice.

(b) No Sir. The staff working at Darbhanga, Madhubani and Jeyanagar are attending the local and Trunk services promptly.

(c) The work for installation of telephone exchange at Benipatti is in progress and the exchange is likely to be commissioned by 31st March, 1983. Some of the adjoining P.C.Os. will be connected alongwith the commissioning of the exchange and a few others subsequently.

Unemployment Problem in Nagaland and Manipur

1404. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious unemployment problem, specially among the urban youth, in Nagaland and Manipur; and

(b) the special assistance proposed for the two States to help relieve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The problem of un-employment, specially among urban youth, in Nagaland and Manipur is not so acute when compared to the situation in other parts of the country. The Daily Status Unemployment rates revealed by the 32nd Round of the National Sample Survey Organisation in

respect of the two states and the whole country are indicated below:

DAILY STATUS UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Percentage to population aged 5 and above)

	Nagaland	Manipur	All India
Urban Male	0.35	0.85	5.55
Urban Female	0.52	0.51	2.12

(b) Central assistance to States is released in the shape of block loans and block grants, and is not tied to any particular project/schemes. In the case of Manipur and Nagaland, Central assistance is provided not only to finance the approved Plan outlays in full but also to cover the non-Plan gap in their resources. The unemployment problem is also taken into account, among other things, while deciding the Plan allocations.

Capacity of ropeway for carrying sand operating in B.C.C.L.

1405. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) capacity of the ropeway operating in the BCCL for carrying sand per year when that was taken over from the Coal Board;

(b) total amount of sand transported the ropeway in 1982;

(c) cost per ton of sand transported by the ropeway in 1982;

(d) capacity utilisation of the ropeway for the last five years;

(e) whether it is a fact that most of the equipments of the ropeway are lying idele without repair at least in the Tasra area of the BCCL and the management is opting for transporting sand by trucks engaging contractors; and

(f) if so, facts in details and the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Sale of Tickets for "Gandhi" Film

1406. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earned from the sale of tickets by exhibiting Gandhi film in New Delhi;

(b) whether a portion of income earned from the sale of tickets has been given to the Central Government in aid of leprosy prevention and control;

(c) if so, the amount paid from the sale of tickets for the above purpose; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Total amount realised from sale proceeds of World Premiere of 'Gandhi' film held in New Delhi on 30.11.1982 was Rs. 4.08 lakhs. There was income from donations and advertising support for the premiere sovenir album. The total income from these two categories was Rs. 9.53 lakhs.

(b) to (d). Out of the above income, 30 per cent each has been allocated for Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh and Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation and the remaining 40 per cent for UNICEF. No disbursement have yet been made as the

UNICEF are awaiting collections of all revenues.

As regards ticket sale for the commercial release of the film in New Delhi, no figures are available at present.

Private Sector's participation in Power Programme

1407. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an assessment made by experts on energy problem the demand for power in the country is likely to grow by 11.9 per cent a year during the Sixth Plan period and faster thereafter;

(b) whether keeping this in view Government have considered the desirability of associating private sector to come forward in a big way to help and supplement the Central Government's efforts for generation of electricity; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the FICCI is already willing to undertake the construction of 2000 MW power generation capacity with an investment of Rs. 2,000 crores and if so, whether Government have considered this offer and if so, their reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The growth trend envisaged under the Eleventh Annual Electric Power Survey of India during the period 1979-80 to 1983-84 works out to 10.6 per cent on an all-India basis. Under the said Survey, the growth rate has been assumed at 10.2 per cent for the year 1984-85 tapering gradually down to 9.5 per cent for the year 1991-92.

(b) At present the role of private sector as utility in the field of power generation is governed by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. The Resolution does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately owened units or the possibility of the State securing cooperation of private enterprise in the establishment of new units when the national interest so requires.

(c) No concrete proposal has been received from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to undertake the construction of 2000 MW power generation capacity with an investment of Rs. 2000 crores. Federation has, however, recently carried out a study regarding the posibility of private sector participation in power generation. They have been advised to furnish specific proposals in this regard indicating inter-alia the level of their financial participation so that the Government could examine the proposal on merits.

Introduction of emigation bill to provide licencing system to regulate activities of recruiting agents for Indian labour for jobs abroad

1408. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce the Emigration Bill in Parliament with a view to provide a licensing system to regulate the activities of agents recruiting Indian workers for jobs abroad; and

(b) whether some cases of unsatisfactory dealing with the workers have come to the notice of Government so far as the question of activities of the agents is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Review of Drug Industry

1409. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to have a review of the drug industry by adopting some new policy by giving emphasis on maximising drug production

and removing unreasonable controls and giving protection to certain sector of the industry by ensuring a fair pricing mechanism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) and (b). The provisions of the 1978 Drug Policy are being reviewed. No final decision about the changes, if any to be made therein, has been taken so far.

Requirement of Newpapers for Newsprint

1410. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is possibility that there would be shortage of newsprint in the coming months;

(b) if so, the details regarding the requirements of newspapers for newsprint during the year 1982-83; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the requirement during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Additional imports for making good the shortfall in domestic production has been arranged.

Linking of canning town with Calcutta by STD

1411. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the linking on STD of Canning Town with Calcutta in West Bengal; and

(b) how long more will it take to open this STD for public use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) 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.

(b) The present exchange at canning is likely to be replaced by an appropriate type of automatic exchange in the next Five Year Plan and STD is expected to be provided thereafter.

Workers employed for construction project in Iraq

1412. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to newspaper reports that nearly 1000 workers employed for the construction project in Iraq arrived home penniless and before their departure for India they were forced to work for long hours dragged to the jail and they had to stay in a clumsy place without fans in summer or heaters during winter;

(b) whether Government propose to inquire into the maltreatment of the workers;

(c) whether any assistance was provided by our Embassy in Baghdad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) 876 workers who were employed by an Indian construction company for the Baghdad University Project in Iraq were sent back to India between 4th and 7th February, 1983. The workers had gone on strike demanding fulfilment of some of their demands which included payment of overtime allowance for ex-

tra hours of work and better living conditions. As the workers continued to be on strike despite protracted efforts of the employer and the Indian Mission to arrive at a negotiated settlement, the Iraqi authorities intervened and sent back the workers to India. Under the local law strikes are illegal.

(b) The workers had submitted a representation to the Government demanding settlement of their outstanding claims. The representation has been examined by the Government in consultation with the representatives of the workers and the representatives of the employers and a satisfactory solution has been found.

(c) and (d) Our Embassy in Baghdad provided all possible assistance in extending their goods offices to enable management and workers to reach a settlement and securing to the extent possible the assistance of the Jordanian main contractor and the Jordanian Embassy in Baghdad. Our Embassy also remained in constant touch with the Iraqi authorities.

Permission to MRTP companies to acquiring shares of other companies

1413. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of MRTP companies to whom permission has been given for acquiring shares of other companies from the public sector financial institutions during the past three years;

(b) whether there are instances where post-facto approval of the Department has been sought by some MRTP concerns and if so, the details of the same; and

(c) how many cases are pending in the courts in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The names of MRTP companies who were granted permission by the Central Government under the provisions of the MRTP Act and the Companies Act to acquire shares of other companies from the financial institutions during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 are as under:—

Year	Name of the company
1980	Nil
1981	1. Saraswati Industrial syndicate Limited. 2. Crompton Greaves Limited.
1982	Nil

(b) and (c). No Sir.

National Drug Authority

1414. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Drug Authority has been constituted and if so, the details of the same; and

(b) the steps being taken to raise India's share in world exports of drugs which has, fallen from 2 per cent in the 1950s to less than 0.4 per cent in

the 80s, particularly in respect of augmenting indigenous production of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceutical Industry (popularly known as Hathi Committee) had recommended the setting up of an autonomous body National Drug Authority of India.

Government did not consider it feasible to establish a totally independent Authority on the lines suggested by the Hathi Committee. However, recognising the need for close coordination in the formulation of drug policy and in the implementation of drug development programmes, the Government announced the following set-up in its place:—

(1) Formation of a Development Council for Drugs & Pharmaceutical Industry under the Chairmanship of Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers;

(2) Formation of a new Organisation of the Development Commissioner (Drugs);

(3) Formation of an Inter-Ministerial Committee called "Policy & Planning Committee for Drug Industry" under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers to advise the Ministry from time to time.

After the announcement of New Drug Policy in March 1978, the Organisation of the 'Development Commissioner (Drugs)' and the 'Policy and Planning Committee for Drug Industry' were constituted. The National Development Council for Drugs & Pharmaceutical Industry could not, however, be constituted.

It has now been decided to set up the National Development Council for Drugs & Pharmaceuticals under the I(D&R) Act, 1951. The Membership of the Council would be on the same lines as recommended by the Hathi Committee in respect of National Drug Authority of India. The Organisation of Development Commissioner (Drugs) will provide its Secretariat. The functions of the Council are given in the Second Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) The following steps have been taken to boost exports from India and also to augment indigenous production of drugs:—

(i) Besides the scheme of cash incentives and duty drawbacks on 23 drugs and intermediates' the Import-Export Policy provides additional facilities to an exporter like advance licenses under duty exemption scheme, imprest licences and REP licences.

(ii) In certain specified items in Appendix-17 of the Import Export Policy, the REP percentage has been fixed at a higher level in order to encourage exports of these items.

(iii) In order to provide stability for the growth of exports, a scheme of registration of contracts has been introduced in the Import Export Policy of 1982-83.

(iv) A provision for duty free imports of raw materials against REP licences issued on exports of specified products has been introduced in the Import-Export Policy. The scheme is applicable to all registered exporters exporting the products specified and the REP licenses issued under the scheme will be freely tranferable.

(v) Separate provision have been made to 100 per cent export oriented units in the Import Export Policy.

(vi) S.T.C. has formed a Consortium of drug manufacturers who have good drug manufacturing practices, with a view to make a concerted effort to boost exports. The Consortium has made efforts of a wide range of drugs and pharmaceuticals to various developing countries.

(vii) Exhibitions are arranged to project the availability of a wide range of good quality drugs at competitive prices from the country.

Boards to Select Dealers for Petroleum Products

1415. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Boards, i.e. Northern and Southern Boards have been set up to select dealers for cooking gas, petrol, diesel and kerosene;

(b) if so, the criteria laid down for their selection; and

(c) the composition of the Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Boards constituted comprise of a retired High Court Judge, and a retired Civil Servant. The criteria for selection of the members is, the persons' general reputation for integrity, impartiality and administrative ability.

Closure of National Herald and Navjivan

1416. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

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

(a) the main factors that led to closure of National Herald and Navjivan;

(b) whether non-payment of dues in respect of salary and overtime allowance to the employees was one of the factors;

(c) if so, since when the management of the above dailies owe dues to the employees and various contributors and the total amount of dues separately; and

(d) what efforts are being made to reopen the above dailies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Application for increase in allotment of Newsprint from Newspapers in Tamil Nadu

1417. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application for upward revision of newsprint allotment on the basis of increase in circulation as per Newsprint Allotment Policy for the year 1982-83 has been received from any newspaper from Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details of the application, party concerned and action taken.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Nineteen applications for the revision of newsprint allotment have been received from the newspapers published from Tamil Nadu as per attached statement. Action in respect of the Wisdom, an English monthly has been finalised. The remaining eighteen applications are being processed.

Statement

Revision applications received from the State of Tamil Nadu for the year 1982-83.

1. The Hindu, English Daily, Madras
2. The Hindu, English Daily, Coimbatore
3. The Hindu, English Daily, Madurai
4. The Hindu, English weekly, Madras
5. The Hindu, English Weekly, Coimbatore
6. The Hindu, English Weekly, Madurai
7. The Daily Thanthi, Tamil Daily, Madras.
8. The Daily Thanthi, Tamil Daily, Madurai
9. The Daily Thanthi, Tamil Daily, Tirchirapalli

10. The Daily Thanthi, Tamil Daily, Coimbatore
11. The Daily Thanthi, Tamil Daily, Tirunelveli
12. The Daily Thanthi, Tamil Daily, Vellore
13. The Daily Thanthi, Tamil Daily, Cuddalore
14. The Daily Thanthi, Tamil Daily, Salem
15. Indian Express, English Daily, Madras
16. Indian Express, English Daily, Madurai
17. Dinamani, Tamil Daily, Madurai
18. Cinema Express, Tamil Fortnightly, Madras
19. Wisdom, English Monthly, Madras

News item "Exploiting the Young"

1418. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to a special Report appearing in "India Today" dated 15 January, 1983 under the heading "Exploiting the Young" and state:

(a) whether any report about the exploitation of children as alleged in the article was obtained by the Central Government from the Government of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Cenrtal and State Governments to stop this exploitation; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is also indirectly guilty of exploitation of children as alleged in the special report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b). A report on the exploitation of children referred to in the magazine was asked for and is awaited from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(c) The information is being collected.

Discovery of Coal Steam near Lakhpol Village in North-Western Kutch

1419. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a coal seam has been discovered in a newly dug water well near Lakhpal Village in North-Western Kutch in Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government is not aware of discovery of coal seam in a newly dug water well near Lakhpal Village in North-Western Kutch in Gujarata. However, liginite has been encountered in a dug well near Lakhpal in Gujarat. Gujarat State Department of Geology and Mining is conducting drilling in that area.

Action on Report of the Special Committee set up by Tripartite Labour Conference

1420. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered action on report of the Special Committee set up by the recent Tripartite Labour Conference;

(b) if so, what are the suggestions and recommendations made therein;

(c) whether any important changes in the industrial relations laws have been suggested; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). The Sanat Mehta Committee constituted by the National Labour Conference had among other things recommended the setting up of independent Industrial Relations Com-

missions with the functions of conciliation and adjudication in industrial disputes and certification of unions as collective Bargaining agent. There are under examination in consultation with all concerned.

World Bank Loan for Upper Indravati Hydel Project

1421. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The Upper Indravati Hydroelectric Project in Orissa has been proposed for World Bank Group assistance in the current fiscal year of the World Bank.

(b) The project provides for construction of a power house with installation of four generating units of 150 MW each.

Shortfall of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Vacancies

1422. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the following information containing:

(a) the shortfall of SC/ST vacancies in various categories of services existing till date in the Ministry, (ii) AIR (iii) Doordarshan and other attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry;

(b) the percentage of representation in various categories of services till date;

(c) whether any Cell for special recruitment of these classes has been created; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) and (d). No, Sir. No special Cell for recruitment of these classes has been created. However, through the system of rosters and the institution of Liaison Officers, the prescribed reservations in appointment and promotion of these clsses are enforced.

Popularisation of Solar Cooker

1423. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether solar cookers are popular; to state:

(b) whether subsidy is being given to purchase them?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The response to the trial sales of Solar cookers has been encouraging. A subsidy is being given for the purchase of solar cookers at 33-1/3 per cent of the cost of a cooker and associated cooking pans subject to a maximum of Rs. 150/- per set.

Setting up Telephone Industry at Bhubaneswar

1424. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to take up the establishment of some telephone industries during the current financial year in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of telephone industries proposed to be established in 1983-84 in the country;

(c) whether Government had a proposal to set up a telephone industry at Bhubaneswar;

(d) if so, whether that proposal is likely to be taken up in the current financial year; and

(e) the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) and (b). Government have under consideration the following major expansion proposals for setting up manufacturing capacity of telecommunication equipment under Indian Telephone Industries Limited;

(i) Setting up manufacturing capacity for 10 lakh telephone instruments and 15 lakh critical components thereof per annum at Naini and Bangalore units under foreign collaboration.

(ii) Setting up manufacturing capacity for new generation channelling multiplexing equipment in transmission divisions at Bangalore and Naini units with foreign collaboraton.

(iii) Augmenting the present manufacturing capacity of 10,000 lines per annum of Small Electronic Exchanges at the Palghat unit to 1.5 lakh lines per annum by including manufacture of Trunk Automatic exchanges, Rural Automatic Exchanges and Private Automatic Branch Exchanges, etc. with foreign collaboration.

In addition, a proposal to set-up manufacturing capacity for 5 lakh equivalent lines of Digital Electronic switching Equipment per annum is under consideration. A decision in regard to selection of site for the project is yet to be taken.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Imports of various Types of Fibre

1425. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that heavy imports of special viscose staple fibres, polyester fibres, PVC resin etc., have on the one hand led to needless foreign exchange expenditure on these items, and have on the other hand, created considerable idle capacities in indigenous industries producing such items; and

(b) if so, what corrective steps have since been taken, item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Better utilisation of indigenous capacity to manufacture these items was constrained by factors like power cut, and labour and plant problems. Import could not be avoided because domestic production in some cases was less than the demand. However, import duty on these items was increased, because of fall in international prices.

Issue of Licence for Production of Methnol from Coal

1426. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an application for industrial licence/letter of intent has been made to the Centre by the West Bengal Government for coal to methanol project in 1981;

(b) if so, has it been rejected;

(c) if so, on what grounds;

(d) whether further representations were made for acceptance in 1981;

(e) if so, what were the reasons stated therein;

(f) whether industrial licence/letter of intent is proposed to be granted now; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The application was *prima facie* rejected on the following grounds:

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

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

(iii) there is no assurance for sustained supply of coal required for the project;

(d) to (g). Yes, Government are yet to take a final view on the proposal.

Power supply to Rajasthan from Singrauli Badarpur, Satpura, Sunder Nagar and Bhakra-Nangal

1427. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether Government intend to supplement the power shortage in Rajasthan State by providing power from other major projects i.e. Singrauli, Badarpur, Satpura, Sunder Nagar and Bhakra Nangal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): Satpura thermal power station, Dehar (Sunder Nagar) Hydro-electric Station and Bhakra-Nangal Hydo-relectric Station are joint-ownership stations. In each of these, Rajasthan has a fixed share. All efforts are being made to provide maximum power to Rajasthan from these stations. Maximum possible assistance is also being rendered to Rajasthan from the Centrally owned Badarpur thermal power station and Singrauli Super thermal power stations. Assistance is also being arranged from U.P. and Madhya Pradesh.

उत्तर प्रदेश को हार्ड और साफ्ट कोक की कम सप्लाई

1428. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान घोषित हार्ड और साफ्ट कोक की आबंटित मात्रा की तुलना में बहुत कम मात्रा सप्लाई की गई, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप औद्योगिक उत्पादन में बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार आबंटित कोयले की मात्रा और वास्तव में सप्लाई किए गए कोयले की मात्रा क्या है; और

(ग) उद्योगों के लिए आबंटित कोयले में कमी करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

More production of life saving drugs than less important drugs

1429. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pharmaceutical manufacturers manufacture less important and useless drugs these days rather than essential life saving drugs, such as Indral, Isoptin, Sorbitrate etc., for heart ailment and anti-T.B. drugs etc.;

(b) whether producing non-essential drugs is more profitable to the manufacturers than producing life-saving drugs and this consequently results in shortage of them; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking to ensure that life-saving drugs are produced more than the other relatively less important drugs?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Market survey

reports indicate that the availability of drug formulations like Indral, Isoptin, sorbitrate etc. has increased in the year 1982. Under the Drug (Price Control) Order, price-controlled formulations are divided into three categories. Formulations which are not price-controlled form the fourth category. Formulations considered 'essential' fall in Category I & II. The maximum prices of price-controlled formulations are based on their ex-factory costs plus 'mark-ups' which include trade margins, profits, promotional expenses, outward freight, distribution costs etc. The levels of 'mark-ups' are as follows:—

Category I	40 per cent
Category II	55 per cent
Category III	upto 100 per cent

There is no limit of mark-ups or profits on drugs where prices are uncontrolled.

In the case of bulk drugs, prices are fixed on verified ex-factory costs and a return on net-worth of 12 per cent in case of drugs used in formulations of Category III and 14 per cent in case of those used in Category II.

Under the Drug Policy it is to be ensured progressively that at least 20 per cent of the turnover of an individual drug company is in Category I and II formulations.

Steps to increase production of drugs

1430. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the demand, requirement and supply of drugs in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the bulk of antibiotics, anti-malarial and vitamins are met by imports;

(c) what are the reasons for the import of bulk drugs; and

(d) the steps proposed to increase the production and meet the demand for such drugs?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry had estimated the demand for bulk drugs and formulations in the year 1984-85 in the last year of the Sixth Plan at Rs. 815 crores and Rs. 2450 crores respectively. The production of bulk drugs was valued at Rs. 289 crores and formulations at Rs. 1430 crores during 1981-82.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The country is almost self-sufficient in formulations. Imports of bulk drugs are resorted to meet the gap between indigenous production and the demand in the country.

(d) The Government has taken the following steps to increase the production of drugs in order to meet their demand:—

(i) A large number of industrial approvals have been granted and their implementation is closely monitored and steps are taken to resolve problems, if any, in implementation.

(ii) Steps are being taken to increase the production of bulk drugs and formulations in the Public Sector by improving the capacity utilisation.

(iii) The schemes for automatic growth recognition of installed capacities and schemes for re-endorsement of higher capacities based on the best production of performance have been extended to the drug industry subject to certain conditions. Additional measures if any, needed will be taken to step up the production of drugs in the country further.

Import of Crude Oil from USSR

1431. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be peased to state:

(a) how much quantity and value of crude oil was imported from the USSR in India during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 (December ending);

(b) whether a delegation of his Ministry had been to the USSR to negotiate crude oil imports from the USSR for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(c) what are the details of the agreement arrived between the two countries regarding import of crude oil, import of petroleum products from Russia to India, quantity, value and foreign exchange involved in the above years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) The quantity and value of crude oil imported from USSR during the year 1980, 1981 and 1982 are as under:—

Year	Crude Oil Imports from USSR (Actual Receipt in India)	
	Qty. (Mn. Tonnes)	CIF Value (Rs./ crores)
1980 . . .	1·71	313
1981 . . .	2·27	564
1982* . . .	1·71	395

*Provisional.

(b) Contracts for imports of crude oil are on a calendar year basis. A delegation visited USSR in January 1983 for discussion and finalisation of the crude oil import contract for the year 1983.

(c) A contract dated 21-1-1983 was concluded with SNE (USSR) for the import of about 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil during the year 1983. This contract provides that the crude oil to be supplied will be Iranian crudes (Light and Heavy in equal proportion) and/or suitable crude oil from Arabian countries and/or Soviet crude oil. For Petroleum Products, a contract was concluded with SNE, on 4-11-1982 under which SNE will supply to IOC during the year 1983, 1.30 million tonnes of kerosene and 0.95 million tonnes of Gas oil.

The quantity and estimated FOB value of the imports of crude oil and petroleum products is given as under:—

1983

	Quantity in million tonnes	Estimated Value C&F (Rs./crores)
Crude Oil . .	2·5	563·90
Products . .		
SKO . .	1·30	418·30
HSD . .	0·95	291·40

Payments are made in Indian Rupees.

Textile Workers in Bombay Anxious to return to Work

1432. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether it is a fact that textile workers in Bombay are by and large anxious to return to work but are being held back by striking leaders through intimidatory tactics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : According to information received in the Ministry of Labour, there has been steady increase in the attendance of workers and staff in the Bombay Textile Mills. As on 25-2-1983, 92,027 workers and 13,755 technical and supervisory staff have returned to work. According to the State Government, there have been no cases of intimidation of the workers except for stray incidents and proper law and order is being maintained.

Export of Bombay High Crude

1433. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to export one million tonnes of crude oil this year produced in Bombay High; and

(b) if so, whether the crude oil produced in India is more than the required need in the country or whether the need of the foreign exchange earning is so great for the country's economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). As per present estimates about 4.8 million tonnes of Bombay High crude oil is likely to be exported in 1983 leading to inflow of foreign exchange. The reasons for not processing/refining this crude oil are two fold (i) Bombay High Crude oil cannot inherently yield certain products of the kind required in the country; (ii) with the existing processing facilities available in some of the refineries in the country, it is not possible at present to process the entire Bombay High crude oil being produced so as to meet the present pattern of demand for petroleum products. However, steps have already been initiated for the expansion and modernisation of the refineries at Cochin, Madras, Vizag and the Bharat Petroleum Refinery at Bombay so as to augment the processing, by the end of 1984-85, of the Bombay High Crude oil produced at that time.

Additional outlay for O.N.G.C.

1434. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC has been given an additional outlay of Rs. 2,200 crores for the remaining period of the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government have also agreed to help the Commission in its 10 year plan;

(c) whether, according to the action plan, ONGC sought an additional outlay of Rs. 4,700 crores for the remaining period of the Sixth Plan to build a base for the exploration in the Seventh Plan; and

(d) whether this has been accepted by the Planning Commission?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The ONGC have sought a financial outlay of Rs. 7608 crores against the earlier outlay of Rs. 4788 crores for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85. This includes outlays on advance action for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(d) Not yet, Sir.

Inefficiency in the P&T Department

1435. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prevailing inefficiency in the P&T Department is due to deputation of efficient Officers to foreign Government's Directorate, I.T.Is., T.R.C., T.C.I.L., Training Centres and other prestigious posts where officers obviously avail deputation allowances;

(b) if so, the total number of such deputationists;

(c) whether an other cause is non-implementation of routine transfer orders and affected persons manipulations to meet their vested interests; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to implement merited transfers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Merited transfers are already being made.

Chelmsford Club Limited

1436. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2662 on 8 December, 1981 regarding Chelmsford Club Limited and state:

(a) whether inspection of the Chelmsford Club Limited by Officers of the Company Law Department stands completed; if so, when and what are the findings of the inspecting officers and what action has been initiated in the matter; and

(b) whether Government propose to take some preventive steps to guard against exploitation and mismanagement of social organisations like clubs, particularly when those are housed on Government land leased to them on nominal lease?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The inspection of the books of accounts and other records of M/s Chelmsford Club Limited under section 209-A of the Companies Act, 1956 has been completed and report was submitted to Government in April, 1982. The Inspection revealed *prima facie* non-compliance of certain provisions of the Companies Act, such as sections 209, 211 and 217 arising from inadequate maintenance of Fixed Assets Register, capitalisation of certain revenue receipts, and non-furnishing of information/explanation in the Board's Report on the Auditors' remarks. These matters are being pursued with the company and action as warranted will be taken in due course. A few other irregularities, not involving violation of specific provisions of the Companies Act were also noticed. These relate to extension of credit facilities to members beyond the limit specified in the Articles, wrongful utilisation of complimentary Air Tickets received from Air India, irregular enrolment of members, unauthorised levy of library fee, non-realisation of proceeds of certain investments in time etc. since these matters form part of certain proceedings in Delhi High Court, it has been decided to consider action on them, if any, after the said proceedings are finalised.

(b) In respect of social organisations like clubs etc. which are registered under the Companies Act, necessary action for prevention of exploitation and mismanagement can be and are taken under the provisions of the said Act if and when these are brought to the notice of Government. Such an action was taken recently in the case of M/s. Delhi and District Cricket Association Ltd. and some Government Directors were appointed on its Board in terms of Section 408 of the Companies Act.

Accumulation of Power Equipment worth Crore

1437. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:
SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether slippages in the implementation of power projects has resulted in the accumulation of power equipment worth several hundred crores of rupees with the State Electricity Board;

(b) whether the latest analysis shows that out of the 61 Thermal units, only 31 have been commissioned so far;

(c) whether the situation is worst in the hydel sector where out of 63 units supplied so far only 14 with a capacity of 1067 MW have been commissioned and remaining are gathering dust in SEB storage; and

(d) what is the reaction of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fixation of Royalty Rates on Crude Oil

1438. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether royalty rates accruing to the oil-bearing State were fixed when the

crude oil price was Rs. 305/- per tonne and have not been revised subsequently;

(b) whether revision of well-head prices of crude since 1981 has enabled ONGC to increase its profits nearly 15 times; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the royalty rates to the States concerned have not been raised?

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

(b) The after tax profits of ONGC for 1981-82 has increased about eight times as compared to the profits of 1980-81. Beside sincrease in price this increase in profit has also been for the reason that the sale of oil and gas by ONGC during 1981-82 was about 50 per cent more than the sales for 1980-81.

(c) According to Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, the rate of royalty is not to be revised more than once during any period of 4 years and the last revision in the rates of royalty was made with effect from 1-4-1981. However, the question of revising the rates of royalty is under active conideration of the Government.

National Coal Wage Agreement II signed in 1979

1439. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the items incorporated in the National Coal Wage Agreement II signed in 1979;

(b) what is the progress in the settlement and implementation of each of its items specially those relating to housing, standardisation of work, promotion, health and safety;

(c) what steps are being taken to meet the grievances coal workers; and

(d) what are the specific demands of the coal workers at present and Government's response to each one of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The National Coal Wage Agreement-II, signed on 11th August, 1979, *inter-alia* incorporates agreements on minimum wages; DA; underground and other Allowances for workers. It also includes work-norms; provision of housing facilities, Railway Travel Concessions and other social security benefits including medical facilities and welfare measures.

(b) Agreements relating to wages, allowances and work-load etc. have been fully implemented by coal companies. As regards welfare measures like housing, water supply, medical facilities, there has been some delay mainly due to constraints of availability of land, steel, cement, etc. The Standardisation Committee has met and taken a number of decisions which have been implemented and some of them which could not be finalised are being considered by JBCI-III.

(c) and (d). The demands of coal workers include revision of wages, DA; pay scales; allowances etc. and other service conditions like promotion policy, job description, categorisation etc. Some other demands relate to provision of welfare facilities like housing, medical facilities, employment of dependents, workmen compensation, etc. These and other pending items of NCWA-II on which agreements could not be arrived at are being considered by JBCI-III.

Import of Crude and Petroleum Products on Barter System

1440. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of crude and other petroleum products imported on barter and commodity loan basis during the year 1982 and foreign exchange spent for the purpose;

(b) the indigenous production of the crude and other petroleum products during the year 1982;

(c) the estimated quantity of crude and other petroleum products likely to be imported during the current year and the foreign exchange involved in the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Neither crude oil nor petroleum products were imported on barter or on commodity loan basis. However, Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement of 1982 provided for import of 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil and 2.25 million tonnes of petroleum products and payments were made in rupee currency for these items. A quantity of 13525 MTs of RPC (Raw Petroleum Coke) has been imported from Romania also under a Trade Protocol during 1982 and payment was made in rupee currency.

(b) Approximately 20 million tonnes of crude oil and 30 million tonnes of petroleum products were produced indigenously during 1982.

(c) The following quantities with value of crude oil and petroleum products are expected to be imported during 1982-83.

Qty. in Million Tonnes
Value : in Rs./Crores.

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS		NET IMPORTS	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Crude Oil . . .	17·683	4261	5·922	1296	11·761	2965
Petroleum Products . .	5·49	1690	0·889	158	4·601	1532
TOTAL :— . .	23·173	5951	6·811	1454	16·362	4497

Less Payment to Women

1441. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASNIK:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of different standards prevailing in wages and earnings for women as compared with men in manufacturing sector as also in agricultural activities;

(b) the details of the instances brought to the notice of Government; and

(c) the steps taken to remove wage differences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c). In the enforcement of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, in sectors of employment for which the appropriate Government is the Central Government, no case of discriminatory standards in payment of wages between men and women workers has been brought to notice.

Power Generation of Thermal Plants

1442. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the power generation of each thermal power plant for the last five years;

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase the power generation capacity of each thermal power plant; and

(c) the significant growth in thermal output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) A statement showing the installed capacity and power generation for different power stations for the last five years, year-wise is given in Annexure-I laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5961/83].

(b) The various steps taken to improve generation from thermal power plants are as in Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5961[83].

(c) All India thermal generation for the last 5 years alongwith the percentage increase over the preceding year is given below:—

Year	Generation Gwh.	% increase from the previous year
1978-79 . .	53420	
1979-80 . .	57155	107·0
1980-81 . .	62031	108·5
1981-82 . .	70346	113·4

Generation for the period April 1982 to January, 1983 has been 66,265 GWH which is 114.7 per cent increase over the generation for the corresponding period of the previous year.

टैलीकम्यूनिकेशन्स विभाग के कर्मचारियों की मांग

1443. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टेली-कम्यूनिकेशंस विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने जनवरी, 1983 के पहले पक्ष में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा अपनी मांगें पूरी करवाने हेतु सामान्य कार्यघण्टों की अपेक्षा दो घण्टे अधिक काम किया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों की मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनमें से कितनी मांगें मान ली गई हैं तथा यदि इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही हो, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। भारतीय दूरसंचार तकनीशियन संघ ने अपनी निम्नलिखित मांगों के समर्थन में 3-1-83 से धरना देने का नोटिस दिया जिसमें यह बताया गया था कि तकनीशियन बिना कोई अतिरिक्त पारिश्रमिक लिए दो घण्टे अतिरिक्त कार्य करेंगे ।

1. वेतनमान में संशोधन ।
2. तकनीकी पर्यवेक्षकों को पर्यवेक्षकीय कार्य देना ।
3. 10, 20 और 30 वर्षों की सेवा के बाद समयबद्ध पदोन्नतियां ।
4. तकनीकी संवर्ग में राजपत्रित पद ।
5. टेस्ट डेस्क कार्य का आवंटन ।
6. औचित्य पूर्ण पदों को भरना ।
7. ट्रेड यूनियन सुविधाओं को पुन: स्थापित करना ।
8. अर्हताप्राप्त व्यवसाय परीक्षा ।
9. वैधानिक बोनस के रूप में बोनस की अदायगी ।
10. जे० सी० एस० /आर० सी० एम० में स्थान ।

11. डाक-तार के लिए पृथक् वेतन बोर्ड ।

12. परियोजना तकनीशियनों को विशेष प्रतिपूरक भत्ता ।

नोटिस प्राप्त होने पर, उपर्युक्त संघ के प्रतिनिधियों को 5-1-83 और 6-1-83 को बातचीत के लिए बुलाया गया था जिससे व अपनी मांगों में से 6 मांगों को फिलहाल आगे न बढ़ाने पर राजी हो गए । शष मामलों के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें स्थिति से अवगत कराया गया था ।

Delay in Postal Delivery in Kerala

1444. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is an abnormal delay in Postal delivery in Kerala for the last several months; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps being taken to normalise the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) No, Sir. However there many have been a few instances of delay.

(b) The following steps are being taken to further improve the postal delivery.

(i) Streamlining the mail arrangements between Head Post Offices and their sub-offices.

(ii) Mail office at Mauvattupusha opened.

(iii) Opening of mail offices at Kottarakara, Tellicherry, Neyyatinkara and Perambavoor ordered.

(iv) Proposal for mail offices at Attingal, Konnamkulam, Palghat, Kutti puram and Kasaragod under examination.

(v) Cross bags betwen all Head Post offices and their sub-offices have been introduced.

(vi) Direct bags between RMS units in the Circle have been introduced.

(vii) Weighment system bags have been suggested.

(viii) Bags between Important mail offices in neighbouring circles and important mail offices in the circle are being introduced.

(ix) The staff has been augmented in mail offices wherever necessary.

(x) Preliminary sorting in post offices introduced.

(xi) Second delivery in important urban areas ensured.

(xii) RMS division outside the circle headquarters are placed under regional directors for better control.

(xiii) Cochin PSO is opened for rapid disposal of second class mails.

(xiv) Supervision in mail offices tightened up.

(xv) Disciplinary action taken against erring officials.

Normal Time Limit for various types of Trunk Calls

1445. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) under normal conditions what is the time limit for getting an ordinary, urgent and lightning trunk call from the time of booking;

(b) if an urgent or lightning truck call does not mature within the specific time limit, whether the same call is considered as ordinary and urgent calls for the respective urgent and lightning; and

(c) if the reply to (b) above be in the negative, the reasons for charging full rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) Under normal conditions, the time for getting ordinary, urgent and lightning trunk calls is two hours, one hour and 20 minutes respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A trunk call is charged as per the category of the call such as lightning, urgent or ordinary—unless the category is downgraded at the request of the subscriber.

Export of Inspecticides to Central America by Hindustan Insecticides Limited

1446. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., is exporting 100 tonnes of technical malathion to Central America;

(b) if so, to what extent this export of insecticides has helped to expand Indian exports there; and

(c) whether due consideration has been given to meeting the demand of internal market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH): (a) Hindustan insecticides Limited have exported 100 tonnes of malathion technical to Central America in September, 1982.

(b) The initial market study carried out by Hindustan Insecticides Limited indicates that there is a fairly good prospect of export of malathion technical and its formulations to Latin American, African, West Asian and South East Asian countries.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Hansard Society Commission report on Electoral Reforms

1447. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Hansard Society Commission on Electoral Reforms which comprised experts of international renown submitted its report to the Government of India in June, 1976;

(b) if so, whether the report contains very incisive analysis; and what it is; and

(c) whether Government have since examined that report and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) No, Sir.

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

Expansion of Refinery at Visakhapatnam

1448. SHRI MOHMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present capacity of the petroleum refinery at Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether the capacity of this refinery is under expansion;

(c) what are the plans drawn up in the matter and what is the progress made so far; and

(d) how the additional funds required for the expansion are being provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). Expansion of the Visakh Refinery from 1.5 million tonnes to 4.5 million tonnes per annum is under implementation and is scheduled for completion by October, 1984. The progress of various acti-

vities of the expansion till December, 1982 is as under:

Process Engineering . .	98·0%
Engineering	62·2%
Ordering	71·2%
Maf. and Delivery . . .	29·6%
Tendering	78·3%
Construction	25·9%

(d) The project is being funded from the following sources:

1. Loan from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

2. Loans from the Oil Industry Development Board.

3. Internal resources of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation.

Thein Dam Project Delayed

1449. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP:
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:
SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) for how long the completion of the Thein Dam Project has been delayed and what are the main factors responsible for the continuous delay of the project;

(b) what is the present schedule of its completion and whether there is any likelihood of the project being further delayed, stating the reasons therefor;

(c) to what extent the cost of the project has excalated because of the inordinate delay in its completion; and

(d) whether considering the benefits which the project would give to the northern region in particular and the country in general, there is any proposal with Government to accord priority to the project; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (d). The scheme for Thein Dam including UBDC Stage-II was approved by Planning Comission in April, 1982 at an estimated cost of Rs. 263.16 crores (based on the 1977 level prices) for a generation capacity of 4x120 MW at Thein Dam and 3x15 MW at UBDC Power Houses. The Government of Punjab have since updated the estimate and have also modified the capacity of the Thein Dam Units from the earlier capacity of 120 MW to 150 MW and accordingly submitted, in February, 1983 a revised estimate at Rs. 668.85 crores. The *inter-se* priorities for the Projects is determined by the State Government and highest priority is being accorded to the on-going projects from which benefits are achievable during the Sixth Five Year Plan. According to the 1983-84 Annual Plan proposals submitted by the State Government, the completion schedule for the Thein Dam is 1989-90.

राष्ट्रीय नेताओं पर फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए प्रस्ताव

1450. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय फिल्म निर्माताओं ने हाल ही के वर्षों में सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि देश में महात्मा गांधी, डा० अम्बेडकर और पंडित नेहरू पर फिल्में बनाने के लिए सहायता दी जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और उन निर्माताओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने यह सहायता मांगी है ;

(ग) क्या उनको सहायता दी गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या कुछ राष्ट्रीय नेताओं पर फिल्में बनाने के प्रस्ताव इस समय राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम के विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी, नहीं। (ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय नेताओं पर फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए कोई निश्चित प्रस्ताव राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम लि० के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

गुजरात में अमरीकी कम्पनी द्वारा खुदाई

1451. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाणा** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में तटदूर तेल की खुदाई कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है जो अमरीकी कम्पनी को सौंपा गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस कम्पनी ने तेल की सुचारू रूप से खुदाई करने की पेशकश की है ;

(ग) इस खुदाई कार्य के पूरा होने के लिए क्या समय निर्धारित किया गया है और कार्य को निर्धारित समय पर पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस कम्पनी के साथ किसी करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गर्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) सौराष्ट्र अपतटीय ब्लाक II में लगभग 5300 लाइन किलोमीटरों के लिए समुद्री भूकम्पीय तथा गुरुत्व चुम्बकीय आंकड़े प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् शैवरान आयल कम्पनी आफ इंडिया ने आंकड़ों को संसाधित किया है और आंकड़ों की व्याख्या लगभग पूरी होने वाली है।

(ख) संविदा के अनुसार शैवरॉन आयल कम्पनी आफ इंडिया तीन वर्षों के अन्वेषण के प्रथम चरण के दौरान में सौराष्ट्र अपतटीय ब्लाक—II में तीन अन्वेषी कूपों का व्यधन करेगी।

(ग) अन्वेषण का प्रथम चरण दिनांक 25–3–1985 को पूरा हो जाएगा। अभी तक कार्य में कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्रगति है।

(घ) जी, हां। 30 मार्च, 1982 को उत्तर दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6019 के उत्तर में लोक सभा के सभा पटल पर संविदा की मुख्य बातें ही प्रस्तुत की जा चुकी हैं।

Acute Shortage of Power in Orissa

1452. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of electricity in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what are the corrective measures, both long term and short term, Government are considering to take for the improvement of the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The State of Orissa is facing power shortage primarily because of failure of monsoons—the State is predominantly dependent on hydel generation.

(b) Assistance from Andhra Pradesh has been arranged to Orissa to tide over the power shortage. All assistance is also being given to expedite commissioning for Talcher Unit No. 6.

Non-introduction of new drugs by Indian drug industry

1453. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drug industry of our country has not yet been able to introduce any new drug of its own during the last 32 years and is only existing on the formulations of foreign companies with Indian names;

(b) whether it is also a fact that industry is hardly organised and the money spent for research is not even 1/5 of that spent by the biggest drug firms in Europe:

(c) whether it is also a fact that our industrial units are producing bulk drugs at a cost which is two to three times more than that of imported products and the end prices is much higher than any imported medicine; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

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

(b) The Indian drug industry is fairly well organised. It is true that their expenditure on research and development is less than that of the biggest drug firms in Europe both in absolute terms and as a percentage of turn-over.

(c) and (d). The cost of production of most of the bulk drugs produced in India and consequently their prices are higher than the international prices. These are due to many factors such as higher input costs, smaller size of plant, less efficient technologies etc. The following steps have been taken by the Government:—

(1) Larger economic size capacities are being licensed for the manufacture of bulk drugs and drug intermediates.

(2) Encouragement to improve existing technologies through indigenous research.

(3) Allowing import of cost effective technologies if these are not available in the country.

जालंधर टेलीविजन केन्द्र की रेंज बढ़ाना

1454. **श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जालंधर टेलीविजन केन्द्र की रेंज बढ़ाने का कोई विचार है ताकि राजस्थान में श्री गंगानगर तक के समूचे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र को लाभ मिल सके ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सूरतगढ़ के कम शक्ति वाले "रिले" केन्द्र की क्षमता बढ़ाने का है ताकि श्रीगंगानगर और बीकानेर तक के समूचे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र को लाभ मिल सके ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार को इस क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तान के टेलीविजन के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों की जानकारी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) इस समय इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) सरकार सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में दूरदर्शन सेवाएं उपलब्ध करने की आवश्यकता के प्रति जागरूक है । संसाधनों की उपलब्धतता पर निर्भर करते हुए इन क्षेत्रों में दूरदर्शन सेवा का विस्तार चरणबद्ध ढंग से किया जा रहा है ।

Estimated Target for Bodra-2 Well in West Bengal

1456. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Wil the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated target fixed for drilling at Bodra-2 well in West Bengal where work started after a spell of 13 years; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) The well Bodra-2 in West Bengal has been targetted to a depth of 5500 metres.

(b) The well was spudded in on 30-1-83 and had been drilled to 405 metres by 15-2-83.

Pilferage of Oil from Daboka near Baroda

1457. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry by the C.B.I. into the pilferage of oil from Daboka well near Baroda after fire that broke out in December, 1982 led to a discovery of two clandestine refineries both located to Surat under processed stolen crude oil;

(b) whether the C.B.I. enquiry in regard to pilferage of oil has been completed;

(c) whether 20 Member C.B.I. team took over the investigations from CID on 8th October, 1982; and

(d) if so, whether the report of C.B.I. has already been received by Government, if so, what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) It has come to the notice of the CBI that a premises in Surat contained implements and chemicals which could be used for some local refining of crude oil.

(b) Further investigation in the case by the C.B.I. is in progress.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As in (b) above.

बम्बई की कपड़ा मिलों में एक वर्ष लम्बी हड़ताल के कारण बिना काम के बैठे श्रमिकों की संख्या

1458. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :**
श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :
श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल :

क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बम्बई की कपड़ा मिलों में एक वर्ष लम्बी हड़ताल और तालाबंदी के कारण कितने श्रमिक बिना काम के बैठे हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : श्रम मंत्रालय में प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, बबई टैक्सटाइल मिलों में 25-2-1983 को स्थिति के अनुसार कुल 77,329 श्रमिक काम पर वापिस नहीं आए ।

Officers acting in absence of regular incumbents for long

1459. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officers have been acting in the posts of the Chairman, Central Board of Film Censors, Principal Information Officer, Registrar of Newspapers of India and the Director General, All India Radio in the absence of regular incumbents for long and the Chief Producer of the Films Division is continuing on extension; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to fill up the posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The posts of Principal Information Officer, Registrar of Newspapers for India and Director General, All India Radio have since been filled on regular basis. Chief Producer, Films Division has been granted a brief extension of service upto 31-3-1983 in public interest and in view of his contribution to the production of films.

The post of Chairman, Central Board of Film Censors, which was held by Shri Hrishikesh Mukherjee in an honorary capacity, fell vacant in August, 1982, when he resigned. Action has been initiated to select a suitable person for appointment to the post.

Setting up autonomous corporation for Government advertisements.

1460. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Press Commission has suggested the setting up of an autonomous corporation to handle Government advertisements;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted that suggestion and are going to implement it; and

(c) if the suggestion has not been accepted, the reasons for the same?

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 recommendation has been considered in detail but a final decision has not been yet taken.

Number of working children and steps to abolish child labour

1461. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) state-wise number of working children;

(b) concrete steps taken by State Government for the abolition of child labour;

(c) whether the Minister is aware that where there are organised trade union movements such as in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura the exploitation of children is less; and

(d) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATIN (SHRI DHARAMAVIR): (a) Information is being collected.

(b) Regulation of employment of children in certain industrial establishments is governed by the Employment of Children Act, 1938 and except in major ports and railways, the Act is administered by the State Governments. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Gurupadaswamy Committee on Child Labour all State Governments have been requested to set up State/District level Advisory Board on child labour to deal with the problem of child labour.

(c) and (d). No such data is available.

Recognition of Cinema as a cultural art

1462. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar on struggle for new Indian cinema organised at the Ninth International Film Festival of India in New Delhi urged Government to recognise cinema as a cultural art; and

(b) if so, the details of the suggestion and the policy 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) A formal report has not yet been submitted to Government.

Welfare schemes for Beedi workers

1463. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to undertake a national survey to identify the beedi workers and ascertain their total number to help facilities the planning of welfare scheme for them; and

(b) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary details are being sorted out.

Tenughat and Koel Karo-Hydro-Electric Project

1464. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made so far regarding the Tenughat and Koel Karo-Hydro-electric Project in Bihar; and

(b) when the project is expected to be commissioned and what will be its generating capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Some infra-structure facilities have been created for Koel Karo HE Project. For Tenughat Thermal Power Project, work for raising certain infra-structure facilities has been taken in hand.

(b) Koel Karo HE Project is scheduled to be completed in a period of 8 years from the start of active construction.

The two units of Tenughat Thermal Power Project were originally scheduled to be commissioned in June, 1985 and June, 1986 respectively. However, the commissioning dates of the Project would have to be re-scheduled once the land has been acquired and the effective implementation of the Project is started. The generating capacities of Koel Karo HE Project and Tenughat Thermal Power Project are 710 MW and 420 MW respectively.

Approval of appointments of managing Directors on remuneration exceeding Rs. 5000

1465. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government approval has not been communicated in respect of appointment of Managing Directors who have applied for remuneration in excess of Rs. 5000;

(b) if so, the total number of cases which were pending on this account as on 1st January, 1983;

(c) whether the company Law Board has ensured that pending the approval of the remuneration, the Managing whole time Directors have not drawn remuneration and perquisites in excess of Rs. 5000; and

(d) if not, what specific steps Government propose to take in this regard and how long this uncertinty will continue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) In terms of the managerial remuneration guidelines issued in November, 1978, the salary ceiling for the Managing Directors and Whole-time Directors of public limited companies and private limited companies which are subsidiaries of public limited companies is Rs. 5,000 per month. The said guidelines were struck down by the Delhi High Court in August, 1980. Thereupon the Central Government preferred an appeal to the Supreme Court which while staying the Delhi High Court's judgment, directed that the Government should not fix the remuneration where the companies do not wish the remuneration to be decided on the basis of the guidelines. Consequent on the Supreme Court's directive, the companies making requests for appointment of Managing Directors/Whole-time Directors are required to signify consent to the fixation of managerial remuneration under the said guidelines.Where consent is given, remuneration is decided in terms of the guidelines. Where such consent is refused, the proposals are kept pending till he final decision of the Supreme Court is available.

(b) The total number of cases pending for want of consent to the guidelines as on 1st January, 1983, was 197.

(c) Under the extent provisions of the Companies Act, remuneration payable to the Managing and Whole-time Directors has to be with the approval of the Central Government. Notwithstanding the reasons for the pendency of the proposal of the company, if the Managing Directors/Whole-time Directors draw remuneration in excess of the prescribed Government ceilings, it is at their own risk and responsibility and in that event, as and when the level of remuneration is finally approved, under the competent orders, they may have to refund the amount of remuneration, if any, drawn in excess of the approved amount.

(d) As stated in the answer to part (a) of the question, the matter is pending before the Supreme Court. It is not possible for Government to say as to when the decision of the Court would be available. The uncertainty is only with reference to a few cases (197 as on 1-1-1983) in the context of 9,500 public limited companies to which the regularatory provisions of managerial remuneration apply under the Companies Act.

हिमाचल प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में लम्बित मामले

1466. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी**: क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में उन दीवानी और फौजदारी मामलों की संख्या पृथक-पृथक कितनी है जो पांच वर्ष से निर्णय के लिए लंबित है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) पिछले एक वर्ष में कितने मामलों पर निर्णय दिया गया ।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) :(क) और (ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय की रजिस्ट्री द्वारा दी गई जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में है ।

विवरण

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में पिछले पांच वर्ष से लंबित सिविल और दांडिक मामलों की संख्या ।

	31 दिसम्बर, को लम्बित				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
सिविल मामले	4516	4733	5553	5549	6792
दांडिक मामले	503	548	576	446	541
योग	5019	5281	6129	5995	7333

हिमाचल प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में, लम्बित रहने की अवधि के अनुसार, 31-12-1981 को लम्बित मामले ।

	सिविल	दांडिक	कुल
एक वर्ष से कम	2507	234	2741
1 से 2 वर्ष	735	66	801
2 से 3 वर्ष	647	122	769
3 से 4 वर्ष	1094	70	1164
4 से 5 वर्ष	647	22	669
5 से 6 वर्ष	313	16	329
6 से 7 वर्ष	300	11	311
7 से 8 वर्ष	201	—	201
8 से 9 वर्ष	121	—	121
9 से 10 वर्ष	104	—	104
10 वर्ष से अधिक	123	—	312
योग :	6792	541	7333

(ख) वर्ष 1981 के दौरान उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा 5019 मामले निपटाए गए ।

Man-days lost due to strike and lockouts in 1982 in private and public sector

1467. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the man-days lost due to strikes and lockouts in year 1982 in private and public sector separately, industry-wise and State-wise;

(b) which are the industries-chronic-on strike; and

(c) the main reasons for the declaration of lockout by the employers in manufacturing industries viz., textile, engineering, Coal, Cement and Steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Statement-I giving Indutsry-wise classification and Statement-II giving State-wise classification of the number of mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1982 (January-October) in public and private sectors are attached.

(b) Among industry groups, manufacturing industries recorded the highest number of strikes during January-October, 1982.

(c) The reasons for declaration of lockouts in manufacturing industries primarily were disputes over 'wages and allowances' and 'indiscipline and violence'.

Statement—I

Statement showing Numbers of Mandays lost due to strickes and Lockouts during January-October, 1982(P)
Public and Private sector wise and Industry-Grouop wise

Industry Group	No. of mandays lost (in '000)	
	Public Sector	Private Sector
Agriculture, hunting Forestry and fishing	6	467
Mining and quarying	1094	339
Manufacturing	1094	19074
Electricity, gas and Water	336	10
Construction	24	53
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	25	50
Transport, Storage and Communications	247	215
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	28	13
Community, social and personal services	110	65
Activity not adequately defined	..	102
Repair services	..	..
TOTAL	2965	20390

(p)—Provisional

NB : Totals may not tally due to rounding of figures

Statement—II

Statement showing number of Mandays lost due to strikes and Lockouts during January-October, 1982(P) Public and Private sector wise and State wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territories	No. of mandays lost (in '000)	
		Public Sector	Private Sector
1	Andhra Pradesh	920	679
2	Assam	1	1
3	Bihar	144	571
4	Gujarat	17	584
5	Haryana	..	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	..	..
7	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..
8	Karnataka	4	146
9	Kerala	184	1150
10	Madhya Pradesh	217	54
11	Maharashtra	677	5549@
12	Manipur	..	..
13	Meghalaya	6	..
14	Nagaland	..	..
15	Orissa	69	8
16	Punjab	1	109
17	Rajasthan	195	195
18	Sikkim	..	..
19	Tamil Nadu	123	1160
20	Tripura	..	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	62	411
22	West Bengal	258	9621
23	Andman & Nicobar	53	7
24	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..
25	Chandigarh	..	2
26	Dadra & Nagar Havili	..	..
27	Delhi	3	76
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	22	36
29	Lakshdweep	..	..
30	Mizoram	..	..
31	Pondicherry	8	..
	TOTAL	2965	20390

(p)—Provisional and based on reports received at Labour Bureau till 18-12-82.

@—Does not include Mandrys lost due to textile strick which is estimated at 48·67 millon to the end of Sept. 1982

N.B. : Totals do not necessarily tally due to rounding of firgures.

Daily Coal requirement of Durgapur Project Ltd.

1468. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the daily coal requirement of the Durgapur Project Limited;

(b) what is the average daily coal supply to the said plant during the last six months ending on 31 December, 1982, month-wise details;

(c) whether the supply is consistent with the requirement of the plant; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the shortfall in the supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The daily coal requirement of the power station of the Durgapur Projects Ltd. is about 1750 tonnes.

(a) The average daily coal supply to Durgapur Plant during the last six months ending on 31st December, 1982 was about 1025 tonnes. The month-wise details of the average daily coal receipts during the aforesaid period are shown in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). The power plant had a coal stock of 1,80,000 tonnes at the end of July, 1982, which was equivalent to over three months' consumption. Coal is taken by the power station by road in accordance with its requirements. Due to less off-take of coal by the power plant during the subsequent period, their stocks have declined which are, at present, of the order of 10,000 tonnes.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the month-wise details of the average daily coal supply to Durgapur Plan during the period July, 1982 to December, 1982.

1. July, 1982	2190 tonnes
2. August, 1982	680 tonnes
3. September, 1982	210 tonnes
4. October, 1982	1030 tonnes
5. November, 1982	930 tonnes
6. December, 1982	1060 tonnes

Recommendation of Tarkunde Committee on Electoral Reforms

1469. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether suggestions have since been received by Government that variation of proportional representation "only a candidate who polls more than 50 per cent of valid votes in the constituency should be declared elected and rest will be filled not by direct election but in proportion to the votes polled by the political parties from out of the party list of candidates published in advance, which will retain the single member constituency and introduce the minimum change to correct distortions"; and

(b) if so, whether the recommendations of the Tarkunde Committee on electoral reforms have been considered by the Government and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). The Tarkunde Committee recommended *inter alia* the study of certain 'mixed systems' of elections. The Committee endeavoured to consider some variants and in that connection referred to a formula according to which, among other things, any candidate with more than 50 per cent of the valid votes polled in the constituency would be declared elected. Where no candidate gets an absolute majority of the votes polled, the seat allotted to that contituency will not be filled as a result of this direct election.

The Committee did not make any specific recommendation for adoption of a particular variant of mixed systems viz., proportional representation, but was of the view that the matter of this nature should in the national interest, be the subject of widespread public discussion, out of which a consensus might emerge.

The other recommendations of the Committee cover almost the entire gamut of election law and have been generally included in the proposals for electoral reforms which are under consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Electoral Reforms.

घुवारन तापीय बिजली घर को आर० एफ० ओ० की सप्लाई

1470. श्री छीतूभाई गामित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात सरकार ने घुवारन तापीय बिजली घर के लिए आर० एफ० ओ० की सप्लाई की मांग की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) घुवारन तापीय बिजली घर को आर० एफ० ओ० सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) घुवारन तापीय बिजली घर को आर० एफ० ओ० सप्लाई करने का निर्णय कब किया जाएगा तथा आर० एफ ओ० का मूल्य क्या है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । इस की कोयले की आवश्यकता के अतिरिक्त, इस प्रावर हाउस की सामान्य आर० एफ ओ० आवश्यकता 50000 मीट्रिक टन/माह है । जनवरी, 1983 के मध्य में गुजरात राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने जनवरी, 1983 से मई, 1983 तक की अवधि के 75000/80000 मी टन/माह तरलीकृत ईंधन सप्लाई करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था। ये अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताएं आई० ओ० सी० की गुजरात शोधनशाला में उत्पाद की उपलब्धता तथा अन्य नियमित उपभोक्ताओं की साधारण मांग पर निर्भर करते हुए डी० पी० एच० को दी जा रही है । जनवरी एवं फरवरी, 1983 के दौरान डी० पी० एच० को क्रमश: 66659 मी० टन तथा 760000 मी० टन सप्लाई की गई।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि जैसे कि उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि घुवारन पावर स्टेशन को उसकी सामान्य आवश्यकता के अतिरिक्त आर० एफ० ओ की सप्लाई की जा रही है । जहां तक मूल्य का सम्बन्ध है यह गौर किया जाये कि घुवारन पावर हाउस आई० ओ० सी० को वह मूल्य नहीं दे रहा है जैसे कि मध्यस्थ द्वारा दिनांक 10-4-1976 को अपने पंचाट में निर्णय लिया गया था जिनमें आर० एफ ओ० के मूल्य को गुजरात शोधनशाला के अशोधित तेल के औसत मूल्य से जोड़ा गया है । तथापि घुवारन पावर हाउस दिनांक 15-12-77 से आई ओ सी० को 389.54 रुपए प्रति मी० टन की दर से भुगतान कर रहा है। तत्पश्चात् आई ओ सी० द्वारा दावा की गई मूल्यों में वृद्धि का भुगतान घुवारन पावर हाउस द्वारा नहीं किया जा रहा है।

Extension of Telecommunication Facilities to Rural Areas

1471. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any programme for the extension of Telecommunication facilities for the rural areas in view of the fact that 1983, has been declared as the International Telecommunications year by the I.T.U. and also because according to one finding only 6.5 per cent of the existing telephones in

India serve the 77.3 per cent of the rural population and 93.5 per cent of the telephones serve the 22.7 per cent of the remaining population;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme chalked out for this purpose along with the number of teleprone exchanges proposed to be opened during the current Plan period; and

(c) if not, whether any special programme is proposed to be drawn up for this purpose and the likely date by which it would be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The programme will be implemented progressively to the extent possible subject to availability of funds and materials.

(b) A decision has been taken to provide subject to availability of funds and materials, Long Distance Public Telephones on a special distribution basis such that they are accessible to most inhabitations within 5 Kms. Use of Rural Radio System has also been planned. The total No. of new telephone exchanges proposed to be opened during the current plan period is 3500 subject to availability of funds and equipment.

(c) Does not arise.

Terms of Reference of Advisory Committee for Media Units

1472. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an advisory committee was headed by Mr. G. Parthasarthi to put an end to the ills that afflict the media units of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting including Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the terms of references of the Committee;

(c) whether Government have decided to constitute another Committeee for the same purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the terms of reference of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri G. Parthasarthi has been constituted to advise the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting on various matters relating to policies and programmes relating to the Media Units (including Doordarshan) under its administrative control. The terms of reference of this Committee are:—

To advise the government on:—

(i) Structural changes in the diferent media organisations under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and, if necessary, in the Ministry itself to bring about greater professional efficiency and improvement in the quality of performance of the media in response to wide-ranging national requirements and aspirations.

(ii) Measures to be taken at the national state, regional and local levels to associate the people more directly in the planning and initiation to innovative programmes in the different media organs under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting through creative participation and inter-communication so as to enrich their cultural identity and promote national integration.

(iii) Determining of priorities in different areas of media development and providing adequate infrastructural support and strengthening the capacity of the media to reach out to all sections of the people.

(iv) The mode and mechanics of co-ordination amongst various media groups under the Ministry of information and Broadcasting and of co-operation between the Central and State media organisations with a view to maximising the impact of communication support for developmental efforts; and

(v) Any other related matter referred to the Committee by the Government for advice.

(c) and (d). Government have recently set up a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.C. Joshi to prepare a software plan for Doordarshan. The terms of reference of the Working Group are as follows:—

(i) To prepare a detailed software plan for Doordarshan taking into consideration the main objectives of TV of assisting in the process of social and economic development in the country and to act as an effective medium for providing information, education and entertainment;

(ii) To examine the need for starting a multi-channel service considering the composition of urban and rural viewers and recommend a programme pattern for the same, taking into account the programme production facilities, both existing as well as planned;

(iii) To assess the manpower requirement and training facilities and suggest measures for improvement from the point of view of software; and

(iv) To evolve a system of evaluation of the programme and artist performance as well as a system for monitoring of the programme.

FICCI Urges Govt. for Participation of Private Sector in Power Generation

1473. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has urged Government to take steps to encourage the participation of private sector in power generation;

(b) if so, what is their precise demand; and

(c) what is the Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has recently carried out a study regarding the possibility of a private sector participation in the power generation and has sent a copy thereof to Government for consideration. The Federation has, however, been asked to submit specific proposals in this regard indicating *inter-alia*, the level of their financial participation so that Government could examine the proposal on merits.

Ramanujam Committee Report on the Working of E.P.F. Organisation

1474. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri G. Ramanujam to review the working of the Employees' Provident Fund Organition;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its Report and what are the main recommendations made in the Report; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee and how they propose to implement them?

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

(b) The Committee had submitted its report in January, 1981 and its recommendations were laid on the Table of the Sabha in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4076 answered on the 18th March, 1981.

(c) The recommendations have been considered by the Government and those

requiring amendment of the Act have been included in the batch of amendments to the Act, which is now at an advance stage. The other recommendations, except the recommendations contained in paras 22, 23, 27, 28, 56, 65 and 71 which involve inter-departmental consultation, have been accepted either fully or with certain modifications and are in the process of implementation.

Cross Bar Switching System in the Country

1475. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the cross bar switching system proved unsuitable for the climate of the country on the whole;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any in-depth study of the said system; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the said study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Crossbar system of 'Pentaconta' design had certain problems for working into Indian telephone network. A special task force went into these problems and developed an improved version called 'ICP' which will now be manufactured in Raebareli factory of Indian Telephone industries. Pentaconta design has also been upgraded, and over 6 lakhs of lines of this type are now working satisfactorily in Indian network.

बायो गैस यूनिटों की स्थापना में विलम्ब

1476. **श्री शान्तुभाई पटेल** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में बायो-गैस यूनिट स्थापित करने का कार्यक्रम पहले ही लक्ष्य से काफी पिछड़ा था लेकिन इस निर्णय को कृषि मंत्रालय से नवनिर्मित ऊर्जा विभाग को अन्तरित किये जाने के कारण और अधिक विलम्ब हो रहा है ; और

(ख) विद्युत की कमी को देखते हुये इस कार्यक्रम में तेजी लाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) जी नहीं, जैव गैस विकास की राष्ट्रीय परियोजना को कृषि मंत्रालय से ऊर्जा मंत्रालय, गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्त्रोत विभाग को अन्तरित किए जाने के फलस्वरूप इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यन्वित में आने वाली कई कठिनाइयों को दूर कर दिया गया है। 1981–82 के दौरान स्थापित किए गए 25369 जैव गैस संयंत्रों के मुकाबले, 1982–83 में, 31 जनवरी, 1983 तक लगभग 24000 बायो गैस एकक पहले ही स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं और बाकी अवधि के दौरान लगभग 24000 और एकक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) कार्यक्रम की अच्छी प्रकार से देखभाल की जा रही है। और जो भी कठिनाइयां हैं उनको दूर किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा राज्य सरकारों पर भी जोर दिया जा रहा है कि वे बहुएजेन्सी और बहुपातक दृष्टिकोण अपनाएं।

Basis for Quantifying Power Generation region-wise in Sixth Plan

1477. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the basis of quantifying power generation in the Sixth Five Year Plan, region-wise; and

(b) on what basis the Eastern Region comprising Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal has been sanctioned the vast generating capacity compared to North, South and Western regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b). The power programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan was finalised by the Planning Commission on the basis of their demand projections corresponding to the economic activity envisaged in the Plan. According to these projections, the All India consumption of electricity in 1984-85 was estimated at 148 Twh and in order to meet this demand it was estimated that the generation requirement would be 191 Twh. At the end of March 1983, schemes with a total generating capacity of 29665 MW had been sanctioned and were in different stages of construction. Of these, schemes with an aggregate capacity of 19666 MW were indentified as capable of being commissioned during the Sixth Plan period and these were included in the Sixth Plan power programme. The regionwise breakdown of this capacity was follows:

Region	Hydro MW	Thermal MW	Nuclear MW	Total MW
Northern	1292	3660	220	5172
Western	457	5480	..	5937
Southern	2205	1890	470	4565
Eastern	503	2820	..	3323
North-Eastern	311	358	..	669
			Total:	19666

It may be mentioned that advance action on a number of schemes had been initiated in the various regions during the Fifth Plan period to meet the anticipated demands during the Sixth Plan period. The power programme in the Sixth Plan has been governed primarily by the progress made on such schemes in the various regions. It would be observed that the capacity benefits envisaged during the Sixth Five Year Plan in the Eastern Region are lower than the capacity benefits envisaged in the Northern, Southern and Western Regions.

Late delivery of Supreme Court Judgments

1478. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that delivery of judgments in the Supreme Court is not quickly and the litigents have to await for it for long;

(b) how many judgments have not been given for (1) 3 months (2) 6 months, (3) one year, (4) 1½ years (5) 2 years and (6) more than 2 years, after the date of hearing; and

(c) what are the names of the Hon'ble Judges for 1,2,3,4, 5 and 6?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). The Supreme Court Registry, who were addressed in the matter. have stated that the information cannot be supplied as discussion on this information is barred by Article 121 of the Constitution.

Permission to Produce Bulk Drugs by Private Sector.

1479. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allow the production of bulk drugs, which was the mono-

poly of the public sector, to the Indian private sector; and

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The following bulk drugs have been transferred from the list of bulk drugs reserved for the Public Sector to the Indian Sector list:—

(i) Erythromycin.

(ii) Griseofulvin.

(iii) Piperazine.

This has been done after an assessment of the technology, capacity etc. available with the Public Sector vis-a-vis the estimated requirements of these bulk drugs at the end of the current Plan period.

Supply of Coal to Durgapur Project

1480. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal had requested the Coal India Limited to provide at least 1500 tonnes of coal every day to Durgapur Project Limited in the last week of December, 1982;

(b) if so, what was the daily supply of coal to that plant during the period in question, date-wise details; and

(c) in case there is any shortfall in the supply in any particular day or days, detailed reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

तेल/गैस का पता लगाने के लिये योजनाएं

1481. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार तेल और गैस का पता लगाने के लिए एक योजना तैयार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस योजना पर कितना खर्च होने की संभावना है ;

(ग) क्या इस योजना के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता मांगी जा रही है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी ; और

(ङ) योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी गैस और तेल के मिलने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेटोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) तेल एवं गैस के अन्वेषण के लिए संशोधित परियोजनाओं पर छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में परिकल्पित कुल व्यय 7887.89 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ग) और (घ). तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में वित्तीय प्रबन्धकों के लिए विश्व बैंक ऋण से 710 करोड़ रुपये की परिकल्पना है।

(ङ) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 700 मि० मी० टन के वसूली योग्य खनिज तेल भण्डारों को स्थापित करने और 105.24 मि० मी० टन उत्पादन करने की परिकल्पना है।

एक कर्मचारी के वेतन से वसूली किया जाना

1482. **श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसी कर्मचारी के मूल वेतन से किन परिस्थितियों में कोई कटौती की जा सकती है ;

(ख) क्या मूल वेतन किसी कर्मचारी का मौलिक अधिकार नहीं है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) किसी कर्मचारी, जो पेंशन पर चला गया है, के वास्तविक वेतन से अधिक किसी कारणों से जो अतिरिक्त भुगतान किया गया है उसे वसूल करने का तरीका क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि सरकार को गलती से किसी कर्मचारी को अतिरिक्त किए गए भुगतान को वसूल करने का अधिकार है तो उक्त कर्मचारी को जानबूझ कर कम भुगतान करने के बाद शेष राशि का भुगतान करने में विलम्ब करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) से (घ) यह प्रश्न परिकल्पनात्मक है क्योंकि विशिष्ट मामले के ब्योरे तथा समस्याओं के स्वरूप का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया । तथापि, कानून के अधीन स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

ऐसे कर्मचारी के मामले में, जिस पर मजदूरी संदाय अधिनियम, 1936 लागू होता है, अधिनियम की धारा–7 के अधीन उसकी मजदूरी से कटौतियां की जा सकती हैं । जो कर्मचारी न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम द्वारा शासित होता है उसके मामले में उन नियमों के अनुसार मजदूरी में से कटौतियां की जा सकती हैं, जो अधिनियम की धारा 30 के अधीन शक्तियों का आमतौर से और उस धारा की उपधारा–2 के खण्ड (घ) के अधीन शक्तियों का खासतौर से प्रयोग करके समुचित राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाए गए हैं । ऐसे व्यक्ति के मामले में, जिस पर उपर्युक्त दोनों अधिनियमों में से कोई भी अधिनियम लागू नहीं होता, मजदूरी में से कटौतियां करना उन शर्तों पर निर्भर है, जिनके अधीन नियुक्ति की गई है । मूल वेतन मूलभूत अधिकार नहीं है, उसकी स्थिति संबंधित कर्मचारी को लागू होने वाले नियमों और विनियमों पर निर्भर है । यदि कर्मचारी को अधिक भुगतान कर दिया गया है, तो उसे संबंधित कानन में निर्धारित की गई परिसीमा (यदि कोई हो) संबंधी उपबंधों के अध्यधीन उसकी मजदूरी में से वसूल किया जा सकता है ।

Oil Search in Rajasthan

1483. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have seen a news-item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 22-11-1982 under the caption "Oil search in Rajasthan";

(b) if so, the area where oil is being searched and the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereof and the expected quantity and quality of oil to be drilled; and

(c) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has undertaken the task itself or some foreign collaboration and if so, the name of the country collaborating in the task and the terms and conditions thereof?

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

(b) Oil has been assigned an area of 28600 sq. kms. for exploration of oil and gas in Western Rajasthan primarily in the districts of Jaisalmer and Bikaner, with a small portion in the districts of Jodhpur and Ganganagar. The project

for seismic surveys and geological studies envisages on estimated outlay of Rs. 30 crores. The seismic survey work is planned to commence during 1983-84.

ONGC is presently engaged in search for oil and gas in the Shahgarh basin of Rajasthan. The expenditure to be incurred by the Commission on surveys and drilling during 1982-83 and 1983-84, is estimated at Rs. 17 crores. It is too pre-mature to say anything about the quantity and quality of oil as the area is still under exploration.

(c) The drilling operations are proposed to be carried out by the ONGC themselves. However, if necessary, foreign contractors might be engaged for obtaining contract services in certain spheres.

Import of Coal for Tuticorin Thermal Power Station

1484. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Energy Ministry is considering to import five lakhs tonnes of Coal for Tuticorin Thermal Power Station ;

(b) if so, what is the actual cause, whether coal from Bihar-Bengal is not sufficient for this project; and

(c) if there is difficulty in the transportation can it not be solved with the help of the Ministry of Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Government of Tamil Nadu have asked the Central Government to permit them to import 5 lakhs tonnes of coal for their Tuticorin Thermal Power Station as an interim one time measure to build up buffer stock. The endeavour of the Government is, however, to maximise the movement of indigenous coal so as to meet the full requirements of the power station.

The coal requirements of the Tuticorin Thermal Power Stations are met from the Bengal-Bihar collieries of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. through rail-cum-sea route via Haldia Port. The Eastern Coalfields Ltd. is capable of meeting the full requirements of the aforesaid power station. However, there have been some constraints with regard to the movement of coal to the power station via Haldia Port both at the loading and unloading ends. Coal supplies are being regularly monitored by the Government and there has been considerable improvement in the supply of coal to the power station. The feasibility of temporarily supplementing this to the extent possible by moving some additional quantity of coal by an all-rail route to Tuticorin Power Station has also been examined. This, howeever, requires additional facilities to be arranged by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for unloading of coal from Railway wagons. This is being looked into by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

Women apprentices in Industries

1485. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many women apprentices (according to the Apprenticeship Act) have been taken in each State and by which industry in the last three years.

(b) what percentage did women constitute of the total number of apprentices taken in the above period, State-wise and industry wise; and

(c) whether Government have taken any step to increase the percentage of women apprentices in different industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABLITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the number of women undergoing training as Trade Apprentices under the Apprentices' Act, 1961 in the State Sector/Private Sector establishments in different States and in the Central Sector Establishments in different Regions, in 1980, 1981 and 1982, is enclosed. Industry wise distribution of these apprentices is not collected.

(c) Suitable trades such as Restaurant Hostess, Bill Clerk, etc., in Hotel Industry, Tailor (Women), Tailor (General), Designer and Master Cutter in Garment Industry and Clerk (General), Book Keeping and Accountancy, Cashier (General), Beautician, etc., which are suitable for women, have been introduced under the Apprentices Act, 1961. State Apprenticeship Advisers and Regional Directors of Apprenticeship Training have been instructed to ensure that the maximum number of women are engaged as apprentices.

Statement

Statement showing Women undergoing training as apprentices under the Apprentices Act, 1961 (1980-82)

Sl. No.	Sector and Region State/ Union Territory.	Apprentices on roll in the year, 1980			Apprentices on roll in the 1981			Apprentices on roll in the year 1982		
		Total appentices	Women apprentices	Percentage.	Total apprentices	Women apprentices	Percentage.	Total appren tices	Women apprentices	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. STATE/PRIVATE SECTOR ESTABLISHMENTS										
	Eastern Region									
1	Assam	1,245	30	2·4	1,245	30	2·4	387	1	0·3
2	Bihar	4,281	..	..	3,738	..	..	3,738	..	..
3	Manipur	38	9	23·7	38	..	..	44	9	20·5
4	Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Megalaya	62	..	..	62	..	..	62	..	..
6	Orissa	2,311	5	0·2	2,095	5	0·2	1,972	15	0·8
7	Tripura	78	..	..	78	..	..	78	..	..
8	West Bengal	9,529	49	0·5	9,529	49	0·5	9.529	19	0·5
	Northern Region									
9	Chandigarh	255	10	3·9	203	..	..	205	5	2·4
10	Delhi	4,378	326	7·4	3,615	116	3·2	3,324	153	4·6
11	Haryana	3,072	45	1·5	3,138	2	0·07	3,222	8	0·2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	Haimchal Pradesh	102	8	7·8	102	8	7·8	102	8	7·8
13	Jammu & Kashmir	671	64	9·5	671	..	..	221	97	43·9
14	Punjab	2,368	267	11·3	2,368	267	11·3	2,368	267	11.3
15	Rajasthan	2,005	..	..	2,197	6	0·3	1,947	6	0·3
16	Uttar Pradesh	9,131	64	0·7	14,118	89	0·6	16,237	94	0·6
	Western Region									
17	Goa, Daman & Diu	155	17	11·0	155	17	11·0	155	17	11·0
18	Gujarat	7,691	304	4·0	12,752	342	2·7	15,793	505	3·2
19	Madhya Pradesh	1,813	4	0·2	2,145	..	..	2,331	9	0.4
20	Maharashtra	16,778	412	2·5	16,770	..	..	18,572	591	3·2
	Southern Region									
21	Andhra Pradesh	4,728	112	2·4	4,378	84	1·9	4,732	74	1.6
22	Karnataka	4,691	453	9·7	5,920	128	2·2	5,543	301	5·4
23	Kerala	4,145	548	13·2	4,145	548	13·2	38,10	477	12·5
24	Pondicherry	214	38	17·8	317	..	..	391	54	13·8
25	Tamil Nadu	9,761	286	2·9	9,761	286	2·9	10,236	..	..
	TOTAL of A	89,502	3,051	3·4	99,540	1,977	2 0	104,999	2,740	2·6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.	CENTRAL SECTOR ESTABLISHMENTS									
I.	Eastern Region Calcutta. . . .	3,653	29	0·8	4,449	27	0·6	4,181	21	0·5
II.	Northern Region, Kanpur. . . .	5,090	47	0·9	4,453	6	0·1	5,816	..	..
III.	Western Region, Bombay . . .	6,540	205	3·1	5,516	73	1·3	6,962	72	1·0
IV.	Southern Region, Madras. . . .	10,040	633	6·3	8,937	454	5·0	9,802	161	1·6
	TOTAL OF B	25,323	914	3·6	23,355	560	2·4	26,761	254	0·9
	ALL INDIA TOTAL (A+B) . . .	1,14,825	3,965	3·45	1,22,895	2,537	2·0	1,31,760	2,994	2·3

Discovery of Petroleum Gas in Mahanadi Basin

1486. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that petroleum gas has been discovered in the Mahanadi basin of Orissa;

(b) if so, the efforts proposed to be made by Government to exploit the petroleum gas from the Mahanadi basin; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

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

Policy regarding telecast of colour TV

1487. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present policy of telecasting programmes in colour;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of people were encouraged to acquire colour TV sets on the occasion of Asian Games but they are disappointed with the meagre proportion of programmes telecast in colour at present; and

(c) when the entire telecasts are expected to be made in colour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) As per the Government decision to introduce colour TV in the country in a phased manner, programme and plan for colour Television consist of:—

(i) Coversion of existing transmitters for colour transmission.

(ii) Implementation of the Sixth Plan Schemes of establishing TV centre at Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Trivandrum and Gauhati as well as relay centres at Kasauli, Kodaikanal, Asansol, Panagi, Varanasi, Vijayawada, Murshidabad and Cuttack directly for colour operation.

(b) and (c). Asian Games were telecast in colour over 40 transmitters. Now the remaining transmitter at Raipur has also been made colour—compatiable. After the Asian Games, the extent of programmes telecast in colour has been increasing steadily and at present 25-30 per cent of the programmes being telecast are in colour. While all the Sixth Plan schemes for new TV centres are being implemented directly for colour operation, the conversion of the existing centres for colour is being done in phases in accordance with Government decision and as per availability of resources.

Memorandum from Industrial Workers of Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan

1488. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

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

(a) whether Government have received memorandum dated 5-1-1983 from the Centre of Indian Trade Unions which contained 50 thousands signatures from various industrial workers from Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab etc. about the demand of Rs. 500 as minimum wage; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

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

(b) The memorandum is under examination.

अल्मोडा, उत्तर प्रदेश में रेडियो रिले स्टेशन निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में प्रगति

1489. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने अल्मोड़ा (उ० प्र०) में रेडियो रिले स्टेशन के निर्माण कार्य की प्रगति का ज्याजा लिया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस रिले स्टेशन भवन के निर्माण कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाने का विचार किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस स्टेशन का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा तथा यह स्टेशन कब तक पूरी तरह से कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर देगा ?

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

(ख) इस प्रकार के सभी कदम उठाए गए हैं । वास्तव में अधिकांश उपकरण प्राप्त हो चुके हैं ।

(ग) भवन का निर्माण कार्य दिसम्बर, 1983 तक मुकम्मल हो जाने की उम्मीद है। केन्द्र के 1984–85 में चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है ।

ILO approach to Government to adopt flexible attitude towards workers participating strikes

1490. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that International Labour Organisation has reminded Government that an inflexible attitude towards workers who take part in strike, and in particular, large scale dismissals after strikes, invokes a serious threat to the freedom of association of workers—such an attitude would also impair the development of harmonious industrial relations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India are firmly of the view that no unduly harsh action was taken and that whatever action was taken was not directed against normal trade union activities but was in the national interest keeping in view the good of the community at large.

Embezzlement of Coal

1491. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY to pleased to state:

(a) whether some officers of the Western Coalfields Limited have been suspended in connection with the embazzlement of about 125.000 tonnes of coal valued at Rs. 2.50 crores from the Bishrampur Bhatagaon Collieries;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether any FIR has been lodged against them; and

(d) if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). A complaint about stock shortage of coal in Bishrampur Area of Western Coalfields Ltd. was received. After holding a preliminary enquiry in the matter, seven officers have been placed under suspension. The

coal company has initiated the disciplinary proceedings against them. Since it was a case of over-reporting and stock shortage|certification the disciplinary proceedings against the concerned have been instituted; no FIR has been lodged.

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन में पृथक अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति कक्ष (सैल) स्थापित करना

1492. **श्री बनवारी लाल :** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन दिनांक 19-4-1969, 3-9-1970 तथा 28-5-1976 में निहित आदेशों के अनुसार सरकार के सभी कार्यालयों में पृथक अनुसूचित जाति कक्ष बनाया जाना अपेक्षित है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भविष्य निधि संगठन के केन्द्रीय, क्षत्रीय तथा उप-क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में ऐसे कक्ष स्थापित किए गए हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और अनुसूचित/जाति।अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए ऐसे कक्ष स्थापित करने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) भविष्य निधि संगठन में ऐसे कक्षों की स्थापना कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर): कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्नलिखित बताया है :—

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां । कर्मचारी भविष्य निधी संगठन के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति सैल मुख्य सम्पर्क अधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में गठित किया गया है । जहां तक क्षेत्रीय और उप-क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों का संबंध है, गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनक सुधार विभाग के पहले के परिपत्रों, तारीख 19-4-69, 3-9-70 और 28-5-76 के साथ पठित परिपत्र संख्या 36013/6/81 स्थापन (एस० सी० टी० तारीख 7-12-1981 को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एसे सैल को गठित करने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ) उपर्युक्त (ख) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Location for setting up Gas based Fertiliser Plant in Rajasthan

1493. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision on the exact location of the gas based fertiliser plant in Rajasthan has been taken; and

(b) if so, the name of place where the fertiliser plant is being set up?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plant will be located near Bilopa Village in Sawai Madhopur District of Rajasthan.

Public Data to facilitate Communication.

1494. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish public data network to facilitate communication of information all over the country;

(b) if so, the details of this proposal; and

(c) if so, when this proposal will become effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) There is a proposal to establish Public Data network in the country within the next four to five years.

(b) Details are to be worked out.

(c) No firm targets have yet been laid down,

Silent Valley Project

1495. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given clearance to the Silent Valley Project of Kerala; if so, what are the safeguards to protect the environment; and

(b) has it come to the notice of Government that the hydel Projects of Kerala are under-rated, dams are silted and poorly maintained, if so, what steps are suggested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDAR SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Silent Valley Hydro Electric Project is stil under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) Past performance of hydel stations of Kerala has been good with reference to the design potential. There is no evidence of any excess silting likely to affect the useful life of any hydol reservoir in Kerala. Care is being taken by the Kerala State Electricity Board for proper maintenance of all components of the hydro stations.

Hire Purchase Act, 1972

1496. SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hire-Purchase Act, 1972 has come into force;

(b) if so, since when, and

(c) if not, the reasons and justification for the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A notification was issued on 30-4-1973 to bring the Act into force on 1-6-1973. Later, another notification was issued on 31-5-1973 superseding the notification of 30th April, 1973 and proposing to bring the Act into force on 1-9-1973. Since several representations were received from the public against the bringing of the Act into force, it was decided not to enforce the Act and accordingly a notification rescinding the notification dated 31-5-1973 was issued on 23-8-1973. In its report on Personal Property Security Law (1977), the Banking Law Committee has proposed certain far-reaching amendments to the Act. It is proposed to bring the Act into force only after the recommendations made by the Committee are examined and decisions taken to amend the Act suitably.

Setting up TV Centre at Jaipur in Orissa

1497. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a TV Centre at Jajpur in Orissa;

(b) if so, when the above proposal is going to be implemented; and

(c) the progress made so far 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) There is no proposal to set up a T. V. Centre at Jajpur in Orissa during the Sixth Plan.

Deficit of huge amount in 9th International Film Festival

1498. SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 9th International Film Festival held recently in India is likely to present a deficit of a huge amount;

(b) whether any assessment has been made in the matter; and

(c) if so, a statement thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) The accounts of income and expenditure of IXth International Film Festival of India are yet to be finalised.

Proposal to increase Allotment of Kerosene to Tamil Nadu

1499. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to increase the allotment quota of Kerosene to Tamil Nadu since the State is facing heavy power cut; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) To tide over the situation resulting from power cut, Tamil Nadu has been given additional allocation of kerosene of 2,000 tonnes per month for January and February, 1983.

कृषि दर्शन के प्रसारण के समय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को बिजली की निर्बाध पूर्ति

1500. **श्री अनवार अहमद :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि दूरदर्शन पर ग्रामीण कृषि दर्शन कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के समय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को बिजली की निर्बाध पूर्ति हो राज्य सरकारों को कोई अनुदेश जारी किए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) ग्रामीण तथा कृषि दर्शन कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के समय विद्युत की बाधारहित सप्लाई करने के संबंध में राज्य सरकारों को कोई अनुदेश जारी नहीं किए गए हैं। उपभोक्ताओं की श्रेणियों, सप्लाई की अवधि आदि के अनुसार राज्य में विद्युत की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करना प्रमुख रूप से राज्य सरकार तथा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड का दायित्व है।

Indian and Soviet Co-operation in Power

1501. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the Soviet Union have agreed to further develop their mutual co-operation in the field of power, following discussions between delegations of the two countries at the second meeting of the Indo-Soviet Working Group;

(b) if so, the areas further identified for co-operation in hydro-power and power systems and new areas of co-operation considered;

(c) which are the power projects at present being constructed with the Soviet assistance and the stage at which they stand; and

(d) what further projects are likely to be taken up under this pact?

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

DRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Working Group on Power discussed, besides other subjects, prospects of cooperation in the development of power systems, transmission lines and hydro power projects. There is provision in the power silgned at the end of the meeting, *inter-alia, for* the deputation of Indian engineers and experts to USSR to help them improve their skills and capability in certain specialised areas. There is also a provision to depute Soviet experts to India to advise Indian organisations on specific problems.

(c) Stage I of the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station (6x210 MW) is being set up with Soviet assistance, where essential preliminary works have been taken up.

(d) There was preliminary discussion in the second meeting of the Working Group on Power about the possibilities of co-operation between USSR and India about a new thermal project. The two sides agreed to exchange preliminary views and information in this regard.

Telephone Facilities to every Village

1502. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it correct that Government in 1977—79 had decided that in every village with a population of 5000 or more in the plains and 2500 in Hill areas, the police stations and Tehsil headquarters telephone facilities will the provided;

(b) whether these decisions have been implemented and if so, the full details thereof and if the reply is in the negative reasons for failure to implement these decisions; and

(c) whether Government propose to make a time table for implementation of decisions; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The decision has been taken in 1977—79 to provide telephone facilities on fully subsidized basis to the category stations viz.—

(1) District Headquarters, (2) sub-Divisional Headquarters (3) Tehsil Headquarters (4) Sub- Tehsil Headquarters (5) Block Headquarters (6) the places having population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas, and (7) 2500 or more in hilly backward areas according to 1971 Census. The place with Police Station under the charge of Sub-Inspector and above are also to be provided with telephone facility with a certain condition of minimum revenue.

(b) The decision is under implementation and the telephone facility is being extended progressively. The position regarding provision of Public Telephones at the above mentioned category stations as on 31-3-82 is as under:—

	Stations with population 5000 or more	Stations with population 2500 or more	Police Stations with Sub-Inspector or above	Tehsil headquarters
(a) Total Stations	3454	23628	4672	1561
(b) Stations Provided with Public Telephone .	2877	14126	4213	1413
(c) Stations yet to be provided with Public telephone.	577	9502	459	148

(c) The telephone facility at above category stations is planned to be extended by 1984-85, to the extent possible depending on the availability of funds and material.

Telephone connections in villages, cities and Districts of Gujarat

1503. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of letters representations and memoranda have been received from Bulsar District and other districts of Gujarat State during 1-1-1982 to 31-1-1983 for opening telephone offices in various villages and cities and towns;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on each;

(c) how many such telephone offices (booths) have been opened during 1977 to 1982 and are under consideration for 1983 in 1984;

(d) how many applications have been received for allotment of individual telephones for each city, town, and village of each district of Gujarat;

(e) how many have been given during 1982 and during 1977 to 1981;

(f) how many of them are pending and under consideration; and

(g) what is the target for providing individual telephones during 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) From Bulsar District no letter, representation or memorandum has been received during the period from 1-1-82 to 31-1-1983. From other districts, 39 demands have been received for opening long distance public call offices in various villages.

(b) Information is being collected from respective divisions/units and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) 372 long distance public telephone (booths) were opened during the period 1977 to 1982. Fifty more such long distance public telephone booths are scheduled to be opened in each of the periods 1982-83 and 1983-84.

(d) to (g) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Pre-Delivery Inspection in LPG Plants

1504. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil companies are following pre-delivery inspection requirements in their LPG plants; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof, and how many cases of cylinder bursts/leakage have come to the notice of the oil companies during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Oil companies visually inspect all LPG cylinders prior to filling to ensure that there are no leaks. Thereafter all filled cylinders are tested for leaks through water-bath and any leaky cylinder is immediately withdrawn. Four cases of cylinder bursts were reported at consumers' premises. Information about number of cases of leakage from cylinders, after the cylinders left the bottling plants, is not readily available.

Suggestions made at seminar on Hydel Station

1505. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the principal suggestions made by the recent seminar on Hydel Stations organised by the Central Electricity Authority and the Central Board of Irrigation and Power; and

(b) whether the C.E.A. has identified 1000 sites in the country which could generate 5000 MW of power and if so,

the State-wise break-up of these sites and when action will be taken to have small hydel projects at these sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The principal suggestions made in the Seminar on Small Hydro Stations organised by the Central Electiricity Authority and Central Board of Irrigation and Power in January 1983 are given below:—

(i) Priority should be given all States for assessment of small hydro potential in their States and highest priority should be given for identification of very small schemes, i.e. micro schemes which can be developed to benefit remote villages.

(ii) Priority should be given for identifying and execution of very small independent schemes, particularly micro schemes, by the States by involving all organisations in the State:

(iii) Specific importance should be given by the State authorities for correct formulation of the project reports for small hydel scheme, for which guidelines have already been issued.

(iv) Development of small hydel power may be treated as a national measure to provide electricity to people residing in remote areas on the lines of rural electrification programme and should be considered in the same as an alternative source of energy by according necessary concessions for development of small hydro projects.

(v) Funds should be specifically earmarked for development of small hydro power by taking a wider and liberal view as regard to the economic viability of such schemes.

(b) No accurate assessment of small hydel potential has been made. The State Governments have been advised to draw up organised plan to identify small hydro-electric projects on the basis of guidelines prepared by the Central Electricity Authority for formulation of proposals.

Collection of 'Dharmada' fund by Modi Rubber Ltd.

1506. SHRI K. T. KOSAL RAM: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Tyre Traders Association has urged the Ministry for setting up an independent enquiry against Modi Rubber Limited on the issue of collecting crores of rupees from consumers as 'Dharmada' without their consent; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As far as the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act is concerned, the alleged trade practice stated to be indulged into by M/s. Modi Rubber Limited is not a restrictive trade practice within the meaning of Section (o) of the said Act. However, from the annual published account of M/s. Modi Rubber Limited for the year 1980-81 it is seen that the company has collected charity from customers during the said year to the tune of Rs. 52.50 lakhs which is stated by the company to have been totally disbursed for approved charitable purposes. This aspect of the matter is, however, under further examination of this Department.

Lock out in Gwalior Rayons factory at Calicut (Kerala)

1507. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Gwalior Rayons factory at Calicut in Kerala is locked out from December 23, 1982;

(b) if so, what are the reasons given by the management for the lockout; and

(c) there any substance in the statement of the management that they had to close down the factory due to the indiscriminate imports of Rayon Grades Pulp from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-

BILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir. The management of Gwalior Rayons Factory at Calicut in Kerala declared a lockout of their Staple Fibre Division from 8.12.1982 and Pulp Division from 24-12-1982.

(b) The reasons for the lockout in the Staple Fibre Division of the Factory is the alleged refusal of Junior spinners to attend to normal hours of work allotted to them. The reasons given by the management for the lockout in the Pulp Division is that the workers created obstruction for the movement of raw-materials and chemicals to the Company.

(c) No, Sir. In view of the fact that import of Rayon Grade Pulp is allowed under the Open General Licensing System, indiscriminate import of Rayon Grade pulp being the reason for the lockout in the Factory is not tenable.

Complaints Against P&T Staff

1508. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of complaints for (1) not working of telephones (2) instrument faults in STD trunk-calls, (3) corruption in the Telephone Department, and (4) rude behaviour of the telephone staff in the various cities and towns in Rajkot District of Gujarat State have been received from (1) the public, (2) Gondal, Morvi and Rajkot Chambers of Commerce and Industries, (3) and other organisations during Ist January, 1982 to 1982 December by various authorities in the Rajkot Division Ahmadabad and the the Centre;

(b) if so, the main points thereof;

(c) the action on these complaints; and

(d) the details of action taken against for corruption and rude behaviour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Some complaints were received from public and certain organisations during the period.

(b) The main points are:—

(i) Telephone services are poor;

(ii) Trunk calls in certain cases and not effective;

(iii) Certain Exchanges are required to be automatised and

(iv) Some operators do not behave properly and indulge in improper practices;

(c) In order to monitor the service and to reduce the faults and complaints—

(i) Subscriber premises are inspected;

(ii) Faults are attended to and when defects come to notice;

(iii) Rehabilitation work is being undertaken to reduce the numbers of faults;

(iv) Trunk circuits have been increased so that more trunk calls are put through; and

(v) Automatisation of the Telephone Exchanges is being done according to the availability of equipment.

(d) Whenever deficiency is noticed, action is taken against the erring staff.

फिल्मों का आयात और निर्यात

1509. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1982–83 के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयातित फीचर फिल्मों और निर्यातित भारतीय फीचर फिल्मों और छोटी फिल्मों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ब) आयातित और निर्यातित फिल्मों के नाम क्या हैं और उनसे सरकार को कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम, जो इस मंत्रालय के अधीन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उपक्रम है, ने वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान (31 जनवरी, 1983) 16 फीचर फिल्में आयात की। राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम, जो फीचर फिल्मों के आयात और निर्यात के लिए कनेलाइजिंग एजेंसी हैं, ने 1982-83 के दौरान (31-1-83 तक) निर्यात के लिए 601 फिल्में (1049 प्रिन्टें) पास की। 1982-83 के दौरान फिल्म प्रभाग ने विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों को सप्लाई की गई डाकुमेंट्री फिल्मों को छोड़कर 58 लघु फिल्में (87 प्रिन्टें) निर्यात की।

राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम ने 1982-83 के दौरान (31-1-1983 तक) विदेशी फिल्मों के वितरण से 89.99 लाख रुपए अर्जित किए। इसमें इस अवधि से दौरान आयात की गई 16 फिल्मों में से 2 फिल्मों को रिलीज करने पर प्राप्त राजस्व भी शामिल है। फिल्म प्रभाग ने लघु फिल्मों के निर्यात से लगभग 2.80 लाख रुपए राजस्व अर्जित किया जिसमें से लगभग 1.2 लाख रुपए अभी वसूल किए जाने हैं।

1982-83 के दौरान फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा आयात और निर्यात की गई फीचर फिल्मों के नामों और निर्यात की गई लघु फिल्मों के नामों को दर्शाने वाली सूचियां सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। (ग्रन्थ लय में रखी गयी। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 5962/83)। फीचर फिल्मों के निर्यात के लिए कैनेलाइजिंग एजेंसी के रूप में राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम द्वारा अर्जित किए गए राजस्व के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Thermal power Station at Gulbarga and Bangalore

1510. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state at what stage in the programme to complete the Thermal Stations at Gulbarga and Bangalore cities in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): No thermal stations have been proposed to be constructed at Gulbarga and Bangalore cities in Karnataka. However, Raichur Thermal Power Project envisaging installation of two units of 210 MW each is under construction near Gulbarga. These units as per present assessment are expected to be commissioned by September 1984 and March 1985 respectively. The Government of Karnataka had made a proposal in the past for installation of a gas turbine with a capacity of 60-75 MW at Bangalore but it could not be sanctioned because of the policy of the Government not to encourage use of petroleum products as primary fuel for power generation.

Film Festival (9 I.F.F.I.)

1511. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 9th International Film Festival held in New Delhi has incurred a loss of Rs. 29 lakhs;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons thereof;

(c) what was the sanctioned budget of the Festival and what was the amount collected;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Directorate of Film Festivals did not receive the number of expected entries for the Festival; if so, what are the main reasons thereof; and

(e) what steps are being contemplated to make the film Festivals more attractive in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY, AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The Accounts of Income and expenditure of IX IFFI are yet to be finalised.

(c) The sanctioned budget of the Festival was Rs. 60 lakhs. Information regarding revenue is yet to be compiled.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) As in the past, a general review of the IX International Films Festival is proposed to be undertaken with a view to bring about improvement in the future festivals.

Appointment of Judges in Allahabad High Court.

1512. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of judges to be appointed in the Allahabad High Court in clear vacancies;

(b) the number of vacancies to be created keeping in view the pending cases there; and

(c) the action taken by Government for appointment of judges on these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) As on 1-3-1983, 16 appointments remain to be made to fill up the six vacancies of permanent and 10 vacancies of Additional Judges.

(b) The judge-strength of a High Court is reviewed from time to time. It is a continuous process. However, as on 1.3.83 there is no proposal to create more posts of judges in Allahabad High Court.

(c) The question of filling up of the vacancies of Judges is engaging the attention of the Government.

Petro-Chemical Plant in Utar Pradesh

1513. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to locate a petrochemical plant in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the site of the plant; and

(c) when the work on it is expected to be started?

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

(b) The site of the proposed plant has been selected; it is in Saleempur in the district of Aligarh.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the time of commencement of the work.

Import of Oil

1514. SHRI DAMLATSIRLJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of oil imported during the year 1982;

(b) the quantity likely to be imported during the year 1983;

(c) whether it is a fact that the quantity likely to be imported during 1983 is less than the quantity imported during 1982;

(d) if so, by how much; and

(e) what steps are being taken to increase our own production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) A total quantity of about 17.33 million tonnes of crude oil was imported in 1982.

(b) to (d). So far import of 13.5 million tonnes of crude oil has been approved for 1983. Keeping this in view, the quantity likely to be imported in 1983 will be less by 3.83 million tonnes than the quantity imported during 1982.

(e) Several measures have been taken for augmenting indigenous crude oil production. These include acceleration of indigenous crude oil production programmes, repairs to the existing sick wells, proposed implementation of a number of enhanced recovery techniques.

Proposal to Develop Alcohol based Industry

1515. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop alcohol and alcohol based industry in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There has been considerable development in the country in the production of alcohol and alcohol based industries. Proposals submitted to Government for production of industrial alcohol and alcohol based chemicals are considered taking into account (a) the availability of molasses/alcohol, (b) capacity already developed and capacity under development for the particular chemical, (c) economic viability of the project, etc.

In order to improve the availability of alcohol as feed-stock for alcohol based industries, the State Governments have been requested (i) to ensure that all available molasses are gainfully used; (ii) to encourage the use of khandsari molasses for alcohol production; and (iii) to ensure creation (by sugar factories) of adequate and proper storage facilities for molasses. The Government had also set up a Committee of technical experts to examine the efficiency of alcohol production, improvement in technology for fermentation, fuel conversion and promotion of alcohol based industry. The report of this Committee, submitted to the Government in January, 1980, has been commended to the States and the distillery industry.

After the last meeting of the Central Molasses Board held in January, 1983, Government have set up three Working ups, one each on (i) rationalisation of various levies imposed by the States on alcohol, (ii) storage of molasses and (iii) capacity utilisation, to examine important factors of the development of alcohol industry and alcohol based industry.

Newsprint Policy

1516. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Newspaper Association met in New Delhi on the 17th November, 1982 to discuss newsprint policy 1982-83; 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) The Government is not aware of "Newspaper Association" having met in New Delhi on 17th November 1982 to discuss newsprint policy for 1982-83. However, on this date, the All India Small & Medium Newspapers Association did meet in Delhi and according to the resolutions received from the Association, it discussed various matters relating to newsprint.

(b) The main points made by the Association at the above mentioned meeting are given below:—

(i) The amendment to the Newsprint Control Order requiring publishing of print order should be withdrawn;

(ii) The State Trading Corporation should streamline its working particularly concerning distribution to small and medium newspapers;

(iii) Timely and adequate supply of all sizes of newsprint to small newspapers should be ensured by State Trading Corporation;

(iv) The procedure for maintenance of accounts etc. should be revised drastically making it simpler and easier to comply with by small and medium newspapers.

Allotment of O.B. Van to Karnataka

1517. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has urged the Centre to allot one black and white outdoor broadcasting van (OB Van) to Karnataka to telecast programmes independently;

(b) whether according to State Government, allocation of OB van would help viewers in Bangalore to have two channel service—one of its own and other relayed from either Bombay or Madras;

(c) whether State Government has requested the Centre to provide a Relay T.V. station at Mysore;

(d) whether State Government has also impressed upon Centre the need to provide more coverage to Karnataka on TV as at present the viewers in Bangalore have been complaining that programems relayed were of poor quality;

(e) whether the request of State Government has been considered; and

(f) if so, the details and by what time a final decision will be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Doordarshan has not yet gone for a 2-channel service anywhere in the country. Provision of OB van does not mean additional channel.

(c) to (f). Interim T.V. service with a 1 KW transmitter was started at Bangalore w.e.f. 1st November 1981. For telecasting programmes relevant to Karnataka, a full-fledged T.V. centre is being set up at Bangalore as a part of the Sixth Plan. This 1984-85. Extending T.V. service to other places like Mysore, in the State of Karnalack of purchase of cables and conductors; resources in future plans.

Sixth Plan Development to Suffer Setback

1518. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Plan power programme is to suffer a setback if the present off-take of cables and conductors for distribution and transmission is not improved;

(b) if so, whether the slippage in the power transmission and distribution alone will be about 67 per cent of the target;

(c) whether this is mainly on account of lack of purchase of Cables and Conductors;

(d) whether State Electricity Board suspended their purchases of cables and conductors from mid-1980 and even refused to lift their requirements for which contracts had already been entered into;

(e) if so, the main reasons for not purchasing the same and whether any fresh orders in 1982 were placed; and

(f) if so, to what extent they were obtained and the steps Government propose to take to order and obtain cables and conductors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Poor off-take of cables and conductors for transmission and distribution alone is not responsible for any setback the Sixth Plan power programme. Several reasons such as slippages in the generation programme; financial constraints resulting in diversion of Plan outlays from T&D sector to other sectors; and delays in procurement of key inputs like steel, cement and forest clearance for construction of transmission lines etc. are responsible for the likely slippages in the T&D programme for the Sixth Plan.

Monitoring of the T&D programme during the first two years of the Plan by the CEA indicates that the slippages are of the order of 57 per cent. These slippages, however, are not likely to cause any problems in utilising additional generation which will actualy materialise during the Plan period.

(d) to (f). Since State Electricity Boards/ State Govenments bring only those orders relating to cables and conductors which are financed out of World Bank funds, to the notice of the Central Govt. it does not have complete information envisaged in parts (e) & (f) of the Question. Government are not aware of any case of State Electricity Board refusing to lift its requirements against a valid contract. However, instances of Electricity Board deferring procurement of cables and conductors or inviting fresh tenders in order to take advantage of substantialy cheaper prices to maximise the utilisation of their resources have been brought to the notice of Government.

With a view to ensuring that the Plan outlays made for T&D prorammes are not diverted to other sectors, efforts are being made with the concerned authorities to specifically earmark the funds for T&D programmes.

Joint Indo-Soviet Working group for Hydel Stations in Third Countries

1519. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreemnt has been reached on setting up a joint Indo-Soviet Working Group to examine possibilitites of co-operation in construction of hydro-electric power stations in third countries;

(b) if so, whether the working group has been set up; and

(c) to what extent the programme has been chalked out and what are the projects that will be undertaken in third countries by both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (c). An Indo-Soviet Working Group on Power was constituted in January 1981 and the second meeting of this Working Group was held at New Delhi from 9th to 14th December, 1982. A Working Programme of cooperation between India and USSR in the field of Power for 1981—85 was signed on 14th December, 1982 in which both sides have expressed a desire to cooperate with each other on projects in the Power Sector in third countries. No Project for this purpose has yet been identified.

Development of Tele-Communications and Postal Services in Tribal and Backward Areas of Orissa

1520. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes prepared by the Orissa Circle for the development of telecommunication and postal services in tribal and backward areas of the State during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) branch post and sub-post offices opened and long distance P.C.Os. and telephone exchanges opened during the Annual Plans of the Sixth Plan and the works and programmes going to finish before end of this financial year, district-wise, yearwise and the names of the places therefor;

(c) whether the Orissa Circle had adopted the norms, concessions, relaxations and priorities while preparing the schemes on the basis of the guidelines issued by his Ministry for tribal and backward areas; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for delay in respect of development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) Telecommunications:

The schemes for the development of telecommunication services during the Sixth Plan period are given below:—

Schemes to be taken up	Number to be added
1. Long Distance Public Telephones/Combined Offices	167
2. Long Distance Public Telephones on Multi Access Rural Radio System.	30
3. Telephone Exchanges	48
4. Expansion of Telephone Exchanges	4000 lines
5. Telex Exchanges	3

(b) The information is given in Annexure-'A' laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5963/83]

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The schemes are being implemented progressively keeping in view the financial and material constraints.

Postal

(a) During the first three years, viz., 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 of the Sixth Five Year Plan. 169 rural post offices were opened in the backward/tribal areas of the State. In so far as 1983-84 Plan is concerned, while the Annual Plan of the Department has been finalised, Circle-wise allocation of Plan targets has been taken up and is likely to be finalised in March, 1983. Annual Plan 1984-85 will be taken up at the appropriate time during the next financial year.

Apart from opening of rural post offices, during the first 3 years of the Sixth Plan, postal counter facilities through rural mobile post offices have been extended to 227 villages in the State. Further, during the said period, 437 additional extra-departmental agents have been sanctioned for rural post offices in order to provide daily delivery of dak to villages.

(b) Branch and sub-post offices opened in Orissa State, district-wise and year-wise, during the first 3 years of the Sixth Plan are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5963/83]. This list also includes post offices opened in urban areas outside the Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Planned postal development of backward/tribal areas in Orissa as well as other States/U.T.'s has been taking place over the years in a phased manner. Considering the vastness of the country and competing claims on scarce resources, the process is bound to be gradual but substantial progres has already been achieved.

Programmes for Tribal Areas

1521. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes and programmes prepared for tribal areas of the country during Fifth and Sixth Plan by his Ministry;

(b) the role played by the Department and the Divisions attached to his Ministry for the development of their respective activities and introduction of the schemes and programmes in tribal areas of the States;

(c) the role played by the States to extend the schemes and programmes of the state in the tribal areas;

(d) funds earmarked by his Ministry and the States during Sixth Plan and Annual Plans including the current Annual Plan for tribal sub-plan areas;

(e) the new schemes and programmes to be introduced by his Ministry before end of Sixth plan to bring these areas in mainstream of development?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a), (b), (d) and (e). The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting publicises the policies and programmes of the Government for the benefit of the pepole in general, and for rural, tribal and weaker sections in particular. They are, however, not for exclusive benefit of any particular community and therefore, all of them are not susceptible to identification. Appropriate guidelines have been issued to the respective Media Units for giving full publicity support to the schemes intended for the tribal people. Some of the programmes inteaded in the Sixth Plan which will benefit people in tribal areas are as under:

(i) All India Radio will be setting up a Radio Station with 100 KW Transmitter, Studios and Staff Quarters at Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh), a 50 KW SW Transmitter and Studio facilities for a new integrated service for North-Eastern Region at Shillong (Meghalaya) and a new Radio Station with 20 KW Transmitter and Studios at Tura (Meghalaya). In addition, new Radio Stations in the form of Local Broadcasting Centers will be set up at Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh and Keonjhar, Orissa). It is also proposed to set up Type-II Studios at Ranchi (Bihar) and upgrade the existing Transmitters at Dibrugarh, Gauhati (Assam), Ranchi (Bihar) and Shillong (Meghalaya). All India Radio will further improve the quality and contents of broadcast programmes intended for the people in tribal areas. The Sixth Plan Outlay (1980-85) for these schemes is Rs. 1371.27 lakhs and that for Annual Plan 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 Rs. 24.25 lakhs, Rs. 37.33 lakhs and Rs. 115.74 lakhs respectively.

(ii) Doordarshan will set up a full-fledged TV Centre at Gauhati (Assam) during the Sixth Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs. The outlay for 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is nil, Rs. 32 lakhs and Rs. 41.01 lakhs respectively. Besides Doordarshan have also provided low power TV stations at Agartala, Imphal, Kohima, Shillong Itanagar, Aizawl Port Blair and Gauhati at a cost of about Rs. 125 lakhs during 1982-83.

(iii) Press Information Bureau will continue to arrange special conducted tours to the tribal areas for dissemination of information on developmental and national themes and to ascertain their reactions to the Government policies and programmes. The Sixth Plan outlay for these schemes is Rs. 10.82 lakhs and that for Annual Plan 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 Rs. 0.83 lakh, 1.78 lakh and Rs. 2.25 lakhs respectively.

(iv) A Plan scheme for setting up of Regional Centres of the Films Division at Calcutta and Bangalore for production of special films and development of 16 mm technology has been sanctioned in the Sixth Plan with an outlays of Rs. 305.00 lakhs. Under this scheme, feature type documentary films on themes relevant to the development of tribal and rural people will be produced in 16 mm and shown to the people in these areas through Field Publicity Units of Directorate of Field Publicity Unit. The outlay for 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is Rs. 0.56 lakh, 40.32 lakhs and Rs. 73 lakhs respectively.

(v) Song and Drama Division has set up a Pilot Project to utilise the folk forms of tribal areas the Ranchi and organise special programmes for the benefit of the people in these areas with an outlay of Rs. 16.90 lakhs in Sixth Plan. The outlays in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is nil, Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 4.30 lakhs respectively.

(vi) D.A.V.P. will set up Mobile Field Exhibition Units at Ranchi (Bihar) at Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) and Aizawl (Mizoram) and a Regional Office at Gauhati (Assam). The Units will organise exhibitions on themes relevant to the development of tribal population. The Sixth Plan outlay for these schemes is Rs. 32.75 lakhs and that for the Annual Plans 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is nil, Rs. 1.70 lakhs and Rs. 3.00 lakhs respectively.

(vii) Directorate of Field Publicity will be giving more attention to coverage of tribal areas. In 1980-81, Directorate of Field Publicity set up 5 units in tribal are as at Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh), Diphu (Assam), Gumla (Bihar) and Balaghat and Sidhi (Madhya Pradesh). In 1981-82 new Units were opened in Manipur and Nasik and Nanded in Maharashtra. Also a Regional Office was set up in Gauhati during 1981-82. In addition conducted tours, sound and slide programmes and construction of offices and residential accommodation are other plan schemes for these areas. 'Area Approach and Fooling Plan' to carry multi media publicity campaign is launched in selected tribal areas. The Sixth Plan outlay for these schemes is Rs. 122.76 lakhs and that for annual Plans 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is Rs. 32.06 lakhs, 30.89 lakhs and Rs. 22.16 lakhs respectively.

Programmes on the above lines were also taken up during the Fifth Plan.

Instructions have been issued to Departments concerned to ensure speedy implementation of plan schemes. The progress of implementation is regularly monitored by the Ministry. All these schemes are central schemes.

(c) The State Government have their own schemes and programmes of publicity in the tribal areas which are not funded by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

Better telecommunication service in Koraput district of Orissa

1522. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state·

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared schemes for improved and better telecommunication facilities in Koraput District of Orissa during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the reasons for delay for approval of the schemes by the Government of Inda;

(d) is it because of non-availability of funds or the materials for the schemes; and

(e) if other approved schemes of other States where this type of projects have already started the work, which are under different stages of progress, why only Koraput Project has been left out for execution since approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Integrated digital network plan is proposed to be introduced in Koraput district.

(c) The scheme has already been prepared and is under approval of the competent authority, for implementation in accordance with a phased programme.

(d) Yes, Sir, Due to financial constraints and non-availability of equipment from indigenous sources, the programme has been delayed.

(e) No, Sir. The position in the same for the other districts where similar projects have been proposed.

मंत्रालयों आदि के बिजली के बकाया बिल

1523. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों और दिल्ली में उनके सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों के बिजली के बकाया बिलों की कितनी धनराशि है और यह धनराशि कब तक देय है ; और

(ख) उन कार्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके बिजली के कनेक्शन देय धनराशि का भुगतान न किए जाने के कारण काटे गए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Co-ordination between ministries to increase consumption of fertilizers

1524. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether coordination has been established by his Ministry with the Ministry of Agriculture to persuade the farmers to increase the consumption of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, what are those efforts made in this regard; and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). In order to popularise the use and increase the consumption of fertilizers in coordination with Ministry of Agriculture, Intensive Fertilizer Promotion Compaign has been launched during 1982-83 in 104 selected districts. Besides, a Fertilizer Education Programme has been undertaken in 25 selected districts in the States of West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh as part of the Indo-British Fertilizer Education Project. Earlier another fertilizer promotion programme was launched in selected districts of West Bengal under the Indo-German Fertilizer Education Project.

Pending applications for new telephone connections in Gujarat

1525. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending as on 31st December, 1981 for new telephone connections in Gujarat State, District-wise;

(b) the number of applications cleared during the year 1982 in Gujarat State, District-wise;

(c) the number of cases out of the 31st December, 1981 pending as on 31st December, 1982 and the number of cases registered during the year 1982;

(d) whether it is a fact that new telephone connections demand is increasing day by day; and

(e) what measures are being taken to clear the existing waiting list in the Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) to (c). The details are given in the attached statement.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Capacity of the existing exchanges would be expanded and new exchanges would be opened depending on demand and availability of equipment.

Statement

Name of District	No. of applications pending as on 31-12-81	No. of applications cleared during the year 1982	No. of cases out of W/L on 31-12-81 pending as on 31-12-82	No. of cases Registered during 1982
1. Ahmedabad	20124	3783	16866	7804
2. Baroda	5080	1057	4023	2445
3. Panchmahal	487	348	139	421
4. Rajkot	4109	1809	3162	2205
5. Surat;	6836	973	5878	2944
6. Gandhinagar	146	351	20	472
7. Sabarkantha	715	502	332	591
8. Surendranagar	469	241	228	402
9. Banaskantha	434	393	188	740
10. Mehsana	1427	995	787	969
11. Khera	1371	949	422	640
12. Bulsar	1002	426	574	1178
13. Dang;	4	26	..	22
14. Bhavnagar	1328	932	410	837
15. Jamnagar	1087	909	381	981
16. Jumagadh	651	736	144	930
17. Amreli	460	695	30	734
18. Bhuj (Kutchcha)	533	291	242	711
19. Bharauch	868	753	371	627
Total	47131	16169	34197	25653

Oil in Andaman sea

1526. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that studies by geologists and the Banaras Hindu University have indicated the occurrence of oil in the north passage island of the Andaman Sea;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this respect;

(c) what are the results achieved; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to survey that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). ONGC is not aware of any such

studies or conclusions based on those studies. However on its own ONGC has carried out geological mapping of the island.

(c) Tertiary Sediments of Miocene and Plocene age have been recorded. But there is no structure on the island warranting any drilling at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Report of Sub-Committee of Newsprint Advisory Committee

1527. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sub-committee of the Newsprint Advisory Committee which was set up to examine the question of availability of newsprint has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The net shortfall in indigenous newsprint was assessed at 48,000 tonnes for the year 1982-83. After considering the report, the Government has decided to import an additional quantity of 30,000 tonnes.

Setting up Paradeep Fertilizer Project Jointly with Naura

1428. SHRI NITYANAND MISRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the setting up a fertiliser project at Paradeep in Orissa jointly by India and the Republic of Naura has been finalised;

(b) if so, the cost of the project; and

(c) when the project is likely to be completed and other details in this regard

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 183.64 crores.

(c) The project will be set up in two stages. Stage I will consist of setting up of a Di-ammonium Phosphate Granulation Unit for an output of 3.26 lakh tonnes per annum based on imported Ammonia and Phosphoric Acid. In the Second Stage the project capacity for Di-ammonium Phosphate will be doubled alongwith setting up of facilities for production of captive Phosphoric Acid and Sulphuric Acid for meeting part of the requirement. Commercial production is expected to start in Stage I by 1-3-1986 and in Stage II by 1-11-1986.

Chifting of Thermal Project from Dabhol to a new site

1529. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a thermal power project worth Rs. 10 million which was to be erected at Dabhol in the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra is being shifted to a new site in view of the chemical impurities detected in water at the Dabhol site; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider the proposal to locate the thermal project near the port Karambavne in the Ratnagiri district since considerable quantity of pure water will be available at this new site besides facilitating the conversion of existing port Karambavne into an all weather port

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b). The project feasibility report submitted by

Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB) envisaged the setting up of a 1000 MW Thermal Power Station in two stages namely, Stage-I of 2x210 MW and Stage-II of 3x210 MW near village Dhamandevi around 35 Kms. upstream of Dabhol along Vasisthi river. This site has been suggested by MSEB keeping in view the availability of land, water, alternative transportation facilities for coal and other necessary inputs. The Maharashtra State Electricity Board have intimated that it is not true that any change is being considered at present in regard to the site of the proposed station because of chemical impurities detected in that water at Dabhol site.

The proposed scheme is with the Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic appraisal. Necessary inputs such as coal, environmental clearance etc. have to be tied up before the scheme can be appraised for techno-economic clearance.

Minimum Wages to Labour

1530. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 328 on 5-10-1982 regarding legal minimum wages to Agricultural Labour and state:

(a) what are the specific minimum wages in each of the States and Union Territories which have not yet fixed minimum wages nor yet extended Acts or have no agricultural labourers at all; and

(b) whether the Union Government and Public Undertakings have ensured payment of minimum wages even to their casual and contract labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) A statement indicating available information is aid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5964/83].

(b) Minimum rates of wages notified by the Central Government are equally applicable to casual and contract labourers engaged in the respective employments.

Unemployed Doctors, Engineers, etc in Bihar

1531. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3394 on 2-11-1982 regarding unemployed Doctors, Engineers etc., and state:

(a) whether Bihar tops the list of unemployed matriculates, engineering Graduates, Post Graduates, doctors and engineers;

(b) if so, what are the specific causes and remedial measures; and

(c) whether any nation-wide self-employment scheme is being launched for productive endeavours to every single job seekers by providing training and resources; if so, the details thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMVIR): (a) Yes, Sir, if the total number of jobseekers who are matriculates or engineering graduates/post-graduates, or doctors registered with the Employment Exchanges are considered together as a single group.

(b) The rate of growth of unemployment is a function of the rate of growth of labour force and the net increase in employment opportunities. Some of the important programmes and policies being adopted for employment generation in the Sixth Five Year Plan are shown in the attached statement.

(c) The Sixth Plan has suggested a disaggregated approach to promote self-employment. Under this approach, in most of districts, District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils have been set up. Based on the best available assessment of the scope for economically viable self-employment projects,

the Council in each district has, *inter-alia*, to get prepared a portfolio of viable investment opportunities available for self-employment.

Efforts to promote self-employment are being made by Commercial Banks, the District Industries Centres, Entrepreneurial Development programmes of the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation, etc. The Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM) has been initiated with the principal objective of removal of unemployment among rural youth. The thrust of the scheme is on equipping rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable them to take to vocations of self-employment.

Statement

Programmes and policies being adopted for employment generation in the Sixth Five Year Plan

1. Generation of increasing employment opportunities in agriculture and allied sectors through massive irrigation programmes (with a high component of minor irrigational), improved availability of agricultural inputs, especially for small farmers etc.

2. Extension of the Integrated Rural Development Programme to all the blocks in the country. This has already been done. About 15 million families would be benefited during 1980-85 by this Programme and brought above the poverty line.

3. Operation Flood II Dairy Development Project is expected to benefit about 8 million basically milk producing families during the Sixth Plan period. Other dairy development schemes would also benefit about 5 million additional families.

4. Development of fisheries.

5. The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) covers all the blocks in the country and would provide wage employment particularly during the slack agricultural season. About 300 to 400 families man-days of employment per year would be generated by the Programme.

6. The plan allocation for Small Scale and Khadi and Village Industries, sectors which provide the largest number of jobs in the rural areas next to agriculture, have been increased. Programmes of assistance for the development of Khadi and Village and Small industries including handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture, etc., are expected to benefit an additional 9 million persons during the plan period.

7. Various components of the Minimum Needs Programmes are likely to generate considerable empoyment in the construction industry and the expansion of the infrastructure and social services brought about the programme would also generate substantial indirect employment.

8. The TRYSEM would train 2 lakh rural youth every year equipping them for self-employment and these persons would be assisted in setting up their own ventures. The Special Employment Schemes being implemented by several State Governments would be further strengthened and extended.

9. Works for environmental sanitation, slum improvement, tree plantation, construction of houses for the economically handicapped, etc., would help to increase the income of the unempolyed urban poor.

10. An important feature of the Plan is the decentralised strategy for manpower planning and employment generation being adopted. The District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils set up for the purpose in most of the districts in the country would draw up strategies and plans for employment generation in the districts based on the scientific utilisation of local resources. The Councils are being provided with appropriate professional support and would be actively assisted by the District Employment Exchanges, District Industries Centres, District Agricultural Offices, Lead Banks and others in this task.

11. A New Deal for the self-employed is another important feature of the Sixth Plan. It is a package of policy measures consisting of guidance, credit facilities, training, marketing and other measures for promoting self-employment of individuals and groups of individuals.

Pending Cases in Calcutta High Court and filling up vacancies of Judges

1532. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases have been pending in the Calcutta High Court for years together due to large number of vacancies of Judges in Calcutta High Court continued since long;

(b) reason for not filling up these vacancies for years together; and

(c) action taken to fill up the vacancies of Calcutta and other High Courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). As reported by the Registry of the Calcutta High Court, as on 30-6-82 there were 93,537 main cases pending in the High Court. Period-wise pendency is as follows:—

Less than one year	1-5 years	5 to 10 year	Over 10 years	Total
19-7-74	50116	16086	7561	93537

The pendency of cases in the Calcutta High Court, as in other High Courts, is due to several complex factors and is not attributable to the non-filling of vacancies alone.

As on 25-2-83, there were 10 vacancies of Judges in the Calcutta High Court, the earliest one having occurred on 22-1-82.

The constitutional provision with regard to making appointments in the High Courts is a complex one, involving consultation among several constitutional authorities, which is time consuming.

Some proposals for appointments in the Calcutta High Court as well as in other High Courts have been received and they are engaging the attention of the Government. In several cases, proposals are awaited from the State authorities for which they are constantly reminded.

Holding of Film Fastival at Hyderabad

1533. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the 9th International Film Festival held in Delhi was a total failure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh has opted for holding the festival next time in Hyderabad; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The Government does not agree with the view that the IXth IFFI was a total failure.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A final decision regarding the venue of the next Film Festiva (Filmotsav) is yet to be taken.

Cases of Industrial Disputes pending before Tribunals/Labour Courts in Delhi

1534. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of industrial disputes pending before the tribunals and labour courts of Delhi;

(b) what steps are being taken to clear up the pile of pending cases;

(c) are Government thinking of opening new labour courts for this purpose;

(d) if yes, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) 5317 disputes under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act are pending as on 31st January, 1983.

(b) Two more Labour Courts have been opened in Delhi with effect from 21-10-82 and 4-1-1983.

(c) and (d). It has been decided to set up a Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court at Chandigarh. The Presiding Officer is expected to join shortly. This will give relief to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court in New Delhi. At present this Tribunal also handles cases relating to Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradeh, Punjab and Haryana, which will now be transferred to the Chandigarh Tribunal.

(e) Question does not arise.

Invitation to British Companies for Power Generation and Coal Mining

1535. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is inviting British companies for power generation and coal mining;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from the private sector in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b). National Thermal Power Corporation has signed contracts with M/s. Northern Engineering Industries, U.K., for supply of total equipment for power station, station engineering and supervision of the first stage (1000 MW) of Rihand Super Thermal Power Project.

In the field of coal mining, assistance from British Mining Consultants has been availed of for the Amolori Project in Sigrauli Coal Fields. This firm is providing assistance in the procurement and supply of certain equipments from U.K.

(c) and (d). As part of the continuing collaboration with the British coal sector, discussions have been held on specific mining technologies with firms with expertise in that field. Proposals have been received for the technique of extraction of pillars. The technique contained in the proposals will be used by Coal India while drawing up project reports.

Institute to train Power Engineers

1536. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up an institute to train power engineers;

(b) if so, whether site has been selected for the establishment of the National Power Transmission Engineers Training Institute;

(c) the name of the State where that Institute is proposed to be set up;

(d) the estimated cost and the progress made in the establishment of such an Institute; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (e). A proposal has been received from National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for setting-up a Transmission Training Institute for the training of personnel engaged in sub-station and transmission lines maintenance at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 625,25 lakhs. The financial and other aspects of the proposal have to be looked into and the necessary inputs tied up before a decision can be taken on this.

Location selected for Oil Exploration

1537. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of the locations selected for exploration of oil during the Sixth Five Year Plan in on-shore and off-shore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): The number of locations planned to be drilled for exploration of oil during the Sixth Five Year Plan in on-shore and off-shore are as follows:—

The number of locations planned to be drilled for exploration of oil during the Sixth Five Year Plan in on-shore and off-shore are as follows :—

On Shore	*Area*	*Metreage ('000)*	*No. of Locations*
ONGC	Canbay Basin	256·2	127
	Upper Assam Platform	220·7	59
	Assam Arakon fold belt	46·1	16
	Krishna Godavari	56·0	13
	Cauvery	26·5	7
	Bengal	41·7	12
	Rajasthan	11·1	3
	Himalayan Foothills & Ganga Valley	23·00	4
OIL	Arunchal Pradesh	36·0	19
	Assam	79·9	20
	Mahanadi	21·0	6
	Rajasthan	18·0	4
Off Shore			
O.N.G.C.	West Coast Continental Shelf	161·0	54
	East Coast Continental Shelf	139·8	41
OIL	Mahanadi Basin	25·3	7
	North-east Coast	7.0	2

Strike and violent clashes in Collieries

1538. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently there were a large scale strike and incidents of violent clashes in the collieries;

(b) if so, the details thereof, stating the result of the inquiry, if any, made by Government in the matter;

(c) the production loss suffered as a result thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Unions affiliated to AITUC, CITU, HMS (Vasisth) and BMS went on 72 hours strike in coal Industry from 17-1-83 to 19-1-83. During the strike period and prestrike period, there have been instances of violence and clashes;

(i) A Pit Munshi of New Satgram Colliery in ECL was killed by gun fire on 19th January, 1983 and three others were seriously injured.

(ii) On the night of 16th January, 1983, one Tipping Tub Driver of Bahula Colliery of Kenda Area in ECL was killed as a result of bomb explosion. There were also group clashes betwen the supporters of INTUC & HMS (Kulkarni Group) versus BMS workers.

(iii) On 17th January, 1983, the winding engine man in Kunustoria area was driven away by violent mob in Parasia Colliery.

(iv) in CCL there were clashes in Kuju area and Bhurkunda, and the clashes in Bhurkunda had resulted in serious injuries to two persons on 19th January, 1983.

Where employees have committed offences involving sabotage, assaults etc., the management has initiated disciplinary action. As regards the offences committed by outsiders, complaints have been lodged with the Police.

(c) The loss of production was 249405 tonnes against the normal production of 1011469 tonnes.

(d) CIL is keen to sort out all pending issues through mutual negotiations. JBCCI meetings are being convened periodically for the purpose and it is hoped that before long all the issues will be sorted out.

Popularisation of science through Radio and TV

1539. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state how much time of radio and TV is being utilised for popularisation of science and for dissemination of scientific information under National Programme or in different States/regional languages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

.... .. ALL INDIA RAODIO .... ..

Thirteen Science cells of AIR set up at as many Stations put out on an average 135 programmes per quarter. The duration of each programme varies from 5 minutes to 30 minutes.

All other AIR Stations in the different States without Science cells also broadcast /relay science programme in regional languages.

The total duration of Science programme under National Programme during the last 12 months was 735 minutes and in other national chunks it was 675 minutes during the last 6 months.

DOORDARSHAN

There is no fixed duration or time for telecast of programmes on science and

scientific information as they are projected in a variety of programme formats. After 15-8-1982 when the National Programme was started, programmes for a duration of 149 minutes have been telecast.

In addition, the News Bulletins telecast in the National Programme also carry items pertaining to science and technology depending on their news value.

Science programmes also constitute an integral part of programmes in transmissions from various Doordarshan Kendras. Besides, a weekly slot for such programmes in the regional languages, available films on science subjects from other agencies, such as Films Division, are also screened. A fortnightly 15-minute documentary programme on every-day science is also telecast by Doordarshan.

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पताल बसई दारापुर में प्रवेश

1530. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पताल, बसई दारापुर में बीमारी अथवा दुर्घटनाओं में चोट लगने के कारण भर्ती किए गए कर्मचारियों पर ठीक ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और उनके पूर्णत: ठीक होने से पूर्व ही उन्हें अस्पताल से छुट्टी दे दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रोगियों को पहले भी अस्पताल से छुट्टी दी जाती है क्योंकि अस्पताल को प्रत्येक भर्ती किए गए रोगी पर प्रतिदिन 15.00 रुपये भुगतान करना पड़ता है ;

(ग) गत 3–4 महीनों के दौरान अस्पताल में ऐसे कितने रोगी भर्ती किए गए जिन्हें अस्पताल से न तो छुट्टी दी गई और न ही उनके बच्चों और आश्रितों को 15.00 रुपये का प्रति दिन भत्ता दिया गया ; और

(घ) रोगियों के कल्याण के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) से (ग) जी, नहीं । कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकारणों ने सूचित किया है कि बीमारी और चोट के इलाज के लिए अस्पताल में भर्ती किए गए मरीजों का उचित रूप से इलाज किया जाता है और उन्हें केवल उनकी देखभाल करने वाले डाक्टर के परामर्श पर ही छुट्टी दी जाती है। दाखिल किए गए किसी मरीज को अस्पताल की तरफ से 15।–रुपये की अदायगी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है क्योंकि इन कारणों पर किसी मरीज को छुट्टी देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम उपचार की सुविधाओं, आहार के स्तर आदि में सुधार करने के लिए सतत प्रयास कर रहा है । ये सब सुविधाएं लाभानुभोगियों को नि:शुल्क प्रदान की जाती है ।

Shortage of life Saving Drugs

1541. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news report in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 30th December, 1982 stating that All India Medical Conference has expressed its concern at the continued shortage of life-saving drugs;

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

(c) the details regarding the suggestions which have been made to Govern-

ment by the All India Medical Conference held in Chandigarh on 29th December, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the concern expressed in the 58th All India Medical Conference held at Chandigarh from December 28—30, 1982. The Govt. closely monitors the market availability of essential drug formulations based on reports received from the State Drug Controllers, Zonal Officers of Central Drug Control Organisation and also communications from the public. During recent months shortages of some specific brand-products were reported at some places at different points of time. In most of the cases equivalent formulations were available and shortages were temporary. However, as soon as the shortage of a particular medicine is reported from any place the manufacturers of the concerned product and of equivalent products are advised to rush supplies to the concerned areas. In response to Government's advice the concerned manufacturers are able to rush supplies to relieve such transient shortages, in most cases.

(c) A copy of the Resolutions passed in the Conference, wherein several suggestions had been made to Government, is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5965|83].

Non-availability of indigenous Technology for Production of Drugs.

1542. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of bulk drugs for the production of which technologies are not indigenously available;

(b) whether it is also a fact that availability of know-how has been a major inhibiting factor for growth of some of the essential bulk drugs in India; and

(c) if so, the details regarding such drugs and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Commercially viable technologies for the manufacture of the following bulk drugs are not available in the country at present:

(1) Rifampicin.
(2) Neomycin.
(3) Griseofulvin.
(4) Cephalosporins,
(5) Vitamin B6.
(6) Norgestral.

These are products developed by drug companies abroad and efforts are being made to obtain the technologies from abroad or to develop them through indigenous R&D.

Right to vote for overseas Indians

1543. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from Indians abroad requesting for providing them right to vote in the general elections in the country; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Setting up of family court in States

1544. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up Family Courts has been put up before State Governments by the Centre;

(b) if so, when such proposal was put up by the Centre before the States;

(c) the purpose behind setting up such Courts; and

(d) the reaction of the States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (d). Several associations of women and other organisations and individuals have been urging the setting up of family courts as they feel that such courts would be better suited for the proper settlement of family disputes. In support of the setting up of family courts, it has been urged that family disputes call for a procedure which is informal and can be held in camera without usual technicalities about rules and evidence and the emphasis should be on conciliation and achieving socially desirable results.

The proposal to set up family courts is at an advanced stage of consideration. No reference of the subject has so far been made to the State Governments.

Cases pending in Income Tax Appellate Tribunals

1545. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in various Income Tax Appellate Tribunals in the country;

(b) the list of such cases, Tribunal-wise, in the country; and

(c) the involvement of the amounts appealed against in the above cases and pending in Tribunals?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The total number of cases pending in the various Benches of the Tribunals as on 1-2-1983, was 67096.

(b) The number of cases pending before various Benches is given in the attached statement.

(c) The information is not available as the Tribunal is not maintaining the records regarding involvement of the amounts appealed against in the cases pending before it.

Statement

No. of cases pending in various Income-tax Appellate Tribunals in the country as on 1st February, 1983

Bench/es	No. of cases pending as on 1-2-1983 (Appeals / Cross-Objections/Ref. Applns. .o and High Court Orders).
Bombay Benches	13903
Ahemdabad Benches	5918
Nagpur Bench	1421
Pune Bench	1679
Indore Bench	2304
Madras Benches	3666
Hyderabad Benches	3171
Cohin Bench	2157
Bongalore	2982
Calcutta Benches	6024
Patna Benches	2349
Guttack Bench	925
Gauhati Bench	713
Allahabad Benches	3577
Delhi Benches	9055
Chandigarh Bench	2008
Jaipur Bench	1715
Jabalpur Bench	2307
Amritsar Bench	1132
TOTAL	67096

Directons by Supreme Court for payment of wages to workers engaged in ASIAD

1546. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 1.5 lakhs labourers were forced to work at Asiad and allied construction sites without minimum wages, often far beyond the working hours fixed by law, risking their lives to complete the projects in time;

(b) if so, whether the Supreme Court took a serious view on this matter and directed the Government and other concerns to ensure payment of minimum wages and strictly implement the provisions of other facilities to the workers under various laws; and

(c) if so, whether the Government and other concerns have complied with the above directives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) In the course of inspection cases of contravention of some the labour laws were noticed and appropriate action was taken.

(b) The Supreme Court has issued certain directions in the matter. The directions of the Supreme Court have been communicated to the authorities concerned with the request that immediate steps may be taken to ensure that the provisions of the labour laws are strictly enforced.

(c) No complaint regarding non-compliance of these directives has been received.

U.K. to take up construction of Thermal Project in Orissa.

1547. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.K. Government has expressed its desire to take up the construction of Thermal Power Project in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the investment conditions and the year by which it will start its construction and the time to be taken for the completion of the project and production of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of medicines by Public Sector Units

1548. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various publis sector units making medicines;

(b) the details of their production and sales during last three years; and

(c) the details of their profits and losses in 1980, 1981 and 1982?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The following are the public sector units producing bulk drugs and/or formulations:

1. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL)

2. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL)

3. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited (SSPL)

4. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL)

(b) The production and sales during the last three years were as follows :—

(Rs. lakhs)

	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Production	Sales	Production	Sales	Production	Sales
IDPL	7000	6776	9010	7443	10470	9854
HAL	1980·22	1718·54	2270·05	2026·88	1710·91	2788·43
SSPL	5 93·30	562·42	676·95	615·84	741·41	735·49
BCPL	—	—	—	—	1303·27	975·79

(c) The profits and losses during the last three years were as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
IDPL	(—)720	(—)1682	(—)2744
HAL	(—)298·03	(—)639·47	(—) 569·43
SSPL	(+) 7·27	(+) 42·17	(—) 36·43
BCPL*	—	—	(—)210·48 (Provisional)

*The company was registered only on 27-3-1981 after nationalisation of the undertakings of a sick company.

Recommendations of Varghese Committee Re: Autonomy for Akashwani and Doordarshan

1549. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made in the Varghese Committee report on autonomy for Akashwani and Doordarshan; and

(b) what action has been taken by Government on these recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Verghese Committee report had recommended that an autonomous national trust should look after Akashvani and Doordarshan.

(b) Government have decided not to set up an autonomous body for Akashvani and Doordarshan because such an organisation is not necessary to enable these media units to discharge their basic objective viz., serving the people.

Expansion of All India Radio Station, Rohtak

1550. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of All India Radio Station at Rohtak; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pending cases in Punjab and Haryana High Court.

1551. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases have accumulated in Punjab and Haryana High Court;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps to be taken for their speedy disposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the Registry, 35682 cases were pending in the Punjab and Haryana High Court as on 30-6-1982. The pendency is due to complex reasons.

(c) A statement showing the steps taken for speedy disposal of cases in High Courts, in general, is attached.

Statement

Steps Taken to reduce Pendency

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

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

(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978 and 1980.

(3) The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from time to time.

(4) Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases:

(a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts.

(b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable date.

(c) Dispensing with printing of records.

(d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

(5) The Government have also addressed the Chief Minister of States and Chief Justices of High Courts in which there is a heavy pendency of civil cases over 5 years' old to consider appointment of retired judges under Article 224A of the Constitution.

(6) The Government have also appointed Law Commission (10th Law Commission) to keep under review the system of judicial administration in the country. Among the terms of reference of the law commission are:

(a) To keep under review the system of judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particular to secure—

(i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction in costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be just and fair;

(ii) simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices for delay so that it operates not as an end in itself but as a means of achieving justice, and

(iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of justice.

(b) To revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify

them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.

(c) To recommend to the Government measure for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

Gas Agencies in Haryana

1552. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new gas agencies are likely to be opened in Haryana during the current year; and

(b) if so, their number and location?

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

(b) 24 LPG distributorships are proposed to be appointed in Haryana by the Oil Companies during this year. The locations are given below:

Hansi	
Fatehabad	Bahadurgarh(2)
Shahbad	Hissar
Palwal	Karnal
Ambala(2)	Panipat
Jhajjar	Rohatak
Rewari	Faridabad(2)
Kaithal	Kalka
Panchkula(2)	Mahendragarh
Sonepat	Jagadhari
	Gurgaon

Linking of towns of Haryana State with Delhi by S.T.D.

1553. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of towns in the State of Haryana which are under plan to be linked by S.T.D. with Delhi during 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): The following towns in Haryana are likely to be linked by S.T.D. with Delhi during 1983-84:

(1) Yamunanagar.

(2) Sirsa.

(3) Rewari.

Rural Electrification Schemes in Orissa

1554. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes for rural electrification undertaken by Orissa during the last two years and the amount sanctioned for the schemes, scheme-wise, year-wise;

(b) the details of the results achieved during last two years by implementing these schemes and the number of villages electrified under these schemes, district-wise; and

(c) the details of the programme being undertaken in Orissa for rural electrification during the next two years and the allocation made therefor, scheme-wise and number and percentage of villages to be electrified in Orissa, year-wise, district-wise?

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

News dailies ..published from ..Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur (Orissa)

1555. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Oriya news dailies published from Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Sambalpur, Orissa with their circulation; and

(b) quantum of newsprint sanctioned to these dailies, with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

List of Oriya News Dailies published from Cuttack, Bhubaneshwar and Sambalpur

Name of Oriya dailies	Circulation as on 31-12-1981	Quantity of Newsprint issued during 1982-83 (in metric tonnes)
Published from Bhubaneshwar		
1. Dharitri	22,096	222·12
2. Dinalipi	7,208	58·83
3. Swarajya	18,334	Nil*
Published from Cuttack		
1. Samaj	83,839	1,804·18
Published from Sambalpur		
1. Katusatva	1,000	Nil*
2. Kosala	2,000	Nil*
3. Kisan Mazdoor	Not supplied	Nil*

*No newsprint was allocated as no application was received.

State Electricity Boards showing poor Financial performance

1556. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) which of the State Electricity Boards have shown poor financial performance from the very date of their inception; and

(b) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b). The losses/profits of the different State Electricity Boards based on the audited accounts as on 1st April, 1979 is given in the statement enclosed. Delay in the execution and commissioning of new projects, under-utilisation of the existing generation capacity, high transmission and distribution losses and unremunerative tariffs in respect of some categories of consumers have, *inter-alia*, have affected the overall performance of the SEBs.

Statement

LOSSES OF STATE ELECTRICITY BOARDS

(After taking into accounts subvention from Government)

	SEB	A	B
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	Uttar Pradesh	42,271 Y	9,144Y
2.	Punjab	8,655	361X
3.	Haryana	5,401	361Y
4.	Bihar	5,294	..
5.	Orissa	4.391	1,668
6.	Gujarat	3,730	392
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2,494Y	435Y
8.	Andhra Pradesht	1,801	X
9.	Kerala	1,240	X
10.	West Bengal	591	129
	TOTAL	75,868	12,129
11.	Meghalaya (Cumulative to and for the year ended 31-3-1977 respectively).	1,505	92

A - Cumulative to 31-3-1979.

B For the year ended 31-3-1979.

X - Earned profits during the year ended 31-3-1979.
Punjab-512, Andhra Pradesh-668; Kerala-2215.

Y - No subventions were given in the recent past by the concerned State Governments.

PROFITS OF STATE ELECTRICITY BOARDS

(After taking into account subventions from Government)

	SEB	A	B
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	Maharashtra	7,992	1,139
2.	Tamil Nadu	6,914	598
3.	Karnataka	3,964	1,463
4.	Rajasthan;	1,161	1,221
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1,458	74
	TOTAL	21,939	4,495
6.	Assam (Cumulative to and for the yezr ended 31-3-1978 respectively).	1,124	Z

A-Cumulative to 31-3-1979.

B-For the year ended 31-3-1979.

Z-Sustained losses during the year ended 31-3-1979-331.

Time allotted on Delhi Doordarshan for news and other Items

1557. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing item-wise allotted for the following during the last one year on Delhi Doordarshan excluding the period of Asiad' 82.

(1) News

(2) Music,

(3) Dances,

(4) Sports (item-wise),

(5) Quiz,

(6) Dramas,

(7) Feature Films and

(8) Other important events?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The requisite information is as follows:

Sl. No.	Category of Programmes	Time allotted during 1982
		H. M.
1.	News	215 27
2.	Music	122 45
3.	Dance	36 50
4.	Sports	
	(a) Cricket	144 32
	(b) Hockey	75 20
	(c) Football	46 50
	(d) Others	26 18
	Total	293 00
5.	Quiz	22 53
6.	Drama	73 00
7.	Feature Film	176 00
8.	Other important events	305 00

State-wise time allotted for telecasting cultural events of Delhi Doordarshan

1558. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing State-wise time allotted for showing cultural events on Delhi Doordarshan and in the National Programme for the last three months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The National Programme as well as the programmes telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi include items on cultural events from various States in accordance with their programme relevance and requirements. There is no fixed allotment of time State-wise. The cultural programmes telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi were of a duration of 16 hrs. 40 mts. during the last three months. As regards break-up of cultural programmes like music

and dance relatable to individual states, the details are as unde:—

Name of the State	Telecast time of music and dance items during last three jmonths	
	On Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi	In National Programme
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Uttar Pradesh	25 mts.	53 mts.
2. West-Bengal	..	1 hr. 31 mts.
3. Rajasthan	39 mts.	36 mts.
4. Tamil Nadu	..	56 mts.
5. Manipur	..	12 mts.
6. Haryana	15 mts	..
7. Maharashtra	..	51 mts.
8. Himachal Pradesh	5 mts.	..
9. Orissa	..	31 mts.
10. Assam	11mts.	12 mts.
11. Punjab	50 mts.	45 mts.
12. Kerala	..	11 mts.
13. Jammu & Kashmir	31 mts.	10 mts.
14. Gujarat	..	27 mts.

Massive investment in Petro-Chemical Plants

1559. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal which was under Government's consideration to make massive investment in Petro-chemical plants has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The following petro-chemicals plants in the Central Public Sector have been approved by the Government:

(i) A benzene plant (about 98,000 tonnes|annum capacity) in Bombay as a part of the refinery of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation.

(ii) Indian Petro-chemicals Limited's projects for:

(a) expansion of the DMT plant by 10,000 tonnes|annum capacity;

(b) utilisation of the FCC off-gas for manufacture of polypropylene (25,000 tonnes|annum) and di-iso-butylene (6,000 tonnes|annum);

(c) expansion of xylenes capacity by 56,000 tonnes|annum; and

(d) expansion of acrylic fibre capacity by 12,000 tonnes|annum.

The capital cost of these projects is estimated to be approximately Rs. 277 crores.

Linking of New Delhi with World Cities through Satellite

1560. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of the world cities which are already connected with New Delhi through satellite and the names of such cities which will be connected during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): The following world cities are connected with New Delhi through satellite—Abu Dhabi, Aden, Athens, Bahrain, Beijing, Beograd, Brussels, Bucharest, Colombo, Dar-es-Salaam, Dubai, Frankfurt, Hague, Hongkong, Karachi, Kathmandu, Kuwait, London, Manila, Montreal, Moscow, Nairobi, New York, Paris, Praha, Rangoon, Rome, Rotterdam, Sharjah, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Tokyo, Vienna, Warsaw and Zurich.

The names of cities which are proposed to be connected during the next three years with New Delhi are:— Algiers, Cairo and Seoul.

बिहार के राजधनवार उप- डाकघर में डाक के वितरण में विलम्ब

1561. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधनवार उप डाकघर की डाक कोडरमा रेलवे स्टेशन से महीने में केवल दो अथवा तीन बार प्राप्त हो रही है तथा इस संबंध में राजधनबार के लोगों ने शिकायतें की हैं ;

(ख) क्या राजधनबार उप-डाकघर से सम्बद्ध लगभग 25–30 शाखा डाकघरों में भी मनीआर्डर, रजिस्टर्ड डाक, तारें, आदि 15–20 दिन के विलम्ब के बाद प्राप्त होते हैं तथा 1982 से महाडाकपाल, पटना और केन्द्रीय संचार मंत्री को निरन्तर शिकायतें की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मुख्यालय-राजधनबार तक डाक थैले ले जाने के लिए विशेषडाक वाहनों अथवा मेटाडोर वाहनों की व्यवस्था करके गिरीडीह-हजारीबाग जिलों के मख्य डाकघरों को निर्बाध और नियमित दैनिक वितरण करने का है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) और (ख) यह सही नहीं है कि कोडरमा रेलवे स्टेशन से राजधनवार उपडाकघर की डाक महीने में दो या तीन बार प्राप्त की जा रही है। तथापि बिहार राज्य परिवहन निगम की बसों द्वारा अनियमित रूप से डाक ढोने के कारण राजधनवार उप डाकघर और इससे संबध 19 शाखा डाकघरों में विलम्ब से डाक की प्राप्ति से संबंधित शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं।

(ग) राजधनवार डाकघर और उसके शाखा डाकघरों में डाक के नियमित वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हजारीबाग रोड रेल डाक सेवा से इस कार्यालय को डाक भेजने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

सी० सी० एल० में विस्थापित किसानों को रोजगार

1562. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजरप्पा परियोजना, (सी० सी० एल०) द्वारा कितने किसानों को

विस्थापित किया गया है और इस समय कितनी भूमि अधिग्रहीत की गई है ; और

(ख) पश्चिम बंगाल में सी० सी० एल० द्वारा निर्धारित, एक एकड़ के लिए एक रोजगार, के सिद्धांत के अनुसार अब तक कितने विस्थापित किसानों को रोजगार दिया गया है तथा तत्संबंधी अन्य ब्यौरा क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह): (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना के बीच दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाना

1563. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना के बीच एक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे कब तक स्थापित किये जाने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में (तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री. श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) इन्सैट योजना के अन्तर्गत छठी योजना के दौरान रांची में स्थापित किया जा रहा 10 किलोवाट का प्रेषण केन्द्र छोटा नागपुर क्षत्र में रांची, सिंहभूम और प्लामाऊ के तीन जिलों में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध करेगा। इस केन्द्र के 1984–85 तक चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है। संथाल परगना के भागों में भी पश्चिम बंगाल में आसनसोल में इस समय स्थापित किये जा रहे 10 किलोवाट के दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र से दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध होगी।

Power Generation position in 1982-83

1564. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether a State-wise review has been made in regard to the achievement in power generation in 1982-83;

(b) if so, the State-wise achievement made in 1982-83 in this regard;
1983-84.

(c) whether Government have a proposal to step up power production in 1983-84.

(d) if so, what are the measures proposed to be taken to increase power output in 1983-84; and

(e) the State-wise efforts proposed to be made in this regard?

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

(b) System-wise position of actual generation for the period April-82— Jan-83 vis-a-vis the target given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). A number of steps have been taken to improve the power supply position in the country. These include improving the performance of thermal power stations and expediting the commissioning of the new power projects. The efforts being made in this regard are not localised to any particular State, but are applicable to all the States.

Statement

Systemwise Power Generation and Target For tApril 82—January 83

S.No.	State/System	Generation Programme (MU)	Gross Generation (MU)
1.	B.M.B.	5118	5968
2.	B.G.B.	3751	3527
3.	Delhi	3788	3612
4.	J & K	778	775
5.	H.P.	1170	1140
6.	Haryana	1225	901
7.	Rajasthan	2196	977
8.	Punjab	2012	2221
9.	U.P.	12406	12781
10.	Gujarat	9136	8851
11.	M.P.	6770	6576
12.	Maharashtra	18092	17912
13.	Andhra Pradesh	8577	8536
14.	Karnataka	5791	6623
15.	Kerala	4330	3903
16.	Tamil Nadu	9511	9618
17.	Bihar	2322	2287
18.	Orissa	2797	2439
19.	West Bengal	4830	3854
20.	D.V.C.	5381	5041
21.	Sikkim	22	13
22.	Assam	821	766
23.	Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland,	334	401

Supply of Bombay High Oil to South Africa

1565. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the oil explored at Bombay High has been reaching South Africa through other countries;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to stop the same; and

(c) the names of the countries through which the Indian oil is supplied to South Africa for refining purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c) All contracts for export of Bombay High crude oil stipulate prohibition of supplies to South Africa. Indian Oil Corporation appoints independent Surveyors at the discharge ports adn obtains certificates from them about the implementation of this stipulation.

Delay in Delivery of Postal Mail

1566. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of growing incidence of wrong despatch and large-scale misplacement of mail causing inconvenience to the public;

(b) whether it is also a fact that unplanned sorting causes delay to mail and harms the public; and

(c) what steps are proposed to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) and (b). The Department has been facing problems for quite some time past in moving second class mails consisting of printed papers, magazines, book packets, advertisement material and commercial circulars. Such category of mails cannot also be airlifted like first class mails in view of the heavy expenditure involved and also the lower postage paid by the Public. To tide over the situation, the Department has taken a policy decision to convert selected sorting sections into transit sections. As a complement of sorters need considerable space for movement inside the mail van and for the sorting process itself, selective withdrawal of sorting work from running trains provides more accommodation for carriage of closed bags. This enables the Department to carry a large number of closed bags in the existing accommodation and results in better handling and eariler delivery of their contents. The recent conversion of sorting sections has shown encouraging results.

However, a section of the staff have been critical of the changes and a work-to-rule and go-slow agitation in December 82 and January 83 caused some delay and dislocation to mails. This delay was not due to any unplanned sorting system.

(c) In order to ensure quick transmission and delivery of mails a new system of monitoring of mails has been introduced with checking of mail bags at various stages. Introduction of direct bags have also been ordered.

Power Generation during 1982

1567. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the overall power generation during 1982 as against the power generated during 1980 and 1981 and the generating capacity; and

(b) what are the reasons for the shortfall, if any, in the anticipation target of generation of power during 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The power generation and the generating capa-

city in utilities during 1982, 1981 and 1980 is indicated below:-

Year	Power Generation (MU)	Generating Capacity (as on 31st March). (MW) (Rounded off)
1982 . . .	129547	31,500
1981 . . .	121166	29,500
1980 . . .	106148	27,000

(b) The power generation during 1982 was about 1 per cent short of the target. This was mainly because of lower generation from the atomic power stations.

Manufacture of essential drugs by Multinational drug Companies

1568. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that multinational drug companies have been manufacturing and marketing essential drugs in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of multinational drug companies and their profit, year-wise since 1977 to March 1982?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Essential drug formulations are manufactured and marketed by all the sectors of the Drug Industry including multinational companies. Readily available information regarding such companies, essential drugs produced by them and their year-wise profits from 1977 to 1982 is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Multinational company	Name of Category I and II formulation (essential drug formulations manufactured by the company	Profits after tax (Rs. /Lakhs) 1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1.	M/s Cyanamid (India) Limited	Achromycin Capsules, Achromycin Eye and Ear Ointment Achromycin Eye and Ear Oil Suspension, Achromycin Intramuscular, Achromycin Intravenous, Achromycin Paediatric Oral Suspension, Achromycin Paediatric Soluble Tablets, Ledermycin Capsules, Ledermycin Pediatric Soluble Tablets, Ledermycin Drops. Ledermycin Syrup, Ledermycin Ointment	165.01	174.76	154.05	26.16	2.25	5.28
2.	Hindustan Ciba-Geigy	Entero-Vioform Tablets Esidrex Tablets	312.55	368.17	443.90	310.49	321.61	N.A
3.	Sandoz (India) Ltd.	Cardioxin Tablets	112.18	168.06	152.55	127.79	175.03	N.A
4.	May & Baker (India) Limited	Gardenal, Nivaquine Tablets and Injections, Thalazole Tablets.	48.37	45.03	24.81	28.94	77.93	N.A
5.	Richardson Hindustan Limited	Nil	51.00	44.00	21.00	46.00	48.00	65
6.	Bayer (India) Limited	Biteben Tablets, Luminal Tabs. Luminalettes Tablets, Resochin Tablets, Resochin Solution	182 40	230.70	200.10	75.30	56.80	N.A.
7.	Rallis (India) Limited	Nil	(—) 93.39	199.63	167.03	230.02	214.67	N.A.

Power, Demand, generation and cuts during the last three years

1569. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the power generation, power demand, power consumption and power cuts during the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 — State-wise and Union territory-wise figures;

(b) the power targets of these years; and

(c) the power supplied to the agricultural and industrial sectors during these years-State-wise and Union Territory-wise figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) State-wise|system-wise power generation for the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (April —Jan. 1983) are given in Annexure-I. laid on the Table of the House (*Placed in Library. See. No.* LT-5966|83).

State-wise|system-wise, requirement and supply for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (April '82 — Jan '83) are given in Annexure-II. laid on the Table of the House.

(*Placed in Library. See. No.* LT-5966|83).

Month-wise abstracted details of power cuts and restrictions during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (April '82 to Jan. '83) are given in Annexure III, IV and V. laid on the Table of the House.
(*Placed in Library. See. No.* LT-5966|83).

(b) The power generation programme for the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (April '82 to Jan. '83) are given in Annexure-VI laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See. No.* LT-5966|83).

(c) The statewise electricity sold to agricultural and industrial sector during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given in the Annexure VII and VIII. laid on the Table of the House.

(*Placed in Library. See. No.* LT-5966|83).

Unemployment in the country

1570. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of unemployment in the country for the last five years;

(b) the rate of employment provided during the last five years;

(c) the number of unemployed persons in the country for the last five years; and

(d) steps taken by Government for the removal of unemployment and by what time it would be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The information relating to the rate of unemployment in the country is available from the Quinquennial Series of Surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The latest rates available are for the year 1977-78 and the same are shown in the statement I.

(b) In the absence of regular annual Surveys on employment/unemployment situation in the country, it has not been possible to work out estimates of employment/unemployment on an annual basis. The Sixth Plan (1980-85) had estimated that additional employment generation during the Plan period would be of the order of 34.3 million standard person years.

(c) Precise estimates of the number of unemployed persons in the country for the last five years, are not available. The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) estimated that about 12.02 million persons were unemployed according to "usual status" basis in March, 1980, assuming that unemployment rates observed in the 1977-78 Survey would not have undergone any change.

(d) One of the important objectives of the Sixth Plan is a progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment. A number of programmes being

implemented as part of the Plan have a large employment potential. Some of them are listed in Statement—II. The estimated increase in employment generation during the Sixth Plan period is 34.3 million standard person years. It may not be possible to eliminate unemployment completely by the end of the Sixth Plan. In the ultimate analysis, it is the sustained and faster growth of the economy relative to the growth of labour force that would eliminate unemployment.

unemployment ratio as per the jfindings from National Sample Survey organifiation 32nd Round 1977-78 (expressed as percentages of Corresponding population aged fine and above)

Five Year Plan.

Category of population	Usual Status-Unemployment Rate
Rural Male	1.41
Rural Female . . .	1.68
Urban Male	3.99
Urban Female . . .	3.03
Total . . .	1.94

Statement

Programmes and policies being adopted for employment generation in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

1. Generation of increasing employment opportunities in agriculture and allied sectors through massive irrigation programmes (with a high component of minor irrigational), improved availability of agricultural inputs especially for small farmers etc.

2. Extension of the Integrated Rural Development Programme to all the blocks in the country. This has already been done. About 15 million families would be benefited during 1980-85 by this Programme and brought above the poverty line.

3. Operation Flood II Dairy Development Project is expected to benefit about 8 million basically milk producing families during the Sixth Plan period. Other dairy development schemes would also benefit about 5 million additional families.

4. Development of fisheries.

5. The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) covers all the blocks in the country and would provide wage employment, particularly during the slack agricultural season. About 300 to 400 million man-days of employment per year would be generated by the Programme.

6. The plan allocation for the small scale, Khadi & Village industries sectors, which provide the largest number of jobs in the rural areas next to agriculture, have been increased. Programmes of assistance for the development of Khadi & Village and Small industries including handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture, etc., are expected to benefit an additional 9 million persons during the plan period.

7. Various components of the Minimum Needs Programmes are likely to generate considerable employment in the construuction industry and the expansion of the infrastructure and social services brought about by the programme would also generate substantial indirect employment.

8. The TRYSEM would train 2 lakh rural youth every year equipping them for self-employment and these persons would be assisted in setting up their own ventures. The Special Employment Schemes being implemented by several State Governments would be further strengthened and extended.

9. Works for environmental sanitation, slum improvement, tree plantation, construction of houses for the econonically handicapped, etc., would help to increase the income of the unemployed urban poor.

10. An important feature of the Plan is the decentralised strategy for manpower planning and employment generation being adopted. The District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils set up for the purpose in most of the districts of the country would draw up strategies and plans for employ-

ment generation in the districts, based on the scientific utilisation of local resources. The Councils are being provided with would ropriate professional support and would be actively assisted by the District Employment Exchanges, District Industries Centres, District Agricultural Offices, Lead Banks and others in this task.

11. A New Deal for the self-employed is another important feature of the Sixth Plan. It is a package of policy measues consisting of guidance, credit facilities, training, marketing and other measures for promoting self-employment of individuals and groups of individuals.

Scientists in Telecommunication Research Centre not having previous research background

1571. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of scientists in the Telecommunication Research Centre had no previous research or development background; and

(b) if so, the details of the officers who had no such background?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) and (b). The technical personnel posted in the Telecommunication Research Centre are with aptitude and capability for doing Research & Development work for practical applications in the Telecommunications branch of the P&T Department.

Discouragement to Efforts of Research minded scientists in Telecommunication Research Centre

1572. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telecommunication research Centre is a top heavy organisation and efforts of research minded scientists are discouraged and thwarted; and

(b) whether the fruits of development work made in the Centre are not allowed to be tried in the field by the bureaucracy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) (a) No, Sir. The organisation of the research centre is in conformity with the tasks allotted to the centre.

(b) No, Sir. The fruits of development work are tried in the field.

Telecommunication Research Centre manned by not Research-Oriented persons

1573. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telecommunication Research Centre, particulraly the higher grade posts, are manned by those who are not research oriented; and

(b) whether for acquisition of technology, administrative personnel are being sent abroad instead of scientists who could effectively acquire the know-how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) No, Sir. The personnel in Telecom. Research Centre are posted considering the Job requirements and aptitude for the work.

(b) The personnel sent abroad for acquisition of Technology are those who are considered competent to benefit from the various programmes under which they are deputed.

Modernisation of Telephone system

1574. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that with the same number of personnel, the telephone system can be expanded more than 5 times provided technically uptodate and more economic technology is adopted;

(b) is it correct that the modernisation of the telephone system can be financed out of the revenue of the department itself; and

(c) what is the contribution of the Telephone Department to the general revenue of Government and what is the subsidy of the postal wing by the Telephone Department for the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) Yes, Sir. But, in addition to technology, it will be dependent on several other matters such as capital investment, availability of materials from indigenous and/or foreign scurces, employment policy, training etc.

(b) It is possible to a large extent if the revenue of the Telecommunication Branch is entirely used for telecommunication.

(c) The P&T Department does not make any contributions such to the general revenue. However, a dividend is paid into the general revenue against the capital. The dividend paid in the last three years is as follows:

	Rs. crores
1979-80	32.51
1980-81	36.47
1981-82	49.83

The losses on the Postal Wing were met during last 3 years out of the surplus of the Telecommunication Wing as shown below:

	Rs. crores
1979-80	11.53
1980-81	72.15
1981-82	93.69

Crude oil as fee for consultancy firms at Bombay high

1575. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Bombay High consultance firms engaged in oil exploration get some crude oil in lieu of their consultancy fee;

(b) if so, the details of the crude oil given to them as part of consultancy fee;

(c) is it a fact that according to the agreement, these consultncy firms are free to sell this oil to any country in the world including Israel and South Africa;

(d) is it in the knowledge of Government that they have exported some of the crude oil to South Africa; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No payment in crude oil in lieu of consultancy fee is made by the ONGC to any consultancy firms.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज तथा माइक्रोवेव टावर बनाया जाना

1576. श्री राम नाथ दुबे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला बांदा में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज तथा माइक्रोवेव टावर तथा उसके ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रेडियो टेलीफोन की स्थापना करने की मजूरी दो वर्ष पूर्व दी गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी स्थापना में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और उनकी स्थापना कब तक हो जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) बांदा में स्वचल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और यू० एच० एफ० लिंक की संस्थापना की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और इसे चालू योजनावधि के अंत तक शुरु करने की योजना बनाई गई है। ग्रामीण रेडियो टेलीफोन प्रणाली की संस्थापना की मजूरी दे दी गई है तथा इसे इस वर्ष के दौरान चालू करने की योजना है।

(ख) चूंकि यह कार्य योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्रगति पर है अत: इसमें कोई विलम्ब नहीं है।

Educated unemployed registered in 1979—1982

1577. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed registered with the Employment Exchanges at the end of 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982; and

(b) if the number has increased what measures are being initiated to bring it down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The available information on the number of educated (matriculate and above) job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, is given below:

At the end of	Number (in lakhs)
1979	73.0
1980	81.6
1981	90.2
1982 (June)	90.4

(b) The Sixth Plan document 1980-85 provides details, in the Chapter "Manpower and Employment", of different programmes being taken up for creation of employment. The Plan envisages that the programmes which are being taken up, under different sectors, will provide considerable potential for employment of the educated. Emphasis is being given on promotion of self-employment by providing training programmes, credit facilities, marketing facilities and guidance, which coven educated unemployed also.

Liquidation of Sahib Singh and Sons

1578. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sahib Singh & Sons Ltd., New Delhi, went into liquidation sometimes back; if so, what are the aggregate liabilities of the company;

(b) whether it is a fact that the official liquidator of the Company has initiated some criminal/Civil proceedings against Bhai Mohan Singh, Chairman, Ranbuxy Laboratories Ltd. for the recovery of very large sums of money; if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what measures are being adopted to prevent exploitation of company's assets by unscrupulous people ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A company with the name "Sahib Singh (Agencies) Private Ltd.," (and not "Sahib Singh & Sons Ltd.") went into liquidation by an order of Delhi High Court dated the 20th September, 1976. The aggregate liability of this company as per Statement of Affairs filed by Shri Mohan Singh, ex-Managing Director of the company amounts to Rs. 12,88,674.48 p.

(b) The Official Liquidator attached to the Delhi High Court filed in September, 1981 misfeasance proceedings under Section 543 of the Companies Act, 1956 read with sections 538 and 541 thereof against Bhai Mohan Singh, Ex-Managing Director

of the company and other ex-directors of the company and that they may be held liable and responsible jointly and severally to the amount of Rs. 1,33,49,840.33 which represents the loss suffered by the company. The proceedings which are civil in nature, are continuing.

(c) The provisions of Sections 542 and 543 of the Companies Act provide adequate measures against fraudulent conduct of business of companies by unscrupulous people.

Supply of Coal by stockyards at high rates

1579. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI GULSHER AHMED:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received complaints from small scale consumers of coal of Madhya Pradesh that under the revised policy of Coal India, coal is being supplied by the stockyards at rates higher than what they were earlier paying for getting supplies direct from collieries;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken to reduce this unnecessary burden on the small scale consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Complaints have been received that some limestone manufacturers in Madhya Pradesh have been put to difficulty because they had been asked to obtain their coal against rail shortfall from the Katni stockyard and not directly from the collieries from where they used to draw such coal earlier. The specific difficulty referred to this Department was that the stockyard at Katni could not meet the coal requirements of the lime manufacturers and that coal from this stockyard was more expensive to the limestone manufacturers than coal obtained directly from the collieries.

(c) Coal India Ltd. have issued suitable instructions to arrange supply of coal to lime manufacturers in Madhya Pradesh from stockyards and also directly from the colliery to the extent of shortfall. CIL have been asked to enquire into the complaint that the coal from the stockyard is more expensive to the limestone manufacturers than coal obtained directly from the colliery and to take necessary measures of redressal.

Production target for crude oil

1580. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the production target for crude oil for the current financial year;

(b) whether this target is likely to be fully achieved;

(c) the projected increase in the volume of crude oil production this year over that of last year; and

(d) how much foreign exchange is likely to be saved as a result of that increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Production target for current financial year (1982-83) is 20.98 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir. The actual production is expected to be 21.41 million tonnes.

(c) About five million tonnes.

(d) The foreign exchange saved as a result of this increase in production would be of the order of Rs. 1205 crores at an estimated cost of Rs. 2410/- per metric ton.

Arrest of security Officer of ONGC in Gujarat

1581. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has arrested a security officer of the ONGC for alleged involve-

ment in the large scale pilferage of oil from oil wells in Gujarat;

(b) how many officers have been held for large scale oil pilferage from the oil wells in Gujarat;

(c) whether the Union Government has received the full report of the CBI in this regard; and

(d) what action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Six ONGC employees, including four security personnel, were arrested by CBI in connection with the recent theft/fire at Dabka-15 well in Gujarat. All these six employees have been suspended.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि

1582. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1982-83 में कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका महीनेवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 की तुलना में वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान कोयले का मासिक उत्पादन निम्नलिखित है :-

(आंकड़े लाख टनों में)

	1982-83	1981-82
अप्रैल, 82	97-16	91.77
मई	98.05	91.30
जून	101.10	91.64
जुलाई	94.72	92.19
अगस्त	89.70	89.33
सितम्बर	98.12	92.62
अक्टूबर	102.67	95.68
नवम्बर	105.82	107.29
दिसम्बर	121.41	120.32
जनवरी, 83	119.52	122.76
	1028.27	994.90

Dues from Government consumers to Coal India Ltd.

1583. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of crores of rupees are due from Government consumers to the Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, full details thereof mentioning the particulars of the consumers and the total amount due from each of them; and

(c) what steps are being taken for the realisation of the amounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Rs. 246.34 crores are due from Government consumers to Coal India Ltd. as on 31-12-82.

(b) Necessary information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Out of the total outstandings of Rs. 246.34 crores outstandings from the power sector alone are nearly 70 per cent of the total. The coal companies have been constantly pursuing with all their consumers for expeditious payment of outstandings. The Chairman, Coal India Ltd. has also written to the Chairman of the Electricity Boards and companies for early liquidation of outstandings. The matter has also been taken up with the concerned States at the Governmental level from time to time.

Use of Pesticides ban in Foreign countries

1584. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some pesticides banned, withdrawn or severely restricted in various foreign countries are being used freely in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether . . Government's attention has been drawn into a news item appeared in *Times of India* dated 15 December, 1982 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH): (a) and (b) The use, import and and manufacture of pesticides in India, is regulated under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Before allowing the use of pesticides in the country, the Registration Committee set up under the said Act, takes into account all the relevant aspects such as (i) safety, (ii) toxicity, (iii) efficacy etc., with reference to Indian conditions. The Registration Committee have so far approved 118 pesticides, out of which only 7 belong to the extremely hazardous group as notified by World Health Organisation. These 7 pesticides are used with utmost precautions and only for restricted purposes. The decision to ban or otherwise of a pesticides is taken by the Government after fully evaluating their risk benefit ratio.

(c) Government had seen the article published in the *Times of India*, New Delhi dated 15th December, 1982. It was found that some of the averments contained therein were not factually correct. In order to apprise the general public of the correct position about the need-based use of pesticides and the steps taken/being taken continuously to safeguard the users and the environment against any possible hazards, Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India, has in his letter to the Editor of *Times of India*, published on 20th January, 1983, explained the correct position in regard to the use of pesticides.

Demands of Employees of AIR and Doordarshan

1585. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the agitating employees of the All India Radio and Doordarshan were arrested under ESMA in the second half of the month of November, 1982;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) what were their demands and steps taken by Government to settle the strike?

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) Some employees, who had contravened the order passed under the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981, which prohibited strikes in every service in any establishment of or installations connected with All India Radio and Doordarshan, were taken into custody by the local Police authorities. However when thereafter the representatives of the

agitating employees withdrew their agitation unconditionally and offered to cooperate with the authorities in the coverage of the Asian Games, the employees taken into custody were released unconditionally either on the same day or on the next day. The employees also cooperated fully in the coverage of the Asian Games and made it a success.

The main demand of the employees was for the grant of productivity linked bonus. This is receiving due consideration.

Percentage of Frequently dead Phones in Metropolitan Cities

1586. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) has any survey been made in metropolitan cities to estimate the percentage of phones which are frequently dead or some time dead for substantial periods;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) Records of telephones which go faulty and also the time taken for their repair are maintained in the respective telephone exchanges.

(b) The percentage of telephones that go faulty in the Metropolitan Telephone Districts ranges from 1 to 1.5 per day.

The average duration of faults in the four Metropolitan telephone districts is as below:—

	hours
Bombay	20.4
Calcutta	54.0
Delhi	4.7
Madras	6.6

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure on elections in Karnataka, Andhra and Tripura

1587. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred for holding recent Assembly elections in Karnataka, Andhra and Tripura States;

(b) whether the newly adopted electronic ballot-counting machines in some of the Assembly Constituencies proved a success with regard to saving of expenditure, work and time involved in it; and

(c) if so, give details of the saving in expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The requisite information is being collected by the Election Commission from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The machine have so far been used only on a trial basis and have, according to the Election Commission, proved to be a success.

It is difficult to work out at this stage the actual details as to the relative savings in expenditure. According to the Election Commission, if the electronic voting machine are used at our elections there will be considerable saving of expenditure both tangible and intangible.

Vacancies of Judges in Gujarat High Court

1588. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) existing vacancies of Judges in the Gujarat High Court against the vacancies in the High Courts of other States in the country; and

(b) steps proposed to be taken for filling up the vacancies of Judges in the Gujarat High Court to ensure early disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) A statement showing the vacancies of Judges in the various High Courts as on 1-3-1983 is enclosed.

(b) One post of an Additional Judge is vacant in the Gujarat High Court. The question of filling up of this post is engaging the attention of the Government.

Statement

Sl. No.	High Courts	Vacancies of Judges as on 1-3-1983
1.	Allahabad	16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4
3.	Bombay	6
4.	Calcutta	11
5.	Delhi	6
6.	Gauhati	1
7.	Gujarat	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3
10.	Karnataka	1
11.	Kerala	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12
13.	Madras	6
14.	Orissa	2
15.	Punjab & Haryana	1
16.	Patna	3
17.	Rajasthan	6
18.	Sikkim	..
	Total	84

New LPG Connections

1589. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new L. P. Gas connections given during the year 1982 and the connections likely to be made available during the year 1983; and

(b) the number of consumers of the LPG on the waiting list during the years 1982 and 1983 in the country and also in the State of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Total number of LPG conections given during the year 1982 was 12.5 lakhs approximately. The connections planned to be given during 1983 are expected to be in the range of 15 to 16 lakhs.

(b) Waiting lists are maintained on continuous basis and not on year-wise basis. The number of applicants for LPG connections on the waiting list as on 31-12-82 was 42.62 lakhs which includes 4.90 lakhs in Gujarat.

Film 'Gandhi' in 9th International Film Festival

1590. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the film 'Gandhi' by Sir Richard Attenborough was not entered in the International Film Festival held recently in New Delhi;

(b) whether Sir Richard was requested for participation of the film in the festival;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) In accordance with the regulations, this film having already been screened in India, was not eligible for competing in the festival. It was therefore not invited to this festival.

Agreement for Supply of Electricity between Maharashtra and Karnataka

1591. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was made between Maharashtra and Karnataka for supply of electricity between the two States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH). (a) and (b) Exchange of power between Maharashtra and Karnataka has been taking place for the last many years according to agreement drawn from time to time between two Electricity Boards. Karnataka Electricity Board had requested assistance from Maharashtra Electricity Board from December, 1982 on acount of anticipated power shortages due to low hydel reservoir. Maharashtra Electricity Board have agreed to supply power to the maximum extent possible to Karnataka during the period from 2200 hrs. in the night to 1100 hrs on the next day and also in the remaining hours if possible.

Import and Export of Films

1592. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to liberalise import and export policy on films; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and the number of films that have been imported and exported since the liberalisation of the policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) A limited free market was set up during the IX International Film Festival of India held from 3rd to 17th January, 1983 for importing a limited number of feature films by Private Indian Parties. This was due with a view to encouraging larger participation by major film producing countries in the International Film Festival of India. The overall value of these imports will be limited to Rs. 20/- lakhs, including royalty and print/prints cost, but excluding Customs Duty. Preference will be given to the films entered in the competitive and information sections of the Film Festival and also films from Third World Countries. Emphasis will be on importing good quality cinema. A Contract Approval Committee set up by NFDC, which is the canalising agency for import of feature films, is examining the contracts submitted to them for registration and will clear them on the basis of the above guide lines.

No changes have been made by the Government in the Export Policy on films.

Guidelines to lawyers on legal aid to the poor movement

1593. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formed any guidelines for the lawyers so as to ensure that they take much interest in the legal aid to the poor movement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). No specific guidelines have been formulated by the High-powered Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice P. N. Bhagwati of the Supreme Court to formulate in detail and to implement comprehensive schemes for legal aid to the indigent. The Legal Aid and advice Boards of the High Court and District Legal Aid Committees set up under the Model Scheme

evolved by the Committee for the effective delivery of legal services to the poor have formed panels of public spirited advocates. The Chairman of the Committee on his tours has been making special appeals to advocates all over the country to evince interest and take up more and more legal aid cases. The Committee has also taken up with the Bar Council of India the question of reorienting the legal profession towards legal aid movement and to enlist the services of lawyers for the cause of legal aid.

महाप्रबंधक (टेलीफोन) के कार्यालय से टेलीफोन, कनेक्शनों के लिए आवेदन

1594. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों और फर्मों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं जिनके अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के आवेदन संसद् सदस्यों की सिफारिश किए जाने के बाद महाप्रबन्धक (टेलीफोन) के कार्यालय में 1 जनवरी, 1980 से 31 जनवरी, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान प्राप्त हुए हैं तथा टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लगाने की तारीखें क्या हैं ;

(ख) उपरोक्त व्यक्तियों और फर्मों में से कितने व्यक्तियों के टेलीफोन कनेक्शन स्थायी कनेक्शनों में बदले गए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मामले की जांच की है कि टेलीफोन विभाग के कुछ कर्मचारी आवेदकों से काफी धनराशि लेकर अस्थायी कनेक्शनों के लिए आवेदनों के आधार पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देते हैं और बाद में उन्हें स्थायी कनेक्शन में बदल देते हैं और जिसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रतीक्षा सूची में अन्य लोगों टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने में काफी लम्बे समय तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. एन. गाडगिल) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

राज्यों में कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए न्यूनतम मजूरी

1595. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए न्यूनतम मजूरी निर्धारित करने के लिए क्या नीति और मार्गनिर्देश निर्धारित किए गए हैं ;

(ख) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 1983 के लिए कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए न्यूनतम मजूरी की क्या दरें घोषित की गई हैं; और

(ग) कृषि श्रमिकों को दी जा रही न्यूनतम मजूरी की दरें और सुविधायें निर्धारित करने तथा विभिन्न राज्यों के कृषि फार्मों में उनकी सेवाओं को स्थायी और नियमित बनाने के संबंध में क्या नीति निर्धारित की गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) कृषि में रोजगार के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरें त्रिपक्षीय बोर्डों या समितियों, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, की सलाह पर संबंधित सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती है। ये दरें सभी संगत कारकों तथा समान रोजगारों के क्षेत्र में

विमान मजदूरी दरों को सभी ध्यान में रख कर निर्धारित की जाती है। अगस्त, 1981 में हुए श्रम मंत्री सम्मेलन ने सिफारिश की कि उपयुक्त पानदंड तैयार किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि क्रमबद्ध तरीके से यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरें गरीबी रेखा से कम न हों और यह कि न्यूतम मजदूरी दरों को उपभोक्ता मूल सूचकांकों के साथ जोड़ने के लिए एक पैकैनिजम तैयार किया जाना चाहिए ताकि इन में बिना देरी के समय-समय पर संशोधन किया जा सके। ये सिफारिशें सभी सरकारों को भेज दी गई हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण जिसमें कृषि में रोजगार के लिए संबंधित सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरों की वर्तमान दरें दी गई हैं, सभापटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT 5967/83

(ग) राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे उपयुक्त विधान बनाए, ताकि कार्य दशाओं को नियमित किया जा सके और कृषि श्रमिकों के कल्याण की व्यवस्था हो सके।

मध्य प्रदेश के नगरों के लिए सीधी टेलीफोन प्रणाली

1596. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के ऐसे नगरों के उपभोक्ताओं के लिये जिन की आबादी 25 हजार 50 हजार और एक लाख से अधिक है, सीधी टेलीफोन प्रणाली की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है ; और

(ख) 1983-84 में उनमें से किन-किन नगरों में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जी हां। इनमें से कुछ स्थानों पर मौनूअल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कार्य कर रहे हैं। इनको स्वचल एक्सचेंजों में बदलने का कार्य उत्तरोत्तर कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है जो कि वित्तीय स्रोतों और साज सामान की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर है।

(ख) (एक) नरसिंहपुर
(दो) शाहडोल

.Shortfall in power generating capacity

1597. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total shortfall in power generation in the country;

(b) what is the average capacity utiii-sation of thermal power plants in the country;

(c) whether Government have any crash programme to utilise the vast hydel potential available in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) In the current year from April, 1982 to January, 1983 the shortfall in generation of power *vis-a-vis* the programme was insignificient. The achievement during this period was 98.8 per cent of the programme.

(b) The capacity utilisation of thermal power stations in the country during the month of January 1983 was 52.7 per cent.

(c) and (d). Hydro-electric scheme of about 10,000 MW capacity are under various stages of execution. In addition schemes of over 3000 MW capacity have

been accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority. The execution of hydro-electric projects would largely depend on the availability of funds for these schemes keeping in view the requirement of resources for other sectors of the economy.

Hydel Project of Kerala pending clearance

1598. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) names of major and medium hydro-electric Project in Kerala, pending clearance by Central Government; and

(b) dates on which these schemes were sent to the Centre and the time by which clearance is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b). The details of the projects pending clearance from the Central Government are given in the attached Statement.

Technical examination of hydro-electric projects is a complex exercise involving various disciplines like hydrology, geology civil design, electrical design etc. The clearance of some of these project takes time because of inter-State aspects involved. The time taken for clearance of the projects really depends on the adequacy of investigations and sufficiency of appropriate data and engineering details furnished in the project report. Although Central Electricity Authority endeavours to appraise the projects expeditiously, the actual time taken in this process depends upon variety of factors some of which are beyond the control of C.E.A. It is, therefore, not feasible to lay down any time frame for clearance of projects. Besides, the Central Electricity Authority, being a statutory body, is obliged to clear only such projects which represent the best technical and economic alternatives to meet the system requirements.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Installed capacity (MW)	Date of submission of report to C.E.A.	Remarks
Scheme involving Inter-State aspects				
1.	Kuttiyadi Augmentation . .	Diversion project for additional energy (175 Gwh).	December, 1976	This is linked with the issue of sharing of Cauvery water. Reply is awaited from State Govt. on comments of CEA/CWC.
2.	Manathawady	4×6o	May, 1980	
Multi-purpose project				
3.	Karapara Kuriarkutty . .	1×15+1×20+2×30=95	January, 1979	
Other Projects				
4.	Silent Valley . . .	2×60	April, 1978	Cleared by CEA. Awaited clearance from environmental angle from Deptt. of Environment.
5.	Puyankutty	2×40+2×45+2×50+4×120=750	April, 1981	
6	Chalakudy Stage II . . .	2×40+2×60=200	October, 1982	

राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले में दूर संचार प्रणाली में सुधार

1599. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1983 के दौरान राजस्थान के समूचे झालावाड़ जिले में दूरसंचार प्रणाली में सुधार करने तथा इस जिल मुख्यालय की दूर-संचार प्रणाली में विशेष सुधार करने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) झालावाड़ जिले के अन्य प्रमुख नगरों की तार और टेलीफोन सेवाओं में और अधिक सुधार करने के लिये कोई योजनायें आरम्भ करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या झालावाड़ जिला मुख्यालय को नगरों, शहरों अथवा राज्यों की राजधानियों के साथ सीधी टेलीफोन प्रणाली से जोड़ने की कोई योजना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जी हां। झालावाड़ और कोटा के बीच 3 चैनल कैरियर प्रणाली और 4 चैनल वाइस फ्रीक्वैंसी टेलीग्राफ प्रणाली की योजना बनाई गई है। उपयुक्त प्रणाली के अतिरिक्त चालू योजना के दौरान झालावाड़ में एक इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) पिरवा में भी एक छोटी स्वचल एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई गई है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) यह प्रस्ताव है कि झालावाड़ को, स्वचल एक्सचेंज की संस्थापना के पश्चात् जयपुर स्थित स्वचल ट्रंक एक्सचेंज से जोड़ दिया जाएगा। राजस्थान में जयपुर, उदयपुर, कोटा और अजमेर जैसे अन्य स्थानों को देश के अन्य भाग के स्टेशनों के लिए सीधी डायलिंग की सुविधा भी तभी संभव हो सकेगी।

राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले में शाखा डाकघर और उप डाकघर खोलना

1600. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983–84 के दौरान सरकार का विचार राजस्थान के झालावाड़ और कोटा जिले के किन-किन पंचायत मुख्यालयों में शाखा डाकघर और उप डाकघर खोलने का है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) राजस्थान के झालावाड़ और कोटा जिले के वे कौन-कौन से स्थान हैं और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) और (ख) झालावाड़ जिले के पगरिया, शिवरेती करनवास और पिपलास और कोटा जिले के छत्तरगंज और केदईवन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों को उन स्थानों के बतौर चुना गया है, जहां 1983–84 के दौरान डाकघर खोले जाने हैं। तथापि स्थानों का यह चुनाव अंतिम नहीं है और यह निर्धारित मानदंडों को पूरा करने और आगामी कुछ महीनों में सर्किल के लिए निर्धारित किए जाने वाले योजना लक्ष्यों/निधि पर ही अवलंबित होगा। 1983–84 के दौरान झालावाड़ में बनस खेडी और सरेडी

और कोटा से मोरकगांव के पंचायत ग्रामों के मौजूदा शाखा डाकघरों का विभागीय उप डाकघर में दर्जा बढ़ाने का भी प्रस्ताव है। यह भी निर्धारित विभागीय मानदंडों को पूरा करने पर निर्भर करेगा।

Breakdown in Communication between Delhi and Satelite Communication Station, Leh

1601. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) total cost including infrastructure, machineries and installation charges etc. involved in each of the Satellite Communication Stations of Leh, Aizwal, Port Blair, Car Nicobar, Chingalpet and Sikanderabad (UP) commissioned in 1980;

(b) reasons for frequent breakdown in communication between Delhi and the above stations particularly between Delhi and Leh Satellite Station; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the working of the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) The cost of Earth stations including infrastructure and installations charges etc. is listed below:

	Lakhs
New Delhi	287
Madras	287
Leh	109
Car Nicobar	113
Aizwal	80
Kavaratti	81
Port Blair	78

(b) The remote stations were commissioned in November, 80 and the services were provided by the leased quarter transponder from INTELSAT. With the launch of INSAT-IA, the stations were to be transferred to INSAT.IA which required shut down for the system changeover.

With the failure of INSAT.IA in September, 82 the stations were reverted to INTELSAT which also required the shut down of the station. A-part from these shut downs, there were some minor interruptions mainly due to non-availablity of reliable power supply at Leh. In the absence of regular Commercial power supply, two E/As have been installed there to meet power requirement of the station. But due to continuous running the wear & tear is very heavy resulting into undue repairs.

(c) Important spares of key sub-units have been made available at all the stations so that break-down time is reduced to barest minimum. More vigorous testing is also being done as preventive measure.

Installation of Automatic Telephone Exchange at Leh and Kargil

1602. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to arctic cold climatic conditions, it is very difficult for the telephone operators to function for 24 hours in Leh and Kargil Telephone Exchanges, and

(b) if the reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government will instal automatic telephone exchanges at these places; by providing new infrastructure etc. and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) The existing manual exchanges at Leh and Kargil are being manned round the clock despite the severe climatic conditions.

(b) It has been tentatively planned to provide automatic exchange at LEH during VI five Years Plan, and at KARGIL during VII Plan.

Broadcast/Telecast of Election Meeting News

1603. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the news of election meetings etc. have been broadcast and telecast by AIR and Doordarshan during the last elections in Andhra, Karnataka, Tripura, Assam and Delhi;

(b) how many times the news from Government side and opposition side were announced respectively; and

(c) how many lines of news-items were read-out from Government side-leaders, and Opposition side-leaders during the election campaigns of the above-mentioned elections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) The information is not available in a compiled form nor can it be compiled in a reasonable time since the labour involves scrutiny of thousands of news bulletins.

Purchase of Rigs for Bombay High

1604. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government approved $ 70 million for purchase of two work over rigs for exploration and exploitation of oils at Bombay High, if so, whether global tenders have been issued for purchase thereof; and

(b) if not, the procedure for purchase of these rigs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM, IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) The ONGC have submitted a proposal to the Government for purchase of two jack-up rigs for workover operations in offshore areas after inviting global tenders. This proposal is under examination in the Government.

Permission to Tamil Nadu for Import of Cooking Coal

1605. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Tamil Nadu have asked Central Government's clearance for the import of coal from Australia for the generation of power in the State;

(b) what is Central Government's stand in this matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that Tamil Nadu is not receiving sufficient coal supply from the various collieries in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (d) It is a fact that the Government of Tamil Nadu have asked the Central Government to permit them to import 5 lakh tonnes of coal for their Tuticorin Power Station as an interim one time measure to build up buffer stocks.

The coal requirements of the Tuticorin Thermal Power Station are met from the Bengal-Bihar collieries of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. through rail-cum-sea route via Haldia Port. The Eastern Coalfields Limited is capable of meeting the full requirements of the aforesaid power station. However, there have been some constraints with regard to the movement of coal to the power station via Haldia Port, both at the loading and the unloading ends. Coal Supplies are being regularly monitored by the Government and there has been considerable improvement in the supply of coal to the power station. The endeavour of the Government is to maximise the movement of indigenous

coal to meet the full requirements of the power station.

The other power stations, namely, Basin Bridge and Ennore thermal power stations are largely linked to Singareni and Chanda coalfields and their requirements are being met.

Solar cooker designed by Resources Development Institute in Bhopal

1606. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Resources Development institute in Bhopal had designed a solar cooker for Rs. 25; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to improve popularise and make available for the benefit of the common man the technology used by the RDI with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) Resources Development Institute, Bhopal has developed a cheap design of Solar Cooker made of clay. Technical evaluation of this cooker is being carried out to determine its performance and reliability.

Waiting list for New Telephone Connections

1607. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to increase the installed capacity of P&T telecommunication industry in view of the long waiting list of new connection seekers;

(b) if so, the details of the said plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same with details as to how the said waiting list is going to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) Yes, Sir. (b) and (c) It is proposed to set up two factories, each of capacity 5 lakh lines for manufacture of electronic switching equipment. A cable factory for manufacture of 30 lakh conductor Kms is also being set up in the country.

Inadequate Supply of Coal to Durgapur project

1608. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inadequate supply of coal by the Coal India Limited, Durgapur Project Limited, is unable to generate adequate power for WBSEB since October, 1982;

(b) if so, the reasons for such short supply; and

(c) the details supply made during the above mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Long Range Programme to Meet Telephone Connections

1609. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the long range programme of the P&T telecommunication department with regard to ever increasing list of new connection seekers which is over one million now and expected to increase further as the time passes; and

(b) if there is no plan to this respect if so, the manner in which Government are planning to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) and (b) The present waiting list for telephones is less than one million, about 6.5 lakhs. To meet the demand, indigenous produc-

tion of telephone equipment needs to be substantially augmented. Two factories for manufacture of 5 lakh lines each, of electronic telephone exchange equipment and one factory for manufacture of 30 lakh conductor kms. of cables are proposed to be set up in the Sixth Plan.

Alleged Irregularities in Allotment of Cooking Gas Agencies in Faridabad

1610. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry has been ordered into alleged irregularities in the allotment of cooking gas (LPG) agencies in 1982 in Faridabad;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether the district magistrates of Delhi and Gurgaon were asked to verify regarding the revenue documents and the genuineness of domestic certificates issued by the officer of the revenue and civil supplies departments of Delhi & Gurgaon to claimants of LPG agencies; and

(d) if so, the details and final decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI MINISTRY MISHRA): (a) No, Sir. However, complaints about the selection were looked into before finalising the selection of Indane distributor at Faridabad.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Such a reference was made with a request to verify the domicile certificate submitted by one of the candidates for the award of an LPG dealership at Delhi (Rajouri Garden). No final decision has yet been taken.

Loch. out in Gwalior Rayons Factory at Manooa (Kozhihode) .. Mavoor (Kozhikode)

1611. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL: REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Birla owned Gwalior Rayons factory at Mavoor near Kozhikode has been declared lock out w.e.f. December, 1982:

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(c) what is the number of workers affected; and

(d) whether Government have taken any action for lifting the lockout and if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir. According to information received from the Government of Kerala, the management of Gwalior Rayons Factory at Mavoor declared a lockout in their Staple Fibre Division from 8.12.82 and the Pulp Division from 24.12.82.

(b) The reason for the lackout in the Staple Fibre Division of the factory is the alleged refusal of junior spinners to attend to normal hours of work allotted to them. The reason given by the management for the lockout in the Plup Division is that the workers created obstruction for the movement of raw materials and chemicals to the Company.

(c) The lockout affected 1384 workers in the Staple Fibre Division and 2816 workers in the Pulp Division of the Factory.

(d) The dispute which is under conciliataion was discussed in a Joint Corference held by the Labour Commissioner on 3.12.82 which was also atteneded by the State Labour Minister. Further meetings of the parties were called on 22.12.82, 4.1.83 and on 22.1.83 but the dispute could not be settled. Conciliation efforts are continuing.

Bonded Labour in 1981 and 1982

1612. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what were the total number of bonded labour in the years 1981 and 1982 respectively;

(b) what concrete steps were taken to liberate the bonded labour; and

(c) whether as a result of these steps there has been a decline in the number of bonded labour

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 31.12.1981 and 31.12.1982, as per the reports received from the State Governments, was 1,33,550 and 1,52,338 respectively.

(b) and (c) The bonded labour sytem has been abolished throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Consequently, all bonded labourers stand freed and their debts liquidated. Identification of bonded labourers and their resultant release and rehabilitation is a continuous process. The responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers rests entirely with the State Governments concerned who are the "Appropriate Governments" under the Act. The State Governments have been requested from time to time to take urgent and effective steps, including undertaking of intensive surveys in susceptible areas, to secure early release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers, wherever found existing. With a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been launched from 1978-79 under which the State Government are provided central financial assistance on matching grant (50 : 50) basis for rehabilitation of released bonded labourers. The scheme envisages provision of rehabilitation grant of Rs. 4,000|- per bonded labourer, half of which is given as central share. In order to ensure that the bonded labourers are rehabilitated on a permanent basis, the State Governments have been advised (in September, 1982) to suitably integrate/ dovetail the Centrally Sponsored Scheme with similar other schemes, viz. IRDP, NR EP, Special omponent Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan and other ongoing schemes of the State Governments so as to pool and integrate the assistance available under different schemes for the purpose of effective and permanent rehabilitation of released bonded labourers. A set of detailed guidelines has also been sent to the State Governments for bringing about such an integration for securing a meaningful rehabilitation of released boned labourers.

According to the reports received from the State Governments, against a total number of 1,52,338 bonded labourers identified and freed, 1,11,769 bonded labourers had been rehabilitated upto 31.12.1982.

Code of conduct for guidance of political parties, candidates and Government

1613. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Election Commission has evolved a comprehensive model mode conduct for the guidance of political parties, candidates and Government in connection with elections;

(b) if so, what were the main details of the election code evolved by the Election Commission;

(c) to what extent this election code was implemented and introduced in the January elections held in three States;

(d) if so, whether there was no violation by any political parties of this code of conduct; and

(e) what action has been taken by the Election Commission in regard to violation of this code of conduct rules?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) The Election Commission has evolved a Model Code of Conduct for the guidance of Political Parties (including Party in

power) and candidates. A copy of the Model Code issued by the Election Commission on April 17, 1982 is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5968/83]

(c) to (e) Some complaints against breach of the Code during recent elections to the Legislative Assemblies of the three States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tripura were received by the Election Commission which has called for reports from the States concerned. The reports are awaited by the Election Commission. Further action in this regard can be taken by the Election Commission only after the reports are received from the State Governments.

एशियाई खेलों संबंधी स्टेडियमों के निर्माण कार्य में हुई मौतें

1614. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवे एशियाई खेलों के लिए निर्मित प्रत्येक स्टेडियम के निर्माण-कार्य के दौरान कितने कितने श्रमिक मारे गए ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक मृत श्रमिक के परिवार को कितनी-कितनी धनराशि दी गई तथा उन श्रमिकों के नाम और पते क्या हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) और (ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, एशियाड के संबंध में प्रारम्भ किए गए विभिन्न निर्माण कार्यों में 16 व्यक्ति मारे गए थे । निर्माण कार्यों का ब्यौरा, मृतकों के नाम तथा भुगतान किए गए मुआवजे की राशि, आदि संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

विवरण

क्रमांक	निर्माण कार्य का ब्यौरा	मृत श्रमिका का नाम	भुगतान किए गए मुआवजे की राशि / मुआवजे के भुगतान संबंधी स्थिति
1	2	3	4
1.	एशियन गेम्स विलेज कम्प्लैक्स	श्री शामशुल हक	18,000/–रुपए
2.	—यथोक्त—	श्रीमती टीजा	10,000/–रुपए
3.	कन्सट्रक्शन आफ फलाई ओवर एट स्कूल लेन ।	श्री ख्याली राम	21,000/–रुपए
4.	लोदी एस्टेट कम्प्लैक्स	श्री फिरंगी	16,800/–रूपए
5.	इनडोर स्टेडियम, आई पी एस्टेट	श्री नाजर	19,200/–रुपए
6.	लोदी एस्टेट कम्प्लैक्स	श्री कश्यप दयाल	नियोजकों ने मृतक के आश्रितों को वितरित किए जाने के लिए कर्मकार प्रतिकर आयुक्त के पास निम्नलिखित राशि जमा कराई है—
7.	कन्सट्रक्शन आफ फलाई ओवर एट स्कूल लेन ।	श्री एन0 बाबू	

1	2	3	4
8. इन्डोर स्टेडियम आई पी०	एस्टेट श्री अछूतन	1. श्री कश्यप दयाल 2. श्री एन बाबू 3. श्री अछूतन	21,000/–रु० 18,000/–रु० 21,000/–रु०
9. इन्डोर स्टेडियम, आई पी० एस्टेट	श्री पी० मुस्तफा	मुआवजे की अदायगी के प्रश्न को उस बीमा कम्पनी के साथ उठाया गया है जिसके साथ इन श्रमिकों का बीमा हुआ था।	
10. —यथोक्त—	श्री किशनचन्द पनगेरी		
11. इनडोर स्टेडियम, आई पी एस्टेट	श्री राम कृष्ण	ठेकेदारों ने सूचित किया है कि श्रमिकों ने बीमा कम्पनी के साथ बीमा करवाया था और उन्होंने मुआवजे की राशि के भुगतान की व्यवस्था करने के लिए बीमा कम्पनी को पहले ही लिख दिया है।	
12. इन्डोर स्टेडियम, (यमुना वेलट्राम)	श्री रेवड राम		
13. इनडोर स्टेडियम, आई० पी० एस्टेट	श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह	कर्मकार प्रतिकर आयुक्त से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह देय मुआवजे की राशि निर्धारित करें।	
14. इनडोर स्टेडियम, आई० पी० एस्टेट	श्री सी० सुदर्शन	ठेकेदारों को निदेश दिए गए हैं कि वह मुआवजे की राशि कर्मकार प्रतिकर आयुक्त के पास जमा कराएं।	
15. कन्स्ट्रक्शन आफ फलाई ओवर एट स्कूल लेन	श्री हकीकत सिंह		
16. तालकटोरा स्वीमिंग पूल	श्री हरि हर	मृतक ने मैसर्स नेशनल इन्शोरेन्स कम्पनी, नई दिल्ली के साथ बीमा करवाया था। अतः कम्पनी से कहा गया है कि वह प्रतिकर की बाबत 21,600/–रूपए की राशि कर्मकार प्रतिकर आयुक्त के पास जमा करावाएं।	

कोयला खान के कर्मचारियों की यूनियन और सी० एम० पी० डी० आई० लि० रांची के प्रबंधकों के बीच समझौता

1615. **श्री रतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सी० एम० पी० डी० आई० लि० रांची के प्रबंधकों और कोयला खान के कर्मचारियों की यूनियन के बीच 8 जून 1981 और 2 अगस्त, 1981 को 11 मुद्दों के बारे में समझौता हुआ था और बकाया धनराशि के भुगतान की अंतिम तिथि 15 सितम्बर, 1981 तय की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या समझौता का अनुपालन करने में लापरवाही बरतने के बारे में शिकायत मिलने पर रीजनल लेबर कमिश्नर (सेंट्रल) धनबाद ने सी० एम० पी० डी आई० लि० के प्रबंधकों को "कारण बताओ नोटिस" जारी किया है ;

(ग) क्या सी० एम० पी० डी० आई० एल० के 1400 स्थायी कर्मचारियों को मजदूरी के रूप में केवल 8 से 10 रुपया प्रतिदिन तक दिया जा रहा है और उनके वेतन और एन० सी० डब्लू० ए-I और एन० सी० डब्लू० ए-II के निर्धारण के बारे में लापरवाही बरती जा रही है और इसके विरोध में कर्मचारियों की यूनियन ने हड़ताल का नोटिस दिया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले में कोई कार्रवाई की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) कोलियरी इम्पलायीज यूनियन और केन्द्रीय खान आयोजन एवं डिजाइन संस्थान लि० के 3 अधिकारियों के बीच समझौते हुए थे और उन पर 8 जून 1981 और 2 अगस्त' 1981 को क्रमश: 22 और 27 मुद्दों के संबंध में हस्ताक्षर हुए थे। बकाया राशि के भुगतान की अंतिम तारीख 15 सितम्बर, 1981 से पहले की निश्चित हुई थी ।

(ख) समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले केन्द्रीय खान आयोजन एवं डिजाइन संस्थान लि० के तीन अधिकारियों को संबोधित एक "कारण बताओ नोटिस" प्राप्त हुआ था । केन्द्रीय खान आयोजन एवं डिजाइन संस्थान लि० के प्रबंध मंडल को पता लगा है कि कोई नोटिस नहीं प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ग) और (घ). के० खा० आ० डि० लि० सं० के सभी स्थायी कर्मचारियों को राष्ट्रीय कोयला मजदूरी समझौता-II और राष्ट्रीय कोयला मजदूरी समझौता-I के अनुसार मजदूरी दी जा रही है । कोलियरी इम्प्लायीज यूनियन ने हड़ताल का नोटिस दिया था परन्तु हड़ताल नहीं हुई ।

Evaluation of Hydel Potential in the Himalayas

1616. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government to evaluate hydel potential in the Himalayas;

(b) if so, the schemes prepared for this purpose; and

(c) the steps taken to implement those schemes?

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

DRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The Central Electricity Authority have taken up systematic reassessment and avaluation of the hydel potential of the rivers of the entire country including those of Himalyas. The potential in the Himalayan region has been tentatively estimated as 50 million KW.

(b) and (c). In the Himalayan region, besides the hydro-electric schemes under operation and under construction hydro-electric schemes aggregating to an installed capacity of about 4530 MW as per details given in the attached statement have been formulated and are under various stages of consideration.

Statement

Hydro Electric Projects in Himalayan Region

State	Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)
Himachal Pradesh	Chamera	540
	Nathka Jhakri	1020
Jammu & Kashmir	Dul Hasti	330
	Upper Singdh St. II	70
	Uri	480
Haryana	Dadupur	6
Punjab	Shahpurkandi	94
Uttar Pradesh	Palamaneri	142.5
	Loharinagpala	282
	Srinagar	200
Assam	Dhansiri	19.95
	Doyang	105
	Serlui	1
	Nungsungkhong	1.5
Himachal Pradesh	Renuka	40
Jammu & Kasmhir	Sewa	90
	Lower Jhelum IV Unit	05
	Lower Kalnai	60
	Suran River	24
Punjab	UBDC–III	30
	Sutlej Yamuna Link	44
Uttar Pradesh	Kishau	600
	Khara	81
	Katapathar	19
West Bengal	Ramman St. I	30
	Teesta Canal I to IV	67.5
Bihar	Eastern Gandak	57
Sikkim	Rangit	60

Lockout in Textile Mills

1617. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of textile mills in the country in which lock-out was declared by the management during the year 1982;

(b) the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to get these restarted in the interest of the country as well as of labourers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c). The information which has been called from the State Governments will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Pay Packet of a Bombay Textile Worker

1618. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state what is the latest minimum pay packet comprising basic wages, dearness allowance, compensatory allowance, conveyance allowance and house rent allowance of a Bombay textile worker compared to the minimum pay packet as mentioned above of a similar employee in the industrial establishment of Central Government in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): The earning including basic wage, dearness allowance and the interim relief announced by the Central Government, of the lowest paid operatives in Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay in October, 1982 was Rs. 731.33. A statement indicating the total emoluments of the lowest paid workers in some of the Central Public Sector units located in Bombay, as on the 1st January, 1982 is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Empolument of the lowest paid workers in some Public Sector Units loated in Bombay as on 1-1-82 referred to in the answer of Lok Sabha Unstarred Questions No 1618 dated 1-3-83.

S.No.	Name of Industry	Basic Pay	FDA	VDA	HRA	CCA	Other allowances	Total	Remarks
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Computer Maintenance Corporation Ltd. Bombay.	260·00	..	332·00	78·00	15·60	..	685·60	
2.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. Bombay.	300·00	100·00	195·00	90·00	18·00	28·00	731·00	* Rs. 10/- washing allowance Rs. 18/- conveyance allowance
3.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Bombay.	210·00	30·00	320·00	42·00	..	..	652·00	
4.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd. Bombay.	42·00	..	560·82	25·00	..	36·16	663·98	Rs. 16·66 Education allowance Rs. 12·50 Leave Travel allowance Rs. 7·00 Special allowance
5.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Bombay.	190·00	116·85	440·00	20·00	27·00	..	793·85	
6.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Bombay.	325·00	152·53	279·50	65·00	25·00	..	846·93	
7.	Indian Oil Blending Ltd., Bombay.	275·00	140·00	250·00	..	22·00	27·50	714·50	£ Addl. Allowance/ Spl. Duty.
8.	National Textile Corporation, Bombay Mills, Bombay.	282·52		337·41	..	..	%63·00	682·93	% Rs. 45/-Adhoc increase. Rs. 18/-Annual increment.
9.	The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay.	190·00	287·60	..	57·00	12·00	..	546·60	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Air India, Bombay.	250·00	..	252·30	49·50	15·00	*170·00*	736·00	*Rs. 80/- Special allownace Rs. 20/-Marginal adjustment. Rs. 35/-Other allowance. Rs. 20/-Productivity allowance Rs. 15/-Washing allowance.
11.	The Mugul Line Ltd. Bombay.	82·00	..	885·00	30·00	..	@ 80·00	1077·00	@Rs.80/-family allowance and interim relief.
12.	Shipping Corporation ofIndia Ltd. Bombay.	82·00	..	885·00	30·00	..	+ 70·00	1067·00	+Rs. 30/-Family allowance and Rs. Rs. 40/- Special allowance.

FDA Fixed Dearness Allowance.

VDA Variable Dearness Allowance

HRA House Rent Allowance

CCA City Compensatory Allowance.

Technology involved in the Production of Drugs

1619. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the question of technology involved in the production of drugs by foreign companies, a number of references have been made to various institutions operating under Department of Science & Technology; and

(b) if so, how many references have been made during last three years indicating names of the companies and drugs and the views of the institutions in respect to classification of technology; whether low or high and the justification and basis for the same.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). During the last 3 years there has been only one instance in which there has correspondence by this Ministry with an institution under the CSIR as such viz. National Chemical Laboratory on the question of technology involved in the production of a bulk drug, Salbutamol, manufactured by an Indian company, M/s. CIPLA in the context of the classification of the process for this drug by M/s| Glaxo as involving high technology.

The Deputy Director of NCL, who has assisted in the development of the process for CIPLA, was of the view that the process developed for M/s CIPLA did not involve any high technology for the following reasons:—

(a) At no stage of its development work were they faced with any unexpected problems and the laboratory method was smoothly transferred into production batches.

(b) All the chemical operations involved are very well practised by a versatile synthetic organic chemist.

(c) The seven steps in its total synthesis can be easily carried out by any capable organic chemist.

(d) There are no tedious or intricate technological problems in its production.

(e) The product at every step is obtained at desired purity and their yields in all steps are reasonably good.

(f) This item could be manufactured by CIPLA for more than a year without any problems in its production.

Central Co-ordination Committee for High Technology of Bulk Drugs

1620. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no co-ordination between the various National Laboratories and as a result several processes for the production of bulk drugs on the recommendations of National Laboratories have been declared as involving high technology, if so, what are the drugs in which cases recommendations have been sent and details of those recommendations.

(b) whether the processes of Indian companies are also kept in view, if not, whether there is a proposal to set up a Central co-ordination Committee to deal with references concerning high technology of drugs;

(c) whether any representation has been made to Department of Science and Technology for review of technologies by Indian companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) National laboratories as such were not involved in the classification of the level of technology of bulk drugs manufactured by foreign companies. This was done by a High Level Committee which included experts.

(b) The processes of bulk drugs produced by Indian companies were not relevant to the work of the High Level Committee. There is no proposal to set up a Central Co-ordination Committee to deal

with references concerning high technology of drugs.

(c) and (d) The position is being ascertained.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1981-82, BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD, BOMBAY FOR 1981-82, COCHIN REFINERIES LTD. FOR 1981-82, INFRIGAL INDIA LTD. FOR 1981-82 AND THREE STATEMENTS FOR V981-82 AND T@REE SRAREMENTS FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5920|83].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5921|83].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Refineries Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5922|83].

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Engineers India Limited for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Engineers India Limited for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-59-23|83].

(e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Lubrizol India Limited for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Lubrizol India Limited for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Three Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in having the papers mentioned at (e) to (e) of them (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5924|83].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD., PIMPRI FOR 1981-82 AND STATEMENT FOR NON-LAYING IN TIME THE ANNUAL REPORT OF BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMATICALS LTD. FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, for the year 1981-82 alongwith Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5925/83].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Limited for the year 1981-82 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5926/83].

EMPLOYEES' FAMILY PENSION (AMENDMENT) SCHEME, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATIONS (SHRI DHARAMVIR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees' Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 87 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1983 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellanous Provisions Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5927/83].

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मने एक एडजार्नमेन्ट मोशन दिया है....आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये.... इसमें मैंने दवाइयों का मामला उठाया है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस को दूसरे तरीके से दीजिये ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये...संसद में एम० पीज को जो दवाइयां दी जा रही हैं, वे आर्टीफीशियल हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये—पार्लियामेन्ट में एम० पी० को बनावटी दवाई मिलेगी तो फिर इस देश की स्थिति का आप अन्दाज़ा लगा लीजिये । यहां पर बिलकुल आर्टीफीशियल दवाइयां दी जा रही हैं....

(**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अगर एम० पी० को आर्टीफिशियल दवाईयां दी जायगी..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे कान बिलकुल ठीक हैं, इतना ज़ोर से क्यों बोल रहे हैं ....(**व्यवधान**)...आप पहले ज़ोर से बोल लीजिये, उस के बाद देखूंगा । आप इस को किसी और तरह से दीजिये।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सदपुर) : पिछली बार भी हम दोनों ने इस मामले को उठाया था । आप ने कहा था कि काल एन्टेशन स्वीकार किया जायगा । लेकिन उस के बाद भी आप ने उस को नहीं लिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब दे दीजिये । लेकिन इस का एडजार्नमेन्ट मोशन नहीं बनता है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : जो मंत्रालय दवाइयां लेता है उस के खिलाफ़ हम ने उठाया था । हम ने यहां पर ग्लैक्सो की एक शीशी रखी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप काल-एटेन्शन दे दीजिये, मैं देख लूंगा ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : काल-एटेन्शन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है ।
....(**व्यवधान**)....

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैंने दवा की शीशी यहां पर रखी थी, आप ने आदेश दिया था कि जांच होनी चाहिये लेकिन उस के बाद कोई जांच नहीं हुई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी लिये तो कहता हूं कि आप कोई दूसरा मोशन दीजिये ।

श्री चरणपाल सिंह : उन कम्पनीज के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस को दूसरी तरह से पूछ लीजिये

It cannot be on an adjournment motion. यह हजगपर्नमेन्ट मोशन में नहीं आ सकता।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : काल-एटेन्शन दिया जायगा तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही होगी ? वह तो आजकल बिलकुल बेकार हो गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस पर एक घन्टा लगा लें या पांच घन्ट लगा लें, लेकिन यह कोई तरीका नहीं है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : 377 और काल-एन्टेशन बिलकुल महत्वहीन हो गये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री तिवारी ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे फ्रीडम-फाइटर्स के समबन्ध में कहना है । उस की कमेटी ने

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने जिन को एैलाउ किया है, पहले उन को बोलने दीजिये ।

श्री राननाथ शास्त्री : मुझे भी मौका दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की बारी भी आजायगी । भगवान सब की बारी बराबर करता है ।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, I have given a privilege notice against Prof. Madhu Dandavate for displaying a weapon. (*Interruptions*). How is that Member exempt from the criminal liability? I want a statement from the Home Minister. There should be one set of law for all the citizens of India. Here is a person who is in possession of illegal arms and illegal weapons. What action has been taken against him?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिये । . . . . (व्यवधान) आप मेरी बात नहीं सुनते हैं । अगर आप मेरी बात नहीं सुनेंगे तो में आप की बात कैसे सुन सकता हूं । कल सारी समस्या आप के सामने आई थी ।

(*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: You know the words that I used. Before the House I did it. And it was an unqualified apology from the Member himself.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कानून में कोई व्यवधान होती है तो होम मिनिस्टर साहब उस को देख लेंगे ।

He will look into it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: You are the custodian of the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तिवारी जी, मैंने, इसमें कोई कसर नहीं रखी है ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, he is challenging your ruling.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I am not challenging your ruling.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये ।

I used the strongest possible words for that.

इस में इन की ही बात नहीं है बल्कि सब की है और यह इन के हित में भी था जिस की मैंने रक्षा की है और मेरा धर्म बनता है कि मैं ऐसे काम का रोकूं ।

बाकी रही दूसरी बात, म ने होम मिनिस्टर साहब को सारा समझा दिया है ।

If anything goes against the law, he will take care of it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Please direct the Home Minister to make a statement. This is a very important issue. (*Interruptions*). Will the Home Minister make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. I have told him everything. He is in the know of everything. Not the Home Minister; but the Minister of State for Home Affairs.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री रामनाथ शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप का ध्यान इस बात की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन ने फ्रीडम फाइटर्स की पेंशन के बारे में एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाई थी और उस कमेटी ने सरटेन रिकमेंडेशन्स दी थीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप 377 दे दीजिए ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उस कमेटी ने सरटेन रिकमेंडेन्स दी हैं लेकिन उनको अभी माना नहीं गया है । . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि मंत्री जी ने अखबारों में बयान दिया है कि हम अभी गल्ले के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हुए हैं . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मोशन दीजिए । आप बैठिये ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैं ने कालिंग एटेंशन दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूंगा । आप मुझे दे दीजिए । . . (**व्यवधान**) . .

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए । मेरे साथियों ने जो आबजेक्शन किया था वह यह नहीं कि आप कालिंग एटेंशन एलाऊ नहीं करते । उन का कहना है कि गवर्नमेंट यहां के सेंटीमेंट्स के हिसाब से काम नहीं करती और आप की डाइरेक्शन्स नहीं मानती । इसलिए कालिंग एटेंशन इममेटीरियल होते जा रहे हैं ।

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) : آپ

میری بات سن لیجئے - میرے ساتھیوں نے جو آبجیکشن کیا تھا وہ یہ نہیں کہ آپ کالنگ اٹینشن الاؤ نہیں کرتے - ان کا کہنا ہے کہ گورنمنٹ یہاں کے سینٹی مینٹس کے حساب سے کام نہیں کرتی اور آپ کی ڈائریکشنس نہیں مانتی - اس لئے کالنگ اٹینشن امیٹیریل ہوتے جا رہے ہیں -

MR. SPEAKER: That we shall see. You can bring it out in the discussion.

(Interruptions)

जब आप का दबदबा होगा, तो वे कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मेरा हम्बल सबमिशन यह है कि हमने इस हाऊस के सामने एक कम्पनी की दवाई रखी और उस कम्पनी के खिलाफ आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप देख लीजिए । ये पार्लियामेंट हाऊस डिस्पेंसरी के केपसूल हैं ।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): I gave notice of a Calling Attention. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me in my chamber. It is under my consideration. Don't you worry.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU (Nagarkurnool): I have given notice for a separate discussion on atrocities committed against Harijans. . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I will see. Shri V.N. Gadgil.

LICENSING OF WIRELESS RECEIVING APPARATUS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1982.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Licensing of Wireless Receiving Apparatus (Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 837 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1982 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5928/83].

STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING THE ANNUAL REPORT OF BONGAIGAON REFINERY AND PETROCHEMICALS LTD. FOR 1981-82 IN TIME

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited for the year 1981-82 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5929/83].

REVIEWS ON ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LTD. FOR 1981-82, HINDUSTAN INSECTICIDES LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5930/83].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comtroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (b) of item (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT- 5931/83].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NORTH EASTERN ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION LTD. SHILLONG FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the North Eastern Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1981-82.

(2) Annual Report of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5932/83].

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dalbir Singh.

NOTIFICATION UNDER COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1974.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, I am opposing the laying of this paper against item No. 9. I want to draw your attntion and the attention of the House once again to this obnoxious practice which the Government has been following and which has become a habit with them.

Actually, the House is seized of the Budget proposals also. They are now coming forward with laying on the Table a copy of the Notification of 8th February, 1983 imposing a certain rate of excise duty on certain description of coal. I do not know the details of the Order because we have not seen it and we have not been told about it though the Parliament has been in session since 18th

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

February, 1983. I am sure, this is an increase in excise duty on various types of coal, may be domestic coal, may be coal for industrial purposes. Coal is an essential commodity. Even yesterday, when the Budget had been presented in the House, this thing has been left out of its compass. A Notification issued on 8th February, is being laid on 1st March when the House has been in session since 18th February.

I am not bothered about these people; they are incorrigible people. But I am bothered about you. You are going on making observations which are completely ignored by them.

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do? You change the rules.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They cannot increase excise duty like this by a Notification.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the law.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They cannot do it when the House is in session and the House is considering the Budget proposals. This means a further burden on the people and it is being hidden from the country. It is a fraud. It is a deception. It is contempt of the House and it is contempt of your ruling. I am surprised that you do not attach any weight to your own rulings! They are taking it lightly.

MR. SPEARKER: I am only bound by rules.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We want to know from the Hon. Minister why the Government has brought about this increase in excise duty. Coal is an essential commodity. The Government cannot do this kind of thing.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे है। रंगा जी बोल रहे है। (व्यवधान)

Order please. Rangaji.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Since the Hon. Finance Minister is not here to answer the point made by Mr. Indrajit Gupta, may I suggest that this matter be considered by you in consultation with the Finance Minister?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is not made by the Finance Minister. This is made by Energy Ministry.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: But the Cabinet Minister is not here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They must explain the points. Then we will see to the financial business.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): In a parliamentary democracy, there is no imposition of tax without having an opportunity to discuss in the House. The whole Budget exercise has become a futile exercise: everything can be kept out of Budget discussion; no discussion takes place; Appropriation Bill is not necessary any longer. Credit is being taken for imposition of Rs. 760 crores only, and that only minimal imposts have been made. Expenditure will not be made without the approval of the House. The whole thing has become a mockery.

SHRI MAGNBHA BAROT (Ahmedabad): If the revenue amount involved in the recovery is more than Rs. 50 lakhs, then the notification has to be placed on the same day. Let the Hon. Minister say what the revenue expected is and why it is so delayed.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठिय, सोमनाथ जी और आप भी ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): It is not known why Hon. Members should get so much agitated It is in accordance with the laid down rules and regulations of this House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: which rules

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Because the amount is needed for repairs and construction of roads in Dhanbad area. The roads in Dhanbad area are in bad condition and the amount is required for the improvement of road construction and that is why a notification has been issued. There is nothing more than that. Amounts so realised are being utilised in Dhanbad area for road construction.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : रोज रोज इम्प्रूवमेंट का काम बढ़ता चला जाता है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are you satisfied with the reply of the Hon. Minister? We have not questioned the Government's legal right to pass this kind of order. Now the Hon. Minister said that the money is needed for the road construction in Dhanbad. The point is one of propriety. The roads are in bad condition in Dhanbad. Therefore, they must increase the price of coal!

MR. SPEAKER: What can we do?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If this is the condition, everywhere the Government will go by the backdoor.

MR. SPEAKER: I can only observe what I have observed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Hon. Minister must tell the House how much the Government expects to get out of this. By how much will the price of coal go up?

(Interruptions)

The House is entitled to know the information. Are you preventing us from getting the information? How are the Government going to realise the increased excise duty? The Hon. Minister must tell the House.

MR. SPEAKER: They want to know how much will accrue out of this.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब बता रहे : आप सुनते नहीं हैं।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Is it a debate, Sir? It is all right; they have made their submissions. Why do you force him to reply to all that? This is not a debate.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): It is not a question of the merit of the proposal in the paper which is being laid. It is a question of propriety and the procedure involved in the House. The Minister has asid it. It is clearly according to the procedure of the House. There are certain items, as was explained the other day by Shri Gadgil, which need not necessarily form part of the Budget. Therefore, all these measures are taken by the Government of India under the specific provisions of the Constitution as allowed in the procedure of this House.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is not the point.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I can allow a full debate on this. You can raise all this in the debate...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Allow a debate.

MR. SPEAKER: Please give a notice.

The Minister may lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Never plead your helplessness, Sir. You are like Lord Vishnu, the Protector.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They are helpless Ministers. You should come to the aid of these helpless Ministers. They are doing things which are absolutely improper..

SHRI BUTA SINGH: He has explained the position. We are all in the hands of Hon. Speaker. If he allows a discussion, who can block the discussion?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: By such things you are trying to destroy Parliamentary democracy.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 95(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1983 fixing with effect on and from

the 9th February, 1983 the rate of duty of excise on certain description of coal, under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5933/83).

NOTIFICATION UNDER INCOME TAX ACT, 1961 AND WEALTH TAX (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1983.

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 Notification (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

(1) The Income-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 128(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1983.

(ii) The Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 131(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1983.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5934/83].

(2) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 130(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1983 under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth tax Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5935/83].

12.18 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(RAILWAYS), 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI GHAN CHAUDHURI): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1982-83.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS—(RAILWAYS), 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1980-81.

12.19 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) CERTAIN OBJECTIONABLE AND OFFENSIVE REMARKS IN THE BOOK 'LEADERS' WRITTEN BY RICHARD NIXON.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Before I make my statement under rule 377, with your permission, Sir, I would like to lay this on the Table of the House...

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to examine it. I will examine it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you permitting?

MR. SPEAKER: I have only said that I will examine it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I rise to mention under Rule 377 a matter that involves national honour and prestige calling for immediate action. I draw the attention of the House to a chart-topping recent American publication. I am referring to the book called 'LEADERS' written by Richard Nixon, the former U.S. President, and published recently in the U.S. by Warner Books. 'LEADERS' is a collection of highly subjective profiles of international states persons drawn by Nixon during his Vice-Presidency as well as Presidency. However, I am drawing your attention to page 270 of the book in a chapter entitled 'Nkrumah, Sukarno and Nehru'. It reads, (and please mark the words) "Nehru was born in 1889 in Allahabad, in what is now part of Pakistan". He says that Allahabad is a part of Pakistan....

MR. SPEAKER: He is a very knowledgeable person!

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I have got the book here with me, and I have got a photostat copy of that page; I can lay* it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It seems, he is a very knowledgeable person!

SHRI KAMAL NATH: He has taken the border right down to Allahabad. The Members from Allahabad must sit in a different House!

I am convinced that the hon. Members will agree with me that this is shameful callousness on the part of a man who once held the most powerful chair in the world. Richard Nixon apparently got so carried away by his blind 'tilt' towards Pakistan that he pushed the Indo-Pakistan boundary as far as Allahabad.

Such ignorance of a former President of the world's richest nation is an indication of Nixon's level of knowledge of our subcontinent and the general accuracy of his book. In the same chapter, Nixon sneers at Mrs Gandhi for being a "dictator". ... (*Interruptions*) Do you agree?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I do not agree with the material fact but with his assessment I agree.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This is Satan swearing by the Bible, because Nixon's lasting concern for democracy is immortalised in the records of the Watergate trials.

Sir, Nixon is not an ordinary private citizen but is still a pillar of the Republican Party which is in power at present. The book presumably has official sanction and backing. Through you, I am requesting the House to demand an unconditional apology from the US State Department for such delirious and absurd utterances from one of its former masters.

(ii) Pakistani citizens over-staying in Rajasthan.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : (चित्तौड़गढ़) : राजस्थान की 644 मील लंबी सीमा पाकिस्तान से लगती है। पाकिस्तान से चोरी छिप नागरिक तो राजस्थान में आते ही हैं पर प्रति वर्ष बैद्ध पासपोर्ट लेकर भी औसतन 400 पाक नागरिक प्रवेश करते हैं पर उनकी अवधि खत्म हो जान के बाद भी वापस न जाकर छिपे रहते हैं। यह एक गंभीर प्रश्न है कि : —

1977	में	363
1978	में	450
1979	में	751
1980	में	958
1981	में	1000

नागरिक पासपोर्ट की अवधि समाप्त होने पर भी नहीं गये, तथा पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने अपना नाम मदतादा सूची में लिखाना शुरू कर दिया है। यह एक गंभीर प्रश्न है। अत: सरकार कार्यवाही करके ऐसे नागरिकों को ढूंढ निकाले तथा आवश्यक कार्यवाही के साथ उन्हें पाकिस्तान जाने को मजबूर करे।

(iii) Proper distribution of loans to poor people of Maharashtra under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

श्री केशवराव पारधी (भंडारा) : केन्द्र सरकार की ग्रामीण विकास योजना (आई० आर० डी० पी०) के अन्तर्गत

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

[श्री केशवराव पारधी]

माननीय वित्त मंत्री की घोषणा के अनुसार दस हजार से कम लोक संख्या के गांवों में रहने वाले दरिद्र रेखा के नीच के किसान मजदूर हरिजन, गिरीजन (शडयूल्ड कास्ट शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स) लोगों को उनकी खेती की उन्नति के लिए गाय-भैंस खरीदने के लिए या धन्धे के लिए पांच हजार रुपये तक की रकम राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से बिना जमानत के पंचायत समिति की सिफारिश पर देने को कहा गया था लेकिन देख में यह आया है कि किसान, मजदूर, हरिजन और गिरीजन जो कि दरिद्र की रेखा के नीचे होते हुए भी जो गांव वार सूची तैयार हुई है उनमें बहुत से लोगों के नाम ही नहीं हैं जिनक नामने हैं वह भी कोई सभी पंचायत समिति या बैंक जाते नहीं, लेकिन जो थोड़ लोग जाते हैं और आई० आर० डी० पी० योजना के अन्तर्गत मदद चाहते हैं पंचायत समिति की ओर से सिफारिश रहने के बावजूद एसे लोगों को बैंकों में कई चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। गांव के रहन वाला सीधा-सादा आदमी पहले ही कोई कायदा कानून नहीं जानता । वास्ते केन्द्र शासन से और माननीय वित्त मंत्री से मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि एसे गरीब लोगों को परेशान नहीं होना पड़े, एसे उपाय व योजना की जानी चाहिये क्योंकि मेरे विभाग से (भण्डारा जिले से एसी कई शिकायतें मेरे पास आई हैं) मैंने भी जिले में जब दौरा किया तब यह बात ग्रामीण विभाग व पंचायत समिति में बतायी गई है।

(iv) Need to open Polling Stations at every Gam Sabha to help the voters during elections.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में संसदीय एवं विधान सभाई निर्वाचन हेतु मतदान केन्द्रों के पुनर्निरीक्षण एवं निर्धारण का कार्य चल रहा है। मतदान केन्द्रों की स्थापना बहुत पहले हुई थी और समय समय पर केन्द्रों का घटाव, बढ़ाव तथा स्थानान्तरण होता रहा है। मतदान केन्द्र के निर्धारण में स्थानीय प्रभावकारी लोग तथा शासक दल की अहम भूमिका रहती है, जिन्होंन अपनी सुविधा एवं स्वार्थ को सदैव वरीयता दी है। परिणामस्वरूप समाज के सामान्य नागरिक, निर्बल वर्ग के लोग बड़ी संख्या में अपुविधाओं के कारण अपने मताधिकार का प्रयोग करने से वंचित होते रहे हैं। समाज के प्रभावकारी लोग अपने सुविधाजनक केन्द्रों पर अवैध कब्जा करके तथा बिर्ल वर्ग के लोगों को विशेषकर महिलाओं को मतदान से वंचित करके उनका मत अपन पक्ष में डाल दते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त दूर के केन्द्रों के लिए प्रत्याशियों द्वारा अवैध तरीके से साधनों का उपयोग किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त खामियों एवं नियमिताओं के निराकरण के लिए यह नितान्त आवयक है कि प्रत्येक गांव सभा के लिए उसी गांव में मतदान केन्द्र की व्यवस्था की जाय। यह नीति के आधार पर स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिय। इस प्रकार की अव्यवस्था विशेषकर गांवों में पाई जाती है। अतएव प्रत्येक गांव सभा में मतदान केन्द्र हो जाने से मतदान का प्रतिशत बढ़ जायगा, मतदान केन्द्रों पर अवैध कब्जों की सम्भावना कम हो जायगी तथा प्रत्याशियों द्वारा अवैधानिक तरीके से मतदाताओं के लिए सावारियों की व्यवस्था समाप्त हो जायेगी। इस प्रकार चुनाव व्यय में कमी होगी।

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से साग्रह निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इसके क्रियान्वयन में सहायता करें, जिससे सुदूर ग्रामीण

अंचल में रहने वाले नागरिकों को भी निर्भय हो कर अधिक संख्या में मताधिकार का अवसर सुलभ हो सके। यह एक सामयिक प्रश्न है और इसके लिए तात्कालिक कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता है।

(v) Need to solne problems of employees of Birla Cotton Spinning and weaving Mills Ltd. to obviate strike.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Sir, under Rule 377 I wish to darw the attention of the Government to a very serious and forthcoming problem where nearly 6,000 workers and more from the various units of the Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., are placed in forced idleness and compelled to live a hand-to-mouth existence during the past few months. I wish to place before the House the urgent need of the Government to consider this problem before it breaks out and becomes a raging fire.

The present worker strength in the Mills under question is somewhere above 6,000 workers, of which 2,500 are 'badi' workers.

These mills have made innumerable efforts to coerce the workers into submission by permitting nearly 50 per cent of their textile and allied machinery to remain idle from September, 1982. The Mangament has high-bandedly tried to justify the lock-out by intentional deliberate and artifirially created scarcity which does not exist. The aim of the Management has been to cow down the workers and the lock-out was primarily aimed at breaking down the unity of the workers.

The Management has put undue pressures on the workers because of its monetary power. It has violated all principles of law and justice, especialy labour laws by using unfair methods; which has rendered a huge worker group unemployed. The labourers and workmen have suffered for the past six months in trying to get the Government and the concerned officials to concede their viewpoints. Every effort made by them has resulted only in lock-outs and closures, victimisation and high-handedness.

The Management did lift the lock-out effective 22nd January, 1983 but they used only one-tenth of the total and required strength of workers.

I request the Government to find out a definite way to ensure that the workmen do not starve, that the mills be reopened immediately, and the vast number of workers be permitted to work there for the benefit of the Mills, the public and themselves.

(vi) Need to improve the lot of fishermen in the country.

श्री अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): मान्यवर, अपने देश में समुद्री सम्पदा के विकास तथा उसके दोहन की दिशा में काफी देर से ध्यान दिया गया है। मछुआरों की नावें अब भी पुरानी किस्म की हैं और उनके यन्त्रीकरण की दिशा में कोई उल्लेखनीय प्रगति नहीं हुई है। जिन थोड़े लोगों के पास छोटी-मोटी मोटर बोट है वे भी पार्ट पुर्जों तथा डीजल के संकट से परेशान हैं। लकड़ी के मूल्य में निरन्तर वृद्धि के कारण देशी नावों का निर्माण भी कठिन होता जा रहा है। मत्स्य पालन के नाम पर तटीय राज्यों के अलावा अन्य राज्यों ने काफी धनराशि की व्यवस्था किये जाने के बावजूद भी इस दिशा में उल्लेखनीय

[प्रो० अजित कुमार महता]

कुछ नहीं किया । इस मद में आंवटित धनराशि का अधिकांश भाग प्रशासकीय मद में ही अत्यधिक खर्च हुआ है । वास्तविक रजत क्रांति की आवश्यकता है मगर साधन हीन मछुआरों से यह कैसे सम्भव होगा । तालाब, झील, नदी और इन सबसे अधिक सागर के तटीय क्षेत्रों में मछली पकड़ी जाती है किन्तु प्रति वर्ष चक्रवात तथा तूफान जैसी प्राकृतिक विपदायें इस व्यवस्था को रोंद जाती हैं । यदि उन्हें आर्थिक सुविधा के साथ साथ यांत्रिक नौकायें तथा तकनीकी जानकारी उपलब्ध करायी जाए तो उनका उन्नति का सपना यथार्थ बन सकता है। फिलहाल देश के अन्य उद्योगों में कार्यरत मजदूरों तथा कार्मचारियों के हित में गठित कोष की तरह इन श्रमिकों के लिए भी कोष का गठन किया जाना चाहिये तथा उन्हें बैंक एवं अन्य वित्तीय संगठनों से पर्याप्त आर्थिक सहायता भी सुनिश्चित होना चाहिये । सागर तटीय इलाकों का, जहां इनकी भरपूर आबादी है, चुनावी दृष्टि-कोण से पुनर्गठन होना चाहिये जिससे इस वर्ग का भी विधान मण्डलों में भरपूर प्रतिनिधित्व हो सके ।

12.30 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy and seconded by Prof. K. K. Tewari on the 22nd February 1983, namely:—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1983."

Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik was on her legs. She has taken five minutes. She will take another 5 minutes and conclude her speech.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I should be given more time.

Sir, I was discussing about inflation, price rise and the public distribution system of our country. We have been able to contain inflation in our country whereas it was raising throughout the world. The inflation rate was 2 per cent to 2.8 per cent in this year whereas during last year it was 6.4 per cent. In spite of the drought situation which generally becomes difficult for the economy, the supply and demand situation in respect of sensitive commodities remains finely balanced. Productivity of coal, power, cement and fertilizers has increased appreciably. The programme for increasing the domestic production of oil has been progressing satisfactorily. The crude output by the end of the 6th Plan will increase five-fold over the output of 1972-73 and now we have achieved remarkable progress in this field.

30 per cent increase in domestic production of petroleum is indeed a tribute to our determination for achieving self-sufficiency in this crucial field. The public sector has increased its turnover and efficiency appreciably. The poor have received benefits from the 330 million additional mandays of rural employment. More than half a million new house-sites have been distributed and water supply arrangements have been made in nearly 25,000 problem villages. There has been nearly 25 per cent increase in the Plan outlay.

The Government is trying to obtain maximum return over the existing investments made. Now the 20 point programme has been emphasised in the sphere of agriculture by representing 26.8 per cent increase over the current year's plan. Our agricultural growth as anticipated could not be achieved this year. But agricultural development has been given very high priority. The introduction of National Bank for Agricultural Rural Development, Oil-seeds Development and the development of dry-land farming, which come in the 20-point programme, have also been emphasised. The Family Planning Programme has also recorded appreciable result in this field. If we had continued this programme from 1977 onwards in the way it was before that year, we would have not only got satisfactory results but also remarkable results. All these are signs of our good performance and signs of optimism.

I must congratulate the Government for taking certain measures in regard to administrative structure, in regard to effecting economy, and the programmes and policies for the benefit of the poor. The recent direction of our Prime Minister to revamp the administration through various measures is a welcome step. The appointment of a Committee of Economists is also a welcome feature.

The introduction of dual pricing system for kerosene oil will solve the purpose of raising more revenue to meet the increasing cost of escalation, to provide this vital item of daily consumption to the poor at subsidised cost, and to eliminate the possibility of adulteration of diesel. The introduction of ration card system for the weaker sections of the society should be effectively implemented so that the poor do not feel the pinch of the new system, The Prime Minister has laid great emphasis on the economy in public expenditure and foregoing ostantatious display of wealth. These steps together with stringent action for unearthing black money will strengthen the economic condition of our country.

Sir, our efforts in the field of science and technology need special mention. Television has been very popular even for the rural masses. In launching of satellite, we have achieved a technological break-through. In exploration of the seas we have made a good beginning. Firm steps have been taken for protection of environment. The programme for developing alternative sources of renewable energy has made good strides. The vital importance of bio-gas plants has been rightly recognised and the National Biogas Project has been launched with good results. These steps would go a long way for achieving self-sufficiency in the field of science and technology.

Sir, it is true that a few cases of communal violence have erupted in different parts of the country but I must congratulate the Government for taking prompt and firm steps to restore order and communal amity. But the unfortunate thing is that there are some elements and organisations which encourage communalism, sectionalism and political upheaval. Many of our friends on the opposition side say that the country is in a bad shape, but there is no cause for frustration. Problems are natural in a large country like ours, particularly when the international situation is in a flux. In a vast country like ours beset with numerous problems on account of diversity of language, culture and religion, these steps are indeed a tribute to the Government's stability, determination and response to the people's need. Can any deny India gaining reputation in the sphere of science and technology? Although there is poverty, illiteracy, is it not the fact that we have achieved self-sufficiency in food? We are marching ahead and will do so. We are marching ahead practically on every sphere, on the economic front, etc. and we are doing remarkably well. Can anyone deny that we are not amongst the first Seven Countries in the World? Can anyone deny that India has not shown to the world the set objectives before us for which we are marching and advocating for peace and stability as also of goodwill? Many of our friends in the opposition talk of a national alternative to the ruling party. The recent merger of a few poli-

[Shri Jayanti Patnaik]

tical parties may have given them a sense of exaggerated hope. They must remember that their assumed alternative is no alternative. In 1977, they had a big opportunity but their combined strength could not take them beyond three years and the country in their hands was driven to desperation, economic stagnation, political and communal strife. I hope that in the larger interest of India they would not try to create unnecessary confrontation with the Government and would extend their cooperation on vital national issues.

I once again thank the President for capturing the feeling of optimism and hope in his speech and for outlining the strategy of development for the future.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Bobbili): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I speak on the President's Address, I would like to submit that we are both subjective as also objective. Sir, I would say something about my State, Andhra Pradesh, and therefore subjectively what I speak will pertain to my area but objectively I am a Kannadiga and Tamilian. Objectively, if I accept my education as the basis, I belong to Karnataka as also to Tamil Nadu, as I did my intermediate in the Central College, Bangalore and did my honours in Presidency College, Madras. I may, therefore, be permitted to speak subjectively of my area and objectively of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, as far as my constituency is concerned, Vishakhapatnam port is one of the main source of revenue not only for the Centre but also for the State. It is one of the major harbours in India. I would request the Members of Parliament and this House to consider the question of development of the Vishakhapatnam port very seriously. Today, the Vishakhapatnam port allows ships only of 32 feet draft to enter the port. This is because there is a huge granite rock layer under the water at about 32 feet below the sea level. I am told that if the Government of India is prepared to spend about Rs. 100 crores, we can increase the depth of the port by about three to four times, that is between 100 feet and 120 feet., in which ships of 100,000 D.W.T. can enter.

As I said, there is a rock stone below in the sea water, only 32 feet below the sea level at the entrance of the port. But if it is dynamited, we would be able to increase the depth of the entry to the port from-32 feet to 120 feet.

In this context, I would like to mention that the port of Vishakhapatnam was developed under the advice of one of the leading engineers of India, Sir Visweswara Iyer. in 1928-29. He was a leading engineer from the Mysore State and was its ex-Diwan. At his suggestion, two old ships were sunk at the harbour mouth, so that the sea sand would not enter into the port dockyard. The Vishakhapatnam port was thus created by Sir. Visweswara Iyer. If he had not advised the Vishakhapatnam authorities to sink the two old ships before the harbour mouth, I am afraid, the present shipyard would not have come about.

As I said, if the stone rock below the sea level at the entrance of the harbour is blasted, we will be able to increase the depth of the entry to the port from 32 feet to 120 feet. The present depth of 32 feet allow ships to enter the port area with a maximum weight of 28000 D.W.T.; with the increased depth of 120 feet, ships of 100,000 D.W.T. would be able to enter the port. If this is done, the harbour can be made easily four time larger than it is today.

The Hindustan Shipyard is today building ships of 26,000 DWT, but the ship development yard can be increased to four or five times if the depth of the entrance of the harbour is increased to 100 feet or 120 feet and they can produce ships of the weight of 120,000 D.W.T. I do not know the details of the Hindustan Shipyard but today one of the leading naval engineers, Vice-Admiral, Menon is incharge of the Hindustan Shipyard. I would request the Minister to discuss the proposal that I have made with the Vice-Admiral Menon. Sir, I am sure he would be very pleased to increase the development of the Hindus-

tan Ship Yard by four to five times and also to increase the entrance in the harbour mouth to 120 feet from 32 feet as it is today.

Sir, in the beginning I said I am subjectively a Kannadiga, Andhra and also a Tamilian. I would like to say that in 1937-38, the then Madras Government had a scheme to develop a project on the Godavari River known as Ramapathasagar. I may specially mention this because Ramapathasagar is supposed to have been built in Bhadrachalam in Andhra Pradesh. The idea in those days was that if the project over the Godavari is built, water can be taken all the way from Rajamundari area upto Kanyakumari. But unfortunately, the then Government of Madras had two projects before them. One was the Nagarjunasagar and the other Ramapathasagar. Ramapathasagar was on Godavari river and the Nagarjunasagar was on the Krishna river. The then Nizam Government agreed to the development of the Nagarjunasagar, but not the Ramapathasagar. That was because the cost of the Nagarjunasagar in 1937-38 was estimated at Rs. 170 crores and Ramapathasagar at Rs. 220 crores. Out of these two the Nizam's Government preferred the Nagarjunasagar. But, Sir, I would like to say that if Ramapathasagar is revived, the whole of that water can be given to Tamil Nadu. I would not say it is Tamilian water or it is Telugu water in the sense that Godavari river is a national river. It does not belong to Andhra Pradesh. It is the third river in the country after Bramhaputra and Ganga. Sir, today we used only 8 per cent of the Godvari river water and 92 per cent goes into the Bay of Bangal. Therefore, if Ramapathasagar is revived, we would be able to give water all the way from Bhadrachalan to Rajakund—up to Kanyakumari. Apart from this, my friends in Karnataka will be happy to know that they will be able to keep the whole of Cauvery water for their own use. Not a single drop of Cauvery water will be given to Tamil Nadu, and Tamil Nadu will have rice cultivation upto Kanyakumari even though Karnataka will keep the total flow of Cauvery water. By the development of this project Godavari water will be given to Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The water should go through Rayalaseema. Isn't it?

SHRI P. V. C. RAJU: No, Sir. Only Krishna water will go to Rayalaseema.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If this water does not go to Rayalaseema, then Tamil Nadu is safe.

SHRI P. V. C. RAJU: But this project will cost 200,000 to 300,000 crores of rupees. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government of India should approach the World Bank for the loan and build the Ramapathasagar.

Sir, today we are talking of having a steel plant in Vishakhapatnam. But, Sir, we cannot have a steel plant there unless we have Godavari water there because requirement of water for the steel plant is 30 lakh gallons of water per hour. Therefore, Sir, people should not talk in a roundabout way. Our policy should be to see the reality of the situation. I am afraid we do not go into facts objectively and study the question from a scientific angle. The steel plant in Vishakhapatnam cannot be created unless we have water. And we cannot have water unless we have a project on the Godvari river. Subjectively speaking, Andhra will get the steel plant and the Godvari water project; Tamil Nadu will get water up to Kanya Kumari and Karnataka will get Kaveri water, above Mettur Dam.

There is one more point. Vishakhapatnam is proposing to have a steel plant. In Japan and in the Florida State of America, electricity is created from the depths of the sea. The Japanese and Americans have laid a pipeline of cement. Along the cement pipe, mercury is allowed to enter the top of the pipeline. Mercury goes down by pressure. They have an electrical generating plant at the bottom of the pipe. At the bottom of the pipe, electricity is produced.

[Shri P. V. G. Raju]

In America, aluminium is created out of electricity from the sea-depths. In Japan, high-tempered steel is produced from the electricity obtained from sea.

I suggest that this matter of getting electricity from sea be also examined.

I know there is an area called Sompeta in the Srikakulam district where the depth of the sea is nearly 4500 metres. So, if electricity for steel production is got from sea from this area, it will be possible to have an electrical steel plant in Vishakhapatnam, for producing high-tempered steel there. So, this matter may also be examined.

In the end, I must thank Mr. Visvesvarayya for giving these ideas. Some Members from Tamil Nadu mentioned his name as one of the pioneers in engineering of this country. In Bhadravati in Karnataka, high-tempered pig iron is produced out of electrical energy. This idea is not at all new. In 1928, Sir Visvesvarayya developed this idea in the State of Karnataka. So, I have said that if in Sompeta we are able to produce electricity from sea water, from the depths of the sea, and if it can be transported from there i.e. Sompeta which is 140 miles north of Visakhapatnam, and if Visakhapatnam has a steel plant, then high-tempered steel can be produced in that plant. This is the idea I have got by reading the works of Sir Visvesvarayya the ex-Dewan of Mysore. So, I want to thank my frineds from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka for allowing me to express these ideas objectively.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish that you also support this Rampadsagar project, and take the water upto Kanya Kumari.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): I would suggest to you to suspend lunch hour today also because a large number of hon. members from both sides want to participate in this discussion; and also the hon. Prime Minister is likely to intervene at 3.30 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the House agrees with this proposal. Mr. Shastri, you can go and take your lunch. Nobody objects to that.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Please first hear me and don't give your own comments.

मेरा उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह आग्रह नहीं है कि आप लंच आवर को सस्पेंड मत कीजिए । सदन का काम चलता रहे । लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह जरूर है कि जब आप अधिक लोगों को बोलने का समय दे रहे हैं तो दूसरे दलों के लोगों को भी जिन दलों के केवल एक-एक ही स्पीकर को आपने बोलने के लिए अलाऊ किया है बोलने का समय दिया जाए । इसीलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप अपोजिशन के दूसरे लोगों को भी समय दीजिए और उन्हें भी एडजस्ट कीजिए तब हमें कोई एतराज नहीं होगा ।

AN. HON. MEMBER: One speaker from each opposition party should be given a chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot give any assurance. Here I would like to make it very clear that every party has been allotted some time. Supposing two hon. members want to speak from one and the same party, they must adjust.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: But you are increasing the time. It is a question of right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have got the General Budget and then the Railway Budget.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Why are you increasing the time?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Here we are following a procedure that every party is allotted some time based on the membership in the House; and I cannot deviate from that. I am sorry.

(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What is this?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the time is increased, as he said, your request will be considered by the House. Don't worry.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: You are increasing the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will get your time. I have already told you that when the time is increased you will be given your party's time to which you are entitled. But you will get only 4-5 minutes. That is all right. Dr. Mehta. Now the lunch hour has been suspended.

DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA (Kutch): Yesterday Dr. Karan Singh, while making his speech, said that the soul of the nation is being destroyed gradually and India spiritually. It is really one of the most correct statements. I will support it. But, at the same time, I see the slogan written on the walls that

हम सब हिन्दू एक हैं।

He is the President of Virat Hindu Samelan; and everywhere the same person who talks or the soul of the nation over here preaches in a manner that the very first fundamental right of this country of secularism is being totally destroyed because he is propagating only

हम हिन्दू एक हैं।

I will love Dr. Karan Singh taking and putting the slogan

हम सब भारतीय एक हैं।

Then I think it would be most appropriate for him to talk in the language in which he talked over here yesterday. I agree with some of our friends over here and even with most of the Press that this Address is absolutely a mediocre; it does not give any inspiration; it does not lead anywhere. But if you read it in between the lines—the President cannot say many things so boldly over here—you will find that definitely he has said so many things in between the lines. I will read what he said in between the lines.

13.00 hrs.

He said, that on the homefront, "Divisive and disruptive forces are at work" meaning that in India today the disruptive and destructive forces have increased. Sir, he has also said that we must fight resolutely the communal and anti-national elements which have been indulging in objectionable activities. So, Sir, that is also absolutely correct. The communal and anti-national elements have also increased. At the same time, he has appealed to the nation to maintain integrity. So, Sir, the President has been compelled to appeal to the people of India to maintain the integrity because at present its integrity is in danger; and is to be maintained. That is why he wants to appeal to the people and save them.

Sir, 'fight against corruption and inefficiency' has been mentioned. If you go in between the lines, do you not think that these things are sufficient to understand the present state of the whole nation? I do agree with him when he says that India is passing through a national crisis. It is not the crisis of one State. It is the crisis of character. A politician wins an election and a statement prepares the nation. Have we prepared the nation? I can understand the vitality and the vigour of the nation being diminished. But I cannot understand the national character being destroyed in India. I want to ask, through you, about these eight people of Haryana who were expelled from Congress, who stood against Congress(I). After that, please note they were not only taken into the Congress, but they were also given Ministerial posts. I want to know from you, is it national character? Is this the culture of the Congress for which I have given my blood? This unfortunately is the culture of Congress (I), not the culture of our Congress. (*Interruptions*).

[Dr. Mahipatray M. Mehta]

Yes ,Dr. Sharma Sahib, I diflnitely say this that is why, I say, about corruption and inefficiency. There is no place where there is no corruption. Yesterday, so many people said that. There are droughts. Relief measures are being taken everywhere. Seven hundred crores of rupees are being spent. People are so happy about. Everybody has said that this aid does not reach the needy. Where does it go then? They all agreed, even from the Congress (I) Benches, — everybody agreed—that this aid does not go to the people, it goes to somebody else's pockets, the pockets of those who are running the administration. Does the Congress(I) not know this?

In Gujarat unfortunately once there was a drought, followed by a cyclone—double calamity. The Government came definitely to the rescue of the people. But you go to any city and any village and see. Recently, in Mahua there was a big procession and a protest rally of all parties—not only of opposition, but even of those people who do not believe in playing with them. And even in a small village there is not a single instance or place where there is no corruption. I will give you only one example. The Central Government also encourages corruption.

In Kandla Port, furnace oil was found be to missing every now and then. The Chairman of the Kandla Port himself has been complaining about this. I do not know where the furnace oil goes. One young boy,—a brave boy—who was in the premises belonging to a Deputy Minister, found the furnace oil, being unloaded there. He went to the Police, and talked to the Police there. If you want, I can play the tape-record in this very House, as to what the Police Inspector said. He said, "Because you all are the people of the Minister, I let you go", and tells the Minister that "I have not taken a single pie from you." I had the misfortune of going to the Secretary of Vigilance. I was the complainant, but the Kandla Port Chairman was approached from the highest authority in Gujarat State not to go to the Police.

I charge that the Chairman of the Kandla Port Trust was approached by one of the trustees the very day along with a journalist. The same day hew as informed where the oil was lying. But he did not go to the Police for 40 days. An FIR was lodged with the Police after 40 days. Meanwhile, all the evidence was destroyed. In return what did he get? The Chairman of the Kandla Port Trust was appointed as Chairman of the Gujarat Maritime Board. The Chairman of the Kandla Port Trust and the Union Shipping and Transport Minister went there —you can ask Mr. Lawrence—and he paid glowing tributes to the Chairman and gave him extension. But he agreed in the Consultative Committee that this was an avoidable delay. I want to know why the action has not been taken against him when that was an avoidable delay.

I ask the Prime Minister through you whether she really wants corruption to be wiped out from India? If so, what action has she taken for that? On the contrary, the Chairman is there. The Deputy Minister's son is involved. His son-in-law is being charged. The premises very much belong to the Deputy Minister. But his name is not there in the case-sheet. Not only that. I talk about Commerce Ministry 8 edible oil tankers were caught redhanded at Kandla Port. Chemical Alkaline Company was involved in that. But the poor driver, truck cleaner and poor labourers, who put the oil in those tankers, were arrested. The owners remained untouched, because our ex-Prime Minister had personal relations in that company. I do not understand this.

If Shiv Shankarji was here I would have asked him whether even today there is a meter in any installation in whole of India to measure the oil. I myself went to all the oil installations in Kandla. They do not measure the oil, but they have the system of dipping. Suppose, 10 tonnes of oil has gone. The man says 7 tonnes and the clerk will write 7 tonnes. All the extra oil is smuggled out. Two trucks were caught red-handed in this way. But the Installation Manager allowed them to go. I asked: why did he do so? He said: This is the custom; it is a regular thing; we do not go to the police. I have written in

that connection. But no action has been taken.

We are talking about integrity of India. I have no doubt in my mind that the Prime Minister loves the country the most. She has very much dear to the heart the integrity of India. There were communal riots everywhere. Gandhiji was killed by one fanatic young Hindu man. But in Gandhiji's Gujarat, Gandhiji is being killed daily. His birth place, Porbandar, has not only become a liquor centre but a centre of mafia. I hereby challenge on the floor of the House. The Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Defence Minister went to Baroda when communal riots were going on unabated for one year. Gujarat had never faced that thing before. Gujarat is a border State. I know how in Lal Bahadur Shastri's time Pakistan attacked. He called me and I had talked with him about the border dispute and all those things. He said 'I thank you for drawing attention but you see that communal harmony is maintained'. A rally of all the Muslims was called and the Muslims of Kutch condemned the attack of Pakistan. He was very happy. All over India, Muslims took a lesson from them. Now what happens? We accuse everybody here on the Floor of the House that the riots are being instigated. If Mrs. Krishna Sahi had been here, if Mrs. Singh had been here, I would have said what did the Prime Minister, what did the Home Minister, what did the Defence Minister find in Baroda. Here is my friend Ranjit Singh Gaekwad, Chairman of Baroda District Congress Committee. Ask him what he had written? Not only that, the Ekta Committee had given a report, Congress had set up a committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Kalonia, M.P. to go there and study the situation and give a report. I make a statement here on the Floor of the House that it is the associates of the Chief Minister who run these communal riots only to support the anti-national elements for collecting money. There are two groups—one is the Hindu group and the other is the Muslim group. Hindu group is patronised by associates of Chief Minister. I am not a fool that I left that party in which I was born, which was the most dearest to me than anybody else over here. I left that party with tears of blood in my eyes. Sir, it was Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru from whom we learnt this lesson. Today the daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is our Prime Minister. I thought myself to be the fortunate. She visited Baroda but did she not receive the complaints of this type from the people? I want to know from her what steps she has taken on it. It is not the question of Dr. Mehta, it is not the question of Madhav Singh Solanki, even it is not the question of Indira Gandhi. It is the question of the integrity of India. On the border State hundreds of communal feelings are being roused. You go to any District, you go to Himatnagar, you go to Godra, you go to Baroda, you go to Ahmedabad, go to Siddpur, you go to Palanpur and Sir, the last but not the least, you go to my District where hundred per cent are minorities. It is a very sensitive area. You assess from your resources, not what I say, what is going on there. How the communal feelings are being aroused. That is a place from where the Muslims condemned the Pakistan's attack on us. When Imphal was attacked, Bombay was vacated but when Kutch was attacked, not a single man budged an inch from the border. The boys were playing with the pieces of shells like toys. But today it has become an infiltration centre, centre for treason, centre for smuggling. I have no time otherwise I would have elaborated it more. When India became independent, it was only Gujarat which was not created on a linguistic basis. It is very important. Bengal went with Bengalis. Bihar went to Biharis but Gujaratis did not get Gujart, Gujarat was annexed to Bombay. Saurashtra remained as Part 'B' State and Kutch was under Centre. What for? I remember what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in the House when I opposed the merger of Kutch with Gujarat. Though I myself was a Gujarati I opposed on the Floor of the House because, after all, if India lives Kutch lives. Independence is meant for the development of the people. On the mid-night, at 12 O'Clock, on 15th August 1947, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared that when the whole world sleeps, India wakes to spread the spirit of independence to the remotest corners of

[Dr. Mahipatray M. Mehta]

the world and the poorest of the poor in India. This is what he had assured us also. He wanted the Kutch to come up. That is why, when laying the foundation stone of Kandla, he said that special steps would be taken for this. When I raised this issue on the floor of the House in the Rajya Sabha, it was our revered, most beloved, most respectable Yug Purush, our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who assured us that if you find that your Development Board is not secure, under article 371(2) you will get your Development Board. I was very happy. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi promised me this in 1974 in the presence of the Congress President and others. I fought for it tooth and nail from 1971 onwards. Fortunately, the President signed it in 1977, it was declared in the Assembly by the Governor "I have received the order from the President". In both Houses of Parliament it was declared, but it was never adopted and never put into practice. When the Janata Party came into power, it was revoked. It was in the manifesto of the Congress, referendum was taken on that point. All the six candidates of the Janata Party lost their deposit and the people gave a universal, one-sided verdict in that referendum. So, the Congress (I) and their Government are bound by that. Now 11 years have passed, since 1971 and yet there is no implementation of that. This is a sensitive issue and a sensitive area.

I do not want to say anything about those issues over here where the State Assembly has jurisdiction. I want the State to come to a position to which it can come. What has happened to the Narmada waters? We were denied our share. If you read the very first Plan, the Rajasthan Canal was envisaged to go to Kandla territory. At that time it was supposed to take the place of Ichogil Canal in Pakistan. At that time the war with Pakistan was going on. We had no food. That canal would have acted as a defence mechanism as well as a canal for irrigation for food production. But Morarji said: don't talk about that, you will get Narmada. If you read the report of the Tribunal, three canals of Narmada were to be given to us. The Tribunal writes that though money should be given for the development of Narmada, which is part of Kutch. The Khosla Commission had agreed to give us 20 per cent of the water. But, as against that 0.6 per cent of the water was given, and that also as a grace, because we are smaller in number in this democracy; only six persons in the Assembly and one in Parliament. Is it our crime?

Our eastern end is burning and in the west the Khalistan demand is going on. Since it being a very sensitive issue, I do not want to go deep into that. If you feel that it is a fanatic demand of the Akalis, you did no consult anybody else in Punjab, even though there are plenty of people who can give sound advice. Before the Prime Minister agreeing to this fanatic demand, has she consulted any other people in Punjab as to whether that should be given or not? I want to know it. As time does not permit, I cannot elaborate on it. I am sorry to say that India is at present passing through a national crisis. The Prime Minister, every now and then, appeals to the people for co-opeartion.

सर्व धर्माय परित्यज्या, माम एकं
शरणं व्रज

She says: leave everything aside, come to my counter only; that is called co-operation. Sir, this is not the way of demanding cooperation. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when there was a massacre of the same magnitude as is in Assam, did not stand on a false prestige. As soon as Independence was given, he saw the situation and said that there was a national crisis, a national calamity and a national Government should be formed, and he virtually formed a national government in India. It was not the way of present-day asking for cooperation. He had risen above everything, he did not stand sit on false prestige saying that 'my prestige goes' because it was India first, Indira Gandhi second. Indira Gandhi is not India; India is different. It was in a fools' paradise people were living all these days and talking about that time. And that is why today, when India passes through national crisis, if she really wants the cooperation of the

people, there is no alternative but a national government. I would like to tell all the Members of the Opposition here that by just shouting in the House it does not work; going outside and making disturbance does not work. I know that democratic processes are being eliminated even in this House many times. I remember those days when the voting on the 46th Amendment of the Constitution was to go on, only 258 Members were present. It was put to vote and then a resolution came from a seniormost Member that the voting machine was out of order and the House should be adjourned. as if there are no other ways of doing it. I want to know this from the Opposition: It is the duty of the House that it should be a watchdog of democratic process and if you find that that is being scuttled even in the House, we have no right to sit here. Let us all resign. That is the only way. Let one party rule autocratically because they have a brute majority with a dictatorial leader.

Sir, if at all in this national crisis India has to be saved, I would appeal with folded hands to the Prime Minister—I still regard her as the daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and as an Indian, the Prime Minister of India. I want to appeal to her from the floor of this House that it is not a question of standing on prestige, it is not a question of this Party or that Party. South has already taken their decision and they found out their way. So, is it a proper way to do things? Sir, if all the States take that way, India will be in a different way. That is why, this is the moment, a very important moment, that the Prime Miniser should realise the national crisis and form a national government.

*DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to say that it is my bounden duty to participate on-behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address to Parliament. It will be no exaggeration to say that this is the proudest moment in the history of our country. The people of India have elevated to this highest Office in the country a distinguished son of the nation belonging to a backward class. President Zail Singh comands the universal respect in the country and his Address to Parliament should no doubt echo his concern for the welfare of backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I am sorry to note his silence about the well being of 80 per cent of our people. He has not said one word about the implementation by the Government the recommendations contained in the Mondal Commission's Report which has covered the entire gamut of the problems confronting these people. It is rather unfortunate that the President has not mentioned even the innocuous thing of this Report being under the consideration of his Government, leave alone the acceptance of the Mondal Commission's recommendations by the Government. I happen to come across recently a news item that the Centre is convening a Conference of Chief Ministers some time in April this year for considering the Mondal Commission's Report. I wish that at least this has found a place in the President's Address.

Sir, the constraints of time prevent me from narrating the dedication of Thanthai Periyar to the cause of upliftment of these downtrodden people of our country. His whole life was a saga of sacrifice and an unbreakable bridge between words and deeds. He in his own life time realised his dreams about their welfare. During the regime of Shri Devaraj Urs in Karnataka and that of Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi in Tamil Nadu the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes became the main plank of all the activities of the Government. They ensured legal support and constitutional guarantees for the social status of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Their voice became the voice of God for them.

But, now these people are disappointed that the M.Ps and the M.L.As have not demand the implementation of Mondal Commission's recommendations and they have gone to the extent of demanding

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Dr. V. Kulandaivelu]

their resignations from the forums of deliberations and decisions. I have my own doubts whether the representatives of the people will rise to the occasion because most of them are in the thick of political game. If the representatives fail to comprehend the sentiments of 80 per cent of our people, then naturally these people are left with no alternative except to rise in revolt for getting their legitimate rights. The Centre must not waste further time in accepting the Mondal Commission's recommendations into and in announcing their programme of implementation within a stipulated time frame.

The hon. President has mentioned in his speech that the divisive forces in the country must be fought resolutely. I need not say that it is the bounden duty of each and every patriotic Indian to breathe the motto that unity of the nation is the spirit of his soul. I have my own doubts that the separatist forces are not an exclusive force in our country. I am compelled to think aloud that inadvertently the Government of India seems to be in collusion with such separatist forces. There are no specific guidelines to ensure the national theme of unity in diversity. It is unfortunate that the Government of India has no rationalistic approach to the social problems confronting the people. The national unity will become a reality only on the basis of the rationlism, which should become the driving force of the Government of India.

Here, the national unity is in a jeopardy when Hindi is being imposed on non-Hindi speaking people in the country. I want to learn Hindi on my own but not at the compulsion of somebody else. The late lamented illustrious leader of the nation, Pandit Nehru gave a solemn assurance to the non-Hindi speaking people that Hindi would never be imposed on them. This was incorporated in the Constitution itself. But this solemn assurance of the first Prime Minister supported by the Constitution is being violated both in spirit and in letter. Hindi is being imposed overtly and covertly through the competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and such other recruitment agencies and the non-Hindi speaking people are subjected to the whims and caprices of Hindi-speaking people and their bodies of governance. I would like to sound a word of warning to the Centre that nation's unit should not be put at a premium by imposing Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people.

Coming now to industrial development and economic upliftment of the country as a whole, I am constrained to comment upon the fact that there is industrial imbalance in the country which cuts at the very root of democratic growth. No doubt we have made significant industrial progress as a whole. But it is at the cost of development of certain regions in the country. When you find that some northern States have made significant industrial advancement, it leads one to conclude that the North waxes while the South wanes. The southern States are languishing and the northern States are in various stages of affluence. During the past 15 years no public sector industrial undertaking has been set up in Tamil Nadu, particularly after the setting up of Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Tamil Nadu occupied the second place in the industrial map of India when my party the D.M.K. was in power there. Now Tamil Nadu has slided down to 11th place. Both the Centre and the AIADMK Government are reseponsible for this sorry state of affairs in Tamil Nadu. The AIADMK Government is feeding the people of Tamil Nadu. The catchy slogans and the Centre is neglecting the interests of the State because here is non-Congress(I) Government there.

The nutritious meals scheme of Tamil Nadu Government is intrinsically good since it is the duty of the Government to feed its poor and needy. It is good in the interest of growth of education. The empty stomach cannot take school lessons. But I object to the manner in which the State Government has made this scheme a votecatching machine. While the new Telugu Desam Government in Andhra Pradesh could get this mid-day meals scheme included in the State Plan, the Tamil Nadu Government has been able to convince the Centre about the efficacy of having this included in the State Plan. The

AIADMK Government does not want it also since it would lose its propaganda effect for the ruling party.

I take this opportunity to demand that the Central Government should include this scheme in the Plan programmes and implement it on all India level. This should become a national programme immediately. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like you to apprise the Central Government about the political necessity to have this scheme as a national scheme.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which Government you want me to tell—the State Government or the Central Government.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): I am concerned about the State Government as well as the Central Govment.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM (Sriperumbudur): Through you to the Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He was mentioning about both the Government—the State Government of Tamil Nadu and the Central Government.

(*Interruptions*)

I have no jurisdiction to tell the State Government. But I will tell the Central Government.

*DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: That will do, Sir, In his Address the President talks about Special Component plans of State Governments and Central Government, special, Central Assistance in addition to the States' Special component plans and the Scheduled Caste Development Corporations. While I am happy to note about these things, I am sorry to say that the funds allotted under these schemes are either misused or diverted for other schemes. This is not so only in the case of Tamil Nadu alone; the other day in the Indian Express being published from New Delhi there was a news item that in UP also substantial sums allocated for this section have been diverted for other schemes. In Tamil Nadu, I happened to come across an article in the Tamil Weekly TUGHLAK, being edited by Cho, a Janata Party member, in which he has referred to this with positive facts and figures, from the Tamil Nadu Government publications. The Centre cannot deny that the ultimate benefit does not reach the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Last year our hon. Prime Minister visited Tamil Nadu and she acquainted herself with the performance of the State Government so far as Plan schemes were concerned. She was shown some files which contained the figures of achievements. It will be no exaggeration to say that they were all paper-performance only. Our Prime Minister seemed to have been satisfied with such paper performance, as she also could not go to spot-study. We could not also expect her to take to spot-study. The only regrettable feature of this was the Prime Minister's announcement about the satisfactory performance of the Government of Tamil Nadu in regard to implementation of plan schemes.

The current year's power cut of 75 per cent leading to a loss of industrial production to the tune of Rs. 800 crores and the loss of livelihood for 2 lakhs of industrial workers is a cumulative effect of AIADMK Government's inefficiency and inept handling of governmental apparatus, durring the past three years. Sir, 9 senior and seasoned IAS administrators have resigned from Tamil Nadu Government since they found that they could not do justice to their jobs. I am sure that this does not speak high of AIADMK Government of Tamil Nadu.

If the Centre finds that the State Government is not responding to the needs of the people of the State and it is inefficient to deliver the goods, then there should be no hesitation on the part of Centre to dismiss the State Government forthwith.

If the Centre feels otherwise, then the necessary financial assistance and other incentives should be offered to the State

*The original speech was delivererd in Tamil.

[Dr. V. Kulandaivelu]

Government so that the people of the State do not become the victims of either the whims of the State or the caprice of the Centre. I wish to reiterate that the people of Tamil Nadu should not become the coins in the chess-board of politics between the Centre and the State.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu wanted to impress upon the Centre about the need for immediate supply of foodgrains for Tamil Nadu by staging a fast for 7 hours. After his breakfast, he started his fast at 10 A.M. and ended it at 5 P.M. just in time for his evening tiffin. He reduced himself to the ridicule of the people of Tamil Nadu by this funny fast. The Centre has stated that since the State has not contributed to the Central Pool, the grain supply from the Central Pool to the State cannot be made. When Thiru MGR came to Delhi three was a transformation in his stance and there was a radical change in the stand of the Centre in regard to this issue. I am primarily concerned that the starving people of Tamil Nadu should get foodgrains immediately.

The failure of two monsoons last year has led to fall in agricultural production in the State. The paucity of water has also resulted in steep fall in the generation of hydel projects. The lack of coal has also resulted in underutilisation of generating capacity in Thermal Projects. There is no certainty that even for the stipulated period of two or three hours the electricity would be supplied. On account of non-settlement of Cauvery water dispute, the Karnataka State has stopped the supply of water to Tamil Nadu. Consequently, the Thanjavur district, known as the granary of Tamil Nadu, has fast becoming Thar desert. I understand that a Central Team is being sent to Tamilnadu to assess the extent of drought in Tamil Nadu and the extent of financial assistance needed by the State for drought relief purposes. I would like to suggest that the Centre should release drought relief assistance of Rs. 200 crores to Tamil Nadu on an *ad hoc* basis. After the Central Team submits its report, the necessary adjustments can be made. This *ad hoc* assistance of Rs. 200 crores will rescue the people of Tamil Nadu from the ravages of drought.

Sir, I will now illustrate how the Centre neglects the interests of Tamil Nadu. In 1981 the Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin Tirunelveli BG line was sanctioned with an investment of Rs. 42.5 crores. This was the first scheme sanctioned for Tamil Nadu after independence. But unfortunately in 1981-82 and in 1982-83 only Rs. 2.5 crores were allotted for this scheme and in 1983-84 Railway Budget a sum of Rs. 1.75 crores has been allotted. You can well imagine that this project may take another 40 years to get completed at this rate. All of us may not be even alive when this scheme comes into being. While the Centre swears by the on-going projects and announces that no new projects would be taken up due to constraints on resources, such scant regard is being given to the on-going project like Karur-Dindigul Tuticorin-Tirunelveli BG line. I demand adequate allotment of funds for this projects, since it would be opening up the most beckward areas of Tamil Nadu.

I would refer to another important project which will be of great value to Tamil Nadu. Sethusamudram project is being talked about for the past 4 decades. Many experts have submitted the feasibility report of this project. When Sethusamudram project is completed, it will be Sauz Canal of South-east Asia. There will be great saving in petrol consumption since the ships need not circumambulate Sri Lanka. Indian ships will save a lot of money in their movement from Bombay to Calcutta and other ports in South-east Asia. India will also earn foreign exchange, for the foreign ships may stop at Tuticorin for refuelling purposes. This will be a great boon for Tamil Nadu's economic progress. I understand that Lakshminarayanan Committee is going to submit its report soon. I urge upon the Centre to take up Sethusamudram project for implementation without further delay. It is also important for strategic reasons in view of Indian Ocean becoming the hot-bed of international rivalry.

The Golden Rock Railway Workshop should be modified to suit the needs of

diesel engine repairs. The Integral Coach Factory should be expanded so that more coaches can be built here itself. The Railways will save much of infrastructure spending if ICF is expanded further. The scarce resources of Railways can be utilised for other important investments elsewhere. It is rather inexplicable that while all the infrastructure facilities are available in Ootacamund for setting up the colour film project, the Centre is planning to take it over to U.P. I need hot say that this will result in wasteful expenditure. The colour film project should be in Ootacamund. The third minecut in Neiveli, which is pending for the past many years, should be approved by the Centre. The plan allocations for this project should be made by the concerned Ministry of the Centraj Government.

I am sorry to state that even the restricted power supply has become further restricted for want of coal. The Centre should rush coal to Tamil Nadu's Thermal projects. I have to point out that, while the Centre has not taken any interest to pursue the allegations of corruption made by many prominent people of Tamil Nadu about the State Government's Bulgarian Ship-deal, there should be no hardles placed by the Centre in the way State Government purchasing ships from any other country for its own purpose of transporting coal from North to Tamil Nadu. This will be construed as transgressing the rights of the State to have its own instrument of procurement. The recent elections in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka should be an eye-opener for the Centre. The success of Telugu Desam in Andhra Pradesh and Janata Party in Karnataka is an expression of the desire of the people of these States to have more autonomy and less of interference from the Centre in their day to day affairs. The Centre must respond to the desire of the people of the country in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member's party has been allotted 20 minutes. I must be careful with him because I belong to his Party. He will please conclude.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: I shall conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I may give more time to you, Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, but not to him.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: I shall try to make a mention about the important issue I am facing in my constituency. The 1964 Shastri-Sirimavo Agreement on the repatriation of the stateless people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka came to an end in 1981 and now there is a vacuum. Under this Agreement if India gives citizenship rights to 7 such people, Sri Lanka would issue citizenship rights to 4 of them. This proportion should not be revived now. I am particularly mentioning this because of the coming non-Aligned Summit being hosted by India shortly. The President of Sri Lanka would be here and the Centre.... should negotiate for an amicable settlement of this issue with the President of Sri Lanka.

In Neyveli and its surroundings forming part of my parliamentary constituency many Sri Lanka refugees have been settled. I have brought their pitiable plight to the notice of the Minister for Rehabilitation here. They have been reduced to penury in the absence of adequate rehabilitation assistance. The Rehabilitation Minister in his letter to me had assured me that necessary directives have been issued to the State Government for taking care of these unfortunate people. But I know personally that these people have taken to begging on the roads. I appeal to the Centre that necessary financial assistance should be given to these Sri Lanka refugees immediately. The onus should not be shifted to the State Government.

I have raised on the floor of this House the bonded labour in the Quarries of Raisson and Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh. The local Police Force from Tamilnadu came to these places and rescued these people from these quarries. Similarly, the bonded labour from Tamil Nadu in Andhra Pradesh had also been rescued by Tamil Nadu Police. The Madhya Pradesh denied the existence of bonded labour of Tamil Nadu in the quarries here, though the abolition of bonded labour is covered by 20-point programme of our Prime Minister. When I took up the rehabilitation of this bonded labour, the Central Labour Minister pleaded ignorance on the ground that

[Dr. V. Kulandaivelu]

both the Tamil Nadu Government and the then Andhra Government had not sent any report about this to him till then I demand that necessary rehabilitation assistance to this bonded labour should be given by the Centre forthwith.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that the industrial imbalance prevalent in the country should be rectified without further delay. The industrial interests of Tamil Nadu should be protected by the Centre. I would again urge upon the Centre that the recommendations of Mondal Commission should be implemented forthwith in the interest of teeming millions of our countrymen belonging to backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. With these words, I conclude my speech.

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA (Bhopal): I was planning to speak in Hindi, but, after hearing my friend from Tamilnadu, I have changed my mind. The first thing I would like to say is that there is no idea of imposing Hindi on any part of India or an anybody as that is not the thinking of my Party. We believe that all the languages of India are national languages and we, all of us, are interested in the development of all of them.

Sometimes sweeping generalisations come and in that context, my friend spoke about the industrial needs of Tamilnadu. Members from every State emphasize the needs of their States. But sometimes sweeping generalisations come. He just now mentioned that except Neyveli there is no other central government undertaking in Tamilnadu. Suddenly it struck me and I started thinking. Naturally I am not a Minister or anything of that sort. The first thing I remembered was the teleprinter factory for I once belonged to that Ministry. Then there is the Hindustan Photo-films factory. There is the Vijayanta tank factory. There is Trichy boiler plant. There is also the Integral Coach Factory which he himself mentioned later on. So, really speaking, this type of grievances in one's oratory one can say but sometimes speaking like that creates problems. Now, for instance, from the north, people have been complaining that in Tamilnadu every village has got electricity and not so in the north. But that is not the thing. Wherever everything that is possible, should be done. National integration is the first concern so far as my leader is concerned and my party is concerned. I can assure the House that she loves every part of India and she and her party men are proud of the literature of every language of India because I feel that if Tamil has a rich literature or Bengali has a rich literature, as an Indian I have a right to be proud about that. When Rabindra Nath Tagore got the Noble Prize we felt—even as children—that a great thing has happened for the country as a whole.

Sir, in the heat of the moment, for instance, the President's Address has been called a 'miserable document' by the leader of the BJP, Shri Ram Jethmalani. Just now Shri Mehta called it a 'mediocre document'. This document is not supposed to be a research paper. What is expected from a Presidential Address is, in short is the picture of the condition of the country — economic, political and international and suggestion as to how the country should progress. If we look at it from this angle, I think, this document is commendable because it is brief and it does not try to hide anything. Where we have progressed it has been pointed out and where there have been difficulties that has also been pointed out.

Sir, so far as economic front is concerned I should like to say that there is nothing to be ashamed of but rather we have a right to be proud of what we have done. This will become clear if we remember the World Bank report which says that the economic growth rate in the hundred developing countries has been zero. In Latin America the growth rate has been minus 1.6. The twentyfour developed countries, except Japan, have got a growth rate of zero. Under these circumstances and if we add to it that we had drought affecting 13 crore acres of land yet we have been able to carry through our industrial growth-naturally in an agricultural country like India, industry is intimately connected with agriculture-and this has been done without sacrificing any of the social welfare schemes. Sir, India is one country where in spite

of the difficulties we have not sacrificed any of our social welfare projects but rather added to them. This I am mentioning because if Mr. Jethmalani and others were here I would like to point out to them that they should remember how Mr. Reagan has cut the programme of social welfare in America and I should also like to point out that the report says that in developed countries the unemployment has gone to the extent of three and a half crores.

Under these circumstances when the whole world is going through economic crisis and when prices are raising and when there is recession in the whole world we were having added to it drought conditions and yet we have been able to carry and continue our social welfare schemes and even augment them and then continue the economic growth. I think, it is something which the country can be proud of. I am not talking about the party as such. It has become possible because of the innate soundness of the people of India.

14.00 hrs.

Who move and who rise to the occasion as they have done at other times. In that context I would like to say that somehow this tendency of decrying whatever India has done, whatever India has been doing, should be discouraged. It is a legacy of the time when we were slaves. This tendency should be given up. During the last year India has done a great deal for which every Indian has a right to be proud of. I am proud of the fact that last year we had achievements in the field of Science and Technology. Our team had gone to the South Pole; this is something which any nation can be proud of. We had been able to extract metallic nodules from the bottom of the sea. We have been accorded a pioneer status in Ocean technology by the world. These are no doubt some of the things which we have every right to be proud of. All these things show that we are moving in the right direction.

In spite of adverse conditions we have been able to carry on our economic growth.

Now coming to the political scene, a lot has been said about it. I am amused when Mr. Mehta was talking about the dictatorial tendencies of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It has become fashionable for them to call her a dictator. She is a dictator if she does not hear what I say? She is a dictator if I am not made a Minister? She is a dictator if some request of mine is not granted? This is what their criticism amounts to. In a democracy, it is the majority with which has got to prevail. I doubt if anybody can seriously say that she does not enjoy an overwhelming majority. There will not be even 2 per cent against her leadership if a vote is taken. So, where is the question of dictatorship? How are people who are not in our party interested in the way our party is functioning? One thing is there. Our party has been connected with the freedom movement right from the beginning. As a consequence, it has become a part of the national ethos. When my party and the country were equated by certain people we opposed it. Every party has, of course, to depend upon a leader. This is so in other parts of the world also. You may go through the history of China or USSR or any other country. You talk of the period of Mao in China, the periods of Lenin, Stalin, Khurshchev, Breshney and now Andropov in Russia. It is a proof that the country's development is normally associated with the personality of the leader in the public mind.

Now, Sir, I agree with my friend Mr. Mehta that corruption should be fought at all levels. In a democracy, the greatest danger is from corruption. Our neighbour Pakistan is now under a military dictatorship. I had occasion to visit Pakistan after the military junta took over under Ayub Khan. I visited Karachi in 1958, where large number of people from my Constituency, Bhopal, were living. I am talking about 1958, 1959. They all said, they welcomed military rule of Ayub because corruption was rampant in the earlier regime. Corruption may be there among some politicians, among some administrators, among bureaucrats. We have to fight against it. Somehow I feel corruption is not so large among the large rung of our bureaucracy. The common politician is free from it. But it does not mean that we can be complacent about it. We have

[Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma]

to be very careful about it. We must oppose it and we must fight against it. If we do it we can achieve a great deal in this regard.

My hon. friend was talking about Gandhiji. Gandhiji said that 'one Satyagrahi is enough' to start the right movement. Let us all end corruption by joining together and fighting against it.

There are other factors like the question of productivity which are very important. Productivity has got to be emphasised.

This is being done in India. There is need for more of discipline now. I may assure you that these are the things which are needed in the capitalist world and also needed in the Communist world. One of the contributions of Mr. Andropov when he took over—he was very precise, he was very clear in his speech—was about the discipline. He said that great emphasis should be laid on discipline, hard work, more of productivity and fight against corruption. These are some of his principles which are there. Sometimes they do increase because of various factors. I do not want to go into those details as to whether corruption was more during the Janata regime or less. That is not the question. If it is there it should be fought vehemently. If all of us make up our mind, a lot, according to me, can be done and should be done. We are also very happy and proud of the fact that our Engineers performed a very remarkable feat. If they continue to put their mind and soulder the same kind of responsibility, they can do wonders. Now, on Asiad whatever money was spent is immaterial. Now, so far as this is concerned, it is a tribute for our engineers and it shows their capacity for hard work, capacity for achieving something in time, and thirdly I would point out that this money has not been wasted, according to me, because it has added to the facilities of Delhi. It has added to the sport facilities and over and above that, it is a very good advertisement for getting contracts for building works, construction of bridges and other things from the other parts of the world. We have got thousands of millions worth of rupees of contracts after the Asiad was held here because people who came to witness the Asiad saw the calibre and the capacity of our country. So, naturally, that adds to our wealth.

Similarly, now, very shortly, the Non-aligned Conference is to be held here. It is being held here with the unanimous, I emphasise the word 'unanimous', view of all the non-aligned countries. This is what they have decided and there is a lot of hope generated with this. They are all happy and most of them have said that they are happy that now the leadership for the coming three years of the Non-aligned meet will be in the safe hands of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who is the senior-most political leader of the world today. I repeat it and if I am wrong, I am willing to be corrected. So, a lot of hope has been generated among the people of the non-aligned countries. At the same time, there are people who are worried about it, who do not like the growing strength of the non-aligned movement and that is why certain irrelevant matters may be given greater emphasis. For instance, there is a great move to lessen its importance. It is not an ordinary thing yet somebody called it a 'jambooree'. There are already 97 members for the Non-aligned conference and 3 more are to be added with this. So, there will be 100 countries with full membership and there will be 12 or 13 members as observers. Now, this whole block is equivalent to almost 2/3 of the total number of countries in the United Nations. Now, the leadership of that comes to our country and the views of our country are known to the world that Namibia has to be freed immediately.

Sir, on the very first night, when we became free, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said, "We are free and happy. But for us, it is incomplete if other parts of the world which are not free are also freed" and at the same time he also said "peace is said to be indivisible; so is freedom; and so is prosperity in this one world". We fought and will continue to fight for the freedom of the countries under colonialism". Namibia is one country. Naturally, we are opposed to Namibia remaining under subjugation of South Africa. We are totally opposed to

Apartheid. We have to see that in the coming three years there will be freedom for these countries. And the argument of South Africa leaving Namibia, when Cuban croops leave Angola, will be rejected, and the people of South Africa themselves will be free from white dominations. This is an emotional, a sentimental commitment of my country, not now but from the time of Gandhiji himself. That is not liked by the countries, which treat South Africa as a bastion for controlling the Indian Ocean; something which has to be strengthened to control the Indian Ocean, and keep the African continent under subjugation.

Similarly, the question of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace is something which India started. The Resolution was put forward by Sri Lanka and supported by India. This was accepted by the United Nations and the date for Conference on Indian Ocean was also fixed by the United Nations Resolution but certain interested countries did not want it and so, year after year it has been postponed. We hope that it will be held soon.

Now, in all these matters and the matter of the Palestinians. India's views have been very clear. They are clear, we stand with the Palestinians whatever Mr. Jethmalani may think, whatever Janata Party may think. Our commitment to the Palestinians is a part of India's ethos, is a part of our culture. India has always believed in standing with the oppressed, not with the oppressor, and we consequently stand with Palestinians, not only to please the minorities here, not to please the Arabs. It is not the Arab money which is there. Arab money was nowhere to be seen when Gandhiji said that to take away the land from the Palestinians will be a sin. I think, sin was the one word, which was the greatest abuse, as far as Mahatma was concerned. He could not use any harsher word. We stand with Palestinians; it is not liked by certain countries, though certain Members of the House consider Israel and the Israel's leadership as the paragons of virtue; they were telling us that we should follow Israel because Israel appointed a judicial commission which decided that Begin and Sheron were guilty, and Sheron had to quit.

This is a House which consists of persons selected by the people, and who are very well informed. I think, if we try to look around, including on the Opposition Benches, everybody knows that though Sheron has been deprived of the defence portfolio, he continues to be a Member of the Cabinet and continues to be the Chairman of the Committee on Defence. These things cannot bluff us; they may have bluffed others; they may bluff to those who believe in that, but we cannot. Of course, it is no use arguing much with the people of the Janata Party, who believe in certain things. Of course, the basic difference will remain. Some will like to shake hands with Moshe Doyan; We stand with Yassar Arafat: some stand with those who perpetrate atrocities. They may like Begin and Sharon, but we know that Sheron committed heinous crimes, massacres which are worse than anything done by Hitler.

When we speak on certain issues, naturally some countries and some friends who are guided by the wealth of the Israelis or of the Zionists, may not like it. Consequently, there is the danger, and there I wish everyone of us should stand together and strengthen the hands of our leader, strengthen the hands of my party, which at present happens to be in the Government. This is not a party question, this is a national question. The attention from basic issues cannot be diverted by raising the question as to whether Norodom Sihanouk should represent Kampuchea. In India we have taken a posture, we have given recognition to the Heng Samrin regime. This House was informed of that; we got the peoples' verdict on that in the election. In a non-alignment conference, it is a question of give and take and understanding. We do not insist on it. We have agreed with what was decided in Cuba and Havana that none will represent Kampuchea. We have nothing against, Narodom Sihanouk personally. We had very good relations with him personally. When I was the Chief Minister, he was my guest. He is a very nice man, but what is he today? He represents the Pol Pot regime which was responsible for killing of the three-fourth Muslims of Kampuchea; and I am

[Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma]

repeating it—let my friends contradict it—because they were considered fundamentalists by the Pol Pot regime, they were killed. And today the Pol Pot regime is being sought to be brought back by a backdoor in the name of Norodom Sihanouk. Because we must strengthen the Movement, we are not putting the Hong Samrin regime there. We are keeping the seat vacant as was decided by the Non-Aligned Conference itself. There again I want to make it clear that the main task before the leadership of the non-aligned nations, where the countries fighting amongst themselves are represented, is in getting the greatest consensus and that consensus will have to be tried. But that consensus has got to be towards the basic concept of non-alignment which I may humbly submit are not equi-distance from all. There was a biocal world at the time when this call of non-alignment was given by Panditji, but he had always repeated that there are certain basic tenets of the non-alignment, on which there will be no question of a compromise. There will be no question of equi-distance with anybody. My country has a right to decide its foreign policy, economic policy of its own in acocrdance with the wishes and good of the people themselves. Nobody has a right to dictate. We are going to be away from any military entanglement which again is not a new concept. You may be surprised to know that when Womesh Chand Banerjee presided over our Session in 1885, even at that time we said that we do not want to be get involved in anything. But there is a basic concept to which non-alignment is committed. We are anti-imperialism; we are anti-colonialism, we are anti-Apartheid. We believe in the development of economic strength of developing countries. That is very vital, because we are committed to peace and prosperity and non-exploitation of one nation by another.

Now, this basic issue of New Economic Order has become important because there is tension between those who have and those who do not have. There was a reference to this in the President's Address that developing countries are suppliers of the raw material, prices of which are going down, whereas the prices of finished products which are supplied by the developed countries, are going up all the time. As a result the developing countries are becoming poorer and developed countries are becoming richer and richer. But many economists even in the developed countries are now coming to the conclusion that this is a short-sighted policy, which does not and which will not pay the developed countries in the long run and they should seek a New Economic Order. In the present world all these issues are there and India naturally has been in the lead. We have talked about it in the North-South dialogue and from that we have moved on to South-South dialogue itself—not depending all the time for help from the developed countries, for money and for technology. We ourselves should come together. There is so much in the developing world itself where we can exchange ideas, our material, our knowledge and if we work together a new economic order is bound to come which will be more just to the needs of the developing countries, poorer countries and the third world countries. And that is the one thing that should and that is going to engage the attention of the nations meeting here. But those countries which exploit and some of us who would not like to go deep into the question, may be carried away. We must from this House raise our voice in that context and see that these things adn the fissiparous tendencies do not happen. In that context Rashtrapatiji has said that we must fight all the fissiparous tendencies all those things which divide us—may be religion, may be others, may be language—because if you go deep into it, you will find that if not the foreign hand, the foreign encouragement is there to all such tendencies that are happening anywhere. So, we have to be very cautious about it. I have absolutely no doubt that all of us in this great Parliament will rise to the occasion, and see that the coming three years, when the leadership of the non-aligned movement will be with this country, prove a period of blessing for humanity as a whole, because we have always been thinking in terms of *Ekaiva maanushee jati* as mentioned in Rig Veda, or *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*. Let us wish and pray—if my friends do not object to it, because I believe in God—that we should succeed in the task before us.

श्री जे० सी० वरवे (रामटेक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री ब्रह्मनन्द रेड्डी ने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं।

पहले ही पेज पर माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि देश एक मुसीबत से गुजर रहा है और इस सदन में बैठे हुए अपाजीशन के जो सारे माननीय सदस्य हैं, उनसे मैं अपील करूंगा कि उन को और हम को इस देश को बनाने क लिए मिलजुल कर काम करने की जरूरत है।

हमारे देश ने जो प्रगति की है और हमारी सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदमों के कारण जो देश ने प्रगति की है, वह किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है। रूलिंग पार्टी के जो माननीय सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने अपनी दलील पेश करते हुए कहा है कि देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। हमारे चुनाव घोषणा पत्र-के अनुसार हमने आर्थिक रूप से बहुत प्रगति की है और गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जो लोग हैं, उन की उन्नति के लिए हम ने अनेक कार्यक्रम इस देश में चलाए हैं।

मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में मछुवारे लोग हैं, जिन का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला यहां कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है और उन की बहुत सी समस्यायें हैं। उन की समस्या को लेकर मैं प्रधान मंत्री इन्दिरा गांधी के पास गया और जाने के बाद मैंने उन से अपील की कि बहुत से मछुवारे जो समुद्र में या तालाबों में या झीलों में मछली पकड़ने के लिए जाते हैं, जब कभी तूफान आता है, तो उस में बहुत सारे मछुवारे लोग बह जाते हैं और उनका कोई पता नहीं लगता और इस से उन के घर वालों के पास खाने-पीने का कोई जरिया नहीं रहता। इसलिए मैंने उनसे यह कहा कि यह जो आयु-बीमा योजना है, यह उन लोगों पर भी लागू की जाए, तो बड़ी कृपा होगी। मुझे हर्ष है कि माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में यह बात कही है और हमारे देश का प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने मेरी बात सुनते ही अपने हाथों से, अपने कर कमलों से श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी, जो हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर हैं, को लिख कर सुपुर्द किया और कहा कि इस को एग्जामिन कीजिए और ऐसा करने के बाद इन लोगों के लिए जो भी हो सके, वह करिये। मुझ यह बताते हुए बड़ा हर्ष है है कि हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने उस को एग्जामिन किया और तुरन्त आयु बीमा योजना लागू करने की उन्होंने घोषणा की।

मैं जानता हूं, उपाध्यक्ष जी, कि आप ने मुझे बोलने के लिए मौका दिया क्योंकि मैं चन्द मिनटों के लिए बोलना चाहता था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रस (आई), श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की जो कांग्रेस है, वह इस देश का संचालन कर रही है और यह ठीक बात है। आप जानते हैं कि इस देश में अनेक जातियां और अनेक धर्मों के लोग रहते हुए भी, अनेक प्रान्तों में रहते हुए भी, हम सब संगठित हैं और संगठित रहने के कारण ही इस देश की नैया अच्छी तरह से चल रही है। यह छोटी बात नहीं है क्योंकि मैंने वे दिन देखें हैं जब जनता पार्टी का यहां पर राज्य था और उस समय भी मैं मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट था। उस वक्त जो कुछ मैंने देखा, जो हलचल मैंने देखी, उन के पावर में आने के बाद, अपोजीशन के लोग अपने 5 साल भी शासन के पूरे न कर सके। यह दुःख की बात है कि जो समय जनता ने उन को दिया था, उस को वे पूरा नहीं कर सके। यहां पर सिर्फ नुक्ताचीनी करने से काम नहीं

[श्री जे० सी० वरवे]

चलेगा । इसलिए मैं यह अपील करूंगा कि आगे आने वाले जो हमारे कार्यक्रम हैं, उन में वे हमारा साथ दें । मैं मंडल कमीशन की ओर जाना चाहता हूं । मंडल कमीशन ने सारे देश में घूम कर अपनी रिपोर्ट तैयार की है । मेरा आप से नम्र निवेदन है और आपके जरिये से मेरी अपने नेताओं से भी अपील है कि वे मंडल कमीशन के जरिये से जो भी हमारी समस्याएं सुलझ सकती हैं उनको सुलझाने में हमें ज्यादा समय नहीं लगाना चाहिए जबकि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले सारे देश के लोगों को लिए हम कुछ विचार करने जा रहे हैं । गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे के रहने वाले कई लोग हैं और उनमें स्पष्ट रूप से इस देश के सारे मछुआरे लोग है । उनकी ओर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाए । ये शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के नीचे के दर्जे के लोग हैं । उनके बारे में तुरन्त मंडल योजना को लागू किया जाए । में पहले भी कह चुका हूं कि मंडल कमीशन अवार्ड को हमें जल्द से जल्द लागू करना चाहिए । इस पर राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की सिफारिश लेने की ज़रूरत नहीं । परन्तु जो भी सिफारिशें आ चुकी हैं उनको तो फौरन लागू किया जाए । जिससे कि मंडल कमीशन योजना से गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों को राहत मिले और हमारे कार्यकाल में हमारे देश की प्रगति अधिक क्षत्रों में हो ।

अधिक क्षेत्रों में देश की प्रगति होने से हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ेगा : हमारे देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाना ज़रूरी है । लेकिन माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, एक ओर हमारा उत्पादन जिस रफ्तार से बढ़ रहा है उसे ज्यादा रफ्तार से हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है । यह हमारी जनसंख्या न बढ़े, इसकी तरफ भी हमें ध्यान देना बहुत ज़रूरी है । अगर हमारी पापुलेशन बढ़ती गयी, तो हमारी जो प्रगति है, उन्नति है, उसका लाभ कैसे हमारी जनसंख्या को मिल पायगा । इसलिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह जो आपने परिवार नियोजन के जरिये से 16 परसेंट का लक्ष्य रखा है, इसको बढ़ाया जाए । इसको इस लक्ष्य से ड्यौढ़ा किया जाए ताकि हम आगे चल कर अपने देश की तरक्की कर सकें ।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, असम के प्रश्न पर कई बड़े-बड़े नेता बोल गये और यह कह गये कि वहां सरकार ने यह नहीं किया, वह नहीं किया । मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि असम को जो प्राब्लम है, असम की जो समस्या है, जब आप रूलिंग पार्टी में थे, जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी तो उस समय क्यों नहीं आप लोगों ने तुरन्त निर्णय लिया ? उन्हें क्यों नहीं राहत दी ? मुझ दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम लोगों में एक राष्ट्रीय विचार रहने के बाद भी, जिस काम को बढ़ावा हमें देना चाहिए, उस काम को बढ़ावा न देकर, हमारे जो जनता पार्टी के लोग हैं, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग है, लोक दल के लोग हैं, वे आतंक को फैलाने में लगे हुए हैं । उनको यह नहीं करना चाहिए । जब हम चुनाव कराने नहीं जाते हैं तो वे लोग कहते हैं कि वहां चुनाव नहीं कराये जा रहे हैं । जब हम चुनाव कराने जाते हैं तो वे ही लोग फिर यह कहते हैं चुनाव कराने की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है । वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होना चाहिए । क्या इस तरीके से बात कर के हम देश को आगे ले जा सकेंगे ? इसलिए मेरी उन लोगों से अपील है कि हमारी जो असम की समस्या है, उसको हम मिल बैठ कर सुलझाएं । हमारी सरकार ने, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इस देश में जो उपाय करने थे, वे उपाय करके दिखा दिये है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे कुछ विनती करने का समय दिया।

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मोहतरम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं पिछले कई सालों के प्रजीडेंशयल एड्रस पढ़ रहा था और उनको पढ़ने के बाद मुझे एहसास हुआ कि या तो यह सरकार इस मुल्क की हालत को जानती नहीं है, इस मुल्क की प्राब्लम्स से वाकिफ नहीं है। या यह सरकार जानबूझ कर उसी बात को बार-बार कह देना चाहती है जो कि हकीकत में नहीं है।

बकौल गौएबल्स के—"झूठ को इतनी बार रिपीट करो कि वह सच महसूस होने लगे।"

मैं सन् 1971 का प्रजीडेंट का एड्रस पढ़ रहा था। उसमें मैंने पढ़ा—

उसमें मैंने पढ़ा कि हमारी सरकार की पालिसीज़ में एक पालिसी यह भी थी कि गरीबी इस मुल्क से दूर कर दी जाएगी, सिर्फ पांच साल के लिए और यही नहीं कि गरीबी दूर कर दी जाएगी बल्कि इस मुल्क को शायद जो आज डैवलप्ड कन्ट्रीज़ हैं उनकी बराबरी का दर्जा दे दिया जायेगा, ऐसा कुतुबे को पढ़ने के बाद अन्दाज़ होता है। क्या हुआ गुरबत इस मुल्क से दूर नहीं हुई लेकिन गरीबों को दूर करने का सिलसिला आपने शुरु कर दिया। 1981–82 और 1983 के जो तीन प्रजीडन्शियल एड्रस आए हैं, इन तीनों को पढ़ने के बाद अहसास हो रहा है कि जहां सन् 1971 से आप चले थे, उससे नीचे चले गए हैं। आप गुरबत को दूर करने की बात कर रहे थे लेकिन गुरबत बढ़ाने में पूरा-पूरा आपका हाथ है। मैं गांधी फिल्म देख रहा था और उसको देखने के बाद अन्दाज़ हुआ कि महात्मा गांधी की कसमें खाने वाले लोग किस तरह उनकी आइडियोलांजी, उनके ख्यालात को इस मुल्क से दूर कर रहे हैं। महात्मा गांधी को गुरबत और ऐसे लोगों को देखने के लिए जिनके पास पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं था, देहात जाना पड़ता था। आज 36–37 साल की आजादी के बाद, महात्मा गांधी की 36 साल की शहादत के बाद हालत क्या है? आज हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बर्स को गुरबत देखने के लिए देहात में जाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है।

आज आपकी नाक के नीचे दिल्ली के के अन्दर एशियन गैम्स जो हुए हैं, उनकी बिल्डिंग बनाने वाले मज़दूरों को देखकर अन्दाज़ हो जाता है कि महात्मा गांधी की कसमें खाने वाले महत्मा गांधी के मुल्क को कहां ले जा रहे हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान का अवाम आपकी बात को समझता नहीं है। जो आपका रेडियो कहता है वह समझता है शायद यह सही है। लकिन वह दिन दूर नहीं नहीं जब हिन्दुस्तान का अवाम इस जहालत से बाहर निकलगा और उसको अहसास होगा कि आप जो कहते हैं, बिल्कुल गलत है। महात्मा गांधी को भुलाने का जो काम आपने शुरु किया हुआ है उसको समझेगा। आप कहते हैं कि आप तरक्की कर रह हैं, मैं इससे एग्री नहीं करता। "फाओं" की सन–71 की रिपोर्ट देखने के बाद जब पर–कैपिटा इन्कम की बात आती है तो उसमें 125 मुल्कों का नाम दिया है उन मुल्कों के अन्दर आपका 105 वां नम्बर, था। यह ठीक है उस वक्त पाकिस्तान का नम्बर 104 था, बंगलादेश उस समय था नहीं और सीलोन का नम्बर 103 था। सन 81 की रिपोर्ट देखिए दस साल के

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

बाद जब आप गुरबत को हटाने की कसम खाकर इस मुल्क से इलैक्शन जीते थे। फाओं की रिपोर्ट में आपका नम्बर, 124 वां हैं गरीबी के मुल्कों में। उससे ऊपर जो मुल्क हैं आपको मालूम हैं जिनका मैंने और शायद आपने नाम भी नहीं सुना होगा दस लाख या इससे ज्यादा की आबादी वाले 131 मुल्कों में से से आपका गुरबत में 124 वां नम्बर है। आपने तरक्की की है इन दस सालो के अन्दर, 104–105 से बढ़कर नम्बर, 124 पर आ गया है। सीलोन का नम्बर, 116 वां और पाकिस्तान का 111 वां है यह आपने तरक्की की है। मैं नहीं समझता कि आप लोग समझते नहीं कि गरीब होत चले जा रहे हैं या नहीं। मैं यह जरुर समझता हूं कि आप इस मुल्क के अवाम को यह नहीं बताना चाहते कि हम गरीब होते जा रहे हैं। मैं अभी आपको एक बात और बताना चाहता हूं। मैं पार्लियामेंन्ट के क्वूश्चन को देख रहा था, उससे यह अन्दाज हुआ कि सन् 1951 में जो चना 22.5 ग्राम रोजाना इस मुल्क के आदमी को खाने के लिए मिलता था दाले 60.7 ग्राम रोजाना इस मुल्क के आदमी को खाने के लिए मिलती थी लेकिन क्या हुआ इस गुरबत को हटाने वाले दौर में सन् 1976 में वह चना घटकर 20.5 ग्राम रह गया। यह आपकी तरक्की और इस मुल्क से गुरबत दूर करने का सबूत है। यह इस मुल्क के बढ़ने का सबूत है। 1951 में जब एक आदमी को रोजाना 60.7 ग्राम दालें मिलती थी वह घट कर 1976 में हो गई 50.8 ग्राम और 40 ग्राम ही दालें रोजाना खाने को मिल रही है। देश में बहुत बड़ी आबादी एसी है जिनको दालों से ही प्रोटीन मिलता है। लकिन वह रोज घट रहा है जिसका नतीजा है कि दिमागी और जिस्मानी तौर पर शुल्क में कमजोर बच्चों की तादाद बढ़ रही है। लेकिन आप इसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। आप कहेंगे कि गुरबत हट रही है। समझ में नहीं आता कैसे आप यह कहते हैं।

पिछले दिनों 20 अक्तूबर, 1982 को एक सवाल के जवाब में सरकार ने बताया था कि जब 1980 में आपकी सरकार आयी उस वक्त 46.51 परसेन्ट लोग इस मुल्क की आबदी के बिलों पावर्टी लाइन थे आपका कहना है कि जनता पार्टी ने उनको गुरबत की तरफ धकेल दिया, जब कि यह बात सही नहीं है। जनता पार्टी के तीन साल का रिकार्ड देखेंग तो पता लगगा कि हमने क्या किया। लकिन अब क्या पोजीशन है; आज 56,57 परसन्ट आबादी पावर्टी लाइन के नीच चली गई गई है। गुरबत दूर करने वाले लोगों आप बताओ कि 10 परसेन्ट लोग तीन साल के अन्दर कैसे पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे चले गये। जनता पार्टी तो इनको नीचे नहीं धकेल रही है आपकी ही सरकार बरसरक्तदार है। 5.6 परसन्ट आबादी हर साल बिलो पावर्टी लाइन जा रही है। क्यों महात्मा गांधी की कस्में खात हैं लकिन उनकी नीतियों पर नहीं चलते। इसीलिए लोग नीचे जा रहे हैं। अपोजीशन वालों का यह फर्ज बनता है कि सरकार की जो गलत नीतियां हैं उनको बतायें ताकि आपको मालूम हो कि कहीं कुछ गलती है कि नहीं अगर आप वाकई में समझना चाहें तो हां अगर समझना ही न चाहें तो मेरे पास उसका कोई हल नहीं है।

अनअम्पलाएमेंन्ट के बारे में आपका जवाब है कि 20 लाख आदमी हर साल अनएम्पलायड हो जात है। जब इतने आदमी बरोजगार हो रह हैं तो उनको

रोजगार कहां से दिया जाएगा आपकी पोलिसी है बड़-बड़े कारखाने लगाने की लेकिन महात्मा गांधी की नीतियों पर चलने को तैयार नहीं हैं जिनकी कस्में आप रोज खाते हैं । महात्मा गांधी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के खिलाफ क्यों थे । इसलिये कि जब बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज लगायेंगे तो काम करने वाले हाथ बेकार होंग । बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज वहां अच्छी होती है जहां काम करने के लिये हाथ नहीं हैं । लेकिन जहां काम करने के लिये हाथ हैं वहां बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हाथों को बकार करती जायेंगी जिसस बरोजगारी बढ़ेगी इसी वजह से 20 लाख लोग हर साल विलों पावर्टी लाइन जा रहे हैं ।

आपने कोई एलोकेशन काटज इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये इस साल नहीं रखा है । यहां का दस्तकार दम तोड़ रहा है । मैं सिर्फ देहात की बात नहीं करता । जब हम देहात की भी बात करते हैं तो हम सबसे बड़े इन शहरों के दोस्त भी हैं जिनका कि हमें दुशमन बताया जाता है । आज. 33 परसेन्ट लोग बम्बई के अन्दर फुट पाथ या स्लम्स में रह रहे हैं । दिल्ली में 28 परसन्ट कानपुर में 35 परसेन्ट । बड़े शहरों में लोग जानवरों की जिन्दगी जी रहे हैं । लेकिन उन जानवरों की जिन्दगी जीने वाले लोगों के लिये आपके पास रेडियो और टेलीविजन है जो दिन रात गाता रहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर गुरबत नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है ।

कहां से आये हैं ये लोग ? ये लोग देहात गांव और कस्बों से आये हैं । यह क्यों आये हैं क्या इनको कोई पागल पन सवार हो गया था ? यह इसलिये आये हैं कि आप फैल्योर हो गये हैं उनको वहां पर रोजगार देने में । देहात के लोगों के इन्ट्रेस्ट को प्रोटेक्ट करने में आपका टोटल फैल्योर है । जब आप उनको रोजगार नहीं दे सकते तो वह मजबूरन पेट भरने के लिये शहरों की तरफ बढ़ते हैं इस तरह से यहां स्लम हो जाता है । आप इस स्लम की कोई प्राबलम सौल्व कर ही नहीं सकते क्योंकि आज तक आपने देहात की डेवलपमेन्ट का कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं बनाया जिससे यहां इनका फर्दर इन-फलों रुक जाये । वहां लोग आते ही रहेंगे जब तक कि आप महात्मा गांधी की नीतियों पर अमल नहीं करेंगे ।

हमारे मुल्क में मजबूरी और बदकिस्मती यह है कि यहां पर कोई आदमी, मैं मसलन चौधरी चरण सिंह कहता हूं, राष्ट्रपिता का नाम लेकर राष्ट्रपिता की किसी बात को सही और ईमानदारी से लागू करना चाहता है तो आप कहते हैं कि वह 200 साल पीछे ले जा रहा है हिन्दुस्तान को । अगर इस मुल्क में रहने वाले को रोजगार देने उसके पेट की रोटी देने मुल्क का मतलब यह है कि मुल्क 200 साल पीछे जा रहा है तो मैं समझता हूं कि मुल्क को 400 साल पीछे जाना चाहिये । 200 साल पीछे जा रहा है तो गलत जा रहा है । वह दौर आ जाना चाहिये जब हिन्दुस्तान को सोने की चिड़िया कहा जाता था । आज तो यह हिन्दुस्तान न कासे की चिड़िया है और न मिट्टी की चिड़िया है आपने इसे चिड़िया–लैस बना दिया है । कभी किसी जमाने में सोने की चिड़िया कहलाने वाला मुल्क आज कोई भी चिड़िया का मुल्क नहीं है । आज यहां इंसान स्लम में रहते हैं जो कि जनवरों के बदतर जिन्दगी गुजारते है । आप तो उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देना चाहते आप खुश हैं आप महसूस नहीं कर रहे हैं । अगर महसूस कर रहे हैं तो भी कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यह बात कब तक चलेगी । मैं समझता हूं कि आपको अपनी नीतियों पर गौर कर दोबार सोचना चाहिये कि आप बड़ी–बड़ी

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

मशीनरी बड़े-बड़े कारखानों मोनोपली हाउसेस को मदद कर के क्या मुल्क से बेरोजगारी को दूर कर सकते हैं ? मैं समझता हूं कि नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर नहीं कर सकते हैं तो आप क्यों नहीं ऐसे स्टैप्स उठाना चाहते हैं जिससे इस मुल्क से बेरोजगारी दूर हो ?

आपका मुल्क कहां जा रहा है। क्या कभी आपने यह सोचा है ? आज इस मुल्क में हिन्दू मुसलमान के फिसाद, बड़ी जात के छोटी जात वालों के साथ फिसाद जबान के नाम पर फिसाद, और इलाके के नाम पर फिसाद और तरह तरह के फिसादात क्यों हो रहे हैं।

हमारी मशरिकी सरहद और मगरबी सरहद दोनों पर आज एक ऐसा हंगामा खड़ा हुआ है जिसकी तरफ देखने के बाद हर आदमी को जो कि अपने आपको हिन्दुस्तानी कहता है यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि यह मुल्क किधर जा रहा है और क्यों जा रहा है ? हमारी नजर आज देखती है कि यहां कोई और महात्मा गांधी होता, लेकिन वह हो नहीं सकता क्योंकि ऐसे लोग सदियों में पैदा होते हैं। लेकिन महात्मा गांधी की कस्में खाने वाले लोग उनकी नीतियों पर तो अमल कर सकते हैं। कहिये आप ईमानदारी से कि हम महात्मा गांधी की नीतियों को नहीं मानते फिर चलिये उन नीतियों पर जिन पर आप चल रहे हैं हमें कोई एतराज नहीं होगा।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि मुरादाबाद में क्या हुआ ? मैं एक बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि मुरादाबाद में फिसादात की शुरुआत हिन्दू मुसलमान की वजह से नहीं है। मुरादाबाद में मासूम बेगुनाह मुसलमानों पर गोली चलाने वाली आपकी पी० ए० सी० पुलिस और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन था। वह हिन्दू नहीं था। आप अपनी पी० ए० सी० पुलिस और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को भी नहीं रोक सकते ? क्या महात्मा गांधी की कस्में खाने वाले लोग बाहर का हाथ बताकर 15 अगस्त को तकरीर कर सकते हैं मुरादाबाद के अन्दर एक अजीब तमाशा है।

जो लोक मारे गए, उनको कहा जा रहा है कि इसमें फारेन है था। पाकिस्तान को एक एहतजाजी नोट भी भेजा गया, इससे क्या होगा ?

दूसरे कौमुनल लोगों ने एक हजार बार यह बात कही है कि हिन्दुस्तान का मुसलमान यहां का लायल नहीं है उस पर कोई असर होने वाला नहीं है लेकिन हमारी सरकार जब एहतजाजी नोट भेजेगी तो हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले हिन्दू क्या महसूस करेंगे हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों के बारे में जिसके बारे में लोग दिन रात कहते रहते हैं कि ये हिन्दुस्तान के लायल नहीं है ? हिन्दुस्तान का वफादार नहीं है – क्या आपने हिन्दुओं के दिल में यह शक पैदा नहीं किया मुसलमानों के लिए ? अगर किया तो आप महात्मा गांधी की कस्में क्यों खाते हैं ? कौन जिम्मेदार है आप बतायेंगे ? मेरठ में मुसलमानों को हिन्दू से शिकायत नहीं थी। मेरठ में पी० ए० सी० और पुलिस से शिकायत थी लेकिन यहां पर बैठ करके या दूसरे हाउस में बैठ करके जिस जोरदार तारीके से पी० ए० सी० पुलिस और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को डेफेन्ड करने की कोशिश की गई क्या उससे यहां के मुसमानों को यह सोचने के लिए मजबूर नहीं होना पड़ेगा कि वे यहां दूसरे दर्जे के शहरी हैं ? यह उस हुकूमत में हो रहे

हैं जिसके लोग महात्मा गांधी की कस्में खाते हैं। महात्मा गांधी की कस्में खाने वाले लोगों की हुकूमत के अन्दर यहां के मुसलमान यह महसूस करें कि इस मुल्क में दूसरे दर्जे के शहरी हैं —क्या यह बात आपकी समझ में नहीं आती ? आती है । यह फसादात कौन कराता है ? मैं बताना चाहता हूं आज पहली बार ही नहीं कह रहा हूं कि यह फसादात सरकार कराना चाहती है। इसलिए कि माइनारिटीज को डरने के बाद एक रवैया होता है कि जिस सरकार को वे महसूस करते हैं कि वह उन्हें बचा सकती है, उसके साथ लग जायें । आपको मालूम है कि 4 अक्तूबर 1982 को जामा मस्जिद में एक सुवर फेंका—गया सुवर के चार पैर एक सिर मस्जिद में पाए गए जिसकी रिपोर्ट कराई गई । उन्होंने बहुत अकल से काम लिया कि कहीं फसाद न हो जाए इसलिए उन्होंने बहुत खामोशी के साथ पुलिस में रिपोर्ट कराई । आपको मालूम है 28 अक्तूबर को तुर्कमान गेट की मस्जिद में फिर सुवर का सिर फेंका गया । आपको मालूम है 5 नवम्बर, 1982 को दरियागगंज में साबरी में मुकम्मल सुवर फेंका गया था । आपको मालूम है पिछले एक महीने में फराशखाने के एक मंदिर में भैंस का सिर रखा गया। कौन लोग है जो यह सब कुछ कर रहे हैं ? बहुत आसानी से आप कह देंगे आर० एस० एस० वाले कर रहे हैं। बहुत आसानी से आप कह देंगे कि जमाते इस्लाम वालों ने मंदिर में सिर रख दिया होगा। लेकिन शायद आपको मालूम नहीं है कि जब इन चीजों की रिपोर्ट हुई और सी० बी० आई० और सी० आई० डी० ने इंक्वायरी की तो वे फेल हो गए, वे मालूम नहीं कर सके कि किन लोगों ने यह किया । लेकिन मैं जामा मस्जिद एरिया की पुलिस को मुबारकबाद देता हूं, वहां के स्पेशल ए० एस० पी० को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने मुस्तकिल कोशिश की और उसके बाद 6 आदमियों को गिरफ्तार किया जिसमें एक प्रेम कुमार था और पांच उसके मुलाज़िम थे । गिरफ्तार करने के बाद जब पुलिस ने 161 का बयान लिया तो मालूम है उसने क्या कहा ? उसने कहा मैं दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस (आई) एग्ज़ीक्यूटिव कमेटी का मेम्बर हूं । क्या सज़ा दी गई ? उस पुलिस आफिसर को एक नोट भेजा गया एक हायस्ट एग्ज़ीक्यूटिव की तरफ से कि इस मामले को टाप सीक्रेट रखा जाए । अगर इसको डिस्क्लोज़ किया गया तो अपने आप को सस्पेन्ड ही नहीं, डिस्मिस समझिएगा । क्या फिर भी आपकी समझ में नहीं आता कि कौन फसाद करवा रहा है? आखिर आप कितनी जानें लेना चाहते हैं ? इस मुल्क के किसी हिन्दू की जान जाए या किसी मुसलमान की जान जाए तो वह हिन्दुस्तानी की जान जाती है और उसपर हमें अफसोस होना चाहिए, खुशी नहीं । लेकिन इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस की है? आपकी है ।

आज असम के बारे में बहुत आसानी से कह दिया जाता है कि यह अपोज़ीशन वाले कर रहे हैं । मैंने पहले भी कहा था और आज भी कह रहा हूं कि असम में जो कुछ भी हुआ, जो फसाद हुए, जो भी हिंसा हुई उसका हम सभी बिला एख्तिलाफ किसी पार्टी के मज़म्मत करते हैं, उससे कोई भी हिन्दुस्तानी खुश नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन इस खून की जिम्मेदारी लेने से आप क्यों भागते हैं ? यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है । इसकी जिम्मेदारी उधर बैठे हुए लोगों पर है । यह खून उन्हीं के दामनों पर है, हमारे नहीं । मैंने उस रोज़ भी कहा था कि जब मुझ से भीष्म नारायण जी ने यह बात कही कि एक स्पेशल सेशन कर दिया जाए और असम के सिलसिले में अमेन्डमेंट ले आया जाए ताकि वहां

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

पर एलेक्शन न हो क्योंकि अगर एलेक्शन होगा तो वहां पर गड़बड़ हो सकती है तो मैंने कहा कि मैं आपसे बिल्कुल मुत्तफिक हूं, अगर असम में एलेक्शन करायेंगे तो यकीनी तौर पर वहां फसादात होंगे और मुकम्मिल तौर पर यह फसाद कम्युनल भी हो सकते हैं। भीष्म नारायण जी जब कहने लगे कि आप हमें सपोर्ट दे दें। तो हम सेशन एक्सटेन्ड करके यह बिल ला सकते हैं। मैंने उनसे कहा एक घंटे में बताऊंगा। मैंने एक घंटे के बाद भी भीष्म नारायण जी को, श्री प्रणव मुकर्जी के कमरे से बाहर बुलाकर, कहा कि आप सेशन एक्सटेन्ड कर दीजिए, हम आपको सपोर्ट करेंगे। वे मुबारकबाद वगैरह देकर और शुक्रिया अदा करके अन्दर गए लेकिन सुबह सात बजे टेलीफोन किया कि बहुत से लोगों की सेंटिमेन्ट्स का एहतराम करना चाहते हैं लिहाजा हम स्पेशल सेशन बुला करके इस अमेन्डमेंट को लायेंगे। अभी असम के बारे में बातचीत हुई थी, तो इत्तफाक से मैं उसमें मौजूद था। एक दम फैसला हुआ कि इलैक्शन होगा। आप यह बार-बार कहेंगे कि असम के फसाद की जिम्मेदारी अपोजीशन के लोगों के ऊपर है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल्कुल गलत है। हम जानते थे कि वहां खून-खराबा होगा। हम लोगों ने अन-कंडिशनल सपोर्ट दी कि आप असम के लिए अमेंडमेंट ले आइए लेकिन आप नहीं लाए। आप लोगों की तरफ से तकरीरें फिर भी दी जा रही हैं कि अपोजीशन वालों से सपोर्ट नहीं किया। अमडमेंट नहीं लाए, तब कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि कान्स्टीचूशनली इसको पूरा करना जरूरी था। फिर कहा गया यूनैनिमिटी नहीं थी। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं, जब उत्तर प्रदेश में बनारसी दास की सरकार को डिसमिस किया था, उस वक्त आपकी यूनैनिमिटी कहीं थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप बहुत से काम आप ऐसे करते हैं, जिनमें यूनैनिमिटी नहीं होती है, जो कि आपको नहीं करनी चाहिए।

कल माननीय सदस्य श्री व्यास जी तकरीरें दे रहे थें। यदि आप उनकी तकरीरों को पढ़ें तो मालूम होगा कि वे सही हालात सदन के सामने रख रहे थे लेकिन आप उनको समझ नहीं रहे थे। व्यास जी कह रहे थे कि राजस्थान में बिजली नहीं मिल रही है राजस्थान में पानी नहीं मिल रहा है यह प्रोजेक्ट काम नहीं कर रहा है और वह प्रोजेक्ट काम नहीं कर रहा है, लेकिन इंदिरा जी बहुत अच्छी है। मुल्क के एक हिस्से के अन्दर कुछ नही हों रहा है, उसको उसके हिस्से का पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, अनाज की दिक्कत है, ला एंड आर्डर सिचूएशन नहीं है, हम तो कहते है कि पूरे मुल्क के अन्दर यही हालत है, लेकिन आपक यहां कोई खराबी नहीं है, क्योंकि आखिर में उन्होंने टीप का बन्द लगा दिया कि इंदिरा जी बहुत अच्छी है। स्टेट वाले गड़बड़ कर रहे है। आपकी सरकार है, इसलिय मैं यह नही समझता हूं कि सेन्टर वाल कुछ कहें और स्टट वाले कुछ कहे। हमारे ऊपर यह इल्जाम है कि जनता पार्टी वालों ने ऐसा किया, जनता पार्टी में तो बहुत सारी बाते एसी थी, बहुत सारे मामले ऐसे थे, बहुत से लीडर थे, लेकिन आपका एक लीडर है, एक नीति है, एक पार्टी है, फिर सेन्टर और स्टेट की अलग-अलग जिम्मेदारी की बात हमारी समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आप लोग समझने की कोशिश करें। (व्यवधान) लेकिन आप लोग समझ नहीं रहे हूं। इस हंगामे से मैं खामोश होने वाला नहीं हूं। सही बात कहूंगा, अगर आप समझने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो थोड़ी अकल में बात आ जायगी, लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। इसमें मेरा फायदा नहीं है आपका ही फायदा है।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आपकी तरफ देख रहे हैं या हमारी तरफ देख रहे हैं।

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: I am not yielding, I am not yielding. (*Interruptions*). No, I am not yielding.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding. It is a request from the Member, but he is not yielding.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: You can say whatever you want.

(*Interruptions*)

यह तो मैंने आपको मोटी-मोटी बातें बताई हैं। व्यास जी की तकरीर के मुताबिक यह सिर्फ राजस्थान की ही बात नहीं है, यह हालत पूरे मुल्क की है। इस हालत से इस मुल्क का कोई हिस्सा बचा नहीं है। मैं इन बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं कि दश को लॉ एंड आर्डर सिचूएशन क्या है। मैं उन बातों में जाना चाहता हूं, जो मुल्क की तरक्की से संबंधित है, लेकिन आप तो मुल्क को पीछे-पीछे ही ढकलते चले जा रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अभी दस-पन्द्रह मिनट और लूगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to complete your spech by 3 o'clock. Your Party was alloted 28 minutes, I have given 30 minutes to you.

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं आपका ध्यान पूरे मुल्क की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। आपने रूरल इण्टीग्रेशन प्रोग्राम चला दिया, आपने रूरल वाटर सप्लाई का कार्यक्रम चला दिया, आपने नेशनल डवेलपमेंट कार्यक्रम चला दिया। लेकिन इन सब बातों से क्या कुछ डवेलपमेन्ट हुआ ? कागज़ पर आप ने कर दिया हो, लेकिन मुल्क में जा कर देखिए, मुल्क में इस का कोई असर नहीं हो रहा है।

गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसानों का आज 240 करोड़ रुपया आप की तरफ बकाया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 25 करोड़ रुपया किसानों का मिलों की तरफ बकाया है। इसी सिलसिले में बहुत सी मिलों में स्ट्राइक चल रही है। सहारनपुर में भी एक मिल है जिस में स्ट्राइक चल रही है....

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : यह बात आप ने ठीक कही है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं सभी बातें ठीक कहता हूं। शायद यह बात आप की समझ में आ गई है। सब से बड़े अफसोस की बात यह है कि अगर ये स्टेट की मिलें होतीं या प्राइवेट मिलें होतीं, तो भी मैं इतने गुस्से में नहीं कहता, लेकिन ये आप की मिलें हैं, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के तैहत चलने वाली शुगर की मिलें हैं, जिन से पेमेन्ट नहीं मिल रहा है। पेमेन्ट न होना भी कोई एसी बात नहीं है, लेकिन स्टेट्स ने जो कीमत गन्ने की डिक्लेयर की है वह कीमत भी आप देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। यह स्टेटमेंट उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर का अखबारों में आ चुका है। हरियाणा और दूसरी जगहों पर भी यही पोज़ीशन है।

आप किसानों के बहुत हिमायती बनते हैं। बड़े ज़ो-शोर से ऐलान करते हैं कि हम उन के हिमायती हैं, लेकिन किसानों की इतनी कीमत आप के पास पड़ी हुई है, उस रुपये को दिलाने के लिए आप तैयार नहीं हैं। यह कौन सी किसान के फायदे की नीति है—मेरी समझ

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

में नहीं आ रहा है ? आप तो किसानों के एक तरीके से दुश्मन हैं ।

आप को याद होगा—एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेज़ कमीशन ने गन्ने की कीमत 15 रुपये क्विंटल रिकमेण्ड की थी, लेकिन आप ने मन्जूर की—13 रुपये क्विंटल । जब भी किसी कमेटी या कमीशन की कोई रिकमेण्डेशन आप के पास आती है तो आप उसे फौरन एक्सेप्ट कर लेते हैं और जब कोई सवाल पूछता है तो आप बड़े मासम बन कर कहते हैं कि फलां कमेटी की रिकमेण्डशन आ गई थी या फलां कमीशन की रिकमेण्डशन आ गई, थी, इस लिए हम ने उस को एक्सेप्ट कर लिया । लेकिन एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज़ कमीशन की रिकमेण्डेशन 15 रुपये क्विंटल की आई और किसानों की हिमायती सरकार ने उस को सिर्फ 13 रुपये दिये— मैं पूछता हूं कि यह कौन सी हिमायत की बात है ? इसी तरह से आप माइनारिटीज़ कमीशन की कोई बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं, मण्डल कमीशन की कोई बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं, लेकिन जो चीज़ आप के हक़ में होती है उसके लिए आप पार्लियामेन्ट में आयेंगे और कहेंगे कि हम मजबूर थे, कमीशन ने रिकमेण्ड किया था, इस लिए कर दिया ।

आप को याद होगा—आप ने बड़े जोरशोर से दावा किया था कि हम 8 परसेंन्ट ग्रोथ कर देंगे इण्डस्ट्रीयल प्रोडक्शन में, लेकिन अफसोस है—सिर्फ 4.6 परसेंन्ट कर पाये। क्या यह आप का फल्यर नहीं है, यह आप की नाकामी नहीं है ? इस प्रोडक्टिविटी ईयर में जो टारगेट आप ने रखा था उस से इतना कम पैदा करना, क्या खुश होने की बात है ? अगर खुश होने की बात है तो खुश होइये, लकिन असल में यह खुश होने की बात नहीं है एग्रीकल्चर में आप के यहां (–) 3 प्रोडक्शन हुई है ....

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : कैसे ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप इकानामिक सर्वे आफ इण्डिया पढ़ कर आइये ।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : बिल्कुल गलत बात है ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप इस मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भेज दीजिये ।

(–) 3 परसेंन्ट एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन का ग्रोथ हुआ है और मुझे ताज्जुब है इस हाउस के काबिल मेम्बर्स कहते हैं कि मैं गलत कह रहा हूं । मैं इनके रिकार्ड से कह रहा हूं, फिर भी ये कहते हैं कि गलत कह रहा हूं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं—यह माइनस 3 क्यों आया, आप फेल क्यों हुए ? इस लिये कि इस मुल्क के किसानों को आप ने जायज कीमत नहीं दी । आप 222 रुपये क्विंटल बाहर के किसानों को देने के लिये तैयार हो गये, लेकिन पिछले साल जब मुल्क के किसान 140 रुपये क्विंटल मांग रहे थे, वह कीमत आप ने उन की नहीं दी । यह किसानों की हिमायती सरकार इस तरह से लटकायगी, हम नहीं समझते थे । आज मैं कह सकता हूं—आप में से बहुत से लोग जो उधर बैठे हुए हैं, उन के दिलों में वही बात है जो मैं कह रहा हूं ....

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : याद रखिये, आप के ऊपर भी किसानों की प्रोटेक्शन का उतना ही फर्ज है, जितना मेरे ऊपर है । इसलिय अपने जमीर की आवाज सुनें और उस के मुताबिक किसानों की मदद करें ।

बिजली के मामल को लीजिये । हो सकता है बड़े बड़े शहरों में कुमकुमे जला कर रोशनी में बैठ जाते होंगे, एशियाड के नाम से आप ने दल्ली को दुलहन बनाने की कोशिश की हो, लकिन आज देहातों के अन्दर जब किसानों को बिजली की जरूरत है, गेहूं पैदा करने के लिये, तो आप बिजली नहीं दे रहे हैं और जब आप बिजली नहीं दे रहे है' तो पानी नहीं मिल रहा है और जब किसानों को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है तो वे लोगों को खाने के लिये कहां से देंगे । आप अगले साल के लिये उस को मजबूर कर रहे हैं कि वह मजबूरन कम गहूं पैदा करे । जब आप बिजली नहीं देंगे, पानी नहीं दें, तो अगले साल आप को फिर दो बारा बाहर से गेहूं मंगाना पडेगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस की इंक्वायरी होनी चाहिये । इस के पीछे क्या साजिश है कि इतने बडे पैमाने पर हम को खाने के लिये बाहर से गेहूं मगाना पड़ता है जबकि हम अपने यहां इतना गेहूं पैदा कर सकते हैं ।

15.00 hrs.

यही नहीं आप ने बिजली के रेटस हर स्टेट में बढा दिये । 15 से 17 और 23 से 24 तक कर दिये पर होर्स पावर पर-मन्थ । तो यह एन्टी किसान पालिसी कब तक चलेगी ।

मैं एक मिनट में अभी खत्म कर देता हूं । अभी हमारे शर्मा जी बोल रहे थे । मैं उन को बहुत इज्जत करता हूं और बात भी वे सही कह रहे थे । उन्होंने कहां कि फलस्तीनियों के बारे मे कुछ लोगों के ख्यालात अलग होंगे । मैं नहीं जानता, कुछ लोगों के ख्यालात जरूर ऐसे होंगे क्योंकि ख्यालात में फर्क होता ही है, लेकिन हम जितने भी लोग हैं, उन के साथ हम ने हमदर्दी का इजहार किया है और हमदर्दी का इजहार करते हैं और जो कुछ भी वहां हुआ है, उस को कोई भी आदमी पसन्द नहीं करेगा लेकिन हम यह जरूर चाहेंगे कि जब आप नानएलाइन्ड की बात करते है, तो अफगानिस्तान में जो जुल्म हो रहा है, उस के बारे में भी हम सब को एक साथ उठ कर आवाज उठानी चाहिये और वहां पर जो जुल्म हो रहे हैं, उन पर हम को खामोश नहीं रहना चाहिये । यहीं पर हम मैं और आप में इख्तिलाफ है । हम चाहते हैं कि अगर जुल्म मुसलमान पर हो, तो एक साथ उठकर आवाज उठाएं, जुल्म हिन्दू पर हो, तो एक साथ उठ कर आवाज उठाएं , फलस्तीनियों पर जुल्म हो, तो एक साथ उठ कर आवाज उठाएं और अगर अफगानिस्तान मे लोगों पर जुल्म हो, तो एक साथ उठ कर आवाज उठाएं लेकिन उस के लिये आप आवाज उठाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । हमे जुल्म के खिलाफ आवाज उठानी है । हमारी किसी आदमी के खिलाफ दुश्मनी नहीं है, किसी मुल्क के खिलाफ दुश्मनी नहीं है किसी कन्ट्री के साथ दुश्मनी नहीं है, हमारी तो जुल्म के साथ दुश्मनी है और जो जुल्म करेगा, हम उस के खिलाफ हैं चाहे वह अमेरिका हो, चाहे रूस हो और चाहे चीन हो और चाहे कोई दूसरा मुल्क हों ।

मैं एक बात कहना भूल गया था और वह आप को बताना चाहता हूं । यह मैं आखरी बात बता रहा हूं आप लोग सुन लें, क्योंकि अभी तक आप

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

यह कहते आये हैं कि हमारा मुल्क बहुत तरक्की कर रहा है । एक आदमी को 2600 किलोरी पर डे आन एन एवरेज की जरूरत है, हैल्दी मन के लिये इतने किलोरी की जरूरत है और आप की एवेलेबिलिटी कितनी है, थोड़ा सा आप देख लें । श्रीलंका आप के बराबर में है और वह आप से कम आबादी वाला देश है और से गरीब भी वह होगा रिसोर्सेज के मामले में लेकिन वहां के रहने वालों को 2340 किलोरी पर डे मिलती है और इण्डिया में जो वकोल आपके तरक्की-याफ्ता कन्ट्री हैं, डेवलप्ड कन्ट्रीज में शामिल हो गया है ऐसा कुछ लोगों ने कहा है और बडे जोर-शोर से कहा है, यहां के रहने वाले को क्या मिलता है–1990 किलोरी पर डे । आप कह सकते है कि हमारे यहां बड़ी जबर्दस्त पापूलेशन है, इसलिये हमारी मजबूरी है लेकिन मैं आप को चीन की मिसाल देता हूं जिसने गाप के बाद आजादी हासिल की है और जिस की पापूलेशन आप से ज्यादा है और रिसोर्सेज भी आप से कम है । चीन के अन्दर पर डे पर पर्सन किलोरी का कन्जम्पशन जो है वह 2050 किलोरी है लेकिन आप से करीब 100 किलोरी ज्यादा वहां मिलती है और जो आप के पास बराबर में पाकिस्तान है और हम ने और उस के साथ आजादी हासिल की है, उस के यहां पर कैपीटा एवेलेबिलिटी आफ किलोरी 2410 है ।

यही नहीं अभी यहां एक सिलसिला शुरू हुआ है पंजाब में ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, you are concluding now. I should not call somebody else when you are reading out.

The time is up. Please conclude.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Yes, I am concluding, Sir.

पंजाब की हालत देख कर कोई खुशी नहीं होती है । यह खुशी का मामला नहीं है बल्कि यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है । इससे हम सब लोगो को मुत्तफिक होना चाहिये और इस का हल निकालना चाहिए ।

श्री जुमील रहमान (किशनगंज) : हम आप को इन्वाइट कर रहे हैं ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : हम खुद कहते हैं और आप ने इन्वाइट किया है तो हम खिदमत के लिये तैयार हैं और कहते है कि हमारी खिदमत लें लेकिन मुल्क को इनटेग्रेट करने के लिये डिसइनटेग्रेट करने के लिये नहीं लिहाजा आप को बहुत सोच समझ कर इस को सोल्व करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये । कहीं ऐसा न हो कि अलग अलग बिरादरियां हरकौम और हर मजहब के लोग खड़े हो कर अपनी अपनी डिमांड रखने लगे और फिर मुल्क को अनेक दिक्कतों और परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़े । इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं ।

پڑھنے کے بعد احساس ہو رہا ہے کہ جہاں سنہ ۱۹۷۱ع سے آپ چلے تھے اس سے نیچے چلے گئے ہیں - آپ غربت کو دور کرنے کی بات کر رہے تھے لیکن غربت بڑھانے میں پورا پورا آپکا ہاتھ ہے - میں گاندھی فلم دیکھ رہا تھا اور اسکو دیکھنے کے بعد اندازہ ہوا کہ مہاتما گاندھی کی قسمیں کھانے والے لوگ کس طرح انکی آئڈیولوجی انکے خیالات کو اس ملک سے دور کر رہے ہیں - مہاتما گاندھی کو غربت اور ایسے لوگوں کو دیکھنے کے بل لئے جاتے پاس پہننے کے لئے کپڑا نہیں تھا دیہات جانا پڑتا تھا - آج ۳۶-۳۷ سال کی آزادی کے بعد مہاتما گاندھی کی ۳۶ سال کی شہادت کے بعد حالت کیا ہے - آج ہندوستان کی پارلیامینٹ کے ممبرس کو غربت دیکھنے کیلئے دیہات میں جانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے -

آج آپ کی ناک کے نیچے دلی کے اندر ایشین گیمس جو ہوئے ہیں انکی بلڈنگس بنانے والے جو مزدور تھے مزدوروں کو دیکھ کر اندازہ ہو جاتا ہے کہ مہاتما گاندھی کی قسمیں کھانے والے مہاتما گاندھی کے ملک کو کہاں لے جا رہے ہیں - آج ہندوستان کا عوام آپکی بات کو سمجھتا نہیں ہے - جو آپکا ریڈیو کہتا ہے وہ سمجھتا ہے شاید یہی

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

محترم ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب میں پچھلے کئی سالوں کے پریزیڈینشیل ایڈریس پڑھ رہا تھا اور انکو پڑھنے کے بعد مجھے احساس ہوا کہ یا تو یہ سرکار اس ملک کی حالت کو جانتی نہیں ہے یا اس ملک کی پرابلمس سے واقف نہیں ہے - یہ سرکار جان بوجھ کر اسی بات کو بار بار کہہ دینا چاہتی ہے جو کہ حقیقت میں نہیں ہے -

بقول کوایبلس کے - جھوٹ کو اتنی بار رپیٹ کرو کہ وہ سچ محسوس ہونے لگے -

میں سن ۱۹۷۱ع کا پریزیڈینٹ کا ایڈریس پڑھ رہا تھا - اس میں میں نے پڑھا کہ ہماری سرکار کی پالیسیز میں ایک پالیسی یہ بھی تھی کہ غریبی اس ملک سے دور کر دی جائے گی صرف پانچ سال کیلئے اور یہی نہیں کہ غریبی دور کر دی جانے کی بلکہ اس ملک کو شاید جو آج ڈیولپڈ کنٹریز میں انکی برابری کا درجہ دے دیا جائے گا ایسا خطبے کو پڑھنے کے بعد اندازہ ہوتا ہے - لیکن کیا ہوا غربت اس ملک سے دور نہیں ہوئی لیکن غریبوں کو دور کرنے کا سلسلہ آپ نے شروع کر دیا - ۱۹۸۱ع ۱۹۸۲ع اور ۱۹۸۳ع کے جو تین پریزیڈینشیل ایڈریس آئے ہیں ان تینوں کو

نمبر ۱۲۴ پر آ گیا ہے - سیلون کا نمبر ۱۱۶ واں اور پاکستان کا ۱۱۱ واں ہے یہ آپ نے ترقی کی ہے - میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ آپ لوگ سمجھتے نہیں کہ غریب ہوتے چلے جا رہے ہیں یا نہیں - میں یہ ضرور سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ اس ملک کے عوام کو یہ نہیں بتانا چاہتے کہ ہم غریب ہوتے جا رہے ہیں - میں ابھی آپکو ایک بات اور بتانا چاہتا ہوں - میں پارلیامینٹ کے کویشچن کو دیکھ رہا تھا اس سے یہ اندازہ ہوا کہ سنہ ۱۹۵۱ع میں جو چنا ۲۲۵ء گرام روزانہ اس ملک کے آدمی کو کھانے کے لئے ملتا تھا دالیں ۶۰۵۷ گرام روزانہ اس ملک کے آدمی کو کھانے کے لئے ملتی تھیں لیکن کیا ہوا اس غربت کو ہٹانے والے دور میں سنہ ۱۹۷۶ع میں وہی چنا گھٹ کر ۲۰۵۵ گرام رہ گیا - یہ آپ کی ترقی اور اس ملک سے غربت دور کرنے کا ثبوت ہے - یہ اس ملک کے بڑھنے کا ثبوت ہے - ۱۹۵۱ع میں جب ایک آدمی کو روزانہ ۶۰۵۷ گرام دالیں ملتی تھیں وہ گھٹ کر ۱۹۷۶ع میں ہو گئی ۵۰۵۸ گرام اور آج ۴۰ گرام ہی دالیں روزانہ کھانے کو مل رہی ہیں - دیش میں بہت بڑی آبادی ایسی ہے جن کو دالوں میں ہی پروٹین ملتا ہے لیکن وہ روز گھٹ رہا ہے جس کا نتیجہ ہے کہ دماغی

[شری رشید مسعود]

صحیح ہے - لیکن وہ دن دور نہیں جب ہندوستان کا عوام اس جہالت سے باہر نکلے گا اور اسکو احساس ہوگا کہ آپ جو کہتے ہیں بالکل غلط ہے - مہاتما گاندھی کو بھلانے کا جو کام آپ نے شروع کیا ہوا ہے اسکو سمجھے گا - آپ کہتے ہیں کہ آپ ترقی کر رہے ہیں میں اس سے ایگری نہیں کرتا - "فاو" کی سنہ ۱۹۷۱ع کی رپورٹ دیکھنے کے بعد جب پر کیپیٹا انکم کی بات آتی ہے تو اس میں ۱۲۵ ملکوں کا نام دیا ہے ان ملکوں کے اندر آپ کا ۱۰۵ واں نمبر تھا - یہ ٹھیک ہے اس وقت پاکستان کا نمبر ۱۲۴ تھا بنگلہ دیش اس سے تھا نہیں اور سیلون کا نمبر ۱۰۳ تھا - سنہ ۱۹۸۱ع کی رپورٹ دیکھئے دس سال کے بعد جب آپ غربت کو ہٹانے کی قسم کھاکر اس ملک سے الیکشن جیتے تھے - فاؤ کی رپورٹ میں آپکا نمبر ۱۲۴ واں ہے غریبی کے ملکوں میں - اس سے اوپر جو ملک ہیں آپکو معلوم ہے جنکا میں نے اور شاید آپ نے نام بھی نہیں سنا ہوگا - دس لاکھ یا اس سے زیادہ کی آبادی والے ۱۳۱ ملکوں میں سے آپکا غربت میں ۱۲۴ واں نمبر ہے - آپ نے ترقی کی ہے اس دس سالوں کے اندر ۱۰۵-۱۰۴ ۲۴۰-۱۰۵ سے بڑھ کر

سرکار کی جو غلط نیتیاں ہیں ان کو بتائیں تاکہ آپ کو معلوم ہو کہ کہیں کچھ غلطی ہے کہ نہیں اگر آپ واقعی میں سمجھنا چاہیں تو ہاں اگر سمجھنا ہی نہ چاہیں تو میرے پاس اس کا کوئی حل نہیں ہے -

ان ایمپلائی مینٹ کے بارے میں آپکا جواب ہے کہ ۲۰ لاکھ آبادی ہر سال ان ایمپلائیڈ ہو جاتی ہے - جب اتنے آدمی بیروزگار ہو رہے ہیں تو انکو روزگار کہاں سے دیا جائے گا - آپکی پالیسی ہے بڑے بڑے کارخانے لگانے کی لیکن مہاتما گاندھی کی نیتیوں پر چلنے کو تیار نہیں ہیں جنکی قسمیں آپ روز کھاتے ہیں - مہاتما گاندھی بڑی انڈسٹریز کے خلاف کیوں تھے - اسلئے کہ جب بڑی انڈسٹریز لگائیں گے تو کام کرنے والے کے ہاتھ بیکار ہوں گے - بڑی انڈسٹریز وہاں اچھی ہوتی ہیں جہاں کام کرنے کے لئے ہاتھ نہیں ہیں - لیکن جہاں کام کرنے کے لئے ہاتھ ہیں وہاں بڑی انڈسٹریز ہاتھوں کو بیکار کرتی جائیں گی جس سے بے روزگاری بڑھے گی - اسی وجہ سے ۲۰ لاکھ لوگ ہر سال جاب پاورٹی لائین جا رہے ہیں -

آپ نے کوئی الوکیشن کانچ انڈسٹریز کے لئے اس سال نہیں رکھا ہے - یہاں کا دستکار دم توڑ رہا ہے - اور جسمانی طور پر ملک میں کمزور بچوں کی تعداد بڑھ رہی ہے - لیکن آپ اس کو ماننے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں - آپ کہیں گے کہ غربت ہٹ رہی ہے - سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کیسے آپ یہ کہتے ہیں -

پچھلے دنوں ۲۰ اکتوبر ۱۹۸۲ع کو ایک سوال کے جواب میں سرکار نے بتایا تھا کہ جب ۱۹۸۰ع میں آپ کی سرکار ٹی اس وقت ۵۱-۴۶ پرسینٹ لوگ اس ملک کی آبادی کے بلو پاورٹی لائین تھے - آپ کا کہنا ہے کہ جنتا پارٹی نے ان کو غربت کی طرف دھکیل دیا جب کہ یہ بات صحیح نہیں ہے - جنتا پارٹی کے تین سال کا ریکارڈ دیکھیں گے تو پتہ لگے گا کہ ہم نے کیا کیا - لیکن اب کیا پوزیشن ہے - آج ۵۶-۵۷ پرسینٹ آبادی پاورٹی لائین کے نیچے چلی گئی ہے - غربت دور کرنے والے لوگوں آپ بتاؤ کہ ۱۰ پرسینٹ لوگ تین سال کے اندر کیسے پاورٹی لائین کے نیچے چلے گئے - جنتا پارٹی تو ان کو نیچے نہیں دھکیل رہی ہے آپ کی ہی سرکار برسر اقتدار ہے - ۵-۶ پرسینٹ آبادی ہر سال بلو پاورٹی لائین جا رہی ہے - کیوں - مہاتما گاندھی کی قسمیں کھاتے ہیں لیکن ان کی نیتیوں پر نہیں چلتے - اس لئے لوگ نیچے جا رہے ہیں - اپوزیشن والوں کا یہ فرض بنتا ہے کہ

کیونکہ آج تک آپنے دیہات کی ڈیولپمینٹ کا کوئی پروگرام نہیں بنایا جس سے یہاں انکا فرور انفلو رک جائے - وہ لوگ آتے ہی رہیں گے جب تک کہ آپ مہاتما گاندھی کی نیتیوں پر عمل نہیں کریں گے -

ہمارے ملک میں مجبوری اور بدقسمتی یہ ہے کہ یہاں پر کوئی آدمی میں مثلاً چودھری چرن سنگھ کہتا ہوں راشٹرپتا کا نام لے کر راشٹرپتا کی کسی بات کو صحیح اور ایمانداری سے لاگو کرنا چاہتا ہوں تو آپ کہتے ہیں کہ وہ ۲۰۰ سال پیچھے لے جا رہا ہے ہندوستان کو - اگر اس ملک میں رہنے والے کو روزگار دینے اس کے پیٹ کو روٹی دینے کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ وہ ۲۰۰ سال پیچھے جا رہا ہے تو غلط جا رہا ہے - وہ دور آ جانا چاہئے جب ہندوستان کو سونے کی چڑیا کہا جاتا تھا - آج تو یہ ہندوستان نہ کانسے کی چڑیا ہے اور نہ مٹی کی چڑیا ہے آپ نے اسے چڑیا لیس بنا دیا ہے - کبھی کسی زمانے میں سونے کی چڑیا کہلانے والا ملک آج کوئی بھی چڑیا کا ملک نہیں ہے - آج یہاں انسان سلم میں رہتے ہیں جو کہ جانوروں سے بد تر زندگی گزارتے ہیں - آپ تو اس طرف دھیان نہیں دینا چاہتے آپ خوش ہیں آپ محسوس نہیں کر رہے ہیں - اگر محسوس کر رہے ہیں تو

[شری رشید مسعود]

میں صرف دیہات کی بات نہیں کرتا - جب ہم دیہات کی بھی بات کرتے ہیں تو ہم سب سے بڑے ہیں شہروں کے دوست بھی ہیں - جن کا کہ ہمیں دشمن بنایا جاتا ہے - آج ۳۳ پرسینٹ لوگ بمبئی کے اندر فٹ پاتھ یا سلمس میں رہ رہے ہیں - دلی میں ۲۸ پرسینٹ کانپور میں ۳۵ پرسینٹ - بڑے شہروں میں لوگ جانوروں کی زندگی جی رہے ہیں - لیکن ان جانوروں کی زندگی گزارنے والے لوگوں کے لئے آپ کے پاس ریڈیو اور ٹیلیویژن ہے اور جو دن رات گاتا رہتا ہے ہندوستان کے اندر غربت نام کی کوئی چیز نہیں ہے -

کہاں سے آئے ہیں یہ لوگ - یہ لوگ دیہات گاؤں اور قصبوں سے آئے ہیں - یہ کیوں آئے ہیں کیا انکو کوئی پاگل پن سوار ہو گیا تھا - یہ اسلئے آئے ہیں کہ آپ فیلیور ہو گئے ہیں انکو وہاں پر روزگار دینے میں - دیہات کے لوگوں کے انکریسنگ کو پروٹیکٹ کرنے میں آپکا ٹوٹل فیلیور ہے - جب آپ انکو روزگار نہیں دے سکتے تو وہ مجبوراً پیٹ بھرنے کیلئے شہروں کی طرف بڑھتے ہیں - اس طرح سے یہاں سلم ہو جاتا ہے - آپ اس سلم کی کوئی پرابلم سولو کر ہی نہیں سکتے

ہوتے ہیں - لیکن مہاتما گاندھی کی قسمیں کھانے والے لوگ ان کی نیتیوں پر تو عمل کر سکتے ہیں - کہئے آپ ایمانداری سے کہ ہم مہاتما گاندھی کی نیتیوں کو نہیں مانتے پھر چلئے ان نیتیوں پر جن پر آپ چل رہے ہیں ہمیں کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہوگا -

میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مراد آباد میں کیا ہوا - میں ایک بات صاف کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ مراد آباد میں فسادات کی شروعات ہندو مسلمان کی وجہ سے نہیں ہے - مراد آباد میں معصوم بے گناہ مسلمانوں پر گولی چلانے والی آپ کی پی - اے - سی - پولیس اور ایڈمنسٹریشن تھا - وہ ہندو نہیں تھا - آپ اپنی پی - اے - سی - پولیس اور ایڈمنسٹریشن کو بھی نہیں روک سکتے - کیا مہاتما گاندھی جی کی قسمیں کھانے والے لوگ ان کو برداشت نہیں کر سکتے - کیا مہاتما گاندھی کی قسمیں کھانے والے لوگ باہر کا ہاتھ بتا کر ۱۵ اگست کو تقریر کر سکتے ہیں مراد آباد کے اندر - ایک عجیب تماشہ ہے -

جو لوگ مارے گئے ان کو کہا جا رہا ہے کہ اس میں فارن ہینڈ تھا - پاکستان کو ایک احتجاجی نوٹ بھی بھیجا گیا اس سے کیا ہوگا -

بھی کچھ نہیں کر رہے ہیں لیکن یہ بات کب تک چلے گی - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ کو اپنی نیتیوں پر غور کر کے دوبارہ سوچنا چاہئے کہ آپ بڑی بڑی مشینری بڑے بڑے کارخانوں مونوپلی ہاؤسس کو مدد کر کے کیا ملک سے بے روزگاری کو دور کر سکتے ہیں - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ نہیں کر سکتے ہیں - اگر نہیں کر سکتے ہیں تو آپ کیوں نہیں ایسے اسٹیپس اٹھانا چاہتے ہیں جس سے اس ملک سے بے روزگاری دور ہو -

آپ کا ملک کہاں جا رہا ہے - کیا کبھی آپ نے یہ سوچا ہے - آج اس ملک میں ہندو مسلمان کے فساد بڑی ذات کے چھوٹی ذات والوں کے ساتھ فساد زبان کے نام پر فساد ایریے اور علاقے کے نام پر فساد اور طرح طرح کے فسادات کیوں ہو رہے ہیں -

ہماری مشرقی سرحد اور مغربی سرحد دونوں پر آج ایک ایسا ہنگامہ کھڑا ہوا ہے جس کے طرف دیکھنے کے بعد ہر آدمی کو جو کہ اپنے آپ کو ہندوستانی کہتا ہے یہ سوچنا پڑیگا کہ یہ ملک کدھر جا رہا ہے اور کیوں جا رہا ہے - ہماری نظر آج دیکھتی ہے کہ یہاں کوئی اور مہاتما گاندھی ہوتا لیکن وہ ہو نہیں سکتا کیوں کہ ایسے لوگ صدیوں میں پیدا

[شری رشید مسعود]

تسمیں کھانے والے لوگوں کی حکومت کے اندر یہاں کے مسلمان یہ محسوس کریں کہ وہ اس ملک میں دوسرے درجے کے شہری ہیں - کیا یہ بات آپکی سمجھ میں نہیں آتی - آتی ہے - یہ فسادات کون کراتا ہے - میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں آج پہلی بار ہی نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں کہ یہ فسادات سرکار کرانا چاہتی ہے - اس لئے کہ مائنوریٹیز کا ڈرنے کے بعد ایک رویہ ہوتا ہے کہ جس سرکار کو وہ محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ وہ انہیں بچا سکتی ہے اسکے ساتھ لگ جائیں - آپکو معلوم ہے کہ ۴ اکتوبر ۱۹۸۲ع کو جامع مسجد میں ایک سور پھینکا گیا - سور کے چار پیر اور ایک سر مسجد میں پائے گئے جسکی رپورٹ کرائی گئی - انہوں نے بہت عقل سے کام لیا کہ کہیں فساد نہ ہو جائے اسلئے انہوں نے بہت خاموشی کے ساتھ پولیس میں رپورٹ کرائی - آپکو معلوم ہے ۲۸ اکتوبر کو ترکمان گیٹ کی مسجد میں پھر سور کا سر پھینکا گیا - آپکو معلوم ہے ۵ نومبر ۱۹۸۲ع کو دریا گنج میں درگاہ صابری میں مکمل سور پھینکا گیا تھا - آپکو معلوم ہے پچھلے مہینے میں فراشخانے کے ایک مندر میں بھینس کا سر رکھا گیا - کون لوگ ہیں جو یہ سب کچھ کر رہے ہیں - بہت آسانی سے آپ کہہ دیں گے

دوسرے کمیونل لوگوں نے ایک ہزار بار یہ بات کہی ہے کہ ہندوستان کا مسلمان یہاں کا لائل نہیں ہے - اس پر کوئی اثر ہونے والا نہیں ہے لیکن ہماری سرکار جب احتجاجی نوٹ بھیجے گی تو ہندوستان میں رہنے والے ہندو کیا محسوس کریں گے ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کے بارے میں جس کے بارے میں لوگ دن رات کہتے رہتے ہیں کہ یہ ہندوستان کے لائل نہیں ہیں - ہندوستان کا وفادار نہیں ہے - کیا آپ نے ہندوؤں کے دل میں یہ شک پیدا نہیں کیا مسلمانوں کے لئے - اگر کیا تو آپ مہاتما گاندھی کی قسمیں کیوں کھاتے ہیں - کون ذمہ دار ہے آپ بتائیں گے - میرٹھ میں مسلمانوں کو ہندو سے شکایت نہیں تھی - میرٹھ میں پی - اے - سی - اور پولیس سے شکایت تھی لیکن یہاں پر بیٹھ کر یا دوسرے ہاوس میں بیٹھ کر زور دار طریقے سے پی - اے - سی - پولیس اور ایڈمنسٹریشن کو ڈیفیمڈ کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی کیا اس سے یہاں کے مسلمانوں کو یہ سوچنے کیلئے مجبور نہیں ہونا پڑے گا کہ وہ یہاں دوسرے درجے کے شہری ہیں - یہ اس حکومت میں ہو رہا ہے جس کے لوگ مہاتما گاندھی کی قسمیں کھاتے ہیں - مہاتما گاندھی کی

جائے یا کسی مسلمان جان جائے تو وہ ہندوستانی کی جان جاتی ہے اور اس پر ہمیں افسوس ہونا چاہئے خوشی نہیں - لیکن اس کی ذمہداری کس کی ہے - آپ کی ہے -

آج آسام کے بارے میں بہت آسانی سے کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ یہ اپوزیشن والے کر رہے ہیں - میں نے پہلے بھی کہا تھا اور آج بھی کہہ رہا ہوں کہ آسام میں جو کچھ بھی ہوا جو فساد ہوئے جو بھی ہلسا ہوئی اس کی ہم سبھی بلا اختلاف کسی پارٹی کے مذمت کرتے ہیں اس سے کوئی بھی ہندوستانی خوش نہیں ہو سکتا ہے لیکن اس خون کی ذمہ داری لینے سے آپ کیوں بھاگتے ہیں یہ بات میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتی ہے - اس کی ذمہ دار ادھر بیٹھے ہوئے لوگوں پر ہے - یہ خون انہیں کے دامنوں پر ہے ہمارے نہیں - میں نے اس روز بھی کہا تھا کہ جب مجھ سے ہیشم نارائن جی نے یہ بات کہی کہ ایک اسپیشل سیکشن کر دیا جائے اور آسام کے سلسلے میں اسٹیٹمنٹ لے آیا جائے تاکہ وہاں پر الیکشن نہ ہو کیونکہ اگر الیکشن ہوگا تو وہاں پر گڑبڑ ہو سکتی ہے تو میں نے کہا کہ میں آپ سے بالکل متفق ہوں اگر آسام میں الیکشن کرائیں گے تو یقینی طور پر وہاں فسادات ہوں گے آر - ایس - ایس - والے کر رہے ہیں - بہت آسانی سے آپ کہہ دیں گے کہ جماعت اسلامی والوں نے ملدر میں سر رکھہ دیا ہوگا - لیکن شاید آپکو معلوم نہیں ہے کہ جب ان چیزوں کی رپورٹ ہوئی اور سی - بی - آئی - اور سی - آئی - ڈی - نے انکوائری کی تو وہ فیل ہو گئے وہ معلوم نہیں کر سکے کہ کن لوگوں نے یہ کیا - لیکن میں جامع مسجد ایریا کی پولیس کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں وہاں کے اسپیشن اے - ایس - بھی کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے مستقل کوشش کی اور اس کے بعد ۶ آدمیوں کو گرفتار کیا جس میں ایک پریم کمار تھا اور پانچ اس کے ملازم تھے - گرفتار کرنے کے بعد جب پولیس نے ۱۶۱ کا بیان لیا تو معلوم ہے اس نے کیا کہا - اس نے کہا میں دلی پردیش کانگریس (آئی) ایگزیکیوٹیو کمیٹی کا ممبر ہوں - کیا سزا دی گئی - اس پولیس آفیسر کو ایک نوٹ بھیجا گیا ایک ہائیسٹ ایگزیکیوٹیو کی طرف سے کہ اس معاملے کو ٹاپ سیکریٹ رکھا جائے - اگر اس کو ڈسکولوز کیا گیا تو اپنے آپ کو سسپینڈڈ ہی نہیں ڈسمس سمجھئے گا - کہا پھر بھی آپ کی سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ کون فساد کروا رہا ہے - آخر آپ کتنی جانیں لینا چاہتے ہیں - اس ملک کے کسی ہندو کی جان

سپورٹ نہیں کیا - امینڈ منٹ نہیں لائے تب کچھ لوگوں نے کہا کہ کانسٹی چیوشنلی اسکو پورا کرنا ضروری تھا - پھر کہا گیا یونیلی مٹی نہیں تھی - میں آپ سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں جب اس پردیش میں باراسی داس کی سرکار کو ڈسمس کیا تھا اس وقت آپکی یونیلی مٹی کہیں تھی - میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بہت سے کام آپ ایسے کرتے ہیں جن میں یونیلی مٹی نہیں ہوتی ہے جو کہ آپکو نہیں کرنے چاہئے -

کل مائے سنسیہ شری ویاس جی تقریریں دے رہے تھے - یدی آپ انکی تقریروں کو پڑھیں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ وہ صحیح حالات سدن کے سامنے رکھ رہے تھے لیکن آپ انکو سمجھ نہیں رہے تھے - ویاس جی کہہ رہے تھے کہ راجستھان میں بجلی نہیں مل رہی ہے راجستھان میں پانی نہیں مل رہا ہے یہ پروجیکٹ کام نہیں کر رہا ہے اور وہ پروجیکٹ کام نہیں کر رہا ہے لیکن اندرا جی بہت اچھی ہیں - ملک کے ایک حصے کے اندر کچھ نہیں ہو رہا ہے اسکو اسکے حصے کا پانی نہیں مل رہا ہے اناج کی دقت ہے لا اینڈ آرڈر سچوایشن نہیں ہے ہم تو کہتے ہیں کہ پورے ملک کے اندر یہی حالت ہے لیکن

[شری رشید مسعود]

اور مکمل طور پر یہ فساد کمیونل بھی ہو سکتے ہیں - بھیشم نارائن جی جب کہنے لگے کہ آپ ہمیں سپورٹ دے دیں تو ہم سیشن ایکسٹینڈ کر کے یہ بل لا سکتے ہیں - میں نے ان سے کہا ایک گھنٹے میں بتاؤں گا - میں نے ایک گھنٹے کے بعد بھیشم نارائن جی کو شری پرنب مکھرجی کے کمرے سے باہر بلا کر کہا کہ آپ سیشن ایکسٹینڈ کر دیجئے ہم آپ کو سپورٹ کریں گے - وہ مبارکباد وغیرہ دے کر اور شکریہ ادا کر کے اندر گئے لیکن صبح سات بجے ٹیلیفون کیا کہ بہت سے لوگوں کی سینٹی مینٹس کا احترام کرنا چاہتے ہیں لہذا ہم اسپیشل سیشن بلا کر کے اس امینڈمینٹ کو لائیں گے - ابھی تک آسام کے بارے میں بات چیت ہوئی تھی تو اتفاق سے میں اس میں موجود تھا - ایکدم فیصلہ ہوا کہ الیکشن ہوگا - آپ یہ بار بار کہیں گے کہ آسام کے فساد کی ذمہ داری اپوزیشن کے لوگوں کے اوپر ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بالکل غلط ہے - ہم جانتے تھے کہ وہاں خون خرابہ ہوگا - ہم لوگوں نے ان کنڈیشنل سپورٹ دی کی آپ آسام کے لئے امینڈ منٹ لے آئے لیکن آپ نہیں لائے - آپ لوگوں کی طرف سے تقریریں پھر بھی دی جا رہی ہیں کہ اپوزیشن والوں نے

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: I am not yielding. I am not yielding.

(*Interruptions*)

No, I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding. It is a request from the Member, but he is not yielding.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: You can say whatever you want.

(*Interruptions*)

یہ تو میں نے آپکو موٹی موٹی باتیں بتائی ہیں - ویاس جی کی تقریر کے مطابق یہ صرف راجستھان کی ہی بات نہیں ہے یہ حالات پورے ملک کی ہے - اس حالت سے اس ملک کا کوئی حصہ بچا نہیں ہے - میں ان باتوں میں نہیں جانا چاہتا ہوں کہ دیش کی لا اینڈ آرڈر سچویشن کیا ہے - میں ان باتوں میں جانا چاہتا ہوں تو ملک کی ترقی سے سمبندھت ہے لیکن آپ تو ملک کو پیچھے پیچھے ہی دھکیلتے چلے جا رہے ہیں -

اپادھیکش مہودے ، میں ابھی دس پندرہ منٹ اور لوں گا -

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to complete your speech by 3 O'Clock. Your party was not allotted 28 minutes, I have given 30 minutes to you.

شری رشید مسعود : میں آپ کا دھیان پورے ملک کی اور دلانا چاہتا ہوں - آپ نے رورل اینڈی- گریشن پروگرام چلا دیا آپ نے رورل آپ کے یہاں کوئی خرابی نہیں ہے کیونکہ آخر میں انہوں نے ٹیپ کا بند لگا دیا کہ اندرا جی بہت اچھی ہیں - اسٹیٹ والے گڑبڑ کر رہے ہیں - آپکی سرکار ہے اسلئے میں یہ نہیں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سینٹر والے کچھ کہیں اور اسٹیٹ والے کچھ کہیں - ہمارے اوپر یہ الزام ہے کہ جنتا پارٹی والوں نے ایسا کیا جنتا پارٹی میں تو بہت ساری باتیں ایسی تھیں بہت سارے معاملے ایسے تھے بہت سے لیڈر ہے لیکن آپکا ایک لیڈر ہے ایک نیتی ہے ایک پارٹی ہے پھر سینٹر اور اسٹیٹ کی الگ الگ ذمہ داری کی بات ہمارو سمجھ میں آنے والی بات نہیں ہے - میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ لوگ سمجھنے کی کوشش کریں - ..(انٹرپشن)..

لیکن آپ لوگ سمجھ نہیں رہے ہیں - اس ہنگامے سے میں خاموش ہونے والا نہیں ہوں - صحیح بات کہوں گا اگر آپ سمجھنے کی کوشش کریں گے تو تھوڑی عقل میں بات آجائے گی لیکن ایسی بات نہیں ہے - اس میں میرا فائدہ نہیں ہے آپکا ہی فائدہ ہے -

آچاریہ بھگوان دیو (اجمیر) : ادھیکش مہودے - یہ آ ی طرف دیکھ رہے ہیں یا ہماری طرف دیکھ رہے ہیں -

[شری شید مسعود]

ھرنا بھی کوئی ایسی بات نہیں ھے لیکن اسٹیٹس نے جو قیمت گنے کی ڈکلیئر کی ھے وہ قیمت بھی آپ دینے کے لئے تیار نہیں ھیں - یہ اسٹیٹ میٹ اتر پردیش کے چیف منسٹر کا اخباروں میں آ چکا ھے - ھریانہ اور دوسری جگہوں پر بھی یہی پوزیشن ھے -

آپ کسانوں کے بہت حمایتی بنتے ھیں - بڑے زور و شور سے اعلان کرتے ھیں کہ ھم ان کے حمایتی ھیں لیکن کسانوں کی اتنی قیمت آپ کے پاس پڑی ھوئی ھے اس روپئے کو دلانے کے لئے آپ تیار نہیں ھیں - یہ کون سی کسان کے فائدے کی نیتی ھے - میری سمجھ میں نہیں آ رھا ھے - آپ تو کسانوں کے ایک طریقے سے دشمن ھیں -

آپ کو یاد ھوگا - ایگریکلچر پرائسسز کمیشن نے گنے کی قیمت ۱۵ روپے ویٹنگ ریکمینڈ کی تھی لیکن آپ نے منظور کی - ۱۳ روپئے کوئینٹل - جب بھی کسی کمیٹی یا کمیشن کی کوئی ریکمینڈیشن آپ کے پاس آتی ھے تو آپ اسے فوراً ایکسیپٹ کر لیتے ھیں اور جب کوئی سوال پوچھتا ھے تو آپ بڑے معصوم بن کر کہتے ھیں کہ فلاں کمیٹی کی ریکمینڈیشن آ گئی تھی یا فلاں کمیشن کی ریکمینڈیشن آگئی

واٹر سپلائی کا کارپے کرم چلا دیا آپ نے نیشنل ڈیولپمینٹ کارپے کرم چلا دیا - لیکن ان سب باتوں سے کوئی ڈیولپمینٹ ھوا - کاغذ پر آپ نے کر دیا ھو لیکن ملک میں کر دیکھئے ملک میں اسکا کوئی اثر نہیں ھو رھا ھے -

گنا پیدا کرنے والے کسانوں کا آج ۲۴۰ کروڑ روپیہ آپ کی طرف بقایا ھے - اتر پردیش میں ۲۵ کروڑ روپیہ کسانوں کا ملوں کی طرف بقایا ھے - اسی سلسلے میں بہت سی ملوں میں اسٹرائک چل رھی ھے - سہارنپور میں بھی ایک مل ھے جس میں اسٹرائک چل رھی ھے ....

شری رام پیارے پانیکا : یہ بات آپ نے ٹھیک کہی ھے -

شری رشید مسعود : میں سبھی باتیں ٹھیک کہتا ھوں - شاید یہ بات آپ کی سمجھ میں آ گئی ھے - سب سے بڑے افسوس کی بات یہ ھے کہ اگر یہ اسٹیٹ کی ملیں ھوتیں یا پبلک سیکٹر ملیں ھوتیں تو بھی میں اتنے غصے میں نہیں کہتا لیکن یہ آپ کی ملیں ھیں سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کے تحت چلنے والی شوگر کی ملیں ھیں جن سے پیمینٹ نہیں مل رھا ھے - پیمینٹ نہ

شری رشید مسعود : آپ اکانومک سروے آف انڈیا پڑھ کر آئیے -

شری رام پھارے پانیکا : بالکل غلط بات ہے -

شری رشید مسعود : آپ اس معاملے کو پریولیج کمیٹی میں بھیج دیجئے -

۳(—) پرسیڈنٹ ایگریکلچر پروڈکشن کا گروتھ ہوا ہے اور مجھے تعجب ہے اس ہاؤس کے قابل میمبرس کہتے ہیں کہ میں غلط کہہ رہا ہوں - میں اس کو ریکارڈ سے کہہ رہا ہوں پھر بھی یہ کہتے ہیں کہ غلط کہہ رہا ہوں - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں— یہ مائنس تھری کیوں آیا؟ آپ فیل کیوں ہوئے ؟ اس لئے کہ اس ملک کے کسانوں کو آپ نے جائز قیمتیں نہیں دیں - آپ ۲۲۲ روپئے کوئنٹل باہر کے کسانوں کو دینے کے لئے تیار ہو گئے، لیکن پچھلے سال جب ملک کے کسان ۱۴۰ روپئے کوئنٹل مانگ رہے تھے، وہ قیمت آپ نے ان کو نہیں دی - یہ کسانوں کی حمایتی سرکار اس طرح سے لگائے گی، ہم نہیں سمجھتے تھے - آج میں کہہ سکتا ہوں— آپ میں سے بہت سے لوگ جو ادھر بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں ان کے دلوں میں وہی بات ہے جو میں کہہ رہا ہوں .....

تھی، اس لئے ہم نے اس کو ایکسپورٹ کر لیا - ایک ایگریکلچرل پراڈکٹس کمیشن کی ریکمینڈیشن ۱۵ روپئے کوئنٹل کی آئی اور کسانوں کی حمایتی سرکار نے اس کو صرف ۱۳ روپئے دیئے — میں پوچھتا ہوں یہ کون سی حمایت کی بات ہے ؟ اسی طرح سے آپ مائنارٹیز کمیشن کی کوئی بات سننے کو تیار نہیں ہیں، منڈل کمیشن کی کوئی بات سننے کو تیار نہیں ہیں، لیکن جو چیز آپ کے حق میں ہوتی ہے اس کے لئے آپ پارلیامینٹ میں آئیں گے اور کہیں گے کہ ہم مجبور تھے، کمیشن نے ریکمینڈ کیا تھا اس لئے کر دیا -

آپ کو یاد ہوگا — سب نے بڑے زور و شور سے دعوہ کیا تھا کہ ہم ۸ پرسینٹ گروتھ کر دیں گے — انڈسٹریل پروڈکشن میں، لیکن افسوس ہے — صرف ۴'۶ پرسینٹ کر پائے - کیا یہ آپ کا فیلیور نہیں ہے یہ آپ کی ناکامی نہیں ہے ؟ اس پروڈکٹیویٹی ایئر میں جو ٹارگیٹ آپ نے رکھا تھا اس سے اتنا کم پیدا کرنا کیا خوش ہونے کی بات ہے ؟ اگر خوش ہونے کی بات ہے تو خوش ہوئیے لیکن اصل میں یہ خوش ہونے کی بات نہیں ہے - ایگریکلچر میں آپ کے یہاں ۳(-) پروڈکشن ہوئی ہے .....

شری رام پھارے پانیکا : کیسے ؟

منگانا پڑتا ہے جبکہ ہم اپنے یہاں اتنا گیہوں پیدا کر سکتے ہیں -

یہی نہیں آپ نے بجلی کے ریٹس ہر اسٹیٹ میں بڑھا دئے - ۱۵ سے ۱۷ اور ۲۳-۲۴ تک کر دئے یہ ہوس پاور پر منتھ - تو ایلائی کسان پالیسی کب تک چلے گی -

میں ایک منٹ میں ابھی ختم کر دیتا ہوں - ابھی ہمارے شرما جی بول رہے تھے - میرا انکی بہت عزت کرتا ہوں اور بات بھی وہ صحیح کہہ رہے تھے - انہوں نے کہا کہ فاسلیٹیوں کے بارے میں کچھ لوگوں کے خیالات الگ ہو گے- میں نہیں جانتا کچھ لوگوں کے خیالات ضرور ایسے ہوں گے کیونکہ خیالات میں فرق ہوتا ہی ہے لیکن ہم جتنے بھی لوگ ہوں انکے ساتھ ہم نے ہمدردی کا اظہار کیا ہے اور ہمدردی کا اظہار کرتے ہیں اور جو کچھ بھی وہاں ہوا ہے اسکو کوئی بھی آدمی پسند نہیں کرے گا لیکن ہم یہ ضرور چاہیں گے کہ جب آپ نان ایلائاڈ کی بات کرتے ہیں تو افغانستان میں جو ظلم ہو رہا ہے اسکے بارے میں بھی ہم سب کو ایک ساتھ اٹھ کر آواز اٹھانی چاہئے اور وہاں پر جو ظلم ہو رہے ہیں ان پر ہم کو خاموش نہیں رہنا چاہئے - یہاں پر ہے میں اور آپ

شری رام پیارے پانوکا : ایسی بات نہیں ہے -

شری رشید مسعود : یاد رکھئے آپ کے اوپر بھی کسانوں کی پروٹیکشن کا اتنا ہی فرض ہے جتنا میرے اوپر ہے - اس لئے آپ نے ضمیر کی آواز سنیں اور اس کے مطابق کسانوں کی مدد کریں -

بجلی کے معاملے کو لیجئے - ہو سکتا ہے بڑے بڑے شہروں میں قمقمے جلا کر روشنی میں بیٹھ جاتے ہوں گے، ایشیاڈ کے نام سے آپ نے دلی کو دلہن بنانے کی کوشش کی ہو، لیکن آج یہاتوں کے اندر جب کسانوں کو بجلی کی ضرورت ہے گیہوں پیدا کرنے کے لئے تو آپ بجلی نہیں دے رہے ہیں اور جب آپ بجلی نہیں دے رہے ہیں، تو پانی نہیں مل رہا ہے اور جب کسانوں کو پانی نہیں مل رہا ہے تو وہ لوگوں کو کھانے کے لئے کہاں سے دیں گے - آپ اگلے سال کے لئے اسکو مجبور کر رہے ہیں کہ وہ مجبوراً کم گیہوں پیدا کرے - جب آپ بجلی نہیں دیں گے، پانی نہیں دیں گے، تو اگلے سال آپ کو پھر دوبارہ باہر سے گیہوں منگانا پڑے گا - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اسکی انکوائری ہونی چاہئے - اسکے پیچھے کیا سازش ہے کہ اتنے بڑے پیمانے پر ہم کو کھانے کیلئے باہر سے گیہوں

برابر میں ہے اور وہ آپ سے کم آبادی والا دیش ہے اور غریب بھی وہ ہوگا ریسورسز کے معاملے میں لیکن وہاں کے رہنے والوں کو ۲۳۴۰ کیلوری پر ڈے

ملتی ہیں - اور انڈیا میں جو بقول آپ کے ترقی یافتہ کنٹری ہے ڈیولپڈ کنٹری میں شامل ہو گیا ہے ایسا کچھ لوگوں نے کہا ہے اور بڑے زور و شور سے کہا ہے، یہاں کے رہنے والے کو کیا ملتا ہے - ۱۹۹۰ کیلوری پر ڈے -

آپ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ ہمارے یہاں بڑی زبردست پاپولیشن ہے، اس لئے ہماری مجبوری ہے لیکن میں آپ کو چین کی مثال دیتا ہوں جس نے آپ کے بعد آزادی حاصل کی ہے اور جس کی پاپولیشن آپ سے زیادہ ہے اور ریسورسز بھی آپ سے کم ہیں - چین کے اندر پر ڈے پر پرسن کیلوری کا کنزمپشن جو ہے وہ ۲۰۵۰ کیلوری ہے لیکن آپ سے قریب ۱۰۰ کیلوری زیادہ وہاں ملتی ہے اور جو آپ کے پاس برابر میں پاکستان ہے اور ہم نے اور اس نے ساتھ ساتھ آزادی حاصل کی ہے اس کے یہاں پر کیپیٹا

ایویلیبلیٹی آف کیلوری ۲۴۱۰ ہے -

بھی نہیں ابھی یہاں ایک سلسلہ شروع ہوا ہے پنجاب میں -

میر اختلاف ہے - ہم جانتے ہیں کہ اگر ظلم مسلمانوں پر ہو، تو ایک ساتھ اٹھا کر آواز اٹھائیں، ظلم ہندو پر ہو، تو ایک ساتھ اٹھ کر آواز اٹھائیں، فلسطینیوں پر ظلم ہو تو ایک ساتھ مل کر آواز اٹھائیں اور اگر افغانستان میں لوگوں پر ظلم ہو، تو ایک ساتھ اٹھ کر آواز اٹھائیں لیکن اسکے لئے آپ آواز اٹھانے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں - ہمیں ظلم کے خلاف آواز اٹھانی ہے - ہماری کسی آدمی کے خلاف دشمنی نہیں ہے، کسی ملک کے خلاف دشمنی نہیں ہے، کسی کنٹری کے ساتھ دشمنی نہیں ہے، ہماری تو ظلم کے ساتھ دشمنی ہے اور جو ظلم کرے گا ہم اس کے خلاف ہیں چاہے وہ امریکہ ہو، چاہے روس ہو اور چاہے چین ہو اور چاہے کوئی دوسرے ملک ہوں -

میں ایک بات کہنا بھول گیا تھا اور وہ آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں - یہ میں آخری بات بتا رہا ہوں، آپ لوگ سن لیں کیونکہ ابھی تک آپ یہ کہتے آئے ہیں کہ ہمارا ملک بہت ترقی کر رہا ہے - ایک آدمی کو ۲۶۰۰ کیلوری پر ڈے آن این اوریج

کی ضرورت ہے ہیلدی مین کے لئے

اتنے کیلوری کی ضرورت ہے اور آپ کی ایویلیبلیٹی کتنی ہے تھوڑا سا آپ دیکھ لیں - شری لنکا آپ کے

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, you are concluding now. I should not call somebody else when you are reading out. Time is up. Please conclude.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Yes, I am concluding Sir.

پنجاب کی حالت دیکھ کر کوئی خوشی نہیں ہوتی ہے - یہ خوشی کا معاملہ نہیں ہے بلکہ یہ بہت سیریس معاملہ ہے - اس لئے ہم سب لوگوں کو متفق ہونا چاہئے اور اس کا حل نکالنا چاہئے -

شری جمیل الرحمن (کشن گنج) :

ہم آپ کو انوائٹ کر رہے ہیں -

شری رشید مسعود : ہم خود کہتے ہیں اور آپ نے انوائٹ کیا ہے تو ہم خدمت کے لئے تیار ہیں اور کہتے ہیں کہ ہماری خدمات لیں لیکن ملک کو انٹی گریٹ کرنے کے لئے آس انٹی گریٹ کرنے کے لئے نہیں- لہذا آپ کو بہت سوچ سمجھ کر اس کو سولو کرنے کی کوشش کرنی چاہئے - کہیں ایسا نہ ہو کہ الگ الگ برادریاں، ہر قوم اور ہر مذہب کے لوگ کھڑے ہو کر اپنی اپنی ڈیمانڈ رکھنے لگیں اور پھر ملک کو انیک دقتوں کا اور پریشانیوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑے -

ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی بات ختم کرتا ہوں -]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you have allotted me only five minutes. I will try to keep within that..

The President's Address has attempted to gloss over the all-round and ever-deepening mrisis in this country and it has become almost a ritualistic exercise in unreality. There is stagnation, if not steep decline, in every sphere of our country's economic, political, industrial and other spheres. A Government that evolved for itself the slogan of "Government that works" has in practice been found to be a Government of inaction, of indecision, of meddling through and carrying on *ad hoc* basis. That is why the problems have engulfed the whole country.

Apart from the acute economic crisis that has developed, the biggest danger in our country today is to its unity and integrity. I am not going into the details because I have no time. But one aspect I would like to stress as a result of the policy adopted by this Government in Assam, today, thousands of people have come over to West Bengal from Assam. They have become refugees once more. I would like to know what responsibility the Government is going to look after these thousands and thousands of people who have not committed any crime and whose only crime is that they want to live peacefully in a part of this country and who have not entrenched upon anybody's interests. I demand from this Government the complete protection for these people as also meeting of the necessities of these people who are forced to go to West Bengal and may be to other States also. They are now coming to West Bengal because it is, the neighbouring State.

I would request the Government to make its commitment clear and to fulfil this commitment to these helpless people.

So far as the question of drought is concerned, the seriousness of the drought is stated. But it does not appear that the Central Government is aware of its obligation where there is such an acute

draught condition. In West Bengal, there was a demad for Rs. 205 crores. Although the loss is over Rs. 1,000 crores worth of production. There was a demand for Rs. 205 crores for relief. The Central Government team had gone there more than once, they have assessed and they have said that with all the difficulties and the constraints of resources, the State Government is looking after the situation admirably. That is on record. But against a paltry sum of Rs. 205 crores, only Rs 52 crores have been sanctioned so far, but not yet paid. If the country has to survive as a whole and, if you do not want to balkanise it, you cannot say, "We have no responsibility so far as the drought conditions in any part of the country are concerned." This is an obligation of the Central Government in view of the resources that are available to the States. We are looking forward to our respected Shri Y. B. Chavan's visit to our part of the country and this is a problem which has to be noticed.

There is a new surcharge of Rs. 120 crores in yesterday's Budget Speech not a pie out of which will go to the States. The system is to increase the surcharge so that it is not distributed amongst the States and to reduce the rate of income-tax so that lesser amount goes to the States. This is the position. With inelastic sources of revenue for the States, the responsibility for such a natural calamity cannot be thrust upon the States. It has to be borne by the Centre. Therefore, I would request the Central Government and the Prime Minister to spell out the Government's policy on this as to how they are going to stand by the side of the people.

One aspect on which there is total silence in the President's Address relates to Centre-State relationship. I do not know how long this ruling party or this Government will go on avoiding this important and burning issue.

You may say that at one time this Government thought of having their rule all over the country, except in Bengal and Tripura which are lost and that this Government will manage there somehow and cherish dynastic ambitions also for future.

But, today what is the situation? The whole of South India is out of your control. There is a demand from the Chief Ministers of Andhra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for more and more financial grant and sooner than later, Kerala will join that group.

So far as the State Chief Ministers of the Congress-I ruled States are concerned, they are also feeling the difficulties in regard to the economic and fiscal imbalances between the Centre and the States and those difficulties have to be resolved sooner than later.

You cannot go on avoiding this.

You are putting responsibility after responsibility upon the State Governments. You want to entrust the responsibility to spend crores of rupees for the revival of the sick industries which have All-India implications — they are manufacturing things of All-India importance — to the State Governments without the Centre taking any action or giving any aid. The Central Government did not take necessary action against the recalcitrant employers who have misappropriated funds. Necessary action had to be taken by the Central Government under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, the Income-tax Act, the Customs Act and the Companies Act.

We are proud of the achievements in the sphere of sports. We are also happy that Asiad has earned a Cabinet berth for our good friend Mr. Buta Singh. So far as Asiad is concerned, it is very good. But we have to decide priorities. We are proud of the achievements of our engineers.

But Metro railway in Calcutta has taken already six years and we are told that it will take another six years. Our engineers are not given full opportunities to complete the construction of the Metro railway. Calcutta city is in trouble.

We want a second Hugli bridge which will be an engineering marvel. Where are our engineers? Why no funds are provided to them? Why this construction of a second bridge on Hugli river in Cal-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

cutta is taking years and years? These are matters on which we have to decide our priorities and I request the Government to decide its priorities properly and instead of spending money on Asiad, these matters should be looked into with the greatest urgency.

I hope that the Government will give its most serious attention.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA (Barh): Sir, A little while ago, Shankar Dayal Sharma was present in the House and while speaking he said that we should not use heat in exchanges, or arguments in the House. I agree with him. If I have any emotion in my speech, it will be more out of sorrow than of passion. Looking at the torment in Assam, and the turmoil in Punjab, and at the depressing economic scenario, in the country, I feel increasing disquiet. It will be a source of anguish to anybody.

And it is not a question of the Government following any policy or no policy. The Government is free to adopt its own policies. It is also free not to have any policy.

But, we in this House are definitely concerned over the inadequacies of the Government. What does the structure of the Government and the frequet changes effected in the Government show? What kind of direction can one make of the many changes that have been made? To me it seems as if a decision has been taken to prove that everyone is dispensable and that everyone is disposable. The most important instruments of the Government are the Members of the Cabinet and in the last three years one has watched its many formations with feelings more of sorrow and not of anger. Can I give you a few examples?

The country to-day faces an acute shortage in housing. And how many Ministers did we have since 1980? I will give you three guesses but three guesses are not enough because there have been four changes in Ministers. Take Civil Supplies. In 1971 I also had the privilege of working under the Prime Minister. Since then, the public distribution system had been one of the most important programmes of the Government. But what do we find of the Civil Supplies Department? What priorities are being given to the public distribution system? This, in name, seems to be a very simple Ministry. But on this Ministry depends the poorest of the poor, whether in terms of kerosene supply or food or in terms of sugar supply; for all the basic necessities they depend on the performance of this Ministry. But what do we find there? First we had my friend, Mr. V. C. Shukla, then Rao Birendra Singh, then again my colleague from Bihar, Shri Bishma Narain Singh and again.... (*Interruptions*) You guess. I am asking how many Ministers did you have? I am willing to let you play the guessing game. Yes, I will give the name. Now, of course, the Minister is Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad. The Members opposite do not even recall who is the present Minister for Civil Supplies. Not only in terms of personages or changes of personages but I refer to the linkage of this Ministry also. At one time it was part of one Ministry..

15.18 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

At other times, it was par of another Ministry and the third time it was a part of yet another Ministry. The same is the case with Irrigation. The same is the case with Railways. Same is the case with the Petroleum Ministry. In each area we find that there has been a constant shuffling and changing.

I have been trying to understand what it means. What is the pattern behind it? I have been trying to find out. It seems that it is to create a new style, I do not know. But one thing does stand out. That makes nobody responsible for anything. You cannot hold a Minister responsible if the Minister is there in the Ministry for 6 months only. You cannot hold another Minister responsible if the Minister is there for one year. It is all right — there is joint responsibility. I assure my friend, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma that I

am not disagreeing from him. The joint responsibility is there. The Ministers are supposed to be generalists. They are supposed to provide administrative leadership. But the world to-day is such that with the technological involvement in each Ministry the Minister does require a certain knowledge of not only the general working of the Ministry but also the technical aspects of it. As I said, it seems that the pattern has been to create a situation when nobody is responsible for anything and when I say this, may I ask who is being held responsible for the tragedy in Assam? My party took a very conscious decision to participate in the elections. I am not in any manner withdrawing from the logic and rationale of our participation in the elections but today somebody must be held responsible for the tragedies and, mind you Sir, most of the killings took place in Assam after the voting process had been gone through — whatever may be the voting process.

Now, I come to the voting process. There is a constituency called Bihpura. The total electorate of this constituency is 64,000. The total votes polled are 440. It does not matter to whom these votes have gone. There is another constituency called Teok. The total electorate of this constituency is 68,391 and the total votes polled there are only 1,374. This is the pattern. I could have given more names of Constituencies but you want me to conclude, Mr. Speaker.

Sir, the immediate thing that the Government owes to this House and to the nation is to fix responsibility — whether political or administrative responsibility on the person who advised the Government to go through the elections. If it is Governor of Assam then he must be immediately dismissed. If it is somebody in the Home Ministry then he must also be immediately dismissed but responsibility for the Assam tragedies must be fixed.

Sir, I am glad that the Prime Minister has said that negotiations would begin again but I am sorry to find that in the negotiations the so-called winners of the elections are supposed to take part. Sir, this will not only disrupt but also damage the negotiations. Assam is the hub on which depends the entire North-East of the country and implementation of any policy whether it is security or development policy would depend on how Assam is treated.

Sir, although I have more to say, yet I would only conclude by saying that alienation in Assam, of Assam is totally unacceptable.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are thankful to the President for having addressed the Parliament on 18th February. The copy of the Address has been laid on the Table of the House. Indeed it is a document of great importance. The Address refers to several achievements of the Government for which we congratulate the Government.

However, it is rather unfortunate that the Address is treated merely as an annual ritual even by the Government. There are several areas which have not been taken note of by the Address. The Address is also silent with respect to many important defects. The Address has totally failed to take cognizance of the increasing discontent, agony and dis-illusionment among Muslims with respect to the redressal of their grievances. I must here mention that even the U.P. unit of the Indian Union Muslim League was constrained to lunch a jail *bharo* movement in order to express adequately this deepening discontent among the Muslims with respect to the redressal of their grievances, and also to impress upon the Government the need to forge urgent practical measures. Sir, as you know, on the 27th of February I also courted arrest. The point that I have to make before the Government is this. All are looking at the Government. There are other parties like the BJP and others with whom there is total disenchantment and disillusionment. There is a great hope with the present government and there is an urgent need for practical measures.

Sir, as I said, it is unfortunate that the President's Address is treated as a

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

mere ritual. Many things are not being adequately noticed. Even when the Address takes cognisance of certain important facts, we hardly find measures adequate enough to deal with those situations. The President's Address is a mirror of Government policies. But even when the Address takes cognisance of certain things we hardly find adequate measures being adopted in order to honour the pledges given.

I may also for example point out that on the 23rd January, 1980, the Address said that "the Government will do its utmost to put down violence and lawlessness." The promise was made in 1981. It was also made in 1982. Now again the Address has expressed disquiet over the situation. But we find an increase in the riots. In 1981 the number of communal riots was 319. In 1982 they rose to 474.

Sir, the Addresses have repeatedly told the President's Addresses that the Government are determined to ensure that all sections of the population live in safety and honour. On February 18, 1983 the President specifically said that the guilty will be firmly dealt with. But, punishment is a word unknown in the history of communal riots. Very recently, Jitendra Narain Commission has even named the officers responsible for the situation over there but we do not find any action whatsoever.

Sir, the Addresses have repeately told us that the Government will take steps to ensure that the minorities enjoy a sense of full and equal participation in all spheres of life. This is again an unfulfilled promise. Even in the clerical cadre of the Central Secretariat the Muslim clerks are hardly 0.20 per cent. In the I.A.S., on 1st January, 1981, the percentage of Muslims was 2.98. In the IPS, on 1st January, 1976 their percentage was hardly 2.8. Since there is no time I may briefly run through certain things. In the Boards of Directors of Public Sector Undertaking Muslims are hardly to be found. Take the number of Muslims on the Board of the LIC. There is not a single Muslim. Let us go through the Reports of the various scheduled banks; some of them are nationalised banks. In the year 1981, in the case of the Bank of Maharashtra the Indian Bank, Union Bank, Syndicate Bank, Dena Bank, United Bank of India, Central Bank, Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Andhra Bank, and Corporation Bank there was no Muslim. There is hardly one Muslim on the Board of Directors of the Allahabad Bank, and only two on the Board of Directors of the United Commercial Bank. There are several figures with me. I am not placing them before the House because it will take the time of the House. But we find that the recommendations of the Minority Commission have also not been implemented. We, therefore demand of the Government to implement the recommendations of the Minority Commission's that are there in the first, second and third Reports and see that they are properly implemented. The Minorities Commission has asked for a legislation to provide for statutory claims by way of compensation to those affected in the communal violence. Let such things come forward.

Sir, before I conclude, I may refer to one or two sentences of the Mandal Commission. Abont Kerala the Mandal Commission has said that only Mapplas are in the other backward class lists and other Muslims will not be in the backward list. My request to the Government is to accept the sentiments of the people of Kerala—about the Mandal Commission Report—this list is not valid for the people of Kerala. Therefore, the current list of other backward classes must be followed in the State.

*SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY (Gobichettipalayam): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to participate in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address to Parliament. Probably it is for the first time in the history of my Party in Parliament that an amendment has been moved to the President's Address by me. I felt that it was my primary duty for the people of Tamil Nadu and the State

*The original speech was delevered in Tamil.

of Tamil Nadu that I should indicate through this amendment their resentment against the Centre for neglecting their welfare and the economic interests of the State. The President in his Address has stated that the divisive forces in the country must be fought resolutely and the nation's unity must be nurtured. I wholeheartedly support the clarion call of our President in this regard.

At this juncture, I have to point out that, while the Centre is laying emphasis on national unity, it is regrettable that the non-Congress (I) Governments in the State are being looked at always with political considerations and motivations. I will narrate a few examples to substantiate my argument.

In 1974 the Cauvery Waters Agreement came to an end and since then the State Government of Tamil Nadu has been repeatedly bringing to the notice of the Centre that unless adequate quantum of Cauvery water is supplied to Tamil Nadu, the State cannot be saved from arid zone. The Centre has not evinced keen interest in the solution of this problem so far. Due to this callous approach of the Centre in the Sharing of Cauvery waters among the southern States, Thanjavur, commonly called the Granary of Tamil Nadu, is fast turning into a desert. It is really inexplicable to me that while the Centre is reopening the current agreement about the sharing of Ravi-Beas waters between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, it has not shown the same degree of interest to find an amicable settlement for Cauvery Waters dispute. Here I would like to stress the imperative need for nationalising all the rivers of the country, which alone would be the remedy for all the existing inter-State river water disputes. It will also pave the way for meaningful and purposeful strengthening of bonds between the States. The elusive national unity will become a reality.

In 1982 two monsoons have failed the State of Tamil Nadu which has created acute scarcity of foodgrains in the State. The State Government has asked for supply of foodgrains from the Central Pool. It is unfortunate that the Centre should be hesitant in rushing foodgrains to the State. The Central Pool of foodgrains is not just for showing the stock accounts. It is meant for giving succour to the starving people in the country. I am surprised that the Centre should refer to the nutritious meals scheme being implemented by Tamil Nadu Government for the paucity of foodgrains in the State. Dr. Kulandaivelu, my colleague from the D.M.K. a little while ago pleaded for declaring this nutritious meals scheme as a national scheme and he wanted it to be included in the plan programmes. He demanded that the hon. Prime Minister should ensure its implementation on an all-India basis. I would like to reiterate here that the failure of monsoon is the principal reason for fall in foodgrains production in the State. It should also not be forgotten that the State of Tamil Nadu had contributed substantial quantity of foodgrains when there was surplus food production in previous years. The Centre should resh foodgrains to Tamil Nadu in order to save starving children and others in the State.

There is acute power crisis in the State. Here also the Centre has not despatched adequate quantities of coal to Thermal Stations in the State. All the thermal stations in the State are not producing even 50 per cent of installed capacity for want of stocks of coal. The Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Centre to permit the import of 5 lakh tonnes of coal for Tuticorin Super Thermal Station. The Centre has not so far permitted this import. In order to overcome this unprecedented power crisis in the State, the Centre should not only rush coal to the State but also permit the State Government to import the quantity of coal required.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has recommended to the Centre 138 industrial applications for licences. The Centre has not yet issued industrial licences to

[Shri C. Chinnaswamy]

these entrepreneurs. In other words, the Centre seems to be contributing for the industrial stagnancy of the State by not taking prompt and timely action in the issuance of licences.

Similarly, the language issue has also not been resolved by the Centre. Many States have accepted English as the link language. But still Hindi is being imposed on non-Hindi speaking people by the Centre directly and also indirectly through competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and other examinations like the Chartered Accountants Examination. In conclusion, I would like to urge that English should continue to be the link language of the country, without Hindi being imposed overtly or covertly and simultaneously the Centre should also promote regional languages so that unity in diversity becomes the life-breath of the people in our country.

I seek the support of the House for my amendment to the Motion of thanks to the President's Address and I conclude my speech.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालंदा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रेसिडेन्ट एडेस में सरकार की एक साल की नीतियों का जायजा होता है, लेकिन इस शासक पार्टी को हिन्दुस्तान पर हुकूमत करते हुए 32 साल हो चुके है, पिछले सालो की तरह से इस साल भी प्रेसिडेन्ट एडेस में देश की जनता के लिये उत्साह बढाने वाली या हिन्दुस्तान की समस्याओं के समाधान का कोई नक्शा हम इस प्रेसिडेन्ट एडेस में नहीं पाते है। कहा जाता है कि सरकार बहुत ढंग से काम कर रही है तथा सरकार का काम सन्तोषजनक रहा, लेकिन परिस्थिति क्या है ? परिस्थिति यह है कि देश के अन्दर एकाधिकार घरानों की दौलत बढ रही है, देश के अन्दर कालाधन समानान्तर आर्थिक ताकत के रूप में काम कर रहा है। देश के अन्दर गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जो लोग हैं उन की संख्या लगातार बढ़ रही है। देश के अन्दर गरीबी बढ़ रही है, बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, शिक्षित और अशिक्षित बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है .....

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to make any point, speak on them within three minutes. I will not give you more than three minutes.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : 5 मिनट तो दीजिये। आप ने औरो को दिये हैं, इन को भी दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: No arguments please.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : मैं कह रहा था कि आज देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही भयावह है। आप जानते है देश के कई हिस्सों में सुखाड़ की स्थिति पैदा हुई है जिस में हमारा बिहार, हमारे बगल में उड़ीसा, बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित हुए है, पश्चिमी बंगाल भी प्रभावित हुआ है, दूसरी स्टेट्स भी प्रभावित हुई है लेकिन सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट और राज्य सरकारे आज जो जिम्मेदारी उन के ऊपर आई है उस को पूरा नहीं कर रही है। पश्चिमी बंगाल में तो दूसरी पार्टी की हुकूमत है, लेकिन केन्द्र की ओर से जो वाजिब मदद मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रही है। जहां तक बिहार और उड़ीसा की बात है वहां पर आन्दोलन चल रहा है। इसी महीने की ता0 7 को बिहार के गवर्नर के सामने कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी और दूसरी पार्टियां आन्दोलन कर रही हैं। उड़ीसा में लोग गिरफ्तार हो रहे हैं। भूखमरी बडे पैमाने पर फैली हुई है रिलीफ का काम नहीं हो रहा है। बिहार की स्थिति इस समय बहुत ही दयनीय है।

20 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम का जिक्र किया गया है—लेकिन वहां तो 20 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम बिल्कुल कागज पर है। देश के अन्दर 40 लाख बीडी मजदूरों की तादाद है लेकिन इन बीडी मजदूरों की स्थिति हमारे देश में क्या है? उन को मिनिमम वेज भी नहीं मिलता। जहां सरकार ने कोई कानून बना रखा है वहां वह कानून लागू नहीं होता। सरकार ने जो मिनिमम वेज तय किया है उस के हिसाब से बीडी मजदूरों का करोड़ों रूपया बकाया है। चूकि वहां कानून लागू नहीं है इस लिये राज्य सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट की ओर से भी इस सिलसिले में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है। देश के अन्दर करप्शन बढ रही है देश के अन्दर चारो ओर जो ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति है उस से हम लोग वाकिफ है। बिहार खास तौर पर इस का एक ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है और वहां पर जनजीवन खतरे में है। वहां पर ऐसी स्थिति है और सरकार चुपचाप बैठी हुई है बल्कि कई स्थानों पर तो सरकारी लोगों की सांठ गांठ एन्टी सोशल एलीमेंन्टस के साथ है जोकि अखबारो में बराबर निकलता रहता है।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं और सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम बिहार की जो स्थिति है उड़ीसा की जो स्थिति है, उसको ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिये और केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस में स्पेशल डिम्मेवारी है क्योंकि वहां पर सुखाड़ की स्थिति के कारण हजारों हजार लोग, बिहार के लोग भाग कर पंजाब और हरियाणा में रोजी रोजगार के लिये आ रहे हैं। वहां की स्थिति बहुत भयावह है और लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं और हम उम्मीद करते है कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान देगी और उचित ध्यान देगी।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a large number of hon'ble members have spoken on the President's Address. Some have made good points, others have repeated their pet theories and others again have aired their prejudices. I am not taking the names of one group or other or even of one individual or another, not because I do not appreciate what some have said or object to the criticism of others, but only because it is not possible to take all names and to take just a few might be discriminatory. Anyhow, I thank all for their participation in the debate.

In his Address, the President informs Parliament and the country about the state of the nation. This the Address has done with a high sense of responsibility and in a cogent, compact manner.

Some hon. members have accused it of being unduly rosy and optimistic. Nobody claims that conditions are ideal or that we are satisfied with what has been achieved. But, on the whole, the Address is objective and presents a balanced view of strengths as well as of shortcomings. But it does certainly highlight, as I think it should, the nation's grit and achievement, in the face of tremendous difficulties.

Several hon. members have talked of a decline in production in the agricultural and industrial sectors and the low rate in the growth of the economy during 1982-83, compared with the previous year. Agricultural production has been lower but industrial production has not fallen. There has been some decline in the overall growth rate but two important factors have to be borne in mind, firstly, the rapid deterioration in the international economic situation and secondly the un-

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

precedented drought of 1982 in vast areas of our own country.

The Indian economy cannot be completely insulated from the international economic environment within which it has to operate. When world trade stagnates, our exports are also adversely affected. Aid is becoming increasingly costlier and more difficult to get. The whole world is passing through a period of economic turmoil marked by high rates of inflation and unemployment. Even in the industrially advanced countries the average rate of growth was only 1 per cent last year. The non-oil-exporting-developing countries were the worst hit, suffering from the inherent weaknesses of their own economies and also from the repercussions of recession in developed economies. During 1982, the inflation rate in non-oil-exporting-developing countries was as high as 35 per cent, and the average rate of growth only 1.8 per cent. In this year of all-round stagnation, India is one of the very few countries which has managed to keep the annual rate of inflation at the low level of 2.8 per cent while sustaining a reasonably satisfactory rate of growth.

The growth rate of 2 per cent is less than that of the previous year, but here I come to the second point I made earlier, which is that this growth rate has been achieved in a year of severe drought which affected 43 million hectares of land and 26 crore people. Our last drought was in 1979-80 when 38 million hectares of land and 22 crore people were affected. But if we compare the state of the economy now with that of the previous drought year, the House can judge between good and bad management. In a country like ours, heavily dependent on the monsoons, all that the Government can do in a year of monsoon failure is to try to mitigate its adverse impact through good management of the economy. This is exactly what we did in 1982. That is how the country was saved from the debilitating impact of a great natural calamity.

In 1979-80, in spite of a comfortable situation in food stocks and foreign exchange reserves, prices were allowed to increase by nearly 22 per cent. By contrast, in the drought year of 1982 the price rise has been only 2.8 per cent. There was nothing fortuitous about it. In fact, prices had begun to rise sharply in the middle of 1982. But the Government moved quickly to control this trend through appropriate monetary measures, timely imports, increased supply of essential commodities and vigorous efforts for grains procurement. In fact, the procurement of rice and wheat in 1982 was higher than in the previous year and this helped the steady flow of foodgrains through the public distribution system. Again, in the previous drought year of 1979-80 the national income actually fell by 4.8 per cent and industrial production by 1.4 per cent By contrast, in the drought year 1982 there has been an increase in industrial production of 4.5 per cent and an increase in the national income of 2 per cent. What is more, improvements in infrastructure facilities--power coal, railway--were maintained, the tempo of investment has been increased and plan outlays augmented substantially. This is the difference between good and bad management.

I have never expected bouquets from the Opposition, but only political prejudice, and perhaps sheer habit will throw brickbats at such a record. On the economic front, the picture is neither illusory nor exaggerated, as an Hon'ble Member has alleged.

An Hon. Member regretted the inadequacy of grain stocks. On the 1st February, 1983 these stocks were 12.5 million tonnes. This is higher than the stocks in February 1981 or 1982. There are 2.76 lakh recognised fair-price shops, of which 78 per cent are in the rural areas, covering about 52 crore people. I do concede that the system is not perfect. It needs greater improvement. Whenever difficulties are brought to our notice, we

rush stocks and try to remedy the situation.

Many hon. Members have spoken of the problems of their own States. Sir, this is hardly the forum where we can go into the specific problems of each different State. I know that States are facing difficulties. Recently we have sent some grain to Tamil Nadu as well as to some other States who asked for it.

Another Member thought 'that our success in checking prices was due not to our own efforts but because prices were falling all over the world. Frankly, Sir, I do not know which world our friend was referring to! It is no secret that inflation is raging in Europe and in several countries of Asia, Africa and America-both North and South. Runaway prices are the major problem in many countries. In some countries where prices of certain essential commodities are low, the goods are just not available, resulting in long unsatisfied queues, which I have seen with my own eyes. Another hon. Member remarked that the rise in consumer prices was much higher than in wholesale prices. This does happen. But the rate of increase even in consumer prices has been brought under check. This year it was 8 per cent in December 1982, compared to 12.7 in December, 1981. Public memory is said to be short. But we expect parliamentary memory to be somewhat longer. Have our opponents of the Right and the Left, who were components or supporters of the Janata Party, so soon forgotten?

It was amusing but not perhaps unexpected from a party known for its inconsistency to criticise our family planning efforts as being inadequate. Need I remind the House that it was the Janata Party which completely scuttled the family planning programme through vicious and false propaganda and when in power even obliterated its name. It may interest the House to know that in the last months the rate of growth of our population has, for the very first time, come down to below 2 per cent i.e. 1.9 per cent. I sincerely hope that no interested group will once more mislead the people to reverse this downward trend.

The Budget proposals are fresh in your minds. The Finance Minister has had an extremely difficult and uneviable task. But the Budget is consistent with our national policy. It has novel proposals. It introduces new measures for reforming our financial administration, all of which will have a long term impact on our economy. This Budget and some other earlier proposals will mobilise a reasonably large amount of resources. There is no escape from this, because we cannot lose the momentum of planned development. The basic tenet of this Budget, and for that matter of our national economic policy, has been to keep up Plan expenditure. The Central Plan expenditure in the last year's Budget was to increase by more than 27 per cent. This year the increase will be more than 26 per cent. Whatever else we have to cut and economise on, we have tried to protect our Plan. Even so, I am aware that we have had to give up many worthwhile and even necessary projects of the States and even of Central Ministries. I might say that some of these projects were very dear to my heart. Whatever may be our difficulties: drought and inflation, international recession and balance of payments, we have ensured that we are not deflected from our path of long-term development towards self-reliance. Within the Plan, our most important priorities are the infrastructure, which I have already mentioned, such as power, railways, coal, steel, transport and above all petroleum. In agriculture, we emphasise irrigation, fertilisers and other services — special programmes for small and marginal farmers to increase their productivity and other measures directly related to help the poorer and the weaker sections.

To maintain this effort, we have to raise resources. This the Finance Minister has tried to do in a non-inflationary manner. Those who have more must pay more must pay more. If market prices are too high, providing large profits for some

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

commodities, part of these profits should come back to the exchequer. If business and individuals spend less and save and invest more, they will also be taxed less. Everyone of us has to share this mammoth task of national development, by saving more, by investing in productive assets, by working harder and becoming more productive and efficient. We also want increases in outlays, plan or non-plan, public or private, to create greater demand for domestic products. We cannot stop all imports. But we must protect our domestic industry, many of whose problems are those of development. But I must also say, Sir, that much of our domestic industry, having been protected so long, is becoming more and more reluctant to stand on its own feet and to face competition. So, that is another aspect which has to be looked into. It is a testimony to our policies of industrialisation that large domestic capacities have been built in a wide variety of products which are also fairly competitive internationally. Over the last few years our exports of engineering goods have increased rapidly. The Budget has given some more incentives for exports. We want our industries to rise to the challenge, increase their efficiency and expand their production.

To be little our achievements is to denigrate not my party or my Government but our valiant and hard-working people — our farmers, our workers, scientists, technicians and many others.

As the watchdog of the national economy, Parliament has often criticised our public sector enterprises. Even our colleagues of the Left, who ideologically claim to support the public sector, have sometimes somehow undermined its morale. Now that this sector's performance has improved, let us not deny it the appreciation and credit which are its due. Let us urge the workers and the executives to keep up their good work.

We have been unjustly accused of being anti-worker. This is most unfair. We are sympathetic to their problems and hardships and they have usually been cooperative in spite of many difficulties. This charge is levelled by those who want workers to be anti-Government, not for the good of the worker but perhaps for their own ends. I am grateful to the workers who have refused to become their tools. This does not mean that we are oblivious of the hardships caused by lock-outs and other such steps. They also have to be looked at and dealt with.

We are constantly on the look-out for new ideas. I is with this view that I have invited five eminent economists as advisers. Their work will not overlap in any way with the functions of the Planning Commission. A rather superficial comment was printed in a newspaper—"we have enough advice; what is needed is more performance". Does one replace the other? On the contrary, one is dependent on the other. Everywhere there is a search for new ideas, new ways out for problems and complex crises. The condition of the global economy is grave. If oil prices go up, there is one kind of problem, if they start coming down, the world is caught in another kind of spin. International trade is in shambles. Developing countries like ours are the hardest hit. I am sure, that the eminent economists will come up with constructive ideas for short-term as well as long-term solutions. I have often expressed myself on certain ideologies. Members of the Opposition, one group or another, are deeply committed to various ideologies. But I am looking for a new break—through, not— a rehash of old ideologies.

Another charge which is particularly off the mark is that we have moved from our objective of self-reliance. Self-reliance and the strengthening of our country's economy and fibre are the basis of our decisions and actions as a Government. Many of the economic views and philosophies which are held by certain people in the Opposition, have been derived from theories propounded abroad, where circumstances and conditions are totally different and even there these theories can hardly claim much success. Our approach is to find our own formulations and solutions.

The Government has also been accused of not being serious about dealing with

corruption. Corruption drains away a good portion of funds. It undermines the moral fibre and weakens us as a nation.

16.00 hrs.

It is unfortunate that an impression is sought to be created that India is a corrupt country. This is a slur against the nation. Several opposition parties Conveniently overlook the complaint, which they themselves have made against one another, and propagate that the Congress alone has corruption. We are fighting corruption and we do take action against those whose image, we have reason to believe, is not good. But, often enough, such people are encouraged by the opposition. There are no two opinions that corruption is an evil, but so is the political use sought to be made of it. We are determined to eradicate this evil of corruption. (*Interruptions*) There are many instances I cannot go into the list just now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Not a single instance.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not want to argue with you here. There have been many instances which are quite well-known.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I want a single instance.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am not going to yield to the hon Member. I am quite sure of my ground on this. I do not make wild statements.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You have to justify what you say.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have justified it on many occasions. There have been some thoughtful observations.... (*Interruptions*) This does not mean that if the opposition shouts, what they are shouting is true. It does not mean that what yellow journalism writes is true. We have our own ways of finding out and acting accordingly. I should like to know whether any of the parties present here who have been in Government in many States have taken any such action. I do not know of any such instances.

On the domestic political scene, there have been some thoughtful observations, particularly from colleagues of my party. The growth of regionalism is a matter of grave concern. It has been the policy of the Congress to provide adequate scope for the expression of the regional personality and I strongly adhere to this view. But this personality has to function within the national perspective.

Some people have begun to talk loosely about the breaking up of the country. This country is not going to break up. This Parliament and my party and, I am sure, all parties here will never let this happen. But if any party, group or person, concentrates too much on the problems of a particular region in isolation from the problems of the country as a whole, then tensions will be aggravated.

The House has had a detailed debate on Assam. I do not want to go into this question all over again. As I said last week, the need is for all sections to curb their emotions and come together to find solutions. There is no problem which cannot be solved amicably and through earnest discussions. Even if some young people today are consumed by anger, as I said, I continue to regard them as my children and the children of this country. But, more important, can I put aside my responsibility to my country, to its unity and its integrity?

A Congress Member spoke with great feeling and conviction on the need for the revival of the spirit of brotherhood in Punjab. If I have understood Sikhism aright, its basic tenet is love and brotherhood among all people. The most moving of the hymns of Shri Guru Nanak Dev are those where he says that Hindus and Muslims are alike. And in our country Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Jews are all equal.

(Smt. Indira Gandhi)

Unfortunately, some sections are whipping up communalism. A large number of communal incidents are basically the result of economic or other rivalries and fears. Some mischievous elements immediately exploit them for communal and political ends. Some think by stirring trouble they will perhaps have a chance to become leaders

Some mention was made just now about Memberships, Directorships etc. of certain Boards. We are reviewing this matter and I agree that there are many aspects on which urgent measures must be taken; some are being considered and other suggestions are welcome. My appeal to the House and to the hon. Members is that whether inside the House or outside, this is not the time to speak or to do anything which could spark off new incidents or tensions. You may not consider something to be aggressive or even communal, but in this delicate situation one just does not know how other people will react. I am sorry to say that there is a growth of certain extremist organisations amongst the Hindus as well as amongst the Muslims, and this is not helping the cause of harmony for any section.

The Home Minister was telling me just now that the Mandal Commission's Report is being discussed with the Chief Ministers.

It has been remarked that we should overhaul our Intelligence machinery. We are looking into this question. I myself feel deeply concerned. It is the same as regards the training of police forces to be more sensitive to situations and to public feelings and above all not to be swayed from their duty of protecting the people, so that they earn their trust and confidence. We are taking some steps in this direction.

Some Members have spoken about non-alignment. I heard mention again of "genuinely non-aligned". I had thought that this phrase which had occasioned so much ridicule would now be avoided. When the so-called "genuine non-alignment" was in practice, the rest of the non-aliged world were 'genuinely' perplexed as to our 'genuine' intentions. Some have repeated the Western (in which non-Western followers of the West are included) propaganda that India is isolated. Are we to make up our minds and act according to what we consider right and just, or unthinkingly accept the opinions of others? I do not want to remind hon. Members of the number of occasions on which we have borne the brunt of aggressive, even malicious accusations from many sides but ultimately it was our assessment which turned out to be the correct one. And even today, in fact at every non-alinged conference—if I remember, long before the time that I was in Government — there have been tremendous pressures from outside to somehow derail the movement, to somehow create tension and disagreement and to be able to say that the movement has failed.

So, I hope that whatever the personal or party opinions of hon. Members may be, they, and indeed all Indians, will give full cooperation to make the forthcoming Non-Aligned meeting a success. Its effectiveness can do much towards the solution of issues which are vital to the world — Disarmament and peace, and cooperation and development.

Once more, I thank you all and commend the President's Address for the acceptance of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: A number of amendments have been moved by Members to the Motion of Thanks. Shall I put all the amendments together to the vote of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, mass massacre is not advisable?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a mass get-together?

All the Amendment were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the main motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1983'."

The motion was adopted.

16.10 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1983-84—GENERAL DISCUSSION.

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up General Discussion on the Budget (Railways). The ex-Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I rise to initiate discussion on the Railway Budget for 1983-84.

At the very outset let me go on record that as far as Railways' performance is concerned it has to be judged in the background that we have a very vast network of Railways and, therefore, there are lot of difficulties that are to be faced in managing the operation of Railways. We are probably the second largest railways managed by a single management... (*Interruptions*). There is too much of disturbance.

MR. SPEAKER: They are in pandemonium. Are they going to get into the train?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I can understand accidents in the Railways, why accidents in the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. If you want to go out, go quietly and do not make it a railway platform.

All right, now start.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I feel highly honoured that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra State is also present on this occasion.

16.11 hrs.

At this stage Shri Vasantrao Patil left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Dada, are you staging a walk-out?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I am on a point of order. Is it desirable that a Minister of another Government should be here inside the House?

MR. SPEAKER: As long as he is a Member of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not questioning. I am raising a question of principle.

MR. SPEAKER: Before you have taken objection, he has already gone out.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Please look into it.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as railway operations are concerned, they are to be judged against the background of the vast expanse of the Railways. We have almost 61,000 route kilometres of the railways which almost covers 7,000 stations in the country and we have the trains which are hauled by about 10,000 locomotives and it is to the credit of the Railway system that every day about a crore of passengers travel by the Indian railways on 61,000 kilometres and 60,000—70,000 tonnes of freight is carried by the Indian Railways. Such being the expanse of the Railways, we being the second largest railways under single management. I wish that the Railways are managed and handled in a manner by which the efficiency of the Railways will be augmented from time to time and it will be inkeeping with other sectors of our economy.

As far as the railway operations are concerned, they do not begin from the time our new Railway Minister has taken over. Fortunately, he has the legacy of good achievements on the part of the Railways and only because persons managing this portfolio happen to belong to another party, I cannot discord the good work that the Indian Railways, the workers and officers have put in.

Over the last few years there have been certain achievements and there have been certain failures. When the new set-up came

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

into operation in 1980, it is very interesting to find out how the traffic pattern has grown and how also the commensurate burdens have been thrown on the commuters and other railway users.

Sir, in 1980-81, the tonnage that was moved by the Indian Railways was 195.93 million tonnes. In 1981-82, I am glad to find that the tonnage moved to 221.20 million tonnes. In 1982-83, it went to 227 million tonnes and I share the optimism of the Railway Minister that in 1983-84, the movement is likely to be of the order of 241 million tonnes. So, when the tonnage moved has gradually grown and I must say that if the tonnage has grown to that particular extent, in that case, the credit must go to certain innovations that have been introduced in the Indian Railways and as a result of that, we find that certain changes have been brought about. I am very happy to find that as far as the infrastructural facilities and their performances are concerned. there are certain important observations made in the Economic Survey for 1982-83. It has been rightly pointed out in the Economic Survey that improvement (I am referring to the past performance) in the Railway performance have largely resulted from managerial and operational innovations introduced towards the end of 1980. Those innovations include segregation of the conventional wagon fleet from wagons fitted with roller bearing and centre buffer couplers, segregation of covered wagons fleet equipped with roller bearings and centre buffer couplers into jumbo rakes, integrated end to end running of trains, formation of fixed-train-consists to cater to specific streams of traffic, optimisation of trailing loads and rationalisation of loco hauls. The railways also resorted to loading in block rakes wherever feasible and this strategy has substantially contributed to the increase in total traffic throughout railways.

Sir, while appreciating this continuingly increasing load that has been moved by the Indian Railways, you will find that there has not been a commensurate relief to the commuters and the railway users. In 1980-81, the increases in the freight and fares have been of the order of Rs. 200 crores. In 1981-82, the increases in the freight and fares are Rs. 366.26 crores. In 1982-83, the increases in the freight and fares are of the order of Rs. 264 crores and in 1983-84, the new Budget which the new Railway Minister has put forward he has proposed increases in the freight and fares of the orders of Rs. 488.99 crores. Our new Railway Minister always believes in doing the thing in a gigantic way and if he wants the movement on a gigantic scale, he also wants the financial burdens on a gigantic scale. And, here, he has proposed a record levy of the order of Rs. 488.99 crores. Therefore, if you just combine all these increases right from the installation of this new regime in 1980, from the financial year 1980-81 to the proposed Budget for 1983-84, all these budgets, the total increases in the freight and fare burdens will be Rs. 1,309.16 crores. This is the burden that has been thrown. I quite realise the difficulties of the Railway Minister. Because, while formulating the Budget, he had to take into account certain recommendations that have been made by the Railway Reforms Committee, by the various committees that were appointed earlier and also he had to take cognizance of some of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee. I do concede that the Depreciation Reserve Fund has been increased. The Pension Fund is increased. The dividend liability has increased and to some extent, they have contributed in increasing the burden on the Railways.

But, Sir, it is here that I would suggest to the Railway Minister certain constructive proposals so that it is not merely by making the manipulative arrangement of the freight and fares that he will be able to bear the necessary financial burden and he will be able to raise the necessary financial structure but I would suggest to him that merely depending upon the freight and fares for the adjustment of the finances, will mean only an accountant's budget. I would like the hon. Minister to succeed in his portfolio and, therefore, I would like him not to have a Budget which is merely an accoun-

tants budget. I would like his to have certain financial innovations. I would like him to change the entire financial structure of the railways. Some steps have already been taken. But I would like him to pursue those steps so that further fundamental changes in the structure of the railway finances can be introduced, so that a greater elbow-room will be available so that he himself will be able to put through many schemes which he wants and, at the same time, the backward areas will be able to have an infra-structure which they desire.

As far as the present structure is concerned, it has a certain legacy of the British Government. In 1924, the finances of the Indian railways were separated from the General Revenues i.e., the general finances. But you will be surprised to know that right from the year 1924 upto 1977, the capital structure of the Indian railways completely remained unchanged. I do not want to refer to any particular individual in the railways. But when I had the occasion to talk to certain financial experts in the railways and I asked them a plain and simple question, "In 1924, the railway finances were separated from the general revenues, how is it that the capital structure has not been changed till 1977?", the reply given by the experts was, "It just happened like that and it remained unchanged."

Just by the initial inertia that was developed through the British regime, we became the inheriotors of that particular inertia; we refused to convert inertia into momentum and, as a result, from 1924 to 1977, the capital structure of the Indian railways remained completely unchanged. You will be shocked and surprised to know what was the capital structure till 1977 for various operations of the Indian railways. We are required to borrow capital from the general revenues. We are required to pay 6 per cent dividend which has been fixed by the Railway Convention Committee and which is actually given the task of deciding the rate of dividend and, at the same time, deciding ancillary matters.

Now, in the new recommendations, they have insisted that it should be changed from 6 per cent to 6.5 per cent. I will come to that particular proposition at a later stage. What happened previously? We were drawing the capital structure from general revenues and paying 6 per cent dividend. Whenever the railway finances were in the red, the railways were having the loan from the general revenues to pay the dividend liability and that loan carried interest. It was something like having a loan with interest and again interest on that. So, it was something like a compound interest. I could never understand and relish this kind of capital structure. Therefore, a Capital Structure Committee was set up. They were given certain parameters; they were asked to go into depth of the problem of capital structure and they were asked to go into the problem of past liability, consider the question of dividend liability and to find out whether they can write off the entire interest that was due in the past and in the future and declare that in the future no loans will be drawn whenever railways were in the red and no interest to be paid on loans taken from the general revenues to pay the dividend liability.

Fortunately, some changes were introduced in 1977-78 and implemented in 1978-79, that house Council all the dividend liabilities of the railways would be treated as only deferred liabilities for the future and, therefore, if the railways are in the red at any particular time, in that case, they are not allowed to borrow loans with interest to meet the dividend liability and, therefore, all dividend liabilities were treated as deferred liabilities.

This is only one dimension that was introduced in the capital structure of the railways. I would propose to my friend Mr. Abdul Ghani Khan Chaudhuri that he should go in depth about this problem of capital structure and make further changes.

There are other aspects of the finances which are related to the rate of dividend and also capital structure of the Indian railways. Unlike in other parts of the world, the Indian railways are having eno-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

rmous social burdens and these social burdens are not of the making of the Indian railways. For instance, the Indian railways are carrying on quite a number of commodities below the operating cost and that cheate actually certain social burden of the order of more than Rs. 100 crores. There are other coaching services which are in losses. There are uneconomic branch lines which might be uneconomic from the point of view of the railways, but from the point of providing the infrastructure for the development of the backward areas, they are a must. Therefore, these obligation have to be borne. But the question is why is it that those social obligations and burdens should be thrown on the shoulders of the Indian railways?

16.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Then there are a number of relief materials that are carried by the Indian railways at concessional rates and they are completely free and there are subsidies for social cost in foreign countries. And, at the same time, on the dividend rate which was supposed to be 6 per cent — I think the Railway Convention Committee this time has suggested that the rate of dividend should be increased from 6 per cent to 6.5 per cent — the Railway Convention Committee has got the full freedom to increase the dividend rate from 6 to 6.5 per cent or reduce the rate that was existing some years back. My quarrel is not merely with the quantum of dividend rate that is decided. My quarrel with the Railway Convention Committee is that they are trying to tackle the problem of dividend rate in isolation with the social burdens. You say that 6 per cent dividend rate is too low and, therefore, it must be increased to 6.5 per cent. But, at the same time, you forget the reality that the Indian railways are performing the great social task of bearing a great social burden of lifting the commodities below the operating cost. Actually, they are bearing so many social responsibilities and I may challenge this House that in the rest of the world, all these social burdens are lifted by the general revenues of the Governments concerned. It is only in a few countries like India that all social burdens are thrown on the shoulders of the Railway Ministry and as a result of that there is not enough elbow room in which they can operate their finances and, therefore, I would demand that while the Railway Convention Committee has full freedom to increase the dividend rate from 6 to 6.5 per cent, let them not do it as an academic proposition or just as an arithmetical network in which they try to increase it mechanically from 6 to 6.5 per cent forgetting all the time that it is the Indian railways that are bearing the greatest social burden. I would not call it a social burden but social obligation. What is the punishment awarded to the Indian railways for bearing the social obligations? They are told that they are doing a wonderful job of having the social obligations and lifting the social burdens and for that they are sentenced to increasing their dividend rates from 6 to 6.5 per cent. That is the sentence awarded to our poor Railway Minister for the good task, that he is performing of lifting the social burdens and I would like him to be relieved of his additional burden which is a social burden and in that case, instead of increasing it from 6 to 6.5 per cent, even if the Railway Convention Committee increases it to 7 per cent, I would not mind. But on the one hand you do try to increase the dividend rate and on the other, you allow the social burden to be increased and, therefore, it is really dual hammering that is done to the Indian railways and I think that this particular problem also has to be tackled.

It is not my proposition that to start with, the social burdens must be lifted. But somewhere a beginning has to be made and, therefore, the Government can decide to what extent the social burdens lifted by the Indian railways can be taken over by the Indian Government, by the general revenues and, to that extent, a greater elbow room can be provided for their developmental activities.

The Union Minister has given a new slogan. It is a commendable slogan. He said Safety, Security and Punctuality, is

the slogan. I do not agree with all the slogans of the railways. For instance, you might be aware of the fact that one of the slogans was "Drown the West Bengal Government in the Bay of Bengal." That was one of the slogans. In fact, I was opposed to it for a different reason. I said "Mr. Minister, Don't drown the West Bengal Government in the Bay of Bengal because the Bay of Bengal may become Red Sea."

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): I have never said this. What I have said is this: If any Government misbehaves, the people of West Bengal will throw them into the Bay of Bengal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am sorry. Let me correct myself. The Hon. Minister was speaking on behalf of the people of West Bengal. I will correct myself. The people will throw. That is all right. Reference to West Bengal was correct. Those who are to be put into the Bay of Bengal, that is also correct. My interpretation is that the Bay of Bengal will become Red Sea and that is why I do not want that particular proposition.

Coming back to the slogan it is a very good slogan. The Hon. Minister said that "I stand for Security, Safety and Punctuality." I am very happy about this slogan. I hope the hon. Minister will take some of my comments lightly and do not take them very seriously. When I make certain references only the serious aspect of it he should take seriously....

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): He is not serious.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I myself said it. So, when I make certain comments about you, you should also take them lightly. I have to make some comments about you also.

I was pointing out to you that he made certain statements in the Press Conference. Certain statements are very welcome. As far as their net results is concerned and as far as the ultimate product is concerned, I am not that happy. He wanted railway safety, security and punctuality to be properly maintained. Further on one occasion he said: Why are accidents taking place? He has publicly said at the press conference that because the locomotive drivers drink, the accidents take place. That is what he has said....

16.31 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Please listen....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: At every stage would you reply?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It may help you.. He has yielded.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: What I have said was that I am told that some of the drivers drive under the influence of liquor.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have only a request to you that I am the last man not to yield to any one. I must yield to the Railway Minister. Therefore, I do not mind sitting down every time after three minutes, but if he wants to give a reply to me here and now, no material will be available for his reply at the end. Therefore, in the interest of his final reply, I will request him not to intervene. But at any moment you want, I will yield and sit down....

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): That way we will miss your good points. Please do not do that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: So I was seriously raising this issue. It is not with a view to cast any aspersion, because after that statement, he says, 'I am told....' What has been told has also been told by the Press to the people. Therefore, the general impression develops that probably accidents take place because locomotive drivers are drunk. I would like to remind the Railway Minister about a very interesting anecdote regarding accidents in the days of Viceroy, Lord Curzon....

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: That is one of the reasons.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Why do you bring such light-hearted comments?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is not a light-hearted comment. Why does he want to put on a grim face? He is a young man.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anecdotes are not necessarily bad. Please don't disturb him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a very good anecdote because it has a certain policy frame-work. I do not want to refer to any humour unnecessarily. I find in that piece of humour there is a certain policy frame-work which the locomotive drivers could understand in the days of Lord Curzon. When Lord Curzon happened to be the Viceroy of India and once he was travelling by a special train, his Secretary and staff went to the locomotive driver and said, 'Don't drink. Be more cautious in driving. Do you know that the Viceroy of India is travelling by the train?' And the locomotive driver told the staff of the Viceroy, 'Hell with your Viceroy. I am not concerned only about Viceroy's safety. I am concerned equally about my own safety. If I drink and try not to be cautious about driving, not only the Viceroy's life will be in danger, even the lives of others also will be in danger and my own life will be in danger. Therefore it is very necessary for me to drive very cautiously.' Sir, the moral of this particular anecdote is this and from experience I can tell you and from the various statistics that are available in the various railway accidents that have taken place, I can tell you that the maximum threat is always to the life of the driver and the fireman who are located in the engine. Therefore, deliberately no locomotive driver will try to be negligent at all. He has to take care of his life and along with his life he has to take care of the life of the passengers and the VIPs travelling by that train. Therefore, it would be very wrong to put the entire blame merely on a few locomotive drivers.

Sir, I will now come to a more constructive aspect of the problem. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that if the problem of safety is to be handled in a proper manner.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Members not to interrupt Prof. Dandavate in his speech.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, as far as the safety aspect is concerned I would like to point out to the hon. Minister some concrete factors which are responsible for the disturbance of the safety and if they are taken care of properly then in that case the accidents can be minimised.

Sir, while he is quoted to have laid that blame on the locomotive drivers he himself in his speech has said that in a limited span — since his taking over — the accidents have been reduced by 26 per cent. I congratulate the Minister if the accidents have been reduced by 26 per cent. He should be happy and, as such, need not unnecessarily cast aspersions on the locomotive drivers. On the contrary he should win their confidence. So, I am making some concrete suggestions.

Already the previous Government has signed an agreement with the loco running staff that they will not be put to more than ten hours of running duty. That agreement should be very vigorously and effectively implemented because if the loco running staff is exhausted and make to work beyond ten hours then in that case they are likely to become absent minded and thus commit mistakes. This ten hour duty rule should be vigorously implemented.

Sir, there are a number of through formation trains which travel large distances. Recently, it has been found that due checks at intermediate points have been discarded. As a result of that there is threat to the security of those trains. I suggest that checks at intermediate points should be restored.

Sir, only in times of emergency particularly in steam engine where firemen are working and if gang sters attack the railway driver and if he is killed the train is likely to go astray. Therefore, for emergency situations the firemen are given training in driving. Taking advantage of that a number of firemen are made to drive the steam engines in this country. I think it is very dangerous and I would request the hon. Minister to discard allowing the firemen to run the steam engines.

Sir, there are a number of goods trains which are run without the railway guard. It is a dangerous proposition. I would request the hon. Minister to discard this practice and see that on every goods train a guard is there.

Sir, where sabotages take place by removing fish plates they are the worst type of accidents. There is a certain modern technological device by which the fish plates can be completely done away with. I want the fish plates to be eliminated by the railway administration by long-wended and short-wended rail in which the fish plates are altogether eliminated. If it is done then in that case the accidents by sabotage can be totally eliminated and, I hope, the hon. Minister will concentrate on this.

Sir, there is need of primary renewals of the track. The Economic Survey has pointed out that as on 31-3-81, 14,000 railway tracks need primary renewals. If the primary renewals are not taken up, they are likely to undergo multiple fracture. Just as we have multiple fracture of bones, we have got multiple fracture of rails. A number of accidents are likely to be there. Therefore, I would urge this upon the Government. And here I stand by the side of the Railway Minister. I make this request to the Central Government and the Planning Commission. Since in the coming Five year plan the total renewal of the rail track is to be completed, I would support the Railway Minister in his demand for better allocation for renewals of the track, so that better safety can be ensured.

The automatic signalling system, especially of the suburban railways, has become very much out-dated or out-moded and they need complete re-hauling. I hope and trust that it will be taken care of the Railway Minister so that safety can be ensured. The automatic warning system was working very well. In the ground, in that automatic warning system, certain devices like magnets etc. had to be fitted up on the railway track but these have been stolen by thieves and robbers and that system has been dispensed with. I would like that the automatic warning system should be introduced especially on the high density lines. In the Howrah-Burdwan line it has already happened; the automatic warning system was operating on the Howrah-Burdwan line. Not a single accident or collision took place. I would request the Minister to spend a little more for the automatic warning system, to see that accidents by collisions etc. are completely eliminated.

The Railway Enquiry Committee has made certain recommendations. There are certain recommendations in which the staff is deeply concerned. It has been stated that the recommendations of the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee in respect of recruitment, training and promotion policy, improvement in signalling and inter-locking, improvement in coaching and goods rolling-stock and motive power have not so far been implemented. These are the recommendations of the committee set up by the Government itself. If these recommendations relating to staff and relating to equipment are effectively implemented, better safety can be brought about.

There is one more point regarding which I would like the hon. Railway Minister to bestow his attention. There are very many accidents which are taking place in the unmanned level crossings. I would request the hon. Minister to go through the statistics of the last so many years. He would see that in one year 100 railway accidents had taken place in these unmanned level crossings. What

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

is the difficulty? Why are they not being transformed? They are not being converted into manned crossings. Why should it be so? The reason is this. There is a certain statutory provision made by the Railways. It says that a substantial part of the provision of the expenditure involved in manning unmanned level crossings and the recurring expenditure have to be borne by the local bodies. It is the experience of the Railway Administration that though this is the statutory provision, no municipality, no gram panchayat, no Zilla parishad, comes forward to bear the burden of this expenditure. As a result, unmanned level crossings continue to remain unmanned and therefore, I would like to make a concrete suggestion; do not go into technical guibbling over this problem; try to find out statistically all the unmanned level crossings in the country which are vulnerable to accidents and collisions. Try to get them enumerated; take cognisance of them; and take a decision that the Railways, from their own finances, would find this amount so that accidents of the order of a hundred a year due to unmanned level crossings could be avoided. All your the past statistics show that on an average 100 accidents take place, per year, due to unmanned level crossings. So, if this problem is taken care of, this rate of accidents will be completely eliminated, and that is a step in the right direction.

There is one more thing which I would suggest and I hope and trust that the Minister will take it in the proper light.

It is very necessary that if the monitoring by the railways—particularly by the Minister — is to be improved, there has to be a rapport between the Railway Minister and the various trade union organisations, the Railway Minister and the Officers' Association, the Railway Minister and the various experts, the Railway Minister and the Members of the Railway Board, the Railway Minister and the persons in charge of the finances of the Indian Railways, and so on. There has to be a proper rapport with all of them. There has to be harmonious relationship between the various wings of the Indian railways. I can tell you this on the basis of my experience in the Indian Railways. There are three railway wings where such harmonious relationship has been completely disturbed. They are Traffic Wing, the Mechanical Engineering Wing and the Civil Engineering Wing. The harmonious relationship between these three Wings is absolutely necessary. It is a must for the efficient functioning of the Railways. Over the past few years and past few months, the harmonious relationship between the 3 Wings has been completely disturbed. I do not want to throw the blame on any individual. I do not want to throw the blame on the Railway Minister. But I want to give him a friendly warning that unless this conflict between the 3 important Wings of the Indian Railways is resolved, a more harmonious relationship is established, you will not be able to carry forward the heritage of the efficiency that has been there for the last few years and the movements would not be kept up, the finances would not be kept up and therefore harmonious relationship between all these is absolutely necessary.

Sir, one very important point I will again raise in the context of a very important statement that the hon. Railway Minister has made, with the best of intentions. I do not want to attribute any motives. In one of the Press Conferences he said something about the Railway Board, the Members and the officers and some other employees. He was very much disturbed and rightly disturbed by the cancellation of certain trains in Andhra Pradesh and in connection with the cancellation of the trains he said "I am not going to tolerate the cancellation of the trains". Sir, I had raised this question during the Question Hour and the hon. Minister gave a demegogic answer that in the democratic country, it is the people who are sovereign and they must decide which trains should be run. It is as if the entire administration and the working of the railways are carried on by holding public meetings and asking them which particular trains are to be run and which are to be cancelled. Sir, knowing fully well — the working of the mechanics of the Railway Ministry, I can tell you that as far as the priority of

the railway movements are concerned, it is no one individual that decide the priority of the movements; the Prime Minister does not decide the priority of the movements, the Railway Minister does not decide the priority of the movements, Railway Officers do not decide the priority of the movements but it is the Railway Ministry that decide the priority of the railway movements and in turn they are confirmed by the Cabinet of the country. Then it is given to the Railway Operators that these are the priorities. What are the priorities? The priorities are given to Defence, movement of the foodgrains and also the movement of the coal for the power stations in the country because if these are disturbed, then the very population will suffer, passenger movement will suffer. Therefore, high priority is given to the Defence, movements of foodgrains and coal for the power stations. It is the Ministry that has to decide the priorities; poor officers only implement them. It is very easy for the Minister to call a Press Conference and tell the officers "I am not going to tolerate because you have changed the priority". It is not the officers who change the priorities. You and I can get up in the House and face each other and reply to each other's argument. But the Officers in the Railway Board and officers in all the Zonal Operations and at the Divisional level and other Railway workers have no voice; they cannot come and publicly express their opinion; their mouth is shut, but Madhu Dandavate's month is not shut, he can raise his voice as vociferously as he can during the Zero Hour and now also. The Minister has got the right to reply to the points raised by us but the officers have no voice. They only listen to the policies and formulations of the Railway Ministry. Again the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board are not different. There is a statutory provision that the Railway Board functions as the Ministry with the Minister at the helm of affairs. That means the Railway Minister is part and parcel of the entire Railway Board structure. He cannot say that it is your empire and it is my empire. It is a common heritage of the entire railway machinery right from the Railway Minister upto the lowest level in the Railway Organisation. It is all common Ministry and they are all to function there and therefore the Minister can never take the posture that 'heads I win and tails you lose' and if there have been any failures, it is the officers who are to be blamed. When I say this, I am referring to the Budget presentation of those days when I had presented them to the House. I used to assure all the officers of the Indian Railways "I shall bear the responsibilities of all the failures in the Railways and I shall never throw them on the shoulders of the workers and the shoulders of the officers because 'heads I win and tails you lose' has never been my philosophy. I would like the Hon Minister to follow not that moto, but the motto that successes are common and failures are also common. Like the family the entire Ministry and the Railway Board has to function. That is the way the entire thing has to be carried on. Therefore, priorities are not Officers' priorities. They are not Officers' priorities, they are not the Mnister's priority. I don't blame also the Minister. These are the priorities of the Ministry as a whole and Officers are to implement them. Don't try to make them scapegoats because they have no voice in Parliament.

Sir, I will only briefly say something about the problems of the Railway employees. Sir, the Minister claims that there is industrial peace. I do not say that the peace that exists is an ideal one. I would like that the industrial peace climate should grow still more. But he says that as far as the Railway problems are concerned, we have no problem because the permanent negotiating machinery is taking care of all the grievances of the Railway employees. Probably he does not realise that as far as the Railways are concerned, the permanent negotiating machinery and the Joint Consultative machinery have broken down because the Railway Ministry has not implemented the agreed conclusions of the 13th and 14th Report of the Cadre Structure Committee meetings held on 6th January and 8th January and 15th January and 25th January 1982. That is why both these machineries have completely crumbled. Sir, here are some of the trade unions belonging to the inter-cadre

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

as well as other organisations of the CITU and the AITUC. They will bear out the fact that as far as these two instruments are concerned, they have completely broken down in the Railways. Sir, those instruments will have to be restored. Sir, as far as the classification tribunal in Railway is concerned, interim recommendations were already given. Those recommendations were implemented in 1978. But before the final report of the classification Tribunal came, this particular tribunal was already dissolved and there was some residual work left undone. As a result of that we find that a very important aspect about the re-classification of the Artisan staff has been left uncovered and unimplemented. So, the Government and the Railways will have to decide that because the Tribunal has been dissolved prematurely what will be the modelities to be introduced to see that the reclassification of the artison staff is also completed.

Sir, the 20-Point charter of the railwaymen is there. I feel that you will start negotiations with them and will be able to settle the problem amicably. The Railway employees have given evidence more than once that given the opportunity to negotiate, they would like to avoid confrontation. They would like to settle the issues at the negotiating table. So, I would like the Hon. Minister not to have confrontation with them or threaten them, but to settle the issues.

Sir, the on-going works, no matter whoever has taken them up, whoever has introduced them, should be completed. When I am demanding this from the Hon. Minister, I quote my own precedent. When I took charge of this portfolio, the first announcement I had made was that no matter whether the Congress Government had introduced those projects, I would like to give consent on those projects and give them more allocations and complete them first and then go on to the next project. That is the approach which I had liked to adopt and I would like the Hon. Minister to continue the same approach. Only because certain projects were started in somebody else's regime, don't adopt a step-motherly attitude over them. In that context our friend from Marathowada, who raised the issue, said that there is *Rail Roko Andolan* going on in Marathawada. Sir, the Congress (I) men are participating, the Opposition Members are also participating. The entire Marathawada is agreed that already the project was cleared by the Planning Commission. It was introduced in the Budget; increasing allocations were granted; but all of a sudden, allocations were cut down to Rs. 1|- crore. Those allocations are not sufficient. Therefore, whether it is Marathawada, Manmad-Parbani Project, Latur Project, Samastipur Project, West Coast Project, that will affect all the States right from Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and ultimately to Tamil Nadu and Kerala Sir, all these projects must be taken up and priority should be given to all these backward areas.

In conclusion, I will say as far as the Indian Railways are concerned, they are not merely the infrastructural facilities for development, but they are also the most important pivotal aspect of the entire development of the economy in the country. Therefore, I find that today there is lack of coordination between the various economic Ministries like Energy, Power, Steel and also the Indian Railways.

I would like the coordination to be improved further; and if this coordination among all the economic Ministries strengthens, railways will become not only strong from the point of view of infrastructure but we wish and hope that the Indian railways with their efficiency will contribute their might to see that India's economy becomes more prosperous, more stable, so that a healthy, free and developed India can be built on the infrastructure of the Indian railways. Thank you.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Mr. Chairman, for the first time, in this Parliament I felt that a teacher was sitting and correcting the answer paper of a Minister. I am really happy that very constructive suggestions have been given by my predecessor. When I rise I know the challenges that our railways have to face today. Renovation of the

track, phasing out of steam locomotives, modernisation and so many things are there. Paucity of fund is our limitation, but still I must say that our Railway Minister has done a commendable job in trying to mop up all the resources possible and trying his best to give most efficient services in the next year.

When I rise here I cannot forget the agitation that has been going on for the last 15 days in the region of Marathwada in Maharashtra. You already know that Marathwada was part of the erstwhile Nizam State. This particular Marathi speaking area was completely neglected, as far as road development was concerned, railway construction was concerned, as well as irrigation was concerned. For the first time, these projects were taken up when we came to bilingual Bombay Etate. Since 1957, all of us—Mr. Shanker Rao Chauhan, who was then the Deputy Minister and later on became the Chief Minister—have been pressing that not only Manmad—Aurangabad line but Manmad-Parbhani line and further up to Adilabad should be convereted from metre-gauge to broad-gauge. In the year 1978, this work was started by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. It was an assurance given by the Minister that this work would be completed by 1984, but I am sorry to say that till today we have spent hardly Rs. 4 crores. Not only that, to add insult to injury, last year, the officers who were posted there in charge of the conversion were transferred from Aurangabad, not only that, even the stores that were sent for conversion were also shifted from there. You cannot neglect the people. As Prof. Madhu Dandavate had said and as the Rainlway Minister had said in his speech, if we take up the work, let us complete it. In fact, the government should have taken that attitude, but the government completely neglected it and that is bow today we have to face this agitation.

On this occasion, I would request the Minister that he should make all possible effort to give as much fund as possible for conversion of this line and see that this line is completed by at least 1984-85; then only this agitation would come down; otherwise, it would be difficult to do it

My friend has suggested that the planning Commission can do it. What can the Planning Commission do unless the Railway Minister asks for it? The Railway Minister has to ask for it; then only they will give it. Now he cannot do it *suo motu*. When I asked an oral question I had said that the railways had their own way of expressing things for themselves.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, I will give you two instances. On the 17th of December, 1981, the then Deputy Minister of Railways, Shri Mallikarjun said that "the Parbani-Mudkhed-Adilabad gauge conversion will be surveyed. It has again to be re-surveyed and final location survey will be conducted next year and it will be included in the Sixth Plan." This was on 17th December, 1981. Subsequently, when this news item appeared in newspapers in Marathwada, some people approached the Railway Board and the Secrtary of the Railway Board informed the Secretary, Sachkhand Huzur Sahib, Nanded, that there is no such proposal and so there is no question of any assurance; I do not know what they mean by it. Do they want to create discontent among people? When the Minister has made a statement categorically where was the necessity for the Railway Board Secretary, to write to the Secrtary, Sachkhand Huzur Sahib, saying that there is no such proposal? I do not know why these things are done in this way.

There was another occasion, when I had asked about the collusion of two light engines. You have worked in the labour field, you know when light engines are sent. These engines are sent when the signalling system completely fails. On Mudkhed-Adilabad section two light engines were sent because the signalling system had failed. The General Manager accepts that there was a complete failure of the mode of communication. But what is the source of communication? The source of communication is singnalling. He does not accept that; I want to know why such things are done by the Railway people. Do they want to annoy the people or do they want to create bitterness among the people? Why should the Railway

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

Ministry people intervene and write to the Secretary of the Huzur Sahib so irresponsibly?

Sir, another instance I must give here. Bombay-Howrah line, as you are aware, is most important. Bombay to Bhusaval line is electrified and on the other side Durg to Calcutta is electrified. But it appeared in the Press that offices which were opened in Ajnui near Nagpur and stores were also sent and there is a recent report that all the material including the officials have been shifted to Itarsi to electrify that line. I do not know why the Railways get involved in such things which create unnecessary bitterness among the people. I request the hon. Minister that they should refrain from doing such things.

While speaking on this, there are certain things, I want to mention. There is the GRP. This GRP is under the State Government. Last time when we toured Calcutta it was brought to our notice that this GRP is not under the control of the Railways and they do not listen to them and that they do not work properly. We are told that 50 per cent of the salary is paid by the Railways and 50 per cent is borne by the State Government. I want to know why they cannot be brought under the control of the Railway Department. Is there any necessity to amend the Constitution or some Act? If that is so, it should be done.

I will quote one example. Recently, only two months back in Solapur one ticket checker went and asked some people for tickets. They were some Railway Police people travelling in civil dress. They asked him "Who are you?" He told them, "I am the Ticket Inspector. Please show me your tickets." Then, they asked him, 'Do you not know who we are? We are Railway Police." When they did not show the tickets, he went and brought his officer to ask them for the tickets. When the officer came, not only the Ticket Inspector but the officer also was beaten by the Railway Police! It is a serious matter. I want that Mr. Gnani Khan Chaudhuri, who is a good man, will take some decision about this and do something, which will help the railway people in running the administration efficiently and will not disrupt the railway administration.

There is a long standing demand about a Division at Purna. Last year also, I had asked for it. This time again, I am asking for it. I want a Division at Purna comprising only of metre-gauge. You would be surprised to know that there are two Divisions in Secunderabad of South Central Railway. Officers told us there are two zones in Calcutta and two in Bombay. Why can we not have two Divisions in one place? Let us not quote precedents. Let there be more efficiency. If the officers go to places where the trains are running, it will increase efficiency, as was done in the case of Jullundur.

Since I come from Marathwada I must say something about the Ellora train. This train was inaugurated by Shri Shankarrao Chavan, some time back when he was the Chief Minister. The object of operating this train was to give a quick connection to Bombay. These people go and reach Manmad at the early hours. They bring luggage which cannot be kept in double decker coaches. Unfortunately, ordinary second class in Panchwati, Express. The people from Marathwada or those who come by Ellora Express, are asked to go by double decker coaches. Last year, I had brought it to the notice of the hon. Minister. But, perhaps, he was busy in other matters and so, he could not look into my demand. I would request the Minister now to give a suitable reply which will be befitting to the sentiments expressed here.

I am extremely grateful to the hon. Minister for taking the survey of Parbani-Muthked-Adilabad conversion and Adilabad-Piplekhuti broad-gauge, out of turn I will only suggest that he gives more funds for Marathwada especially for Manmad-Aurangabad section so as to complete it by 1984-85. In this way, the agitated people will feel satisfied that attention is being given to their demands and the frustration which has already occurred, will not continue.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Once again, we are getting an opportunity to discuss the health of Indian Railways vis-a-vis Indian economy.

At the outset, I would like to say that there is a serious crisis in the Railways. The Railways claim to be the largest employer in the country. This year, they have taken a massive loan from the World Bank but with some conditionalities. Installation of third and fourth generation computers will not only stop further employment in the railways but will cause retrenchment of thousands of casual labour like gangmen and engineering staff. The process of job reduction and reduction of job potentialities has been further enhanced by the administrative policy of increasing the workload and employing retired persons even on daily wages. The Government have taken a policy decision to phase out all the steam locomotives and to close down loco sheds, steam loco sheds particularly. With the closure of these loco sheds, thousands and thousands of coal and ash handling workers who are engaged for the last 15 on 20 years will be thrown out of employment. There is no planning and thus the Railways are passing through a very serious crisis. In the *Economic Survey* that has been supplied to us, it has been shown that there is still idle capacity in the Indian Railways. As far as the production of locomotives in Diesel Locomotive Works and Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is concerned, the capacity of these two locomotive works has not been fully utilised. Further, decision has been taken to import 20 electric Locomotives. A report has come out some time back in *Telegraph* paper. I am quoting from that newspaper report. "Now that the Indian Railway has committed itself to importing at least 20 AC electric locomotives to choose one for manufacture and foreign collaboration. The whole business of importing AC electric locomotives began in 1978 when Railway Ministry requested the World Bank for funds to place orders for electric locomotives on its own production unit at Chittaranjan. This request was turned down and instead the World Bank offered finance for purchasing ALCO or General Motors Locomotives for setting up manufacturing facilities under foreign collaboration". Though the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have their capacity to produce electric locomotives still 20 electric locomotives are being imported. Why are they being imported? Why was CLW asked to drop its programme of manufacturing diesel electric locomotives in September, 1981 after Rs. 52 lakhs had already been spent? The original plan for this programme envisages the development and manufacturing of 25 diesel electric locomotives of 1350 HP at the cost of Rs. 3.7 crores. RDSO and CLW were working continuously to try and upgrade the operational parameters of these locomotives until an abrupt order from Railway Board halted the programme on its track. You will see in the Year Book that the number of wagons on lines declined from 391 thousands in 1979-80 to 379 thousand in 1981-82. The total wagon capacity in billion tones has declined from 11.14 in 1980-81 to 10.97 in 1981-82. This cannot be claimed as highly satisfactory performance by the railway.

Now I will come to the Corporate Plan, which was started in the year 1976 for 15 years. At that time, the estimated passenger kilometers for 1990-91 was set at 174 billion, whereas in 1981-82 itself the passenger kilometers went up to 176 billion. Thus, the whole Corporate Plan has gone haywire. Once in a committee meeting I refererd the report on coach augmentation but the Government did not appreciate this part of the report. As a result, the travelling public are facing serious difficulties due to ever-crowding, particularly in the suburban section where during the period 1950-51 to 1981-82 the number of passengers increased by 571 per cent whereas the number of coaches has increased only by 478 per cent. In the non-suburban section the problem is more serious because whereas the passenger kilometers has increased by 195 per cent, the number of coaches has increased by only 70 per cent.

The Railway Minister has now given a new slogan : Safety, Security and Punctuality. Let us see how serious he is about this slogan. In the *Economic Survey*

[Shri Basudeb Achria]

that has been supplied to us it has been stated that the satisfactory performance in the railways is due to operational innovations towards the end of 1980. At that time the Railway Minister was Shri Kedar Pandey, who is no longer in the Cabinet. What was that innovation ? At that time, the freight-oriented psychology was started in the railways. In that year, the year prior to 1982-83, what was the remarkable performance of the railways ? You will notice that 436 persons were killed and 552 persons were injured in that very year as a result of train accidents. Is this a remarkable performance ? Last year, while participating in the discussion on the Railway Budget, I mentioned in this very House that a person who desires to commit suicide need not lie on the railway track, because there is no guarantee that the train will come, rather he should travel in the train so that he can be killed in an accident. I had also sounded a warning that due to the poor condition of rolling-stock and backing in the track renewals, it would be dangerous to run a long train with multiple engines. You may be knowing that on 2nd December 1982 there was an accident near Jaraikela when 5-Howrah-Rourkela Express collided with Bandamunda Special. How did it happen ? Bandamunda Special was running with multiple engines. The train was split into three parts, the first part was with the engine, the driver did not know because there was no sign in the vaccum. So, he went with the first part, and the Howrah-Rourkela Express came and collided with the rear part of Bandamunda Special and as a result of this, 9 persons were killed and several passengers were injured. Our Party leader, Comrade Samar Mukherjee, demanded a through inquiry. If it was done, many things would have come to light. In this way the safety rules are being violated. That particular goods train was running without brake van. That train was running even without a guard and in this way the safety rules are being violated; and the Government of India set up several committees to examine the causes of accidents and safety in the Railways. Three Committees were set up, the first Committee was A. Kunzru Committee, then the second Committee was Wanchoo and then Sikri Committee. And they examined the whole thing and gave some recommendations. And the Railway Reforms Committee, a high-powered Committee, recently submitted its report. Now, I will quote from the Report of the Railway Reforms Commitee which made some observations regarding implementation of the recommendations of those three Committees, as follows :

"These Committees have gone into the entire gamut of railway working relating to accidents and safety, made several recommendations to improve railways' safety performance. The recommendations of high-powered accident committees have not received any attention as they deserve. These would be illustrated from the manner in which recommendations are processed in the Railway Board. To quote an example, the Sikri Committee had observed that having laid down a yardstick for workload for signal must take urgent steps to implement them within the shortest possible time.' The Board has stated: "The instructions had been issued to the zonal railways to implement the yardsticks for determining the strength of signal and telecommunication inspectors in consultation with Finance", adding that 'in view of the tight financial position of the Railways, the complete implementation of recommendation has to be done only in stages as and when resource position improves.

17.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

"A number of recommendations both Wanchoo and Sikri Committee though accepted have remained unimplemented. In a number of cases while directions have been issued by the Railway Board or by the Zonal Headquarters, action has not been taken at the lower levels. Obviously, safety aspects cannot be ignored unless serious efforts is made at all levels to implement the recommendation. The methodology of

acceptance and implementation of the recommendation pertaining to safety definitely requires improvement. Many recommendations suffer because of procedural delays."

They also recommended that all Locomotives should be provided with speedometers. This is the observation of the Railways Reforms Committee :

"The Wanchoo Committee had recommended that all locomotive trains must be equipped with speedometer and that steps should be taken to see that a more suitable and reliable type of speedometer or speed recorder is manufactured indigenously and brought into use".

The Sikri Committee's observation reads:

"The recommendation of Wanchoo Committee accepted by the Railways still not been implemented and the Railway Board's claim in this regard is not corraborated by the information supplied by the Railways. The Railway Board must ensure that speedometer and speed recorders are provided on all locomotive working trains. No locomotive switched to work on the train, leaves the shed or the yard without speedometer and speed recorder working in order."

This is the observation made by the Railway Reforms Committee.

It is a fact that the number of accidents have been reduced this year. It is due to the fact that the speed of most of the trains, especially the suburban trains has been reduced. The policy has not been changed in regard to giving preference to Goods trains. The policy of giving preference to goods trains to the passenger trains is still continuing. It is due to this reason that even a prestigious train like the Rajdhani Express is running late often.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Goods movement is also very urgent.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: But we should not neglect the passenger train.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: That was the statement of the Railway Minister.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Railway Minister himself said that passenger train should get preference. The policy adopted in the year 1980 to give preference to goods train is still continuing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the goods train is delayed, then you will not get the supply of rice in time.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Both should be considered. It is not only the problem of West Bengal....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Any State.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Your State first.

SHRI BASUDEO ACHARIA: Your Chief Minister went on hunger strike.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Rice must be given importance than the passenger train.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Send it by plane.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Now I will deal with the Budget proposal — rise in freights and fares. The Budget proposals are nothing but squeezing the travelling public and the common man.

Let us once again refer to the Economic Survey. In the Economic Survey, you will see that the price of most of the essential items like foodgrains, vegetables, milk, milk products, eggs and fish has been increasing. The Railway Minister has chosen to increase freight on these essential items. The result of increase in the freight and fares will be the price-rise. He has also chosen to increase the fares of second-class passenger trains and sub-urban passenger trains. In the case of sub-urban passenger trains, the increase will be of the order of 130 per cent. So, the conditions of sub-urban passengers will be worse.

Once there was a proposal that some contribution should be made by the employers because the employers fail to arrange accommodation and transportation. You know, there is always accommoda-

[Shri Basudeb Acharia]

tion problem in big cities. So, the workers prefer to reside in the sub-urbans. There was a proposal to levy some contribution from the employers' who fail to arrange accommodation and transport facilities for the workers.

Now, the fare of the sub-urban passenger trains has been increased abruptly without considering or examining the above-said proposal. Now, a ceiling has also been imposed. This will create a problem. Mr Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay will bear with me that hundreds of passengers from Asansol and Durgapur travel daily to Calcutta and most of them are employees who are working in different industrial concerns located at Calcutta. Now, due to this 80-k.m. ceiling, hundreds of (I stand corrected), thousands of passengers from Asansol and Durgapur who generally travel with monthly season tickets by Howrah Express and Coal-field Express will not be allowed to travel on the monthly season tickets.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Minister to consider this case kindly and withdraw the ceiling of 80 k.hs and extend the sub-urban trains up to Asansol which we are demanding for the last three years, so that they may travel on the monthly season tickets. In fact, I would request him to extend the trains up to Chittaranjan. I think, Asansol is more than about 130 kms away from Howrah. The employees are coming to Calcutta even from Raniganj, Durgapur, Asansol and Chittaranjan. So, I would request him to consider our proposal to extend the sub-urban train services up to Asansol or Chittaranjan or withdraw the ceiling of 80 kms.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): The berthing facilities will be better at Chittaranjan.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Now, I would like to draw the attention of the Railway Minister to a very important aspect, that is the question of opening new lines. During the last 21 years, only 7,644 kms. of new lines have been added to old ones. If we compare with China, you will see that 60 per cent of new lines were added after 1949 in China whereas in our country, out of 61,244 kms. of railway track, only 7,644 new lines have been added. The progress is very slow. It is very disgraceful. How could any Government talk of fulfilling the aspirations of the people when new lines added to old ones are only 246 kms. a year?

The pace of electrification is also very slow. The Railways have taken a decision to phase out all the steam locomotives whereas the pace of electrification upto 1981-82 is only 9 per cent of the total railway track. This is a very slow progress. I would urge upon the Government to allocate more funds for the opening of new lines. Otherwise, the type of movement which has been started in Marathwada may start in other parts of the country, specially by those which are backward regions.

The Railway Minister in his Budget Speech has stated that there is a very cordial industrial relation and that industrial peace has been maintained throughout the year. It is also admitted in the *Economic Survey* that certain changse were brought about during the latter half of the year 1980. What were the changes? In November, 1980, a secret circular was issued by the Railway Board to withdraw the facility of negotiating with unrecognised union or association.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Earlier, this concession was given.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Earlier, this concession was given to all the unrecognised unions or associations. From that time, from that moment, the industrial relation has deteriorated. It was virtually after the wihdrawal of negotiating facilities and going back on an earlier agreement with the Loco Running Staff Association that the industrial relation has suffered a set-back. There was an agreement with the Loco Running Staff Association in the year 1973 that the Railway Board will meet them and discuss with them their problems. But after the issue of that secret circular, this facility was wthdrawn and the industrial relation, the industrial peace, in the Indian railways has deteriorated.

Even the International Labour Organisation, while dealing with various complaints which were forwarded to them, have said that such withdrawal of collective bargaining results in large-scale victimisation and cuts at the very root of freedom of association itself. Therefore, I would like to know what steps Government have taken in this regard.

This is not at all peace. This is a lull that comes before a storm. This peace has been established by victimising thousands and thousands of workers of both recognised and unrecognised unions.

It is surprising that in one case the Railway Board wanted to know from a zonal railways whether a show cause notice was served on an employee before his removal under Rule 14(2). The fact is that the officials at the lower level are removing the employees under Rule 14(2) without even giving them an opportunity to show cause. And the officials even go on contesting up to the Supreme Court. Several such cases are pending in the Supreme Court. Can there be any justification for imposing break in service and denying the payment of gratuity and pension to a worker simply because he could not put forth his labour for a few days for justifiable reasons? If the Administration will not grant the pay even for the period of his work also, such break-in-service becomes a double penalty.

The Administration can go to the extent of even withholding the retirement benefits of an employee on the ground of his participation in strike. Hundreds of railwaymen who have retired during the last one or two years have not yet been granted their retirement benefits.

You, as trade union leader, will realise the gravity of the situation. Although there is an Order from the Railway Board that even in cases where break in service is finally imposed and not reviewed after retirement, the employee concerned should be granted gratuity and pension on the basis of his longer period of service, the order is not implemented.

As the law stands, if an employee is retrenched, he should be granted retrenchment compensation. This should be considered and I urge upon the Railway Minister to hold consultation with both the recognised and unrecognised unions where there are 5 lakhs of workers in the recognised federations alone.

The Railway Board and the Railway Minister should hold discussions with the unions to sort out their problems and to bring peace in the railways especially in view of the fact that the All India Railwaymen's Federation, in its Bikaner Convention have taken a decision to mobilise railwaymen on 5th April and they are going to organise a strike ballot.

Now I will deal with some of the problems of our State of West Bengal. We have been demanding since long for an express train from Purulia to Howrah. Purulia is one of the backward districts of our country. When you visited Purulia, you also categorically told and assured the people that you would introduce a fast day-time train, but we do not find any provision for such an express train in the Budget proposals because there is a problem — the problem of terminal facilities at Purulia station and these terminal facilities are to be provided. I therefore urge upon the Railway Minister to consider this request and provide a fast train. Thousands and thousands of people of Purulia organised a *padayatra* from Purulia to Calcutta covering 283 km recently to highlight this demand and I request the Minister to provide a fast express train at an early date.

Then, Sir, Adra-Kharagpur section should be electrified as that will solve the problem of administrative delay as well as it will open the big market of Calcutta and its suburbs to the people of Purulia.

The Railway administration will not be able to shake off its responsibility in rousing up the regional feeling of deprivation among the people of the region so far as development of railways is concerned. The Bihar portion of Ranchi-Purulia narrow gauge section has been converted into broad gauge while the West Bengal portion remains as it was. The conversion of this portion will ensure a better communication between the major steel complexes of Bokaro, Durgapur and Tatas.

[Shri Basudeb Achariya]

Construction of Bankura-Raniganj line: when you were Energy Minister you submitted a report to the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Railways wanted a report from the Ministry of Energy. So this line from Bankura to Ramganj should be taken into consideration.

There is a periodic overhauling workshop of diesel engines stationed at Siliguri. The Railway Board has issued an order to close down this section at Siliguri and shift it to Ajmer and Golden Rock. The order of the Railway Board to shift this section has far-reaching consequences because there are about 250 diesel loco staff. They will be thrown out of employment. It is stated in the said letter that the locomotives will go and come back by working trains for attending POH schedule both at Ajmer and Golden Rock which will lose much time and money as per Railway Schedule. Moreover the conversion of Katihar-Barauni and Katihar-Siliguri from metre gauge to broad gauge will consume more transit time. A few crores are going to be spent for the said centralising POH work shop at Ajmer and Golden Rock for diesel locomotives when this can be done with less cost at Siliguri junction with the already present infrastructure. A few days back in the West Bengal Assembly there was a unanimous resolution passed for retention of this POH at Siliguri.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The Minister should take note of this unanimous resolution passed by West Bengal Assembly.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Now, I would like to say a few words about the construction of circular railway. In the year 1947 Girhwalla Committee was constituted and that committee examined construction of the circular railway in the city of Calcutta. The surface transport system in the city of Calcutta and its suburbs has reached a saturation point and the number of commuters is increasing day by day which in the future will reach a staggering figure of 85 to 90 lakhs. The present road capacity in Calcutta is only 6 per cent whereas in Delhi, Madras and Bombay it is 21 per cent. The tube railway when it gets completed will only provide transportation to one million passengers per day and there will still be sizeable number of commuters without any means of transportation. The idea of circular railway had been under study since 1947 and since then there have been as many as three committees who have examined construction of circular railway and upto 1977 their recommendations were not given effect to or persuaded but in the year 1977 when Left Front government was installed in West Bengal they took up this matter with the Union Government and engaged RITES — Rail India Technical Economic Services and a Government of India Undertaking — who in their report has said that link line to be built for circular railway including the line from Princess Ghat to Dum Dum is technically feasible. The Section from Princess Ghat to Majar Ghat has not been covered in the RITES report. With the introduction of this section the circular railway as conceived by the earlier committees if installed in full that would be only able to deal substantially with the traffic.

Sir, you earlier showed some interest for this. I urge upon you to take up the matter because all the committees which examined the feasibility of this circular railway have recommended the construction and introduction of circular railway to cope up with the traffic problem of a city of Calcutta.

Sir, there was one Howrah-Amta line. In this year's budget only a stolen provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made. It should be given priority and along with this Howrah-Siakhal metre-gauge line should also be taken into consideration.

Before concluding, I would urge upon the Minister to consider the need to improve industrial relations, to restore the peace, which has deteriorated. I urge upon the Government and Planning Minister to allocate more funds. Rs. 11,000 crores is the amount demanded; it is the minimum need-based amount which the Railways demanded from the Planning Commission for its rehabiltation work, for its track renewals, for its replacements, for extension of new lines, etc. I urge upon the Minister that the amount should be granted so that Railways can take up works like new lines, it may be enabled to take up and complete all essential pending projects.

With these words I conclude.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I rise to support the proposals made by the hon. Railway Minister in the Railway Budget for the year 1983-84.

Sir, Railways are the sinews of the nation; if the nation is on the move today, it is because the Railways have been functioning, our steel plants have been functioning, our thermal plants have been functioning. Therefore, we have the impression that the nation is on the move, is on the march.

Sir, the Railway Minister has to work under certain parameters. He is in the unfortunate position of having a separate Budget, but not having the actual control over the finances or the resources which are allocated to him. The capital expenditure is governed by the Planning Commission. The recurring expenditure is governed by the Ministry of Finance. The Railway Minister governs the rails! The result is, he has to suffer the criticism on both these scores. This can very well be imagined.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The only privilege is that he presents the Budget separately.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: That is the only privilege, Sir. This situation can be well imagined.

In the beginning of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, Railways demanded Rs. 11,000 crores outlay. They were given less than 50 per cent of the amount, that is, Rs. 5100 crores. That too has now got depreciated because money value has gone down. You can very well imagine the situation. We are all making demands on him. But, what is his position?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: His position is very pitiable.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The Railways demanded Rs. 1920 crores. Now, out of the Annual Plan, they were given not even Rs. 1500 crores; they were given only Rs. 1342 crores. Earlier they were promised that after pruning, cutting down, etc. they will be given at least Rs. 1400 crores. But even that amount was less. So, under these circumstances, he has to serve under very heavy strain. But let us not forget the fact that Railways are very essential for the development of the nation. Comparisons of Railways with road transport should be properly grasped. As it has been pointed out in one of the write-ups, the Railway Minister stated that development expenditure will be cut to the bone in this year. That indeed is a very painful statement. And therefore the people are taking to agitation. Where they are not taking to agitation it is because they have not grasped how much is the allocation to their areas. So, the moment people come to know that new lines in their areas have been given low priority and very little amount is given, voices from all parts of the country will start coming to Delhi and there will be a cacophony of voices, vociferous demands for

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

increased expenditure and outlays on the new railway lines. They must understand that Railways is a viable system. If we compare it to road transport system, it is less costly. It is not so dear, because, road transport, with the increasing cost of fuel, is becoming a liability. And for long distances, Railways are the only hope of the nation. So, if these things are viewed in the proper perspective, I think all of us will support the hon. Minister in his fight with the Planning Commission, because, when it comes to resources, he cannot have any other alternative. He must fight it out. Energy is in the minimum-needs sector, in the core sector. Some of the things are in the core sector.

18|00 hrs.

We fail to understand why the transport infrastructure which is so important not only for the economic development but also for the industrial development of the country should be left out of this. So, we must all plead that this should be given a fair deal, and the deal should be liberal that he can satisfy the aspirations of the entire nation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Parashar, you can continue your speech tomorrow.

18|01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of Clock on Wednesday, March 2, 1983/ Phalguna 11, 1904 (Saka)

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