

Seventh Series, No. 7

Tuesday, August 25, 1981
Bhadra 3, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi
Price- Rs 4.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, August 25, 1981/Bhadra 3,
1903 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Foreign Finance for Power Projects

+ 121. SHRI JANARDHANA

POOJARY:

SHRI CHINTAMANI

PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign countries have agreed to finance power projects in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI V.KRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The list of power projects currently being financed partly through bilateral agreement with foreign countries is given in the statement attached to this answer. Besides this, certain power projects are also being financed with assistance from multi-lateral financing institutions like the World Bank and OPEC Special Fund.

Statement

Foreign Finance for Power Projects

Country extending credit	Projects against which credit is given	Amount of credit committed
1	2	3
Japan	Nagarjuna Sagar HEP Paithon HEP Western Yamuna Canal HEP Chandrapur TPS-3 hydro-electric projects (to be finalised).	Yen 32.92 billion (129.20)
United Kingdom	Amarkantak, Chandrapura, Band'l, Kolaghat, Durgapur Project, Gas Turbines for WBSEB, Titagarh, Mobile Gas Turbines for Assam Nagarjunasagar RB Canal	£ 50.03 million (85.45)
Kuwait	Kalinadhi HEP Kopli HEP An area 'd' TPS	US \$ 143.10 million (125.69)
Saudi Arabi	Srisailam HEP Nagarjunasagar HEP Koel Karo HEP	US \$ 130.00 million (114.18)

1	2	3
Abu Dhabi	Garwal-Rishikesh Chilla HEP. . US \$ 17.50 million (15.37)	
Federal Republic of Germany	Trombay TPS Singrauli TPS Neyveli Second TPS (including mining)	DM 356.00 million (132.19)
USSR	Waidhan STPP . .	520 million roubles for all sectors—Separate allocation for this project not decided. (489.5)
USA	Rural Electrification	US \$ 58.00 million (50.94)
Canada	Idukki HEP Chamera HEP Investigation	C \$ 59.55 million (43.80)

(Figures in brackets indicate the equivalent amount of Rupees in crores based on current exchange rates).

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
Sir, it has been stated that the World Bank has been pressurising India to increase the tariff as the power projects in India are not commercially viable and the tariff is less than the actual cost of generation. May I know on what terms the assistance has been given by the World Bank and what is the actual amount that has been borrowed from the World Bank and also from the OPEC Special Fund?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: We have no information about any pressure and so far as the quantum borrowed from the International Development Association is concerned the details are: rate of interest is 0.75 per cent; grace period is 10 years and repayment period is 50 years and the amounts are 131, 263, 176, 351, 175, 197, 131 and 153 crores.

Then there is International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—it is also part of World Bank—the details are: grace period 5 years; repayment period is 20 years; the rate of interest is 7.35 to 9 per cent and the amount which has been given to us so far is about Rs. 175 to Rs. 200 crores.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: What about raising the tariff?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: No rise in tariff.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
As per the statement laid on the Table it has been mentioned that Kuwait has given about Rs. 125.60 crores as assistance to Kalinadhi-Kopli and other projects. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the actual amount that has been earmarked for Kalinadhi project out of this amount of Rs. 125.69 lakhs?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:
Rs. 43.32 crores.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय श्रीप के माध्यम से पानीय मंत्री जी से प्राप्तना चाहता है कि युनाइटेड किंगडम की ओर जो फाइनेंस किया गया है अमरकंटक, चन्दपुर, बड़ेल आदि योजनाओं के लिए 85 करोड़ 60 तो उस रक्त की दरें क्या हैं और उस की शाते 41 हैं?

जी विषय अहमांक : जो इंटिक ट्रेरिक हमें दिया गया है, वह ग्रान्ट है, उसका न तो हमें प्रिसिपल देना है और न इन्टरेस्ट देना है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, the I.M.F. assistance has been organised for various power projects. The financial assistance for these power projects including Kalinadji in South and other projects in other parts of the country has been delayed. I would like to know whether the Government of India has put forth any efforts in organising these loans for the implementation of these projects through the World Bank. I would also like to know whether all these projects have been taken up for implementation according to the time-bound programme. If these projects have been taken up for implementation kindly give the year in which they have been taken up and the amount allocated for each project.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as the projects which are to be implemented are concerned, I have given them in the Annexure to the main answer, as also the projects which are going to be financed by countries other than the World Bank as such. So far as the World Bank is concerned, they have two types of institutions — D A and I B.R.D. I have given details about the I.D.A. for which the interest is 0.75 per cent, grace period is ten years and the repayment period is 50 years. In this category we have Singrauli I and II, Korba I and II, Ramagundam I and II, Farakka I, Power Transmission IV and Rural Electrification Project-I, Trombay TPS, Ramagundam STPS I and Farakka STPS I are to get assistance from the IBRD (World Bank). So far as Kalinadji is concerned, it is being financed by the Kuwait Fund. The total amount earmarked for this project is Rs. 43.92 crores. So far as the schedules are concerned, the Ministry of Energy would consider them in the Power Ministry's Conference. If there are any problems we will consult them first and we will try to

find ways and means to solve the problems.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that we are getting about 50.03 million pounds from the United Kingdom for Chandrapura project, Bandel project, Kolaghat project, Durgapur projects, Gas Turbines of WBSEB and Titagarh project. I want to know what will be the rated capacity of these projects and when the work will be started. The hon. Minister may also state when the projects will be commissioned and when the power will be available for use in the State.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Though it does not come under the purview of this question, I will give the answer. For Santhaldi-III and IV projects, the amount involved is about Rs. 109.71 crores. The capacity is 2X120. The first unit is supposed to come into operation in 1980-81. But it is delayed. Bandel extension: Rs. 77.32 crores. It was supposed to come in 1980-81. Then, Kolaghat: Rs 250 crores.

MR SPEAKER: You can send this information in writing to the hon. Member.

Response from Foreign Firms for Oil Exploration

+

*122. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that response from foreign firms to Government's invitation to step up oil exploration in the country has been poor;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the reasons therefor;

(c) whether his Ministry offered 32 blocks to foreign companies but only a few had shown willingness to give their consent;

(d) if so, whether negotiations are still in progress with some foreign countries;

(e) by what time a final agreement in this regard is likely to be reached; and

(f) the steps contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (f). Negotiations are in progress with a number of foreign companies that have made offers in respect of certain blocks.

It will not be in the public interest to disclose further details at this stage.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐरे प्रण को आप देखें, बिल्युल सॉफ्ट है और इस में ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं है जो पॉलेक इन्टरेट में नहीं बटलाई जा सकती है ?

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या यह सही है कि जिन ब्लाकों के बटवारे विभिन्न फर्मों के नाम से किये गये थे, उन ब्लाकों में तेल न मिलने के कारण आप के निमन्त्रण पर छ्यात नहीं दिया गया है और क्या यह सही है कि विदेशी फर्मों द्वारा रखी गई शर्तें भारत सरकार को मन्जूर नहीं हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो वे कौन सी गर्ते हैं और क्या सरकार विदेशी फर्मों के साथ-साथ विभिन्न देशों की सरकारों से भी इस सम्बन्ध में बात कर रही है ? यदि हाँ, तो वे कौन से देश हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): What we have said is that it is not possible to give the names of those companies with whom we are negotiating at present. If the hon. Member wants to know the names of the blocks and the short-listed companies, we have given it to the House before and I am prepared to give it now.

As far as the blocks are concerned, 32 blocks were carved out; 17 were offshore and 15 onshore. About 35 companies out of the 67 companies who had come were shortlisted. Out of these shortlisted companies, only 24 companies showed interest and took away the documents that were required to give the final bid. Out of these 24 companies again, the number of companies which have given the final bid is much less and the negotiations are in progress. It is not possible to say at this stage as to what will be the outcome of the negotiations because they are almost in the finishing stage.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कितने देशों के साथ बात चीत हो रही है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : केवल मैक्सिको से इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत हुई है। उन्होंने सौराष्ट्र के एक ब्लाक-ब्लाक 1—मेर अपना इन्टरेट शो विद्या है और वे अपनी टीम फोटो भेजने वाले हैं वे इसमें इनीशियल-सीस्टम क सर्वे का खर्च करने को तैयार हो गये हैं। मैं जब वहाँ गया था त मैं ने वहाँ की सरकार और 'पैसेक्स' कम्पनी से गुजारिश की थी कि केवल सीस्टम क सर्वे से काम नहीं चलेगा, उन को कम से कम 6 कर्ण खोदने चाहिएं, जिस के लिये 60 मिलियन डालर से ज्यादा करने पड़ेंगे। उन बीं टीम बहत शीघ्र भारत आयेगी, ऐसी सम्भावना है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या यह सही है कि ओ० एन० जी० भी० के गास नक्काश तकनीक का अभाव होने के कारण 250 कर्ण बोमार पड़े हैं, जिन में से 200 केवल गुजरात में हैं ? इन को रिवाइब करने के लिए क्या आप बैनेडियन कम्पनियों से बात कर रहे हैं ? यदि यह सही है तो, अपने तकनीकी विकास के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Although this question does not arise out of this

question. and it is a separate question, if you permit me, Sir, I have no objection to answer.

जहाँ तक बोमार कुओं का नालूक है, इस मम्य 400 से ऊपर कुएं गुजरात के हेस्टन और दमरे जोन्ज में बोमार हैं, जिन में या तो तेल का उत्पादन बन्द हो गया है या तेल का उत्पादन कम है। इसमें 120 कुओं के बारे में टेक्नो-एक्सपर्ट जो यू० एस० एस० फार० की कम्पनी है, उसके साथ बाँचीत हुई है और ओ० एन० जी० सी० की एक टीम शीघ्र ही एग्रीमेंट साइन करने के लिए रूस जा रही है, जिसमें 8 से ले कर 10 मान के लिए एग्रीमेंट होगा। उस में 120 कुओं को रिवाइब करने की बाँ रूस के साथ है। ये कुओं के अन्दर स्टीमूलेशन का ही सवाल है क्योंकि उन में उत्पादन बिल्कुल बन्द नहीं हुआ है लेकिन कम हो गया है। 7 जुलाई, 1980 को इन कुओं को स्टीमूलेट करने के लिए कुछ टॉडर ओ० एन० जी० सी० ने निकाल थे, जिन में 4 कम्पनियां ने हिस्सा लिया और उन के नाम ये हैं :—

M/s. Helliburton, U.S.A.;
 M/s. Schlumberger, France;
 M/s. B. J. Services, U.S.A.; and
 M/s. Nowasco, Canada.

इस में केनाडा का ओफर सब से ठीक माना गया है और 5.81 करोड़ रुपये के ऊपर इन के साथ समझौता हो गया है और यह इन कुओं को स्टीमूलेट करने का काम प्रारम्भ करेगी। करीब करीब 150 कुएं इन के द्वारा स्टीमूलेट किए जाएंगे।

श्री रसोद मसूद : स्पीकर साहब, ओ० 32 ब्लाक चुने गये हैं एक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए और 35 कम्पनियों को जो आफर किये गये थे, हमारी इतिला के मुताबिक वे एग्लीकेशन नहीं आ रही हैं और 7 ब्लाक्स के लिए एग्लीकेशन्स पाइंड हैं। कथा यह सही है कि बाहर की कम्पनियां इस बात पर जोर

दे रही हैं कि जो ब्लाक्स ओ० एन० जी० सी० के लिए रिजर्व कर लिये थे कि हम एक्स-प्लोर करेंगे, उन में से कुछ ब्लाक्स उन को दिये जाएं। अगर वह सही है तो कितने ब्लाक्स ओ० एन० जी० सी० से ले कर इन फ्लों को देने का प्लान है ?

ش्री रमेश मसूद : असेही

صاحب - जो 32 ब्लाक जल्दी की हैं ओ० एक्स्प्लोरेशन के लिए ओ० 35 कम्पनियों को जो और और की है तो हमारी आलोचना के मطाबिक अगले कोहेल्स नहीं आ देंगे हैं और 7 ब्लाक्स के लिए अगले कोहेल्स अन्ती हैं - कहा ये सही है कि बहादुर को कम्पनियां अस बात है जो 55 लाख दे देंगी हैं कि जो ब्लाक्स ओ० एन० जी० सी० - कि लिए द्वारा को अपने जी० सी० - कि लिए हम अप्स्प्लाउड करेंगे कि - लिए हैं कि लिए द्वारा को देंगे जानें - अगर ये सही हैं तो कल्पना ब्लाक्स ओ० एन० जी० सी० - से - ले कर अन फ्लों को देंगे का बात है -

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : इस में यह है कि जो इलाके ओ० एन० जी० सी० से और शायल इण्डिया के लिए निश्चित किये गये हैं, उन में से कुछ इलाके निकाल कर विदेशी कम्पनी को देने का प्राप्त विचाराधीन नहीं है। ये 32 ब्लाक जो निकाले गये थे, ये ऐसे ब्लाक हैं, जिन में ओ० एन० जी० सी० और शायल इण्डिया जो हैं, वे अपने आर्थिक साधनों की कमी के कारण एक्स्प्लोरेड ब्लाक के बावजूद काम नहीं कर पायेंगे। इसलिए इन 32 ब्लाकों के आफर निकाले गये ओ० एन० जी० सी० से काई इलाका निकाल कर किसी विदेशी कम्पनी को बूला कर देने का अभी कोई विचार नहीं है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister that in negotiating with foreign firms, specially with the foreign private firms, whether the Government is using the services of Commission agent and whether the government has agreed to pay commission in the event such a contract is signed. And if so, what is the percentage of the commission?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, we are having no commission agents in these negotiations. The negotiations are being held directly with the company.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C M. STEPHEN): So, he need not apply for one.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I will apply for omission agent, not commission agent.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: There is a committee consisting of Secretary (Petroleum), Secretary (Expenditure), Secretary (Economic Affairs), Secretary (External Affairs) and Chairman of ONGC. This Committee would discuss this directly with the companies and their representatives.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I did not ask that. I asked whether you are using commission agents and will the commission be allowed in the contracts?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, as far as we are concerned, no commission is involved in this.

श्री सुब्रामण्यम् श्वामी : डा० स्वामी, आप कुल कमीशन चाहते हैं ?

डा० सुब्रामण्यम् श्वामी : अभी नहीं कुलाव याने दीजिये, फिर आप से बात करेंगे

श्री राम भगीरथ लिल्ला : मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लेतकी खोज हो रही है और गैस की खोज हो रही है, तो क्या उसे श्वेत, हरियाली और फैलाव में इन के कार्रव चंदार होने का चाहा चक्र है ?

स्वीकृत चक्र सेठी : अभी तो पता नहीं चला है परन्तु पता लगाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Sir, the hon. Minister has said twentyfive companies have shown interest. Of these, do any of them insist in the share of the oil produced apart from the remuneration they get for the services rendered and what is the reaction of the government thereto?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, this Committee after having an initial round of talks with these companies came to the conclusion that sharing of oil will probably be demanded by all the companies which have come. Now, the percentage may vary. But broadly, this is the view taken by the Government, viz. that even if a percentage of oil share has to be given to them, it should not be in the form of oil. But whatever is their share of profit oil, they can take money to that extent and bring the oil here or sell the Oil to India, so that India becomes self-sufficient.

MR. SPEAKER: Now question 123. Mr. Vikne Patil is not here.

Inter-State power transmission lines

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

(a) whether construction of inter-State power transmission lines under the Central scheme is being considered by the Ministry for speedy development of the proposed National Power Grid;

(b) if so, whether the Centre is not satisfied with the progress of laying inter-State and regional power transmission lines by the States;

(c) if so, whether in spite of the fact that 100 per cent loan was provided as assistance to the States they have not been able to utilise the aids provided so far in this regard; and,

(d) if so, what action Union Government have taken against the States and what steps are proposed to be taken to see that inter-State power lines are set up at an early date?

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

Statement

(a) to (d). Government of India has been extending loan assistance to State Governments for construction of inter-State transmission lines by the respective State Electricity Boards in order to facilitate transfer of power from one area to another and eventually to develop a National Power Grid. There have, however, been shortfalls in the utilisation of funds by the States; out of Rs. 93.50 crores allocated for this programme between 1975-76 and 1980-81, the utilisation has only been Rs. 64.28 crores. Besides the provision of funds, assistance is provided by the Government of India in making available essential inputs such as aluminium conductors, Steel, etc and by providing technical advice where necessary.

In order to evacuate power from Centrally owned power stations, several inter-State lines are being constructed by National Thermal Power Corporation and National Hydro-electric Power Corporation. The question whether the Central role in inter-State transmission of power should be enlarged, is receiving attention.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: It is agreed on all sides—by the States as well as the Centre—that for the maximum utilization of generated power and optimum use of the power so generated, the regional grids and Central grids are supposed to be essential. And Government of India is taking steps in this regard. In the same way, the National Load Despatch Centre also is essential. In the case of

regional grid also, they are taking steps. May I know what effective steps is Government taking in this regard, so as to establish the National Power Grid as well as the National Load Despatch Centre?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN-CHAUDHURI): The Conference of State Power Ministers held at New Delhi on 20th and 21st June 1980 recognized the role of the Central Government in transmission projects; and it was generally agreed by all States that the concept of Centrally-owned national grid would be useful. A Committee on Power headed by Mr. V. G. Rajadhyaksha in its report submitted to Government in September 1980 has also recommended integrated operation of transmission lines, and to achieve this, the Committee has recommended ownership and control of the lines by the Centre. The National Grid is an evolutionary process, requiring appropriate interconnection and strengthening of various State systems.

We are now trying to get the consensus of all the States to have this. Unless we get the consensus on this, it is very difficult to operate because, in law, all the transmission is owned by the State Governments. Now, when we are thinking of a national grid system which will be operated by the Central sector, naturally the State Government has to agree to this. For this purpose, we are thinking of having another round of talks with the Power Ministers, and just after the Parliament session, we are thinking to have a Power Ministers' Conference and to get a consensus on the National Grid System.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: What about the National Load Despatch Centre also—which is supplementary to this?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN-CHAUDHURI: There also the position is the same as in this. That also will have to have the consensus

of the State Governments. Otherwise, we cannot operate it.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: The statement laid on the Table of the House says that the question whether the Central role in inter-State transmission of power should be enlarged, is receiving attention. I would like to know from the Minister whether Government is seriously thinking in terms of enlarging the Central control over the National Power Grid, and National Load Despatch Centre.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: We must have the concurrence of the State Government. Otherwise, we cannot operate.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA: It has been said in answer to part (c) of the question that in spite of the fact that the Central Government has given 100 per cent. assistance, there have been shortfall in utilization by the States. Which are the States concerned, and to what extent have they not utilized the assistance. And, against the States which have not utilized it, what steps is the Central Government going to take to ensure the implementation of the scheme?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: There are shippages I do not have the names of the States with me, but there are always shippages. It is a national disease. With regard to construction of transmission lines, construction of power stations, whenever you examine them you will find that the each plan there are 30 to 40 per cent of shippages.

Post Offices in Idukki District, Kerala

*125. **SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many post offices are there in Idukki district of Kerala;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to open more post offices

this ~~year~~ to obviate the difficulty experienced by the people of that area; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) There are 254 post offices in Idukki district of Kerala.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 30 representations have been received by the Postmaster-General, Kerala Circle, Trivandrum.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the hon. Minister tell the names of the places from which representations have been received? Will the hon. Minister also let us know the time limit for opening of these post offices in those places? As there is no sorting office in this area, much delay is caused in the delivery of letters and other materials. Will the Government consider opening up a sorting office in Idukki or in the vicinity of that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): This Idukki District is a very small District. This is a hilly and forest area. I would say that it has got a very good network of post offices. As I have already explained, it has got 250 post offices. There are 42 villages out of which 40 are G.P. Villages and all of them have post offices. Again there are 12 branch post offices in the rural area served by mobile post offices. The District has 963 letter boxes of which 983 are in the rural areas. The population and area served by each post office in this Idukki District is 3014 and 20.02 sq. kms. respectively. As against this, in the neighbouring district, Kottayam has got an area of 15.78 sq. kms. and a

population of 5148. In Kerala circle an average population served by each Post-Office is 4662 and it has an area of 8.47 sq. km. There are six proposals for the opening of post offices which have already been sanctioned and four are likely to be opened. For 1981-82, we have an all India target for the next five year plan. There are 1600 post offices and out of them 50 post offices fall to the share of Kerala. So far as his proposal for opening a sorting office is concerned, it will be looked into.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: The hon. Minister said that Idukki is a small District in Kerala. But the hon. Minister Mr. Stephen was having his constituency there earlier. Can he say that it is a small district? Unfortunately, the Minister is misinformed and he has to go through the census and the geographical map of Kerala. It is one of the biggest districts in Kerala and one of the biggest constituencies in India.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: So far as my contention is concerned, I have said that this small district has got a population of 765 lakhs. But as against this, we have district i.e. Ranchi and Santhal Parganas of 26 lakh population and above. Therefore, I say this.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Of course, I was a member representing this constituency here. There is nothing much to say. Smallness is a comparative concept. Every district in Kerala is comparatively small compared to districts outside. So, smallness is a comparative concept; and if you compare it with other districts, them, of course, this is not that small. It is fairly a large district in Kerala as compared to others. As to the other question when it can be done and all that, there are 50 post offices allowed in Kerala for this period and out of which 10 will be for the Idukki District. It is fairly well served and 10

post offices will be opened in this year itself.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Please mention those names.

MR. SPEAKER: Send the names to him.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I will give it to you. They are, Parapuzha, Mathikkanan, Mamalakandan, Nellopara, Vattapara and Aracka city. All these are there.

SHRI M. K. LAWRENCE: You have given only six names.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot have a dialogue.

I cannot allow the House to be replaced by these telephone headaches.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Hon. Speaker, I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister. The Government have stated that each Panchayat will have at least one Post Office all over India. What is the latest position? Has the Government taken a decision, or done any survey as to how many Panchayats have been provided with Post Offices and if not how many have been left out?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is a matter of detail for which notice is necessary. But I must concede that it is not claimed that all the Panchayats have been provided with Post Offices, but there are so many Panchayats which still have to be provided with a Post Office.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Has a survey been made?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Survey is yet to be made.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Considering the difficulty experienced in Idukki district and the terrain there, so many people have offered their buildings for opening of

Post Offices. Considering that people have to go to travel even up to 10 kilometres for posting letters, will the Minister give priority for opening of Post Offices there?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We do not go by the standard of the availability of buildings for opening of post offices. Of course, the buildings, wherever offered are gladly welcome; but even in the other areas we have a programme of acquiring land. But that does not mean that we will immediately start the Post Offices there. There are standards of population, standard of distance and distance from one Post Office to another Posts Office and if these standards are conformed to, we open the Post Offices. If they are not confirmed to, even if a multi-storeyed building is available we will not open a Post Office.

Capacity of Janpath Telephone Exchange

*126 **SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the capacity of the Janpath Telephone Exchange, (31, 32, 34);

(b) how many telephone connections are working under this telephone exchange;

(c) how many persons are on the waiting list for telephone connections under this exchange in each category; and

(d) when the telephone connections are likely to be provided to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (c). Janpath Telephone Exchange at Delhi consists of four units coded 31, 32, 34 and 35. The required information as on 1-7-81, relating to this exchange is indicated below:—

Capacity	10,600 lines
Working connections	8,646
Waiting list	279
OYT	279
Special	31
General	840
	Total 1200

(d) It is expected that a majority of the applicants on the waiting list at this exchange would be provided telephone connections progressively upto 1983-84 on completion of expansions of the exchange by 1,000 lines and 2,000 lines during 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively.

श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद सिंह : जनपथ एक्सचेंज की कैपेसिटी मंत्री एक्सेंडर के उत्तर के अनुसार 10600 लाइनों की है। वहां कनैक्शन 8646 को दिए गए हैं। बारह सौ लोगों को उसी कैपेसिटी में से प्रोब्लेम नहीं किए जाने का काम कारण है?

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : जितनी कैपेसिटी होती है उसके अन्तर उसको पगलोड नहीं किया जा सकता है। यहां में इस कैपेसिटी का 90 प्रतिशत लोड होता है। नैक्स्ट एक्सटेंशन के पहले 95 परसेंट लोड किया जाता है। बाकी जो पांच परसेंट रहता है वह टैस्ट के बास्ते, कैंयुअल और टैम्पोरेरी कनैक्शन के बास्ते होड़ा जाता है।

श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद सिंह : यह बेटिंग लिस्ट कब से है? जिन लोगों को संसद् सुदस्यों की रिकॉर्डेशन पर मंत्री जी ने कनैक्शन दिए जाने के बारे में लिखा है जन को कब तक दे दिए जाएंगे?

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : यह बेटिंग लिस्ट कब से है इस की डिटेल मेरे पास नहीं है। लेकिन एक साल के अंदर जो एक हजार लाइनों की जाने वाली है उस में ये जो बाहर सो बेटिंग लिस्ट में हैं उन की कनैक्शन हो दिए जाएंगे। बाकी 2000 लाइनें 1984 में पूरी हो दी हैं। इससे सब बेटिंग लिस्ट आज की श्री प्रीति प्राप्त जाने कानूनी श्री समाप्त होते हैं।

आपेंगी कार्रोंकि इस एक्सचेंज में ज्ञाना डिमांड नहीं रहेगी। इसे नजदीक के एरियाज में भी ज्ञाना डिमांड नहीं है।

Demand for Supreme Court Bench in the South

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*128. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for setting up a bench of Supreme Court in the South;

(b) what is the total number of cases pending before the Supreme Court from the Southern States, compared to the Northern States;

(c) whether Government are considering feasibility to set up a bench of Supreme Court in the South; and

(d) whether Government have referred this matter to the Southern State Government, if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Demands have been made for establishment of a bench of the Supreme Court in the South.

(b) Statements (I) and (II) are attached which show the number of different kinds of cases pertaining to the Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and the total number of cases for the years 1973 to 1978 as intimated by Registry of the Supreme Court.

(c) and (d) Article 130 of the Constitution provides that the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President from time to time, appoint. No proposal in this connection has been received from the Chief Justice of India.

Statement I

The percentage of Civil and Criminal appeals filed in the Supreme Court from the Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Year	Total No. of Appeals filed in the Supreme Court from all over the country.			No. of Appeals from the Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.			% of Col. 7 over Col. 4
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1973.	2018	289	2307	703	45	748	32.42
1974	2006	453	2459	734	44	798	32.05
1975	1960	406	2366	577	71	648	27.34
1976.	1911	596	2507	782	128	910	36.29
1977	2913	517	3430	965	84	1049	30.58
1978.	2559	534	3093	672	67	739	28.88

Note :- Figures of Civil and Criminal Appeals arising from Southern States for the year 1979 are not available.

Statement II

The percentage of Special Leave Petitions (Civil and Criminal) and Writ Petitions (Under Article 32) from the Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu over the Total number of institutions of SPLs and Writ Petitions (Under Article 32) from all over the Country.

Year	Total No. of SPLs and WPs filed in Supreme Court from all over the Country			No. of SPLs and WPs filed in the Supreme Court from Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu.			% of Col. 7 over Col. 4.	
	SPLs (Civil & Criminal)	WPs (Article 32)	Total	SPLs (Civil & Criminal)	WPs (Article 32)	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1973	4236	3631	7867	885	372	1257	15.97	
1974	4819	925	5744	527	148	675	11.75	
1975	4588	2574	7162	573	283	856	11.95	
1976	5191	556	5747	613	63	676	11.74	
1977	6811	4260	11071	735	573	1308	11.81	
1978	8998	8299	17297	986	857	1843	10.65	

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The statement itself reveals that the number of appeals from the Southern States is much larger and is increasing at a faster rate than the number of appeals from the other States. Sometime ago there was a move that even the Lok Sabha session should be held in the south for the sake of national integration. The Government is already committed to the policy of giving quicker and cheaper justice at as near a place to the litigants as possible. In view of this, may I know whether the Government on their own will bring a proposal that the south should have a Supreme Court bench and hold consultations with the Chief Justice of India?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I agree that the Government is committed to providing cheaper and quicker justice. I had addressed the Chief Justice of India in the matter and the matter is engaging his attention. He has expressed that he would like to dis-

cuss this matter personally. This matter may be sorted out after we enter into discussions.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: In this connection there have been certain talks with the Chief Justice of India. We would like the hon. Minister to take the House into confidence and tell us what particular modalities are now being worked out in this connection, whether the entire matter is still at the *ab initio* stage or whether it has taken some shape.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I will take the House into confidence to this extent that there were some proposals from the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and I had requested the Chief Justice of India to kindly consider those proposals. The Chief Justice of India, after taking into consideration all the aspects, desired that the various modalities have to be personally discussed. Even though a couple of days back he has himself

came out at Aurangabad that a bench of the Supreme Court should be set up in the south, still unless and until we discuss the matter and he comes forth with the proper modalities, it is not possible for me to specifically say whether we are going immediately to have a bench in the south.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Law Minister has mentioned that the Chief Justice has openly come out that he is in favour of setting up a bench in the southern and northern parts of the country. I would like to know why the Law Minister has not taken note of the Chief Justice's public statement. Is it the policy of the Government to ignore what the Chief Justice says in public?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I take note of the statements of the Chief Justice of India in public as much as I take note of the statements that my friend Vajpayeeji makes. (Interruptions). As I said, the Chief Justice would like to discuss the various modalities. Those modalities are a matter where we have to go a little deeper. Unless he himself comes to the conclusion that he is ready for discussion and unless we discuss the matter with him, we cannot reach any conclusion. As I said, I have referred the proposals that have come from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh to the Chief Justice of India. He has necessarily to take into consideration various aspects like whether the States are going to provide the buildings, library and so on and so forth. All these matters have to be considered. Until he completes the modalities no discussion will take place. I would discuss with him when he is ready.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: We are happy to know from the hon. Law Minister that he is having dialogue with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for getting up a Bench of the Supreme Court in the South. We have been demanding it for a very long time. It is well known to the hon. House and the Central Govern-

ment that article 130 of the Indian Constitution provides certain powers to the Central Government to initiate action to have Benches of the Supreme Court. I am sorry to note that the hon. Minister mentioned that the Government of India are awaiting the completion of the modalities by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. We are the persons who are demanding a Bench of the Supreme Court in Madras, Bangalore, Trivandrum or Hyderabad. So far as I am concerned, it is immaterial whether it is situated in any of these four places. Therefore, irrespective of the initiative taken by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, I want to know whether the hon. Minister and the Government of India will take further initiative to set up a Bench of the Supreme Court in the south and, if so, by what time it will come to fruition?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: As far as article 130 is concerned, the Chief Justice of India, with the prior approval of the President, from time to time has to spot out the place or places where he suggests a Bench has to be set up. I never said that the entire initiative has been left to the Chief Justice of India. After all, this is a question of mutual consultations. Various modalities have got to be finalized. He is also a constitutional authority. I never said that the entire initiative is left to him; it is at both ends. What I meant was that this is a matter which has to be sorted out by mutual consultation. It is not as though we are bereft of responsibility. But we have got to function within the province of article 130. We shall certainly do it.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question, Shri G. Y. Krishnan—absent. Next question, Shri Mukunda Mandal. It has been discussed this morning nothing more need be discussed.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Sir, it is a different question.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. I have passed on to the next question.

This has already been discussed. There was a lot of discussion on this. Why go on repeating all that? Next question, Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Sir, why do you want to drop this question?

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you want to take the time of the House?

Agreements with the U.S.S.R. for Exploration and Development of Oil and gas Deposits

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*130. **SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:**

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Soviet Union under the agreements signed will explore and develop oil and gas deposit areas and will assist in extending repairs of about 400 wells not in operation by which our country will be able to obtain an additional one million tonnes of oil annually; and

(b) if so, the region in which Soviet Union would be asked to extend cooperation and the terms and conditions and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The number of sick wells presently proposed to be repaired is 120.

At this stage it is not possible to estimate accurately the quantity of oil that can be produced annually through the commissioning of the ceased wells.

The areas in which the Soviet Side will extend cooperation in exploration in terms of the agreement dated 10th December, 1980 will be chosen

by mutual agreement between the Indian and Soviet Sides. Details regarding the terms and conditions etc. will be worked out at the time of finalising the relevant contracts.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: What are the regions of the country earmarked for oil exploration work? Has the Sunderban area been included for this purpose? Secondly . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Only one question.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The question of Sundarbans does not arise out of this.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: No, Sir. My question is: What are the regions in the country that have been included?

MR. SPEAKER: No. Second Supplementary if there is any.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Sir, the question is: What are the regions that are included?

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Second Supplementary.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: When is the Government going to enter into a new contract with the USSR for locating gas wells in different regions in India? In the reply it is stated that the number of sick wells proposed to be repaired is 120. May I know from the hon. Minister the State-wise break-up of these 120 wells?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: All these wells which are sick wells are located in Gujarat.

As far as West Bengal is concerned, West Bengal is receiving separate attention. In the 10-year programme it will be taken up by the Soviets and the Indians.

Expansion of Coastal Refineries

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

(a) whether Government have approved expansion programme of coastal refineries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Details of the approved expansion programmes of Coastal refineries are given below:—

Refinery	Expansion (in Million Tonnes per Annum)		Installation of Additional Facility
	From	To	
Cochin Refineries Ltd., Kerala . . .	3.3	3.5	Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit with associated facilities.
Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Bombay . . .	5.25	6.00	0.6 MTA Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit.
Madras Refinery Ltd., Tamil Nadu . . .	2.80	5.60	Do.
Hindustan Petroleum Refinery, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	1.50	4.50	Do.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, it is very good of the Minister to have trebled the capacity of the Hindustan Petroleum Refinery at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. I want to know how much time he is going to take to complete this.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, we have given the answer for the expansion of Cochin Refinery, Bharat Petroleum and Madras Refineries and Visakhapatnam Refinery. Now, Visakhapatnam refinery is being expanded from 1.50 million tonnes to 4.50 million tonnes. A revised cost estimate has come and that is being looked into. The revised feasibility report estimated the cost at Rs. 119.12 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 15.27 crores because the cost has gone up by almost about Rs. 53 crores. The difference between the original cost as approved by the Government and the revised cost estimate is very high. It is receiving close scrutiny.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, before sanctioning expansion, the Government might have taken all these things into consideration. When once it has been cleared, now you say that so much money is required and you are considering about it. Is it correct on the part of the Government to say it at this stage?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have not said that we would not take up the expansion of the refinery. What we are trying to do is that in view of the fact that the feasibility report has increased the cost of the project, we have sent the proposal again to the Public Investment Board and once it gets clearance from there, the Government's clearance will be given.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: If you refer to the figure, Sir, the Cochin Refinery's expansion is from 3.3 million tonnes to 3.5 million tonnes whereas in respect of B.P.C. it is from 5.25 to 6.00 million tonnes, in

respect of Madras Refinery it is from 2.80 to 5.60 million tonnes and in respect of Hindustan Petroleum Refinery it is from 1.50 to 4.50 million tonnes.

(a) May I ask why the Cochin Refinery's expansion is confined to .02 million tonnes whereas the other refineries have very large expansion programme?

(b) is, there is a proposal...

MR. SPEAKER: Only (a).

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Only one I will put two, let him choose to answer any one.

(Interruptions)

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: So. I shall confine myself to this: Why and how much money is allotted to this?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The Cochin Refinery, besides this expansion of .02 million tonnes which has already been approved, has also submitted a further addition of 1 million tonnes. Here also the original cost estimate was Rs. 30.90 crores. But the revised cost estimate sent by the Refinery is Rs. 87.140 crores which is higher by Rs. 56.24 crores. Therefore, this is also again going to PIB and is also being scrutinised thoroughly. But this expansion of 1 million tonnes in Cochin will be taken up.

News Item Captioned "False Entries in Books—DESU Cheated"

*135. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the news items in the 'Indian Express' dated the 3rd June, 1981 captioned "False Entries in Books—DESU cheated" and to state:

(a) what steps are proposed to be taken in this direction besides the steps to be taken to clear the backlog of electricity bills;

(b) how many cases have come to notice during the last one year where the Meter Inspectors visited the houses of subscribers, threatened disconnection of electricity and misbehaved

with the ladies, even though no bill was outstanding for payment; and

(c) what action was taken to check recurrence of such cases?

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

Statement

(a) Government have seen the news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 3rd June, 1981. DESU has reported that some cases of false entries made in the account books relating to consumer accounts have come to their notice; all these cases have been investigated by their Vigilance Department and necessary complaint is being lodged with the police. One Assistant Accountant and one Junior Clerk have also been suspended and disciplinary proceedings against one Superintendent Accounts have also been initiated. DESU have also issued suitable instructions to all the district engineers to exercise more supervision and vigilance to avoid recurrence of such cases.

As regards clearance of the backlog of electricity bills, DESU has already initiated steps to expedite the preparation of bills to the consumers.

(b) DESU has reported that no such specific case has been brought to their notice.

(c) In view of the reply against part (b), this question does not arise.

श्री दीतलाल प्रसाद धर्मा : ग्राम्य मनोदृश्य, मन्दी जी ने जो जवाब दिया है वह पूरा नहीं है इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली विद्युत प्रबन्ध संस्थान के सतर्कता विभाग ने उपभोक्ताओं के फाल्स एस्ट्री के कितने मामले जांच किए और उन में से कितने क्लूडे सांचित हुए ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : 11 केसेज डेटेक्ट किए गए जिन में 12,500 के लिए फाल्स क्रेडिट लिया गया है इस के लिए एक आईआर दाखिल कर दी गई है। और एक असिस्टेन्ट एकाउन्ट्स अफिसर और एक जूनियर कलर्क को भी स्पेन्ड कर दिया गया है। साथ ही साथ हमने, जिसने आडिट आवेजेशन्स हैं सब के लिए इंवेस्टिगेशन गर्न कर दिया है और आगे अधिक सुर्विजन के लिए इंस्ट्रक्शन्स जारी कर दिए हैं। यह भी कहा गया है कि विलिंग के लिए और एकाउन्टिंग के लिए सेप्रेट मुर्यविजन हो।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He misbehaved with the ladies.

MR. SPEAKER: Let Shri Verma put the question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He misbehaved with the ladies. Does he know that?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : कोई स्पेसिफिक इंस्टान्स नहीं आया है। आप इंस्टान्स दे दीजिये।

श्री रोत्तलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वास्तव में दिल्ली में छोटे छोटे उपमोक्षाओं को ये कर्मचारी बहुत तंग करते हैं, उन की बिजली डिपकनेक्ट करने की घमड़ी देने हैं लेकिन वही वही कम्पनियों के पास लाखों रुपए बाकी रहते हैं। क्या मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि बकाया लिस्ट में कितनी वडी वडी कम्पनियों के नाम हैं और उन से वसूली करने के लिए कौन से कारंगर उपाय किए गए हैं?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : जिन केसेज में कुछ डिस्ट्रीपेसीज हैं बिलिंग के बारे में, मीटर डिफैक्ट्स के बारे में या लेबी चार्जेज के बारे में इस में कुल 2 करोड़ 37 लाख रुपए इन्वाल्यू हैं जिसमें से करोड़ 80 लाख रुपया नार्जे इण्डियल हाउसेज या मिस्ट्री लोड पावर के बारे में है।

1478 L.S.—2.

Telecast of Malarum Ninaivugal from Madras T.V. Station

*136. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any feature 'Malarum Ninaivugal' has been telecast from the T.V. Station at Madras;

(b) what is the basis on which the (1) artistes and (2) interviewers are selected; and

(c) the remuneration paid to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING |KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Film personalities of outstanding eminence are featured in this programme.

(2) Persons well versed with the film industry and gifted with art of communication are selected as interviewers.

(c) Normally a fee of Rs. 100 is paid to the artiste presented and Rs. 75 to the interviewer.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: May I know whether the Government of India has received any complaint regarding the selection of artistes or interviews as per its programme and, if so, what are the details of complaints?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I have not received any complaint of this nature.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: How much amount has been spent during the last financial year as per this programme?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As stated, the normal fee paid is Rs. 100 and Rs. 75. I do not have the total figure.

But I will get the information and pass it on to him.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you consider Mr. Nadar to be included in the category of selection of artists?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will be quite glad if he qualifies in that category.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Just now, the hon. Minister has stated about the selection of artistes for the programme. As far as selection is concerned, I am very sorry to differ with him that the selection is not made from the artistes of the film industry. I myself brought it to the notice of the Minister about a particular case that even though a particular artiste has got some experience...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He or she?

PROF. MODHU DANDAVATE: It is highly objectionable.

MR. SPEAKER: I treat my members at par.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: It is "He". It is an artiste; it is a common gender.

As far as the selection is concerned, the officers concerned are taking some partisan attitude. I brought it to the notice of the Minister and I must thank him also that he rightly took some action in this regard.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Earlier he stated that he had not received any complaint.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am talking of some other instance, not this one. This is a different programme. I would like the Minister to take proper steps. What are the steps going to be taken to rectify the mistakes which are prevailing in Madras T.V. Station.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is something like 'फूल खिले हैं गुलशन गुलशन' which comes from Bombay. This is

a programme of that type. May I tell you, in 1980, these were the eminent artistes selected:

Shri S. V. Subbiah

Shri M. N. Rajam

Shri Pattuketai Kalyan Sundaram

Smt. C. R. Vijayakumari

Maj. Sundarajan Rajnikant

Shri Kamalahanan—one of the young actors.

Shri V. K. Ramaswamy.

They were interview by people like:

Shri S. P. Sahasranami

Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi

Shri Shyam Sunder Ramsey

Shri Panduranga Rao

Kumari Bhanumati

Obviously, people can differ about the selection that some persons should have been taken and some should not have been taken. This is a continuous process. If you have a liking for a particular artiste, you can suggest to me and I will try to see that

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gas racket

*123. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gas racket has been unearthed recently;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that some employees of the Indian Oil Corporation are involved in the racket, and what is their number;

(c) the number of gas connections issued in various parts of the country by these persons;

(d) whether Government have held any enquiries into the matter;

(e) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(f) what steps Government have taken to check such illegal trade unning in league with the employees of Indian Oil Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (e) Yes. Sir. It has been reported by the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) that during a raid by the customs officials, the rubber stamps of 46 LPG (Cooking gas) distributors and a fake subscription voucher book were located in a house in Patel Nagar, in Delhi. In this connection the police arrested the owner of the house along with the manager of the Indane agency M/s. Vikas Gas Agency, New Delhi. These persons were allegedly involved in a fake termination voucher racket. They were reportedly issuing fake termination vouchers from forged termination voucher books printed in the names of the various distributors of the Indian Oil Corporation. During the interrogation of the arrested persons by the police, the involvement of an employee of the IOC in the racket was also alleged. As the investigation by the police is not yet complete, it is not possible to give the names of the persons actually involved and the number of bogus gas connections issued by them in different parts of the country.

(f) Action will be taken by the IOC as per rules against such employees as are proved to be involved in this. In the meantime the IOC has issued instructions to all its distributors to carry out a thorough scrutiny of the termination vouchers brought to them and also to verify the identity of the persons presenting the termination vouchers. The distributors have also been instructed to take action for the transfer of connections only on receipt of a written confirmation from the issuing distributor. The field staff of the oil companies have been directed to intensify their supervision in this regard.

टेलीफोन काल मिलने में अधिक समय लगता

* 127. श्री राम पवारे पनिका : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में तथा देश के बाहर टेलीफोन करने वालों को टेलीफोन काल मिलने में काफी समय तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की सहायता करने के लिये कुछ उपाय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार टेलीफोन काल मिलने में विलम्ब के कारणों की जांच करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब और किस के द्वारा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) :

(क) कुल मिला कर प्रतीक्षा ज्यादा नहीं करनी पड़ती ।

(ख) जिन कालों के मिलने में विलम्ब होता है उन के समयांतर को कम करने के निरन्तर प्रयास जारी है ।

(ग) विभाग उपभोक्ताओं को संतुष्ट रखने के लिए अपनी ओर से भरसक प्रयत्न करता है । विभाग प्रचलन स्टाफ की संख्या में वृद्धि करता है यदि उन की संख्या कम होती है तथा संकट अपर्याप्त होने पर उन की संख्या में वृद्धि करता है ।

(घ) और (ङ) कालों के विलम्ब को एक नियमित उपाय के बातौर मानीटर किया जाता है ।

Number of Drug and Cosmetic manufacturing Units

*129. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what was the number of licensed drug and cosmetic manufacturing units in the country state-wise in January, 1976; and

(b) whether there has been any substantial increase in the produc-

tion of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, and if so, to what extent, at present?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There were 118 drug manufacturing units and 33 cosmetic manufacturing units on the rolls of the Directorate General of Technical Development. The State-wise break up of these units is given below:—

Sr. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of units engaged in	
		Drugs & pharma- ceuticals	Cosmetics
1. Andhra Pradesh	7	..
2. Bihar	1
3. Chandigarh (U.T.)	1	..
4. Delhi (U.T.)	2	..
5. Gujarat	17	..
6. Haryana	1	..
7. Karnataka	4	1
8. Kerala	1
9. Madhya Pradesh	2	..
10. Maharashtra	55	17
11. Punjab	2	..
12. Pondicherry	1
13. Rajasthan	1	..
14. Tamil Nadu	6	2
15. Uttar Pradesh	4	2
16. West Bengal	16	8
		118	33

(b) The value of production of bulk drugs by all units including units in the small scale sector is estimated to have increased from Rs. 150 crores in 76-77 to Rs. 240 crores in 80-81. In the case of drug

formulations the increase during the same period was from Rs. 700 crores to Rs. 1200 crores. Production of major cosmetics by units on the DGTD rolls increased from 14655 tonnes in 1975 to 21604 tonnes in 1980.

Fertilizer plants at Talchar and Ramagundum

*131. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has taken a lead in commissioning of the coal-based projects with argon recovery plants at Talchar and Ramagundum;

(b) what is the present requirement of argon gas in the country at present and what is the estimated excess capacity for the gas; and

(c) how the excess gas is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The argon recovery plant at the Ramagundum Fertilizer Plant started production from February 1981. The argon -- recovery plant at Talcher is ready to start production.

(b) the present requirement of argon gas in the country is estimated to be about 8 lakh cubic metres per annum. The demand is expected to grow to about 16 lakh cubic metres per annum by 1983-84. The total installed capacity in the country for production of argon gas was about 8.8 lakh cubic metres per annum in 1980. This has now gone upto about 57 lakh cubic metres per annum.

(c) In view of the surplus capacity available, further avenues for use of argon gas within the country as well as for export to other countries are being explored.

Power projects of U.P. sanctioned and awaiting sanction

*133. SHRI TRILOK CHAND: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects submitted by the U.P. Government for Centre's approval to meet the increasing demand in the State;

(b) the number of power projects that have sanctioned by Government stating the financial implications involved and the extent of the Central Assistance proposed to be given for the implementation of the projects; and

(c) the reasons for not sanctioning the remaining power projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Feasibility reports for 15 generation projects in Uttar Pradesh have been with Government of India since the commencement of the Sixth Plan.

(b) Out of these 15 projects, 5 projects have already been accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority. 2 of these projects have also been accorded investment approval.

In the Sixth Plan of Uttar Pradesh, there is a provision of Rs. 1251 crores for on-going and new power generation projects. Central assistance to States is given for the Plan outlays as a whole and not separately for different sectors or projects.

(c) The present status of the remaining 10 schemes may be seen in the statement annexed.

Statement

Details of Power Generation Schemes of Uttar Pradesh for Which Preliminary/Detailed Project Reports have been submitted to the Central Electricity Authority and Present Status of Examination

Name of the Scheme	Proposed installed capacity (MW)	Estimate Cost (Rs. lakhs) as per project Report	Present Status
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HYDEL

1. Lakhwar-Vyasi Multipurpose project	$3 \times 100 + 2 \times 60 = 420$	14097 FPR	Awaiting examination of the Technical Committee of Central Water Commission.
2. Khara H. E. project	$3 \times 27 = 81$	6074	Certain Inter-State issues with Haryana have to be settled.
3. Kishau Dam Multipurpose project	$4 \times 150 = 600$	45984	Inter-State issues with Himachal Pradesh are under Examination.
4. Koteshwar Dam E. Project	$4 \times 45 = 180$	5825	Only the preliminary Report has been submitted by UPSEB. Investigation are yet to be completed and the detailed Project Report yet to be received in Central electricity Authority.
5. Kotlibhel Multipurpose Project	$4 \times 260 = 1040$	60000	Do.

THERMAL

6. Rosa TPS (Shahjahanpur District)	3×210	26103	Certain issues relating to the project such as coal linkage, water availability and environmental clearance are under consideration.
7. Anpara 'C'	3×500	56517	Coal linkage for the project has not been confirmed upto 1989-90. The scheme/project Report has, accordingly been returned to UPSEB with the request that it may be submitted to CEA at a later date for consideration beyond 1989-90.
8. Dohrighat	2×210 (3×210)	15621	Do.
9. Parichha TPS Extension	2×210 (4×210)	17545	Do.
10. Jawaharpur (Etah)	3×210 (5×210)	26457	Do.

हस्तियाणा में उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना

134. श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : क्या पंड्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मधुरा टेलीफोन कारखाने के उत्पादों पर आधारित एक उर्वरक कारखाना करनाल अथवा कुरुक्षेत्र में स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कब तक स्थापित किया जाएगा ?

पंड्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र सेठी) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उर्जजैन जिले की तहसीलों में ट्रैक-टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की सुविधा

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

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में उर्जजैन जिले की सभी तहसीलों में ट्रैक-टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की सुविधाएं विद्यमान हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उर्जजैन जिले के सभी तहसील-मुख्यालयों में ट्रैक-टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उर्जजैन जिले के किन-किन स्थानों पर इस समय ट्रैक-टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की सुविधा उपलब्ध है और ये एक्सचेंज किन-किन स्थानों से जुड़े हुए हैं;

(घ) क्या टेलीफोन विभाग को इस जिले के उन स्थानों से, जो वर्तमान ट्रैक-टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से जुड़े हुए हैं, कोई ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज ठीक प्रकार से कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो किन स्थानों से ये शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उन पर की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सो. एम. स्टोफ़न) :

(क) उर्जजैन जिले की सभी पांच तहसीलों में ट्रैक-टेलीफोन कारखाना तीन ट्रैक एक्सचेंजों में से एक अथवा दूसरे, जिस में से दो तहसील मुख्यालयों में संस्थापित किए गए हैं, द्वारा सेवा प्रदान की जाती हैं।

(ख) जो नहीं। इस समय ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है कि शेष तीन तहसील मुख्यालयों में ट्रैक एक्सचेंज स्थापित किए जाएं।

(ग) उर्जजैन जिले में तीन स्थानों पर ट्रैक-टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कार्य कर रहे हैं, जैसे कि :—

(i) उर्जजैन (जिला और तहसील मुख्यालय)

(ii) बादनगर (तहसील मुख्यालय), और

(iii) नागदा

इन एक्सचेंजों के साथ सम्बद्ध स्थानों का व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(च) जी हाँ।

(ङ) उर्जजैन, महीदपुर, नागदा और तारन से लिखित शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं। इन शिकायतों की समुचित कार्यवाही हेतु जांच की गई। स्थानीय टेलीफोनों के दोषों पर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया गया और प्रचालन स्टाफ को यह अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो वे उपभोक्ताओं के साथ शिष्ट व्यवहार करें।

विवरण

उन स्थानों का व्यौरा जो उर्जजैन बादनगर और नागदा ट्रैक-एक्सचेंज के साथ सीधे जुड़े हुए हैं।

(क) उज्जैन द्वांक एक्सचेंज नियमित्वित स्थानों के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है:—

1. इन्दौर	2. बम्बई
3. रतलाम	4. देवास
5. आगरा	6. नागदा
7. भोपाल	8. तराना
9. बादनगर	10. जयपुर
11. शाजापुर	12. नवी दिल्ली
13. नागपुर	14. जबलपुर
15. जगेती	16. घाटिया
17. घोसला	18. तेजपुर
19. पतेहवाद	20. नाजरपुर
21. कैथा	22. लियोकोदा
23. विजयगंज मंडी	24. डेल्टोदर
25. ढाबला	26. सुभारियाखेड़ा

(ख) सीधे ट्रैक सर्किटों द्वारा बादनगर द्वांक एक्सचेंज के साथ जुड़े स्थानों के नाम:—

1. इन्दौर	2. उज्जैन
3. रतलाम	4. गोतमपुरा
5. दिल्लीपुरा	6. बादनवार
7. रटैटै	8. बखतगढ़
9. मुलयान	10. कंवर
11. बिटरान	12. काट
13. बलेरिया	

(ग) सीधे ट्रैक सर्किटों द्वारा नागदा द्वांक एक्सचेंज के साथ जुड़े स्थानों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं:—

1. बंबई	2. इन्दौर
3. रतलाम	4. उज्जैन
5. शामगढ़	6. अलटे
7. आरवा	8. खाचरेंड
9. महोदपुर रोड	10. महोदपुर सिटी
11. बडोला	12. बेदावन
13. आरवा	14. गिलोडा बोगला

Delay in Transmission and Delivery of Telegram

*139. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to minimise the delay in transmission and delivery of telegrams; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The major steps taken by the Government to minimise the delay in transmission and delivery of telegrams are—

(i) Shortages in the operative staff are being met by the deployment of short-duty personnel. Action has already been taken on top priority for filling up the vacancies in the operative as well as to build up a reserve pool

(ii) Operational procedures stand amended to ensure that delays at the point of transmission, gumming, circulation and delivery in telegraph offices are eliminated.

(iii) Procedure for handling private personal class of telegrams has been revised to ensure expeditious handling of such category at all stages.

(iv) On inter-regional routes exhibiting low efficiency direct long distance circuits are being added to provide improved circuit availability.

(v) Standby engine alternators are being provided at all departmental telegraph offices to meet the power failure conditions. Provision of static invertors for smaller offices is under trial.

(vi) Intensive trials on the gen-tex network has been conducted

and after due analysis expansion of the same is being taken to minimise the transits so that delays are reduced.

(vii) An experimental Store and Forward Scheme utilizing modern technology of telegraph switching system is being planned with a view to reducing transiting of messages and consequent delays.

Book on Purushottam Dass Tandon

*140. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan has urged the Centre in a meeting/conference held at Delhi during the last week of July, 1981 to write or bring out detailed books on Rajarsi Purushottam Dass Tandon;

(b) if so, the details of the request made by them to Government and the resolutions passed in the matter; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Meeting with Chief Vigilance Officers of Coal Companies

1201. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had recently a meeting with Chief Vigilance Officers of the Coal Companies; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting?

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

(b) The Coal Companies have been instructed, *inter alia*, to ensure that

the system of free sale of coal recently introduced by the Government works effectively without any harassment to the consumers. They have been instructed to streamline and strengthen their vigilance organisations to make them more effective instruments for fighting corruption and to set up vigilance teams consisting of officers of Marketing and Vigilance Departments of Coal India Limited.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से मिट्टी के तेल की खरीद

1202. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या पंद्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार चालू वर्ष के दौरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से मिट्टी का तेल खरीद रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मिट्टी के तेल की खरीद किस दर से ओर किन देशों में की जा रही है ?

पंद्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में व्यारा देना जनहित में न होगा ।

रोपड़, हरिका और फीरोजपुर हैड-वर्क्स

1203. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रोपड़, हरिका और फीरोजपुर के विद्युत और सिचाई हैड-वर्क्स पर पंजाब सरकार का नियंत्रण है अथवा वे भाखड़ा घास प्रबन्ध बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत हैं;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को बाट-बाट यह लिखा है कि उपरोक्त हैड-वर्क्स को भाखड़ा घास

प्रबन्ध बोर्ड के भ्रष्टीन कर दिया जाय और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) हरियाणा और राजस्थान के अपने-अपने हिस्से को बिजली पानी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग)- पंजाब पुनर्गठन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत रोपड़, हरिके तथा फिरोजपुर के हैडवर्क्स भाखड़ा व्यास प्रबन्ध बोर्ड को हस्तांतरण किए जाने हैं। पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ने इस मामले पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए अपनी इच्छा प्रकट की है।

Expansion Programme for Telephone System in Delhi

1204. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new schemes and expansion programme for telephone system in Delhi;

(b) the size and extent of waiting list in Delhi; and

(c) when it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The tentative details of new exchanges and expansion of existing exchanges are as under:—

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(in lines)			
New Exchanges	22,000	5,000	33,600
Expansions	1,000	26,100	8,200
	23,000	31,100	41,800

(b) The break-up of waiting list as on 1-7-81 is as under:—

(i) OYT	9,112
(ii) General	64,371
(iii) Special	3,572
(iv) S.S.	336
Total	77,991

(c) It is anticipated to clear the existing waiting list progressively by 1984-85 except for a few pockets like Shahdara, Rajouri Garden etc.

Electrification of Villages in Gujarat

1205. SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages electrified in Gujarat during 1980-81 and the total amount spent; and

(b) the total number of villages proposed to be electrified in Gujarat during 1981-82 and the amount earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Out of a total of 18,275 inhabited villages in Gujarat, 12,515 villages have been electrified upto the end of March, 1981. During the course of the year

1980-81, 1,648 villages were covered. The total amount spent in respect thereof upto March, 1980-81 was Rs. 46.50 crores.

(b) For the year 1981-82, a target of electrification of 1,025 villages has been fixed. An outlay of Rs. 9.90 crores comprising Rs. 4.25 crores under the Normal Development Programme of the State, Rs. 5.15 crores under REC financing and Rs. 0.50 crores under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme has been allocated by the Planning Commission to undertake the programme in the State.

Proposal for Opening of more P.Os. in West Bengal

1206 SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many post offices are there in West Bengal, district-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more post offices in West Bengal this year to remove the difficulties of the people; and

(c) if so, names of those places, district-wise details thereof and ex-

pected time of the opening of the post office?

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

(a) The required information is given in the Statement—I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the annual Plan 1981-82, 100 post offices are proposed to be opened in the rural areas of West Bengal. The names of the places district-wise where post offices are likely to be opened have not been finalised yet. Proposals for opening post offices in the rural areas are examined, sanctioned and opened as a continuous process within the target allotted to the Circle. It has, however, been ascertained that 7 post offices have been opened in the rural areas and another 7 have been sanctioned for opening. Names of these offices are given in the Statement—II. All the targeted post offices will be opened by 31st March 1982. Besides, post offices will also be opened in the urban areas outside the Plan targets as per traffic requirements and if the proposals satisfy prescribed departmental norms.

Statement—I

District-wise information regarding the Number of Post Offices in West Bengal as on 15-8-81

Sl. No.	Name of the Distt.	No. of Post Offices
1	2	3
1.	Burdwan	710
2.	Bankura	446
3.	Birbhum	422
4.	Cooch Behar	283
5.	Darjeeling	168
6.	Hooghly	483
7.	Howrah	326

1	2	3
8.	Jalpaiguri	254
9.	Midnapore	1290
10.	Malda	273
11.	Murshidabad	498
12.	Nadia	418
13.	Purulia	403
14.	West Dinajpur	298
15.	24 Parganas	1229
16.	Calcutta	247
Total		7748

Statement-II

Information regarding the Names of Villages where Post Office have already been opened and where Post Office have been sanctioned for opening during the Year 1981-82 under plan 'T'c' get

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	District
<i>Part-A. Places where post offices are already opened</i>		
1.	Bamunari	Hooghly
2.	Ulladabri	Jalpaiguri
3.	Banjethia	Murshidabad
4.	Chursambhunagar	Nadia
5.	Digh	Nadia
6.	Panchberia	24 Parganas
7.	Maheswara	24 Parganas
<i>Part-B. Places where post offices have been sanctioned</i>		
1.	Akandadanga	Nadia
2.	Seakulberia	Burdwan
3.	Brahmanandih	Birbhum
4.	Noapara Mahadipa	Birbhum
5.	Sarachi	24 Parganas
6.	Madhupur	West Dinajpur
7.	Baradurai	West Dinajpur

Opening of New Post Offices, Telegraph offices and Telephone Exchanges in Punjab

1207. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the new Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges to be opened in the Punjab State during the current year:

(b) the particulars of Telephone Exchanges proposed to be automated in Punjab during the current year; and

(c) what other measures are proposed to be taken to improve the existing tele-communications in this border State?

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

(a) 12 new post offices are proposed to be opened in Punjab State during the current year. Telegraph services are proposed to be opened in 25 post offices. Subject to timely availability of equipment from production units, it is proposed to open Telephone Exchanges at 30 places in the Circle. Particulars of places where post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges are proposed are given at statements I, III and II respectively.

(b) No exchanges are proposed to be automated in Punjab during the current year.

(c) It is proposed to expand the telephone exchange and telex facilities as also the transmission media in this State. About 3000 additional lines by way of expansion of the existing telephone exchanges are proposed to be provided subject to the availability of equipment. In addition, 25 long distance public telephones are also proposed to be opened in the rural areas of the State.

Statement—I

Particulars of new post offices to be opened in Punjab State during the year 1981-82.

1. District Ferozepur

- (i) Dastur Sahib
- (ii) Ruknewala
- (iii) Dhandi
- (iv) Fattuwala
- (v) Chhaggarya Utad
- (vi) Khairpur

2. District Gurdaspur

- (i) Khozepur
- (ii) Gazmipur
- (iii) Dianpur

3. Hoshiarpur District

- (i) Delowal Kalan

4. Bhatinda District

- (i) Kheewakhurd

5. Chandigarh Union Territory

- (i) Dhanas

Statement—II

Names of Places in Punjab State where Telegraph Offices are proposed to be opened during 1981-82.

- 1. Aklia
- 2. Talwandi Manis } Since opened
- 3. Baluna
- 4. Narot Mehra
- 5. Gho
- 6. Darhari
- 7. Rajina
- 8. Khosa Randhir
- 9. Mudki
- 10. Jandwala Harwante
- 11. Dewan Khera
- 12. Siddu Gullu
- 13. Kishen Pura
- 14. Manuka
- 15. Tahmot
- 16. Lakan Ke Pore

17. Talwandi Choudharian
18. Meghpur
19. Kotha Guru Ka
20. Matti
21. Behala
22. Jalladiwal
23. Bham
24. Kullar
25. Chhannanwal.

Statement—III

List of Exchanges proposed to be opened in Punjab during current year subject to availability of equipment.

1. Balbera
2. Dakala
3. Sadhugarh
4. Ganguwal
5. Daula
6. Gulzarpura
7. Jogiana
8. Hathoor
9. Kala-Affgana
10. Deepsinghwala
11. Urang
12. Parowal
13. Jaito Sarja
14. Wadala Bangar
15. Kacha-Pacca
16. Basantpur
17. Bhagsar
18. Mudhir
19. Sathiala
20. Shahbazpur
21. Virk
22. Dallewal
23. Nagar
24. Taragarh
25. Kotli
26. Kahluwar
27. Bachgana
28. Bodiwala
29. Kanwar-Singhwala

30. Jog-Tahalsinghwala
31. Ratta-Khera.

Bhimkund Project

1208. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total MW capacity of electricity on implementation of the proposed Bhimkund Project of Orissa;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the above multipurpose project is proposed to be taken up during the 6th Plan period; and
- (c) if so, the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The revised Project Report of Bhimkund Project Stage-I received in August, 1980 envisages installation of 383 MW (3x115 + 3x16 MW). The revised project report has been examined in the Central Electricity Authority and Central Water Commission and comments were sent to Project authorities. Replies to these comments are awaited. Being a multi-purpose scheme, the Bhimkund Project would have to be cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission first and clearance of CEA would be accorded thereafter.

The scheme would be considered for implementation after its technical feasibility and economic viability are established.

SAX Telephone Exchange in Jukhala in District Bilaspur, H.P.

1209. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the SAX (Telephone Exchange) has been sanctioned for Jukhala in Distt. Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the date of sanction of the Project;

(c) the likely date by which it would be installed;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor in view of the fact that the deposits for the telephone connections were made by the people 3 years ago; and

(e) the likely dates for sanction (ii) installation of the Exchange?

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

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Trunk line to Jukhala Exchange passes in the vicinity of 400 KV electric power lines. The case has been referred to Central Power-Telecommunication Coordination Committee for clearance, which is awaited.

(e) The sanction will be taken up after clearance is available and installation may be expected in about 24 months thereafter.

Power projects in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura

1210. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) details regarding the number of projects under completion, under consideration, under construction of the National Thermal Power Corporation at present in the States of West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura; and

(b) the State-wise details of total number of NTPC projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) NTPC is implementing a project for the setting up of Super Thermal Power Station at Farakka in West Bengal. There are no projects of NTPC in the States of Kerala and Tripura. The S.T.P.S. are being constructed on coal pit heads. Kerala and Tripura do not have coal mines. Consequently STPS cannot be constructed.

The Ministry of Energy has however written to all Chief Ministers to permit execution of one project in each State especially which have inter-State problem. The response of Kerala Government has not been favourable.

(b) NTPC is currently implementing the following super thermal stations:—

1. Singrauli in Uttar Pradesh.

2. Korba in Madhya Pradesh.

3. Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh.

4. Farakka in West Bengal.

Survey of rivers to assess total capacity of power generation

1211. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to make a survey on the rivers flowing in various States to know the total capacity of electricity that can be generated from those rivers;

(b) whether such a survey is proposed to be conducted by the Centre or by the States;

(c) the names of the rivers of Orissa where such survey work is going to be conducted; and

(d) the details about the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The reassessment of the hydro potential in the country on the basis of topographical and hydrological data is being carried out by the Central Electricity Authority.

(c) All the river basins, such as Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarni and tributaries of Godavari lying in Orissa, and smaller rivers such as Vamsadhara, are proposed to be included in this Survey.

(d) In its preliminary report, the Central Electricity Authority has assessed the hydro potential in the

country at approx. 75 million KW at 60% load factor.

Foreign collaboration in technology in telephone instruments

1212. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Telephone Research Centre has invited the technology of some foreign companies to test instruments of telephone as per our local conditions;

(b) if so, the names of foreign companies who have shown their interest regarding their technology in respect of telephone instruments;

(c) the names of the companies whose technology in telephone instruments have been found suitable; and

(d) whether our Government would also like to collaborate with foreign companies regarding their technology to become self sufficient in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) No, Sir. There is no Centre having this name. However, M/s. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd, Bangalore a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Communications, in consultation with the P&T Department, had invited offers of collaboration for manufacture of telephone instruments of modern technology and design suitable for use in Indian network in its two factories at Naini and Bangalore. The Telecommunication Research Centre under the P&T Directorate was associated in the evaluation of the Telephone Instruments supplied by the tenderers.

(b) to (d). M/s. FACE Standard of Italy and M/s. Siemens of the Federal Republic of Germany have submitted tenders for the transfer of technology and know-how for manufacture of telephone instruments. The final selection of the collaborator is yet to be

made. It is expected that with the setting up of manufacturing capability in the ITI, as indicate above, the country will become self-sufficient in the matter of manufacture of telephone instruments of modern technology.

Phased programme to construct and commission the auto-telephone exchange at Ulhasnagar, Maharashtra

1213. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the original schedule of the Phased programme to construct and commission the Auto-telephone exchange at Ulhasnagar (Distt. Thane), Maharashtra;

(b) what is the revised schedule of the said phased programme;

(c) what are the various reasons that necessitated the revision in the schedule;

(d) the original/revised cost of the project; and

(e) the steps Government have taken/propose to take to ensure that the project would now be completed as per the revised schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) The schedule for provision of auto exchange at Ulhasnagar was as follows:—

(i) Construction of building during 1981-83.

(ii) Supply of imported equipment during 1982-83..

(iii) Commissioning of exchange in 1983-84.

(b) There is a slight change as below:—

(i) Construction of building during 1983.

(ii) Supply of imported equipment during 1982-83..

(iii) Installation of exchange in 1983-84.

(iv) Commissioning of exchange by end of 1984.

(c) There has been some delay due to special approval of P&T Board needed to sanction this scheme on loss basis.

(d) The estimated cost of the entire project is around Rs. 5.15 crores. No revision is yet needed.

(e) By continuous monitoring and persual, efforts will be made to complete the project by end of 1984.

Taking over of sick units by multi-nationals and large industrial houses

1214. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications from certain multi-nationals and large industrial Houses for merger within them of some of the sick units are pending with Government as on 31st July, 1981;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) how Government propose to deal with them; and

(d) whether Government propose ensuring that no monopolistic trade practices or concentration of power take place in these mergers and that these mergers are genuine/and not due to squandering away of resources of the so-called sick units by their erstwhile Board of Directors?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the details of applications under Section 23(2) of the MRTP Act from the companies covered under the said Act for merger/amalgamation of sick units pending as on 31-7-81 is annexed. None of the applicant companies is a FERA company.

(c) and (d). The pending applications are at various stages of consideration. The proposals are examined in the light of the objectives sought to be subserved by the MRTP Act, socio-economic policies of the Government and the various considerations laid down under Section 28 of the Act.

Statement

Details of the applications under Section 23(2) of the MRTP Act, 1969, from companies covered under the Act for merger/amalgamation of sick units pending as on 31-7-1981.

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant company	Date of receipt of application.	Proposal
1	2	3	4
1	M/s. Brooke Bond India Limited . . .	21-2-1980	Merger of M/s. Centron Industrial Alliance Limited with M/s. Brooke Bond India Limited.
2	M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limied.	29-2-1980	Amalgamation of M/s. Kalinga Tubes Limited with M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd.
3	M/s. Indo-Swiss Synthetic Gem Manufacturing Company Limited.	11-7-1980	Amalgamation of M/s. Intrac Pharmaceuticals Limited with M/s. Indo-Swiss Synthetic Gem Manufacturing Company Limited.

1

2

3

4

4	M/s. Indian Hume Pipe Company Limited.	13-11-1980	Amalgamation of M/s. National Rifles Limited with M/s. Indian Hume Pipe Company Limited.
5	M/s. New Standard Engineering Co. Limited.	3-2-1981	Amalgamation of M/s. Shree Vrakesh Textile Mills Private Limited with M/s. New Standard Engineering Co. Limited.
6	M/s. Gujarat Machinery Manufacturing Limited.	20-3-1981	Amalgamation of M/s. Electrical Instruments Manufacturing Company Limited with M/s. Gujarat Machinery Manufacturers Limited.

Increase in the price of English dailies

1215. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all English dailies appearing in the capital and other State capitals have recently raised their price;

(b) whether these papers have also substantially raised their advertisement charges;

(c) whether any ratio has been prescribed by Government for the space to be covered by the news including editorials, other features and write-ups *vis-a-vis* advertisements and if so, what; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Supreme Court had declared the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956 and the Daily Newspapers (Price and Page) Order, 1960 as un-constitutional and void.

For the growth of a healthy press, it is necessary to have a reasonable ratio between news and the advertisements. Though the object is laudable, its attainment is not free from legal/constitutional difficulties. The matter will be pursued further on receipt of the view of the Press Commission.

Working of Udyogmandal Fertilizer Plant

1216. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that FACT of Udyogmandal has very old equipment and its life span is over;

(b) the reasons why this fertilizer unit was not modernised in its equipment;

(c) what is the total amount spent on modernisation of fertilizer factories in India and the amount, name of the factory and the year; and

(d) do Government plan for modernization of FACT, if so, at what cost, equipment and the year of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The fertilizer plant at Udyogmandal was set up in 1947. From time to time renewals, replacements and modification involving change of feedstock

scrapping of obsolete plants etc. have been made in this plant.

(c) Fertilizer plants spend money every year on replacements and renewals of plant and equipment as the plant grows old. However, specific "modernisation" schemes involving change of feedstock were undertaken at the following plants:—

S. No.	Name of Plant	Approximate cost	Date of commissioning	Remarks
Rs. crores				
1	M/s. Sindri Modernisation	183.19	October, 1979	Feedstock change over from Coke to Fuel Oil.
2	Sindri Rationalisation	60.77	October, 1979	Change of raw material for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate.
3	Trombay Feedstock change over scheme.	5.60	October, 1979	Feedstock change over from naphtha to gas.
4	Neyveli Feedstock change over Scheme.	17.05	July, 1979	Feedstock change over from lignite to fuel oil.
5	Rourkela Additional Naphtha Reforming Plant.	18.60	January, 1981	Feedstock change over from coke oven gas to naphtha.

(d) A proposal for diversification of the Udyogmandal plant by setting up a caprolactam plant is being processed for an investment decision.

Proposal to hold Election in some States

1217. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have sought the opinion of the Election Commission to hold elections in some States; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the details regarding the opinion of the Election Commission expressed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of persons affected by Hydel Projects

1218. **SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the responsibility to bear the cost of compensation and rehabilitation of Central and State owned Hydel Power Projects is that of the State Government;

(b) if so, whether the concerned States are able to provide the compensation and rehabilitation to the affected people due to these constructions;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) is it true that due to the past experience of the people of existing Hydel Project areas of the States, in recent months and years, objection has been raised by the likely submerged and affected areas' people not to go ahead with construction until the planning and provision for compensations and rehabilitation are not fully assessed and included as one of the components of the project; and

(e) if so, the names of the projects and the States therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Earlier, the cost of the compensation was included in the project cost. Now, the cost of rehabilitation is also generally being included.

(b) and (c) It is normally the responsibility of the concerned State Government to make the land available, and undertake rehabilitation measures.

(d) and (e) There has been some resistance initially from persons whose land is to be acquired. Experience has shown that after they are assured of a fair treatment, the resistance is generally withdrawn. This has been the experience in respect of most of the projects where submergence of land and displacement of persons is involved.

अनाधिकृत रूप से कोयला निकालने के कारण गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्ति

1219. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या अर्थात् मर्दीयह बताने की छापा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1980 से 30 जून 1981 तक की अवधि में देश में कोयला खानों से अप्राधिकृत रूप से कोयला निकाले जाने के कारण कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार निये गये और उनके विशद क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ख) खानों से कोयला की इस प्रकार चौरी पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

कल्पन संविधान में राज्य मंत्री (अधि किकम महाजन) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) अवैध कोयला खनन को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(1) अवैध कोयला खनन को दंडनीय अपराध घोषित किया गया है जिसमें तीन वर्ष तक की कैद और ₹ 20,000 तक जुर्माना हो सकता है।

(2) राज्य सरकारों ने जिला प्राधिकारियों को, भारतीय दंड संहिता के उपबन्धों के साथ पठित कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीयकारण) अधिनियम के अधीन दंड देने और रोकने की कार्रवाई करने के निर्देश जारी किए हैं।

(3) अवैध कोयला खनन के विरुद्ध जल्दी जल्दी छापे मारे जा रहे हैं।

(4) पहरे और निराननी की व्यवस्था को भी और मज़बूत बनाया जा रहा है।

Agreement with Mexican Company for conducting Seismic Survey in Saurashtra

1220. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Mexican Oil Exploration Company have drawn up a programme for conducting seismic survey in Saurashtra off-shore Block No. I; and

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

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

(b) Question does not arise.

A.I.R. Centre at Rourkela

1221. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open an All India Radio Centre at Rourkela during the 6th Plan period;

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

(c) the details about the implementation of the proposal?

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

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

Commercial Powers of General Manager and Additional General Manager of Delhi taken away by Minister

1222. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager and the Additional General Manager, Delhi Telephones have been deprived of their certain 'Commercial Powers';

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir. The powers have been partially reduced not only in Delhi but all over the country.

(b) and (c). Temporary telephones are meant for purely temporary needs and the reduction of the powers would enable a larger number of persons needing temporary telephones to avail of this facility. The overloading of majority of the exchanges has been another factor which necessitated this step, by which the loading of exchanges could be kept within permissible limits.

Inter-State Transmission Lines proposed to be installed between Orissa and other States

1223. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Inter-State transmission lines which are proposed to be installed between Orissa and other States during the 6th Plan period;

(b) the progress made so far for the completion of those lines; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The following Inter-State Transmission lines between Orissa and other States are proposed for construction during the Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85):

(i) Joda (Orissa)—Jamshedpur (DVC) 220 KV S/C transmission line-141 Km (Orissa Portion-21 km and DVC portion-120 km).

(ii) Kolaghat (West Bengal)—Talcher (Orissa) 400 KV S/C line-360 km (Orissa portion-210 km and West Bengal portion-150 km)—to be initially charged at 220 (KV).

(b) and (c). The Joda Jamshedpur 220 KV S/C line is targeted for completion in 1984; work on this line is being taken up this year. In regard to the Kolaghat-Talcher 400 KV S/C line, the detailed survey of the Orissa portion has been completed. The

Orissa State Electricity Board has already invited tenders for tower steel and other line material. The preliminary survey of the West Bengal portion of the line has been completed. The construction work is yet to be taken up. This line is scheduled for completion in 1986-87.

Postal Clerks Compelled to Retire

1224. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that 80 per cent of postal clerks are compelled to retire as clerks alone on the same pay as previous to 18 years without single promotion in higher grade for want of adequate promotional avenues;

(b) if so, is there any proposal to grant at least two time bound promotions in entire service to such employees; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) It is not a fact that 80 per cent of Postal clerks are compelled to retire as clerks alone on the same pay without a single promotion in higher grade for want of adequate promotional avenues. Postal clerks are eligible for promotion as Lower Selection Grade officials with further avenues of promotion to posts in Higher Selection Grade-II and I and ten percent of the Group 'B' posts of Postmasters.

(b) and (c). A proposal for grant of two time bound promotions to P & T employees in their entire service is under consideration of the Government.

Opening of more Post offices in Midnapore District of West Bengal

1225. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many post offices are there in Midnapore district of West Bengal;

(b) so far steps taken by the Government to open more post offices this year to remove the difficulties of the people of that area?

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

(a) 1290 post offices are functioning in Midnapore district.

(b) with a view to extend postal facilities in the rural areas of Midnapore district, 8 more post offices are proposed to be opened during the year 1981-82.

Demand for L.P.G. Connections

1226. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand for LPG in the country; and

(b) the number of gas connections, proposed to be provided in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No definite estimates are available.

(b) A total number of 12 lakh connections are proposed to be released between the first quarter of 1981 and March 1982. The enrolment is expected to be at the rate of 8 lakh per annum in the next two years thereafter.

Neyveli Corporation and Production of Lignite

1227. SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the capital investment of Neyveli Lignite Corporation, (Neyveli, Tamil Nadu);

(b) the lignite production at Neyveli in 1980 as compared with production of lignite in the last 6 years;

(c) the profits earned by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation in 1980 as compared with profits earned during last 6 years;

(d) whether it is a fact that surplus lignite available with N.L.C. is proposed to be diverted to the cement plants; and

(e) whether the Neyveli authorities are examining the feasibility of converting the lignite into hard coke, if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The total investment made so far in Neyveli Lignite Corporation is Rs. 336.88 crores as equity.

(b) and (c). The lignite production and profit earned by the Corporation during 1980-81 as compared to last 6 years are as under:

Year	Production (lakh tonnes)	Profit (+)/Loss (-) Rs. in lakhs
1974-75	29.40	-1177.08
1975-76	30.27	-414.90
1976-77	40.17	+1425.12
1977-78	35.80	+844.40
1978-79	33.00	+360.69
1979-80	28.97	+558.55
1980-81	48.01	+1791.71 (Provisional)

(d) No, Sir. The anticipated production of lignite is proposed to be utilised exclusively for the Power and Loco plans.

(e) No, Sir.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संचार विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए धनराशि

1228. श्री मनकूल तिहू और दोस्तों : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत ने हाल ही में पेरिस में हुई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संचार

परिषद में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संचार विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए 80 लाख रुपये देना मंजूर कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यक्रम का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) जी, नहीं। तथापि, 15 से 22 जून, 1981 तक पेरिस में हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संचार विकास कार्यक्रम (प्राइंटी प्रीटी सी०) सम्बन्धी अन्तर-

सरकारी परिषद् के प्रबन्ध सदृश में, भारत ने कार्यक्रम के विभास की बाबत चालू विर्तीय वर्ष के लिए 1,00,000 अमरीकी डालर जो संवाद के बदल आठ लाख रुपये के बाबाबर है, की आरम्भिक राशि देने का वायदा किया था ।

(ब) आई० पी० डी० सी० संचार विभास गतिविधियों, आवश्यकताओं और योजनाओं के बारे में सहयोग प्रारम्भ को क्रमबद्ध करने हेतु संस्थागत व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्ताव को विभासित करने के लिए सितम्बर, अक्टूबर, 1980 के दौरान वैलप्रेड में हुए यूनिस्को के 21वें आम सम्मेलन में पारित एक संकल्प के उपरांत अस्तित्व में आया था । संकल्प के प्रवर्ती भाग में एक 35 सदस्यीय अन्तर सरकारी परिषद् के गठन का प्रस्ताव किया गया था जिसके लिए चुनाव आम सम्मेलन में किया गया था । इस परिषद् के लिए चुने गए देशों में भारत भी था । इस परिषद् को, आम राय के आधार पर, आई० पी० डी० सी० के प्रशासन के लिए निर्वाचित लक्ष्यों के कार्यान्वयन का काम सौंपा गया है ।

इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य विभासित और विभासशील देशों के बीच संचार के क्षेत्र में विद्यमान वर्तमान अन्तर को कम करने के लिए विभासशील देशों में संचार अवस्थापना और सुविधाओं को विभासित करना है । आई० पी० डी० सी० की गति-विधियों में विभासशील देशों में संचार सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं का सर्वेक्षण, मूल्यांकन और नियोजित विभास शामिल होगा । यह विभासशील देशों को उन संसाधनों को उपलब्ध करने के तौर तरीकों का पता करने का काम भी करेगा जिनकी उनको सूचना के व्यापक और संतुलित आदान-प्रदान के लिए संचार अवस्थापना का सूजन करने या उसमें सुधार करने वाला दृष्टि कोंक्रियों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए आवश्यकता है ।

यूनेस्को के तत्वावाद में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करना स्वयं में, विवर संचार और सूचना डांप्टे में विद्यमान वर्तमान असंतुलनों को कम करने के लिए विभास-शील देशों के प्रयासों में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है । भारत सहित विभिन्न देशों को होने वाले वास्तविक लाभ निःस्पन्देह कार्यक्रम के लिए उपलब्ध संसाधनों, विभासशील देशों की आवश्यकताओं के मूल्यांकन और उसकी परस्पर प्राप्तिकर्ता आदि पर निर्भर करेंगे । जून, 1981 के दौरान पेरिस में हुए अन्तर सरकारी परिषद् के प्रथम-कृष्ण में आई० पी० डी० सी० के चुने गए तीन उपाध्यक्षों में से एक भारत था ।

गांवों में विजली लगाने के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युत नियम द्वारा स्वीकृत समरणि

1229. श्री बागून सुम्बराई : करा कर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण विद्युत नियम ने गांवों में विजली लगाने के लिए एक सौ पचास करोड़ की राशि स्वीकृत की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे कितने गांवों में विजली लगेगी; और

(ग) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सिवाई के लिए पम्प सेटों को भी विजली मिलेगी; तत्कालीन व्यौरा क्या है और हरिजन कालोनियों में विजली लगाने के कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है ?

कर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम भाज्जन) : (क) जूलाई, 1981 के अन्त तक ग्राम विद्युतीकरण नियम ने मुख्यतः गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए तथा कृषि के पम्प सेटों का उर्जन करने के लिए कुल 1518 करोड़ रुपये की जड़ण सहायता स्वीकृत की है ।

(ब) और (ग). निम्न द्वारा स्वीकृत स्कीमों के पृष्ठ हो जाने पर 204 लाख गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हो जाएगा तथा 1675 लाख कुचि पम्प सेटों का उज्जेन हो जाएगा। इन स्कीमों में पहले से ही विजली प्राप्त गांवों के साथ लगी 20,000 से भी अधिक हरिजन बस्तियों में भी विजली पहुंचाई जा सकती। मार्च, 1981 के अन्त तक 91,000 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया। 750 लाख पम्प सेटों का उज्जेन किया गया है तथा पहले से ही विद्युतीकृत गांवों के साथ लगो। 14,000 हरिजन बस्तियों तक विजली पहुंचाई गई है।

दिल्ली दूर दर्शन संघ: आकाशवाणी के लिये सलाहकार समिति

1230. श्री धर्मदर्शन शास्त्री: कभी सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बनाने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दूरदर्शन तथा धातु शावाणी के लिए सलाहकार समिति कब तक गठित किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) इस समिति की मुख्य बानें क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र दिल्ली के लिए कार्यक्रम सलाहकार समितियां शीघ्र ही गठित की जायेंगी।

(ख) कार्यक्रम सलाहकार समितियों के मुख्य बायों में प्रसारित/टेलीकास्ट किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों की समीक्षा करना तथा सम्बन्धित केन्द्रों की कार्यक्रम-योजनाओं का प्रिव्यू करना शामिल है। ये समितियां कार्यक्रमों में सुधार के लिए सुझाव भी देती हैं और केन्द्रों के कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनाने और प्रस्तुतीकरण से सम्बन्धित ऐसे कुछ मामलों पर सलाह देती हैं जिनके बारे में इनमें सलाह मार्गी जाती है।

Departmental Training of Workers in B.C.C.L.

1231. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) details of Departmental Training of the workers in Bharat Coking Coal Limited;

(b) total numbers of workers trained so far;

(c) the policy and procedures for sending the workers for training; and

(d) percentage of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and workers from local people so far trained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ghazipur Telephone Exchange remains out of order

1232. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only trunk route is available to the Ghazipur Telephone Exchange through Varanasi and this line frequently remains out of order;

(b) whether it is under the consideration of the Department to connect Ghazipur directly to Mau Nath Bhanjan by an alternative route;

(c) if so, how early it will be completed?

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

(a) The performance of the Varanasi-Ghazipur trunk line has been satisfactory. The efficiency of this trunk line from March to July,

1981 has been above 90 per cent on the average.

(b) There are approved plans to connect Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi by a Microwave system and Azamgarh Maunath Bhanjan and Ghazipur by a UHF Radio System.

(c) The schemes are scheduled to materialise during the 6th Plan period.

दिल्ली में बिजली बंद किया जाना

1233. आजार्य भगवान देव : क्या अर्जी मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि .

(क) गत 7 : महीनों के दौरान दिल्ली में कितने दिन और कितने-कितने

समय तक के लिए बिजली की सालाही बन्द रही ;

(ख) तटसमन्धी कारण क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इसका कारण कुछ समाज विरोधी और राजनीतिक तत्वों द्वारा तोड़फोड़ करना तो नहीं था; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तोड़फोड़ करने वालों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

कर्जा भवानलध में राज्य मंत्रों (अधीक्षक महाजन) : (क) और (ख). पिछले 7. महीनों के दौरान दिल्ली के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में की गई लोडशेडिंग का व्यौग नीचे दिए अनुसार है . . .

माह	दिनों की संख्या	कुल अवधि	अधिकृत
फरवरी, 81	3	22 घंटे	विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में बारी-बारी
मार्च, 81	--	--	से
अप्रैल, 81	--	--	
मई, 81	1	8 घंटे	
जून, 81	1	5 घंटे	
जूलाई, 81	4	23 घंटे	
	9		

1979 और 1980 की इसी अवधि की तुलना में यह लोड शेडिंग बहुत कम है। 1979 में इसी अवधि के दौरान 60 दिनों लोड शेडिंग की गई थी तथा 1980 में इन्हीं महीनों के दौरान 52 दिन लोड शेडिंग की गई थी। मुख्यतः इन्द्रप्रस्थ विद्युत केन्द्र और / या बद्रपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र में कम उत्पादन होने के कारण तथा यदि उन्हीं प्रिड में बड़ी व्यापक अवधियां हुईं तो उत्पादन यूनिटों अथवा पारेशण लाइनों की बन्दी के कारण इन दिनों लोड शेडिंग करनी पड़ी थी।

(ए) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने घुचित किया है कि तोड़-फोड़ की कोई घटना उनकी जानकारी में नहीं आई है।

(घ) प्रेषन नहीं उठा।

पेट्रोल तथा डीजल के व्यापारियों के स्थिर कलेशन बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव

1234. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोल तथा डीजल व्यापारियों की कठिनाइयों और गत 25 वर्षों से पेट्रोल

तथा डीजल के बड़ते हुए मूल्यों के परिणाम-स्थल्प उनके द्वारा किये जाने वाले बड़े हुए बच्चे तथा लाभव तो ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इन व्यापारियों का कर्मीशन आदि बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता अनुभव करती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक यह बृद्धि किए जाने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वशक मंत्री (ओ प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख) . पेट्रोल तथा डीजल पर डीलरों की कर्मीशन दरें जिनका समय-समय पर निरीक्षण किया जाता है, दिनांक 16-8-1981 से पुनः संशोधित की गई है।

Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia

1235. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a letter from the Chief Minister of West Bengal requesting a firm decision from the Government of India for the proposed Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia regarding both the project and participation by the Union Government in the equity base; and

(b) if so, steps Government have taken in this matter?

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

(b) No final decision has yet been taken with regard to the equity participation by the Central Government in the proposed Haldia Petro-chemical Complex.

Production of Methyl Parathion Technical M/s. Bayers (India) Ltd.

1236. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the licensing capacity of M/s. Bayers (India) Ltd. for producing

Methyl Parathion Technical which is a vital raw material for manufacturing agricultural pesticides;

(b) whether he is aware that the cost of imported Methyl Parathion Technical after paying 75 per cent custom duty is far below the indigenous materials; and

(c) if so, why this multinational Co. (M/s. Bayers India Ltd.) is being allowed to charge exorbitant rate?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The licensed capacity of M/s. Bayers (India) Limited for the manufacture of Methyl Parathion Technical is 1700 tonnes per annum. In addition to M/s. Bayers (India) Limited M/s. Rallis India Limited are also manufacturing Methyl Parathion with an approved capacity of 150 tonnes per annum.

(b) The price of indigenous Methyl Parathion is higher than the landed cost of the imported material by about 22 per cent.

(c) As with most Chemicals and Pesticides, the higher price of indigenous Methyl Parathion Technical is due to the higher cost of indigenous raw-materials and packing materials.

Opening of L.P.G. Distribution Agencies in Mathura

1237. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no LPG Distribution agency in Mathura/Mathura Cantt., if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether in view of the fact that Mathura is a great pilgrimage centre and a growing industrial town, he proposes to consider the necessity of opening some LPG Distribution agencies there; and

(c) if so, how long will it take and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Due to limited availability of LPG and logistic problems it has not been possible to extend LPG sales facilities to Mathura, in the past.

(b) Action has already been initiated for setting up a gas agency at Mathura.

(c) Selection of a distributor is being done. It is expected that the agency will be commissioned in about six months from the appointment of the distributor.

Post and Telegraph office in Janakpuri, New Delhi

1238. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to reply given in Unstarred Question No. 6703 on the 4th August, 1980 regarding Post & Telegraph Office in Janakpuri, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the schedule of accommodation for a Post and Telegraph Office is A-3 Block, Janakpuri, Delhi has since been approved and other formalities completed;

(b) whether the said P & T Office is one of those which are proposed to be opened in Delhi during the current year;

(c) whether the financial provision for the construction of the said P & T Office building this year has been made; and

(d) if so, the date by which the construction of the building is likely to be taken up and completed and if not, the reasons therefor especially when the P & T Offices in the area are working in rented buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Schedule of accommodation for

the Post and Telegraphs Office in A-3 Block Janakpuri to the extent of about 2,357 sq. ft. has since been approved. The Sr. Architect, P & T New Dehli has been asked to prepare preliminary drawings. The drawings are still awaited. On receipt of preliminary drawings necessary action for completion of other formalities of approval of preliminary drawings, preparation of preliminary estimate and issue of Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction as also action regarding obtaining of approval in regard to building Plan from New Delhi Municipal Committee/Municipal Corporation of Delhi will be taken.

(b) No, Sir

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The construction of the building is still at planning stage. The completion of formalities is likely to take time. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to state the date by which the construction work will be taken-up. Efforts are, however, being made to complete the formalities as early as possible so that construction work is taken up.

Demand and Supply of Life-Saving Drugs

1239. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the intensity of imbalance in the demand and supply of base life-saving drugs in the country; and

(b) schemes and programmes undertaken by Government to reduce/remove the imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Except for some essential and life saving formulations like some

anti-cancer drugs, the country is more or less self-sufficient in respect of formulations. However, with regard to some essential and life saving bulk drugs there is a gap between the estimated demand and the production. This gap is due to the fact that in cases of some drugs like Dapsone, Tetracycline, Streptomycine Sulphate, Chloroquine Phosphate etc., the indigenous production is not adequate while some other drugs like Methyl Dopa, Vitamin-B6 etc. are not being presently produced in the country at all.

As a long term measure Government have issued letters of intent/industrial licenses for production of such essential and life saving drugs in respect of which there is a shortfall in demand and availability. Govt. also monitors the progress in the implementation of non-implemented industrial approvals. In cases where it is established that the companies concerned are not interested in implementing the industrial approvals, action is taken to cancel/revoke such approvals. The capacity thus released would be approved in favour of new applicants. Simultaneously, steps are taken to grant additional capacities for manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations within the frame work of the New Drug Policy.

As short term measures imports are allowed to fill the gap between the demand and availability. Government also arranges needed imports of the canalised drugs.

Proposal to review prices of Drugs

1240. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to review or re-examine the prices of drugs; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Prices of 153 bulk drugs have been fixed/revised so far involving increases in some cases and decreases in others. The manufacturers can seek review of the prices under paragraph 27 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. Some manufacturers have already sought review of the prices.

There is no proposal for general review or re-examination of the prices of drugs.

सेन्ट्रल कोल फॉल्ड्स के मुद्यालय का बिहार से अन्यत्र से जाना

1241. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का विवार सेन्ट्रल कोल-फॉल्ड्स के मुद्यालय को बिहार से अन्यत्र ले जाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार सरकार के खान मंत्री ने इस प्रस्ताव का कड़ा विरोध किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० श्री० ए० गनी खान औररी) : (क) नहीं, नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Using of Off-Shore Gas for Fertilizer Production

1242. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking of using the off-shore gas for fertilizer production; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to do to implement the recommendations of the Satish Chandra Committee on the utilisation of off-shore gas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The present policy of the Government is that, as far as practicable, gas should be utilised as feedstock for the production of fertilizers, petrochemicals and for extraction of LPG, etc. To the extent the gas cannot be used immediately for these purposes it can be diverted for other purposes such as power generation, etc., purely as a fall-back arrangement on a temporary basis till the fertilizer and petrochemical plants are ready to utilise it fully.

(b) The recommendations have been accepted by the Government and are being implemented

ગુજરાત કે સુરેન્દ્રનગર મેં પાયા ગયા કોયલા

1243. શ્રી નરસિંહ મહારાજાના : ક્યા ઊર્જા મંત્રી યહ બતાને કી કૃપા કરેંગે કિ :

(ક) ગુજરાત કે સુરેન્દ્ર નગર જિલે મેથાન-ક્ષેત્ર કે નિકટ પાએ ગએ 3 કરોડ ટન સે અવિક કોયલે કો નિકાલને કે લિએ બનાઈ ગઈ યોજના કા બ્યાંદા ક્યા હૈ ;

(ખ) કોયલે કો કિંતની ગહરાઈ સે નિકાલા જાના હૈ અંધે ઉસ પર કિંતના ખર્ચ આએણા ; અંધે

(ગ) ઇસ કોયલે સે કિંતને વર્ષોની ગુજરાત કી માંગ કી પૂર્તિ હોતી રહેણી ?

ઊર્જા મંત્રાલય મેં રાજ્ય મંત્રી (શ્રી વિજય બહારાન) : (ક) સે (ગ). ગુજરાત કે સુરેન્દ્રનગર જિલે મેં કાફી અવિક ગહરાઈ મેં કોયલા ભંડાર કા પતા ચલા હૈ। પરંતુ ઇસ સમય ઇસ કોયલે કો નિકાલને કે લિએ ન તો કિસી લાભદાયક તથા વ્યાવહારિક તકનીક કી હી જાનકારી હૈ અંધે

ન હોય અથી તક કોઈ યોજના બનાઈ ગઈ નથી । ઇસલિએ યહ અનુમાન લગાના સંભવ નથી હૈ કિ યહ કોયલા કિંતને વર્ષોની તક ગુજરાત કી માંગ પૂર્ણ કરી સકેણા ?

Central participation in Haldia Complex

1244. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have gone through the news appeared in the Statesman dated 29th July, about the Central participation in Haldia Complex;

(b) if so, what will be the total quantum and the Central Government's share, the complete details may be given; and

(c) by what time this scheme will be implemented?

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

(b) The total cost of the Haldia Petrochemical Complex was estimated by the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. at Rs. 428 crores on the basis of mid 1980 prices. No decision has yet been taken on the question of central participation in the Haldia petrochemical complex.

(c) It is too early to indicate the precise implementation schedule.

રાજ્ય બિજલી બોર્ડો કા પુર્ણાંશ

1245. શ્રી એન્સ્ટો કેંદ્ર શૈક્ષણિક કાર્યક્રમ : ક્યા ઊર્જા મંત્રી યહ બતાને કી કૃપા કરેંગે કિ :

(ક) ક્યા વિભિન્ન રાજ્ય બિજલી બોર્ડો કા પુર્ણાંશ કરને કી સરકાર કી કોઈ યોજના હૈ ;

(ખ) ક્યા સરકાર કા ઇન બોર્ડો મેં જનતા કી પ્રીત કર્મચારીઓ કે પ્રતિનિધિયો હો

भास्मिल करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस के लिए भारतीय विद्युत् प्रदाय अधिनियम, 1948 में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता होगी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किस स्वरूप का संशोधन करना होगा और यह संशोधन कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

उत्तर मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धी विकास भहाजन) : (क) से (ग). राजाव्यवस विद्युत् समिति ने राज्य विजली बोडी के गठन में कुछ परिवर्तनों की सिफारिश की है। यदि इन्हे कार्यान्वयित किया जाता है तो भारतीय विद्युत् (प्रदाय) अधिनियम में संशोधन करना आवश्यक होगा। ये सिफारिशें विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को उनकी टिप्पणी के लिए भेज दी गई हैं। समिति की सिफारिशों पर समुक्ति कार्यवाही राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करके की जाएगी।

Manufacture of Phosphoric Acid

1246. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the installed capacity of Phosphoric Acid 85 per cent of the country;

(b) what is the demand for the product in the country;

(c) how much of the capacity is in the large scale sector and how much in the small scale sector;

(d) whether Government have received representation from the small scale sector about the encroachment of the large scale sector in the manufacture of phosphoric Acid 85 per cent; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The installed capacity of phosphoric acid of 85 per cent strength is 7400 tonnes.

(b) Since phosphoric acid of 85 per cent strength is not a targetted industry, the demand for it has not been estimated.

(c) Out of the total capacity of 7400 tonnes, 5500 tonnes are in the organised sector and 1900 tonnes are in the small scale sector.

(d) Government have received a representation from a small scale unit about the permission granted to M/s Ballarpur Industries for the sale of phosphoric acid.

(e) M/s Ballarpur Industries Ltd. have an integrated plant for the manufacture of 49500 TPA of Caustic Soda, 14520 TPA of phosphoric acid and 24,000 TPA of Sodium Tri Poly Phosphate (STPP) at Karwar in the State of Karnataka. In January, 1981, they were granted flexibility to sell phosphoric acid which is in excess of their requirement for the production of STPP. This flexibility was granted so that they can maximise the production of Caustic Soda regardless of the fluctuations in the demand for STPP. If they produce the full capacity of STPP, they will not have any phosphoric acid for sale. As the manufacture of phosphoric acid is not reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector, the question of encroachment does not arise.

Abolition of Court Fees

1247. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:
SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposed to abolish Court fees;

(b) whether any State Government have expressed difficulty in the matter;

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs has endorsed the view of its Sub-Committee contained in its report to abolish Court fees. Court fees is a State subject and accordingly the States are being addressed in the matter.

(b) Occasion has not arisen.
 (c) and (d). Do not arise.

Construction of ONGC's Off-shore supply base and fabrication Plant at Nhava

1248. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI CHANDRA DEO PRA-SAD VERMA:

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

(a) whether the work on the construction of ONGC's off-shore supply base and off-shore fabrication plant at Nhava islands has been delayed by at least a year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;
 (c) the estimated rise in the cost anticipated as a result thereof; and
 (d) the steps taken by Government to remove the bottleneck?

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

(b) The reasons briefly were delay in the receipt of clearance from Bombay Port Trust, labour problems in the equipment suppliers' factories, agitation by local people over compensation for the land acquired, objections raised by the environmentalists, etc.

(c) The estimated rise in the cost to date is expected to be about 14 per cent of the project cost of November, 1978.

(d) Clearance from the Bombay Port Trust has been obtained. State Government has started paying compensation for the acquired land from the middle of July, 1981.

In case of delay in supplies of equipment, orders have been offloaded to other vendors.

In order to protect the environment, etc., Central and State Government have set up monitoring committees.

News-item captioned "Country's First ever Private Sector Power Plant"

1249. SHRI QAZI SALEEM:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported news of 'Patriot' Delhi of 2nd August, 1981 that the country's First ever Private Sector large thermal power plant outside Bombay may be set up in Western U.P., probably at Gaziabad by a consortium of industrialists including the house of Modi;

(b) whether the details for the same are now to be worked out by the State Electricity authorities, the Central Energy Minister, Central Electricity Authority and the Planning Commission;

(c) if so, the details of the said plant;

(d) how much financial and other types of assistance is expected from the Centre;

(e) whether any such move is proposed to be considered for establishment of such plants in Maharashtra and particularly in Aurangabad area being the backward area; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). No proposal has been received by the Central Electricity Authority for setting up of a thermal power plant in U.P. by the private sector. However, a reference was received from U.P. State Electricity Board by Central Electricity Authority forwarding a proposal of the U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for installation of captive generating sets of 2x30 MW capacity. This plant was proposed to be jointly promoted by UPSIDC and the industrial units in Bulandshahar area. Since the proposal lacked in essential details, it was referred back to U.P. State Electricity Board by Central Electricity Authority. Revised detailed proposal has not yet been received from U.P. State Electricity Board.

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

(e) and (f). M/s. Tata Electric Company have sent to the Maharashtra State Government a proposal to install one more set of 500 MW at their Trombay thermal power station. The proposal is under consideration of the State Government and no decision has yet been taken by them. There is no proposal to establish private thermal plants in Aurangabad area.

Views expressed by Soviet Oil Expert on availability of Oil and Gas in India

1250. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA-CHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the view expressed by world famous Soviet oil expert, Professor N. A. Kalinin that on the basis of calculations and long-term forecasts, India can extract oil upto 35 million tonnes and gas upto 37 billion Cu. metres yearly and maintain this level of extraction for 25 years;

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(b) whether Government are aware that Professor Kalinin noted that the land prospects are very good, especially in West Bengal regions of Bodhra and Professor Canning, junction point Mymensigh—with vault reefs and delta formations, in the Cambay basin, region of Ankleshwar at depths not exceeding 5000—6000 m., in Punjab at Mesozoic-Cainozoic deposits in the limits of Jwalamukhi and Dharamsala;—

(c) if so, what steps have been taken in this matter; and

(d) the details of the work so far done by the ONGC in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Government is aware of the opinion expressed by Professor N. A. Kalinin.

(b) Government is also aware of Professor Kalinin's views regarding hydrocarbon prospects in Bodra and Port Canning areas of West Bengal, deep mesozoic prospects of Jwalamukhi and Dharamsala areas of Himachal Pradesh.

(c) An exploration and production programme has been drawn up by a team of Indian and Soviet Experts for all the onshore basins. This envisages a production of 5.80 million tonnes of oil and 1000 million cubic metres of gas per annum by ONGC from the Onshore areas by the end of 1984-85.

(d) ONGC have conducted surveys in these areas and have also drilled (as on 1-7-1981) a total of 6 wells in West Bengal, 1270 wells in the Cambay Basin, 2 wells in Punjab and 8 wells in Himachal Pradesh.

Telephone faults in Calcutta area

1251. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many telephone faults were reported in the area covered by

Calcutta Telephones in the period between January 1981 and July, 1981;

(b) how many of these faults could be corrected within one day|one week| one month|two months|three months;

(c) what steps Government have taken to prevent such appallingly increasing number of faults; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to rectify the faults speedily after they were reported?

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

(a) A total of 4,42,964 faults were reported in the areas covered by Calcutta Telephones during the period between January, 1981 to July, 1981

(b) Out of these faults, 37.67 per cent were cleared within one day. 84.49 per cent within one week, 96.78 per cent within one month. 99.14 within two months and 99.97 per cent could be cleared within three months

(c) The following steps have been taken to prevent faults and to improve the network performance:

(i) gas pressurisation of main underground cables;

(ii) construction of underground cable ducts;

(iii) replacement of damaged cables;

(iv) installation of cabinets and pillars for underground telephone cables;

(v) use of jelly-filled cables in the distribution net-work;

(vi) provision of microwave and PCM functions between exchanges;

(vii) checking of telephone instruments and fittings and taking remedial action thereon;

(viii) close coordination with different utility agencies who are performing digging operations.

(d) External plant maintenance has been reorganised and exclusive cable maintenance division under D.E. (Cables) has been formed in each main exchange area for speedy repair of the cable faults. Another Divisional Engineer looks after the remaining part of external line plant of such exchange areas. The faults position is monitored every day at various levels of the Calcutta Telephones Organisation.

DVC's supply of power to Calcutta

1252. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the claim of DVC authority in respect of its steady rate of growth in power generation does not at all correspond to the erratic supply to the Calcutta area during the last three months; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to make the DVC commercially viable and thereby enable the DVC authority to honour the agreements that it had entered into?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The average daily generation in DVC has shown improvement. The average supply to Calcutta has been approx. 1.632 M.U. per day during the last three months. Calcutta city is supplied not only by the DVC, but by the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation and by the other generating stations of the West Bengal State Electricity Board. Since DVC supplies power in bulk to Calcutta, it is not responsible for distribution within the city.

(b) The performance of DVC is continuously under review and every effort is being made to improve its working.

Use of Canadian Technology for Sick Wells in Gujarat

1253. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-KARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether O.N.G.C. is going for Canadian technology for stimulation of sick oil wells of North Gujarat fields;

(b) whether an agreement between O.N.G.C. and NOWSCO of Canada for technology transfer has been signed;

(c) if so, what are the main features of the agreement; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Canada is associating directly with oil production in India for the first time?

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

(c) According to the agreement, M/s. NOWSCO will supply various equipment, spares and other materials for well stimulation jobs worth Canadian Dollars 6.83 million, besides processing data for job and design for 10 wells free of charge at their establishment in Canada. In addition, they will depute three experts for a period of one year for helping ONGC establishing its own stimulation set-up and will also train 16 ONGC employees in Canada for a period of four months for job design and execution, etc.

(d) This is the first time that a Canadian firm is providing technical knowhow and training facilities to the ONGC. However, the Commission has purchased equipment from Canada in the past.

Unsatisfactory performance of Badarpur Thermal Power Plant

1254. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the performance of the Badarpur Thermal Power

Plant during the last three years has not been fully satisfactory;

(b) what are the reasons of low plant load factor in 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(c) is it also a fact that during 1979-80 the plant load factor was lower than the level of performance achieved by a number of thermal power stations in other States and even that of the I.P. Power Station in Delhi; and

(d) whether reasons for poor performance of the power Station have been clearly identified and the action taken to improve the quality of power supply and capacity utilization of the Station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-RAM MAHAJAN): (a) The performance of Badarpur thermal power station has not been very satisfactory but there has been a progressive improvement in its performance over the last three years as would be apparent from the figures of plant load factor, for these three years as under:—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Plant Load Factor of Badarpur Thermal Power Station	33%	34%	46%

The plant load factor during the year 1980-81 was higher than the All India average of about 45 per cent.

(b) The plant load factor during 1977-78 and 1978-79 was low due to high outage rate (forced and planned combined) resulting in low operating availability during these years.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Plant load factor of Badarpur Thermal Power Station during 1979-80 was lower than I.P. Station and also a number of other power stations in the country.

(d) Yes, Sir. The reasons for somewhat unsatisfactory performance of Badarpur Power Station have been identified and necessary steps have been and are being taken to improve both the quality of power supply as also the capacity utilisation of the plant.

Per capita availability of Power in various States

1255. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the replies given U.S.Q. Nos. 6628 and 7484 on 7-4-1981 and 14-4-1981 respectively regarding per capita availability of power in various States and Union Territories and state:

(a) what is the latest figure available as to per capita power availability for the whole of India, whole of Bihar, North Bihar and rest of Bihar separately;

(b) what specific steps are being taken to overcome the exceptional power shortage in North Bihar; and

(c) what steps are being taken for implementing the Multi-purpose High Dam over river Kosi during the Sixth Plan period to make Bihar surplus in power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). A statement showing the figures for per capita power availability for all the States including that of Bihar and Union Territories in the country together with all India average for the year 1979-80 is enclosed. No separate figures for per capita availability in respect of North Bihar and rest of Bihar for 1979-80 are available. However, the per capita availability of electricity (utilities and non-utilities) for North Bihar and rest of Bihar for the year 1978-79 was 23.60 Kwh and 188.80 Kwh, respectively. Lower per capita availability of electricity can be attributed largely to the level of backwardness in industrial, commercial and agricultural activities in the

area concerned and the higher population density in the State. A number of power projects are under execution in Bihar and this is likely to increase the per capita availability of power.

(c) The scheme will be implemented after an agreement has been reached between the Government of Nepal and Government of India.

Statement

*Per Capita Availability of Power during 1979- 80**

(Utilities only)

Name of the Region/State	Per Capita Availability (KWH)
<i>Northern Region :</i>	
1. Haryana	281.14
2. Himachal Pradesh	150.30
3. Jammu & Kashmir	146.98
4. Punjab	405.32
5. Rajasthan	136.22
6. Uttar Pradesh	93.61
7. Chandigarh	444.14
8. Delhi	421.29
TOTAL Northern Region . . .	154.36

Western Region :

1. Gujarat	279.11
2. Madhya Pradesh	110.40
3. Maharashtra	265.77
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	320.29
5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	73.95
TOTAL Western Region . . .	211.91

1	2
<i>Eastern Region :</i>	
1. Bihar	77.34
2. Orissa	109.28
3. West Bengal	123.04
4. A. & N. Islands	50.00
5. Sikkim	19.96
TOTAL EASTERN REGION	996.21
<i>Southern Region :</i>	
1. Andhra Pradesh	119.89
2. Karnataka	187.17
3. Kerala	200.62
4. Tamil Nadu	222.81
5. Pondichery	249.08
6. Lakshadweep	30.86
TOTAL SOUTHERN REGION	165.17
<i>North Eastern Region :</i>	
1. Assam	40.62
2. Manipur	13.64
3. Meghalaya	249.18
4. Nagaland	39.09
5. Tripura	19.23
6. Arunachal Pradesh	18.50
7. Mizoram	9.26
TOTAL NORTH-EASTERN REGION	33.72
ALL INDIA	150.40

(*) Provisional

Coal find in Bihar by G.S.I.

1257. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a reserve of coal has been found in the State of Bihar by the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto and the details of the plan to make use of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) GSI is at present engaged in regional exploration in Jharia, North-Karanpura, South-Karanpura, East Bokaro, West Bokaro, Sharjuri, Auranga, Hutar and Rajmahal Coalfields of Bihar. As a result of exploration during field season 1979-80, coal reserves of about 433 million tonnes have been estimated. Besides, from the Gulsidabar area of Sharjuri Coalfields, additional potential of about 250 million tonnes of power coal has been estimated.

(b) Before any investment decisions are taken, detailed information regarding nature of the coal deposit, its quality and geological features are required. New coal mining projects are being taken up in areas where such data is available after obtaining necessary clearances.

Direct Telephone Line between Mandwi and Yeotmal via Ghatamji

1258. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Mandwi in Nanded district have demanded the laying of a direct telephone line between Mandwi and Yeotmal via Ghatamji;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the 8 lines repeater system is to be introduced on Nanded-Adilabad Section; and

(c) if so, what is the progress?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Reconstruction of the present line to make it suitable for installation of the 8 channel systems, is necessary. Two estimates for the reconstruction of the entire route (185 Kms.) have already been sanctioned. Reconstruction work in Nanded-Mukhed section has already commenced.

Association of ONGC with Foreign Companies

1259. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state why ONGC was made only a party to the agreement with foreign companies instead of being closely associated with the operations of foreign companies in the past?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): ONGC was closely associated with the operations of foreign oil companies in the agreements signed in 1974, 1975 through its membership of operating and management committee and by having either the initial participatory interest or 'carried interest' or both.

Scrutiny of Cost Structure of Bulk Drugs

1260. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are long delays between scrutiny of the cost structure of each bulk drug, fixation of fair price, its notification and implementation;

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, what concrete steps Government propose to take to minimise these delays;

(c) whether Government are aware that the complex system of drug price controls continues to do more harm than good unless the machinery to administer them is streamlined; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) be in the affirmative, what measures Government propose to take to streamline Government machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. After the policy and procedure for allowing price revisions were approved by the Government in August, 1980, prices of 153 price controlled bulk drugs, out of total of nearly 200, have already been announced. Steps are being taken to revise the remaining prices expeditiously.

(c) and (d). The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 provides a simple mechanism for rationalising the prices of bulk drugs and formulations. The Order provides for a mark-up of 40 per cent over the ex-factory costs on Category I formulations, mark-up of 55 per cent on Category II formulations and a mark-up upto 100 per cent on Category III formulations. There is no price control on the remaining formulations. The overall profitability on formulations is also subject to the ceilings specified in the Order. The prices of bulk drugs and formulations are worked out for the Government by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

दक्षिण दिल्ली में पाइप लाइन के माध्यम से खाना बनाने के गैस की सप्लाई

1261. श्री श्री सज्जन कुमार : श्री हृष्ण चण्ड्र दांडे :

क्या पट्टौलियम, रसायन और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार दक्षिण दिल्ली के मकानों में पाइप लाइन के माध्यम से खाना बनाने की गैस की सप्लाई कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने दक्षिण दिल्ली के और अधिक मकानों में

इस सुविधा का विस्तार करने की एक योजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी और क्या है; और

(ग) दिल्ली के शेष क्षेत्र के अन्य मकानों के लिए इस सुविधा का विस्तार करने की सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उद्योग भवीती (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी): (क) पाइप लाइनों के द्वारा तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (खाना पकाने की गैस) की सप्लाई करने की इस मन्त्रालय की दर्तमान में कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) तथा (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Cooking Gas Racket in Capital

1262. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a massive cooking gas connections racket in the Capital has been unearthed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some employees of his Ministry or the Indian Oil Corporation have also been found involved in it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken against the persons involved in it and also against the persons who purchased these unauthorised gas connections?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). During a raid by custom officials of a house in Patel Nagar, New Delhi, the rubber stamps of 46 distributors of the Indian Oil Corporation and a fake subscription voucher book were located. In this connection the police had arrested the owner of the house along with the manager of the Indian Agency M/s. Vikas Gas Agencies, New Delhi. These persons were

allegedly involved in the fake termination voucher racket. They were reportedly issuing fake termination vouchers from forged termination voucher books printed in the names of the various distributors of IOC. During interrogations, the above persons had alleged the involvement of an employee of IOC also in the racket.

(c) and (d). As the police are yet to complete their investigation in the case, it is not possible, at this stage to state the names of the persons actually involved and the action proposed to be taken against them.

Decision on Thein Dam Project

1263. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 218 on 3rd March, 1981 regarding sharing of power for Thein Dam and state:

(a) whether the final decision for sharing power benefits accruing from the Thein Dam Project has been taken; and

(b) if so, details of the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Thein Dam Project is being executed by the Government of Punjab. Under the Agreement settled by the Government of Punjab with J&K and H.P. the following is the share of power among the States involved in the Agreement:

20 per cent at cost price to J & K;

4.6 per cent to H.P. free of cost and the balance to Punjab.

The Planning Commission has not taken final decision.

DVC's failure to supply adequate Power to West Bengal

1264. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) why DVC (Damodar Valley Corporation) is failing to supply adequate power to West Bengal; and

(b) per day supply by the DVC to West Bengal for the last 3 months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Average per day supply of power by the Damodar Valley Corporation to West Bengal for the months of May, June and July 1981 was 5.370, 5.365 and 5.614 million units respectively as against 3.702, 4.134 and 4.614 million units for corresponding period during 1980, which shows an improvement.

Schemes to Finance Film in Regional Language

1265 DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the schemes available to finance regional language films;

(b) how many films in each regional language was financed by the Film Finance Corporation during the year 1980-81; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied about the refund of loans sanctioned for such purposes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Production of films is in the private sector. Production and exhibition of films as a subject comes within the purview of State Governments. The Central Government through the National Film Development Corporation, provides loans on easy terms for

production of good quality films irrespective of the language in which film is produced. The Corporation granted/sanctioned loans to 3 feature films and one documentary film in regional languages i.e. languages other than Hindi during the financial year 1980-1981. Out of three regional feature films the Corporation has now decided to produce one film on its own.

(c) Of the four regional films for which loans were sanctioned by the Corporation, production of only one film has started whereas production in two other cases has not yet started. Loans in these three cases have not fallen due for re-payment. As the fourth film is now being produced by the Corporation on its own, the question of recovery of loan does not arise.

Loss of Bag Containing Registered and Insured Letter

1266. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that a bag containing registered and insured letters carrying money amounting to Rs. 60,000 was lost in the Dadar Post Office; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Air Coverage to Tribal Populations of North Eastern Region

1267. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Radio has formulated a programme for extending its coverage

to the tribal population of the North-Eastern region;

(b) whether a high power transmitter will be established for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). There is an approved scheme in the Sixth Plan (1980-85) to establish a high power 100 KW Medium Wave Transmitter at Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh. In addition, the following projects have also been approved for more coverage in the North-Eastern Region including tribal areas;

(i) Upgrading the power of high power Medium Wave Transmitter from 100 KW to 300 KW MW at Dibrugarh (Assam) and installation of a high power 100 KW MW Transmitter at Shillong (Meghalaya);

(ii) Upgrading the power of Short Wave Transmitter at Gauhati (Assam) from 10 KW to 50 KW;

(iii) Installation of a High Power 50 KW Short Wave Transmitter at Shillong for an integrated service for North-Eastern Region;

(iv) Establishment of new Radio Stations with 20 KW MW medium

power Transmitter each at Gangtok (Sikkim) and Tura (Meghalaya);

(v) Setting up of a local Radio Station at Diphu (Assam) with a low power 1 KW MW Transmitter.

Policy to provide Telecommunications facilities in the Rural Areas

1268. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the existing policy to provide telecommunications facilities in the rural areas;

(b) how far the present policy has proved rational for the development of rural communications;

(c) whether in view of the experience gained, Government propose to bring about changes in the existing policy to make it more rational to achieve the objective; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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

(a) As stated in the Statement,

(b) Notwithstanding the financial and material constraints, the present policy has resulted in considerable expansion of telecommunication in the rural areas of the country.

(c) and (d). While no immediate change has been proposed, the policy is reviewed from time to time.

Statement

Policy for Provision of PCOs & COs on loss Categories of Stations

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

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.	Condition for provision of Combined offices
Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.	Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

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

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.	Condition for provision of Combined Offices.
The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.	The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

8. Out of the way places.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices	Condition for provision of Combined Offices
(a) Should be beyond 40 kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.	(a) Should be beyond 20 kms. radial distance from an existing Telegraph office.
(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% ARE in hilly areas.	(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
	(c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000 p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

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

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices	Condition for provision of Combined Offices
(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.	(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
	(b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/-p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

10. All other Stations.

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

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

NOTE: 1. a. For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in the case of tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 kms. from each other .

b. When identifying important central villages for provision of Public Telephones, preference will be given in the following order:—

- (i) Tribal Development Block Headquarters.
- (ii) Places where LAMPS (Large sized Multipurpose co-operative societies) are established; and
- (iii) Centres identified by the local Tribal Development Departments for development of rural industries and/or irrigation projects for intensive agricultural development.

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

छठी योजना अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में उर्वरक कारक; नीं की स्थापना

1270. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या पंडोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान देश में कितने नये उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में भी उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो ये कितने होंगे और किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या इन कारखानों की स्थापना देश के आदिवासी तथा आद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े लोगों में कारने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश में आद्योगिक रहलाम जिले में उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने की कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के दिवाराधीन है ?

पंडोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडो (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ग). छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान कार्यान्वयनाधीन संवंतों के अतिरिक्त 8 नये नाइट्रोजनयुक्त और 11 नये फास्फेटिक उर्वरक संवंतों के बारे में कार्य प्रारम्भ करने का भी प्रस्ताव है। एक उर्वरक संवंत के लिए स्थान का निर्धारण फोड स्टाक की उपलब्धता, बाकार की समीपता, मांग, ढांचा, कच्चे माल और तंदार उर्वरकों के परिवहन की लागत और तंत्र तथा अन्य तकनीकी आधारिक विचारों जैसे तथ्यों को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है।

(ख) और (घ). छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित एक नाइट्रोजनयुक्त उर्वरक संवंत पर कार्य

प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है। छठी योजना अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश के आद्योगिक जिले में एक फास्फेटिक उर्वरक परियोजना स्थापित करने की भी व्यवस्था है।

Protest against Bombay Doordarshan Kendra for repeat telecast of Hindi Films

1271. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that recently Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay has been telecasting feature films in Hindi which have already been telecast before;

(b) if so, whether it is true that the Bombay viewers have protested against such repeat telecast;

(c) if so, why are Hindi films repeatedly telecast; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take not to telecast these films again?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Protests from some viewers have been received. Although some viewers did protest, majority of the viewers have been wanting repeat telecast and appreciated the same.

(c) and (d). Feature films are generally not repeated on TV, and if there is a repeat telecast on viewers' demand, there is reasonable time gap between the two telecasts. Recently, in the series "Film Retrospective", 13 outstanding films were telecast, some of which had been telecast earlier from Bombay and some other kendras. Similarly, some feature films telecast earlier from Bombay have been repeated under the series of films on the theme of 'Love' telecast from that Kendra.

Loans at special rates to newspapers and periodicals

1272. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Languages News Papers Association had suggested that the news papers and periodicals should be advanced loan with a fixed special rate of interest to meet the financial crisis created by the increase in the price of newsprint;

(b) whether the Association had also demanded special rates for telephones, telegrams, railway and air freight; and

(c) whether a demand had also been made for taking steps for the growth of small, medium and language newspapers, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Some suggestions have been received from the Indian Languages Newspapers Association for the growth and development of newspapers.

Regarding Bank Loans, as per decision of the Industrial Development Bank of India to grant financial assistance of the newspaper industry on a selective basis, it is possible for the newspaper industry to approach the financial institutions for such assistance. Further, advances to newspapers small scale industrial units conforming to the definition of small scale industry are covered by guarantee of Deposit Insurance Credit Guarantee Corporation under the Small Loans (Small Scale Industries) Guarantee Scheme, 1981.

Certain facilities and concessions to small and medium newspapers have already been provided in the newsprint allocation policy and advertising policy announced some time ago.

उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में पारेषण में विजली की अधिक हानि

1273. श्री मूल बन्द डागा : क्या कर्जी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हमारे देश के उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में विजली कारपोरेशन में अधिक नुकसान हो रहा है जो प्रति वर्ष बढ़ता जा रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रायः सभी विजली बोर्ड घाटे में चल रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे प्रभावित राज्यों की संख्या और उनके नुकसान का प्रतिशत क्या है;

(ग) क्या राज्यों को नुकसान को कम से कम करने के लिए कुछ निदेश दिये गये हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यारा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या राज्यों ने इन निदेशों का पालन किया है?

कर्जी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) वर्ष 1979-80 के दाराने, उत्तरी क्षेत्र को छोड़ कर, देश के अन्य सभी क्षेत्रों को तुलना में उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में पारेषण और वितरण सम्बन्धी औसत हानियां अधिक हुई हैं। तथापि, यह कहना महीने नहीं है कि इस क्षेत्र में पारेषण हानियां वर्ष प्रति-वर्ष बढ़ रही हैं। विजली बोर्ड/राज्य सरकारों को हांसे वाली कुल हानियों के लिए जिम्मेदार अनेक कारणों में पारेषण हानियां केवल एक कारण है।

(ख) 1979-80 में इस क्षेत्र के पांच राज्यों तथा दो संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में औसत प्रतिशत पारेषण हानियां अन्तिम रूप से 21.93 प्रतिशत आंकड़ी गई है जो कि पिछले दो वर्ष के आंकड़ों से कम हैं।

(ग) और (घ). पारेषण हानियों में कभी लाने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र ने राज्यों द्वा

संचराज्य क्षेत्रों को समय-समय पर मार्गदर्शिय सिद्धान्त जारी किए हैं।

Shortage of essential drugs

1274. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some essential drugs are chronically in shortage;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to make available essential drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Government monitors the availability of essential and life-saving drugs on the basis of the reports received from the State Drug Controllers, Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation as well as the public complaints.

During the past three months, persistent shortages of specific brands of essential and life-saving drugs like Adelphane tablets, Adelphane Esidrex tablets, Brinerdin tablets, Alkeran tablets, Myleran tablets, Tubarin Injection, Dapsone tablets were reported from some parts of the country. In several of these cases, however, equivalents are reportedly available.

(b) There are a number of reasons for shortages. For example, the shortages of Adelphane and Adelphane Esidrex tablets manufactured by M/s. Ciba-Geigy were due to the closure of their factory because of industrial unrest. M/s. Ciba-Geigy have, however, resumed their production now. Similarly, shortages of Alkeran and Myleran tablets were reportedly due to powercut which affected the production and supply of M/s. Burroughs Wellcome. Shortages of Tubarin Injections are reportedly

due to international scarcity of the required raw material i.e. tubocurare roots.

(c) On receipt of shortage reports of specific brands of essential and life-saving drugs, Government advises the manufacturers of the drugs reported in shortage as well as the manufacturers of equivalent formulations to rush stocks to the areas from where such shortages are reported. Government also arranges needed imports of canalised bulk drugs. In specific cases of problems of industrial unrest, powercut, Government takes up the matter with the concerned State Governments.

Discovery of oil

1275. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where Government have found oil;

(b) the names of the places where Government propose to make a search for oil; and

(c) whether a study in this regard has been completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Since its inception upto 1-7-81, the ONGC have discovered oil in the onshore area at 39 places in Gujarat, 8 places in Assam and 1 place in Nagaland as detailed below:—

S. No.	State	Names of places where oil has been discovered
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	1. Cambay
		2. Ankleshwar
		3. Kalol
		4. Sanand
		5. Kosamba
		6. Wavel

1	2	3
7. Nawagam		
8. Kathana		
9. Bakrol		
10. Dholka		
11. Ahmedabad		
12. Mehsana		
13. North Kadi		
14. South Kadi		
15. Sobhasan		
16. Balol		
17. Dabka		
18. Kanwara		
19. Jhalora		
20. Santhal		
21. Indora		
22. Lanwa		
23. Linch		
24. Ajol.		
25. Siwa'		
26. Samnokhurd		
27. Nandasan		
28. Bhandut		
29. North Kathana		
30. Padra		
31. Jotana		
32. Viraj		
33. West Sobhasan		
34. Wasna		
35. Motwan		
36. West Motwan		
37. Pansar		
38. Lohar		
39. Sisodra		
2. Assam	1. Lakwa	

1	2	3
2. Lakhmani		
3. Rudrasagar		
4. Geleki		
5. Borholla		
6. Charali		
7. Amguri		
8. Demulgaon		
3. Nagaland		1. Champang

In offshore, the ONGC have discovered oil in Bombay High. Recent discoveries of oil/gas are in Mid Tapti, Godavari Offshore, Cauvery Offshore and Andaman Offshore.

O.I.L. is producing oil in its mining lease areas in Naharkatiya, Hugrijan, Moran and Dum Duma areas in Assam. Oil has also been discovered in Khar sang area in Arunachal Pradesh. Recently, they have discovered oil in Bogapani area in Assam

AOC is producing oil from its dep- leting fields in Digboi in Assam.

(b) and (c). During the VIth Plan, in on-shore, exploration work is to be intensified in Assam-Arakan, Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery basins. The pace of exploration in Cambay Basin will be maintained. Exploration in West Bengal, Ganga Valley, Himalayan foot-hills, Rajasthan, Orissa Coast and other areas is proposed to be suitably stepped up. Some of the promising areas, like shoals and estuaries, which could not be taken up hitherto, due to logistic problems, will also be explored by engaging wherever necessary, specialised contracting agencies. The total exploratory drilling envisaged by the ONGC and OIL in the on-land basins is of the order of 300 wells comprising 882,700 metres.

2. In respect of off-shore, Oil India is expected to continue their exploratory programme in the Mahanadi Delta area. ONGC will continue exploration in Bombay Offshore Basin, extending the limits to deeper waters. They also propose to explore the structures offshore of Saurashtra in Gulf of Kutch, Andaman & Nicobar Shelf as well as the East Coast Basins, like Palk Bay and Krishna-Godavari Basins. ONGC plan to increase the number of off-shore rigs deployed so as to drill about 95 exploratory wells in different offshore areas during the Plan period.

3. Besides the full development of Bombay High Field, development of other structures, namely, R-12, South Bassein and North Bassein fields, B-37, B-39 structures, would also be carried out during the Plan period.

4. In order to supplement the efforts of ONGC and OIL, selected blocks are proposed to be leased out to reputed foreign oil companies on suitable terms. Oil exploration programme is formulated taking into account factors like geological assessment and priorities, logistics, structure delineation by geophysical surveys, preparation of site, inter-project rig movement schedule etc. as well as the available infrastructure and facilities in the regions and facilities. These reviews are a continuous process.

Rural Electrification in Orissa

1276. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages of Dhenkanal district in Orissa electrified so far under the Rural Electrification Programme;

(b) whether any recent survey has been conducted by the Rural Electrification Corporation to know about the number of villages of various districts of Orissa which have remained without electrification;

(c) if so, the total number of villages of Dhenkanal district in Orissa yet to be electrified;

(d) how many of them are proposed to be given electric connection during the Sixth Plan period; and

(e) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There are in all 2,606 inhabited villages in Dhenkanal district of Orissa as per 1971 census. According to the latest progress report received from the State Electricity Board, 1,227 villages constituting 43.2 per cent have been electrified in the district upto the end of May, 1981.

(b) No specific survey to find out unelectrified villages has been done by Rural Electrification Corporation. A Statement indicating the total number of villages, those electrified till the end of May, 1981 and the remaining villages to be electrified in various districts of Orissa is enclosed.

(c) 1,479 villages in the district of Dhenkanal remain to be electrified as at the end of May, 1981.

(d) According to latest information available 13,179 villages are proposed to be electrified for the entire State during the Sixth Plan period. Under the REC financed projects in Dhenkanal district in Orissa, 1089 villages are covered for electrification of which 511 have been electrified; the remaining 578 villages are expected to be electrified during the Sixth Plan period. In addition, some more villages are also expected to be electrified under the fresh schemes as may be sponsored by the Orissa State Electricity Board for financial assistance from the Corporation during the Sixth Plan and also under the State Plan.

(e) Since the commencement of Sixth Plan period viz. 1st April, 1980, 1,004 villages have been electrified in the State as a whole upto the end of May, 1981. Out of these, 64 villages were covered in Dhenkanal District.

समस्याओं का कारण आंशिक रूप से यह भी है कि कुछ विद्युत केन्द्रों द्वारा धीमी गति से बैगने लौटाई जाती है। कुछ ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों ने उनको सप्लाई किए गए कोयले को गुणवत्ता संबंधी समस्याएं भी बढ़ाई हैं।

कोयले वाली सप्लाई की स्थिति की केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक मानीटरिंग की जा रही है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि विभिन्न विद्युत केन्द्रों को प्रयाप्त भावाव में उचित गुणवत्ता वाले कोयले की सप्लाई की जा सके। राज्य विभाग बोर्ड से अनुरोध किया गया है कि लदान के स्थानों पर कोयले की लदान को देख-रेख करने के लिए वे अपने प्रतिनिधियों को तैनात करें। विद्युत केन्द्रों को उचित गुणवत्ता वाले कोयले की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोयला कम्पनियों ने भी विद्युत केन्द्रों पर अपने प्रतिनिधियों को तैनात किया है।

Request for Raising Quota of Kerosene by West Bengal

1278. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal requested him on 31st July, 1981 to raise the West Bengal's kerosene quota for the month of August; and

(b) if so, details of action taken by him on the Chief Minister's request?

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

(b) The kerosene allocation for West Bengal for August 1981 has been increased by 1000 tonnes from the level of 29800 to 30800 tonnes.

Construction of Residential Quarters for A.I.R. Employees, Dharwar

1279. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct residential quarters for All India Radio Employees of Dharwar;

(b) what is the estimated cost for construction when are they expected to be completed; and

(c) whether all the employees would get accommodation there?

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

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

Upgradation of Branch Sub-Post Offices in Orissa

1280. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of branch post offices which are proposed to be upgraded as Sub-Post Offices in Orissa during 1981-82; and

(b) the names of Sub-Post Offices which are proposed to be upgraded as Head Post Office in Orissa during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Names of the Branch Post Office proposed to be upgraded as Sub Post Offices in Orissa during 1981-82 are:—

1. BALIGOCHHA
2. KUSUMBANDHI
3. NUAPATNA
4. BIHIMDA
5. CHIakkapad
6. KENNABHATA

दमस्याएँ का आरंग वाहिक रूप से यह भी है कि कुछ विद्युत केन्द्रों द्वारा वीमी गति से चलने लौटाई जाती है। कुछ ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों ने उनको सप्लाई किए गए कोशले को गुणवत्ता संबंधी दमस्याएँ भी बताई हैं।

कोयले की सप्लाई की स्थिति की केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक भानीटरिंग की जा रही है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित 'काया जा सके कि विभिन्न विद्युत केन्द्रों को प्रयोग्यता मात्रा में उचित गुणवत्ता वाले कोयले की सप्लाई की जा सके। राज्य विजली बोर्ड से अनुरोध किया गया है कि लदान के स्थानों पर कोयले की लदान की देख-रेख करने के लिए वे अपने प्रतिनिधियों को तैनात करें। विद्युत केन्द्रों को उचित गुणवत्ता वाले कोयले की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोयला कम्पनियों ने भी विद्युत केन्द्रों पर अपने प्रतिनिधियों को तैनात किया है।

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(b) what is the estimated cost for construction when are they expected to be completed; and

(c) whether all the employees would get accommodation there?

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

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

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HERA: Will the Minister of COM-
MUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of branch post offices which are proposed to be upgraded as Sub-Post Offices in Orissa during 1981-82; and

(b) the names of Sub-Post Offices which are proposed to be upgraded as Head Post Offices in Orissa during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) Names of the Branch Post Office proposed to be upgraded as Sub Post Offices in Orissa during 1981-82 are:—

1. BALIGOCHHA
2. KUSUMBANDHI
3. NUAPATNA
4. BHIMDA
5. CHAKKAPAD
6. KENNABHATA

(b) Heads of Postal Circles are empowered to upgrade a Sub-Post Office to the status of a Head Post Office on the basis of approved norms in this regard. However, the upgradation of Sub-Post Offices to Head Post Offices has been held in abeyance pending the review of the existing norms by a Committee whose report is expected to be available shortly.

Deletion of a portion of Film "Baisaki Megh" by Censor Authorities

1281 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Film Censor authorities have deleted a portion purported to be Swami Vivekananda's speech on socialism depicted in a Bengali film titled "Baisaki Megh";

(b) if so, details thereof and

(c) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The applicant of the film "Baisaki Megh" (Bengali) was, at his request granted an opportunity of meeting the members of the Revising Committee. During this meeting on 19-2-81 the applicant indicated that he would modify the court scene towards the end of the film. Accordingly, later, he submitted certain deletion from the scene, to the Board deleting part of statement of Mohit Mitra in the Court.

On Modern India given in Volume IV of the Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda the Swamiji says as follows—

"Vaishyas have now gained their end ... A time will come when there will be the rising of the Shudra class with their Shudra-hood A time will come when the Shudra of every country will

gain absolute supremacy in every society."

The same thought in essence was mentioned in part of Mohit Mitra's statement before the Court. The Board of Film Censors had absolutely no objection to it.

Opening of new Mines

1282. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what steps he has taken regarding opening of new mines/projects in Raniganj-Asansol area including Nimcha Open Cast Mine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Of the 15 mine projects in Raniganj Coalfield expected to be taken up during the Sixth Plan protect reports in respect of seven have been received and are under examination Nimcha OCP has been approved in March, 1976 and is already in production.

Non use of Licence by any firms

1283. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of companies to whom industrial licences and letters of intent for production of bulk drugs had been issued have failed to utilise them;

(b) whether this situation in turn has necessitated import of these life-saving drugs in the current year;

(c) if so, the total value of such imports in the current year; and

(d) what action has been taken against the companies which had failed to utilise the licences and letters of intent issued to them?

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

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Review of implementation of Industrial Licences issued between 1-7-72 and 30-6-77 and Letters of Intent issued between 1-1-73 to 30-6-78 has been completed. The details as on August, 1979 were given in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9028 answered on 28-4-1981. The position about implementation of these industrial approvals has been reviewed further and it is found that as on 20-8-81 the number of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent which are yet to be implemented are as follows:

(i) Number of yet to be implemented Industrial Licences	19
(ii) Number of Letters of Intent yet to be implemented (i.e. to be converted into Industrial Licence)	23
(b) and (c). Imports of all the bulk drugs into the country cannot be directly attributed to such industrial licences having remained unimplemented. During 1979-80 out of total imports of about Rs. 93 crores, the share of such drugs as are covered by the un-implemented industrial licences was less than Rs. 9 crores, i.e. less than 10 per cent of the total imports.	

On the whole, the imports of certain drugs have been necessitated in order to make up the gap between the demand and the production. Also, in certain cases due to production constraints like power-cut, water problem, equipment break-down in some units, industrial unrest etc. the full capacity utilisation was not possible and hence imports became necessary. Besides, it is difficult for any country to attain a stage of total or absolute self-sufficiency in the field of drugs because of newer and newer drugs being discovered as a result of massive research and deve-

lopment going on in other parts of the world in this field. The rate of obsolescence in the drug industry is also very high.

(d) The progress of implementation of un-implemented industrial approvals is monitored. Where it is established that the companies concerned are not interested in implementing the industrial approvals, action is taken to cancel or revoke the same and to utilise the capacity thus released for being licensed to new entrepreneurs.

Transfer of Assets without removal of deficiencies by Dandakaranya Development Authority

1284. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the apprehension that the proposed transfer of assets without removal of deficiencies by the Dandakaranya Development Authority might affect the interests of the displaced persons; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Although no final decision has yet been taken about the transfer of assets created by the Dandakaranya Development Authority to the State Government concerned, arrangements will be made for making good the deficiencies in the event of such transfer.

Supply of poor quality Coal to Obra Thermal Station

1285. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Uttar Pradesh has approached the Central Government regarding supply

of poor quality coal to the Obra Thermal Station;

(b) whether Government have found some persons responsible for this; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The U.P. Thermal Power stations received 21,17,000 MT of coal during April—July, 1981 as against 19,30,000 MT during the corresponding period, last year. Despite this improvement, the actual quantities received have been only 75 per cent of the quantities allocated to them. The shortfall has been mainly on account of the low rate of release of wagons by some of the power stations and the positions has been brought to the notice of the U.P. State Government for taking remedial steps.

In regard to the difficulties expressed by the State Government about the quality of coal, as a special case, coal linkages in respect of some of the U.P. thermal stations have been suitably modified in consultation with the U.P. State Electricity Board. Further, to ensure that coal is supplied as per specifications, the power stations have been asked to post their representatives at the loading points to supervise the loading operations. Coal India have also posted their officers at Panki, Harduaganj and Obra to monitor the daily quality of coal supplied to the power stations.

The thermal generation in U.P. during April—July, 1981 was 2,745 million units as compared with 2,602

million units during the corresponding period, last year. The total generation in the State has recorded a 22 per cent increase during the corresponding periods. Even though additions to the generation capacity are planned on a continuing basis to match the anticipated increases in the overall demand for power, the State continues to face power shortages, largely due to delays in the commissioning of new plants and under utilization of capacity of existing plants. The construction of new projects is being monitored to minimise delays in execution. The performance of the existing units is being reviewed to improve their overall operational performance. Special steps are also being taken to improve coal delivery of suitable quality to these power stations.

Radio Stations in Gujarat

1286. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Radio Stations functioning in Gujarat State;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more radio stations or re-laying centre in Gujarat State during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the location selected?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The existing facilities at various stations in the Gujarat State are as follows—

S.No.	Location	Power of the transm tier
1.	Ahmedabad	50 Kw mw Transmitter (Main channel) 1 Kw mw Transmitter (VB/Commercial) Permanent Studios Receiving Centre.
2.	Baroda	1 Kw mw Transmitter. Permanent Studios (Relaying main channel programme of AIR Ahmedabad)
3.	Bhuj	10 Kw mw Transmitter. Permanent Studios Receiving Centre.
4.	Rajkot	20 Kw mw Transmitter (Main channel) 1 Kw mw transmitter (VB/Commercial) Permanent Studios. Receiving Centre. 1000 Kw mw transmitter (for External services)

Demand for a Private Sector Power Plant by Gujarat

1287. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand to Centre by Gujarat Government as well as by some industrialists of Gujarat to have a private sector power plant, such as one recently to be set up in U.P. which are under the discussion and consideration of Central Energy Ministry, Central Electricity Authority and the Planning Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Centre thereto and when the said plants are expected to come into existence;

(c) whether the centre proposes considering for such plants in private sector or in joint sector consisting of Gujarat Government, private and public sector etc. considering the acute shortage of power and intermittent break of energy which affects the Industry and labour problems frequently in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, what types of encouragement is proposed to be given/offered by Centre to Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHajan): (a) and (b). The Ahmedabad Electricity Company had forwarded a project report for replacement of the existing old and smaller units (totalling 90 MW) with a larger unit of 110 MW. The scheme has been techno-economically approved by Central Electricity Authority subject to final confirmation of coal linkage. The Central Government has not received any other proposals from Gujarat Government or any other industrialists of Gujarat to set up private sector power plants.

(c) and (d). The Industrial Policy of the Government does not preclude the possibility of power plants being set up in the private sector or in the joint sector. Each such proposal when received is considered strictly on merits.

माइक्रोवेव पट्टिं डारा अल्मोड़ा, विधीरागढ़
और रानीखेत को जोड़ना

2188. श्री हरीश चन्द्र तिह रावत : का संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की वृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या माइक्रोवेव पट्टि डारा अल्मोड़ा, विधीरागढ़ और रानीखेत के

माहरों को जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराभौम है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना पर कार्य कब शुरू किया जाएगा?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांद) : (क) जो हाँ। फिर भी, अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ को बह-चैनल यू० एच० एफ० रेडियो रिले प्रणाली द्वारा बरेली से जोड़े जाने की योजना है।

(ख) बरेली-अल्मोड़ा यू० एच० एफ० रेडियो रिले प्रणाली पर वाम पहले ही शुरू किया जा चुका है। बरेली-पिथौरागढ़ यू० एच० एफ० स्क्रीम मंजूर। को प्रक्रिया में है।

Release of Commemorative Stamps by P & T Department

1289. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of commemorative stamps that have been so far, released by the P & T Department-year-wise figures;

(b) the name of the persons in whose name these stamps were released;

(c) whether Government propose to renew these stamps now;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the criteria for releasing these commemorative stamps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Year-wise figures of commemorative and special stamps issued from 1947 till date are in Statement I.

(b) The personalities on whom these commemorative stamps were issued are listed in Statement II.

(c) and (d). As a matter of policy, no commemorative stamp is re-issued.

(e) The guidelines for issuing commemorative stamps are in Statement III.

Statement I

Year-wise figures of Commemorative/special stamps issued from 1947 to till date

Year	No. of stamps issued				
	1	2	3	4	5
1947	3
1948	5
1949	4
1950	4
1951	3
1952	6
1953	5
1954	6
1955	Nil
1956	3
1957	9
1958	8
1959	4
1960	7
1961	16
1962	15
1963	14
1964	16
1965	13
1966	16
1967	17
1968	23
1969	24
1970	25

1	2
1971	18
1972	17
1973	34
1974	28
1975	43
1976	37
1977	37
1978	34
1979	22
1980	39
1981 (till 31-7-81)	17

Statement- II

Personalities on whom commemorative postage stamps have been issued since 1947 to 1981.

Sl.No. Name of personality

1	2
1. Mahatma Gandhi	
2. Kabir	
3. Surdas	
4. Tulsidas	
5. Ghalib	
6. Meera	
7. Tagore	
8. Buddha	
9. Bala Gangadhar Tilak	
10. D. K. Karve	
11. Bipin Chandra Pal	
12. J. C. Bose	
13. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	
14. Thiruvalluvar	
15. Kalidas	

16. Subramanya Bharati
17. M. Visvesvaraya
18. Tyagaraja
19. Shivaji
20. Motilal Nehru
21. Rabindranath Tagore
22. P. C. Ray
23. V. N. Bhatkhande
24. Madan Mohan Malavia
25. Bhikaji Cama
26. Dayanand Saraswati
27. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
28. Rajendra Prasad
29. Ramabai Ranade
30. Srinivasa Ramanujan
31. Vivekananda
32. Dadabhoy Naoroji
33. Annie Besant
34. C. P. Ganguli Das
35. Purandaradasa
36. Subhas Chandra Bose
37. Sarojini Naidu
38. Kasturba Gandhi
39. W. M. Haiphong
40. Jawaharlal Nehru
41. Asutosh Mookerjee
42. Aurobindo
43. Ramachandran Roy
44. St. Thomas
45. Jamsetji N. Tata
46. Lajpat Rai
47. Abraham Lincoln
48. Jawaharlal Nehru

1 2

49. Govind Ballabh Pant
50. Vallabhbhai Patel
51. Chittaranjan Das
52. Vidyapati
53. Lal Bahadur Shastri
54. Kambar
55. B. R. Ambedkar
56. Babu Kunwar Singh
57. Gopal Krishna Gohhale
58. Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi
59. Ranjit Singh
60. H. J. Bhabha
61. Abdul Kalam Azad
62. Rama Tirtha
63. Gobind Singh
64. Nandalal Bose
65. Basaveswara
66. Narsinha Mehta
67. Maharana Pratap
68. Narayana Guru
69. S. Radhakrishnan
70. Rash Behari Basu
71. Maxim Gorky
72. Ganganendranath Tagore
73. Lakshminath Bezbarua
74. Bhagat Singh
75. Sister Nivedita
76. Marie Gurie
77. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
78. Bhagavan Das
79. Martin Luther King
80. Ghalib
81. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
82. Kavindhrani Nageswara Rao Pantulu

1 2

83. Ardaseer Gursetjee Wadia
84. Zakir Hussain
85. Laxmanrao Kirloskar
86. Mahatma Gandhi
87. Guru Nanak Dev
88. Vasvani
89. Thakkar Bapa
90. G. N. Annadurai
91. Newal Kishore
92. Shradhanand
93. V. I. Lenin
94. Sher Shah Suri
95. V. D. Savarkar
96. Maria Montessori
97. Jatindra Nath Mukherjee
98. V. G. Srinivasa Sastri
99. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
100. Valmiki
101. Jamnalal Bajaj
102. Namdev
103. Ludwig von Beethoven
104. Ravidas
105. C. F. Andrews
106. Narendra Dev
107. Ramana Maharshi
108. Ravi Verma
109. Dadasaheb Phalke
110. Abanindranath Tagore
111. Virjanand
112. Cyrus the Great

1	2
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113. C. V. Raman
114. Aurobindo
115. V. O. Chidambaram Pillai
116. Vemana
117. Bertrand Russel
118. T. Prakasam
119. Bhai Vir Singh
120. Vikram Sarabhai
121. Ramakrishna Pramahamsa
122. Kumaran Asan
123. B. R. Ambedkar
124. St. Thomas
125. Michael Madhusudan Dutt
126. Vishnu Digambar Pawlakar
127. D. G. Armuvarhansan
128. Nicholas Copernicus
129. A. O. Hume
130. Gandhi and Nehru
131. Romesh Chander Dutt
132. K. S. Ranji Singhji
133. Vithal Bhai Patel
134. Syed Ahmad Khan
135. C. Rajagopalachari
136. Shivaji
137. Maithilisaran Gupta
138. Jainarayan Vyas
139. Madhusudan Das
140. Veerasalingam Panthulu
141. Tipu Sultan
142. Max Mueller
143. Kamala Nehru
144. V. V. Giri
145. Nicholas Roerich

1	2
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146. Mahavira
147. Marconi
148. St. Francis Xavier
149. Michelangelo Buonarroti
150. Arunagirinathar
151. Ahilyabai Holkar
152. Mr. Anees
153. V. K. Krishna Menon
154. Ameer Khusrav
155. Bahadur Shah Zafar
156. Vallabhbhai Patel
157. N. C. Bardoli
158. Guru Tegh Bahadur
159. L. N. Mishra
160. Jim Corbett
161. Alexendar Graham Bell
162. Muthuswamm Dikshitar
163. K. Kamraj
164. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan
165. Harishchandra
166. Sarat Chandra Chatterji
167. Aqrasen
168. Surya Kant Tripathi 'Nirala'
169. Hiralal Shastri
170. Hari Singh Gaur
171. Tarun Ram Phookan
172. Yogananda
173. Fakiruddin Ali Ahmed
174. Narottam Morarjee
175. Makhanlal Chaturvedi
176. Vallabhacharya
177. Ananda K. Comaraswamy
178. Ganga Ram
179. Ram Manohar Lohia

180. Kittur Rani Channama
 181. Senapati Bapat
 182. Jyotiba Phule
 183. Kamta Prasad Guru
 184. The Mother-Pondicherry
 185. Nand Lal Dalpatram Kavi
 186. Surjya Sen
 187. Rubens
 188. Charlie Chaplin
 189. Deendayal Upadhyaya
 190. Syama Prasad Mookerjee
 191. E. V. Ramasami
 192. Uday Shankar
 193. Leo Tolstoy
 194. Vallathol Narayan Menon
 195. C. Rajagopalachari
 196. Mohammed Ali Jauhar
 197. Franz Schubert
 198. Bhai Parmanand
 199. Albert Einstein
 200. Shahrukh Khan
 201. Mahendra Pratap
 202. Jatindra Nath Das
 203. Guru Amar Das
 204. Welthy Fisher
 205. K. C. Sen
 206. Shivaji
 207. N. M. Joshi
 208. Ulloor S. Parameswara Iyer
 209. S. M. Zamin Ali
 210. Helen Keller
 211. Prem Chand
 212. Mother Teresa
 213. Mountbatten

214. Raja Annamala Chettaiar
 215. Jayaprakash Narayan
 216. Dhyan Chand
 217. M. A. Ansari
 218. Mazharul Haque
 219. G. V. Mavalankar
 220. Heinrich Von Stephan
 221. Nilmoni Phukan
 222. Sanjay Gandhi

Statement-III

Guidelines for the Issue of Commemorative/Special Postage stamp from 1981 onwards.

1. Proposals may be taken up well in advance, say about a year before the proposed date of issue, to enable proper examination, designing, approval, announcement, printing and supply of stamps as part of a planned programme.
2. A stamp commemorating a living personality may not ordinarily be issued.
3. Not more than one stamp on a personality may be issued, save in exceptional cases. In such cases, the proposals may be considered by the Government on the recommendation of the philatelic Advisory Committee.
4. The personalities on whom commemorative stamps are issued may be of national or international importance and the occasion should be ordinarily birth centenary or 10th/25th/50th/100th death anniversary. Commemorative stamps may be issued on the first death anniversary of the personality, only in very exceptional cases.
5. No stamp may ordinarily be issued commemorating an institution unless the occasion is its centenary.

6. Events of very important national or international character may only be considered for issue of stamps, occasions of lesser importance may be commemorated by providing special cancellation.

7. Commemorative/special stamps issued in a year may be about 40 and of these, stamps on eminent personalities may be about 10.

Discussion of Koel-Karo Hydel Project

1290. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Koel-Karo hydro-electric project was discussed with a Chief Minister of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the project and the possible amount of power generation therefrom;

(d) the agency entrusted with the execution of the project; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken for speedy execution of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). The Koel-Karo hydroelectric project is being executed in the Central Sector by the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC). Its installed capacity is approximately 710 MW and the estimated cost about Rs. 444.67 crores. The main bottleneck is the availability of land. The Chief Minister of Bihar in the course of discussions held recently about this project, has assured all help in this regard.

Cooking gas connection facility in towns of Rajasthan

1291. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many towns of the State of Rajasthan, cooking gas connections facility has been provided till now?

(b) whether Government propose considering that a town with a population more than 50 thousand of persons may be provided with the facility of domestic Gas connections?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Cooking gas is currently being marketed in six towns of Rajasthan.

(b) Yes, Sir. Towns having a population of over 50,000 will be taken up for providing LPG facilities after all district headquarters and towns having a population of over one lakh are covered.

Agreement with foreign companies for drilling oil in blocks

1292. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has since been entered into by Government with any foreign company for drilling oil in the 32 blocks which were offered by Government to the foreign companies;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to allow the ONGC to sort drilling in these blocks; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). ONGC and Oil India were at no time debarred from drilling in the blocks that have been offered. Exploration effort by them will continue except in areas in which suitable arrangements are made with outside parties.

सूरत का खाना बनाने की गैस के सिलेंडरों
की अनियमित सप्लाई

1293. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या
पट्टोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह
बताने की उपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूरत शहर
और सूरत जिले में लोगों को खाना बनाने
की गैस के सिलेंडर की अनियमित नप्लाई की
आम शिकायत है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी
व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सारे सूरत जिले में खाना बनाने
की गैस के कुल कनेक्शनों की संख्या कितनी
है और वहाँ प्रत्येक महीने खाना बनाने की
गैस के कितने सिलेंडर नप्लाई किए जाते हैं;
और

(ग) खाना बनाने की गैस के
सिलेंडरों की अनियमित सप्लाई के क्या कारण
और सूरत जिले में खाना बनाने की गैस
के सिलेंडरों की नियमित नप्लाई के। सु-
निश्चित करने के लिए सरनगर द्वारा क्या
प्रधानी कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है और
तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

पट्टोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
(अधीक्षक चन्द्र सेठी): (क) सूरत जिले
में कुकिंग गैस (एल०पी०जी०) भिलेण्डरों
की अनियमित सप्लाई संबंधी कुछ शिकायतें
रही हैं। कोयाली शोधनशाला में कुछ परि-
चालनात्मक समस्याओं के फलस्त्रूप अरे
हुए भिलेण्डरों की कम उपलब्धता और
हिन्दूस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन (एच०पी०
सी०एल०) के फिलिंग लांटों में औद्योगिक
संबंधों की समस्याओं के कारण सूरत में
तरल पट्टोलियम गैस की नप्लाई में कुछ
विस्तृत रहा था। एच०पी०सी०एल० के
फिलिंग लांटों में अमिक समस्याओं के
समाइन से और कोयाली शोधनशाला में
फिलिंग प्रक्रियाओं के दोबारा चालू हो जाने
से अब अब हुए भिलेण्डरों की उपलब्धता में

सुधार हो गया है। कुछ आकस्मिक समस्याओं
जो भारी बर्फ और कुछ परिवहन समस्याओं
के कारण होती हैं के बावजूद, सप्लाई स्थिति
में पर्याप्त सुधार हो गया है और अगले मास के
प्रारंभ में इसकी स्थिति सामान्य हो जाने की
संभावना है।

(ख) सूरत जिले में करीब 50,000
प्राह्लकों को कुकिंग गैस (एल०पी०जी०) के लिए
पंचीकृत किया गया है और नेल कर्मचारियों
द्वारा सूरत में प्रतिमास औसतन कुल करीब
25,000 एल०पी०जी० रिफिलों की सप्लाई
की जाती है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) में उत्तर दिया
गया है।

Telephone faults in Burdwan District
between January, 1981 and July, 1981

1294. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-
DHURY: Will the Minister of COM-
MUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many telephone faults
were reported in Burdwan district in
the period between January, 1981 and
July, 1981;

(b) how many of these faults could
be corrected within one day, one
week, one month or so on; and

(c) steps taken by Government to
prevent faults and to rectify the
faults speedily after they were re-
ported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The total number of faults reported
in Burdwan district between January,
1981 to July, 1981 is 46810.

(b) Faults rectified:—

within one day: 75% of total faults
reported.

within one week: 24% of total faults
reported.

within one month: 1% of total faults
reported.

(c) The following steps are being taken to prevent faults and to speedily rectify them:

(i) Aluminium house wirings are being changed by copper wires.

(ii) Drop wires are being used for over-head alignments upto 4 spans.

(iii) Close supervision of the fault restoration work by daily analysis of faulty lines.

(iv) Replacement and overhaul of worn out components in the telephone exchange equipment.

Inconsistency of certain existing laws with the concept of the freedom of the press

1295. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that an indepth study undertaken by the Indian Law Institute at New Delhi at the request of the Press Council of India has pinpointed provisions of certain existing laws including the Official Secrets Act as being inconsistent with the concept of freedom of the press in India;

(b) if so, which are these provisions of existing laws; and

(c) what steps are taken to amend these provisions that fetter press freedom?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). As a part of the Press Council's research project to undertake an indepth study on the impact of various relevant acts and laws, the studies have been conducted by the Indian Law Institute.

The Press Council is yet to formulate its views on the studies.

Working of Fertilizer Plants in Assam

1296. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) has the situation in Assam and transport improved;

(b) have the Fertilizer plants started receiving adequate supplies of raw materials and has there been an increase in the Plants' output; if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) whether Government have examined the feasibility of connecting the plants with underground pipe-lines to convey the crude and petroleum products rather than depend on an unreliable and undependable railway service which cannot utilise its resources to optimum extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Consequent upon the improvement in Assam situation the fertilizer plants of Namrup in Assam have started receiving adequate quantities of natural gas. Because of this the production at the Namrup plants during the first quarter of 1981-82 was 22,800 tonnes of nitrogen compared to the production of 4,900 tonnes of nitrogen during the same quarter of the previous year.

(c) Since natural gas is supplied to the Namrup plants through pipe-lines this question does not arise.

हिन्दुस्तान समाचार और समाचार भारत की संवित हालि

1297. श्री कंधर राम : क्या सूचना और प्रदारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा न रोके कि :

(क) पुण्यटित हिन्दुस्तान समाचार और समाचार भारती को 1980-81 तक किसी विचित्र हालि हुई है;

(न) क्या इन दोनों एजेंसियों को इन्द्र होने से बचाने के लिए प्रबंधकों और श्रमिक यूनियनों ने सरकार के गमक कृष्ण प्ररताव रखे हैं और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन पर गरदाह की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (अधीक्षित साठे) : (क) इन एजेंसियों की आधिक स्थिति के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) इन नमाचार एजेंसियों के बारे में कृष्ण अभ्यावेदन प्रसारण सरकार को प्राप्त हुए हैं। समाचार एजेंसियां निजी धरे में हैं और आवश्यक रूप में यह उन्हीं का काम है कि वे अपने मामलों वा इन दण में प्रबंध करें कि वे आधिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर बन सकें।

राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

1298. श्री अशोक गहलोत : द्वया सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर जिले में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना करने की मांग के बारे में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस मांग पर विचार कर रही है,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो मांग के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो न्यूसंबंधी का ए क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (अधीक्षित साठे) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) से (घ) संसाधनों की कमी के कारण छठी योजना में आवश्यक प्रावधान

करना संभव नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, मांग को भविष्य में ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।

जोधपुर, बाड़मेर और चोहतरा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था का कार्यकरण

1299. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जेन : द्वया सूचना मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(घ) क्या राजस्थान के जोधपुर, बाड़मेर और चोहतरा स्थित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज टेलीफोन प्रणाली नक्तीकी दोषों प्रीर तुगनी मशीनों के कारण पूर्णतया ठांग हो गई है;

(य) यदि हाँ, तो ये नक्तीकी दोष और तुगनी मशीनों किस प्रकार की हैं;

(ग) इन शहरों की टेलीफोन व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिये टेलीफोन विभाग द्वारा का कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं;

(घ) निर्धारित मंड्या से अधिक टेलीफोन होने पर भी बाड़मेर में स्वचालित टेलीफोन प्रणाली आरंभ न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(इ) बाड़मेर में स्वचालित टेलीफोन प्रणाली नब तक स्थापित कर दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (अधीक्षित उत्तराव) : (क) जी नहीं। जोधपुर, बाड़मेर और चोहतरा के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज संतोषजनक ढंग से कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) जोधपुर एक स्वचल एक्सचेंज है, बाड़मेर हस्तचलित एक्सचेंज है तथा चोहतरा एक छोटा स्वचल एक्सचेंज है इस किसम के एक्सचेंज देश में कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा इन एक्सचेंजों में प्रदान किए गए उपस्कर पुराने नहीं पड़े हैं।

(ग) इन शहरों की टेलीफोन प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं—

(i) विश्वन पावर की खगड़ी से प्राप्ति के लिए जोधपुर में उच्च कमता का डिजिट आल्टरेटर स्थापित कारना।

(ii) जोधपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेज में ए; नई बैटरी स्थापित की जा रही है।

(iii) जोधपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेज के उपस्थर तात्त्विकी दिष्ट से दर्ज बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

(iv) जोधपुर में टेलीफोन लाइनों को बदलने तथा मरम्मत करने के लिए भूमिगत केवन विधाये जा रहे हैं।

(v) 1982-83 तक जोधपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेज का 7000 लाइनों में विस्तार करने का कार्यक्रम है।

(ष) स्वचल एक्सचेज उपस्थर की मारी कमी है। अतः हस्तचालित एक्सचेजों का स्वचलीकरण चरणबद्ध ढंग से उत्तरोत्तर प्रारम्भ किया जा रहा है।

(ड) छठी योजना अवधि के अंत तक वाडमेर में स्वचल टेलीफोन एक्सचेज प्रदान करने का एक प्रस्थायी प्रस्ताव है।

Settlement of Tibetan refugees

1300. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of Tibetan refugees are likely to be settled in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what will be the extra facilities as well as assistance to be provided by the Central Government in order to meet the burden of these extra people specially on the economic and other existing conditions in Bastar District; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

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

Subsidy given by Electricity Board for Rural Electrification during last 5 years

1301. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the subsidy given by each Electricity Board to schemes of Rural Electrification during the last 5 years in each State and what were the schemes of subsidies in existence during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): A statement based on the information made available by the State Electricity Boards is annexed. The information in respect of 1980-81 is not available.

Statement

Subsidy received/receivable by State Electricity Boards from the Govt. for the years 1976-77 1979-80 for R.E. & other schemes etc.

(Rs. in crores.)

Sl. No.	Name of the SEB.	Years			
		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1.	Andhra Pradesh	.	.	4.24*	4.33*
2.	Assam	.	.	..	(Accounts not received)
3.	Bihar	.	.	..	17.20† 38.30@ } 26.10
4.	Gujarat	.	(—)0.63*	0.04	0.04*
5.	Haryana	.	.	..	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	.	.	..	..
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	.	.	Accounts not Received	
8.	Karnataka	.	.	..	..
9.	Kerala	.	3.26*	5.00*	5.37* Accts. not received.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	.	8.10	10.70	19.06 25.10
11.	Maharashtra	.	0.70	0.33(—)	0.26 23.60
12.	Meghalaya	.	..	..	.. Accts. not received.
13.	Orissa	.	6.70	5.00	1.90 11.90
14.	Punjab	.	..	17.12	14.29 46.16
15.	Rajasthan	.	13.90	25.14	16.76 20.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	.	31.40*	21.69*	26.41* 30.00*
17.	Uttar Pradesh	.	..	..	.. 101.00
18.	West Bengal	.	3.23*	6.55*	8.44* 16.96*
TOTAL		66.66	95.81	151.84	310.32

* Subsidy has not been classified, may include subsidy for RE etc.

@Received by adjustment against loan from State Govt. for RE for the years 1975-76—Rs. 13.30 crores, 1976-77—Rs. 12.20 Crores & Rs. 12.80 crores for 1977-78.

†Latest figures given from the Annual Statement of Accounts for 1979-80.

Removing gas from cylinder at delivery time

1302. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether of late a scandal of removing gas from the cooking gas cylinders meant for supply to the customers in Delhi has restarted thereby further adding to the miseries of the housewives whose budget has already been upset by the steep rise in prices of all items and more so because of their non-availability;

(b) if so, does he propose to make it obligatory to weigh the cylinders at the time of doorstep delivery to ensure non-pilferage; and

(c) also extend free service for cleaning the Burners etc. as was the practice hitherto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) This Ministry has not received reports of any scandal regarding removal of cooking gas (LPG) from LPG cylinders before supplies are made to the consumers in Delhi. However, complaints regarding underweight cylinders are occasionally received in this Ministry.

(b) LPG cylinders are weighed at the filling plants of oil companies and at random in the godowns of the LPG distributors. It is not considered possible to weigh the cylinders at the time of their delivery to the consumers, in view of practical difficulties. The weight of the cylinder is indicated on the cylinders and the cylinders are sealed to prevent tampering. The customers can check whether the seals are intact before accepting the cylinders from the distributors.

(c) While the distributors offer free services with reference to the equipments owned by the oil companies like the LPG cylinders, pressure regulators etc. a nominal amount is

charged for servicing the burners which are owned by the consumers themselves. There is at present no proposal to modify this procedure.

M/s. Sandoz India Limited

1303. SHRIMATI KISHORE SINHA. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the initial equity participation in M/s. Sandoz India Ltd. by Sandoz of Switzerland;

(b) broad features of agreements entered into, if any, at the time of start of Sandoz (I) Ltd.;

(c) what were the items of manufacture envisaged initially and the details of the changes made afterwards;

(d) Board of Directors of Sandoz, their privileges and show cause notice issued to them;

(e) whether Government propose to regularise Calcium and Intestopan as high technology drugs; and

(f) if so, reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The initial equity participation in M/s. Sandoz India Ltd. by M/s. Sandoz of Switzerland was Rs. 10 lakhs.

(b) The company started in 1947. Details of agreement, if any, at the start are being ascertained.

(c) After 1956, they were licensed to produce the following items:—

Calcium Gluconate
Calcibromate
Calcium Lactobinnate
Calcium Lactate
Gluconate
Ferrous Gluconate
Galactose

- Fructose
- Ferrous Fumerate
- Magnesium Gluconate
- Active principles of Podophyllum
- Active principles of Senha and Belladonna
- Digoxin B. P.
- Intestopan substance (S.E.)

And various types of drug formulations such as tablets, capsules and injectables etc.

(d) Names of Directors of Sandoz are as under:

- (a) Mr. S. Ranganathan (Chairman)
- (b) Dr. J. N. Banerjee, Managing Director
- (c) Mr. W. Staub
- (d) Dr. S. K. Bhattacharya, Whole time Director
- (e) Mr. Y. N. Desai, Whole time Director (Proposed)
- (f) Dr. R. A. Boissonnas
- (g) Prof. Dr. Botond Borde
- (h) Dr. M. Moret
- (i) Mr. D. S. Patel
- (j) Dr. H. Winkler
- (k) Mr. Burno Stelder.

Privileges: (a) Mr. S. Ranganathan (Chairman) is entitled to reimbursement of water and electricity charges incurred by him at his residence.

(b) Government approved the reappointment of Dr. Banerjee as M.D. of the company for five years w.e.f. 10-3-1976 on a salary of Rs. 7,500/- p.m. plus 0.25% commission on net profits subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- p.a. plus usual perks. The application for the period beyond 10-3-1981 is, however, pending.

(c) Mr. Staub has been approved a salary of Rs. 6000/- p.m. plus 0.25% commission subject to ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- p.a. plus usual perks.

(d) Government approved the reappointment of Dr. S. K. Bhattacharya as whole-time Director of the company for five years w.e.f. 1-6-1976 on a salary of Rs. 5,000/- p.m. plus 0.25% commission subject to a maximum of 20% of the salary plus other usual perks.

(e) Application for the appointment of Mr. Y. N. Desai as whole-time Director is pending and as such his remuneration is yet to be decided.

(f) The remaining Directors are entitled to a sitting fee of Rs. 250/- per meeting.

Information relating to show-cause notice, if any, issued to the Directors of the company is not available. However, one show-cause notice was issued to M/s. Sandoz India Ltd. in April 1979 for producing Santevini in excess of the approved capacity and also because a part of the production was without valid approval under the I(D&R) Act. In pursuance of the said show-cause notice Government decided to restrict the supply of canalised raw materials required for Santevini so as to contain its production to the approved level. This ban still continues to be in force pending finalisation of their case relating to regularisation/recognition of excess capacity, under the Drug Policy of 1978 and the Policy of August 1980 relating to recognition of installed capacity.

(e) and (f). The Committee on High Technology constituted by Government considered the manufacturing processes of Calcium Gluconate and Intestopan Substance and came to the conclusion that both involve high technology.

Survey of Sea Bed Soil in Godavari Basin

1304. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the O.N.G.C. has decided to carry out detailed sea bed

soil investigations and resolution shallow seismic surveys in Godavari basin; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Detailed sea bed soil investigations and high resolution sparker surveys are already in hand. During 1980-81 field season shallow bores were drilled in six locations. In June-July, 1981 560 Kms. of sparker and 290 Kms. of high resolution sparker data was collected. The work will continue during the field season 1981-82.

Restoration of Sick Oil Wells

1305. **SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of "Sick" oil wells in the country stating the names of the States and the expenditure being incurred on these oil wells;

(b) whether there is any possibility to restore the "Sick" oil wells; if so, to what extent; and

(c) how far these "Sick" oil wells would be economically viable after their restoration?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The details of sick wells are given below:

Assam	143
Gujarat	325
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Total:	469

In addition to above Assam Oil Company have shut down 263 non-producing wells in Digboi fields and

Oil India Limited have rested 24 poor producing wells.

Expenditure incurred on repairs of these wells can be known after carrying out the same.

(b) A large number of these wells are capable of giving oil/gas production after necessary repairs.

(c) The economics can be worked out after the wells are repaired and tested for production rates.

Telephones out of order in Greater Bombay

1306. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large number of telephones in Greater Bombay being persistently "out-of-order" recently and the complaints remaining unattended to; and

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the adjournment of the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on 6th August, 1981 to protest against the "callous working of the Telephone Department" with hundreds of telephones in Greater Bombay out-of-order and the Department doing nothing to attend to public complaints?

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

(a) Due to monsoon rains a number of telephones went out of order. These were restored within the shortest possible time.

(b) Press report had appeared about the five-minute adjournment of the meeting of Bombay Municipal Corporation on 6-8-81. The fault position is constantly being kept under watch and corrective action is being taken.

**मध्य प्रदेश के खंडवा और देवास जिलों में
टेलीफोन कनेक्शन**

1307. श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे नि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के खंडवा और देवास जिलों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए 31-12-1980 तक बहुत से आवेदन-पत्र दिचाराधीन पड़े थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) आवेदकों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और उठाये जाने का विचार है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 31-12-1980 को खंडवा और देवास जिलों में कमशः 118 और 90 आवेदकों के नाम टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हेतु प्रतीक्षा-सूची में दर्ज थे।

(ग) वर्तमान एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार किया जा रहा है और अन्य अपेक्षित भंडारों को मंगाया जा रहा है।

Production of Soda Ash

1308. SHRI V. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic production of soda ash is sufficient to meet the current demands in the country; and

(b) if not, what steps Government propose to take to guarantee regular supplies to the small scale sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The demand for soda ash in 1980-81 was estimated to be 6.30 lakh tonnes and in 1981-82 6.80 lakh tonnes. As against this demand, the production in 1980-81 was

5.63 lakh tonnes and in the first four months of 1981-82 (April-July) 2.09 lakh tonnes. The production in the first four months of 1981-82 was higher than that in the corresponding four months of 1980-81 by 24.7 per cent. If this trend continues, it is likely that production would meet the requirements of the country. Soda Ash is now easily available in the market at prices more or less on a par with the manufacturers' price.

(b) With the improved availability position, there would not appear to be any difficulty for small scale units to procure soda ash.

Setting up a Bench of Kerala High Court in Trivandrum

1309. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal to establish a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The State Government sent a proposal for the establishment of a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum in September, 1971. They were addressed in July, 1973 for completing certain statutory consultations. The State Government intimated in June, 1978 that the matter was still engaging their attention. No communication has been received from them thereafter.

Setting up a Supreme Court Bench at Madras

1310. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Supreme Court Bench at Madras; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Article 130 of the Constitution provides that "the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President from time to time appoint." No proposal in this connection has been received from the Chief Justice of India.

(b) Does not arise.

M.R.T.P. Companies

1311. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for modernisation of plant and equipment from M.R.T.P. companies are

pending before the Company Law Board and since when; and

(b) steps being taken to expedite approval of modernisation schemes of M.R.T.P. companies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) A statement showing the details of applications under Section 21 of the M.R.T.P. Act in regard to the modernisation proposals from M.R.T.P. companies pending as on 20-8-1981 is annexed.

(b) The pending applications are at various stages of consideration. The M.R.T.P. Act being an economic legislation with far reaching implications, the proposals are to be examined in depth from the various connected angles in consultation with other concerned Government Departments but no efforts are spared to dispose of the applications within the quickest possible time.

Statement

Details of applications under Section 21 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 in regard to modernisation proposal pending on 20-8-1981.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Details of the proposal	Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of receipt of applications
1.	M/s. Mafthal Industries Ltd.	For modernisation/renovation and replacement of the machines at Ahmedabad and Nadiad Units.	2657.04	7-1-1981
2.	M/s. Mafthal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	For replacement and modernisation of machinery at the Textile Division.	2074.19	30-1-1981
3.	M/s. Juggilal Kamlapat Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Co. Ltd.	Replacement of existing 96 conventional looms by automatic Sulzar Looms.	1500.00	8-5-1981
4.	M/s. Coimbatore Kamala Mills Ltd.	Modernisation/renovation of old textile machinery for the manufacture of cotton yarn.	105.40	13-7-1981
5.	M/s. Standard Mills Co. Ltd.	Replacement/modernisation of the Textile Division.	5165.00	23-7-1981
6.	M/s. Associated Bearing Company Limited.	Import of Capital Goods for modernisation to up-grade the Technology and the manufacture of bigger size of Taper Roller Bearings.	1475.00	3-8-1981

रत्नाम और मन्दसौर के बीच 8-चैनल
व्यवस्था

1312. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रत्नाम और मन्दसौर के बीच आठ चैनल व्यवस्था के तक शुरू की जायेगी ;

(ब) क्या आठ-चैनल व्यवस्था के अभाव में द्वारा एकत्रेज पर भागी दबाव के कारण, प्रयोक्ताओं को काफी असुविधा हो रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कातिल उद्धांश) : (क) रत्नाम और मन्दसौर के बीच आठ-चैनल प्रणाली पहले से ही कार्य कर रहा है ।

(ब) इस संबंध में कोई खास जिकायत नहीं की गई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न हो नहीं उठता ।

Coal Prices and Losses suffered by Collieries

1313. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to increase the prices of different kinds of coal in the near future and has formulated a scheme in that connection (full details be given) ;

(b) the reasons for the proposed increase in the prices of the aforesaid varieties of coal ;

(c) how much loss all different Government and Private Coal Undertakings have suffered during the last five years (year-wise) ; and

(d) whether Government have proposed to acquire foreign technology to increase the output of coal from important collieries if so, full details be given ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As all the coal mines except those owned by the companies engaged in the production of iron and steel, have been nationalised there is no private coal undertaking in existence. The loss incurred by CIL and SCCL during the last five years is as follow :—

Years	* CIL	SCCL	
1	2	3	4
(Rs. in crores)			
1976-77	83.07	2.66	(excluding Investment allowance Reserve of Rs. 0.01 crore).
1977-78	138.78	9.10	(excluding Investment allowances Reserve of Rs. 2.11 crores)

* Figures furnished above include prior period adjustment.

	2	3	4
1978-79	248.60	18.35 (excluding Investment Allowance—Reserve of Rs. 1.83 crores)	
1979-80	90.30	18.52 (Including a loss of Rs. 0.62 crores on coal chemicals complex and excluding Investment Allowance—Reserve of Rs. 3.80 crores)	
1980-81	62.76 (provisional)	21.07 (provisional) (Including a loss of Rs. 2.29 crores on coal chemicals complex—Investment Allowance not provided).	
1981-82 . . . . .	..	..	Both the companies are expected to make profits.

(d) It is proposed to acquire foreign technology from USSR, U.K., France, Poland, West Germany and Romania to increase output of coal from selected collieries and for establishing new production capacities. Agreements have already been signed with the USSR for new underground mining technology, design of large opencast mine projects and washeries, modernisation of coal washeries and mine construction. Agreements have also been signed with Poland for transfer of knowhow in design of shaft sinking, vertical and horizontal transport, mining technology, project construction and monitoring etc. The agreements also provide for training of Indian specialists in Poland. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with the French Government to provide the technical assistance in designing and planning of coal mines. UK assistance is being availed of for introduction of mechanised longwall mining in underground mines.

Setting up Fertilizer Plant in M.P.

1314. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical committee for selection of site of a gas based fertilizer plant in M.P. has submitted its report to the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and how many days are further required to complete this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The State Selection Committee appointed to recommend optimum location of the proposed six gas-based fertilizer plants has not yet given final recommendation. It is expected that its final recommendations would be available by September, 1981.

Indian National Satellite for States

1315. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved an outlay for television and radio programmes designed to utilise the Indian National Satellite for the States; and

(b) if so, the amount of outlay and the name of States approved by Government to cover this programme?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, it has been decided to utilise the First Indian National TV Satellite for limited TV and Radio coverage. For

Television, certain districts of six States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh are proposed to be covered through INSAT. As regards Radio Coverage, a Scheme has been approved for utilisation of INSAT I for distribution of All India Radio's centrally originated services like news

and programmes of all-India importance to other stations all over the country.

The approved outlay on TV coverage and radio net-working for the entire INSAT scheme, in so far as Information and Broadcasting Ministry is concerned is as under:

		Capital cost	Recurring
TV coverage	•	Rs. 63.50 crores	Rs. 6.88 crores
Radio	•	Rs. 2.98 crores	Rs. 0.32 crores
Training			
(a) FTII	•	Rs. 2.38 crores	Rs. 0.42 crores
(b) SAC	•	Rs. 0.75 crores	Rs. 0.42 crores
Total		Rs. 69.61 crores	Rs. 8.04 crores

During the Sixth Plan period, the outlay of this Ministry would be:

(Rupees in Crores)

	Capital	Recurring	Total Expenditure
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.			
(a) Television	31.07	5.27	36.34
(b) Radio	2.98	0.32	3.30
(c) Training			
(i) FTII	2.38	0.42	2.80
(ii) SAC	0.75	0.42	1.17
Sub Total	37.18	6.43	43.61

पंचेश्वर परियोजना पर निर्माण कार्य

1316. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंचेश्वर परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य के संबंध में नेपाल सरकार के साथ हुए समझौते की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) इस परियोजना पर निर्माण कार्य के कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) पंचेश्वर परियोजना के संबंध में, भारत और नेपाल के विशेषज्ञों के संयुक्त दल में यह सहमति हुई है कि परियोजना का अन्वेषण कार्य फिलहाल केवल नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार और भारत सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से किया जाना चाहिए। ये अन्वेषण कार्य करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा 5 करोड़ रुपए की मंजूरी दी गई है।

(ख) इस स्थिति में प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

No. of Refugees from Neighbouring Countries

1317. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees who have come from the neighbouring countries and are residing in India as on 1st August, 1981;

(b) to which countries these refugees belong and what is their number, country-wise;

(c) since when they are living in India;

(d) how many of them have been registered with the United Nation's Office in India;

(e) who bears the expenditure of these refugees; and

(f) what is Government's policy about their stay in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(d) None.

(e) Expenditure on their relief and rehabilitation has been/is being primarily borne by the Government of India, as per approved pattern in each case, with some supplementation from voluntary agencies in case of Tibetan refugees.

(f) They have been allowed to stay in India.

Statement

Country	Number of persons who migrated to India	Period of migration
1	2	3
(1) West Pakistan (now Pakistan) . . .	47,40,000	1947-50
(2) Displaced persons from West Pakistan who came during 1971 Conflict . . .	53,000	1971
(3) East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) . . .	41,17,000 11,14,000	1947-31-3-1958 1-1-1964-25-3-1971

1

2

3

(4) Repatriates from Sri Lanka	3,65,472	1964 to 1-8-1981
(5) Repatriates from Burma	2,08,959	1963 to 1978
(6) Refugees from Pakistan Occupied Kashmir	1,35,000	1947
(7) Tibetan Refugees	64,562	1959- 1979

Damage to Underground Cables due Construction

WORK OF ASIAN GAMES

1318. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lack of coordination between different agencies engaged in construction work in South Delhi for Asian Games has resulted in damage to underground cables of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the last few months; Six ILKV feeders have been buried in the road-widening operation by the Central Public Works Department without laying alternative feeders; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that nearly 20 cables have already been damaged which costs between Rs. 10,000 and 1,000 to repair a cable and at and near the construction sites, cables can be seen lying exposed, endangering human life?

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

(b) 3 Nos. of ILKV Cables laid over 20 years back are reported to have been left buried under the road during widening operations being carried out by P.W.D., Delhi Administration at Asian Games construction sites, as it was considered uneconomical to reclaim them. Alternative arrangements for distribution of electricity were, however, made in

the areas which were fed from these cables.

(c) DESU have reported that 5 cables were slightly damaged at the various construction sites of Asian Games. The cost of repair of each cable was about Rs. 2500/- and charged to PWD, Delhi Administration. No cable is, however, reported to be lying exposed.

थोन बांध पर अन्तर्राज्यीय विवाद

1319. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अक्टूबर, 1979 को हुई बैठक में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि यीन बांध से पानी के बटावारे से संबंधित राज्यों के विवाद को निपटाने के लिए एक अन्तर्राज्यीय बोर्ड की स्थापना की जाए और यदि हाँ, तो इस बैठक में लिए गए निर्णय संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त निर्णय को लागू कर दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब सरकार ने राजस्थान तथा हरियाणा सरकार को विश्वास में लिए विना ही यीन बांध का निर्माण कार्यक्रम शुरू कर दिया था ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो अन्तर्राज्यीय बोर्ड द्वारा उक्त बांध संबंधी समस्याओं

के हल के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (घ). 3-10-1977 को हुई बैठक में, एक अन्तर्राज्यीय नियंत्रण बोर्ड का गठन करने का निर्णय लिया गया था। कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री इसके अध्यक्ष, ऊर्जा मंत्री इसके उपाध्यक्ष तथा संबंधित राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री तथा सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री। इसके सदस्य होंगे। यह बोर्ड नीति संबंधी मामलों पर कार्रवाई करेगा। यह भी निर्णय लिया गया था कि यीन बांध का निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र ही आरम्भ कर दिया जाना चाहिए तथा पंजाब इस परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन करेगा। तथापि, अन्तर्राज्यीय नियंत्रण बोर्ड का गठन करने के मामले के संबंध में, इस परियोजना से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों में हिस्सों के लिए राजस्थान तथा हरियाणा के दावों पर निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

सबसे पुराने प्रश्नारण उपकरणों का प्रतिस्थापन

1320. श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उस आकाशवाणी केन्द्र का नाम क्या है जहाँ सबसे पुराने प्रसारण उपकरण हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार का विचार इन्हें कब तक बदलने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) और (ख). अरु एचल प्रदेश में तेजू ऐसा केन्द्र है जहाँ सबसे पुराना ट्रांसमीटर काम कर रहा है। इस ट्रांसमीटर को छठी योजना अधिक (1980-85) के दौरान बदलने का प्रस्ताव है।

दिल्ली, करक्ता, दम्बई और मद्रास में पुराने

टेलीफन उपकरण को बदला जाना

1321. श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चार बड़े शहरों अर्थात् दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, वम्बई और मद्रास में कौन सी सबसे पुराने उपकरणों की यन्त्रित हैं जिनके कारण टेलीफोन ठीक ढंग से कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा कब तक उन्हें बदला जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) चार महानगरों में सबसे पुराने उपकरणों से संबंधित सूचना संलग्न सूची के अनुसार है। ये एक्सचेंज संतोषजनक ढंग से कार्य कर रहे हैं परन्तु उनके सुवार्ष रूप से कार्यकरण हेतु अधिक अनुरक्षण प्रयासों और लागत की आवश्यकता है।

(ख) देशी एवं आयातित उपस्कर भंडारों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर इन एक्सचेंजों को प्रतिस्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है जैसा कि संलग्न विवरण में निर्दिष्ट है।

विवरण

पुराने उपस्करों की सूची

नगर	एक्सचेंज का नाम	लाइने	प्रतिस्थापन की संभावित तारीख
दिल्ली	कनाट प्लेस एक्सचेंज	4,200	1904-05
बम्बई	वायकूला एक्सचेंज	1300	1904-05
मद्रास	ओल्ड अन्ना रोड (माउन्ट रोड) एक्सचेंज	000	---
कलकत्ता	22 एक्सचेंज 23 एक्सचेंज 24 एक्सचेंज	6400 5200 4000	1905-06 1902-03 1902-03

Coal quota allocated to Punjab and demand therefor

1322. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of coal allocated to the State of Punjab during the current year; and

(b) how does it compare with the demand of that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Allocation of coal is not made State-wise. Demand of coal in Punjab in 1981-82 is assessed at about 3.6 million tonnes. Subject to the availability of transport, all efforts would be made to meet this demand in full. There are adequate coal production and stocks at the pitheads to meet the demand of Punjab in full during 1981-82.

Allocation for Thermal and Hydro Power Generation in Punjab

1323. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the State of Punjab during the current year for thermal and hydro power generation including transmission; and

(b) the projects involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The amount allocated to the State of Punjab during the current year for thermal and hydro power generation and transmission is as follows:—

	(Rs in lakhs)
Generation thermal	2025
Generation hydro	6038
Transmission	2650

(b) The projects for which allocations have been made are as follows:

Outlay for 1981-82
(Rs in lakhs)

Thermal

GNDTP Extn. Unit III & IV	225
Ropar	1800
	2025

Hydro

Beas Project Unit I	101
Beas Project Unit I (Extn.)	590
Beas Project Unit II	11
Beas Project Unit II (Extn.)	49
Shanan Renovation	58
Shanan Extension	210
Anandpur Sahib	4000
Mukerian	
Thein Dam	1000
UBDC Stage I renovation	19
	6038

Transmission & Distribution

400/220 KV BCB works	331
200 KV PSEB works	873
132/66 KV	846
33 KV and others	600
	2650

Hydel Projects sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir

1324. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of hydro electric project which have been sanctioned or are under investigation in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, alongwith the cost of construction and the estimated capacity of power generation for each one of the projects;

(b) the date since which each one of these projects has been sanctioned/ is under investigation and the likely date by which each one of them would be completed;

(c) whether the estimated cost of construction for any one of has been revised since inception;

(d) if so, the nature thereof; and

(e) the likely cost of production of one unit of electricity in each one of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). The details of hydroelectric projects under construction in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are given at Statement-I.

In addition, the details of hydroelectric schemes under consideration/ examination and investigation in the States of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are given at Statement II and III respectively.

Statement-I

Hydro Electric Schemes which are under Construction in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir

Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)	Date of sanction by planning Commis-	Revised Cost (Rs. crores)	Cost of Energy Generation P/ Kwh	Tentative date of commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

A: HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS IN HIMACHAL

1. Bhaba	3 x 40	55.84	7-7-78	..	12.16	86-87
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Andhra	3×5	9.74	21-9-76	..	15.9 84-85
3. Binwa	2×3	4.32	21-9-76	..	17 83-84
4. Rongtong	4×0.5	2.81	21-9-76	..	167 84-85
B: HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR						
1. Salal (Central Sector)	3×115	55.15	1970	222.15 (1976)	12.72	87-88
2. Stakna	2×2	2.31	1968	16.44 (1981)	84 83-84
3. *Kargil	3×1.25	..	..	6.47 (1981)	36 83-84
4. *Karnah	2×1	..	..	1.74 (1977)	22 83-84

*The original cost of these two schemes was less than Rs. 1 crore. Accordingly, these schemes were approved by the State Government. However, the revised estimates have been received in the Central Electricity Authority and are currently under examination.

Statement-II

Hydro Electric Projects in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir under Consideration/Examination

Name of Scheme	Install Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs crore)	Revised cost (Rs. crore)	Cost of Energy generation (P/Kwh)	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6

A: HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

Nathpa Jakhri	..	1020	453.13	..	11.01 This scheme has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority in June, 1981. Tripartite arrangement between the States of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and Central Government for the implementation of the scheme has been finalised.
Baner.	..	6	7.2	..	29 The Scheme has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority in June, 1981 and has been recommended to the planning Commission for investment decision.
Thirot	..	3	4.35	..	23 The Scheme has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority in June, 1981. However, clearance of Department of Environment is awaited.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Renuka Dam . . .	40	44.62 (Power Portion)	..	14.2	This scheme has been received in CEA in June 1981 and is under examination in CEA/CWC
Gaj . . .	15	15.34	..	37	Do.
Neogal . . .	6	1.51 (1973)	..	52	Project report received in April 1973 was examined in CEA & CWC and comments sent to Project authorities. Revised report has not been received so far.

B: HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Uri . . .	480	266.05	..	11.07	Scheme has been cleared by CEA in March, 1980 and also by the Dep'tt. of Irrigation recently.
Dulhasti . . .	390	138.22	..	8.24	This Scheme has been cleared by CEA in May 1979. Recently, the scheme has been approved by the Cabinet for execution in the Central Sector through NHPC.
Upper Sindh St. II]	105	76.7	..	19.6	Project report was received in December, 1980 and was examined in CEA and CWC and comments were sent to the Project authorities. Replies to these comments have been received recently and are under examination.
Lower Jhelum Unit, IV	35	12.58	..	14.32	Project report was received in February, 81 and was examined in CEA and CWC and comments were sent to the Project authorities. Replies to these comments have been received recently and are under examination.

Statement-III

Hydro Electric Projects under Investigation in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir

Scheme	Tentative Installed Capacity (MW)
HIMACHAL PRADESH	
Koel Dam*	600
Chamera*	400

*Under Investigation by NHPC

Scheme	Tentative Installed Capacity (MW)
Malana	50
Bassi St. III	60
Larji	140
Baspa	250
Parbati	1150
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	
Dumkar	2
Kirthai Naunatu	400
Sewa	100
Bichleri	18
Parnai	30
Chenani St. II & III	2.5+4
Lower Kalnai	25
Augmentation of Ganderbal	5
Parkhach-Panigar	20
Lidder	150
Sonamarg	60
Gangbal	70
Sawalkot@	400
Ratle@	170
Baghlihar@	400
Bursar @	600
Pakhal Dul@	625

@Investigated/Under Investigation by CWC

Total electrification of Kangra District of H.P.

1825. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific drive has been launched for the total electrification of Kangra District in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the percentage of (i) houses (ii) population provided electricity as on 31-3-1981 in each

one of the community Development Blocks of this district; and

(c) the salient features of the drive for total electrification and whether any priority is being given to the C.B. Blocks with low percentage of electrification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). In order to accelerate pace of rural electrification, it was decided in the meetings held between Rural Electrification Corporation and the

various State Electricity Boards/State Governments that the State Electricity Boards would select certain pockets for electrification of all the villages in such pockets. In pursuance of the above policy the Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board has selected to take up electrification of all the villages in Kangra District. Out of a total of 3,974 inhabited villages in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh, 2,262 villages constituting 56.92 per cent covering a rural population of 71.27 per cent have been electrified as on 31-3-1981. As on 31-3-1980, 50.17 per cent of the villages were electrified covering a population of 65.9 per cent. The Block-wise statistic are not available. The schemes are planned and implemented by the Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board. The Rural Electrification Corporation as a general policy has been advising all State Electricity Boards to give priority to development of backward areas.

Funds sanctioned for Rural Electrification in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura

1326. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned funds for rural electrification schemes in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for these schemes and the progress achieved till date, including probable date of completion of the schemes?

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

(b) Rural Electrification Corporation has upto the end of July, 1981 sanctioned 254 schemes in West Bengal, 77 schemes in Kerala and 21 schemes in Tripura. The names of the schemes are indicated in the Statement.

(c) The details in regard to financial assistance sanctioned, financial assistance disbursed, progress of village electrification and pumpset energisation under REC financed schemes in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura are as follows:

State	Financial assistance sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	Financial assistance disbursed	Achievements upto 31-3-81	
			Village electrified	Pumpset energised
West Bengal	106.10	68.08	8083	13242
Kerala	16.06	12.62	151	14882
Tripura	8.73	5.10	743	134

The schemes are implemented by the States through their Electricity Boards/Departments and are normally phased for completion over a period upto five years from commencement. The loan assistance is

released in instalments on the basis of the phasing of the construction programme and progress achieved in respect of each scheme. The above schemes are expected to be completed by 1986-87.

Statement

Names of schemes, sanctioned by rural electrification in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura upto 31st July, 1981:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	District
1	2	3

West Bengal

1. Debra-I	.	Midnapur
2. Habra	.	24 Parganas
3. Khanal	.	Hoogly
4. Rampurhat	.	Birbhum
5. Bonjora	.	Bankura
6. Murshidabad	.	Murshidabad
7. Beldanga	.	Murshidabad
8. Sunderban	.	24 parganas
9. Burdwan	.	Burdwan
10. Karimpur	.	Nadia
11. Raghunathpur	.	Purulia
12. Harish Chandrapur	.	Malda
13. Debra-II	.	Midnapur
14. Belurhat	.	Dinapur
15. Budge-falta	.	24 parganas
16. MWD dists. ST	.	W. Dinajpur Malda
17. Tamulk	.	Midnapur
18. Udaiparwanpur	.	Howrah
19. Bognan	.	Howrah
20. Jangipur	.	Hoogly
21. Nakasipura	.	Nadia
22. Bankura Hoogly ST	.	Hoogly
23. Bagmundi	.	Purulia
24. Raina	.	Burdwan
25. Polaba	.	Hoogly
26. Kurseong	.	Darjeeling
27. Bishanpur	.	24 Parganas
28. English Bazar	.	Malda

1	2	3
29. Bankura	.	Bankura
30. Nabagram	.	Murshidabad
31. Midnapore ST	.	Midnapur
32. Kalichak	.	Malda
33. Joka ST	.	24 Parganas
34. Mal	.	Jalpaiguri
35. Hamtabad	.	W. Dinajpur
36. Kharba	.	Malda
37. Gajol	.	Malda
38. Nanur	.	Birbhum
39. Cooch Behar	.	Cooch Behar
40. Kumarganj	.	W. Dinajpur
41. Kamalpur	.	Howrah
42. Shahtipur	.	Murshidabad
43. Tapan	.	W. Dinajpur
44. Joypur	.	Bankura
45. Arsha	.	Purulia
46. Pannikauri HC	.	Jalpaiguri
47. Pandua	.	Hoogly
48. Shantipur	.	Nadia
49. Chapra	.	Nadia
50. Galsi	.	Burdwan
51. Katwa	.	Burdwan
52. Singur	.	Hoogly
53. Nadia SS	.	Nadia
54. Bhatnu	.	Burdwan
55. Kalimpong	.	Darjeeling
56. Bharatpur	.	Murshidabad
57. Kalna	.	Burdwan
58. Habibpur	.	Malda
59. Kerala	.	Burdwan
60. Jhargram	.	Midnapore
61. Jajan	.	Murshidabad

1	2	3
<i>West Bengal—Contd</i>		
62. Birapura	...	Jalpaiguri
63. Mohammed Bazar		Birbhum
64. Degana	...	24 Parganas
65. Memari	...	Burdwan
66. Bagada	...	24 Parganas
67. Bangeshari	...	W. Dinajpur
68. Baduria	...	24 Parganas
69. Chanditala	...	Hoogly
70. Murshidabad ST.	...	Murshidabad
71. Purbasthali	...	Burdwan
72. Nutanhat	...	Burdwan
73. Malda ST	...	Malda
74. 24 Parganas ST	...	24 Parganas
75. Malda	...	Malda
76. Schara Bazar	...	Burdwan
77. Bhtn Monza HC	...	Burdwan
78. Kharakamati-tani HC	...	M'dnapur
79. Mayureshwar	...	Birbhum
80. Falataka	...	Jalpaiguri
81. Sulkapara HC	...	Jalpaiguri
82. Khandagosh	...	Burdwan
83. Ketugram	...	Burdwan
84. Pandua	...	Hoogly
85. Kalna	...	Burdwan
86. Dhaniakhali	...	Hoogly
87. Bolpur	...	Birbhum
88. Chotabankadaha	...	Bankura
89. Burdwan ST	...	Burdwan
90. Murshidabad ST.	...	Murshidabad
91. Mynapuri	...	Jalpaiguri
92. Amdanga	...	24 Parganas
93. Rajnagar (M)	...	Murshidabad
94. Farakka	...	Murshidabad
95. Amta	...	Howrah

1	2	3
96. Katwa	...	Burdwan
97. Habra SPA	...	24 Parganas
98. Haringhata	...	Nadia
99. Singur-Haripal ST	...	Hoogly
100. Panchala	...	Howrah
101. Gaighata SPA	...	24 Parganas
102. Kandi	...	Murshidabad
103. Chakadaha	...	Nadia
104. Kaliganj SPA	...	Nadia
105. Malda ST	...	Malda
106. Jangipara ST	...	Hoogly
107. Ausgram MH	...	Burdwan
108. Kumaragram	...	Jalpaiguri
109. Uluberia	...	Howrah
110. Swroopnagar	...	24 Parganas
111. Swroopnagar ST	...	24 Parganas
112. Uluberia ST	...	Howrah
113. Mangalkote	...	Burdwan
114. Domkal	...	Murshidabad
115. Karandighi ST	...	W. Dinajpur
116. Keshiary ST	...	Midnapore
117. Tarakeshwar	...	Hoogly
118. Sagardighi ST	...	Murshidabad
119. Mathabhanga ST	...	Cooch Behar
120. Magrathat MG	...	24 Parganas
121. Bud-bud	...	Burdwan
122. Nakasipura SPA	...	Nadia
123. Alipur Duar	...	Jalpaiguri
124. Dubarajpur	...	Birbhum
125. Sainthia	...	Birbhum
126. Sainthia SPA	...	Birbhum
127. Manbazar SPD	...	Purulia
128. Kanksa	...	Burdwan
129. Sitalkuchi ST	...	Cooch Behar

1	2	3
<i>West Bengal—Contd.</i>		
130. Khariasol	.	Birbhum
131. Jalangi	.	Murshidabad
132. Jamuria MH	.	Burdwan
133. Bhangar MH	.	24 Parganas
134. Kalchini	.	Jalpaiguri
135. Kashipur ST	.	Purulia
136. Kusumundi ST	.	W. Dinajpur
137. Calcutta LTC	.	Calcutta
138. Ramnagar ST	.	Midnapur
139. Illabazar	.	Birbhum
140. Baraset	.	24 Parganas
141. Suri	.	Birbhum
142. Bhutni	.	Malda
143. Alipur Duar II	.	Jalpaiguri
144. Haroa	.	24 Parganas
145. Mantiswar SPD	.	Burdwan
146. Jalpaiguri	.	Jalpaiguri
147. Dhupguri	.	Jalpaiguri
148. Kurbasthali	.	Burdwan
149. Gurbeta SPA	.	Midnapur
150. Ranaghat SPA	.	Nadia
151. Kishnagar	.	Nadia
152. Ausgram	.	Burdwan
153. Jamalpur	.	Burdwan
154. Bamongola	.	Malda
155. Ranaghat	.	Nadia
156. Gazole	.	Malda
157. Kishnanagar	.	Nadia
158. Kalyani	.	Nadia
159. Purulia etc.	.	Purulia
160. Midnapur	.	Midnapore
161. Birbhum etc.	.	Birbhum
162. Burdwan etc.	.	Burdwan
163. Singur Coop.	.	Hoogly
164. Iti ar	.	W. Dinajpur

1	2	3
165. Gangarampur		
166. Raiganj	.	W. Dinajpur
167. Egna	.	Midnapore
168. Jhalda	.	Purulia
169. Sutahata	.	Midnapore
170. Murari	.	Birbhum
171. Lobpur	.	Birbhum
172. Chandra	.	Midnapore
173. Toofanganj	.	Cooch Behar
174. Mohanpur	.	Midnapore
175. Birbhum ST-I	.	Birbhum
176. Bhagwanpur	.	Midnapore
177. Simlapal	.	Bankura
178. Goalpukhur	.	W. Dinajpur
179. Birbhum ST 2	.	Birbhum
180. Daspur	.	Midnapur
181. Khatra	.	Bankura
182. Rampurhat	.	Birbhum
183. Dinhata-ST	.	Cooch Behar
184. Dinkata	.	Cooch Behar
185. W. Dinajpur ST	.	W. Dinajpur
186. Jhalda	.	Purulia
187. Islampur	.	W. Dinajpur
188. Dakshin Gunai	.	Midnapore
189. Itahar	.	W. Dinajpur
190. Rajnagar (B)	.	Birbhum
191. Salsa ST	.	W. Dinajpur
192. Kumarganj ST	.	W. Dinajpur
193. Midnapore	.	Midnapore
194. Kaligang ST	.	W. Dinajpur
195. Nirmal Bazar ST	.	Midnapore
196. Ghatal	.	Midnapore
197. Mahisadal MG	.	Midnapore
198. Garbeta	.	Midnapore

1	2	3
<i>West Bengal—Contd.</i>		
199. Silliguri	.	Darjeeling
200. Kumargram ST	.	Jalpaiguri
201. Jarandighi	.	W. Dinajpur
202. Garbeta ST	.	Midnapore
203. Mathabhanga	.	Cooch Behar
204. Purulia ST	.	Purulia
205. Keshiary	.	Midnapore
206. Bolpur	.	Birbhum
207. Sitalkuchi	.	Cooch Behar
208. Ramnagar	.	Midnapore
209. Kusumundi	.	W. Dinajpur
210. Kashipur I	.	Purulia
211. Digha	.	Midnapore
212. Kusumundi II	.	W. Dinajpur
213. Kashipur II	.	Purulia
214. Bhutni Addl.	.	Malda
215. Nanoor ST	.	Birbhum
216. Tahatta SPA	.	Nadia
217. Raipur SPA	.	Bankura
218. Muhammad Bazar	.	Birbhum
219. Malda SI	.	Malda
220. Sabang SPA	.	Midnapore
221. Bankura SPA	.	Midnapore
222. Raghunathganj SPA	.	Murshidabad
223. Galsi	.	Burdwan
224. Magrahat MH	.	24 Parganas
225. English Bazar	.	Malda
226. Raina I	.	Burdwan
227. Karimpore	.	Nadia
228. Salboni ST	.	Midnapore
229. Binpur ST	.	Midnapore
230. Kaliganj	.	Nadia
231. Raina II	.	Burdwan

1	2	3
232. Bhatar ST	.	Burdwan
233. Shantipore	.	Nadia
234. Phansidowa	.	Darjeeling
235. Habibpur	.	Malda
236. Salboni	.	Midnapore
237. Hura	.	Purulia
238. Bhimpur	.	Midnapore
239. Ratna	.	Malda
240. Jaiganj	.	Murshidabad
241. Bashirhat	.	24 Parganas
242. Raina	.	Burdwan
243. Bhatar	.	Burdwan
244. Raghunathganj	.	Murshidabad
245. Illambazar ST	.	Birbhum
246. Kotulpur SPA	.	Bankura
247. Nanoor SPA	.	Birbhum
248. Salboni	.	Midnapore
249. Barasat	.	24 Parganas
250. Beldanga SPA	.	Murshidabad
251. Bhagwangola	.	Murshidabad
252. Purvasthali ST	.	Burdwan
253. P. Chandipur	.	Malda
254. Lalgola	.	Murshidabad

II—KERALA

1. Trichur . . Trichur
2. Palghat . . Palghat
3. Ernakulam . . Ernakulam
4. Taliparamba . . Cannanore
5. Tellicherry . . Cannanore
6. Kasargode . . Cannanore
7. Trivandrum . . Trivendrum
8. Ernad . . Mallappuram

1	2	3	1	2	3
II. Kerala—Contd					
9. Hosdurg	.	Cannnore	42. Kodangallur	.	Trichur
10. Kozhikode	.	Kozhikode	43. Mallappuram SI	.	Mallappuram
11. Quilon	.	Quilon	44. Manjeri I	.	Mallappuram
12. Idukki	.	Idukki	45. Idukki	.	Idukki
13. Tirur	.	Mallappuram	46. Alleppey	.	Alleppey
14. Perinthalmanna	.	Malappuram	47. Vaikom I	.	Kottayam
15. Koovapady	.	Ernakulam	48. Mavelikkara I	.	Alleppey
16. Talappilli	.	Trichur	49. Addor I	.	Quilon
17. Kasargode SU	.	Cannnore	50. Pallom I	.	Kottayam
18. Moovattupuzha	.	Ernakulam	51. Ponnani	.	Mallappuram
19. Kodakara	.	Trichur	52. Tiru SI	.	Mallappuram
20. Kollengode	.	Palghat	53. Varkala ST	.	Trivandrum
21. Ottappalam	.	Palghat	54. Trichur LTC	.	Trichur
22. Vellanad	.	Trivandrum	55. Kottayam LTC	.	Kottayam
23. Thodupuzha	.	Idukki	56. Lalam	.	Kottayam
24. Kasargode MF	.	Cannanore	57. Kuthuparamba SPA	Cannanore	
25. Vellangallur	.	Trichur	58. Irinjalakuda SPA	.	Trichur
26. Manesjwar	.	Cannanore	59. Chalakudi SPA	.	Trichur
27. Trichur ME	.	Trichur	60. Lalam	.	Kottayam
28. Irinjalakuda	.	Trichur	61. Kozakottam SPA	Trivandrum	
29. Kunnamkulam	.	Trichur	62. Nedumangad SPA	Trivandrum	
30. Kasargode ME	.	Cannanore	63. Trithala SPA	.	Palghat
31. Cannanore	.	Cannanore	64. Vaikom SPA	.	Kottayam
32. Alwaye	.	Ernakulam	65. Trivandrum NH	.	Trivandrum
33. Moovattupuzha	.	Ernakulam	66. Palghat HB	.	Palghat
34. Nedumangad	.	Trivandrum	67. Kottayam	.	Quilon HB
35. Attingal	.	Trivandrum	68. Trichur HB	.	Trichur
36. Palghat ME	.	Palghat	69. Alleppey HB	.	Alleppey
37. Chittoor	.	Palghat	70. Koovapady SPA	.	Ernakulam
38. Tellichery MB	.	Kozhikode	71. Kalpetta SPA	.	Kozhikode
39. Kozhikode ME	.	Kozhikode	72. Alathur SPA	.	Palghat
40. Pattambi	.	Palghat	73. Mukundapuram SP	Trichur	
41. Mannarghat	.	Palghat	74. Ettumannor SPA	.	Kottayam

1	2	3
<i>II Kerala- Contd</i>		
75.	Kalady	Ernakulam
76.	Vaikom	Kottayam
77.	Ankamoly SPA	Ernakulam

III. Tripura

1.	Belonia ST	South Tripura
2.	Dharamnagar	Tripura South
3.	Udaipur	Tripura South
4.	Belonias	Tripura South
5.	Khowai	Tripura West
6.	Tripura South	Tripura South
7.	Melagharh	Tripura West
8.	Tripura West ST	Tripura West
9.	Bishalgarh	Tripura West
10.	Jirania	Tripura West
11.	Tripura South ST	Tripura South
12.	Bishalgarh ST	West Tripura
13.	Chamanu	North Tripura
14.	Kanchanpur	North Tripura
15.	Selema-Damburnagar	North Tripura
16.	North Tripura ST.	North Tripura
17.	Panisagar	North Tripura
18.	Kailashahar	North Tripura
19.	Rajnagar	South Tripura
20.	Udaipur	South Tripura
21.	Kamalpur ST	North Tripura
22.	Agartala	West Tripura
23.	Sabroom ST	South Tripura
24.	Jirania ST	West Tripura
25.	Dharam Nagar	North Tripura
26.	Kamalpur	North Tripura
27.	Dharam Nagar	North Tripura
28.	Sonamura	West Tripura

1	2	3
<i>29. Sabroom . . . South Tripura</i>		
30.	Sharamnagar	North Tripura
31.	Sadar	West Tripura

Proposal to set up Polyester Units in States

1327. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up polyester units in various States;

(b) if so, the areas selected in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura for the project; and

(c) amount sanctioned and progress achieved so far in these projects?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Five State Industrial Development Corporations have been granted letters of intent for setting up polyester staple fibre units in the States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd. (BRPL), are setting up a polyester staple fibre unit in Assam. Letters of intent/industrial licences have been issued to four parties, including Petrofils Cooperative Ltd. (PCL), for expansion/setting up new units for polyester filament yarn in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

(c) The approved cost estimates for the polyester units under implementation by BRPL and PCL are Rs. 54.06 crores and Rs. 17.75 crores respectively. No other unit is being put up in the Central Public Sector.

The polyester staple fibre unit of BRPL and the polyester filament yarn unit of PCL and those in the private

sector are at various stages of implementation. The letters of intent to the State IDCs for polyester staple fibre have been issued recently.

Rehabilitation of Bangladesh Refugees in West Bengal

1328. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the number of refugees who have entered West Bengal from Bangladesh during the last two years and are still awaiting rehabilitation;
- (b) what arrangements Government have made in this behalf; and
- (c) the funds made available to the Government of West Bengal in this behalf?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No person has been registered as refugee during this period.

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

Telecast of Regional Films on Delhi T.V.

1329. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts have been made to show more Regional films particularly from the South on the TV in Delhi and other Stations;

(b) what is the expense incurred on the exhibition of a Regional vis-a-vis a Hindi feature film; and

(c) what is the expenditure incurred on the Chitrahar—the weekly telecast of sequence of dances and songs from regional and Hindi films and whether the entire expenditure on the Hindi Chitrahar is borne by some advertising firm?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI

VASANT SATHE): (a) Regional films are telecast by Doordarshan Kendras, Bombay, Lucknow, Calcutta, and Madras at a fixed frequency in addition to their own State languages. Other Doordarshan Kendras are also telecasting regional feature films occasionally. The objective is to ensure the utilisation and encourage the viewing of regional feature films including films from South. The telecast of such films is done on rotation basis depending on their availability to respective Kendras.

(b) The fee structure for telecast of the Hindi feature films is as follows:

	Rs.
(i) Film upto 3 year old	8,500/-
(ii) Film between 3 to 5 years old	7,500/-
(iii) Film between 5 to 7 years old	4,000/-
(iv) Film between 7 to 10 years old	3,000/-
(v) Film above 10 years	2,500/-

The above rate structure is applicable to the regional films also when they are telecast from Doordarshan Kendras situated in the same language region. However, the same regional feature film is paid Rs. 2,000 only, if it is telecast from Doordarshan Kendra outside the language region. The films, which have won Presidential awards or other national or international awards recognised by the Government are uniformly paid Rs. 8,500 irrespective of their language.

(c) The Hindi "Chitrahar" programme telecast from Delhi is sponsored by manufacturers of Topaz blade w.e.f. August 1979 at a payment of Rs. 10,000 per programme as sponsorship fee. The cost of the programme is borne by Doordarshan. The flat fee of Rs. 250 per film sequence upto a maximum duration of 15

minutes irrespective of the language of the film is paid for the sequences included in the Chitrahar programme.

Extension of services of Advisers in Ministry

1330. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7395 on 14th April, 1981 regarding interchange of Adviser in Ministry and state:

(a) whether the 5-year tenure of some of the Advisers in his Ministry drawn from the public sector (previously private sector in some cases) is due to expire during this year and in case of one it has already expired last month;

(b) whether they have been or are being given further extension; if so, by how many years and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons why has it not been possible to induct fresh blood with better qualifications and outlook as the existing incumbents have been dealing with the trade/industry very closely for the last 5 years or so?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The tenure of one of these Advisers was upto 31-8-81; he reverted to his parent organisation on 20-8-81. The other Adviser was initially appointed as Officer on Special Duty for the period 26-7-76 to 15-9-76. He was appointed as Adviser from 16-9-76. His present tenure as Adviser therefore expires on 15-9-81.

(b) There is no proposal at present for extension of the tenure of the above officers.

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

Master Plan of Telecommunication Network of Koraput District (Orissa)

1331. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecommunication centre, Orissa has prepared a master plan of telecommunication network of Koraput district to provide better telecommunication facilities by replacing with the improved varieties of technical instruments and submitted it for the approval to his Ministry;

(b) if so, the areas covered by the scheme and the names of places proposed to be linked and provided this facility;

(c) is it a fact that some pockets of this district have been left out while preparing the programmes particularly of Gunupur sub-division and some interior pockets of the district;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the areas which are not included in this preparatory programme will be considered for inclusion?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The area covered will be about 26,960 Sq. Km. i.e. the area of Koraput District. The names of the places to be linked under this scheme for covering whole of the district are:—

1. Koraput
2. Sunebeda
3. Nandapur
4. Jeypore
5. Pottangi
6. Machakund
7. Kotapad
8. Boriguma
9. Nowrangpur
10. Umerkote
11. Malkangiri
12. Kashipur

13. Mottu
14. Rayagada
15. Theruvali
16. Gunupur
17. Kodinga
18. Bissam Cuttack
19. Muniguda.

(c) No, Sir. Gunupur has been included and no pocket of Koraput district has been left out.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

पोलीथिन और पोः बी० सी० का आयात
और इनका उत्पादन

1332. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पंडोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पोलीथिन और पी०बी०सी० कम्पाउण्ड का आयात किन देशों से किया जाता है ;

(ब) देश में कौन-कौन सी कर्में अब इन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन कर रही है और इन फर्मों में कितने श्रमिक कार्य कर रहे हैं और ये कर्में किन स्थानों पर स्थित हैं ; और

(ग) क्या ये कर्में केवल भारतीय उद्योगपतियों द्वारा ही चलाई जा रही हैं और इसका वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है ?

पंडोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री : (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) से (ग) : अपेक्षित सूचना दर्शानी वाला एक विवरण पत्र संलग्न है ।

विवरण

उत्पाद का नाम

देश जिनसे वर्ष 1978-1979 के दौरान आयात किया गया

पोलिथिलीन रेजिन और उच्च दबाव बेल्जियम, कनाडा, फास, वेस्ट जर्मनी, इटली, उत्तरी, दाले योगिक (कम घनत्व धाले) कोरिया, दक्षिणी कोरिया, जापान, नीदरलैण्ड, सिंगापुर, श्री लंका, स्विडन, यू० के० तथा यू० एस० ए०

पोलिथिलीन रेजिन और निम्न दबाव आस्ट्रेलिया, बेल्जियम, कनाडा, ताईवान, फांस, पश्चिमी वाले योगिक (अधिक दबाव धाले) जर्मनी, हांगकांग, इटली, जापान, नीदरलैण्ड, सिंगापुर, स्विटजरलैण्ड, यू० के० तथा यू० एस० ए०

पी०बी०सी० योगिक

फांस, पश्चिमी जर्मनी, इटली, जापान, ताईवान, स्पेन, यू० के० यू० एस० ए० तथा युगोस्लाविया ।

नम संख्या	कर्म का नाम	कर्मसारियों की संख्या (संग्रहण)	स्थान	वर्ष 1980-81 का केवल भार- त के दौरान तीय उद्योगपतियों उत्पादन द्वारा संचालित (मी. ० टन)	वर्ष 1980-81 का केवल भार- तीय उद्योगपतियों उत्पादन द्वारा संचालित (मी. ० टन)
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एक० डो० पौ० ई०

१ अलकाली एण्ड कमिकल
कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया
लिमिटेड

201 रिशरा
(पश्चिमी बंगाल)

7722 साम्य पूंजी में
विदेशी भागीदारी
है ।

२ इंडियन पेट्रोकेमिकल्स 5218
कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (सम्पूर्ण उद्योग
समूहके लिये)

बड़ोदा
(गुजरात)

59500 हां

३ यूनियन कार्बाइड इंडिया

लिमिटेड

901 बम्बई¹
(महाराष्ट्र)

19932 साम्य पूंजी में
विदेशी भागीदारी
है ।

एक० डो० पौ० ई०

१ पोली-ओलिफिन्स इंडस्ट्रीज

लिमिटेड

679 बम्बई¹
(महाराष्ट्र)

24293 —वही—

पी० बी० सी० यौगिक :

लघु उद्योगों के लिए पी० बी० सी० यौगिक का उत्पादन सुरक्षित रखा गया है ।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पटोल पंप और गैस
एजेंसियों का आवंटन

(ख) उन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के नाम
नथा रेक क्या हैं जिन्हें ये पटोल पम्प
और गैस एजेंसियां आवंटित की गई हैं ?

1333. और निहाल सिंह : क्या
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंडी यह
बताने वाली कृपा करेंगे कि :

(व) उनके मंवाल द्वारा पिछले पांच
वर्षों में दौरान भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को आवंटित
पटोल पंप और गैस एजेंसियों की संख्या
स्थान स्थान क्या है; और

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंडी
(वी प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख).
फुट कर बिक्री केन्द्र डीलरशिप (पटोल)/
(डीजल पम्प) और गैस एजेंसियां सम्बन्धित
तेल कंपनियों द्वारा दी जाती है न कि सरकार
द्वारा । अतः भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए कोई
आरक्षण नहीं है इस ५-वर्ष में विस्तृत व्यापे
तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

Loss in priority of L.P.G. connection to Armed Forces personnel on their transfer

1334. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Armed Forces personnel who get their names registered for cooking gas at a certain station lose their seniority in the registration after their transfer from that station;

(b) whether Government will provide for maintaining priority of their registration at their station of transfer; and

(c) if not, the difficulties before Government in maintaining their priority?

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

(b) and (c). It is not considered possible to make any provision for maintaining priority of registration for cooking gas (LPG) connections at their stations of transfer in the case of Army Officers in isolation to the other similarly placed Government/Semi-Government transferable employees.

बम्बई हाई के कर्मचारियों के लिए स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स का निर्माण

1335. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री बम्बई हाई के कर्मचारियों के लिए स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स के निर्माण के बारे में 24 मार्च, 1981 के प्रतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4887 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई हाई के कर्मचारियों के स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स के निर्माण के बारे में इस दीवाजानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाई, तो तटसम्पत्ती और उत्तर के मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, हां, अपेक्षित सूचना संसदीय कार्य विभाग को, भवानी आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु भेज दी गई है।

Coal Distribution in South under serious Strain

1336. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal distribution system in the South was under serious strain due to the continued agitations of the workers of Singareni Collieries Company in Andhra;

(b) if so, to what extent the coal crisis were in the Southern States;

(c) what steps were taken by Government to meet this situation; and

(d) to what extent the position has been improved now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Coal supply to the industrial consumers in the South was affected during April-June '81, due to the continued agitations by workers of Singareni Collieries Company.

(b) The coal demand of Railways, power houses and fertilizer plants were met to a very large extent, but there was a substantial shortfall in the supply of coal to cement and other industrial units.

(c) Additional movement of coal by rail from Raniganj, Talcher and Chanda coalfields were organised to mitigate the problem of the consumers to a certain extent.

(d) The strike has since been called off. The coal loading in Singareni since middle of June '81 at a record level and the coal demand is being substantially met.

Acquisition of shares in Burma Oil Company

1337. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bargaining between the Government of India and the Burma Oil Company over the acquisition of 50 per cent shares have been decided upon;

(b) if so, whether the Burma Oil Company has pitched its claim of Rs. 40 crores whereas the Government of India are ready to offer only Rs. 25 crores;

(c) if so, whether any compromising formula has been reached; and

(d) if so, whether any legislation regarding the acquisition of shares of oil will be introduced in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). Negotiations have been completed and an agreement has been reached. A Bill is being introduced in the current session of Parliament and all the details relating to the take over will be furnished at that time.

Setting up of a Refinery in Mangalore

1338. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up of a refinery in Mangalore has been there for a long time, but no follow-up action by his Ministry has so far been taken up;

(b) the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government have dropped the proposal for the same; and

(d) if not, when the Mangalore refinery is likely to come up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM,

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The Expert Committee set up to examine the additional refining capacity to be set up during Sixth Plan Period, *inter alia* had recommended Mangalore as one of the sites for setting up of a new refinery. Following the submission of its Report in April 1980, a Site Selection Committee was constituted. This Committee submitted its report in February, 1981. A decision regarding the location of new grass root refineries is expected shortly.

Operation of telephone exchange in Bombay

1339. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report published in the 'Financial Express', Bombay dated 23rd March, 1981 under the heading "No Hope on Phone Front";

(b) what is the normal life of telephone exchange;

(c) the number of years for which each telephone exchange in Bombay have been in operation;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of the telephone exchanges have outlived their lives;

(e) whether the P and T Department has worked out any replacement programme for these telephone exchanges and if so, what are the details; and

(f) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to improve the telephone system in Bombay and other parts of the country?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 25 years.

(c) and (d). Except the 4 exchanges namely Collaba, Central Byculla and Naigaun which have been installed

prior to 1955, all other exchanges are in operation for less than 25 years, the normal life of equipment.

(e) Yes, Sir. A standing Committee for examining the all equipment has been systematically inspecting the old equipments in operation. The equipment recommended by this Committee for scrapping will be replaced progressively as and when available.

(f) The telephone system is being improved by systematic upgradation of internal and external plant in Bombay and other parts of the country.

Setting up Fertilizers Plants in private sector

1340. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to allow the private sector viz. big industrial houses to set up Bombay High Gas Based Fertilizer Plants;

(b) if so, what are the names of such industrial houses;

(c) when and where the gas based Fertilizer Plants are likely to be set up;

(d) what are the names of other parties from whom Government have received proposals for setting up gas based Fertilizer Plants; and

(e) what action Government have taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALEBIR SINGH): (a) and (c). The Sixth Five Year Plan provides for setting up eight nitrogenous plants including six gas based plants. In order to reduce the burden on budgetary resources, it is proposed that four plants will be set up in Public Sector, two in the Cooperative Sector and two in the Private Sector. It is proposed to set up one gas based plant

in Madhya Pradesh, one in Rajasthan and four in Uttar Pradesh.

(b), (d) and (e). Some companies have shown interest in setting up fertilizer plants. However, no firm proposals have been received so far. No decision has yet been taken about the ownership of the proposed gas based fertilizer plants.

Villages of Sundergarh District of Orissa electrified

1341. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages of Sundergarh district in Orissa which have been electrified during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) whether Government have a proposal for giving electricity connection to some additional number of villages of Sundergarh district during 1981-82;

(c) if so, the total number of villages of this district earmarked for bringing under the rural electrification programme by Rural Electrification Corporation for the current financial year; and

(d) the details about the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The number of villages of Sundergarh District in Orissa electrified during the last 3 years is as under:—

Year	No. of villages electrified
1978-79	42
1979-80	33
1980-81	33

(b) yes, Sir.

(c) and (d), The Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 14

schemes which will cover electrification of 805 villages in Sundergarh District in Orissa. These schemes are being implemented by the Orissa State Electricity Board and are phased for completion over a period of time. The loan is released in instalments on the basis of the construction programme and the progress achieved in respect of each scheme. The above projects

are at various stages of implementation and upto the end of March 1980-81, 374 villages have been electrified. The schemewise details are given in the statement enclosed. Around 150 villages are expected to be electrified during 1981-82 under the schemes financed by REC in Sundergarh District of Orissa.

Statement

Details of schemes sanctioned in Sundergarh district of Orissa State as on 31-7-1981.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of villages	No. of villages electrified ending March 81
1.	Lahunipada	86	83
2.	Talasara	63	62
3.	Nandgeon	76	73
4.	Hemgiri	104	94
5.	Bonaigarh	56	37
6.	Kuarmunda	49	..
7.	Gurundia	53	6
8.	Lephripada	51	11
9.	Rajganpur	43	8
10.	Lathikata	34	..
11.	Koira	85	..
12.	Lahunipara	100	..
13.	Sundergarh	..	..
14.	Rajgangpur	5	..
TOTAL		805	374

Vacant Post at Ratnagiri Radio Station

1342. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many C. G. II posts are vacant out of total strength of employees at AIR Station at Ratnagiri;

(b) reasons for the same and action taken to fill up the vacancies; and

(c) whether any *ad-hoc* appointment in this category was made, and if yes, the details?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are four ad-hoc appointments. Two of the ad-hoc appointments are against reserved posts for Ex-Servicemen for which Staff Selection Commission has been approached for nominees. The other two ad-hoc appointments have been made because the incumbents of the posts have been promoted on ad-hoc basis as C.G.I.

बमबौरी कलां, जिला कोटा (राजस्थान)
में टेलीफोन और तार सुविधाएं

1343. श्री चतुर्मुख : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बमबौरी कलां, तहसील बरौल, जिला कोटा (राजस्थान) में इस समय कोई सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र तथा उप-डाकघर कार्य कर रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त डाकघर के अन्तर्गत टेलीफोन तथा तार सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कब तक कार्यवाही की जायेगी और तत्संबन्धी ज्योरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) ये सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

झालावाड़ और कोटा जिलों में डाकखाने के भवनों का निर्माण

1344. श्री चतुर्मुख : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में झालावाड़ और कोटा जिलों में जनवरी, 1980 से जनवरी, 1981 के बीच जहाँ डाकखानों के भवनों के निर्माण के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण की गई, उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) प्रथेक डाकखाने के लिए कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई; और

(ग) इसमें से कितनी राशि का उपयोग कृपा और प्रथेक डाकखाने में कितनी राशि

का उपयोग नहीं कृपा और शेष राशि के उपयोग न होने के कारण क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जनवरी 1980 से जनवरी, 1981 तक की अधिक के दीरान झालावाड़ और कोटा जिलों में डाकघर भवन के निर्माण हेतु किसी भी स्थान पर भूमि नहीं खरीदी गई है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

टेलीफोन प्रभार की दकान राशि

1345. श्री चतुर्मुख : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 जनवरी 1981 को टेलीफोन के विभिन्न प्रभारों के शीर्ष में कुल कितनी राशि बकाया थी और तत्सम्बन्धी ज्योरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : 1-1-81 को कुल 42.30 करोड़ 80 की राशि बकाया थी जिसमें 19.60 करोड़ 80 पर्ये की राशि 3 महीने से अधिक बकाया थी। (केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार विभागों से 3.44 करोड़ 80 पर्ये तथा निजी उपभोक्ताओं से 16.16 करोड़ 80 की राशि देय थी) (बकाया राशि का वर्षवार ज्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :--

वर्ष	राशि	(लाख २० में)
1974-75	तक	219.5
1975-76	के लिए	68.3
1976-77		136.0
1977-78		232.2
1978-79		261.5
1979-80		459.3
1980-81		582.9
(9-80 तक)		
	कुल	1959.7
	अर्थाৎ	19.60
	करोड़	1

News-item captioned 'DESU Power Generation goes down'

1346. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated 25th July 1981 captioned "DESU power generation goes down";

(b) if so, what are the facts which have come to light; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken for increasing the generating Capacity of DESU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Government has seen the news item.

(b) The total generation of DESU during 1977-78 and 1980-81 was 2006 MU and 1622 MU respectively. The main reason for comparatively low generation during 1980-81 was long shut down of one or the other of the three units nos. 2, 3, and 4 for carrying out repairs and modification of electro-static precipitators of unit 4. But on the whole the power supply position of Delhi has improved with the help of Central/Regional power stations. Consequently, the power position of Delhi has been better so far in 1981-82 over 1980-81 and 1980-81 was better than 1979-80.

The consumption of furnace oil has comparatively increased as some oil support is necessary to stabilize the furnace when the units are operated at comparatively lower loads. However, DESU is taking necessary measures to reduce the oil consumption to the minimum possible extent. As regards cost of generation, the same has increased due to increase in the cost of various inputs like cost of fuel, increase in wages etc.

DESU is not a partner in the Bhakra complex and is, therefore, normally not entitled to any share from the generation from the Bhakra complex. BBMB, however, has agreed to give assistance to DESU whenever there is shortfall in power availability to fully meet the power requirements of Delhi.

(c) One unit of 210 MW is scheduled to be commissioned by December 1981 at Badarpur Thermal Power Station. Proposals for installation two more units of 210 MW each in Badarpur and one unit of 67 MW at Rajghat Power House are receiving attention of the Government.

Shifting Headquarters of BCCL

1347. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to shift Headquarters of Bharat Coking Coal Limited from Dhanbad to some other place; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and place where the Headquarters will be located and total expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Electricity Supply by DESU

1348. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is certain 'undesirable' element in DESU which has been disrupting the electricity supply in various parts of the Capital; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). DESU has reported that no case of deliberate disruption of power supply by its employees has come to their notice.

Import of Telecommunication Equipment

1349. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import telecommunication equipment worth more than Rs. 300 crores in preference to the indigenous equipment; and

(b) if so, details thereof, stating the reasons for preferring import of the telecommunications equipment to domestic production?

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

(a) No, Sir. Import of telecommunication equipment is resorted to in cases where there is no suitable equipment of indigenous make conforming to the Indian P & T requirements or where indigenous production is inadequate to meet the demands.

(b) Does not arise

Anti-Social Elements in Bihar and West Bengal Coalfields

1350. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, of late, the anti-social elements have

stepped up their activities in Bihar and West Bengal coal-fields making the situation from bad to worse;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the anti-social elements have been identified; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Central Coalfields Ltd., Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Eastern Coalfields Ltd. are operating in Bihar and West Bengal. So far as the coalfields under CCL and BCCL are concerned, there has been no further deterioration in the situation. In ECL, during the period January-June, 1981, there have been more law and order incidents as compared to the period January-June, 1980. Also, in this Company more man-days have been lost and there has been more loss in production during the period January-June, 1981 as compared to the period January-June, 1980. Government of India is in constant touch with the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal for the proper maintenance of law and order in all the coal-fields in Bihar and West Bengal. The State Governments have been requested to take effective steps against the anti-social elements. The situation is also being reviewed from time to time.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission's Schemes for more Production

1352. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission is making gigantic efforts to steer the country through the crude and petroleum product crisis it has been facing because of 28-fold increase in prices in the past eight years;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has drawn up plans for stepping up production within the stipulated period;

(c) if so, what are the schemes that are being implemented or that are being considered for achieving oil needs in the country;

(d) whether it is a fact that apart from 19 platforms already installed, orders have been placed for another 20 well platforms; and

(e) if so, by what time the Commission is likely to achieve this and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. ONGC is making earnest efforts to step up the production of oil and natural gas in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). ONGC had submitted a 5 year Plan for the period 1980-85 envisaging a total production of 27.7 million tonnes of oil from onshore and 51.3 million tonnes of oil from offshore areas at an estimated cost of about Rs. 2975 crores. Subsequently, ONGC has submitted an accelerated plan for increasing production from the Bombay High and the adjoining fields. The plan envisages increased production from 8.4 MT in 1981-82 to 19.12 MT in 1984-85. The accelerated plan envisages an investment of about Rs. 2454 crores. ONGC is also preparing plans for increasing production in the North Eastern Region. In addition to the 19 platforms already installed orders have been placed for 20 platforms comprising of one central process platform in the Southern part of Bombay High, one production-cum-well platform in each of the fields Ratna and Heera and 17 well platforms to be spread over all the above three fields.

डीजल का आयात

1353. श्री राम प्यारे परिवार : क्या पैद्योलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार डीजल का आयात कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस वर्ष किन देशों से डीजल का आयात किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) इस वर्ष कितने मूल्य का डीजल आयात किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) अब तक कितना डीजल आयात किया गया है और कितना डीजल आयात किए जाने की सम्भावना है और किन देशों से डीजल का आयात किया जा रहा है ?

पैद्योलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) इस वर्ष जिन देशों से डीजल का आयात किया जा रहा है उन देशों के नाम देना जन-हित में नहीं होगा।

(ग) 1981-82 के दौरान आयात किये जाने वाले डीजल की अनुमानित लागत 727 करोड़ रुपए है।

(घ) अप्रैल-जुलाई, के दौरान आयातित डीजल की मात्रा करीब 0.5 मिंटी० टन है और अगस्त, 1981 से मार्च, 1982 के दौरान आयात की जाने वाली मात्राओं का अनुमान 1.0 मिंटी० टन है। इस सम्बन्ध में आगे और व्यौरे देना जन-हित में नहीं होगा।

बैंकानिक सलाहकार समिति का गठन

1354. श्री राम प्यारे परिवार : क्या पैद्योलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के लिए एक बैंकानिक सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया गया है ;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो इस समिति ने गठि करने का उद्देश्य क्या है; और

(ग) यह समिति कब तक अपनी स्थिरता देगी?

प्रोलिन, रसायन और उर्बरक भंगी (ओ प्रकाश अन्न सेठी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) समिति विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी की ओर इष्टन और रसायनों के रूप में प्रयोग के लिए हाईड्रोकार्बन कंचो सामग्री की अनुकूलतम प्रक्रिया को सुनिश्चित करने के हेतु उन्हें कार्यान्वयन करने के उपायों से सम्बन्धित नीतियों पर सलाह देगी।

(ग) आरम्भ में समिति की कार्य अधिक बेकल दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए होगी।

Concentration of News Papers

1355. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected full information regarding concentration of Newspapers in important places from each State, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many Office-cum-Information Centres under the Press Information Bureau are now operating in M. P., Goa, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep areas; and

(c) how many new Information Centres of Office-cum-Information

Centres would be opened during (i) 1981-82 and (ii) during the Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Information with regard to important places in the Hindi Speaking area has been collected and is given in the statement. It may, however, be explained that concentration of newspapers is only one of the factors for considering the location of Press Information Bureau Office-cum-Information Centres.

(b) There are three Branch Offices of Press Information Bureau in Madhya Pradesh at Raipur, Bhopal and Indore and another at Panaji in Goa. Lakshadweep is being serviced by Press Information Bureau Office in Cochin. None of these Offices, however, have Information Centres attached to them.

(c) Two Office-cum-Information Centres will be opened during 1981-82—one at Gangtok in Sikkim in the general side and another at Jabalpur in the Hindi Speaking Area. During the Sixth Plan Period it is proposed to open six Office-cum-Information Centres in addition to one each at Gangtok and Simla. Of these three will be in the general side and the other three in the Hindi Speaking area. As stated Jabalpur will have one Centre in the Hindi speaking area and with regard to the other two Centres in the Hindi speaking area, it is tentatively proposed to locate them at Jodhpur and Kanpur.

Statement

NEWSPAPERS ETC:

S. No.	Station	Hindi	English	Other Languages	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ranchi	Daily Weekly	1 3	.. 3	1 (Urdu) ..
					8

S. No.	Station		Hindi	English	Other Lang ages	Total
2.	Jabalpur	Daily Weekly	33 85	1	..	33 86
						119
3.	Gwalior	Daily Weekly	14 36	1	..	14 37
						51
4.	Jodhpur	Daily Weekly	6 16	..	..	6 16
						22
5.	Pali	Daily Weekly	2	..	..	2
6.	Kanpur	Daily Weekly	10 22	2	4(Urdu) 3(Urdu)	14 27
						41
7.	Jhansi	Daily Weekly	3 2	1	1(Urdu)	3 4
						7

Release of New and Commemorative Postal Stamps by P. & T.

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

(a) how many (i) New Stamp series (ii) Special stamps, (iii) commemorative stamps and others are planned for release by the P. & T. Department between 1st July, 1981 to 31st June, 1982;

(b) the list of each category and the reasons or background for each such stamp;

(c) whether there are specific rules and conditions and norms set by the Department to justify such stamps; if so, whether a copy of such rules and regulations will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) whether the Advisory Committee or new Issue of Stamps was unanimous in all the above cases of new releases?

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

(a) and (b). Details are given in the Statement-I.

(c) Yes, Sir. A copy of the guidelines prescribed for issue of commemorative stamps is at statement-II.

(d) All decisions of the Philately Advisory Committee are unanimous.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Subject	Reason/background
I. COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS:		
1. S.L.V. 3		To pay tribute to Indian Space Research achievement.
2. IX Asian Games		To focus attention on IX Asian Games to be held in Delhi in 1982.
3. World Food Day		To high-light the problems of food and nutrition and the need for international co-operation in overcoming them.
4. Bellary Raghava		In honour of a reputed stage artiste.
5. Children's Day		Observance of Children's Day.
6. K.P. Jayaswal		Birth centenary of eminent Historian
7. Solidarity with the People of Palestine		To express solidarity with the people of Palestine.
8. Mahar Regiment		To commemorate Presentation of Colours to the Regiment.
9. Indian Navy		To highlight its role in India's maritime defence.
10. Henry Heras		In honour of reputed Indologist.
11. World Cup Hockey		To mark the World Cup Hockey Championship in Bombay.
12. Telephone Services		Centenary of introduction of Telephone Services in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.
13. Soil Science		To mark the XXII International Conference of Soil Science held in New Delhi.
14. IX Asian Games		To focus attention on IX Asian Games to be held in New Delhi in 1982.
15. J.J. School of Arts.		125th Anniversary of the oldest School of art in the Country.
16. T.B. Bacillus		Centenary of Discovery of T.B. Bacillus.
17. Post Office Saving		Bank Centenary of Post Office savings Bank.
18. Durgabai Deshmukh		1st Death Anniversary of an eminent Social Worker.
19. Darjeeling Himalayan Railways		Centenary of the first mountain Railway.
20. APPLE		1st Anniversary of launching of APPLE Satellite.
21. Pablo Picasso		Birth Centenary of renowned artist.
22. IGCOM		To mark the inauguration of the first Submarine Telephone Cable between Madras and Penang.

Sl. No.	Subject	Reason/Background.
II. SPECIAL STAMPS :		
1.	Flowering Trees	To highlight the rich and varied flora of India.
2.	Butterflies	To highlight the rich and varied fauna of India.
3.	Himalayan Flowers	To highlight the richness of the flora of the Himalayan region.
III. DEFINITIVE STAMPS		
1.	Minor Irrigation	} To highlight the role of these in Agriculture and Rural Development.
2.	Dairying	
3.	Silviculture	

Statement-II

Guidelines for the issue of Commemorative/Special Postage Stamp from 1981 Onwards.

1. Proposals may be taken up well in advance, say about a year before the proposed date of issue, to enable proper examination, designing, approval announcement, printing and supply of stamps as part of a planned programme.
2. A stamp commemorating a living personality may not ordinarily be issued.
3. Not more than one stamp on a personality may be issued, save in exceptional cases. In such cases, the proposals may be considered by the Government on the recommendation of the Philatelic Advisory Committee.
4. The personalities on whom commemorative stamps are issued may be of national or international importance and the occasion should be ordinarily birth centenary or 10th/25th/50th/100th death anniversary. Commemorative stamps may be issued on the first death anniversary of the personality, only in very exceptional cases.
5. No stamp may ordinarily be issued commemorating an institution unless the occasion is its centenary.
6. Events of very important national or international character may only be considered for issue of stamps, occasions of lesser importance may be commemorated by providing special cancellation.
7. Commemorative/special stamps issued in a year may be about 40 and of these, stamps on eminent personalities may be about 10.

Award of consultancy services to Snam Progetti

1357. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has awarded contract to Snam Progetti, an Italian Company

for consultancy services for pumping of Bombay High crude through the Salaya-Mathura pipeline; and

(b) if so, the details of the contract and the amount to be paid for this consultancy?

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

(b) IOC has engaged SNAM PROGETTI, Italy, as Consultant to advise and suggest any change necessary, in the existing system of Salaya-Virangam-Koyali-Mathura Pipeline, for transporting High pour point, waxy Bombay High Crude oil without impairing its efficiency. The existing system was designed for pumping Middle East low pour point non-waxy crude oil as originally planned.

SNAM PROGETTI will submit its report by 31st December, 1981. An amount of \$ 1,40,000/- exclusive of Indian Income-tax, will be payable to Snam Progetti.

Bombay-High Development Plan

1358. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Bombay-High development plan involving an aggregate investment of Rs. 6,600 crore has been drawn out for tapping the potential of Bombay High to the full;
- (b) if so, the details of the schemes contemplated thereunder indicating the cost of each of them; and
- (c) the progress made so far in implementing each of them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). ONGC has prepared a plan for raising production from Bombay High and Satellite fields which is under examination by the Government.

Powers to States for Land Acquisition for New Coal Projects

1359. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have recently vested the State Governments

with considerable autonomy in a bid to expedite and simplify the process of land acquisition for new Coal Projects;

(b) if so, the details of the powers vested in the State Governments; and

(c) the extent of acquisition of land since made for new Coal projects in different States?

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

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

Import of Crude Oil

1360. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been offered and even contracted for import of more crude oil than is required for the current year; and

(b) if so, the extent of imports required and the extent of crude contracted for the current year, country-wise and the details of the terms of imports?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The task of crude oil import planning is carried out on the basis of estimated overall demand for petroleum products, the expected availability of indigenous crude oil and the available refining capacity in the country. During 1981 some additional offers of crude oil were received, over and above the projected requirements of about 16.00 mmt of imported crude oil which could not be accommodated. The present contractual arrangements are such that they would be adequate to meet the requirements for 1981. It would not be in public interest to give further details in this regard.

Import of Crude From U.S.S.R.

1361. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh agreement has recently been signed with Soviet Union for additional supplies of crude to India;

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

(c) the total amount of Soviet crude exported during 1981?

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

(b) and (c). As per the understanding reached between the Indian Oil Corporation and the National Oil Company of U.S.S.R. 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil and 2.25 million tonnes of petroleum products would be supplied. The crude oil will be supplied in normal circumstances from the Gulf area, but in case of any difficulty in this regard, crude oil will be supplied directly from the Black Sea. It is not in public interest to give other details in this regard.

Supply of Alcohol to Alcohol-Based Chemical Industry

1362. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether alcohol-based chemical industry in the country has pleaded that there should be firm allocation of alcohol between potable and industrial requirements on a national basis; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to it?

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

(b) The State Governments have been advised to strike a proper 'balance between the demand for potable use and the demand for industrial use so that revenue considerations do not lead to the starvation of the chemical industry.

दिल्ली में नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

1363. श्री यन्नीराम बाणश्वरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अक्टूबर से 31 जूलाई, 1981 तक की अवधि में दिल्ली में मास-वर्ष कितने नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए गए, और

(ख) विली में विद्यमान टेलीफोन तंत्र में कितने टेलीफोनों को सम्पुष्चित रूप से संचालित करने की क्षमता है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उर्माच) : (क) सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

प्रदान किए गए नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों (सौ० सौ० की० के बारे०) की संख्या	महीना
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जनवरी	81	1846
फरवरी	81	1809
मार्च	81	2831
अप्रैल	81	2146
मई	81	1459
जून	81	1412

जूलाई 1981 के अंतर्गत का संकलन किया जा रहा है

(ब) विस्तीर्ण टेलीफोन प्रणाली में 1,99,755 लाइनें देने की क्षमता है।

शासक दल के लिए भारकाशावाणी तथा दूरदर्शन का प्रयोग

1364. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण बाणी : क्या तृष्णा और प्रसारण भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारकाशावाणी और दूरदर्शन का शासक दल के लिए अधिक प्रयोग किया जाता है; और

(ब) जून, 1981 के दौरान कितनी बार प्रधानमंत्री को प्रसारित समाचार बुलेटिनों के प्रमुख समाचारों में स्थान दिया गया और कितना समय दिया गया तथा याक ही संसद के नवनिर्वाचित संसद सदस्य श्री राजीव गांधी से संबंधित समाचारों को कितना समय दिया गया ?

तृष्णा और प्रसारण भंडी (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ब) भारकाशावाणी : जून, 1981 में दिल्ली से प्रसारित अंग्रेजी/हिन्दी के दीन समाचार बुलेटिनों में कुल मिलकर 90 प्रथम हैडलाइनें थीं। इन प्रथम हैडलाइनों में से तीन में प्रधानमंत्री को स्थान मिला।

जून, 1981 में प्रसारित 9माचार बुलेटिन कुल 1050 मिनट के थे। इसमें से प्रधानमंत्री के बहतर्ये और अंतिविजियन से सम्बन्धित समाचार लगभग 45 मिनट के थे। श्री राजीव गांधी से संबंधित समाचार लगभग 8 मिनट के थे।

दूरदर्शन : दिल्ली दूरदर्शन केन्द्र से जून, 1981 में टेलीफोन किए नए हिन्दी

या अंग्रेजी के समाचार बुलेटिनों की प्रथम हैडलाइनों में प्रधानमंत्री को स्थान नहीं मिला। जून, 1981 के इन दोनों बुलेटिनों में राजीव गांधी से संबंधित समाचारों को दिया गया कुल समय 3 मिनट 30 सेकेंड का था।

News Items Captioned "Bina Pujapa Chadai Kaam Nahin".

1365. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Bina Pujapa Chadai Kaam Nahin" appearing in the Nav Bharat Times of 9th July, 1981;

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

(c) what precautionary measures have been taken to ensure that the irregularities highlighted therein are brought to check and do not recur in future;

(d) the reasons why prices of magazines and periodicals have not been brought down when they contain a large number of advertisements thereby earning huge profits; and

(e) the reasons why all the papers, magazines and periodicals have not been given equal share of Government advertisements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b), (c) and (e). Release of Government advertisements to newspapers, periodicals etc. is regulated in accordance with the guidelines based on objective criteria laid down in the Advertising Policy of Government. All the same, the Government have looked into the allegations referred to in (a) above and did not find any substance therein.

(d) Newspapers are in the private sector and any measures to regulate

their sale price by Government would involve legal and constitutional difficulties.

Film Artistes for Programme 'Malarum Ninaivugal'

1366. SHRI A. NEELA LOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether only film artistes are selected under the programme 'Malarum Ninaivugal' telecast from the Madras Centre of the T.V. Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to interview legislators and parliamentarians and public men under this programme; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Film artistes as well as popular and eminent film personalities connected with the film industry feature in this programme.

(b) The details of programme telecast from Doordarshan Madras during 1980 and 1981 are as under:—

1980

1. Shri S. V. Subbiah (Film Artist) Programme presented posthumously.

2. Shri M. N. Rajam (Film Artist).

3. Shri Pattukotai Kalyan Sundaram (Lyricist) Presented posthumously.

4. Smt. C. R. Vijayakumari (Film Artist).

5. Major Sundarapan (Film Artist).

6. Shri Rajnikant (Film Artist).

1981.

1. Shri Kamalahasan (Film Artist).

2. Shri V. K. Ramaswamy (Film Artist).

(c) and (d). Since this programme is exclusively on popular film personalities, others do not fall in the gamut of this programme. However, there are many other programmes like Current Affairs' and public affairs programmes in which Legislators, Parliamentarians and other eminent persons in different fields of specialisation are invited to participate.

Release of Postal Stamps

1367. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to release any postal stamp in the memories of (i) Late Shri V. V. Giri, Ex-President of India and (ii) Late Dr. B. C. Roy, Ex-Chief Minister of West Bengal;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c) A commemorative postage stamp has already been issued in the memory of late Shri V. V. Giri on 24-8-1974. It has been decided to issue a stamp in honour of late Dr. B. C. Roy on 1-7-1982. (1982)

Books and Literature on various Leaders

1368. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan has urged the Centre in a meeting/conference held at Delhi write or bring out detailed books on during the last week of July, 1981 to Rajrishi Purushottam Das Tandon;

(b) whether Government propose bringing out such books and literature on various Leaders, Litterateurs, Artists, religious leaders, etc. belonging to Adivasis, Harijans, Scheduled Castes, Minority Communities of Gujarat, U.P. and Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Publications Division of this Ministry has brought out books on various leaders under the 'Builders of Modern India' Series. The 'Cultural Leaders of India' series being brought out by the Division include books on devotional poets, religious leaders, Seers, Thinkers and Dramatists. The Publications Division also published books of interest to minority communities which include 'Churches of India', 'Sikh Shrines of India', '2500 years of Buddhism', 'Mosques of India', 'Amir Khusro'. A book on Sant Ravi Dass in Hindi is also in the publications programme. The Division has brought out three books on Adivasis:

(i) Adivasis.

(ii) Our Tribal Children.

(iii) Gypsies—Forgotten Children of India.

A biography of Dr. Ambedkar and a book entitled 'Removal of Untouchability' have also been published.

Under the present publication programme, there are many titles which are of interest to minority communities. Some of these are 'Muslim Shrines', 'Indo-Islamic Architecture', 'Muslim Sants', 'Bhartiya Muslim Tyohar or Riti Rivaj' 'Hasrat Mohani', 'Jain Shrines of India', 'Buddhist Shrines', 'Guru Nanak', 'Sant Nam-

dev', 'Ranjit Singh', 'Sant Kanakdas', 'Tribals of India', 'Tribal Heroes of Freedom Struggle' etc.

S.EBs. and power development in 6th Plan

1369. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of the existing conditions of the State Electricity Boards, Sixth Plan power development programme is likely to receive considerable setback;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the extent to which the SEBs are expected to generate resources to finance the power development programme assigned to them; and

(c) the measures contemplated by Government to achieve the power development target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Energy is at present of the opinion that the plan will be achieved. However, the extent to which the State Governments would be able to fulfil their power development programmes would depend, inter-alia, on whether the additional resources mobilisation targets laid down in the Plan are fulfilled by them.

In formulating the Sixth Five Year Plan, it was estimated that SEBs would undertake measures of economy and tariff revision and thereby raise additional resources to the extent of Rs. 3500 crores to finance the power development programme assigned to them.

(c) The tariff revision measures undertaken by SEBs in a number of States in 1980-81 and 1981-82 are estimated to yield Rs. 2711 crores during the Plan period. The State Governments have been advised to undertake various measures including the

rationalisation of tariff so that the power development programmes as set out in the Plan are realised optimally.

Introduction of electronic telephones

1370. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the smuggling of telephone sets commonly known as "wireless telephone" into the country;

(b) if so, in how many cases Government have granted permission to the owners for the installation of electronic telephone;

(c) whether Government have considered the working and advantages of such telephones with a view to introduce such an instrument in the country; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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

(a) The Ministry of Communications is not aware of smuggling of "Wireless Telephones" into the country.

(b) No permission has been granted to any applicant.

(c) and (d) The 'wireless telephones' which require operation on discrete frequencies offer the advantage of mobility within the subscriber's premises. However, they could be subject to interference in the vicinity. Secrecy of conversion also may be affected. Hence, the Department has not approved such "mobile telephones" as attachment.

Discussion on Election Reforms with Political Parties

1371. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has submitted any poll reforms plan in the country;

(b) whether the matter relating to the Poll Reforms in the country has been discussed with all the political parties of the country before arriving at a decision; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Decisions on the proposals would not only require careful consideration of the full import of the implications but also discussions with political parties, and in some cases with the State Governments as well. However, no such discussion has yet taken place, since it could be done only after certain provisional conclusions have been arrived at on those proposals.

Installed capacity and generation of power in all plants

1372. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity of all power plants in the country;

(b) actual power generated by those plants during the last one year; and

(c) the gap between the capacity and actual generation in each plant for the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The total installed capacity (in utilities) in the country at the end of March, 1981 was 30271 MW.

(b) The total energy generation in the country —during the year 1980-81 was 111566 million units.

(c) The various efforts of government have resulted in increase in power generation leading to reduction of shortages as compared to the last two years and at the same time meeting the increase in demand. The capacity utilization of hydro stations

mainly depends on the water availability and design potential. Capacity utilisation of thermal power plants depends on various factors including age of the plant, condition of equipment, quality of fuel, stabilization period of the units system conditions, system mix and load factor etc. Excepting for the capacity out for planned maintenance and repairs because of forced outages, the remaining generating capacity is generally utilized for power generation if the load conditions so demand. A statement showing Station-wise plant load factor (capacity utilization) of thermal power stations during the year 1980-81 is enclosed at Statement.

STATEMENT

Station wise (Thermal) Plant Load Factor for the year 1980-81

Sl.No.	Name of Power Station	PLF (%)
1.	Badarpur (1-4)	46
2.	I. P.	61
3.	Faridabad (1-2)	30
4.	Panipat (1-2)	34
5.	Bhatinda	38
6.	Obra (T)	45
7.	Obra Extension (1-3)	40
8.	Obra Extension	37
9.	H. Ganj 'B'	36
10.	H. Ganj 'A'	2
11.	H. Ganj C-1	59
12.	H. Ganj -5	19
13.	Renusagar	92
14.	Panki Extension	47
15.	Panki	55
16.	Dhuvran	72
17.	A. E. Co.	55
18.	Sabarmati Extension	59

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	PLF (%)
19.	Ukai (1-4)	35
20.	Gandhinagar	56
21.	Utran	71
22.	Satpura 1-5	71
23.	Satpura 6-7	24
24.	Korba-II	51
25.	Korba-III	70
26.	Korba-I	52
27.	Amarkantak	57
28.	Amarkantak	73
29.	Tarapur	48
30.	Trombay	70
31.	Nasik 1-2	61
32.	Nasik Extension	38
33.	Koradi -4	63
34.	Koradi-5	49
35.	K. Kheda	52
36.	Paras	67
37.	Bhusawal	71
38.	Bhusawal Extension	43
39.	Parli 1-2	85
40.	Parli -3	20
41.	Kothagundam	49
42.	Kothagundam B	21
43.	Kothagundam C	28
44.	Ramagundam	69
45.	Chola	57.1
46.	Nellorc	8
47.	Vijaywada	42
48.	Neyveli	60
49.	Ennore	36
50.	Basin Bridge	42
51.	Tuticorin	30

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	PLF (%)
52.	Patratu	33
53.	Barauni	26
54.	Chandrapur (DVC) . . .	40
55.	Durgapur (DVC) . . .	24
56.	Bokaro (DVC)	44
57.	Talchau	34
58.	C. E. S. C.	57
59.	D. P. L.	29
60.	Bundel	60
61.	Santaldih	25
62.	Namrup	35
63.	Chanderpur	45

Pending Demands of Extra Departmental Employees

1373. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state what steps have been taken to settle the long pending charter of Demand of Extra Departmental Employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): The Government have been receiving various demands from different P&T Unions which claim to represent E. D. employees from time to time. Such demands are considered as and when received. The Hon'ble Member has not made any specific reference to a charter of demands of Extra Departmental employees and it is, therefore, not possible to give specific reply to the question.

Telephone service in Asansol-Durgapur area

1374. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the telephone service in Asansol—Durgapur is in a bad condition;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the trunk calls and the demand lines are out of order most of the time; and

(c) if so, details of the action taken by Government to improve the telephone services of this area?

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

(a) There have been some complaints about the telephone service in Asansol and Durgapur.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The following steps have been taken to improve the telephone service in Asansol—Durgapur area:

(i) The local telephone exchange at Asansol has recently been overhauled for improving its performance.

(ii) The trunk circuits between Raniganj-Asansol are being augmented by installing a 60-channel UHF radio link between these two stations.

(iii) There is a programme to install better quality junction circuits between Asansol and Bahula.

(iv) A Telepragh Engineering Division is being opened at Durgapur. This will help in better supervision and control in the area.

(v) Work is in progress to commission UHF radio links between Durgapur-Bolpur-Suri

Threat by National Federation of Post and Telegraph employees to go on strike

1375. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Federation of Post and Telegraph employees (NFPTE) have threatened to go on strike;

(b) if so, what are the issues on which the employees have threatened a strike;

(c) whether Government have made any moves to arrive at a negotiated settlement on the demands raised by the employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (d). The National Federation of P&T Employees and Bharatiya P&T Employees Federation have conducted a 'Strike Ballot' during the last week of July, 1981. Their main demand relates to the grant of 'Two Time Bound Promotions' to the employees during their service career. This demand has been discussed with the representatives of the National Federation of P&T Employees and is under consideration of the Government.

High Power Body for Judicial Reforms

1376. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government regarding the question of setting up a high-power body to go into the matter of judicial reforms;

(b) whether Government are aware that mere administrative measures may not be sufficient to deal with the delay in the disposal of cases in the subordinate courts and in the High Courts; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to have a comprehensive look at the matter to find out effective reforms to bring reforms with a view to expedite disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). A proposal regarding the setting up of a high powered body to go comprehensively into the question of judicial reforms is under the consideration of the Government.

News item captioned "Phone Import Proposal Opposed"

1377. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the "Hindustan Times" dated 15th July, 1981 that the Electronics Corporations set up by various State Governments have strongly opposed the Union Communication Ministry's proposal to import telephones and demanded that they be allowed to make these instruments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). The report in the Hindustan Times dated 15th July, 1981, captioned "Phone Import Proposal Opposed", has come to the notice of the Government. However, the Ministry of Communications has not made any proposal for import of telephones, as indicated in the report. It may also be mentioned that the Indian Telephone Industries, a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Communications, has planned adequate production capacity for the manufacture of telephone instruments to fully meet the requirements of the P&T Department by the end of the Sixth Plan.

Import of Telephone Instruments

1378. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendation has been made by the Telephone Research Centre to import telephone instruments for establishing facilities for the manufacture of latest design telephone in our country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b) The Telecommunications Research Centre under the P&T Board there being no Telephone Research Centre has not made any recommendation for import of telephone instruments for establishing facilities for manufacture of latest design telephone instrument. The experts of the Centre have, however, been associated with evaluation of the samples of telephone instruments considered suitable for working in the Indian network.

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

Raising of power tariff by State Electricity Board

1379. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the centre has asked the State Electricity

Boards to raise power tariff rates and evolve a rational structure that fully takes into account escalations in the cost of generation from time to time; and

(b) if so, what are the suggestions forwarded by Central Government to the State Electricity Boards recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). While the prime responsibility for improvement in the performance of the State Electricity Boards rests with the State Governments, the Central Government have issued guidelines from time to time to improve the working of the State Electricity Boards. These guidelines cover, inter alia, improvement in the financial performance of the State Electricity Boards through betterment of plant and equipment and increased capacity utilisation, rationalisation of tariff structure, control over manpower and inventory and better project management.

T.V. Relay stations at Asansol and Murshidabad

1380. SHRI R. P. DAS:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state precisely when the T.V. Relay stations at Asansol and Murshidabad will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The TV Relay transmitting Centres Asansol and Murshidabad are expected to be operational by 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.

Import of Paraffin

1381. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been sustaining heavy losses in respect of import of Paraffin Wax since long;

(b) whether there is acute scarcity of Paraffin wax still prevailing in the market; and

(c) the reasons for such scarcity?

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

(b) and (c). There are no reports of acute scarcity of paraffin wax, however it appears that the demand based on the registered capacity of units manufacturing various articles from paraffin wax is much higher than the availability of wax from different sources including imports. Steps are being taken to increase the domestic production of paraffin wax.

Supply of paraffin wax to West Bengal

1382. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to irregular supply of paraffin wax to West Bengal, paraffin industries are facing problem; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to improve the supply to West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) We have no reports of irregular supplies of paraffin wax to West Bengal. It is likely that the quantity allocated to West Bengal may not be sufficient to meet the entire requirements of the State as demand in the country exceeds availability.

(b) Steps are being taken to increase availability by importing larger quan-

tities and by increasing the capacity for indigenous production.

Assistance by World Bank for expansion of Coastal Refineries

1383. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has offered aid for financing the expansion of Coastal refineries in India;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a team of senior officials from the Bank visited New Delhi for talks with the policy makers in this connection during the month of June 1981;

(c) if so, whether any agreement has already been approved of Rs. 250 crores for the expansion of these refineries; and

(d) by what time the work for expanding refineries is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A World Bank Refinery Mission visited India in June 1981 to appraise the on-going refinery expansion, conversion and modernisation projects, for World Bank financing. The results of the appraisal are still awaited from World Bank.

(d) Work has been initiated in regard to the refinery expansion projects already approved by Government so far.

Canadian Firm to prepare feasibility report for introduction of Hydraulic Mining Technology

1384. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited has engaged a Canadian firm for preparing feasibility reports for introducing Hydraulic mining technology at two collieries in the country;

(b) if so, when the firm is likely to submit its report;

(c) what are the other steps that will be covered by the study report; and

(d) to what extent it will be useful?

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

(b) Reports are expected by November, 1981.

(c) The study report will cover *inter alia* feasibility of Hydraulic Mining, mine development plans for hydraulic mining operations at different levels of coal production, determine plan layouts and cost estimates of the scheme besides providing list and specifications of equipment.

(d) It will be useful in mining certain difficult reserves of coal and for extraction of pillars.

Amendments on M.R.T.P. Act.

1385. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government proposed to amend the M.R.T.P. Act to remove provisions which inhibit industrial growth in the country;

(b) if so, whether the main objective is to make the law more effective in term of the recommendations of the high level Sachar Committee;

(c) if so, what are the other main features of the proposed amendment;

(d) whether the main purpose of this Amendment is likely to liberalise provisions for big house; and

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

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

to (e). The High Powered Expert Committee on Companies and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Acts (Sachar Committee) which submitted its report in August, 1978, has, *inter-alia*, made various recommendations for the amendment of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. (Copy of the said Report was laid on the Table of the House on 30-8-1978). These recommendations are under active consideration of the Government in the overall context of the socio-economic objectives sought to be achieved through the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

Poll Reforms

1386. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been considering some electoral reforms for a long time;

(b) if so, the details of the reforms under Government's consideration; and

(c) reasons or delay in arriving at a final decision thereon?

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

(b) Details of the recommendations made by the Election Commission on various occasions have already been placed on the Table of the House in connection with the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 227 dated the 10th June, 1980 and Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 221 dated the 2nd December, 1980.

(c) Decisions on the proposals would not only require careful consideration of the full import of the implications but also discussions with

political parties, and in some cases with the State Governments as well. Hence, the taking of final decisions would necessarily involve quite some time.

Frequent Faults in the Telephones in the Capital

1387. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

PROF. MADHU DANDATE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some complaints have been received by Government regarding the frequent faults in the telephones in the capital;

(b) if so, whether Government are satisfied with the functioning of the machinery, instruments; and

(c) if not, the measures taken by Government to replace some of its instruments?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The net-work efficiency of Delhi Telephones is constantly monitored and programmes are under way to further improve the performance. Plans have been chalked-out to replace in phases the old subscribers' telephone instruments.

Statement

The number of new sub post offices sanctioned during the year 1980-81 in the State of Orissa, district-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the Distt.	No of new sub post offices opened	Number of sub post offices opened by up- gradation	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Balasore	3	6	9
2	Bolangir . . . . . . . . . .	..	..	..

Opening of New Sub-Post Office in Orissa.

1388. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new sub-post offices sanctioned during the year 1980-81 in the State of Orissa, district-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to open another head post office in Koraput district; and

(c) what are the conditions laid down for a head office as per Government rule?

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

(a) The required information is furnished in the statement annexed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A new Head Post Office can be created by upgrading one of the sub post offices by bifurcating the parent head post office if that Head Post Office has got more than 60 sub post offices under its accounts jurisdiction and provided that a minimum number of 20 sub offices remain with the new/old head offices. However, formation of new Head Post Offices by upgradation of sub offices has been held in abeyance pending review of the policy. A committee of senior officers of the Department has already been set up for this purpose.

1	2	3	4	5
3	Cuttack	3	16	19
4	Dhenkanal	1	1	2
5	Ganjam	6	12	18
6	Kalahandi	..	1	1
7	Keonjhar	1	3	4
8	Koraput	2	3	5
9	Mayurbhanj	..	4	4
10	Phulbani	..	2	2
11	Puri	..	..	..
12	Sambalpur	1	1	2
13	Sundargarh	..	1	1
		17	50	67

Additional Post of Director for Post Offices in Maharashtra.

1389. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an additional post of Director for Post Offices has been sanctioned for Maharashtra State;

(b) is it also a fact that there is a demand to locate this Director's Headquarters at Aurangabad to facilitate supervision of Marathwada region; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Opening of Night Post Offices in Orissa.

1390. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the night post offices have been opened in certain commercially and industrially important cities and towns;

(b) if so, the number of such night post offices opened in Orissa in 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(c) the details about the additional number of such night post offices proposed to be opened in Orissa in 1981?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1979-80—NIL

1980-81—3

(c) Norms for opening of Night Post Offices are under review. Necessary action will be taken up by the Postmaster-General, Orissa Circle to open night post offices in the light of

norms which are expected to be finalised shortly.

Findings of ONGC in LPG Project at Uran

1391. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC and other public sector agencies associated with the liquified petroleum gas project at Uran have analysed the causes of delay in their plan of project execution; and

(b) if so, the salient points of their findings?

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

(b) Shortage and/or delayed deliveries of certain essential materials like steel, cement, power cuts, port congestion, labour problems etc. were responsible for the delay.

Introduction of Drama Programme at AIR, Agartala

1392. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose considering to introduce drama programme at the Agartala Station of All India Radio; and

(b) if so, when it will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Drama programme are already being broadcast from All India Radio, Agartala.

पटना, रांची, मुजफ्फरपुर, भगलपुर, गया,
आरा नगरों में टेलीफोन सेवा

1394. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सर्कार के पटना, रांची, मुजफ्फरपुर, भगलपुर, गया, आरा प्रादि नगरों में टेलीफोन सेवा संतोषजनक नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त नगरों में टेलीफोन सामान्यतः खराब रहते हैं और यदि टेलीफोन संपर्क जुड़ता भी है तो बड़ी देर से जुड़ पाता है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि खराब टेलीफोन सेवा से परेशान हो कर आरा जिले के टेलीफोन उपयोगिकाओं ने अपने-अपने टेली-फोन सेटों सहित प्रदर्शन का ग्रायोजन किया;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ टेलीफोन खराब रहने का क्या कारण है; और

(ङ) इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सर्वार तत्त्वज्ञ में राज्य गंबी (श्री कार्तिक उर्द्धव) : (क) पटना, मुजफ्फरपुर, रांची, गया में टेलीफोन सेवा सामान्यतया संतोषजनक है जबकि आरा में टेलीफोन प्रणाली का कार्यकरण अपेक्षित स्तर से कम है;

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

(घ) प्रायः बिजली खराब रहने से आरा की टेलीफोन सेवा पर प्रभाव पड़ता है।

(ङ) 20 जुलाई 1981 को एक इंजन माल्टरेट लगा दिया गया है।

Constitution of P & T and Telephone Advisory Committee.

1394. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is a provision for constituting Posts and Telegraphs and Telephone Advisory Committees for giving advice to the officers in Post and Telegraph and Telephone Departments;

(b) if so, whether such committees have been constituted in all the circles and districts of the country;

(c) if so, circle-wise and district-wise details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that Advisory Committees for Bihar Post and Telegraph Circle and Patna and other telephone districts have not been constituted so far; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which these committees are likely to set up there?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir; these have not been constituted at a few places.

(c) A list of Committees which have been constituted so far is given in the statement.

(d) and (e). The nominations of various interests on the Post & Advisory Committee are made on the recommendation of the State Government. The State Government of Bihar has not furnished the required information for which the Postmaster General, Patna is pursuing the matter. The panel of names for Bihar Telecom. Advisory Committee has not yet been received from the General Manager Telecom., Bihar Circle, Patna. As soon as complete information is received from the concerned authorities these Committees will be reconstituted. The T.A.C. for Patna Telephone District is under consideration.

Statement

*Telephone Advisory Committees for Telephone District which have been reconstituted and functioning
(As on 18-8-1981)*

Sl. No.	Name of the T.A.C. Stations							Date of expiry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Delhi Telephone District		30-9-1982
2. Bombay	”	”	31-5-1983
3. Indore	”	”	30-4-1983
4. Jaipur	”	”	30-4-1983
5. Coimbatore	”	”	31-5-1983
6. Hyderabad	”	”	30-4-1983
7. Madras	”	”	31-5-1983
8. Amritsar	”	”	30-4-1983

1	2	3
10.	Agra Telephone District	30-4-1983
11.	Baroda " "	31-5-1983
12.	Kanpur " "	30-4-1983
13.	Ludhiana " "	30-6-1983
14.	Nagpur " "	31-8-1983
15.	Ahmedabad " "	31-8-1983

*Telecom. Advisory Committees for States/Union Territories which have been reconstituted and functioning
(As on 18-8-1981)*

Sl. No.	Name of the T.A.C. Stations	Dtte of expiry
1.	Madhya Pradesh State TAC	30-4-1983
2.	Andhra Pradesh " "	30-4-1983
3.	Tripura " "	31-5-1983
4.	Himachal Pradesh " "	31-5-1983
5.	J&K " "	30-4-1983
6.	Rajasthan " "	30-4-1983
7.	Chandigarh U/Territory TAG	30-4-1983
8.	Pondicherry " "	31-5-1983
9.	Punjab State TAC	30-6-1983
10.	Haryana " "	30-6-1983
11.	Maharashtra " "	31-8-1983
12.	Goa, Daman & Diu U/Territory TAC	31-8-1983
13.	Lakshdweep " "	31-8-1983

Postal Advisory Committee :

Chandigarh Constituted on 17-5-1980

Dilution of Foreign Equity by Foreign Drug Firms

1395. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign controlled pharmaceuticals

firms which account for a large chunk of the market, have not diluted their foreign equity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that fresh investment in the industry has dried up and even those units which are expanding have mostly chosen to

diversify into production of non-controlled and non-essential pharmaceuticals such as insecticides and chemicals rather than life-saving drugs; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The position with regard to dilution of foreign equity by foreign drug firms has been indicated in reply to parts (b) and (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9864 answered on 5-5-1981. Since then M/s. Geoffery Manners Ltd. have brought down their foreign equity to 40 per cent.

(b) No, Sir. During the three years 1978, 1979 and 1980, 176 Letter of Intents and 143 Industrial Licences have been issued in favour of Public Sector Indian Non-MRTP Units, Indian MRTP Units and Foreign Companies. During 1-1-1979 to 17-6-1981, 133 DGTD Registrations have also been given to Indian companies for the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals. These approvals are likely to involve substantial investment in the industry.

(c) Does not arise.

Total Power Generation

1396. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generation during the first seven months of the current years, from different sources, and how it compares with the generation during the corresponding period of last year; the estimated generation during the remaining months of the current year and the year as a whole;

(b) if an appreciable increase in the total power generation is expected in the current year, the various factors responsible for this increase; and

(c) in what areas of the country (State-wise), the per capita consumption of power is lower than the national average, the steps that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to make up the leeway, specially in these comparatively low-power consumption areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The total actual power generation during the first seven months i.e. from January, 1981 to July, 1981 and during the corresponding period last year from different sources is given below:—

	January to July		% increase on genera- tion during 1981 over 1980
	1981 (MW)	1980 (MW)	
Thermal including nuclear	43182	36496	(+) 18 32%
Hydro	26446	23862	(+) 9 15%
TOTAL	69328	60358	(+) 14 69%

Anticipated generation for the remaining months i.e. August to December, 1981 and for the current year as a whole is 51,740 MU and 120847 MU respectively.

(b) The increase in anticipated generation during the current year 1981 over the previous year is expected to be about 11.4 per cent. This increase in generation is due to a part from additions to the installed capacity, the improved generation from thermal units already in operation including those which were commissioned earlier but had not stabilized

(c) The All India average of per capita electricity consumption during the year 1979-80 was 130.48 kwh. The states which have lower per capita consumption than the All India consumption are: Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, MP, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal,

Andaman Nicobar Islands, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Lakshdweep, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

It is up to the State Governments and State Electricity Board concerned to take necessary measures for improving the per capita consumption of electricity in their respective States, by expeditious completion of projects already sanctioned, and better performance of existing power plants.

Formation of Telephone Advisory Committee in each State

1397. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telephone Advisory Committee has been formed in each State; if so, when;

(b) the names of Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha), Members of State Legislatures on these TACs, in the new list as well as previous two TACs, State-wise indicating, whether they belonged to Ruling Party or Opposition;

(c) whether there is an accepted Convention and norm for such appointments on T.A.C. giving representation to Opposition also; and

(d) what are the reasons of above appointments in Contravention of aforesaid convention and norm in the formation of TACs in 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) A Telecommunication Advisory Committee is formed for each State. Such Committees have been formed in 8 States so far. Formulation of T.A.C.s in the remaining 14 States is under process. The dates of formation of TACs in 8 States is given in Statement I.

(a) Names of Members of Parliament and State Legislature in the newly formed TACs are given at Statement II. The names of Members of Parliament and State Legislature in the previous T.A.C.s. are given at Statement III. Prior to 1977 there were no State TACs. The information whether these Members belong to Ruling party or Opposition, is being obtained from the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and the respective State Governments.

(c) The State level T.A.C. were constituted in 1977 only. It is not yet time for any convention to get settled.

(d) The question does not arise.

Statement I

State TACs re-constituted in 1981

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Date of constitution	Date of Expiry
1.	Madhya Pradesh	1-4-1981	30-4-1983
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1-4-1981	30-4-1983
3.	J & K	1-4-1981	30-4-1983
4.	Rajasthan	1-4-1981	30-4-1983
5.	Punjab	15-6-1981	30-6-1983
6.	Haryana	15-6-1981	30-6-1983
7.	Tripura	8-5-1981	31-5-1983
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8-5-1981	31-5-1983

Statement II*Name of State Legislatures and Members of Parliament*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of M.L.A.	Name of M.P.
1.	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Shri Vijay Guru (ii) Shri Vishnu Rajoria	(i) Shri B.R. Manhar (ii) Shmt. Vidyavati Chaturvedi
2.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Shri Doraiswami Naidu (ii) Shri G. Veeranjaney Sarma	(i) Shri D. Pullaiah (ii) Shri. Anatha Ramulu Mallu.
3.	J&K	(i) Malick Mohi-uddin (ii) Shri Dharampal	(i) Shri G.L. Dogra (ii) Shri Sharief-Ud-din Sharif
4.	Rajasthan	(i) Shri Amra Ram Choudhary (ii) Shri Harendra Mirdha	(i) Maulana Assarul Haq. (ii) Shri Jai Narain Roat.
5.	Punjab	(i) Shri Ram Swarup Baghi (ii) Mrs. Bhatal	(i) Shri Harvinder Singh Hanspal (ii) Smt. Gurbinder Kaur Brar
6.	Haryana	(i) Shri Virender Singh (ii) Shri Inderjit Singh	(i) Shri Pandit Chiranjilal Sharma. (ii) Shri Hari Singh Nalwa.
7.	Tripura	(i) Shri Khagen Das (ii) Shri Daru Kumar Raing	(i) Shri Ajoy Biswas (ii) Shri Baju Ban Rihan
8.	Himachal Pradesh	(i) Shri Bachitra Singh (ii) Shri Kaul Singh Thakur	(i) Mrs. Usha Malhotra (ii) Shri Kishan Datt Sultanpuri

Statement III*Names of State Legislatures and Members of Parliament of the previous T.A.Cs.*

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Name of the M.L.As	Name of the M.Ps.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh (1978-80)	(i) Shri K. Satyanarayana Raju (ii) Shri G. Raji Reddy	(i) Shri S.B.P. Pattabhirama Rao (ii) Shri B. Satyanarayana Reddy
2.	Assam (1977-79)	(i) Shri Digendra Tweakaya- stha (ii) Shri Md. Hannan Choudhury	(i) Shri Charan Narzari (ii) Shri Diren Singh Ingty

1	2	3	4
3 Bihar (1978—80)	(i) Sh. Md. Hussain Ansari (ii) Sh. Fudeni Prasad	(i) Sh. Shyam Sunder Gupta (ii) Sh. Kameshwar Singh	
4 Gujarat (1978—80)	(i) Sh. Jawanshnh Jilubhai Parmar (ii) Sh. Diresha Zaverbhai Patel.	(i) Shri Anant Dave (ii) Sh. Motibhai. T. Choudhari.	
5 Haryana (1978—80)	(i) Sh. Ude Singh Dalal (ii) Sh. Mani Ram	(i) Sh. Raghbir Singh Virk (ii) Sh. Dharam Vir Vasisth	
6 J&K (1978—80)	(i) Sh. G.M. Din Shah (ii) Shri Mangat Ram	(i) Shri Baldev Singh (ii) Shri Om Mehta.	
7 Karnataka (1978—80)	(i) Not nominated (ii)	(i) Shri Nanjessa Gowda (ii) Shri U.K. Lakshmana Gowda	
8 Kerala (1978—80)	(i) Sh. S. Varoda Rajaram Nair (ii) Sh. Korambyil Ahmed Haji	(i) Shri V.M. Sudheeran (ii) Sh. George J. Matew	
9 Madhya Pradesh (1978—80)	(i) Shri Babulal Gaur (ii) Sh. Kannaiyala Dungarwal	(i) Shri Madhavrao Scindia (ii) Sh. Gurudev Gupta	
10 Tripura (1978- 80)	(i) Sh. Tapan Kr. Chakravarty (ii) Sh. Abhiram Deb Barma	(i) Sh. Sachindralal Singh (ii) Sh. Birchandra Deb Burman	
11 Maharashtra (1978—80)	(i) Dr. T.S. Patil (ii) Sh. Jaideo Sinha Rawal	(i) Sh. H. S. Mahale (ii) Sh. Viyay Kr. Patil	
12 Meghalaya (1978—80)	(i) Sh. S.D.D. Nicholas Ray (ii) Sh. Reidson Mom'in	(i) Sh. Hoping stone Hyngdoh (ii) Sh. S.K. Shilla	
13 Manipur (1978—80)	(i) Sh. M. Meghachandra Singh (ii) Sh. O. Joy Singh	(i) Sh. N. Tombi Singh (ii) Sh. Y. Shaiza	
14 Nagaland (1978—80)	(i) Sh. Rainbow Ezung (ii) Sh. I. Vikhosho	(i) Smt. Rano M. Shaiza (ii) Shri Khyome Lotha	
15 Orissa (1978—80)	(i) Shri Bad Prakash Agarwalla (ii) Sh. Suresh Kr. Routra	(i) Shri Ainthia Sahoo (ii) Sh. Lakshmano Mahapatra	
16 Tamil Nadu (1978—80)	(i) Shri S. J. Ramaswamy (ii) Shri Ethiraj	(i) Sh. P. V. Periaswamy (ii) Shri V. Dandayuthpapani	
17 Rajasthan (1978—80)	(i) Sh. Kartar Singh (ii) Shri Shatwan Lal	(i) Shri S. S. Somanji (ii) Shri Mohd. Osman Arif	

1	2	3	4
18	Sikkim (1978-80)	(i) Sh. Nanda Bahadur Rai (ii) Sh. Nim Tahering Sherpa	(i) Sh. C.B. Chhetris (ii) Sh. Leonard Solomon Swrin
19	Punjab (1978-80)	(i) Shri S. Baldev Singh Mann (ii) Shri S. Sukhdev Singh Dhillon	(i) Shri Yagya Dutt Sharma (ii) Shri Balwant Singh Ramuwe
20	Uttar Pradesh (1978-80)	(i) Sh. Raghuber Dayal verma (ii) Shri Braj Lal	(i) Shri Raj Keshar Singh (ii) Shri Mahadev Prasad Verma
21	West Bengal (1978-80)	Not nominated	(i) Shri Tirs Tirkey (ii) Sh. Mohd. Hayat Ali
22	Himachal Pradesh (1978-80)	Not nominated	(i) Shri Durga Chand (ii) Shri Jagannath Bharadwa

Submission of demands by P and T Employees Union and Associations

1398. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Federation of P & T Employees, Bhartiya Postal and Telegraph Employees Union and many other such National Federation, Unions, and Associations have submitted their demands during 1-2-1980 to 31-7-1981 to various departments and Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken to fulfil each such demands;

(d) how many of these have been fulfilled and partially fulfilled and are under consideration of Adjudication and Arbitration; and

(e) the steps taken to fulfil the remaining demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) There is a well knit machinery for redressal of grievances of employees in the P & T Department. Besides the interviews granted at the Central, Circle and Divisional levels to the representatives of the Staff Unions where their demands are discussed and

appropriate decisions taken, the Departmental Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) at the Central and Regional levels have been functioning and meetings held regularly. During the period from 1st February 1980 to 31st July 1981, 5 meetings of the Departmental Council at the Central level were held where more than 300 items were discussed. The National Federation of P & T Employees and Federation of National P & T organisations only have been allocated seats on the Departmental Council.

(b) Their demands mainly related to Pay, Allowances, Working Conditions, promotional prospects, Holidays and various other allied matters for the benefit of employees.

(c) to (e). On about 100 items agreements/settlements were reached and a good number of items are still under consideration. The items which are Arbitrable under the Joint Consultative Machinery and on which final disagreements have been recorded are referred to the Board of Arbitration under the Scheme.

Over pricing of Anti-Biotics by Multinationals

1399. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India is trying to reach an out-of-court settlement with the American multi-nationals, the Pfizer Incorporates, American Cynamid, and three others in an anti-trust case pending in a Washington Court for alleged over-pricing of certain antibiotics by the companies; and

(b) if so, how much damages were claimed and on what amount the settlement is being made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Government of India has settled out-of-court with M/s. Pfizer, Inc., American Cynamid Company, Bristol-Myers Company, Olin Corporation, the Upjohn Company, Squibb Inc, and E.R. Squibb and Sons, Inc., in the Anti-Trust Case pending in the U.S. Courts for alleged over pricing of tetracycline group of drugs.

(b) Based on economic model a total amount of 38.315 million U.S. dollars was claimed. This was, however, subject to refinements based on further information. Out of the settlement amount of 2 million U.S. Dollars for the Government of India, Republic of Philippines and the Government of Columbia, together the Government of India's share is 0.9 million U.S. Dollars.

Ban on strike in P and T Department

1400. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has threatened to invoke ordinance in Post and Telegraph Department banning strikes if any Union of the Posts and Telegraphs department employees gave a call for strike during his recent press conference addressed at Delhi by him;

(b) if so, the details of the said press conference;

(c) the reasons for the said announcement by the Minister;

(d) steps taken by the various Departments and the Government to fulfil the demands of the employees and their unions, federations and associations; and

(e) what precautionary measures Government have taken and are likely to be taken to avert the strike in case strike occurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). A Press Conference was convened on 1-8-81 at New Delhi where promulgation of the Maintenance of Essential Services Ordinance was defended. The P & T Employees had conducted a 'Strike Ballot' during the last week of July, 1981 for which there was no justification. They were, therefore, warned against going on strike.

(d) and (e). There is a well knit machinery for redressal of grievances of employees in the P & T Department. Besides the interviews granted at the Central, Circle and Divisional levels to the representatives of the Staff Unions where their demands are discussed and appropriate decisions taken, the Departmental Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) at the Central and Regional levels have been functioning and meetings held regularly. The Department is, however, taking all precautionary measures to meet the situation in the event of, if at all, strike threat materialises.

—
12 hrs.

RE QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी (हिन्दू) : अधिक महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सन 1980 में मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ गई थी और कायदे की रूप से उस को एक महीने के अन्दर सदन के पटल पर रखा जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन अभी तक उस बैकवाई क्लासेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को सदन के

पटल पर नहीं रखा गया है। मैं आपके अध्यक्ष से मंत्री महोदय से.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिख कर भेज दीजिये, मैं देख लूंगा।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी,.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की बात हो गई, अब बैठ जाइये।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप की बात को सही मानते हुए मैं आप से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—क्या सरकार मुजरिम नहीं है ? जो रिपोर्ट सन् 1980 में आई थी.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूंगा।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के कहते ही बैठ जायः करता हूँ। लेकिन यह इन्हें इन्सानों का सवाल है, उस रिपोर्ट पर फैसला लेना तो दूर उस को सदन के पटल पर भी नहीं रखा गया...

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

श्री हरीकेश बहादुर : 8 महीने पहले वह रिपोर्ट पेश की जा चुकी है।

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that. I will look into the matter.

....(अवधान)*.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सब क्यों बोल रहे हैं ?

Nothing is going on record which is said without my permission.

(Interruptions)*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, first of all, I want your protection on one matter. The *Times of India* has a news-item today, "Swamy in fraud case". I am not involved in that...

MR. SPEAKER: You can bring out something in a motion, if you want.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is a question of protecting my honour...

MR. SPEAKER: You can give a privilege motion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am not that "Swamy".

There must be a ruling that when Members of Parliament are named "Swamy", no other person should be called a Swamy.

Now, I wanted to draw your attention to the breach of privilege motion I gave you. I want to make a suggestion to you. This is a very important matter. I am very happy that you are taking it up. Why don't you ask whichever Members of the House want to give you opinion on whether this constitutes a breach of privilege or not, because we are treading on new ground.

MR. SPEAKER: It is my concern.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am not interested in my mail being intercepted. My parliamentary work is being interrupted. I do not mind...

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into it very seriously.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will you ask the House to give you suggestions?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I will look into it. I am always open to suggestions.

श्री हरीकेश बुमार गोगावार (पर्ल.भीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंडल अस्योदय की रिपोर्ट को यहां पर पेश न करने के बारे में कहा गया है...

*Not recorded.

अचलम महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि मैं देखूंगा, फिर इस को आप दोबारा क्यों उठा रहे हैं ?

I have said, I will look into it. What more do you want? Nothing is going on record without my permission.

(Interruptions) **

Mr. Tewary, what do you want to say?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Yesterday, I had raised a very important issue...

MR. SPEAKER: That was under my consideration. After full consideration, I have not allowed it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Please allow me to make a submission...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. My ruling is not to be subjected to any criticism. Nothing is going on record except with my permission.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): On the question of interception of mail of the Members of Parliament, I am giving a suggestion. Yesterday, you assured us that you are seized of the matter... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that. I am looking into it. No suggestions. Papers to be laid.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Pending your final decision, would you kindly ask the Home Minister not to continue this interception which encroaches upon the functioning of the MPS.

MR. SPEAKER: Suggestion noted.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Pending a final decision, let them not continue it.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF PRESS COUNCIL OF INDIA, NEW DELHI FOR 1980

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1980 together with Audited Accounts, under section 20 of the Press Council Act, 1978.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the Government on the working of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1980.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PETROFILS COOPERATIVE LTD., BARODA FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petrofils Cooperative Limited, Baroda, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited accounts.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956 AND MRTP ACT, 1969

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 448(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1981 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 50(E) dated the 1st February, 1977 raising the limit

**Not recorded.

of investment by Small Scale industrial units in plant and machinery, under section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) A copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Recruitment of Members of Staff) Amendment Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 507 in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1981 under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

(3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) under section 22(3) (b) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the case of Messrs Indian Oxygen Limited, Calcutta for setting up a new undertaking at Kharagpur, West Bengal for the manufacture of submerged Arc Fluxes and continuous welding consumables and the Central Government's Order dated the 18th June, 1981 thereon, under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : (पीलीभीत) : अदालत महोदय, मैंने दो एडर्जन्मैट मोशन दिये हैं। (व्यवधान) **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Nothing is going on record because it is without my permission.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं कोई अनरोलिशनमैटरी बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, कोई गज़ 1 बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Because it is without my permission. What is said without my permission is not going to be recorded.

श्री नवी राज बांधु (हिंसार) : व्हाइट ग्राउंड आर्डर तो सुन लोकिए।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

वह तो सुने लिया है। जो अनपालिशनमैटरी होता है, उसी को एक्सपंज करता हूँ बाकी और बातों के एक्सपंज नहीं करता। I do not do it. What I have said is in the Rules. If I do not allow and everybody wants to speak, without my permission, then nothing will be on record and nothing is going to be on record. That is what I have said.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: No adjournment motion is to be discussed and nothing is going to be on record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: This loose talk is not to be recorded.

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DETECTION OF 'HAWALA' RACKET INVOLVING BOGUS TRANSACTIONS IN BOMBAY

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT (Almora): Sir, I call the attention of the Hon. Minister of Finance to the following matter of Urgent Public Importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"reported detection of a big 'hawala' racket involving bogus transactions of more than Rupees forty crores in Bombay".

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Intelligence Wing of the Income-tax Department at Bombay received information that a limited company had obtained hawala for about Rs. 15 lakhs ostensibly described as commission payment. They were

informed that although crossed account-payee cheques were being issued by the Co. for alleged payment of commission, the amounts were later returned by the hawala agent to certain persons connected with the Co. after encashment of the cheques. It was also learnt that amounts to the extent of Rs. 9.25 lakhs had already been returned, and the balance was about to be returned shortly. On receipt of this information, the Income-tax Department conducted searches in the premises of Shri Chandrakant P. Vora, Prop. Ashok Kumar & Bros. and Harit P. Dholakia. Consequential search action u/s 132 was also taken in the case of Shri P. S. Shah and survey u/s 133A in the premises of a public limited Co. During the course of the search, cash amounting to Rs. 8.15 lakhs and jewellery and silver of the approximate value of Rs. 8 lakh which were admitted to be unaccounted for, were seized from the residence of Shri Praful S. Shah. Shri Shah ultimately admitted that he had business connections with Shri Chandrakant B. Vora and H. P. Dholakia. Earlier cash to the extent of Rs. 2.50 lakhs had been seized from S/Shri Chandrakant B. Vora and Harit P. Dholakia. From the preliminary examination of the seized documents, it is estimated that the concerned Co. has used hawalas to the extent of Rs. 40—50 lakhs approx. during the last few years. As a follow up action to the above searches, the Department also took similar action in respect of certain other persons allegedly indulging in hawala transactions i.e. S/Shri Dinesh Chandra Doshi, Hasmukh Gandhi and Dinesh Kapadia. Action u/s 133A (Survey) was also taken in respect of two other persons i.e. S/Shri Ramesh V. Kapadia and Vinodchandra V. Gandhi. All these people have admitted to have taken part in large scale hawala transactions. A preliminary examination of the seized documents from the above persons so far, show that the hawalas to the extent of over Rs. 35 crores must have been transacted in the last few years. The entire matter is under investigation by the Income-

tax Department. Appropriate action under the Direct Taxes Acts will be taken as soon as the investigations are completed. I can assure the House that the Department will deal sternly with those against whom a case of tax evasion may eventually be proved.

12.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ओहरेस चन्द्र सिंह रावत उपायक जी, यह जो जानकारी दी है उसके लिए मैं बिल्ली मंत्री जी का बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ। लेकिन एक बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो एजेंट्स हैं जिनका बिजनेस डिपार्टमेंट के साथ रजिस्ट्रेशन वाला मामला है उसमें आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे? क्या इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध इस बात से नहीं है कि मन् 1975, 76 और 77 में जो आयकर के छापे मारे गये थे और उन छापों के दौरान जो दस्तावेज पकड़े गये थे, लेकिन बाद में जैसे ही स.कार बदली, उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई और यहां तक हुआ कि इन्फार्मरेस के नाम जो गुप्त रखे जाते हैं, वे नाम भी प्रकट कर दिये गये और वे किसी एक्सीडेंट में मारे पाये गये? क्या इनकम टेक्स डिपार्टमेंट में जो ऐसे लोग होते हैं जो कि बिजनेस कार्पनियों के साथ मिले हुए होते हैं और आयकर की चोरी करने वाली कार्पनियों या फर्मों के जो इन्फार्मर होते हैं उनके नाम वे उन कार्पनियों और फर्मों को बता देते हैं? क्या ऐसे आदमियों से उन इन्फार्मर की सुरक्षा होती और उन लोगों से होगी जिन लोगों के नाम आये हैं या जिन कार्पनियों के नाम आये हैं? क्या इसमें कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं होगा कि केवल वागजी कार्यवाही हो कर रह जाए जिस तरह से 1975, 76 और 77 के आयकर के छापों और जप्त किये गये दस्तावेजों के मामले में हुआ था कि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई थी और मामला बन कर रह गया था? इसको मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करें।

[क्यों हरीक चन्द्र लिंग रावत]

प्रत्यक्ष कर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत जो इसमें कार्यवाही की जाएगी, लेकिन इस अधिनियम का प्रोसेस इतना धीमा है कि जो एकीडेंसिज होती है वे एकीडेंसिज बाद में कमज़ोर पड़ जाती हैं और प्रारंभ में हनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट का जो उद्देश्य होता है है वह उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो पाता है। क्या इसमें अविलंब कार्यवाही की जाएगी ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir...

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI (Varanasi): What is 'Hawala'?

AN HON. MEMBER: Does it come from 'Halva'?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It does not come from 'Halva', 'Halva' is very sweet. 'Hawala' is a peculiar term used in the Bombay business circles for nefarious transactions. I do not want to explain the way in which these 'hawala' transactions take place because I will be educating a large number of people who do not know anything about it. Nevertheless, for the purpose of this case, I must mention a few facts. Certain persons, in order to evade tax, show fictitious sales and fictitious expenditure. They show in their accounts either purchases which had not taken place or the purchases which had taken place though an intermediary and sold to these companies at a higher price, so that, when the income-tax assessment is done and profits are assessed, profits will be very low because these are official payments, the person who pays them may be traced.

Therefore, what he does is that he pays an account payee cheque to the person who is reported to have sold; then he goes back to him after the amount is got on the account payee cheque and he gets back money. This becomes a black money. This is the way this hawala transaction has been going on. (Interruptions) This is my mistake. What am I to do?

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI: Why is it called hawala?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is a common term used in Bombay for the hawala transaction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hawala is the other way for the black money.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In this way, the Department got the information that a certain company was in the habit of issuing these fictitious bills and paying crossed cheques and then getting the money back from him in cash on this basis. The Department conducted a raid and they were able to establish that about Rs. 9 lakhs was paid in this way and another Rs. 5 or 6 lakhs was going to be paid. In one case, we actually got hold of the person with Rs. 2.5 lakhs and, on a close questioning that they admitted that they were involved in hawala transaction. The department is doing a very intensive investigation. The transaction is connected, as my esteemed friend, Shri Rawat, said, with sales-tax also. They not only evade income-tax but also evade sales-tax because they do not bring in the purchases and sales. The Department will work in close cooperation with the Sales-tax Department because, without the help of the Sales Tax Department, it may be slightly difficult for the Income-tax Department to establish the fictitious sales.

Similarly, the Sales-tax Department also will rely on cooperation with the Income-tax Department. My friend also said that a certain information was given to the Department. This was disclosed earlier and, as a result of which, there have been some serious mishaps. I can assure him that this Department will not convey or disclose any information to anybody. It will see that the information which they get is very well protected.

Then, as far as the collusion is concerned, I wish to assure him that the Department will not, in any way, act except in the very best interest and with the highest standard of integrity.

I can assure him that Government will have a very close watch on all these transactions.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, we have seen recent raids throughout the country by the Income-tax Department. We have also seen the raid conducted in Kashmir. Now, we have to place on record our deep appreciation of the sense of duty and devotion and also the efficiency of these officers who have been conducting these raids.

The tax evasion is rampant and the problem has become very chronic. In order to curb this malady, the number of cases of tax evasion that is detected, stringent and exemplary punishment should be given. Here I may say that in this particular instance, hawali transaction, a large amount of black money is involved. Also, during the course of the raid, incriminating documents were also recovered. Our officials, particularly, the Income-tax Officers are armed with the powers of search, detection as also seizures. What is needed today is the relentless drive against this malady and I can say that we have also to meet this menace with a political will.

As you know, this is one of the methods of tax evasion as also one of the methods that has been involved in blackmoney. There is generation and circulation of blackmoney in the society in this manner also. Sir, it is very clear from the recent happenings that an amount to the extent of Rs. 600 crores has been found in arrears but it is in circulation and this amount has not been collected by the Department so far. This continuing arrear of Rs. 600 crores despite the measure to reduce it is also a matter of great concern. The fact that nearly Rs. 20 crores had to be written off during the year 1978-79 and over Rs. 10 crores had to be written off during 1979-80 is a reflection on the Department's efficiency also. May I know what steps are being taken to intensify the measures to

realise the tax dues and also maintain the relentless efforts on all fronts to achieve better results in collecting current demands and also reducing the arrears?

Sir, it has been stated on the Floor of the House that some of the film actors and actresses are in arrears of tax. I call upon the Government of India to take stern action against these actors and actresses. Whether it is Hema Malini or M. G. Ramachandran stern action has to be taken because these people by evading the tax invest the amount in certain ventures thereby creating an atmosphere of blackmoney and also they generate this parallel economy. In this context I would like to urge upon the Government to take action against all these people. It is also no secret that in spite of these measures the business community including the professionals have outmanoeuvred the Administration. Therefore, I submit Sir that stern, prompt and deterrent action has to be taken and the measures have to be intensified so as to curb the parallel economy.

Regarding the power of searches and seizures I do not know whether it is the duty of the State Government to give full protection to the officers who conduct the raids because otherwise the lives of our officers will be in danger. May I know whether Government is going to install wireless communication in major cities like Bombay and Delhi so that search parties going on raids can maintain touch with the head office? Lastly, I would like to know what steps have been taken to curb the generation and circulation of blackmoney. Whether Government has got any fresh proposals in hand to curb blackmoney?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the hon. Member insisted that stern measures should be taken through searches, seizures etc. to unearth black money. I will give a few figures to show what we have done. Firstly, in the year 1980-81 we conducted

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

3746 searches and seizures and the approximate value of assets seized was Rs. 19.26 crores. In the current year, from April to 14th August, we have conducted 758 searches, but the value of assets seized is Rs. 10.76 crores. That is in four months, if on the same rate we go, we may reach even Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 crores. The second point which he has said is that collection of arrears should be given a high priority. Actually we have got a monthly progress report of recovery of tax arrears monitored by the Central Board of Direct Taxes. We are keeping a close watch on it and every month we review what is the amount which has been collected out of these arrears.

The third point which he mentioned was that professionals including film actors are evading the tax. Well, the tax evasion does not seem to be a peculiar habit of only certain class of people. It seems to be almost universal. But we know that in certain professions and certain kinds of employment this on-money payment has become a habit. Government are watching these cases very carefully and the searches and seizures which take place are mainly directed towards those professions in which there is the habit of receiving black money or on-money.

As regards giving wireless communication equipment, we are now contemplating providing the wireless communication sets and very shortly we will be providing them.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Sir, considering the magnitude of the problem of black money, it is only a tip of the ice berg. I thank the officers who organised the raid. This is not the first time that we are hearing about this problem. There are so many reports about the bogus tax evading firms. But we do not know what action the Government has taken in this matter. More

than 75% of the total real income of the business and industry all over the country has never figured in the account book for the purposes of income-tax. I think the Income-tax Department with its highly demoralised officers are either incapable or unwilling to check the proliferation of black money which runs a parallel and powerful economy in the country.

Sir, there are many fake firms in all the big cities of our country who, for a commission, will be ready to give any number of vouchers both for sale and purchase which can be shown in the books. Not only that, Sir. Fictitious cash credits showing loans from benami sources and squaring them up before the year ends is another way of manipulating account books. The loans are not taxable. Instead of putting some restrictions on SAS scheme, the Government has further liberalised the scheme in May this year under which the tax evasion is a must.

Sir, Mr. Kacker has said about the agents that all of them are uneducated and cannot write even. I do not know how these uneducated persons can run such a bogus firm. Sir, I think, this is not the real fact. There must have been some organised brain behind this racket. Now, I want to ask two specific questions. First, will the Hon'ble Minister assure the House that he will inform the Members of the results of the investigations after they are over, whatever be the time lag between now and the stage when the investigation will be over? Secondly, will the hon. Minister assure the House that not only the recoverable taxes will be realised, but also action under Cr. P.C. will be initiated against these persons so as to try for deterrent punishment to be meted out to these persons for defrauding the national exchequer?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I agree with the hon. Member that what we discovered is only a tip of

the iceberg. I cannot pretend that we have gone to the bottom of the whole malady. But whenever we get an opportunity, we are trying to probe deep into it and try to unearth all such activities at least in certain areas. Our officers are trying to do their best and I would suggest that we give them the strength when they discharge their duties honestly. Otherwise they would be disconcerted in the discharge of their obligations.

The hon. Member said that there are lots of manipulations going on. I was just reminded of a school boy's verse.

"Man is practising in disguise,
He cheats the most discerning eyes."

It is the habit of people to cheat even the most discerning eyes, probing eyes. It is there, it is rampant, but we are doing our level best to see that these people do not escape.

The hon. Member has asked two questions; first question is, whether I would give the results of the investigations. I promise, I will place a statement on the Table of the House on the results of the investigations.

So far as the criminal offences are concerned, it depends whether there is *mens rea* or not, and if it is found that there is *mens rea*, and criminal action will be sustained, Government will not hesitate to take such criminal action.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): At the very outset, I must say that the Finance Minister, time and again, on the floor of the House has said that there are two ways of getting hold of the black money; one is to attract it and the other is to beat it out. He came out with the Special Bonds scheme, which was frustrated by the Supreme Court injunction, and now he has taken out the cane from his brief-case and started using it quite well all over the country. And this is one of the

results for which I congratulate him. I also congratulate the officers who have been able to find out this racket of forty crores which, according to the statement released in the newspapers will attract about 15-20 crores of revenue to our exchequer. In the statement which has been placed before the House, it has been stated that the whole transaction ranges round the past few years. I would like to know from the Finance Minister specifically, what those years are and what actions were taken or initiated by the then Income-tax Commissioners and officers for finding out this particular racket. Was any attempt made? If so, what was the outcome? Secondly, these business firms from where this 'halwa' has originated ... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Not halwa, but hawala.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Yesterday, I was coming in a scooter and the scooter driver said:

इस देन्हाला अब क्या होगा ?
चालीस करोड रुपये का हलवा
बम्बई वालों ने खा लिया, तो
वाकी लोगों को हलवा कैसे
मिलेगा ?

Anyhow, this hawala business has been organised by some well reputed firms with the help of, as per statement of the Income Tax Officer, some illiterate people on a commission of .5% only. How is it that these transaction could not be traced out by the Income-Tax officer in so many years? If these transactions have been going on, will the hon. Minister assure us that he will have investigations for such cases not only in big cities like Calcutta, Madras, Bombay etc., but will set up special cells to investigate such rackets at various places? This is very important. There is a proverb: What Bengal thinks today, India thinks tomorrow. Mr. Saha has also mentioned it. In Calcutta

[Hon. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

tea magnates, I don't want to name anybody—are underwriting the tea prices for their own ends forgetting the honour of the country. Tea industry is facing sickness and I feel personally that this is because of the underhand deal of the tea magnates of the country. So, I urge upon the Government to look into this specific industry from the point of this experience which we have gained and to find out whether something is going on there. I am sure something will come out.

One more question I would like to put. What steps Government will take to give security to those officers who have been able to do this grand job for us? There are paper reports that in Kashmir these junior officers who went from all over the country to carry out the raids are being harassed by certain political and influential leaders of that area. What step is the government going to take to protect all those junior officers who are stationed in those areas?

Lastly, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Finance Minister about the suggestion given by Shri Janardhana Poojary to nab Hema Malini and others. He should not do it at least for Hema Malini. I have got a cinema hall and she has got very good sale in my area. This is my last appeal to you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think Mr. Mohan Dev is fond of Hema Malini.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, has asked the question: from what date this Hawala transaction is going on? From the preliminary examination of the seized documents we find it has been going on from somewhere in 1973-74 to this year. This has come to our notice only now after we seized these documents.

The second question which he asked is: Why was this not discovered earlier? Sir, the way in which transaction goes on is such that on the surface it looks as if it is very correct. The Account Payee cheque is issued and the Account Payee cheque is credited in the account and then it is drawn so that when it goes to audit, there would be payment of everything according to rule. But after the cheque is credited, this man receives the money in cash and pays it as blackmoney. This is a thing which cannot be discovered unless we have information. And once we got the information, we were able to nab it.

Third question he asked: Whether fuller investigation is carried on in other areas? Yes, Sir, whenever we get instances of this kind of fraudulent transactions, we immediately put our staff on the alert in all the area to find out whether such kind of transactions take place in other important centres.

Fourthly, he said: We should give protection to our officers. Sir, it is our endeavour to give all the protection to our officers. In fact, they can draw on the services of the Central Reserve Police as well as the local police whenever they go for searches outstations.

So far as Hema Malini is concerned, I have no opinion.

ओहुड्ड प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर मंत्री महोदय ने सबन को काकी अपने उपर से संतुष्ट किया है कि इस देश में काला धन्दा करने वालों को सख्ती से पकड़ा जायगा और उन पर कठोर से कठोर कार्यवाही की जायगी। हमारी सरकार ने 74, 75 और 76 में भी इस तरह का काला धन्दा करने वालों के कपर देश के हर कोने में बड़े बड़े गहरों में छापे मारे थे। बहुत सारे भाग्यले प्रकाश में आए थे और बहुत लोगों के कागजात

पकड़े गए थे । परन्तु फिर जब जनता वार्टी शासन में आई तो आपात स्थिति के समय जो बहुत सारे काले धंधे के मामले प्रकाश में आए, बहुत सारे लोगों को पकड़ा गया था, बहुत सारे कागजात पकड़े गए थे ग्राम्यकार अधिकारियों के द्वारा—ऐसे मामलों में आप लोगों ने बिना किसी कार्यवाही के अधिकारी शासन काल में कागज लौटा दिए और उनसे जुर्माना लेक नहीं लिया और जहां पर कर आवायणी योग्य भी था वह भी आपने नहीं लिया । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि जनता वार्टी के शासन काल में ऐसे कितने मामले और कागजात लौटा दिए गए थे जिनको कि आपात स्थिति के समय हमारी सरकार ने पकड़ा था ?

यह हवाला करोबार जो प्रकाश में आया है, इसके बारे में कल पढ़ने के बाद कई व्यक्तियों से हमें पूछना पड़ा कि यह हवाला धंधा क्या है । हमारी सरकार के उच्चाधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की सत्प्रता के कारण इस प्रकार के काले धंधे, जो नये नये रास्ते अपनाकर किए जा रहे हैं, प्रकाश में लाए गए हैं । इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार जो इस तरह के सब्जत कदम उठा रही है उससे देश में कर्वचना पर पूर्ण रूप से कानूनाया जा सकेगा ।

SHRI R. VIENKATARAMAN: I have no figures as to how many cases were withdrawn. But I should give the number of searches which were carried out during that period. During 1977-78, 617 searches were carried out, and Rs. 3.53 crores were seized. In 1978-79, 1345 searches were carried out and Rs. 5.12 crores were seized. In 1979-80, 2100 searches were conducted and Rs. 12.14 crores seized. In the first year, there has been a very small amount of searches and seizures; but subsequently it increased.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377.

(i) CORRUPTION AND MALPRACTICES IN NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING FEDERATION OF INDIA (NAFED)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: (Rajgarh): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

The National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) was established for a laudable purpose of becoming a service cooperative agency to the farmers and agriculturists of India. Thus, cooperative marketing was the essence of its existence. Unfortunately, this national agency has become a breeding ground for corruption and malpractices. Besides, the affairs, administration and functioning of NAFED are far from satisfactory. Even, the employees are dissatisfied at its working.

The House is aware that since June, editorials and various news items appearing in papers have totally shaken the faith of Indian agriculturists and farmers in this cooperative agency and its utility. Serious charges of corruption have been levelled against NAFED regarding exports of onions to Russia. An enquiry board of NAFED is probing into these charges and the huge losses suffered by NAFED in their exports and the unlimited corruption and mal-administration. Such a state of affairs is indeed alarming and disturbing from the national point of view. Even the faith and trust of foreign importers of NAFED have been shaken.

It has also come to light that administrative expenses in NAFED have gone up above reasonable limits. There has been a spate of court stay orders, employees' agitations and neglect of farmers' interest in NAFED.

May I, therefore, request the Government to step in immediately to

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

rehabilitate faith and confidence in NAFED, and to re-organize its administrative set-up and to lay down proper norms for its operation? The Government should appoint a High Power Investigation Committee to go into the charges of corruption and mal-administration in NAFED. The Government cannot remain a silent spectator when a National Service Cooperative for the benefit of agricultural marketing is going down in its prestige and integrity. I appeal to the Government to come forward in the House with a comprehensive report on the working of NAFED and the steps taken to improve it.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपायक महोदय, मैं डैमोक्रेटिक सोशियलिस्ट पार्टी का सदस्य हूँ...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Does he belong to that party?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he is stating his new position, why do you worry?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : चालिए, इन्हें भुद्धि कर दी। मेरे भिन्न हैं, जानी है, वे बता देते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now he represents DSF. That is what he is saying.

.. (अवधान) ..

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप बता दीजिए, डैमोक्रेटिक सोशियलिस्ट पार्टी है या नहीं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already introduced you as DFS member.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : है न पार्टी—डैमोक्रेटिक सोशियलिस्ट पार्टी

.. (अवधान) ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these interruptions will not be recorded. Only Shri Mani Ram Bagni's statement under Rule 377 will be recorded.

(Interruptions) **

(ii) STRIKE BY WORKERS OF HINDUSTAN TEXTILES MILLS.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : उपायक महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के प्रत्यर्गत मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ :

हिसार टैक्सटाइल मिल में कर्मचार हजार मजदूर हैं और तमाम इसरा स्टाफ मिलाकर पांच हजार के करीब होते हैं। मजदूरों ने अपनी उचित नौगांव को लेकर तमाम स्टाफ के साथ आज से सौ दिन पहले शांतिमय हड्डताल की। शासन और प्रशासन उद्योगपति की मदद कर रहे हैं। पांच हजार परिवार के भूखों मरने का सवाल सौ दिन से चल रहा है। केन्द्रीय श्रम मंत्री तुरन्त अपने असर रसूक को इस्तेमाल करें और मजदूरों को उनका हम दिलायें ताकि हड्डताल खुल सके और राष्ट्र का जो हानि हो रही है, वह न हो।

(iii) ALLEGED HARASSMENT OF NON-MIZOS IN MIZORAM

SHRI SONTONSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): I beg to draw the attention of the Home Minister regarding the following serious matter and I humbly request a statement from him.

From 28-7-81 collection of unauthorised taxes from all non-Mizo businessmen and Government employees of Aizawl, the Capital of Mizoram has been restarted openly by the following organisations:

(1) North Eastern Region Students Union & MZP.

**Not recorded.

(2) M.N.F. (Underground with arms).

The organisation named N.E.R.S.U. is unfamiliar to most non-Mizos and their objectives are as yet unclear. However both organisations have persisted in heavily taxing the non-Mizos who are obliged to pay up under threats of physical violence.

Besides this the M.N.F. are collecting Rs. 50 per head from incoming and outgoing non-Mizos including Government employees on the Silchar-Aizawl and the Aizawl-Lunglei Road. They are also collecting Rs. 1000/- from every truck driven or owned by non-Mizos and carrying essential goods.

This type of collection of money in broad day light and in front of law enforcing agencies is a matter of serious concern so far as innocent lives and the properties of non-Mizos are concerned.

These organizations seem to be spreading communal feelings in the area and much against the policy of the Government of India. Communal feelings and lawlessness are increasing day by day along with the harassment of non-Mizos. Parallel governments have also sprung up and remedial action is required urgently before the situation gets out of hand.

(iv) RELIEF MEASURES FOR DROUGHT-AFFECTED DISTRICTS OF BIHAR

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): The month-long dry spell in many parts of Bihar has created a drought like situation there and rendered the farmers ranicky. Failure of rain coupled with erratic supply of electricity has completely destroyed the paddy crops and the untransplanted seedlings. The worst affected Districts like Bhojpur, Rohtas, Aurangabad, Gaya and Jahanabad normally have sufficient rains in the crucial month of August but this year's truancy played by the rain gods has

shattered the dreams of the poor farmers also exposed our absolute dependence on the vagaries of nature. It is unfortunate that the existing canals in these areas were not utilized to save the dying paddy crops when the reservoirs had sufficient water to irrigate the lands under their command areas. Now for a vast majority of farmers the future has only starvation in store for them and of course Government doles which may not trickle down to them in all cases.

Their miseries have been compounded by the sudden disappearance of consumer goods both from the open market and the fair price shops. Blackmarketeers and profiteers are selling these articles at fancy prices.

I urge upon the Central Government to allot sufficient funds for the relief work in these areas and evolve suitable schemes for providing assured irrigation facilities and streamline the Public Distribution system for the benefit of the people.

(v) PERMANENT AFFILIATION OF ST. JOHNS MEDICAL COLLEGE AT BANGALORE WITH BANGALORE UNIVERSITY

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDA-CKAL (Muvattupuzha): St. Johns Medical College was established in 1963 after investing over Rs. 3 crores. This medical College is an outstanding institution with high standards in admission, academic training and services. 33.3 per cent of admission is for the State of Karnataka and 18 per cent for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Though the Medical College is outstanding, it is not accorded permanent affiliation. Medical Council of India also has reported favourably. The affiliation is given annually. The Medical Council also has recommended this college for Post-graduate courses but the Bangalore University has not given sanction for these courses as well. There is a St. John's Medical College Hospital with the investment of over Rs. 4.9

[Shri George Joseph Mundackal]

crores. This Hospital is one of the best Hospitals in the country. This is also not recognised for training programmes. There is a patent injustice in this matter and the public is very much concerned over this attitude of the Bangalore University.

Therefore, may I request the Government to use its good offices and do justice in the matter of St. John's Medical College and Medical College Hospital of Bangalore?

(vi) NEED RESOLUTION OF MAHARASHTRA-KARNATAKA BORDER ISSUE BY IMPLEMENTING MAHAJAN COMMISSION REPORT

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) After Independence, the Government appointed a States Re-organisation Commission headed by Justice Fazal Ali. The Commission after through examination (taking more than 7500 witnesses) gave a report. The Government of India accepted the report of the Commission and took steps to form new States on the basis of language spoken by a large section. The criteria taken by the Commission was that—the division and regrouping should not endanger:—

- (1) the unity and security of the country;
- (2) linguistic and cultural homogeneity of the areas;
- (3) financial, economic and administrative convenience;
- (4) successful working of the National Plan.

The new States were formed in 1956. On account of the narrow outlook of a few selfish leaders the full benefit of States re-organisation could not be got and on the other hand much heat has been created. This has cost heavy loss to the country.

The Maharashtra leaders were dissatisfied with the S.R.C. award and

pressed for reconsideration of S.R.C. recommendation. Much against the wishes of Karnataka leaders, one man Commission, Mahajan Commission was constituted. To respects the wishes of the leaders Karnataka accepted the appointments of the Commission.

Justice Mahajan after careful examination of all aspects gave a report and award. It is regretted that Maharashtra, instead of accepting the award passed by the Commission (of their choice), is making unreasonable demands to grab the areas legitimately belonging to Karnataka (Belgaum, Nippani, Karwar etc.). The coercion method is not the sole property of Maharashtra friends. Karnataka, as it is, has lost valuable areas like Kasergod (now in Kerala) and a good portion of Sholapur, Kolhapur, etc. (in Maharashtra). The Kannadigas will not be idle spectators and are ready for any sacrifice to guard the Kannada areas. Karnataka is ready for small mutual adjustments, on the basis of Mahajan Report.

I, on behalf of 30 million Kannadigas, appeal to the hon. Prime Minister to advise our Maharashtra brothers to live as members of one family. Reopening of a closed case will be opening of Pandors box. Let us spend our valuable time in nation-building activities.

(vii) CRISIS IN TEA INDUSTRY AND NEED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF A COMPREHENSIVE PACKAGE OF RELIEF MEASURES

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Quilon) Sir, under rule 377, I would like to make the following statement. The tea industry everywhere in India is passing through a very serious crisis. Apart from the severe drought that has been seriously affecting production during the past two years, the steep rise in the cost of production on the one side coupled with an unprecedented fall in prices both in the export market as well as internally, have been fast eroding the capacity of the industry.

While the prospects for the entire country are quite gloomy, the situation is much more alarming in Kerala with its low average productivity, poor quality of the product, highest cost of production, heaviest taxburden and incessantly rising wage. And the unavoidable result has been that a good number of estates have already closed down and a growing number is sliding into the red, broken down with unbearable burden of arrears of taxes and wages.

A conference of the parties was recently convened in New Delhi by the Commerce Ministry and some proposals are reported to have been discussed. But no concrete steps have so far been adopted. The need of the hour is quick adoption and speedy implementation of a comprehensive package of relief measures both by the State Government of Kerala as well as the Centre. Further indecision and delay in this respect is bound to cause irreparable damage to the plantations, especially those in Kerala and result in tens of thousands of workmen and their families who belong to the lowest strata of society being deprived of their only means of livelihood. And let it be remembered, unlike in other industries, the tea estates once closed and left idle will within a short time and turn themselves into jugs entailing colossal expenses for clearing, weeding, pruning, manuring, etc. and a waiting period of several weeks to go into production again.

It is time for immediate attention and remedial action on a wide front.

(viii) NEED FOR ABOLITION OF CONTRACTUAL SYSTEM OF *Safai Karmacharis* AND OTHER LABOURERS IN AIR INDIA, BOMBAY

ओ बंगल राम ब्रेवा (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बम्बई में एयर इंडिया के कुछ सफाई मजदूरों एवं अन्य मजदूरों

की सम्प्रति आधिक स्थिति बहुत ही दर्जीय एवं सोचनीय है। वे टेकेदारी प्रथा के लियार बने हुए हैं। इन मजदूरों को टेकेदार द्वारा केवल 7 रुपये प्रतिदिन पारिश्रमिक दिया जाता है जब कि टेकेदार एयर इंडिया से 25 रुपये प्रति मजदूर भुगतान लेते हैं। इन असहाय मजदूरों की कूटियां काट लीं जातीं हैं और कुटीं के दिनों की मजदूरी भी काट लीं जातीं हैं। निवारित समय से आधिक काम करने पर 1.25 रुपये प्रति मजदूर की दर से अतिरिक्त भुगतान होता है। इस प्रकार उन्हे कुल 225 रुपये प्रतिमाह की दर से बेतन मिलता है। ये मजदूर टेकेदारों द्वारा रखे जाते हैं। बम्बई जैसे महंगे शहर में 225 रुपये की क्या विसात है। उच्चाधिकारियों से मिलने पर उन्होंने इस विषय में अपनी अज्ञानता प्रकट की।

एक तरफ तो मरकार मजदूरों के हित के लिए बंधुआ मजदूरी की प्रथा समाप्त करने पर दावा करती है, परन्तु दूसरी तरफ सरकार के ठाक नाव के नीचे किस प्रकार मजदूरों का शोषण किया जा रहा है। इस सर्वभूमि में लिखित रूप से प्रधान मंत्री जी से आग्रह कर चुका हूँ। उन्होंने आश्वासन भी दिया था किंतु गहरा दुख है कि इतने दिनों के गानी 6 महीने के बाद भी इस विषय में कुछ नहीं किया जा सका और एयर इंडिया में यह शोषण कूरतम रूप में है।

अतः इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि सफाई मजदूर एवं अन्य शोषित कर्मचारियों के हित में टेकेदारी प्रथा को यथ शीघ्र समाप्त कर सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों की मेवा को स्थाई करवाने की कृपा करें।

13 hrs.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL
ANDPREVENTION OF BLACKMARKETING AND MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLIES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the motions for consideration of the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Bill and Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members, who have participated in the debate. Some of the hon. Members have given some useful suggestions in the course of the discussion. I am also very happy that all the Members who have participated have expressed their sentiment that stringent action against the anti-social elements, strong measures against the blackmarketeers, should be taken. Perhaps that is a reflection of the popular upsurge outside. But, I regret to find some hon. Members are pressing their amendments for referring this Bill to a Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may continue his speech after lunch.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen Hours of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair;
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL:

PREVENTION OF BLACKMARKETING AND MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLIES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mohanty, you can continue.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: This Bill has been passed in the Rajya Sabha. If the Bill is referred to the Select Committee and if any amendments are adopted, imagine how much time it will involve and naturally our efforts to take stringent measures against anti-social elements will be defeated. That is why those who have sponsored the amendments to refer the Bill to the Select Committee are indirectly serving the cause of the black marketeers. I would request them to withdraw those amendments. During these difficult days of our economic situation when the Government is taking all efforts to check black marketing and other economic offences, there should not be at this stage any attempt on behalf of the hon. Members to delay the matter in any way.

I would place before the House what has been our experience with the operation of the Essential Commodities Act. Since this Government came to power we have taken all steps to check economic offences. About 30,000 cases are pending in the court. Out of ii 9,000 cases are pending for the last two years. Almost 6,000 cases are pending for more than a year. Those who are criminals, those who are playing mischief with the economic system of the country need immediately be punished.....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Please give me statewise break up.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:
I am coming to that. We have got this break-up.

If you do not amend this statute and if speedy disposal of the cases is not possible, then we cannot counteract this menace. That is why this Bill has provided for setting up special courts, summary trials. These offences have been made non-bailable.

Some hon. Members suggested that if this amendment is passed, by this Amendment could you check black marketing? Could you bring down the prices? My answer would be, so far as theft is concerned Sections 379 and 380 of the I.P.C. have been there since time immemorial. Has anybody calculated if the offences of theft have come down? But it will serve as deterrent. It will serve different psychology in the society. I would submit to the House that since this Government came to power, it has taken all steps to check this menace. In the year 1980, 12089 persons have been prosecuted. In the year 1979 i.e. calendar year only 6615 persons have been prosecuted. In the year 1980 articles worth above Rs. 38 crores have been seized. My submission is that this Bill is needed immediately to be brought into the statute book. Government should have the power to catch hold of those anti-social elements and prosecute them and they should be punished immediately. That itself will serve as a deterrent in the society.

Some hon. Members have discussed almost the entire economic policy. Perhaps it does not come within the dimension of this Bill. However I would refer to one or two comments made by some hon. Members—particularly our friend Shri Chandrajit Yadav. He has almost criticised the entire economic policy. He has gone on to say that the Constitutional mandates have not been implemented and so on and so forth. Ultimately he comes to the conclusion that this Government is anti-peasantry. My

submission would be he is an old friend of mine. We have worked together for years. He was a party to the formulation of the policies of the Congress Party as well as the Government for pretty long years. May I know when he came to know which policy is anti-peasantry? When did he realise it? Our position is absolutely clear. Our position is that we are striving for more production. That is the only answer to rising prices due to inflationary pressure. Production should match the demands of the community. Our aim is to achieve that objective. Our policy is to pay the peasantry the remunerative price. At the same time we have to look to the vulnerable section of society. Essential articles and goods must be available at fair price. Shri Haldar will agree with me that we have to achieve all these ends. It will not one way traffic. We have to look to the interest of the peasantry as well as to the interest of the poor consumers who are not in a position to approach the market with prevailing prices. Everybody knows this is not a *laissez faire* economy. It is not a socialist economy. It is a mixed economy. We have to balance them. In that way we are giving remunerative prices to the peasantry and are supplying essential needs at fair price. My submission is hon. Member should realise all this. We have to analyse those forces which conspiring and which are persuading the producer not to sell to the Government unless the Government pays Rs. 150 per quintal for wheat. May I know whose interest are those forces serving? That is the problem. I know and the Government is aware of this that there is a section of people who are out to sabotage all the economic measures of this country. And they are creating difficulties in our way. Everybody is conscious of it.

Some Members have resented very much the provision that the appellate power has been given to the State Government instead of to the judicial

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

authority. M-. Daga, my hon. colleague, has said that this Government has no faith in the judiciary. From which provision of the Bill has he read it? We have complete faith, a hundred per cent faith and confidence in the judiciary in spite of the fact that, by repeated judicial pronouncements, the authority of this Parliament is being eroded every day, in spite of the fact that a number of economic measures could not be implemented because they are pending in courts for years. In spite of all these things, we have a hundred per cent faith and confidence in the judiciary. (Interruptions) I take full responsibility when I say this. In spite of all adverse situations we have confidence and faith in the judiciary. Now, what has been done in this Bill? We have given the power of appointment to the High Court. Special judges will be appointed by the hon. High Court, and that will be done under section 9 of the criminal procedure code. Absolutely, the adjudication part will be done by the courts, not by the Government. Only appeals in respect of the order of the Collector regarding articles seized and confiscated will lie before the Government and not before the judicial authority or any judicial body. Some suggestions have been made that this power should be given to the High Court or to the special courts, and some amendments say that it should be given to the Governor. My submission would be that we cannot accept them because it is all a time-taking process and we do not want that the articles seized should be wasted if they cannot be disposed of in time. That was the difficulty for which we have incorporated this amendment—the power has been given to the State Government.

Another aspect of the matter that the hon. Member has suggested is that this judicial process will not give justice to the small traders. That is

what Mr. Daga contended. My reply would be—if he properly analyses, he will find this—that this judicial system, which we have adopted, very often does not do justice to the weaker sections of the society. Who does not know it? Are you not aware of it? We are operating the existing system with all its limitations. We know the mischief played by money-power. But are you in a position to eliminate it? So, that is the problem. My submission would be that, within the existing system as we have conceived, there have been limitations for the weaker sections as well as for the small traders. Any other systems carry more limitations. Our system atleast assures us minimum justice and works well. My submission would be that we should not be afraid that the small traders would be very much harassed because of the money power of the big traders although that danger cannot be completely eliminated within the present system. Mr. Halder knows that the leader of his party once characterised the Supreme Court as administering class justice and he was prosecuted for contempt of court.

Some apprehension has been expressed regarding abement. As you know, abetment is equally an offence and those who abet are treated on an equal footing with the principal offenders.

So, this is what has been provided for here. The only exception is for those abettors to the offence for this reason, namely, for the use of those essential commodities for personal use for the use of their family and members who depend upon them. So far as punishment or penalty, is concerned there has been some leniency shown to them. They will only be fined but there will be no substantive punishment of imprisonment given to them. This is for the offence committed in respect of foodstuffs and drugs only. For their class of

offenders there has been some leniency shown to them (Interruptions) This a very reasonable balance. For them lighter punishment is provided. The fine is there. No substantive punishment is there. They will be allowed enlargement in bail. Under the existing arrangements this has been provided for. Another aspect is relating to the categorisation of these offences. As a mater of fact, the offence has been categorised. The imprisonment for some offences is for three months and for some six months. Previously it could be relaxed by the court. Now it is not possible. We have provided the provision of imprisonment for a period of three months. This cannot be waived by the court. As regards offences, they are of different types. Some hungry-men go about and pick up some pieces of bread. That offence also comes under Sec. 379. If someone steals a stainless utensil, that offence comes under the same section. The punishment inflicted by the court will be different. In some case, it will be less and in some case it will be severe. If someone commits an economic offence in respect of essential commodities or if someone purchases one kilogramme of sugar the punishment given to him will be different. It is left to the court.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: (Pali): The minimum punishment of three months should be there.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: The punishment of three months imprisonment will be there. But, if the offence is very substantial, then it may be extended upto two years.

Another aspect is this. My learned friend Mr. Parulekar expressed his doubt about the implementation of this provision as also investigation in the case. He himself is an advocate and he knows very well about our limitations. Investigation and imple-

mentation are two different things. Of course, they need improvements. Everything depends upon the cooperation of the people. You know that in foreign countries whenever the offence is committed and when it is published, many people rush to give evidence and cooperate with the investigation as to make it a success. We have to consider whether that special condition is existing here. Further the norms of analysis of evidence both in India and England are different. Our approach is to pick up grain out of chaff but the English jurisprudence does not accept a witness speaking falsehood. the entire evidence is rejected there but in India the evidence will be analysed and a little bit of truth that is there is used. So, different conditions are prevailing.

There is another aspect relating to bail. It has been commented that it is made non-bailable. Non-bailable is nothing new because U/s 380 the offence is non-bailable. It can be summarily tried. So, nothing new has been incorporated. Only economic offences have been brought at par with theft in general law.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to urge upon the House that this Bill be passed with unanimity and enthusiasm. That itself will create a deterrent in the society against those anti-social elements. Thank you.

प्राचार्य भगवान देव : (अजमेर)
 संप्रहर्षों के गोदामों को बताने के लिए
 इनामी योजना की बात जो मैंने कही थी
 उसके बारे में तो मंत्री महोदय कुछ बातये ।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा
 सिवाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री
 (राव बीरेन्द्र दिह) वह भी सौचेंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has replied to Both the items. Now, the

[Mr. Deputy-speaker]

House will take up Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Bill.

I will now put amendment No. I moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, are you pressing your amendment No. 2.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No. Sir, I want to withdraw?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga be withdrawn?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 2. was, by leave, negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 3 moved by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 11 moved by Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 11 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill to make certain special provisions by way of amendments to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for a temporary period for dealing more effectively with persons indulging in hoarding and blackmarketing of, and profiteering in, essential commodities and with the evil of vicious inflationary prices and for matters

connected therewith or incidental thereto as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Amendment of section 6A)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"Page 2, line 34,—

after "Collector" insert—

"or such other person authorised by him" (48)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 48 moved by Shri T. R. Shamanna to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 48 was put and negatived.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): I beg to move:

"Page 2, line 35,—

after "sold" insert "uniformly" (80)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 60 moved by Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 60 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5— (Amendment of section 6C)

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: I beg to move:

"Page 2, lines 40 and 42,—

for "the State Government concerned and the State Government"

substitute—

"the High Court having jurisdiction and the High Court" (8)

"Page 2, line 43,—

for "the State Government" substitute ("the High Court" (9)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I beg to move:

"Page 2, line 40,—

for "Government" substitute "Governor" (34)

"Page 2, line 41,—

for "Government" substitute "Governor" (35)

"Page 2, line 43,—

for "Government" substitute "Governor" (36)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

"Page 2, lines 40 and 41,—
for "the State Government concerned and the State government"

substitute—

"the Special Court and the Special Court" (56)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponanji): I beg to move:

"Page 2, for lines 38 to 41, substitute—

"(a) in sub-section (1), after the words "any judicial authority" the words "including any special court" shall be inserted; (38)"

"Page 2, omit lines 42 and 43" (39)

धो कृष्ण कुमार गोप्यस (कोटा) : उपायक भवते विद्य, क्लाऊज-5 के अन्दर सैक्षण-6 (सी) के अन्दर अमेण्डमेण्ट चाहा गया है। जो आरम्भ में सैक्षण-6 (सी) में अपील का प्रोवीजन इस प्रकार से है :

"6C. (1) Any person aggrieved by an order of confiscation under section 6A may, within one month from the date of the communication to him of such order, appeal to any judicial authority appointed by the State Government concerned and the judicial authority shall. . . ."

गवर्नमेण्ट जो क्लाऊज 5 में अमेण्डमेण्ट ले कर आई है कि जुडीशियल अथारिटी की जगह अमेण्डमेण्ट होना चाहिए —

"The State Government concerned and the State Government shall. . . ."

मेरा निवेदन है कि जो गवर्नमेण्ट करेगी, कलेक्टर करेगा, उस की अपील गवर्नमेण्ट की जाय, यह जुडीशियल एप्रोव नहीं है। जब जुडीशियल अथारिटी है तो उस के सामने कही जाय।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The amendment is not acceptable, because this will defeat the purpose of this amending Bill. We want to burden the State executive with greater responsibility for maintaining the price-line and the judiciary and the executive should not work at cross purposes in this matter and there should be no delay on account of judicial pronouncements, trials and appeals. Therefore, the entire responsibility

[Rao Birendra Singh]

is now sought to be given to the State Government.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments No. 8 and 9 moved by Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal to the vote of the House.

Amendments 8 and 9 were put and negatived.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Sir, though the Bill is an essential and important one, the way in which it has been brought is not going to be helpful to the public. Unless and until, corruption is stopped and we have more production, it is impossible to bring about any control in all these matters. As long as unscrupulous people are there, administration is corrupt, it is impossible to control the black-marketing, or save the consumers from being exploited. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take suitable steps in that direction. It is necessary to see that the moral of the people is brought to a certain level and corruption is wiped out from society. Only then justice will be done to the people, otherwise it is not possible to bring about any change..

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I would like to add only two sentences. This is the last minute appeal to the Government not to take an attitude of denigrating the judiciary. Why bring this question of confrontation between the judiciary and the executive, blame the judiciary for delay etc. An appeal against the action of the Collector etc. must lie with the judiciary. On the day when the executive erodes judiciary, that would be the end of democracy. I, therefore, appeal to the Government to accept my amendments.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: You have already provided for a special court and that court will be presided over by a judge. What I want is that instead of 'State Author'ties', you

should substitute the word 'special' court'. You have provided for a special court. If any property is confiscated and the person concerned wants to go in appeal against that order, he can go to the special court, which is presided over by a judge. This will ensure an independent judgement.

Section 6(C) of the Act provides:

"Any person aggrieved by an order of confiscation under section 6(A) may, within one month from the date of communication to him of such order, appeal to any judicial authority...."

It is there. We must respect the judiciary. I want that an appeal should be provided against the order of Collector or an executive officer to the judiciary. As the special court is there, I suggest that those powers should be given to the special court.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The purpose behind the Amending Bill is that the essential commodities have to be equitably distributed amongst the people. The real trouble has arisen on account of the fact that production in the country is not yet to the extent that such measures would not be needed and that the whole demand will be met by the free market mechanism. This is a temporary measure for five years only. And since the Collector also is an executive officer and it is the order of the Collector which is sought to be appealed against, it is considered proper that the appeal should lie with the authority nominated by the State Government.

Sir, the objective behind this provision is that whatever goods are confiscated must be available to the State Government and its agencies for being distributed according to the needs of the people. If we accept the amendment proposed by my Hon. friends, the whole objective will be defeated and we may not be able to make use of the confiscated goods. Experience

in the past has shown that the difficulties are on account of the existing provisions in the bill because it was generally seen that the confiscated goods were auctioned under the orders of the judicial authority and that these very goods were purchased by a group of traders. They again made considerable profits on it and it was not possible for the public distribution system to utilise these commodities. Therefore, I am sorry, Sir, I cannot accept any of the Amendments proposed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 34, 35 and 36, moved by Shri T. R. Shamanna, Nos. 38 and 39 moved by Shri G. M. Banatwalla and No. 56 by Shri Mool Chand Daga to the vote of the House

*Amendments Nos. 34, 35, 36, 38, 39
and 56 were put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"Tha. Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Amendment of section 6E)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 3 and 4,—

for "State Government concerned" substitute "Special Court" (57)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 57 moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 57 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7—(Amendment of section 7)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

Omit lines 8 to 11. (40)

Section 7 of the Act provides for penalties. It also lays down the provision for, or authorizes the court to make an order for lesser penalties than the ones laid down in the Act. The court is, however, required to do so only when there are adequate reasons, and the court is also asked to specify those reasons in writing. There is no reason why there should be any mistrust as far as the courts are concerned. There is no reason given as to why the courts should not be given the power to give lesser penalties under special circumstances which they have to mention in their judgment. There is no reason to mistrust the courts; and, therefore, there is no reason for the deletion of these powers. Hence I have moved my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, your amendment No. 58 is the same as Mr. Banatwalla's amendment. So, you cannot move. But you can speak.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Clause 7(1)(a) of the Essential Commodities Act says:

"If any person contravenes any order made under section 3,—(a) he shall be punishable,—

"(i) in the case of an order made with reference to clause (h) or clause (i) of sub-section (2) of that section, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and shall also be liable to fine."

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

(ii) in the case of any other order, with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine;

provided that the court may, for any adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgement, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than three months."

So, the court will give the reasons, if it is a technical offence. A business man or a small trader might not have put up a list or might have committed a mistake unintentionally. In that case, what will be the position? Now you will send him to jail for three months. It is a mandatory provision. Clause 7(2A) of the Act has a provision which says:

"Provided that the court may, for any adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgement, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of not less than six months."

The learned Deputy Minister was giving a reply. He has understood the law very well; and he was giving the reply. Suppose the offence is a minor one. Then the Magistrate shall not give a major punishment. While understanding his argument, I say that the man might not have committed the offence intentionally. He has simply failed to put up a list. So, for a technical offence—i.e. an offence which has not been committed with a guilty intention, don't punish him for three months. A man aged 80, sitting in a shop, might not have put up the list. Do you want to send him to jail for three months? The magistrate or judicial officer will say that the man is aged, and has not committed the offence intentionally. He will give the reasons for it. Don't make it a prestigious issue. Kindly

consider it in the light of my observations.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The amendment and its purpose are very well understood by my hon. friend Mr. Daga, as also my friend Mr. Banatwalla. Mr. Daga has himself given the reasons which Government had in mind, while doing away with this proviso. We want to ensure that no shopkeeper will conveniently forget to fulfil the requirement of rules and law. It is only for technical offences that this minimum is provided. But this punishment is to be given after conviction. If a person is convicted, found at fault under this Act for the least of offences, even then he should get three months imprisonment. This is the purpose and we have deliberately provided this amendment in the Bill. (Interruptions) There is no question, as you said Mr. Banatwalla, that we distrust the court. No reason has to be given because there is no question of any distrust on the judiciary. We only want to ensure that this Act is fully enforced and implemented, that there is no loophole. So, I am not very sure that lawyers like you and Mr. Daga will still be finding some loophole.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am not a lawyer.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You appear to me to be a lawyer. So, I was afraid of you also. We know that we cannot plug all the loopholes yet with all good intention we have tried to make the law as fool-proof as possible. Therefore, I am unable to accept Mr. Daga's suggestion.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नाम नहीं पुकारा गया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not given your amendment. I will come to you. This is clause 7.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मेरा नाम था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we are going clause by clause. I will call you. You should check up. Now, in Clause 7 you have not given any amendment. That is our record.

ओ सत्यनारायण अटिथा : मेरा नाम पहले आना चाहिए था—क्लाज-4 में मेरा अमेंडमेंट था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You check up with the office.

Now I shall put amendment no. 40 moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 40 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8—(Amendment of section 8)

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA (Dhandhuka): I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 18 and 19,—

omit “for his own use or for the use of any member or his family or for the use of any person dependent on him, and not” (26)

Page 3, line 23,—

for “fine only” substitute “imprisonment and fine” (27)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then Mr. Bhogendra Jha is not present in the House. Then Mr. Shamanna, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then Mr. Chaturbhuj is not present in the House. Mr. Narsinh Makwana, now you can speak on your amendment.

श्री नरसिंह मक्वाना : (डंडुका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भाननीय मंत्री महोदय जी विधेयक लाए हैं, उसमें क्लाज-8 में यह प्रावधान है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने परिवार के लोगों के लिए, नौकरों के लिए जमा कर सकते हैं। इस प्रकार से तो जमाखोर कहेगा कि यह मेरे परिवार वालों के लिए है या नौकरों के लिए है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इसकी कोई मात्रा निश्चित की जानी चाहिए कि इतनी मात्रा तक परिवार के लोगों या अन्य आन्ध्रियों के लिए जमा किया जा सकता है।

इससी बात यह है कि इसमें सिर्फ जुमनि का प्रावीजन किया गया है। मेरा सुझाव है कि अकेले जुमनि से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि इसमें कारावास की सजा देने का प्रावधान भी होना चाहिए, ताकि इस कानून के तहत कड़ाई से काम लिया जा सके।

अगर ये संशोधन न किए गए तो मुनाफाखोर कहेगा कि मेरे 50 या 100 आदमी हैं—उनके लिए अनाज या चावल इकट्ठा किया था, शक्कार इकट्ठी की थी। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मात्रा तय की जानी चाहिए कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा इतना सामान अपने आदमियों के लिए जमा किया जा सकता है।

राव बोरेन्ड्रा सिंह : मात्रा या तादाद हम अलग से तय कर सकते हैं—नोटिफिकेशन करके, अलग आर्डर हो सकते हैं। इस एक्ट के अन्दर इसको लाने की जरूरत नहीं है—इसकी वजह से कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी। जिन लोगों को हकीकत में कोई परेशानी होगी जैसे किसी को दवा खरीदनी है और वह महंगी भी जा कर खरीदेगा, चौर दरवाजे से भी खरीदेगा अपने आदमी को बचाने के लिए या बच्चा किसी का भूखा भर रहा है और उसको सज्ज जरूरत है

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

बेदी फूड की, ऐसे लोग मजबूरी में कासूर कर लें तो उनके लिए यह रियायत रखी गई है। यह रियायत वाजिब है और रहनी चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य अपनी एमेंडमेंट्स को वापिस ले लेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you pressing your amendment or are you withdrawing?

श्रोता नरसिंह मकवाना : वापिस तो मैं ले लेता हूँ लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे डर है कि जो स्पष्टीकरण माननीय मंत्री जी ने किया है वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है और इस का दुरुपयोग होगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has Mr. Narsinh Makwana the leave of the House to withdraw amendments Nos. 26 and 27 to Clause No. 8?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Amendments Nos. 26 and 27 were by leave withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Amendment of section 10A)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause 9.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 25,—

after "non-bailable" insert—

"but in exceptional cases the court may stand bail". (59)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is,—

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I want to say some thing. Bail is a right. You know as much as I know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know how much you know!

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: You know, the offence is cognizable, but this has been made non-bailable. Why is it non-bailable? For a small offence it has been made non-bailable. The poor fellow will remain in the custody of the Police for a period of 24 hours and they can ask for a remand even for 15 days and then he can apply for bail and that too if it is a non-bailable offence. You know how it is done. Here in this case if bail is to be granted, then again the Public Prosecutor will be asked to stand and argue. So, you want to change something what has been made a cognizable offence. I have added "but in exceptional cases the court may grant bail". I have added it because in some cases it is not necessary, even for non-bailable cases it can be granted.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The word "cognizable" only means that Government agencies can take cognizance of and take notice of the offence and move to prosecute the offender; and if it is not bailable the only difference is that will be a bailable offence. The Police can then bail out the person. He need not be put before the court. But when it is non-bailable the person has to be produced before the Court. The Police have no power to bail him out. There is nothing to stop the person being bailed out by the competent court.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, I think you are not pressing the amendment. Are you withdrawing the amendment in view of what has been said?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has Mr. Mool Chand Daga the leave of the

House to withdraw his amendment No. 59 to Clause 9 of the Bill?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 59 was, by leave withdrawn.

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11—(Substitution of new sections for section 12A)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move.

Page 4, line 3, for "qualified for appointment as" substitute "or has been" (5).

Page 4, lines 17 to 20,

for "not exceeding fifteen days in the whole where such Magistrate is a Judicial Magistrate and seven days in the whole where such Magistrate is an Executive Magistrate"

substitute "not exceeding seven days in the whole". (41)

Sir, a person accused or even suspected of the commission of a crime is forwarded to the Magistrate and the Magistrate has powers of detention. This power must be exercised with great caution and where detention is necessary, it should be for the minimum period necessary. I have, therefore, tried to seek through my amendments that this period, whether it is a judicial magistrate or anybody else, should not be more than seven days.

Then, in the case of a special court, a person who is qualified for appointment as judge of a High Court, may be appointed. Mere qualification for appointment as High Court judge is not sufficient. Any person who is an advocate, who has practised for 10

years or more, can be taken. This provision can be only viewed with suspicion. I know very well that the Constitution also contains similar guidelines. But even at that time, submissions have been made that it should be headed by a sitting High Court judge or a person with such other qualifications which are mentioned there. Merely a person who is qualified to be appointed as High Court judge is not sufficient for this purpose. Therefore, I say that a special court should be presided over by a sitting judge of a High Court or by one who has been Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge, as mentioned in the Bill.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: They have to set up a large number of special courts. The hon. member knows that it is not easy to find sitting judges of a High Court or retired judges of a High Court for so many courts that we have in mind. Therefore, the provision has been made for special courts consisting of judges to be appointed by the High Court upon a request made by the State Government. I think this provision should be acceptable because he will be a person who can be appointed as a judge of a High Court. Therefore, he has the necessary qualification. He knows law; he is a lawyer.

As regards the other amendment of the hon. member, provision is already made for 7 days' detention in the case of an executive magistrate and 15 days' detention if it is ordered by a judicial magistrate. What difference does the hon. member see if it is 15 days and not 7 days? After all, this detention is for a person who is suspected or accused of an offence under the Essential Commodities Act and the intention is to be as tough with those persons as possible, as is the demand from this House and also from the people outside.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment Nos. 5 and 41, moved by Shri Banatwalla, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 41 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title, commencement and duration)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 1,—

for "five years" substitute "two years" (4)

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 12 to 14,—

for "on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different States".

substitute—

"immediately" (6)

Page 2,—

omit lines 6 to 9. (7)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 2,—

for "of commencement of this Act" substitute—

"on which it receives the assent of the President" (54)

Page 2, lines 3 to 5,—

omit "and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser of operation of

this Act as if it had then been repealed by a Central Act" (55)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The entire Bill has been envisaged as a temporary measure. But it is laid down that it will remain in force for a period of five years from the date of commencement. How can a temporary measure remain for a period of five years, which is too long a period? In fact, the whole term of this House is five years. If the Government wants to continue the measure, it should come after two years before the House; let the House review the situation as it exists, and then take a decision. Five years is too long a period for a temporary measure. I have, therefore, tried to say that the measure should be restricted to a period of only two years.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल को पास करने के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी आतुरता प्रकट की है। उन्होंने कहा है कि इस कानून को लागू करना बहुत ज़रूरी है और इससे काम रुक रहा है। इस बिल में कहा गया है कि यह कानून उस दिन से लागू हो जायेगा, जो कि सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट आकिशल गजट में एक नोटिफिकेशन द्वारा निश्चित करेगी। ऐसा क्यों? जब यह कानून बनाना बहुत ज़रूरी हो गया है और इस के बिना सरकार आफेंडर्ज को पकड़ नहीं पा रही है, तो इसको तुरन्त लागू कर देना चाहिए। मेरे एमेंडमेंट का आभिन्नाय यही है कि इस कानून को इमीजिएटली लागू कर दिया जाए।

श्री भूसुकन्द डागा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस क्लाज में कहा गया है कि इस कानून को लागू करने के लिए अलग अलग स्टेट्स में अलग अलग डेट्स एपायंट की जायेंगी। हो सकता है कि उड़ीसा में इसको नवम्बर में लागू कर दिया जाए, राजस्थान में दिसम्बर, या अगली जनवरी में लागू किया जाए, और हरियाणा में शायद परसों ही लागू हो जाए।

इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि यह कानून पांच साल में खत्म होगा। इसका मतलब यह है कि यह कानून हिन्दुस्तान की अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में अलग अलग तारीखों पर लागू होगा और अलग अलग तारीखों पर से खत्म होगा, क्योंकि पांच साल से पहले यह खत्म नहीं होगा। (स्वधान) जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, डिफरेंट स्टेट्स में डिफरेंट डेट्स पर एपायंट की जायेंगी और चकि यह कानून पांच साल तक लागू रहता है, इस लिए डिफरेंट स्टेट्स में यह डिफरेंट डेट्स पर खत्म होगा। तो यह डिफरेंट जगहों पर डिफरेंट डेट्स में लागू होगा। यह आप एक डेट से लागू कीजिए, इस के लिए मैंने यह अमेडमेंट दिया था कि

"of commencement of this Act"
के स्थान पर

"on which it receives the assent
of the President."

रख दिया जाय।

इस से सारी जगहों के एकट एक साथ खत्म हो जाएंगे तो वह ठीक रहेगा।

दूसरा जो मेरा अमेडमेंट था वह मेरे ख्याल से आप किसी ला-डिपार्टमेंट से पूछ लीजिए, यह आप को जोड़ना जरूरी नहीं था :

"....and Section 6 of the General Clauses Act 1897 shall apply upon such cesser of operation of this Act, as if it had been repealed by a Central Act."

What does Section 6 of the General Clauses Act say? It says very clearly:

"Where this Act, or any (Central Act) or regulation made after the commencement of this Act, repeals any enactment hitherto made or hereafter be made, then, unless a

different intention appears, the repeal shall not—

(a) revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the repeal takes effect; or

(b) affect the previous operation of any enactment so repealed or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; ..."

Like this, Section 6 is already there. Then what is the necessity of adding these words? So, what I have to say is that this is not at all necessary.

ऐसा आप के डिपार्टमेंट ने क्यों किया?

"....and Section 6 of the General Clauses Act 1897 shall apply upon such cesser of operation of this Act as if it had been repealed by a Central Act."

These are all irrelevant and unnecessary and I think you will agree.

ये बिना मतलब के हैं।

राब बीरेन्ड्रा शिह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात नहीं है कि पहले जो एकट था इस का, उसके अन्दर हम ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। मेरे माननीय साथी ने बताया कि 30 हजार से ज्यादा मुकदमे तो अब पैंडिंग हैं अदालतों के अन्दर एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज एकट के अन्तर्गत जिस में से 8-10 हजार के करीब दो दो साल पुराने हैं, 6-7 हजार के करीब 1 साल पुराने हैं और इसी तरह से कुछ 6 महीने पुराने हैं। इसी तरह डिटेन्शन के भी आई-संस हम ने काफी किए हैं। 1980 में यह प्रिवेशन आफ ब्लैकमार्केटिंग एंड मेटिनेस आफ एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज एकट बना, उस के बाद उस के नीचे 350 लोगों को डीटेन करने के आई-संस हुए। उस में से कुछ स्टेट गवर्नर्सेट्स ने छोड़ दिए, कुछ ऐडवाइजरी कमेटीज ने छोड़ दिए और कुछ कोट्स ने छोड़ दिए। फिर भी उस में भी पकास साठ आदमी अपना डीटेन्शन

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

पूरा कर के निकले हैं। तो एक्षण त, हम लेते रहे हैं। लेकिन वह काफी नहीं रहा। अगर वह विछला कानून काफी होता तो ये तीस तीस हजार मुकादमे कैसे बलते होते? हम ने पूरी कार्यवाही की, खूब लोगों को पकड़ा है, स्टेट गवर्नरेट्स ने मुश्तियों से दाम किया है इसकी रोकथाम के लिए कि एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज के अन्दर कोई पायदा न उठाए, डैम्प भार्केटिंग न हो, लागों को जरूरत की चीजें मिलती रहे। लेकिन अब पाच वर्ष की अवधि इसलिए रखी है कि हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि पाच वर्ष के अन्दर हानित ठीक हो जाएंगे। जो नोग यह काना धन्धा करते हैं वह भी कुछ समझ जाएंगे और सारी हमारी प्रणाली ठीक हो जाएगी तो पांच वर्ष के बाद हमें इस की जरूरत नहीं होगी। अगर ट्रेडर्स पहले ही अपना सलूक अच्छा बना लें, तो हो सकता है कि इस एक्ट के नीचे हमें कोई कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत न पड़े। ये जो हम अख्यात हासिल करने की बात इस में कर रहे हैं हम तो चाहते हैं कि ट्रेडर्स अपने आप ठीक ठिकाने हो जायें और ठीक तरह चले। अगर इसकी जरूरत नहीं हुई तो पाच वर्ष के पहले इस एक्टिविल करने में तो सरकार के सामने कोई बाधा नहीं है। जब बनातवाला साहब इस बात की तमल्ली सरकार को करा देंगे कि अब इस एक्ट की जरूरत नहीं रही तो हम इनको एक्टिविल कर सकते हैं। पाच वर्ष भी इस को लागू रखने की जरूरत नहीं होगी यों बहुत से साथी तो यह भी चाहते हैं कि इस को बिलकुल पक्का ही बना दिया जाये, परमानेट कर दिया जाये। हम ने तो बीच का रास्ता निभाला है कि इस को परमानेट भी न बनाएं और टम्पोरेरी भी थोड़े अरसे का न बनाएं, इसलिए पाच वर्ष का इस का पौरियड रखा है।

अब तो एतराज माननीय डागा जी ने किए इसके बारे में मुझे यह कहना

है कि यह जो हम ने जरा साफ करने की कोशिश की है सारे एक्ट के प्राविजन को डागा जैसे समझदार आदमियों के लिए इस की जरूरत नहीं थी। वह तो जरूरत क्लारेज एक्ट को समझते हैं। यह तो मेरे जैसे आदमियों को, जिनमें कम समझ है, उनके लिए और ज्यादा बाजेह की भई है सारे चीजें। और उनकी बात तो हम पहले से ही मानते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि चाहे जिस ला डिपार्टमेंट से पूछ लो। तो हमने उनसे पूछ कर ही यह बिल यहां रखा है, इस बिल का ड्राफ्ट सारा ला भिन्निस्टी ने ही बनाया है, उन्होंने ही एसूब किया है और तब आपके सामने पेश किया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put amendments No. 4, 6, 7, 54 and 55 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 4, 6, 7, 54 and 55 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula was added to the Bill.

Preamble

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Makwana, are you moving an amendment to the Preamble?

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: I beg to move:

"Page 1, line 7,—

omit "for a period of five years" (23)

माननीय उपायक्षम जी, यह छोटा सा संशोधन इसलिए रखा है कि मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि मंत्री जी जिस उद्देश्य से यह विषेयक लाये हैं उसको प्राप्त करने में विकल रहेंगे। जो गुनहगार होंगे वह पकड़े

जायेंगे लेकिन अगर वह कहीं से भी डाक्टर का स्टिफिकेट ले आयेंगे तो रिहा हो जायेंगे। सरकार किसी को एक दिन भी कारावास में नहीं रख सकेगी। इसलिए मैंने रखा है कि इतने शब्द निकाल दिये जायें “या वह रोगी हो या दुर्बल अविक्त हो”। क्योंकि डाक्टरी स्टिफिकेट लेना बहुत आसान हो सकता है। जो लोग कानून भंग करेंगे वह एक दिन भी जेल में नहीं रहेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन शब्दों को हटाया जाये।

राष्ट्र बीरेन्ड्र तिहः : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे खशी है कि आनंदेविल मेस्वर को इतनी चिन्ता है और वह मानते हैं कि बावजूद इस बात के बहुत से साथियों ने अपोर्जिण से यह कहा कि यह कानून बड़ा सख्त है, फिर भी वह यह समझ रहे हैं कि इसके अन्दर भी बच निकलेंगे ब्लैक मार्केटिंग से लोग। हम तो उनको आहिस्ता आहिस्ता मिखाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। अभी उनका हाफिजा अच्छा हो जाये, टेक्नीकल आफेसेज करना भूल जाये और बड़े बड़े आफेसेज करना भी भूल जायेंगे। और योड़ी बहुत अगर कमिया होंगी तो किसी और तरीके से कानून करने की कोशिश करेंगे। जो परेशानी माननीय सदस्य को है वह सरकार को भी है। लेकिन इस बक्त जितना है उन्ने से ही कायदा होगा, ऐसा हम समझते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment to Preamble moved by Shri Narsinh Makwana to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 23 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Preamble and the Title stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

The Preamble and The Title were added to the Bill.

RAO VIRENDRA SINGH: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill be passed.”

Shri Madhukar

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Why don't you take third reading of both the Bills together?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has given notice to speak on third reading of this Bill only. The discussion on both the Bills can be taken up together. But every Bill has to be voted separately.

Shri Madhukar.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गह चोर-चाजारी बन्द हो जाए और देश में लोगों को बस्तुएं मिलने लगे इस नीयत में कोई दो भत्त नहीं है लेकिन मैं ममझता हूँ कि जिस तरह से यह विल सरकार द्वारा पेश किया गया है, उस से कुछ नहीं होने दाना है। गह नगेटिव बिल है यानी यह बहुत गया है कि गह सजा दी जाएगी और वह सजा दी जाएगी। हिसा करने वालों को, अपराध करने वालों को सजाये देने का प्रस्ताव तो डम्भें है, लेकिन एक बात नहीं है जिनके मार्केटिंग को रोकने के लिए और बस्तुये उपभोक्ताओं को मिलनी चाहिए, उसके क्या उपाय हैं? हम ममझते हैं कि कोई उपाय इसमें नहीं है। एक बार, हमको याद है, प० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने यहा या—हमारी हकूमत होगी तो ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करने वालों को गोली से उड़ा दिया जाएगा। लेकिन हो क्या रहा है, जिसने आप दवा कर रहे हैं। उतना ही मर्ज बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। अपने इस व्यवस्था को बदलने की कोई

[बो कमता भिन्न नव्यकर]

व्यवस्था नहीं की है। आवश्यक वस्तुओं को सरकार अपने हाथ में लेकर कैसे वितरित करें, ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। मैं अपना अनुभव आपको बिहार के बारे में बताता हूँ। वहां एक छोटी सी वितरण प्रणाली की दुकान है। वहां पूरा का पूरा कोटा ब्लेक कर दिया जाता है, गेहूं पूरा ब्लैक कर दिया जाता है और इस प्रकार का काम करने के लिए घूसखोरी की जाती है। यदि मुकदमा होता है तो वह कोर्ट में छूट जाएगा। इस प्रकार वह लगातार ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग कर रहा है। चम्पारण और दूसरी जगहों पर ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हो रही है, लेकिन सप्लाई अधिकारी से लेकर नीचे तक मिली-भगत है। होता यह है कि जितना जब कोटा आयात वितरण प्रणाली में नहीं बताया गया और नतीजा क्या हुआ वो दिन के बाद सारा ब्लैक मार्केट में चला गया। इस काम को रोकने के लिए आपके अन्दर बिल-पावर नहीं है, आप असमर्थ हैं। मुसीबत यह है कि नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक मिली-भगत है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि चम्पारण में डी० एम० ने एक ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग को पकड़ा, तो कांग्रेस कमेटी के प्रेजीडेंट वहां जा कर कहते हैं कि इनको छोड़ दीजिए। वह डी० एम० अब छड़ था, उसने कांग्रेस (आई) के प्रेजीडेंट की नहीं मानी। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आपकी मिली-भगत है और यह रहेगी।

आपका प्रशासन बिल्कुल अर्प्त है, उसमें कुछ ही अधिकारी काम करने वाले हैं, वाकी लोगों का ब्लैक मार्केटिंग से बचा बन्दा हुआ है। सप्लाई अधिकारी का महीना बन्दा हुआ है, मैं ये बातें कोई किताबी ज्ञान से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। कहते हैं कि आप ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करो, आप आजाद हैं, लेकिन महीना हमको दे दों। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि इसको रोकने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? इस बिल में इसको

रोकदे के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आपका प्रशासन अर्प्त रहेगा, मिली-भगत रहेगी, तब तक कुछ संभव नहीं है। बिहार में जन-वितरण प्रणाली बहुत बुरी हालत में है, क्योंकि वहां दुकानों पर कोई सामान नहीं मिलता, सब का सब काले बाजार में चला जाता है। इसी लिए हम ने सुझाव दिया है कि ऐसे प्रतिबद्ध लोगों की कमेटी बनाइए जो कमिटेड हों, जन-वितरण प्रणाली को दुरुस्त करने में लग सकें। वहां बहुत सी निगरानी समितियां ऐसी हैं जहां पूरा सामान ब्लैक में चला जाता है और वे सटिफिकेट दे देती हैं कि हमारे सामने वितरित हुआ है। क्या बंगाल या केरल में कभी आप ने ऐसा सुना है? आप उन से शिक्षा प्रहृण कीजिए और उन के अनुसार जन-वितरण प्रणाली को मजबूत करने के लिए सामान मुहिया कीजिए, प्रतिबद्ध लोगों की कमेटी बनाइए, प्रष्टाचार दूर कीजिए, तब जो आप की मंशा है कि जन-वितरण प्रणाली को दुरुस्त किया जाय, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग को समाप्त किया जाय, वह सम्भव हो सकेगा।

लेकिन आप ऐसा कर सकेगे, मुझे इस में सन्देह है। मैं आप को एक कथा सुनाता हूँ—एक पंडित जी थे जो कथा बांचते थे, उन्होंने दिन में अपने भक्तों से कहा कि भष्टे की तरकारी मत खाओ। रात को जब वह घर पहुँचे तो पण्डितनाइन ने भष्टे की ही तरकारी बनाई हुई थी। बोले तुम ने भष्टे की तरकारी बनाई हुई है, मैंने तो आज ही लोगों से कहा है कि भष्टे की तरकारी मत खाओ, लेकिन हमारे लिए ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। यही हाल आप की सरकार का है, सारी बातें लोक-विद्यावे के लिए कही जाती हैं, हाथी के दांत खाने के लिए अलग और विद्यावे के लिए अलग होते हैं।

इस लिए भेरा अनुरोध है कि ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग को रोकिए, सारे सामान का थोक-व्यापार अपने हाथ में लैजिए, वितरण, बाजार और उत्पादन पर कान्टोल कीजिए। जब तक ब्लैक मार्केटिंग नहीं बन्द होगी, हमारी सारी बातें दिवास्वप्न के समान होंगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ramavtar Shastri, please give a brief speech. This should be your shortest possible speech in the House.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पट्टना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। बिल की जो मूल भावना है उस के हम विरोधी नहीं हैं, चोरबाजारी करने वालों, मुनाफाखोरी करने वालों, जखीरेवाजों को जहर पकड़ा जाना चाहिए। लेकिन मुझे सन्देह है कि आप ऐसा कर सकेंगे। मुझे जो शंका हो रही है वह यह है कि इस के नाम पर आप छोटे दुकानदारों, रिटेलर्स को ही ज्यादा तंग करेंगे, क्योंकि अब तक ऐसा ही होता रहा है। यदि अब तक सबमुच बड़े लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की है तो आप को बतलाना चाहिए कि हम ने यह कार्यवाही की है....

रब बोरेन्ड सिंह : अभी तो बतलाया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह कानून तो बहुत पहले का बना हुआ है, आज आप कह रहे हैं कि इस को ज्यादा सख्त कर रहे हैं। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि अब तक आप ने बड़े-बड़े मुनाफाखोरों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है?

रब बोरेन्ड सिंह : हम ने बताया है कि 30 हजार मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। 350 को डिटेनशन में पकड़ा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अगर आप ने ये आंकड़े दिये हैं तो ठीक है। लेकिन

इन में छोटे कितने हैं, यह बतलाइये? मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप ने 350 को नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट में पकड़ा तो उन में छोटे दुकानदार कितने हैं और बड़े कितने हैं? अगर बड़े ज्यादा हैं तब तो आप ने ठीक किया होगा।

रब बोरेन्ड सिंह : हमारे लिए सब चोरबाजारी करने वाले बड़े हैं, कोई छीटा नहीं है।... (अपवधान) ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : छीटों को बिलकुल तंग नहीं करना चाहिए। सही मायनों में जो छोटे दुकानदार हैं, वे बड़े दुकानदारों के चंगुल में हीते हैं, इस लिए उन की तंग करने की आप की नीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप सबमुच में बड़े लोगों को पकड़िए और यह बतलाइए कि आप ने कितने बड़े लोगों को पकड़ा है?

दूसरी बात-- जन वितरण प्रणाली के बारे में आप केरल सरकार का नाम जानते हैं, वहाँ जिस प्रकार से जन-वितरण प्रणाली चल रही है....

आवायं भगवन दब (अजमेर) : शास्त्री जी, क्या आप छोटे खोरों के समर्थक हैं? क्या छोटा दुकानदार चोर नहीं होता है?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं उसे चोर नहीं मानता। मैं क्या कहूँ, अगर कुछ कहूँगा तो आप आनंदजनन कर देंगे, यही कहता हूँ कि मैं आप का समर्थक नहीं हूँ।

दूसरी बात मैं केरल के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा था। आप अपने यहाँ की जन वितरण प्रणाली की दुकानों में केवल 4-5 वस्तुएं देते हैं लेकिन केरल में 18 वस्तुएं दी जाती हैं जिन में प्याज तक शामिल है, मैं जानता

हो जाए तो फिर कोई प्रगत ही नहीं रह जाएगा ।

मैं आप को अपने प्रदेश का एक उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा । मध्य प्रदेश को प्रति माह 3 हजार टन रेपसीड आदल का कोटा दिया जाता है और वह रिफाइनरीज को दे दिया जाना है लेकिन राज्य सरकार रिफाइनरीज से शर्त के अनुसार एक महीने की अवधि में उस साफ किए हुए तेल को नहीं उठाती और इस कारण जो तेल 8 रुपए 25 पैसे प्रति किलो उचित दर की दुकानों से जनता को मिलना चाहिए, वह उस को नहीं मिलता है और छुले मार्केट में तेल मिल मालिकों द्वारा 16 रुपए और 18 रुपए प्रति किलो बेच दिया जाना है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि महादेव सहारा एड कम्पनी, जो इन्दौर की है, उस में वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री भी हचि रखते हैं, श्री कैलाश सहारा की फर्म 'हचि ट्रेडर्स' की 80 प्रतिशत कोटा रिफाइन करने के लिए दिया गया । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस सारी बात पर सरकार ध्यान दे कि मध्य प्रदेश को जो कोटा दिया जाता है, वह तेल साफ करने के बाद आम उपभोक्ता को उपलब्ध हो । क्या ऐसा होता है ? इस नी आप जान करवाइए ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भूरिया के भाव बहुत बढ़ चुके हैं । उसके भाव बढ़ने के कारण जा पुराना स्टाक उर्वरक उत्पादकों और व्यापारियों के पास था, उसको 'सीज' कर के पुराने भावों पर दिया जाए । अगर बढ़े हुए भावों पर बेचा जाता है, तो यह सही बात नहीं होगी । इसलिए मैं ये दो बातें कहना चाहता था कि श्री कैलाश सहारा के 'हचि ट्रेडर्स' के हितों में, मुख्य मंत्री स्वयं इन्वोल्वड हैं, के सरकारी प्लेन में उन के साथ याता करते हैं (ध्यावधान) । मुख्य मंत्री उन की कार में देखे जाते हैं अतएव उस कम्पनी के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार जांच कराए ।

राब बीरेन्ड्र सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक माननीय साथी ने इस बात का चर्चा किया है कि सरकार के पास विल नहीं है, इरादा नहीं है । इस सरकार के पास तो इरादा बहुत मजबूत है और उसी इरादे के मुताबिक हम इस कानून को और सख्त बना कर आपके सामने लायें हैं । अगर विल की कमी है या इरादे की कमी है तो वह कहीं कहीं उन बच्चियों पर नजर आती है । एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि चोर बाजारी को रोको, कानून को और सख्त करो, सरकार कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो आप चोरबाजारियों के साथ खड़े हो जाते हैं और सरकार के ऊपर इलजाम लगाना शुरू कर देते हैं । सरकार की अपनी विल का सबूत इस से ज्यादा क्या हो सकता है ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगबार (पीलीभीत) : आपने दो चार बोरी सीमेट बालों को पकड़ लिया, या किसी सेम्पल बाले को पकड़ लिया, आप यह बताएं कि कौन सी बड़ी मिल बाले को पकड़ा है, कौन सी बड़ी सीमेट की फैक्ट्री बाले को पकड़ा है ?

राब बीरेन्ड्र सिंह : आप के एतराज के बावजूद हम ने यह कानून बनाया है और इसीलिए बनाया है । हम यह कानून लागू करने जा रहे हैं यही हमारे इरादे का सबूत है कि हम चोरबाजारी को रोकेंगे । अगर आप नहीं चाहते हैं तो भी हम इस को रोकेंगे । (ध्यावधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप बाते करते हैं लेकिन जब बक्त आता है तो पीछे हट जाते हैं । (ध्यावधान)

राब बीरेन्ड्र सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मेरे माननीय दोस्त शास्त्री जी ने हमारे देश के ही एक प्रदेश के रेल की बड़ी तारीफ की थी कि वहाँ पल्सिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है । शास्त्री जी से मेरा

हो जाए तो किर कोई प्रेष ही नहीं रह जाएगा ।

मैं आप को अपने प्रदेश का एक उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा । मध्य प्रदेश को प्रति माह 3 हजार टन रेप्सीड ग्रामीण कोटा दिया जाता है और वह रिफाइनरीज को दे दिया जाता है लेकिन राज्य सरकार रिफाइनरीज से शर्त के अनुसार एक महीने की अवधि में उस साफ किए हुए तेल को नहीं उठाती और इस कारण जो तेल 8 रुपए 25 पैसे प्रति किलो उचित दर की दुकानों से जनता को मिलना चाहिए, वह उस को नहीं मिलता है और खुली मार्केट में तेल मिल मालिकों द्वारा 16 रुपए और 18 रुपए प्रति किलो बेच दिया जाता है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह बताना चाहूँता हूँ कि महादेव सहारा एड कम्पनी, जो इन्दौर की है, उस में वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री भी हचि रखते हैं, श्री कैलाश सहारा की कम्पनी 'हचि ट्रेडर्स' को 80 प्रतिशत कोटा रिफाइन करने के लिए दिया गया । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस सारी बात पर सरकार ध्यान दे कि मध्य प्रदेश को जो कोटा दिया जाता है, वह तेल साफ करने के बाद आम उपभोक्ता को उपलब्ध हो । क्या ऐसा होता है ? इस की आप जाच करवाइए ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अरिया के भाव बहुत बढ़ चुके हैं । उसके भाव बढ़ने के कारण जा पुराना स्टाक उर्वरक उत्पादकों और आपारियों के पास था, उसको 'सीज' कर के पुराने भावों पर दिया जाए । अगर बढ़े हुए भावों पर बेचा जाता है, तो यह सही बात नहीं होगी । इसलिए मैं ये दो बातें बहना चाहता था कि श्री कैलाश सहारा के 'हचि ट्रेडर्स' के हितों में, मुख्य मंत्री स्वयं इन्वोल्वड हैं, के सरकारी प्लेन में उन के साथ यात्रा करते हैं (ध्यावधान) । मुख्य मंत्री उन की कार में देखे जाते हैं अतएव उस कम्पनी के बारे में केवल सरकार जांच कराए ।

राज बीरेन्ड्र सिंह : उपायक भवोदय, एक माननीय साथी ने इस बात का चर्चा किया है कि सरकार के पास विल नहीं है, इरादा नहीं है । इस सरकार के पास तो इरादा बहुत भजबूत है और उसी इरादे के मूलाभिक हम इस कानून को और सख्त बना कर आपके सामने लाये हैं । अगर विल की कमी है या इरादे की कमी है तो वह कहीं कहीं उन बच्चियों पर नजर आती है । एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि चोर बाजारी को रोको, कानून को और सख्त करो, सरकार कुछ कर नहीं रही है और अब हम कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो आप चोरबाजारियों के साथ बढ़े हो जाते हैं और सरकार के ऊपर इल्जाम लगाना शुरू कर देते हैं । सरकार की अपनी विल का सबूत इस से ज्यादा क्या हो सकता है ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : आपने दो चार बोरी सीमेट बालों को पकड़ लिया, या किसी सेम्पल बाले को पकड़ लिया, आप यह बताएं कि कौन सी बड़ी मिल बाले को पकड़ा है, कौन सी बड़ी सीमेट की फैक्ट्री बाले को पकड़ा है ?

राज बीरेन्ड्र सिंह : आप के एतराज के बाबजूद हम ने यह कानून बनाया है और इसीलिए बनाया है । हम यह कानून लागू करने जा रहे हैं यही हमारे इरादे का सबूत है कि हम चोरबाजारी को रोकेंगे । अगर आप नहीं चाहते हैं तो भी हम इस को रोकेंगे । (ध्यावधान)

श्री रामबत्तार शास्त्री : आप बाते करते हैं लेकिन जब बक्त आता है तो पीछे हट जाते हैं । (ध्यावधान)

राज बीरेन्ड्र सिंह : डिस्ट्री स्पीकर साहब, मेरे माननीय दोस्त शास्त्री जी ने हमारे देश के ही एक प्रदेश केरल की बड़ी तारीफ की थी कि वहाँ परिस्कर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है । शास्त्री जी से भेजा

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

निवेदन है (अध्यवधान), चाहे वह केरल हो चाहे (अध्यवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): One clarification I seek from him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know whether he is yielding.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is yielding.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is known for his modesty. I have no doubt about his yielding. The point is this. There is a famous S. K. Mody's case in 1975. If I remember aright, 9,000 quintals of wheat was discovered from his stocks. I want to ask from 1973 till 1981—leave aside 2/1-2 years for others—what have you done? Shri S. K. Mody is still untouched. You cannot live without blackmarketeers, Rao Saheb.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Bosu would be knowing what is happening in this case. If he wants to know from me, I will find out and let him know. We are not protecting any offender in the matter of civil supplies.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : (भालमोडा)
लास्ट ईयर पश्चिमी बंगाल में कितने बड़े बड़े ब्लैक मार्केटिंग्स और होडर्स पकड़े गये ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : शास्त्री जी ने केरल के पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम की तारीफ की है कि वह बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है। लेकिन शास्त्री जी को यह मालूम है कि वह भी भारत सरकार के पीछे चल रहा है, यह खाली केरल गवर्नरेंट के पीछे नहीं चल रहा है। (अध्यवधान)
हर महीने 90 हजार टन से ज्यादा हम चावल केरल को दे रहे हैं। हर स्टेट को लेवी की

शूगर साड़े तीन लाख किलो में दे रहे हैं। एडीबल आयल, खाने का तेल भारत सरकार जो स्टेट्स को देती है उस में से काफी मात्रा में केरल को दिया जाता है। वे जितना मांगते हैं, उन की जरूरत से भी ज्यादा हम उन को देने को तैयार हैं। केरल का जो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम चल रहा है वह भारत सरकार की दी दुई चीज़ी, तेल, चावल, मोटे कपड़े, कोर्स क्लाश से चल रहा है। इस के अलावा केरल में पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम में देने को क्या कुछ रह गया है ? . . . (अध्यवधान) . . . फिर केरल सरकार की बात करते हैं—भारत सरकार की बात क्यों नहीं करते ? . . . (अध्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is only appreciating Kerala.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : केरल हो या ज्योतिष्य बसु का वैस्ट बगाल हो—ग्रागर ये चीजें—चावल, चीज़ी, खाने का तेल, कपड़ा, मिट्टी का तेल—ये चीजें भारत सरकार इन को सस्ते दामों पर बेचने के लिए न दे तो मर्की बैठने के लिए कोई चीज़ नहीं पाएंगी। आप बात करते हैं।

श्री नारायण चौधे (मिदनापुर) . भारत सरकार यदि दे रही है तो कोई कृपा नहीं कर रही है—अपना कर्तव्य कर रही है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कर्तव्य दर रही है तो तारीफ भी तो करो।

आप को मालूम है कि फेयर प्राइम शाप्स चाहे वैस्ट बंगाल में हों, बिहार में हों चाहे केरल में हों—उन के लिए भारत सरकार फाइनेंस का बन्दोबस्त करती है, कोआपरेटिव खोलने के लिए सबसिडी देती है, लोन मिलता है, फाइनेंस का बन्दोबस्त किया जाता है, तब यह डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन चलता है शास्त्री जी, यह आप की पार्टी की दम पर नहीं चल सकता है। . . . (अध्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It seems, Rao Sahib, Mr. Shastri visits Kerala more than any other place.

राब बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आगर आप को मेरी बात पसन्द नहीं आ रही है तो मैं क्या करें सकता हूँ?... (ध्वनिशान)... मैं तो तथ्य बयान कर रहा हूँ, जो सच्चाई है वह अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि किस तरीके से डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम भारत सरकार चलाती है, चलाती है, किन-किन आवश्यक वस्तुओं का बन्दोबस्त करती है, वित्ती सबसिडी हम देते हैं, तब यह डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन चल रहा है। इसलिए जब आप यह कहते हैं कि अमुक म्टेट के अन्दर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम अच्छा चल रहा है तो इंसाफ नहीं करते हैं। शास्त्री जी, आप दिल्ली में किसके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम से सामान लेते हैं। क्या आपका राशन केरल में आ रहा है—आपका राशन दिल्ली से आ रहा है।... (ध्वनिशान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, Order. You expect some reply from the Minister then why don't you hear him fully. This is not the way. This should be avoided.

राब बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, ये सब कुछ जानते हैं, जानते सब कुछ हैं, मगर मैं इनकी यादाएँ के लिए अर्ज कर रहा था, जब कि इनको सदेह है कि नहीं किया गया, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि तीन लाख के करोड़ फेर्य-प्राइस शाप्स देश के अन्दर खुल गई हैं और हमारी स्कीम है कि पब्लिक-डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के लिए 600 करोड़ से ऊपर हम सबसिडी फूड-प्रेन्स के ऊपर दे रहे हैं। इस पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम में ही फर्टिलाइजर मिलता है, यह भी असेशियल कमोडिटीज है, उस पर अलग सबसिडी है। कैरोसिन का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन है, दूसरी कई चीजों का है। 64 वस्तुएं रखी हैं पब्लिक-डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के लिए। कोई स्टेट चाहे तो 64 की 64 को फेर्य प्राइस शाप्स से करा सकती है। केरल ने 18 चुनी है। आप की विहार सरकार पचास चुन सकती

है। भारत सरकार पार्टी का लिहाज किए बगैर सब को बराबर की हमदाद दे रही है। जो स्टेट जितना काम हस्ताक्षर में करना चाहे हम उसकी सहायता करने के बिल्कुल इन्तजार में हैं। आप जो नुकसाचीनी करते हैं उसको हम खुशी से मुनने के लिए तैयार हैं। उसका जवाब भी देने के लिए तैयार है। लेकिन कम अज्ञ कम कही कही तो सच्चाई कहना भी सीख लो। हर चीज में नुकसाचीनी करना और कोई चीज मान कर ही नहीं देना ठीक नहीं है।

शास्त्री जी को अमर किसी एक इलाके के बारे में शिकायत है, विलियारपुर के हल्के के अन्दर। कभी कहीं कहीं रह जाती है। हमारा काम है कि आप वह कमी हमारे नोटिस में लाएं और हम उसको दूर करें। आप कमी बताएं हम उसकी इनकायरी करें और उसको ठीक कराने की कोशिश करें। इस्टेमेटेशन राज्य सरकारी के थू होता है। जो आप कह रहे हैं उसके ऊपर पूरा कम अमल कर रहे हैं। अब आप बता रहे हैं जो कुछ उसकी दुवारा हम जाच कराएंगे। जो कुछ आपने कहा है कि उसको हमने नोट किया है, लिख कर घर ले जाते हैं, हमारे अफरार बैठे लिखते रहते हैं। हर बात बी खोज करते हैं और उसके बाद आपको जवाब भी देते हैं। आप पत्र लिखते हैं और हम इनकायरी के बाद उसका जवाब देते हैं। यहां पूछने हैं तो यहा जवाब देते हैं। मेरी दरखास्त इतनी ही है कि कम से कम नेक कामों में कहीं कहीं, सी में से एक बार तो हमारा साथ देना साख लो। ऐसा आपने किया तो हिन्दु-तान का उद्धार हो जाएगा। जिस तरह का माहौल सरकार देश में इस बिल को ला कर बनाना चाहती है मेरी दरखास्त है कि उस में आप सरकार का साथ दें, हमारा हाथ बंटाएं ताकि हम इस चौर-बाजारी को रोक सकें, एसेशियल कमोडिटीज जितनी हिन्दु-स्तान में हैं, उनका फेरली और इक्विटेबली डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन करा सकें और गरीबों तक उनको

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

पहुँचा सकें, पूँजीपति ज्यादा पैसा ले कर ज्यादा न कमा सकें। साथ ही साथ हम प्रोडक्शन को भी बढ़ा रहा हैं। तक्सीम का मामला एक तरफ ही और प्रोडक्शन का दूसरी तरफ। जितना ध्यान हमारा जो कुछ हमारे पास है उसको तक्सीम कराने पर है उससे कहीं ज्यादा ध्यान हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के ऊपर है फिर वहें वह खेती हो या कार-वालों में बनने वाली कंज्यूमर गुड्ज का हो। उस तरफ से हम बेबहरा नहीं हैं, खामोश नहीं बैठे हैं। जो माहोल हम बनाना चाहते हैं उसको बनाने में आप भी हमारा महयोग करें, खड़े हो कर तालियां पीट कर इस बिल का स्वागत करें। आप ने ऐसा किया तो इसका असर कुछ और ही होगा हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर और चारों को, चोर-बाजारी करने वालों को, जमाखारों को पता लग जाएगा कि अपोजीशन बैचिज पर बैठे हुए पञ्चिक के नुसाइदों में भी एक भी ऐसा नुसाइदा नहीं है जो चोर बाजारियों की मदद करना चाहता हो, उनके पक्ष में आवाज उठाना चाहता हो। यह बात बाहर निकलनी चाहिए, फिर आप देखिए, चोर-बाजारी बन्द होती है रा नहीं। लेकिन आप ही चोर-बाजारियों की मदद करते हैं, आप उनकी तरफ से बात करते हैं, उनकी तरफ से सवाल उठाते हैं... (व्यवधान) ... मैं सब के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। कुछ आदमी हैं जो कमिटेड हैं। वे उनकी मदद करेंगे, वे उनकी बात करेंगे। लेकिन शास्त्री जी आप को तो कम अज्ञ कम सही बात करनी चाहिए।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सारा हाउस इस छाटे से बिल को लेकर बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल को एक राय से पास करेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Bill is passed unanimously.

15.50 hrs.

The House will now take up the next Bill, Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill.

I shall now put amendment No. 11 to motion for consideration moved by Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 11 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the consideration motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 9)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 11,—

omit "or are qualified to be appointed as," (2)

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 12 and 13,—

for "appointed by the appropriate Government" substitute—

"recommended by the appropriate High Court". (7)

Page 1, line 14,—

for "Government" substitute "High Court". (8)

Page 1, line 15,—

omit "or has been" (9)

Page 2, line 3,—

for "State Government" substitute "High Court". (10)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Clause 2 of this Bill, which is the principal clause, is the most objectionable clause. A plea has been taken that the provisions of the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act are sought to be brought in line with the provisions of the National Security Act. It is well known that we had, with all the vehemence at our command, opposed similar provisions in the National Security Act.

There are two amendments that are sought in this particular clause. First, the principal Act provides for an advisory board. The principal Act says that this advisory board shall be constituted by the Chief Justice of the appropriate High Court. Now the Government wants that the advisory board shall be constituted by the State Government. This is highly objectionable and I would say that a great injustice is sought to be done.

The second amendment that is sought by this clause is that while the principal Act lays down that the members of the board shall be the sitting or retired judges, now the Government wants that even those people who are qualified to be appointed as judges can be nominated not by the Chief Justice, but by the Government itself on the board. This again is an objectionable point. I have, therefore, moved my amendment.

When the Government is going to nominate members on the State advisory board, any advocate of ten years standing who is to the convenient choice of the Government can be

appointed to the board. It is only the retired judges or sitting judges that should be appointed to the board.

In fact, the entire Bill is objectionable and, I not only this particular clause, but the entire Bill which seeks to bring this particular Bill in line with the provisions of the National Security Act should be thrown out lock, stock and barrel by this House.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोप्यल : उपाधिक महोदय, इस बिल के मकसद के बारे में सरकार ने कहा है कि जिस प्रकार के प्रावधान नेशनल सिक्युरिटी एक्ट में है, इस कानून के प्रावधान उसी के समानांतर बनाए गए हैं। जहां तक नेशनल सिक्युरिटी एक्ट का सम्बन्ध है, विरोधी दलों ने एकमत से उसका विरोध किया था। मंत्री महोदय की अपील पर हमने एसेंशल कमोडिटीज बिल का कहीं विरोध नहीं किया, लेकिन इस बिल के मूलविक किसी भी ऐसे व्यक्ति को, जिसपर एसेंशल कमोडिटीज की सप्लाई के बारे में शको-शुब्हा है, बिना कारण बताए डीटेन किया जा सकता है और जिस-व्यक्ति को डीटेन किया गया हो, उसको यह प्रधिकार दिया गया है कि जो एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनेगा, वह उसके यहां अपील कर सकता है।

जहां तक एडवाइजरी बोर्ड का सम्बन्ध है, आरजिनल एक्ट का संक्षेप 9(1)(2) इस प्रकार है :

"The constitution of every such Board shall be in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief Justice of the appropriate High Court."

इस संशोधक विधेयक में उसको हटा कर मे शब्द रखे गए हैं :—

"Every such Board shall consist of 3 persons who are, or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as, Judges of a High Court, and such persons shall be appointed by the appropriate Government."

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोगल]

यह बात बिलकुल साक्ष है कि सरकार को जुड़ीशरी पर, हाई कोर्ट पर और हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस पर बिलकुल विवास नहीं है। कानफिस्केटिड आटिकल्ज के बारे में कहा गया है कि अगर कलटर किसी आटिकल को कानफिस्केट करता है, तो उसके डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एयरिटी होगी। लेकिन यह अग्रव्युमेट समझ में नहीं आती है कि एडवाइजरी बोर्ड में, जहां जुड़ीशल डिफिशन और जुड़ीशन एप्रोव की आवश्यकता है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जोरों को एपायंट करेगी, जबकि पहले यह प्रावधान था कि किसी एप्रायिएट हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस की सिफारिश पर बोर्ड का गठन किया जायेगा। इससे अधिक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण दिन कोई नहीं हो सकता कि जब जुड़ीशरी के प्रति इनना बड़ा अविवास प्रकट करें वाला यह प्रावधान नाया गया है।

आरिजिनल प्रकट के सैक्षण 9(1)(3) में कहा गया है:—

"Every such Board shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members, and the Chairman shall be a serving Judge of the appropriate High Court and the other members shall be serving or retired Judges of any High Court"

इसकी जगह पर सरकार ने संशोधन के द्वारा ये शब्द रख दिए हैं:—

"The appropriate Government shall appoint one of the members of the Advisory Board who is, or has been, a Judge of a High Court to be its Chairman, and in the case of a Union Territory the appointment to the Advisory Board of any person who is a Judge of the High

Court of a State shall be with the previous approval of the State Government concerned."

मैं समझता हूँ कि बिलकुल जो आप प्रावधान लाए हैं इसमें आप की मंशा क्या है, किस को आप लाभ पहुँचाना चाहते हैं और अभी तक जो एडवाइजरी बोर्ड आपने कहीं बनाए हैं तो और अगर कहीं पर इस एक्ट के अधीन कुछ लोगों को पकड़ा है तो कहां पर क्या कठिनाई आई जिसके कारण चीफ जस्टिस हाई कोर्ट के ऊपर अविवासकर के आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को अधिकार देना चाहते हैं यह हम जानना चाहेंगे। इसी लिए इस कलाजे के अन्दर जहां भी गवर्नमेंट शब्द चीफ जस्टिस हाई कोर्ट के स्थान पर आया है उसके स्थान पर चीफ जस्टिस हाई कोर्ट को ग्रन्त की बात हमने कही है।

16 hrs.

श्री नलबन्द डागा प्रिवेशन आफ बैक मार्केटिंग एंड मैटिनेस आफ एसेंशियल कमाइडिटीज एक्ट 1980 में आपने पारित किया और 1981 में आप एक माल के अन्दर अमेंडमेंट लेकर आ गए। एक साल में आप यह बनाएंगे कि किस कारण से यह अमेंडमेंट लाना जरूरी है? 1980 के अन्दर जो एक्ट या उसमें सेक्षन 9 यह था

"Every such Board shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two other Members, and the Chairman shall be a serving Judge of the appropriate High Court and the other Members shall be serving or retired Judges of any High Court."

आज आप एक साल के बाद ही उस एक्ट में यह अमेंडमेंट ले आए तो उसके क्या रीजन्स हैं? क्या आपका जो बोर्ड बना हुआ था वह बोर्ड काम ठीक नहीं कर पा रहा था या उसका जो कांस्टीच्युशन था वह ठीक नहीं था, वह आपके आवजेट को सब कर रहा था जिसके लिए आप यह अमेंडमेंट ले आए। अब आप कह रहे हैं:

"Every such Board shall consist of three persons who are, or have been, or are qualified to be appointed...." Qualified to be appointed.

अगर दस साल पहले मैंने एक एल० एल० बी० की डिपी ले ली और साल में दो बार भी कभी कोर्ट में अधीयर लीं हुआ तो भी मैं उम के लिए क्वालिफाइड हो गया।

Then I am qualified because I have served for the last ten years.

तो यह क्या आप चाहते हैं? हाई कोर्ट का जज मेम्बर बनेगा यह जो पहले उनमें था उनमें किसी आप ने अमेडमेट किया आट नी महीने या एक साल के अन्दर इसकी क्या जरूरत पड़ गई, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। अगर अमेडमेट नहीं लाते और इन्होंने देने कि

"Every such Board shall consist of three persons who are, or have been, Judges of a High Court, and such persons shall be appointed by the appropriate Government"

तो यह हो माना था कि जजेज ही रहे जाने। इपलिए क्वालिफाइड टू बी एप्लिएटेड एज जजेज में नमझाना हूं कि से तीन चार शब्द आप हटा दीजिए और उनमें हमारी समरथ्या का निराकरण हो जायगा।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: मुझे यह मानना पड़ेगा कि मेरी अपनी समझ की कमी की वजह से मैं माननीय मदस्यों के तक को समझ नहीं सका। बात बहुत छोटी सी है। यह भी वह मानेंगे कि पहले भी अख्लार स्टेट गवर्नरमेट को था। स्टेट गवर्नरमेट जहां जस्ती हो यानी अगर चाहे नो एडवाइजरी बोर्ड कायम करेन चाहे न करे, इस का यह मतलब निकलता है और हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस की मिकारिश के ऊपर यह तीन मेम्बरी बोर्ड बनता था। उस तीन मेम्बरी बोर्ड में जो उम के चेयरमैन होंगे वह सर्विंग जज होंगे और दो मेम्बर सर्विंग और रिटायर्ड

जजेज में से होंगे। अब आप जानते हैं, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सब स्टेट्स में अगर ये एडवाइजरी बोर्ड कायम किए जायें तो क्या इतने सर्विंग जजेज और इतने रिटायर्ड जजेज हर बोर्ड के अन्दर तीन तीन हमें मिल सकते हैं? एक-एक रिटायर्ड जज भी हमें मिलने मुश्किल हो रहे हैं एक-एक कमीशन के लिए और ये सकड़ों की तादाद में सर्विंग जजेज और रिटायर्ड जजेज लें तो जहां सर्विंग जजेज के पास पहले ही मुकदमें का ढेर लगा हुआ है, काफी देर हो रही है, हाई कोर्ट्स के अन्दर केमेज पांच-पांच, सात-सात साल से पैंडिंग रहते हैं। वहा अगर उनके ऊपर और यह बोझ डाल दें, और इह कर लें इनमें से कुछ लोग तो मुश्किल हो जायगी। अब यह तबदीली की है कि स्टेट गवर्नरमेट एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनायेगी जहा जारी है। लेकिन उनमें से चेयरमैन बोर्ड का एक सर्विंग या रिटायर्ड जज होगा। और दो मेम्बर होंगे। वह सर्विंग या रिटायर्ड जज भी हो सकते हैं। लेकिन उनमें से अगर न मिले, या मुनासिब आदमी आगे न मिले रिटायर्ड जजेज में से, और ऐसे आदमी भी बनाये जा सकते हैं जैसे डागा साहब/इन्होंने कहा मेरे पास अगर 10 साल का एल० एल० बी० करते के बढ़ लाइसेंस हो एडवोकेट का और मैं कोर्ट्स में न भी गया हूं तो भी मुझको बनाया जा सकता है। तो यह कहा तक दुख्त हो सकता है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot appoint him as the chairman. That is his difficulty.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अगर डागा साहब जैसे आदमी हम को मिल जायें, वेशक अवलत में न चाये हों, लेकिन 10 साल का लाइसेंस हो और हम इनको एडवाइजरी बोर्ड में लगा दें तो

[राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

मूले उम्मीद है कि ऐसे आदमियों से हमें इन्साफ मिलेगा। इसलिए इससे कोई हानि होने वाली नहीं है।

दूसरी बात सिर्फ इतनी है कि पहले चीफ जस्टिस की सिफारिश के ऊपर लगते थे। अब स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट की जिम्मेदारी करने की बात सोची है। जितना बोक्स स्टेट सरकार के ऊपर ढाला जाय उन सब बातों के लिए जिनकी जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट की है तो अच्छा ही रहेगा। अभी तो स्टेट सरकार को कहीं न बहीं यह कहने की गुजार्या मिल जाती है कि यह बात इसलिए नहीं कर पाये क्योंकि हमें सहयोग नहीं मिला, ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड ने छोड़ दियो। तो उससे यह भी नहीं समझना चाहिए कि स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट की अगर हमने जिम्मेदारी कर दी तो स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स बैडन्सारी करेंगी किसी के साथ। क्योंकि आकड़े में देताहं, पहले जो कानून था उसमें भी स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट ने कोई बेइन्सारी नहीं की। कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट आज तक किसी भेस्टर को नहीं मिली।

343 डिटेंशन आर्डर हुए पिछले साल जब से यह कानून बना। उनमें से आपको जानकार खुणी होगी आर्डर्स तो किये डिस्ट्रिक्ट अपैरिटीज ने या पुलिस कमिशनर्स ने और 343 में से जब कि ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड्स ने 86 आदमियों को छोड़ा कि यह डिटेंशन ठीक नहीं है, कोर्ट्स ने 66 को छोड़ा। तो स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स ने अपने आर्डर्स से, स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स ने खुद बगैर इस बात के उनके पास अपने ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड नहीं थे, स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स ने अपने अख्तियारत से 80 आदमियों को छोड़ दिया। यानी जितने बोर्ड से छाटे उससे ज्यादा स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स ने खुद छोड़े, डिटेंशन आर्डर्स को रह किया। इसलिए इससे साबित होता है कि स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स ने कोई गैर-जिम्मेदारी

की बात नहीं करी। अबर स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स के अपने ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड्स होंगे तो उनकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी होगी। और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि यह हालात सामने नहीं आयेंगे जैसे 343 आर्डर्स हुए एक साल के अन्दर डिटेंशन के, लेकिन डिटेंशन काटी सिर्फ 57 आदमियों ने। बाकी कुछ लापता ही गये, और कुछ आदमी डिटेंशन काट रहे हैं। 57 आदमी डिटेंशन पूरा कर के निकल गये। तो 343 के मुकाबले में 50, 60 आदमियों ने डिटेंशन काटी। और मैं समझता हूं कि यह तादाद बहु है। और इसलिए यह अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि यह कानून काफ़ी कारगर साबित नहीं हुआ। इसको और ज्यादा कामयाब बनाने के लिए यह छोटा सा संशोधन है। मेरी अपील पर इस संशोधन को पास कर दी जिए, जैसे पिछला पास किया है। फिर यह सरकार जिम्मेदारी लेकर के आपको रकीन दिलाती है कि हम कानून का कभी बजा इस्तेमाल नहीं होने देंगे। जो बात आप के सामने कर रही है, वह इन्साफ बरेंगे और लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाने की जितनी बाल होगी आपके सामने रख कर सही से इस के ऊपर अमल करेंगे और जितनी बेकायदगियां हो रही हैं, उनको ठीक करायेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put all the amendments moved Clause 2 to the vote of the House.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: You put my amendments separately.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): All the amendments cannot be put together.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already taken permission of the House.

If you want your amendments to be put separately, I can put them.

Now I shall put the amendment moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can I put your amendments 7 to 10 to the vote of the House together Mr. Goyal?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: I have got no objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"Page 1, lines 12 and 13,—

for "appointed by the appropriate Government" substitute—

"recommended by the appropriate High Court". (7).

"Page 1, line 14,—

for "Government" substitute "High Court". (8)

"Page 1, line 15,—

omit "or has been". (9)

"Page 2, line 3,—

for "State Government" substitute "High Court". (10)

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 1]	16.20 hrs
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.	
Barman, Shri Palas	
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai	
*Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin	
*Giri, Shri Sudhir	
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar	
Hannan Mollah, Shri	
Horo, Shri N. E.	
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan	
*Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri	
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar	

*Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed Nihal Singh, Shri Rajda, Shri Ratansinh Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri *Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda Shamanna, Shri T. R. Shejwalkar, Shri N. K. *Singh, Dr. B. N. Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam Varma, Shri Ravindra Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad Verma, Shri Phool Chand Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh *Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin Arakal, Shri Xavier Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha Bansi Lal, Shri Barot, Shri Maganbhai Barway, Shri J. C. Behera, Shri Rasabehari Bhagwan Dev, Acharya Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan Bhatia, Shri R. L. Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu Birbal, Shri Birender Singh, Rao Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur Chakradhari Singh, Shri Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh Daga, Shri Mool Chand Damodar, Shri Somjibhai Dennis, Shri N. Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dhandapani, Shri C. T. Digvijay Singh, Shri Dogra, Shri G. L.

Dubey, Shri Ramnath	Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai	Prabhu, Shri R.
Ghufran Azam, Shri	Quadri, Shri S. T.
Gohil, Shri G. B.	Rahim, Shri A. A.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Rajamallu, Shri K.
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji	Ram, Shri Ramaswaroop
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh	Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Jamilur Rahman, Shri	Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Jha, Shri Kamal Nath	Ranjit Singh, Shri
Kailash Pati, Shrimati	Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.	Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Kamal Nath, Shri	Rathod, Shri Uttam
Karma, Shri Laxman	Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina	Saminuddin, Shri
Kosalram, Shri K. T.	Sangma, Shri P. A.
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri	Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S	Sethi, Shri P. C.
Kunwar Ram, Shri	Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Lakkappa, Shri K	Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan	Sharma, Shri Mundar
Mallikarjun, Shri	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Mane, Shri R. S.	Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar	Shingda, Shri D. B.
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant	Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Misra, Shri Harinatha	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Misra, Shri Nityananda	Sidnal, Shri S. B.
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal	Soren, Shri Hari Har
Murthy, Shri M. Rajeshekhar	Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhar	Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Nair, Shri B. K.	Sunder Singh, Shri
Nihalsinghwala, Shri G S	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Pardhi, Shri Keshavrao	Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.	Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed	Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Patel, Shri Amrit	Thorat, Shri Bausaheb
Patel, Shri C. D.	Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Patel, Shri Shantubhai	Tripathi, Shri R. N.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao	Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Patil, Shri Veerendra	Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh	Velu, Shri A. M.

Venkataraman, Shri R.
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yusuf, Shri Mohamed
Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result of the Division is—Ayes..25; Noes..119.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 3—There is amendment No. 22 by Mr. Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the enacting formula and the titel were added to the Bill.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I oppose the Bill and

I request the hon. Minister to seek leave of this august House to withdraw the Bill. Let us not have any misunderstandings about the Bill. Let us not have any misunderstandings. Let us be very clear in our minds as to the purpose which will be fulfilled by passing such an obnoxious Bill. Sir, this Bill does not represent a war on the blackmarketeers; had it represented a war on the blackmarketeers, I would have been the first and foremost to support it. But unfortunately, the Bill represents a war on the judiciary. The provisions of the Bill are such as to provide that the advisory board shall be constituted by the State Government. The principal Act says that the advisory board shall be constituted in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief Justice of the appropriate State. Now that power is sought to be taken over by the Government itself and the Government wants to nominate the members of the advisory board who are supposed to ratify detentions and so on. That is a very unhealthy practice which is going to do harm. We know very well that a number of detention orders confirmed by such types of advisory board have been quashed when taken up at the appropriate judicial levels. Therefore, I appeal to the Government not to press this obnoxious piece of legislation. As I said, it represents not a war against blackmarketeers but it represents nothing but a war on the judiciary and represents unfortunately the most objectionable attitude Government has taken towards the judiciary. If the Government fails to withdraw the Bill, I have to appeal to all sections of the House to rise above party level and throw away this Bill.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): I rise to oppose the Bill. From

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit.

NOES: Sarvshri Shiv Kumar Singh Thakur, R. P. Mahala, Chandra Shekhar Singh, Kusuma Krishna Murthy, K. Brahmananda Reddy and Dr. B. N. Singh.

[Shri N. K. Shejwalkar]

the facts and figures the Minister has given regarding the number of detentions, it is clear that in 50 per cent of cases the power has been misused. The advisory board released them, the court released them and in some cases, the Government themselves withdrew the detention order. That means in 50 per cent of the cases, they were falsely implicated and unnecessarily detained. I find that the approach itself is not correct. I am reminded of an old story. One person lost his needle in his house and he was trying to find it outside the house! This is like that. Where the defect lies, that is not, tried to be amended. Efforts are made to amend the Act as if the powers are not sufficient. He has promised that, "Give us this power and we will see that it is eradicated." If it is not eradicated, what will you do? Of course, this Bill is going to be passed and I am sure no material change will be brought about by the Government in the present state of affairs. Every day cement, atta, suji, maida and everything is being sold in the black market. There is nothing which is not available in the black market. I feel even with this measure the Government will not be able to do anything. In that case, will the Minister assure the House that he will resign? He will not do that, I am sure. Therefore, I oppose the Bill. It is incorrect in principle. It takes away the rights of individuals. It shows disrespect to the judiciary and leads to concentration of power in the hands of the bureaucracy, which is a great danger to democracy.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This Government does not comprise if people who are such pessimists as the hon. Member. We are forward-looking, we are progressive, we are taking these measures with full confidence that we shall be successful in our objective. Some of these people, some of whom we have listened to, are beset with sankhas; they are full of doubts. It is understandable

that anybody in this House should oppose this measure, which is called the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Essential Supplies Amendment Bill. The opposite on to such a measure, the purpose of which is signified by its very title, at least to me is not understandable.

But what is really regrettable are the remarks of Shri Banatwalla. In his usual manner, he has tried to drive a wedge between the executive and the judiciary which, to my mind, is not justified. Democracy can sustain only on a system of a fair judiciary. Even here we have provided that the Chairman of the Advisory Board will be either a serving or retired Judge of a High Court. That shows our abiding faith in the judiciary. But, as I said while speaking on the other Bill, there are practical difficulties in finding a large number of people for these Advisory Boards from serving or retired Judges of the High Court... (Interruptions) I would seek to allay the fears of the hon. Members opposite with all the force at my disposal. I assure the House that the intention of this Amending Bill is only to try to plug the loopholes which the traders find with the help of other clever people.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: My suggestion has nothing to do with the traders; it is only with respect to the Advisory Committee.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: For whom is the Advisory Committee meant? To deal with whom? It is not meant to deal with honest people. It is meant to deal with unscrupulous traders, hoarders and blackmarketeers. Therefore, it should be the responsibility of the State Governments to set up these Advisory Committees and to put really responsible people for the working of these Advisory Committees in the interest of the public at large.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.29 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME (INCOME-TAX PAYERS) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE AND COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME (INCOME-TAX PAYERS) AMENDMENT BILL

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): I beg to move:

"This House disapproves of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Amendment Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 11th July, 1981."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी जो सरकार है, उसकी परम्परा बन गई है कि किसी भी विदेयक को लाने के लिए वह आर्डिनेन्स का सहारा लेनी है।

16.29½ hrs.

[SHRI K. RAJAMALLU in the Chair]

किसी भी नये कानून को बनाने के लिए आर्डिनेन्स का सहारा लिया जाता है यह परम्परा ठीक नहीं है।

यह अनिवार्य जमा योजना, कम्पलेशनी डिपोजिट स्कीम एक्ट में संशोधन करने की बात नहीं है। जो ईमानदार लोग हैं उनमें लिए कानून होता है। किन्तु जो बैंकान लोग हैं उनको ठीक करने के लिए सरकार समर्थन नहीं है, वह इस स्थिति में नहीं आ पाई है। हमें पा है कि स्पेशल वियरर बांड स्कीम बनाते हुए आपने कहा था -- जो काला-जागर करने वाले लोग हैं, जनना के साथ धोखा करने वाले लोग हैं, जनना के साथ चीटिंग करके

जिन्होंने लालों रूपया संग्रह कर रखा है और जनना के आम उपभोग भी चीजों को उपभोक्ता तक नहीं जाने देते हैं— आपने सोचा था कि वेयरर-बांड्स के जरिए ऐसे लोगों द्वारा बचाया गया पैसा आप शामिल के कांयों में नियोजित कर सकेंगे, लेकिन उसमें आप सफल नहीं हो सके। आपने योजना बनाई और लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया, लेकिन आप उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सके। जो उद्देश्य था उसको आप प्राप्त नहीं कर सके। इसलिए मेरा चिन्हाम है कि कहीं उमी प्रकार मे इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों को भी आप पूर्स-कस्ते में सफल नहीं होंगे।

सभापति महोदय, इस बिल का जो उद्देश्य है, उससे किसी को विरोध नहीं है, सकता। इसका उद्देश्य उच्च आय वर्ग के लोगों द्वारा जो दिखावा किया जाता है और फिजल-चर्ची की जाती है, उसको रोकना है। जिनकी आय 50 हजार से 70 हजार तक है, उसमें आपने रेट आफ डिडक्शन बढ़ा दिया है। अब साढ़े बाहर प्रतिशत के बजाए 15 प्रतिशत डिडक्शन करेंगे और 70 हजार से अधिक वालों के लिए 15 प्रतिशत के बजाए 18 प्रतिशत डिडक्शन कर दिया गया है। मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि यह जो डिडक्शन होने वाला है, इसके ऊपर सरकार कम्पनी रेट से उनको डिप्टररेस्ट देगा? सरकार को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए। जो स्वतं डिपाजिट करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको कम्पनी एक्ट के आधार पर डिप्टररेस्ट दें।

आज इस देश के अन्दर समानांतर अर्थ-व्यवस्था चल रही है और इसको काला-बाजारी करने वाले लोग चला रहे हैं। अर्थे, हमने काला-बाजारी के खिलाफ एक एक्ट पास किया है, लेकिन एक्ट पास करने से कुछ होने वाले, नहीं है। सबाल यह है कि एक्ट को इंग्लीमेंट करने के

[बी सत्य नारायण जटिया]

लिए हमारे पास मशीनरी की सी है। जब तक मशीनरी और शासन-तंत्र में सुधार नहीं होता तब तक आप अच्छे परिणामों की उम्मीद नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इस स्कीम के लिए नन् 1974 में कानून बनाया गया था। लेकिन अन्य क्षेत्रों में डिपाजिट्स का दृश्योग्र हो रहा है। मजदूरों के प्रावीडेंड फण्ड का पैसा उनको नहीं मिल रहा है। कई मिल-मालिकों ने मजदूरी का कगड़ो रूपया प्राविडेंट फण्ड में जमा नहीं कराया है। उज्जैन में विनोद मिल के मालिक ने प्रोविडेंट फण्ड का नाखो रूपया मजदूरों का अपने पास रखा है और अब उमी में मजदूरों नो वेतन के रूप में बाटा जा रहा है। इस प्रकार से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जिस मंशा से कानून बनाते हैं, उससे वास्तविक लोग लाभान्वित नहीं हो पाते।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लिमिट को बढ़ाया जाए। आज महंगाई बढ़ रही है, नीचे के, मध्यम वर्ग के तबके की फिजल-खर्ची रोकने के लिए तो आपने बात कही है, लेकिन जो बड़े-बड़े पूजीपति हैं, उनको किस प्रकार से आप कानून में बाधेंगे? दिनेद मिल के मालिक ने लाखों रुपया मजदूरों का रोका हुआ है। लाखों रुपया इलेक्ट्रिटी का बाकी है।

इस तरह से आज सरकार करोड़पति की अरबपति बनाने में सहायता कर रही है और जो हजारपति है, उसको गरीब बनाने जा रही है।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेट आक इंटररेस्ट कम्पनी रेट से बीजिए और उसकी लिमिट बढ़ाइए। 50 से 70

हजार के बजाए 70 हजार से एक लाख लिमिट कीजिए। डिडक्शन उसको मजदूरी में जमा करना होगा और इसमें सबके ज्यादा प्रभावित कर्मचारी वर्ग होगा। जिन की ऊंची आय है, जिन की बड़ी इनकम है उनके ऊपर तो इसका कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा लेकिन जो ईमानदार लोग हैं उन्हें यह प्रभावित करेगा। जो लोग अपने एकाउंट्स ठीक नहीं रखते हैं और जो सरकारी तंत्र के साथ मिल कर गलत धन्दे करते हैं उन लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन देने के सिवाय और कोई बाल इस से नहीं बनेगी। इन शब्दों के साथ यह जो अध्यादेश आपने जारी किया है उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ और जो डिस-एप्रबल का प्रस्ताव मैंने प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House disapproves of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Amendment Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 11th July, 1981."

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974, be taken into consideration".

This Bill seeks to replace the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Amendment Ordinance, 1981 which was promulgated by the President on 11th July, 1981.

The circumstances which necessitated recourse to legislation by Ordinance have been explained in the statement placed on the Table of the House. However, with the indulgence of the House, I shall briefly explain the background and the provisions of the Bill.

This is a short and simple BILL. As the Hon'ble Members know, the Compulsory Deposit Scheme was started in 1974 as a part of the anti-inflationary measure. The Compulsory deposit is required to be made by individuals who are citizens of India; Hindu undivided families and trustees of discretionary trusts. The liability to make compulsory deposit arises only in cases where the current Income of the tax-payer exceeds Rs. 15,000.

The Finance Act, 1981 has considerably reduced the tax burden on the middle class by raising the exemption limit to Rs. 15000 and by realignment of the rates of income-tax in respect of persons having income upto Rs. 30,000. The rates of compulsory deposits have, however, remained unchanged at all levels of current income. In the context of the prevailing inflationary conditions, it is considered necessary to restrain conspicuous consumption.

I wish the hon. Member to kindly hear. It has nothing to do with the black money or anything of the kind.

It is considered necessary to restrain conspicuous consumption of persons in higher income brackets. The Bill accordingly seeks to raise the rates of compulsory deposits on the income slab of Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 70,000 from 12 1/2 per cent....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): He has opposed the way you have done it. Why Ordinance?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will explain all that....from 12 1/2 per cent to 15 per cent and on income exceeding Rs. 70,000 from 15 to 18 per cent. This will also improve the ways and means position of the Government to some extent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He did not oppose the direct tax.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This will also improve the ways and means position of the Government. I am sure the hon. Members of the House will give unanimous support to this Bill. The account year of certain persons ends on 31st March. In respect of certain other persons they have different dates. The compulsory deposit has to be paid before the date on which the last instalment of advance is due or any case before the financial year ends.

In order to take care of these things we have introduce by way of Ordinance and not by way of Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what provision...*(Interruptions)...* World Bank and repayment of debt.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974, be taken into consideration."

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): This Government has a style of functioning. Sometimes when they are going to attack the common people, they try to show as if they are very firm regarding the upper classes, regarding the black money holders, regarding the black marketeers etc. But all this is simple 'fasad' because from our own experience we have seen when the slogan of garibi hatao is given it is the poorest section who are severely attacked and the people belonging to the upper strata, the black money holders, the black marketeers, those who are holding our whole economy to ransom, they are rewarded. Just a few days back an appeal was made to the black money holders that you change your heart and surrender, deposit the money so that we can improve our ways and means, so that we can meet the deficit and we know the fate as to what has, happened to that.

[Prof. Rup Chand Pal]

Very recently, an Ordinance has been promulgated—the strike-ban Ordinance. Then, the prices of diesel, petrol, urea, etc., have been increased by the Government itself. There is a proposal—even on the floor of the House, the other day, we got a hint—that the fourth instalment of additional Dearness Allowance which is due to Central Government employees and other employees is going to be impounded. The reports are, although there is a statement made by the Finance Minister in this regard, that all this is being done at the instance of the IMF which has sanctioned SDR rights to the tune of \$ 5 billion.

Why is this compulsory deposit necessary at all? It is said that the Government has not got the ways and means and enough deposits are not there. The whole economy is being held to ransom by some people whom the Government cannot control. The crisis that we are in is the creation of the ruling party. During the last 34 years, they have pursued certain policies which have landed us in the severest economic crisis which this Government does not know how to meet. They are trying to shift the burden of the crisis to common people. We know, in regard to this compulsory deposit scheme, what is being done in respect of higher income groups will be shifted to lower income groups also. We have the experience of 1974. At that time, even a non-income-tax payer was asked to make a compulsory deposit. It was later on withdrawn by the previous Government in 1977.

It is being said that this is to meet the inflationary pressures and that it is being done to stop conspicuous consumption. But what is our experience? Even today, when the discussion was taking place on the Calling Attention Motion regarding the Hawala racket, we learnt many things. We noticed how helpless this

Government is. If we analyse the deposits in the nationalised banks, what do we see? These are coming down. The high-priced funds are operating. They are giving interest to the tune of 48 per cent, sometimes 36 per cent and all that. But on paper, it is only 12 per cent. One such case has been taken up by the West Bengal Government—I do not like to name it; the case is going on in the Supreme Court—that the common people, industrial workers are being induced to deposit their money in high priced funds. Those funds are being used in the film industry, in the speculative trade and in smuggling operations. But this Government has no intention to touch the high-priced funds.

The other day, when I was speaking about black money, I asked the Government as to whether it has the political will at all to touch black money. The Wanchoo Committee was instituted as far back as in 1969 and it submitted its report in 1971. It has made certain recommendations. But this Government is sitting tight over all those recommendations and they have been put in the cold storage. Nothing is being done. Only pious declarations are being made saying, "We are very much serious about controlling black money or mopping up black money." It is only because of the policies pursued by the Government that black money to the tune of millions and millions of rupees is being generated in our country. A parallel economy is running and our economy is going downwards day by day. Everything is in doldrums today.

Now, when the measure to increase the rate of compulsory deposit for the higher income groups of people earning more than Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 70,000 is being brought before the House, I specifically ask the hon. Finance Minister, what about the existing deposit rates for the lower income group people?

The price of every commodity has gone up. People earning above Rs. 15,000 are not able to make both ends meet. They are reeling under inflation and higher prices.

Is this Government prepared to give them some relief? This is my specific question. They only made a show as if they are going to touch the higher income bracket only.

My specific question is: Can the Hon. Finance Minister give an assurance on the floor of the House that the additional DA that is due to the employees of the country is not going to be impounded?

My specific question to the Hon. Finance Minister is: Is the Wage of the wage earners, the salary class, not going to be freezed in the coming days? Can an assurance be given that it is not going to be freezed?

That is my question because we are in such a position today that we are to look to the imperialist countries, to the forces that have, from our own experience, put the sovereignty of the countries in danger. Their freedom has been in danger. This is in respect of different countries. We have the experience of Brazil and other countries, in respect of International Monetary Fund and other organisations.

This country is being allowed to be looted by multi-nationals. Concession after concession is being given. Black-money is being pampered. In such, a situation, the economy cannot be saved and day by day we find that measures are coming from Government side which means that the people will have to suffer more. But the people of this country, the working class, the peasantry, will not take too long to set things right. This is our experience.

In case of compulsory deposit, it has been our experience that people even after retirement are not

having their return of money. Even after death, they have to wait. When they are badly in need of money, they are not given their own money which they have. In the case of resignation also, that is the same fate of the people. When this compulsory deposit was started in 1974 in respect of even the people who were not within the range of income-tax, it was described as 'Indira Fund'. I do not know whether this Government is preparing the ground for attacking the common people, the people belonging to the lower strata in the coming days. I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will reply to the specific question I have asked regarding assurance to be given to the common people, the wage earners that this Government is not going to impound additional DA, that this Government is not going to touch the people belonging to the lower strata who are reeling under unprecedented inflationary pressure and price rise which has been caused by the very policies of this Government.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Jammu): Sir, I stand to support the Bill introduced by Hon. Finance Minister.

This Bill has three purposes. It is there to stop conspicuous consumption. It is an anti-inflationary measure. It is to find resources for the country.

The people who have got money, must pay something by way of saving to the resources of the nation and for that purpose, this Bill has been brought. I fail to understand the opposition that has been made by the friends opposite. Anything that comes from this Government, they oppose. When there is need for resources, they cry hoarse; they say that, for flood relief and other things, they want for their States as much resources as possible; in fact, they ask for more than what we can afford. But when the question of raising resources comes, they go on opposing it. They do not oppose for the sake

[Shri G. L. Dogra]

of opposition only they oppose for the sake of maligning the Government. This attitude is not constructive or creative; it is a destructive attitude.

I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider one point. All the economic policies of our Government are going in favour of the agricultural sector whatever tax is imposed on the industries, business or the services, the benefits go to the agricultural sector and rightly so because that is the major sector in our country and we support that. But, at the same time, our Finance Minister has no power to tax the agricultural income. As far as the Compulsory Deposit Scheme is concerned, that is also restricted to the income-tax payers; that is, the non-agricultural-sector. I would suggest that this should be made applicable to the agricultural sector also. You cannot levy tax on agricultural income under the Constitution, but you can at least make them deposit compulsorily—some savings—in the government treasury and use it as a part of national resources. This is very necessary. You can make the rates higher, especially in those States where the agricultural income is not taxed by the State Government. They should be made to pay as much as we pay as income-tax plus compulsory deposit on non-agricultural income. These two rates could be combined and the agriculturists should be made to pay that towards Compulsory Deposit. This is very necessary and this will help in fighting inflation and also in raising resources. As my hon. friend was saying there is lot of black money, people who indulge in black money are using the agricultural sector as their cover. They have their farms and they show the black money as agricultural income, and the Finance Minister and his organizations cannot touch them in that case. In case they are asked to pay towards Compulsory Deposit on

their agricultural incomes they will have to maintain accounts, as is done in the case of non-agricultural income. It will be very easy to check their accounts and also to see that agriculture does not become a shelter for people with black money and for black-marketeers.

With these remarks, I support the Bill which has been moved by the hon. Finance Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I would just take one minute. I want to place on record the views of our party as far as this Bill is concerned. As regards the contents of the Bill, they are completely non-controversial. There is not the least doubt that this Bill is an anti-inflationary measure, and it cannot be opposed especially by those who do not stand for the lobby of the rich in the country. In fact, it has been our perspective that, wherever resource mobilisation is to be done, those who can bear the burden should be made to bear more burden and only the lower echelons of the society, whose incomes are low, should not be allowed to bear the burden which they are not capable of bearing. Therefore, from this point of view, I fully, completely, support the Bill that has been moved by the hon. Minister, with only one constructive suggestion to him. Looking at the nature of this Bill I do not think that in the House there can be any difference of opinion at all. Therefore, when such occasions arise, I would request the hon. Minister to bring forward straightway—not by backdoor but by front door—a Bill which will receive the unanimous support of the entire House and it is only to the style of his bringing a Bill to which we are opposed. We are opposed to the unnecessary promulgation of ordinances even on such issues where they need not suffer from any complex that they will have to face any opposition.

In fact, even when they expect a very virulent opposition, even then,

they do not suffer from any complex that it is likely to be opposed. As far as this Bill is concerned, they can take it for granted that they will get unanimous support. It is from that point of view I am not enamoured of these ordinances. I fully support this Bill because it will only put a burden on those sections whose income is more than Rs. 50,000.

श्री फूल चन्द्र लक्ष्मी (ज्ञाजापुर) : सभापति जी, इस अध्यादेश के मूल उद्देश्य और स्तरूप को देख कर अच्छा लगता है कि काला धन, जमाखोरी, बेनामी खाते तथा करवचकों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने ज्ञे अध्यादेश के माध्यम से यह बिल, यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया है लेकिन उसकी उपर्योगिता बिल्कुल नहीं है। इस देश में लगभग पांच हजार करोड़ रुपये का काला धन विचारमान है और उस काले धन को निकालने के लिए अभी सरकार ने वेदर बाण्ड योजना लागू की थी। सरकार का लक्ष्य था कि एक हजार करोड़ रुपया मिन्न जायेगा लेकिन सरकार उसमें असफल रही। जहां तक कालावाजारियों का सम्बन्ध है, ऐसे सोंग कभी बैंक में अपना पैसा जमा नहीं करते। वे उस रुपये से कभी भवन, कर्भः भूमि और कर्भः एग्रीकल्चरल सैण्ड खरीदते हैं। बिन्तु यहां तक छोटे जमाकर्ताओं का सवाल है, निश्चित रूप से वे इस कानून के द्वारा परेशान होंगे। उदाहरण के लिए मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि यदि कोई छोटा जमालर्ता 5 हजार रुपये 82 महीनों के लिए बैंक में जमा बारता है तो इस अधिक के पूरा होने के बाद वह पांच हजार रुपये दस हजार बन जायेगे। इसी प्रकार से यदि चार हजार रुपये 120 या 130 महीनों के लिए बैंक में जमा किए जायें तो उस अधिक के बाद दस हजार बन जाते हैं। किंतु इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के लोग उसका अतेसमेण्ट करेंगे, उसकी जुंच करेंगे और उसके लिए तरह तरह की कानूनी दिक्कतें खड़ी करेंगे। इस प्रवार से जो छोटे जमाकर्ता है उनको जमा करने

की प्रवृत्ति पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे तुलाद के ऊपर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें।

मंत्री महोदय ने प्रस्तावित बिल में कहा है कि दस हजार या उससे अधिक की धनराशि बैंक द्वारा बैंक से पेयी अकाउंट बैंक से निकाली जा सकेगी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जिन व्यक्तियों के बैंक में बेनामी खाते हैं वे बैंक के द्वारा धनराशि निकाल भी सकते हैं, बेयरर बैंक के द्वारा निकाल सकते हैं और इनको रोकने का बैंक के पास कोई तरीका नहीं है। इसके अलावा बैंक में जिस व्यक्ति का दस हजार से ऊपर रुपया जमा है वह बैंक रेस्ट के आधार पर छठे ले सकता है और उसके बाद वह पैसा निकाल सकता है, उस स्थिति में बैंक क्या करेगा? और यह जो कानून बना वह क्या करेगा? उस स्थिति में हमारे मंत्री महोदय अध्यादेश के माध्यम से बिल में संशोधन करके जो कानून बनाना चाहते वह एक प्रयार संभवग और अपाहिज सावित होंगा। वह इस बात को रोक नहीं सकेगा। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि मंत्री महोदय जो बिल यहां पर लाए हैं उसके बारे में गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें। बिल के उद्देश्यों में कहा गया है कि 163 करोड़ की इसमें बचत होगी लेकिन मैं कह करना चाहूँगा कि सैण्डल बॉर्ड आफ डायरेस्ट टैक्सेज के एक भूतपूर्व सदस्य ने कहा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि फिलहाल 5450 करोड़ की कुल अभानतें बैंकों में जमा हैं जिनमें अभी यह विश्लेषण करना बाकी है कि 10 हजार से कम को कितनी अभानतें हैं तथा उससे ऊपर की कितनी है। मैं रमझता हूँ कि इसका विश्लेषण कराया जायेगा तो निश्चिन रूप से छोटे जमाकर्ता हीं अधिक मिलेंगे। बड़े जगहार्ट उंगर्टी पर गिनने लायक होंगे जिनमें कि बैंकों में अपना रुपया जमा किया है।

[श्री फूलचंद बर्मा]

17.00 hrs.

जहां तक इस बिल की भावना का सम्बन्ध है, मैं उससे सहमत हूं, लेकिन फिर भी माननीय मंत्री महोदय जिस तरह से बिल लाए हैं, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं और साथ ही साथ इस बिल के लाने की प्रक्रिया का विरोध करता हूं। मेरी यह बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है कि लोकनायक का अधिवेशन 17 अगस्त को शुरू होने वाला था और मंत्री महोदय ने 11 जुलाई को अध्यादेश निकालते हैं, तो ऐसा कौन सा पहाड़ टूट रहा था, जिसकी वजह से आपने यह अध्यादेश जल्दी निकाला। लोकनायक के सब की प्रतीक्षा नहीं की। आपने बीयरर-बाड़ का अध्यादेश निकाला, उसमें आप अकपल हुए और अब यह जो कम्प्लेक्सी डिपार्टमेंट स्कीम है, यह तो आप की टैम्पोरेरी स्कीम थी, जो कि 1974 में नाएथे, इसको अब परमानेट करने की ज़मरत क्या पड़ गई? जहां तक आप के आयकर विभाग का सम्बन्ध है, मैं यह बहना चाहता हूं कि आप का आयकर विभाग पूरी तरह से निश्चित है। आयकर विभाग इनकम-टैक्स के रूप में जो रुपया कलैक्ट करता है, उसका 85 फीसदी रुपया डिपार्टमेंट में बैंसे ही जमा हो जाता है और 15 फीसदी रुपया जो टैक्स का कलैक्ट करना पड़ा है, वह उसको भी ठीक से कलैक्ट नहीं करता है और आज भी देश का एक हजार करोड़ रुपया लोंगों के पास बकाया है। छोटे लोग और अधिकारी जो कि सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, वे तो आयकर की चेट में आते हैं और उनको तो देना पड़ा है, लेकिन जो काला-बाजारी करने वाले हैं, सट्टा करने वाले हैं, ऐसे लोंग फिर भी इस की चेट में निकल जायेंगे। हमनिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय जिस भावना

से इस बिल को लाए हैं और मैंने जिन बातों की ओर मंत्री महोदय का इच्छा आकृष्ट किया है, उसके बारे में यदि वे गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से हमारे देश की जमता को डसका लाभ मिलेगा। जो छोटे जमाकर्ता हैं, उनको प्रोत्साहन मिले, इस प्रकार की कोई स्कीम आनी चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय यहां पर स्पष्ट करें, कि जो व्यक्ति पांच हजार रुपया 82 महीने के लिए जमा करता है और जो चार हजार रुपया 121 महीने के लिए जमा करता है, उसकी राशि इस अवधि के बाद इस हजार या उससे अधिक हो गई तो उसका इनकम टैक्स असेमेंट नहीं होगा और इसकी इनकम टैक्स बाले जाव नहीं करेंगे, उसको किसी प्रकार से परेशान नहीं करेंगे। यदि इस प्रकार के आशदासन का प्रावधान इस कानून में किया तो निश्चित रूप से इस देश के अन्दर जो छोटे तबके के लोंग हैं, मध्यम लोंगी के लोंग हैं, जो छोटां-छोटी दुकानें चलाते हैं, वे बैंकों के अन्दर पैसा जमा करायेंगे, जिससे बैंकों की अमानत बढ़ेगी और हमारे देश की प्रगति के काम उससे अच्छी तरह से चल सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं।

श्री गिरधारी साल अ्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अनिवार्य निक्षेप (आयकर-दाना) मंजोद्धन विधेयक का समर्वन करता हूं।

श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा : कीजिए, कीजिए।

श्री गिरधारी साल अ्यास : इसलिये कि आपने जिस प्रकार की बातें कही हैं, वे बिलकुल सिद्धांत हैं और

श्री उपर्युक्त वास : मिथ्या अन-
पालियामेंट्री है ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मिथ्या
पालियामेंट्री है, अन-पालियामेंट्री नहीं है ।
मूठ शब्द अन-पालियामेंट्री है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is allright. Please
continue.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं इसका
प्रसिलए समर्थन कर रहा हूँ कि माननीय
वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने, जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी
बजट के टाइम में कहा था, जिन लोगों
की ज्यादा आमदानी है, उनसे ज्यादा बच्चों
किया जाना चाहिए और उस दृष्टि को, उस
नीति को व्यापार में रखते हुए माननीय
मंत्री महोदय ने जिस प्रकार की योजना अभी
चालू की है कि 50 हजार रु० से ऊपर
वालों के लिए 12.5 प्रतिशत से 15 प्रतिशत
बढ़ाया और 70 हजार रु० से
ऊपर वालों के लिए 15 से 18 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया
है । यह क्यों किया है ? इस बारे
में आपने खास तौर से बताया है कि यह अपने
रिसोर्स को ज्यादा मोबिलाइज करने के
लिए किया है । इससे दूसरे स्वेच्छी ट्रेन्ड
रहेंगे और हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति
में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर आयेगा और देश की
आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत बनेगी । हमारे
बहुत से कम्प्यूनिस्ट भाइयों ने यह पैरवी करने
में छोड़ी गलत बात कह दी है, वे पैरवी करते
हैं बर्कर्स की, मज़दूरों की, मगर उन्होंने
50 हजार से ऊपर आमदानी वालों की पैरवी
की है । इसमें स्पष्ट होता है कि ये लोग
मस्टी-नेशनल्ज ये हिस्सा प्राप्त करने में
अग्रणी बन रहे हैं, ये लोग भी उसी रास्ते
पर चलने लग गये हैं लेकिन दूसरों को कहते
हैं कि कैपिटलिस्टों के बदलावर हैं ।
मैंने आज जो भावण इनके सुने, जैसे तौर
से कम्प्यूनिस्ट भाइयों के, उनसे
निश्चित तरीके से मुझे विश्वास
हो गया है कि ये लोग भी उसी ट्रेन्ड पर चल
रहे हैं—मस्टी-नेशनल्ज की मदद करते हैं,
जामीनारी की मदद करते हैं । आज इन

का विश्वास “मास्क्स” पर से उठ गया है, जैसे
कैपिटलिस्ट विचारधारा से उठ गये हैं । जिस
प्रकार के लोगों को इन्होंने बेस्ट-वॉल्यूम
ओर केरल में प्रोत्साहन दिया है, उनसे
जाहिर होता है कि जितने पूँजीपति लोग हैं,
जो कालाधन कमाने वाले लोग हैं या स्वापिलंग
करने वाले लोग हैं उन को बढ़ावा दे कर पूँजी-
संश्लह का कार्यक्रम चालू किया है ताकि वहाँ
पर ये अपना वर्चस्व कायम रख सकें । इनको
विश्वास नहीं है कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था में
हिन्दुस्तान आगे बढ़ सकता है, इनका यह
विश्वास उठ गया है इसलिए ये दूसरे
प्रकार के ट्रेन्ड पर चलने लग गये हैं ।
जूँकि हिन्दुस्तान में कम्प्यूनिज्म नहीं आ सकता
इसलिए इन्होंने सोच लिया है कि अब दूसरे
तरीकों से काम किया जाय जिससे हम यहाँ पर
ज्यादा से ज्यादा वर्चस्व स्वापिलंग कर सकें ।

इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कुछ हो
चुका है और जो अब बाकी रहा है, कम से
कम उसके लिए तो हमें जहर कुछ करना
चाहिए । मैंने पहले भी सुझाव दिया था,
लेकिन बहुत से भाई उस को नहीं मानते,
मैंने बहा था कि देश में बहुत बड़े बड़े
लैन्ड-लांडस हैं, बड़ी सम्पत्ति वाले जमीदार हैं
उनसे हमें कुछ भी हासिल नहीं होता है । इस
सम्बन्ध में गज कमेटी और दूसरी कमेटियाँ
बैठ चुकी हैं लेकिन फिर भी हमने कुछ नहीं
किया । हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने बदलाया
था कि 1500 करोड़ रुपये का डेपिसिट
हमारे बजट में है, बल्कि इसके और
ज्यादा बढ़ने की सम्भावना है । अगर
हम इन सब को, जिनके पास बड़ी-बड़ी
जमीदारी है जिनके पास दूसरे बड़े-बड़े धंधे हैं,
व्यापार हैं; लेकिन जो एश्रीकल्पर इन्हमें
नाम पर सरकार को कुछ नहीं दे रहे हैं—
ऐसे लोगों पर हमें टैक्स लगाना चाहिए ताकि
सरकार की आमदानी बढ़े और उनसे हमें
ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा भिल सके । इस
समाजवादी व्यवस्था में बड़े लोगों को नीचे
साने का हमारा प्येय है, यदि हम इस तरह

[बी विश्वासी साल व्यापा]

के लानों पर टैक्स लगायेंगे तो उन से हम अपने देव को भी पूरा कर नहीं सकते। जाप ही अपने बजट डिस्ट्रिक्ट को भी कम कर सकते।

वेरा, एक सुझाव यह है कि पिछले दिनों वेल्य टैक्स में आपने बड़े बड़े जमीदारों को छोड़ दिया था, ये दो इन्स्ट्रिट में वह भी जाल लगाया था, हालांकि आप ने उस से कुल डेड-डो करोड़ की आमदनी बतलाई थी। लेकिन इन प्रकार को व्यवस्था से हम बड़े लोगों को रोकता है देते हैं। ऐसी व्यवस्थाओं में जिन में विकास नहीं होता है, जिन व्यवस्थाओं में हमारी कांग्रेस विश्वास नहीं करती है, हमारी नहीं करती हैं अगर उन व्यवस्थाओं को हम लागू करते हैं तो उन दो दमारी आप तो कम होती ही है, लेकिन दूसरे लोगों को, कम्यूनिस्ट भाइयों को, पृथक होने का सुझा मिलता है कि हम पूंजी-पतियों को समर्थन देते हैं। इस प्रकार की आमदनों को हमें अवश्य टैप करना चाहिए जिस से हमारे आप के सौर्ज बड़े।

छोटे-छोटे स्थानों पर खास कर डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर जो आप के इन्कम टैक्स आंफिनेंज बैठे हुए हैं, जो कई लोगों से बहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, वे लोग स्थानीय लोगों के साथ मिल कर आप को नुकान पहुंचा रहे हैं। जिन प्रकार से उन स्थानों पर आपका टैक्स जमा होना चाहिए, उस से हकावट आ रही है—इन को रोकने की आवश्यकता है। आज सुनह मात्राय वित्त मंत्री जो जब आपना स्टेटमेंट दे रहे थे तो उन्होंने बतलाया था कि दायर सखारों का, जो सेल्ज टैक्स डिस्ट्रिमेंट है उन के जरिये हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को इन्कम टैक्स में टैप कर सकते हैं। जब हम को वह ज्यानहारी उन से मिल सकती है तो हम उस का उपयोग करों नहीं करते हैं। जो लोग टैक्स एवाएंड करते हैं, जो कई प्रकार के अन्दर करते हैं, उन को हमें अपने नेट में लाना चाहिए और

सकती है जार्यबाही करनी। चाहिए ताकि जो लोग करवाना करते हैं, टैक्स से छुटकारा पाने को कोशिश करते हैं उनकी छुटकारा म मिल सके और उन से सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा मिल सके।

आप ने जो कदम उठाया है मैं उसका स्वीकृत करता हूं और आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि मैंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर आप अवश्य गौर करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री रामाकृष्ण शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, इस विषेयक को पेश करने से पहले, जिस तरीके से इस सबाल को अध्यादेश के जरिए उठाया गया, उस तौर तरीके का मैं विरोध करता हूं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए, इसकी जरूरत भी नहीं थी। जिस तरीके से अभी मंत्री जी ने यह विषेयक इस सदन में पेश किया, जिस पर हम बहस कर रहे हैं, इसी तरीके से होना चाहिए था और इस के लिए अध्यादेश की आवश्यकता बिल्कुल नहीं थी। अध्यादेश की वजह से हम लोगों को इस के निरनुमोदन, डिस्ट्रिक्ट का प्रस्ताव देना पड़ा।

बड़े लोगों पर जितने भी टैक्स लगाए जाएं, हम पसन्द करेंगे और उन पर टैक्स लगने चाहिए। लेकिन प्रश्न यह उठता है कि क्या सरकार की आप में बृद्धि करने के लिए यह जो अभी द्वारा कही जा रही है, कम्पलस री इन्कम टैक्स डिपोजिट में जो कुछ पर्सनेट ज बढ़ाया जा रहा है, क्या वह काफ़ी है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत ही नाकाफ़ी है। इस से आप की आप में बहुत बड़ी बृद्धि नहीं होगी। अगर आप बृद्धि करना चाहते हैं, तो आप को बड़े बड़े लोगों पर, खास तौर से जो बड़े बड़े उद्दीग-धंधे हैं, कम्पोरेट सेक्टर में बड़े बड़े देश के पूंजीपतियों हैं, उन पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स लगाइए। सब लोग जाते हैं कि यहां पढ़ छांडोरेवालों, पूंजीपतियों की संख्या, कुछ लोग कहते हैं, 75 परिवार

बेकित में लक्षणता है कि यह समयतः वे 105 परिवार हो गये हैं। ऐसे लोगों पर आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स लगाए, उन पर टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत है लेकिन आप तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स यानी आम जनता पर टैक्स लगाकर पूरा करते हैं। ऐसा ऐसा अन्दाजा है कि 80 प्रतिशत जो आपकी आय है, वह इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स लगा कर आप हासिल करते हैं। होना तो यह चाहिए कि ऐसे टैक्सों में कमी आए और जिनके पास ज्यादा पैसा है, जो काला धन रखे हुए हैं जो ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाते हैं, ऐसे लोगों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स का बोक्स पड़ना चाहिए, जो नहीं पड़ रहा है। तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह जो आपने अभी विधेयक पेश किया है, यह काफी नहीं है। आपको अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाने के लिए और आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए और जो करों की चोरी करते हैं, जो अरबों, रुपया रखने वाले लोग हैं, उन के ऊपर हमला कीजिए, उन पर चोट कीजिए। उन से ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा लेने की कोशिश कीजिए, पूरा देश आप की मदद करेगा, पूरा देश आप के इस तरह के प्रयासों का समर्थन करेगा।

इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम यह जरूर चाहेंगे कि देहातों में बार-बार हमारे दल की तरफ में यह सुझाव रखा गया है कि ग्रेडेड इन्कम टैक्स देहातों में बड़े लोगों पर लगाइए, छलन बिच जो है, उन पर ग्रेडेड इन्कम टैक्स लगाइए। प्रभी तक आप यह लगा नहीं पा रहे हैं और न स्टेट गवर्नरेट ही लगा पा रही है। इसकी भी जरूरत है क्योंकि देहातों में जो धनी लोग हैं, उनके पास साधन हैं। उन से लेकर देश के विकास में पैसा लगाना चाहिए। आप यह नहीं करेंगे तो मन्दांरण लोगों पर टैक्स बढ़ाता जाएगा और उससे लोगों में असतोष भी फैलेगा और जिस उद्देश्य को आप हासिल करना चाहते हैं, विकास के कायी को करना चाहते हैं, वह कर नहीं पाएंगे।

मेरा एक और निवेदन है कि छोटे-छोटे लोगों से कर बसूलने में, बिलान कर बसूला जाता है, उससे ज्यादा पैसा आपको बच करने पड़ता है। इससे आपको बहुत लाभ नहीं होता है बल्कि लाभ के बजे नुकसानी उठानी पड़ती है। बड़े लोगों पर टैक्स ज्यादा होना चाहिए और उनको इस मामले में कोई माफी नहीं होनी चाहिए। टैक्स की बसूली में जो अष्टाचार होता है, उसको ठीक करने की भी जरूरत है। मेरे यहा पटना में इनकम टैक्स का बहुत बड़ा कार्यालय है वहा भी और भी इनकम टैक्स कार्यालयों में मैले देखा है कि आपके अधिकारी बड़े बड़े भगर-मच्छों को पैसा ले कर के छोड़ देते हैं। इस तरह से वे अधिकारी अपने स्वयं के बड़े बड़े आलीशान मकान बनवा लेते हैं। जो मामूली घराने से भी आते हैं या छोटी हैसियत के लोग हैं वे भी जब इनकम टैक्स के दफ्तरों में आ जाते हैं तो वहाँ आने के बाद कई गुना उनकी हैसियत हो जाती है। वे इनकम टैक्स की बकाया बसूली करने के बजाय अपने मातृहत कर्मचारियों से लड़ा शुरू कर देते हैं। अपने कर्मचारियों को वे अधिकारी गाली तक देते हैं। अब आज के जमाने में अगर कोई अधिकारी कर्मचारी को गाली देगा तो वह किस तरह से काम कर पायेगा। मुझे बिहार के बारे में पता है। वहाँ के इनकम टैक्स अधिकारी बिहार सूबे को भी लालित करते हैं और कहते हैं कि ये बिहारी कर्मचारी अपने को क्या समझते हैं। आपका इसको भी ठीक करने की जरूरत है। अगर आपके कर्मचारियों का आपको सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं होगा तो आपके अधिकारी इनकम टैक्स बसूल नहीं कर सकेंगे। इससे आपको ज्यादा नुकसान होंगा, फायदे के बजाय नुकसान होंगा।

11.16 hrs.

(Shri Somnath Chatterjee in the Chair.)

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

आखिर में मैं आपसे यही निवेदन करना। चाहता हूं कि कारपोरेट सेक्टर, पूजीपितियों हिन्दुस्तान के इजारेदारों और देहातों के पूजीपितियों पर आप ज्यादा टैक्स लगाइए। इसके लिए हमारा दिल खोल कर आपको समर्थन प्राप्त होगा। यह जो आपने किया है, मैं इसका विरोधी नहीं हूं लेकिन यह काफ़ी नहीं है। *यह नाकाफ़ी है। देहातों के बड़े-बड़े लोगों को भी आप टैक्स कीजिए और जो काला धन रखे हुए हैं जिसको कि आपने वियरर बोण्ड चालू करके हासिल करने की कोशिश की थी और जिसमें आपको सफलता नहीं मिली, उसको भी आप निकालिए। इसमें आपकी तब तक सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। जब तक कि आपकी नीति में परिवर्तन नहीं होगा। आप कहते हैं कि हम समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं लेकिन चला रहे हैं आप पूजीवाद को, उसी को मजबूत कर रहे हैं। आज 11-12 अरब की पूजी के मालिक टाटा और विरला हो गए हैं। पता नहीं वे कितने टैक्सिज देते हैं और कितने टैक्सिज उनकी तरफ बचाया हैं। लेकिन उनसे आपके अधिकारी थर थर कांपते हैं। उन लोगों पर आप टैक्स बढ़ाइये तब आपकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी और वह देश के विकास में लगेगी। इससे आपके पास विकास कार्यों में लगाने के लिए अधिक धन भी होगा। आप गरीबों पर अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाने की नीति को छोड़िए और बड़े बड़े लोगों पर डायरेक्ट टैक्स लगाइए। यही भेरा निवेदन है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री पी० नामग्यात्म (लद्दाख) : माननीय सभापति जी, कम्पलसरी डिपाजिट स्कीम (इनकम टैक्स पेर्स) अमेंट बिल जो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस एवान में रखा है मैं उसकी सपोर्ट में चन्द बातें कहना

चाहता हूं। इसके पहले इस मोजिज्ज एवान में दोनों तरफ के लोगों की तरफ से मुख्यत्वक घ्यालात रखे गये। बहुत सारे मोजिज्ज मेम्बरों ने जो चन्द बातें कहीं जो कि एवान के उस पार से सुनने में आयी, उनसे हमें दुख होता है।

एक तरफ तो यह कहा जाता है कि मुल्क में इन्फलेशन हैं, प्राइसिस बढ़ रही हैं और इनके लिये हमें इकोनोमिक स्टेप्स लेने चाहिये। लेकिन जब हम स्टेप्स उठाने पर आते हैं तो फिर यहां कहा जाता है कि यह आप क्यों कर रहे हैं। तो ये बातें मेरी समझ से बाहर हैं। जहां तक इन टैक्सिज का सवाल है, यह सारा हायर इनकम ग्रुप के लिए है और खास तौर से यह एक एन्टी इन्फलेशनरी मेजर है। आज सुबह आप ने मुना होगा कि इसी एवान में बोम्बे में जो वाकाया हुआ, हवाला का, जिसको लोग हलवा बाहते हैं, उस बा भी यही मक्सद था कि ह्वाइट मरी को ब्लैक में तब्दील किया जाए।

आज किस तरीके से लोग ह्वाइट-मरी को टैक्स बचाने के लिए ब्लैक-मरी में बदलने के तरीके निकाल रहे हैं। अभी हमने देखा कि "हवाले" के जरिए 40 करोड़ का धपता हुआ है।

इस दारह से इस मेजर के जरिए ह्वाइट-मरी जो ब्लैक होने जा रहा था, इनकम टैक्स बचाने के लिए, उस को रोकने वा एक तरीका है।

आज जो आपने आप को मार्क-सिस्ट, काम्युनिस्ट, सोशलिस्ट कहते हैं वे कहते हैं कि यह मेजर तो ठीक है, लेकिन उस का तरीकावार ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन जनाव फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने पहले ही कह दिया है कि इस में टाइम-फैक्टर इन्वाल्व है और पहले जो लोअर-इनकम ग्रुप के लिए कंसेशन दिए थे, लेकिन उस पर कंपलसरी-डिपाजिट-ला का जो पहले का शरा था वह इस पर एप्लीकेशन नहीं हो रहा था, लिहाजा उसको एप्लाई करने के लिए

अल्पी से अल्पी एक विल साने की आवश्यकता ही। इसार आप बक्त पर यह नहीं लाते तो किर भी ये कहते कि क्यों बक्त पर विल नहीं लाए। इस तरह से आप हमेशा कांटाडिकटरी बात करते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना आहुआ कि ऐसे मेजर के लिए आपको मुख्यालिकत नहीं करनी चाहिए।

धंत मेरे मैं इन अब्दो के साथ फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को मुख्यालिकत दूंगा कि वे बक्त पर मेजर लाए और जो बहुत सारा छाइट-मनी ब्लैक होने जा रहा था, उसको रोका।

मैं इस विल का तुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

[श्री ही - नाम कीमाल (लदाख) :

मानेहो - योग्यात्रो ही - कीहल-दी तिहायत स्केम (अन्तम तिहायत योग्यात्रा) अमेल्ड-मिलेट ब्ल जो नानाहास मैस्ट्रो माहब ने अस लोवान मैन देक्हा हे - मैन अस की स्टोरेज मैन जल्द अनुन कीहला जाहेता हो - अस के बहुत अस मौला लोवान मैन दुनों त्रैफ के लोकों की त्रैफ में अल्पत्व खायाए देक्हे लक्ष्य - बहुत सारे स्वाझे स्वाझे ने जो चल देक्हे होने कीहला जाहेता हो - अस पार से स्लेटे मैन अनुन अन से हमें देक्हे होना ही -

एक त्रैफ ये ये कहा जाना है के लक्ष्य मैन लक्ष्यहेतु हो - योग्यात्रा योग्ये देहे होने औ अस के लक्ष्य होने अकासक स्टोम्प लिये जाहेतु - लेकिन जब हम स्टोम्प लिया हो अने होने तो यह बहाल कहा जाता है के ये अप देहों के देहे होने - तो ये बातें

मौजूद सम्भव से याहो होन - जहां तक अन तिहायत का सूल हे ये सारा अन्तर नक्म ग्रूप के लक्ष्य हे - औ खास ख्लौद है ये एक एक्टु अन्तिहेत्ती मौजूद है - अज सम्म अप ने स्ला होवा के अस लोवान मैन बहुती मैन जो वालु होवा - होला का - जस को लोक होवा कहते होन - अस का अही योग्य मैस्ट्रो तेहा के वालत मैन को ब्लैक मैन तेहील कहा जाते -

अज क्स त्रैफ से लोक वालत मैन को तिहायत बहाने के लिये ब्लैक मैन मैन ब्लैक के त्रैफ तकल देहे होन - अल्ही हम ने दियेक्हा के होली के द्वितीय २० क्रूज़ का नियोज़ होवा हे अस त्रैफ से अस मौजूद के द्वितीय वालत मैन जो ब्लैक होने जा रहा तेहा - अन्तम तिहायत बहाने के लक्ष्य अस को देक्हे ॥ एक त्रैफ हे -

अज हो अपे अपे को सारलत्स - क्लिंसेन्स - स्टोलस कहते होन वा कहते होन के ये मौजूद तो तिहायत हे लेकिन अस का त्रैफ लाल तिहायत नहीं हे - लेकिन जल्द नानाहास मैस्ट्रो माहब ने बहुत ही कहे देहा हे के अस मैन तालम लेक्किन अन्वालो हे औ ब्लैक हो लोनो अन्तम ग्रूप के लक्ष्य क्लिंसेन्स देहते तेहा - लेकिन अस ये क्लिंसेन्स तिहायत ३ का जो ब्लैक का श्रैग तेहा वा अस ये अमेल्ड-मिल नहीं हो रहा तेहा - लेह्डा अस ३ लेह्लात करने

۱۰۰ [عوچ ہوں نام گھیاں]
 کے لئے جلدی سے جلسی ایک بیل لے
 کی اٹھیکھتا تھا۔ اگر آپ وقت یو
 یہ نہیں لاتے تو یہاں بھی یہ کہتے کہ
 کھوں۔ وہی یہ بیل نہیں لاتے۔ اس
 طرح سے آپہ ہمیشہ کثرا ذکریوں پا سے
 کرتے ہیں۔ میں نویسن کرنا چاہتا
 ہوں کہ ایسے مہذب کے لئے آپ کو
 مخالفت نہیں کرنی چاہئے۔ ۱۰۰

انت میں ہن ان شہدوں کے
بسانہ فائیلہاں منستر صاحب کو
سماں کھا دوں گے وہ وقت ہے میزو
لائے اور جو بہت سزا وائے ملے
بلیک ہونے لے گا وہا تھا اُس کو دوکا۔
میں اس بل کا یہ زود سوتھی کرتا
ہیں ۔

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we had a very interesting discussion on all subjects, 'like black money, workers' provident fund and then generally about the economy and so on; but not very much related to the Bill under discussion."

As far as the Bill is concerned, the short statement by Shri Dandavate epitomizes the principle of the Bill. It was made in the best traditions of parliamentary democracy under which even the opposition agrees with, or supports the principle of a Bill. This has a very simple object, viz. of bringing about a certain measure of disinflationary effect on circulation, and improving the ways and means position. And it was brought at a time when several other measures were brought together.

The only criticism which I have to answer is: why was it brought in as an ordinance and not as a Bill. I

was wondering whether, when we brought so many other ordinances which affected the poor people, if we had brought this measure as a Bill, Prof. Madhu Dandavate would not have told me: 'You brought other things as ordinances; and because this affects the richer and bigger people, you have brought it in as a Bill. You did not have the courage to bring it as an ordinance.'

This was part of a package, and this was done. No serious damage or harm is done to anybody.

On the contrary, it might, I am not sure, have had an effect or bringing into a taxation net certain people whose accounts were closing around this period. Otherwise, if the accounts are closed before that date, then they would not be bound by the compulsory deposit. That is why this was brought as a measure Government have taken note of the various points raised and we had a fuller opportunity to discuss the points about the rise in prices, about the black money, about the importance of levying a higher tax rate on upper income and so on. I thank the House for the support it has given and I request the House to accept the motion.

श्री'सत्य नास्त्रायण-जटिया : यह विद्येयक
जो आया है यह इनना सरल नहीं है जिनना
सरल इस को मर्त्ती महादय ने बनाने की
कोशिश की है। उन्होंने बड़ी सरलता से
सारे मामले को निपट दिया है। जिन की आय
पचास हजार या सत्तर हजार होगी उन से
आप पैसा कम्पलसरी डिपार्जिट में लेंगे।
यह पैसा संरक्षक के कोम आएंगा। यहा तक
तो बात समझ में आती है। किन्तु इस का जो
दूसरा प्रक्ष है उस के बारे में विचार करने की
बात शायद आप से छूट गई है। जिन में आप
यह पैसा लेंगे उन को आप रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट
के प्रदेने वाले हैं। अगर यह पैसा उन से न
लेते तो यह कम्पनी या फैक्ट्री के पास भी जमा
कराया जा सकता था और उन की जो
कार्यशील पूँजी है, "बॉर्किंग कैपिटल" है वह
बढ़ता है। लेकिन अब ऐसा नहीं होगा। फैक्ट्री

या कम्पनी के उपयोग में यह पैसा नहीं आ सकेगा। इस का सीधा असर उत्तर में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों, श्रमिकों, यजदूरों के ऊपर पड़ेगा। आगे जा कर उन का बोनस प्रभावित होगा क्योंकि पर्याप्त कार्यशील 'पूँजी उत्तर उत्थोग के पास नहीं रहेगी। निश्चित रूप से फैटरी को चलाने में उन लोगों को काफी अधिक मुश्किलें का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

सरकार अध्यावेशों के माध्यमों से चल रही है। बजट का जो चाटा है उस को आप इस के द्वारा कुछ हद तक पूरा करने, की कोशिश भले ही कर लें किन्तु आज देश, में स्थिति यह है क्षेत्र टाटा, नीचे बाटा बजट में घाटा ही घाटा। क्योंकि आपस में है इसे को बाटा। किया सैर सपाटा और जनता को टाटा टाटा। जनता को इस में कोई कायदा हीने वाला नहीं है। जनता की सुविधा के लिए आप पैसा इकट्ठा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस का जो सीधा नुकसान होने वाला है और कौन सा पक्ष इसे कुप्रभावित होने वाला है, यह आप ने नहीं सोचा है।

मुझे पंच तत्त्व की एक नींथा याद है। कुछ लोग पौथी विद्या पढ़ वार पूरा कर के वापस घर लौट रहे थे। उन्होंने पढ़ा हीं था गुणा नहीं था। जब घर वापिस नौट रहे थे तो उन को रासने में कुछ लोग शमशान की ओर नाते हुए मिले। उन्होंने पढ़ा था महाजनों येन गतः सः पन्थः ।

उन के पीछे वे चल दिए। वहां जा कर उन को गधा दिखाई दिया। उन्होंने पढ़ा था जो शमशान के अन्दर मिले उस को भाई स्वरूप समझो। वह बन्धव होता है। अच्छा होता है। उसी समय उन को एक ऊंट दिखाई दिया। उन्होंने पढ़ा था धर्म की गति तेज होती है। ऊंट की गति आग को मानूस ही है तेज होती है। उन्होंने उमेर धर्म समझ कर ऊंट के साथ गधे बांधने लगे। गधों की लात खायी और अन्ततः बात बनी नहीं। इसी प्रकार से

सरकार एक बात करती है और फिर दूसरी, और दूसरी के बाद तीसरी लेकिन परिकाम इस के विपरीत निकलता है। आदिनें स जारी करने का रास्ता उस ने अपनाया है। किन्तु उन का प्रभाव सीधा जबता के हित में, आम लोगों के हित में नहीं होने वाला है, इस को उस ने नहीं देखा। कम्पनीसरी डिपार्टमेंट आप ने पवास हजार और सततर हजार बालों के लिए किया है लेकिन इस से जहां एक प्रोटर काला घन बनाने वालों की संख्या बढ़ेगी वहां दूसरी और मेहनतकाल लोम जो है, यजदूर लोग जो हैं, श्रमिक लोग जो हैं, उन के हितों को भी यह प्रभावित करेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो अध्यावेश लाया गया है, उस का मैं विरोध भरता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Stayanarayan Jatiya to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Amendment Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1981) Promulgated by the President on the 11th July, 1981."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Bill further to amend the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 4)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shamanna, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South):

I beg to move—

Page 1, lines 14 to 16,—

omit “the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979, the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980 and” (1)

I am not opposed to the principle laid down in the Bill. But I am only concerned about the amendments I have moved. One is in connection with the assessment year. For, here in clause 2 sub-section (a) the assessee is asked to deposit the amount for three years. It will be very difficult to deposit the full amount for all the three years. Therefore, some concession or relaxation should be given. It will be very helpful. Therefore, I moved an amendment that the Assessment Year from the 1st April, 1981 only be taken and the other two years may be omitted.

As regards the other amendment I moved, in the Schedule you will find that where the current income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000, 4.5 per cent of the current income has to be deposited, whereas if the current income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 35,000 Rs. 1,125 plus 11 per cent of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 35,000 has to be deposited. This affects the middle classes and the upper middle classes. It is very difficult for these people to pay these taxes and survive. Therefore, I urge upon the Finance Minister to see that some relief is given to this class of people. Of course, the income-tax exemption limit has been raised to Rs. 15,000. After all, the cost of living has gone up abnormally and any false concessions will not be of much use. Therefore I urge upon the Finance Minister to give some relief to the Middle class and upper middle class people to see that they can maintain their family though not in a luxurious

manner but at least in a tolerable manner. Some sympathy must be shown to them. I just moved that amendment and of course I do want that such measures to mobilise the resources are taken, and at the same time savings should also be made possible because it has become very difficult for people to save. I therefore want the Finance Minister to show sympathy towards these people who are now very much harassed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I rise on a point of order. Just now we have been given a paper within the Chamber, which informed that a paper will be laid on the Table, a copy of the Notification (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, you raise it when it comes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I cannot wait till 6 O' clock. Unless we get the time to read the Gazette ..(Interruptions) We should get time to read it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When we come to that item at 6 O'clock you raise your point, if any.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I rise on a point of order, on a point of amidst of a Bill. Let us proceed. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are on a point of order. We are in the order. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment No. 1 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3— (Amendment of the Schedule)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 7, for "4.5 per cent" substitute "3 percent" (2)

Page 2, lines 10 to 12, omit "plus 11 per cent of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 25,000" (3)

I do not want to speak, but I want to know the opinion of the Finance Minister.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He wants reduction of other rates. This is a budgetary matter which will be considered during the budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 2 and 3 moved by Shri Shamanna to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

I thank the House for the cooperation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour) I would put a question to Mr. Venkataraman Avargale—

is this new imposition an outcome of the failure of the bearer bonds? I am supporting the Bill whole-heartedly and fully; there is no question about it. But I am trying to elicit certain information. Is this one of the fall-outs of the failure of the bearer bonds? Let us hear that. I have great respect and regard for you, Mr. Venkataraman and I promise, I shall not offend you. But that is what it is. You should be courageous enough to admit it, because your party and your political philosophy has been teaching you that these bandicoots; the blood-sucking capitalists, can be tamed and persuaded to do things. But I am saying that you are living in somebody else's paradise, because I do not want to call you a fool.

This is a Government of paper tigers. I remember, my old employer, who became Chairman of Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Associated Chamber of Commerce and made millions of rupees, a Scotsman, said, "We have to function in a country where we are surrounded by an ocean of paper laws. This is one of the paper laws. That is why I support it in principle and I wish they can implement it, but I treat it with the contempt that it deserves, because they would never be able to touch where the real blood and flesh is. I have been Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. Mr. Venkataraman, you ask your Secretariat, what are the things you were able to bring out and what brilliant work the Central Board of Direct Taxes did—the then Chairman, Mr. Shah and so on and so forth; I do not want to take names. You catch hold of some of the reports.

They will show you what the performance is like. These tax laws are all to suit the rich people. The loopholes are made in consultation. A new society has come up of retired senior tax officials, who become tax consultants, creating cartels, advisory councils and what not. You cannot undermine them. They will come and

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

tell you "here is the hole, grin in" and the Government will be on the floor; the Government will be gladly on the floor for a consideration, and the consideration we know. The Santhanam Committee has referred to this. Have you any reply to this, Shri Venkataraman? Although the Santhanam Committee Report is very old, it is still valid, more valid than ever before. What does it say? It says that you cannot survive without this tax evaded money.

Let us see the budgets of very recent years. How nicely have you treated the corporate sector? Why? Are they making less profits, or they are making record profits? It has never been so good for the corporate sector. Mr. Venkataraman, would you kindly enlighten the House as to how many Birlas, or that variety of persons, have paid taxes and how much have they paid per person per annum during the last ten years? It would be a paltry sum. They have so wonderfully distributed their income through equity holdings in the names of dummies, managerial executives very beautifully, all in consultation with the former stalwarts of the tax department and expensive lawyers. The laws are made in consultation with chambers of Commerce. We were able to get a copy of the report of the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. They were boasting, "the Government have been compelled to adopt the planning we have suggested." It is not only money planning for industry, it is planning for taxation also.

The great economist who has overtaken the country. Shri L. K. Jha, whom does he stand for?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will take some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Be reasonable; take another two minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let Shri Venkataraman place on the table of the House the individual tax returns of each individual member of the 20 large business houses and the quantum of tax paid by them. One of the family members of Birlas told me that they are making a profit of Rs. 100 crores a year. But go and see the direct tax they are paying, be it, GD, BM, Murlidhar or Aditya. What are the taxes paid by them individually during the last ten years? What is the arrears and what is the amount evaded with the help of eminent tax consultants?

Who are the people in arrears? One is Dunlop & Company. Really speaking, the amount due from these big bandicoots would come to Rs 1,000 crores. They went through a drama that they have been realising the arrears. How? By doing a paper jugglery. I do not want to elaborate on it, because that will take ten minutes.

In the Public Accounts Committee I caught the Finance Ministry by the scruff and said "you have come to bluff us, here is the truth." They could give no reply.

How unscientifically they are functioning is evident from the fact that they have no priority for high income assessee. They have hardly any relationship between the cost of realisation and the amount realised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should conclude now. The total time allotted for this Bill is only one hour

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is on record by the Chairman of the Central Direct Taxes Board that the high income assessee are treated on par with the small assessee. But the middle income assessee, paying a paltry tax, are harassed, while the multi-nationals are the most privileged class. Mr. Venkataraman, why did you have a raid on the Metal Box Company very recently for a show, when they were given prior intimation in Calcutta? What is that you got out

of them? What is that you expect to get out of them? In one case it was found that a Board Member was advising a Canadian multinational firm about the loopholes of Indian Law. It is on record in the Public Accounts Committee Report. And what happened to the National Grindlays Bank case? How much money do you think the country has lost? We estimate the country lost at least Rs. 18 crores only through one British Bank, namely, the National Grindlays Bank. In respect of the Calcutta Electricity Corporation what was the amount? What punishment has been given? You kindly tell us how many multinationals...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, please conclude. I am sure the valuable suggestions have been noted by the Finance Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to know how many multinationals have so far been prosecuted and punished for tax evasion, direct tax evasion and indirect tax evasion, and Mrs. Gandhi gave a customs exemption to ICI. Do you know the amount? It is Rs. 232 crores. It is in black and white. Apart from the consideration of the Bill, what is the deposit...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am only saying for the small income group deposits. What is the deposit in today's circumstances? When the money value is eroding you will be taking deposits at a much dear value of the money and you will be paying back...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate with the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And they know that today in the country the black wealth is around Rs. 30,000 crores. What do they want to control and what do they want to say? The Government is headed by a person whose newspaper, *National Herald*, itself had Rs. 82 lakhs of black money.

You want to prevent black money? Until you prevent that money, you have to go on putting more and more taxation. It might distress you, but that is a fact. But still, in spite of that, I support this Bill although I know it is a paper exercise only.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is a very experienced Member of Parliament. Many things he said. In fact, he is so much in the habit of differing that even when I say he is a good man, he will differ.

So far as his first question that it has been brought because there has been a failure of the Bearer Bond is concerned, I deny that Bearer Bond schemes that have been put forward has been a failure. Out of all the so far, this is the only scheme which has netted Rs. 387 crores and no other scheme has come anywhere near it. And I do not want to go further into it.

So far as his other question are concerned, I would invite him to put question whether it relates to the taxation arrears or whether it is assessment of certain individuals or whether it relates to National Grindlays Bank, I will get a collective answer and give it to his satisfaction.

So far as the Bill is concerned, thank him for the support he has given and I hope the House will pass it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: (Guntur): The last statement he has made should be refuted. He said, the Government is headed by a person who has made something.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said the National Grindlays Bank and the *National Herald* which is owned by Associated Journals. If I remember correctly, they have got Rs. 82 lakhs. There was no source to disclose. That is all black money. Let him refute it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will request the Chair to look into this.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall look into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will let you know something.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I thought you are saying something. I can face any amount of criticism.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has not yielded.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.50 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.
DISAPPROVAL OF CUSTOMS
TARIFF (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 1981

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up Items 10 and 11 together.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): A paper has to be laid on the Table of the House and I am going to oppose it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is admitted to be laid on the Table of the House at 6 O'Clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Would you be kind enough to allow us? I am saying that can we not defer our statutory resolution for tomorrow?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up Items 10 and 11 together.

Mr. Bosu will please move his resolution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 26th July, 1981."

Sir, firstly I would like to repeat the same question that has been put by a number of my learned friends sitting in this side of the House. Why you require to promulgate an Ordinance? I know that in certain cases, promulgation of Ordinances for non-circulation of the Bills is necessary. If you see the record, you will find that I resented it. They are trying to impose a duty on a commodity like Petroleum which was in the private sector. They are manipulating and avoiding payment of taxes worth millions of rupees. If you justify that in this case, we shall certainly be very pleased. But I would like because you represent the Cabinet, which has a collective responsibility. You are Government as far as I am concerned. I ask you why this Order is not circulated to the Members of Parliament.

Why is it that I have to keep on telephoning people of different Sections to get these orders? And only the other day I got an Order that cement price has been increased and the Industry Ministry has told the Lok Sabha Secretariat that no Order has been issued by the Industry Ministry. Now tell me, Mr. Venkataraman, how can such an increase be valid unless the Government issues an Order? The Press hand-out is no authority at all. If that is the way you use to run the Government, it is your baby. We would like to have a reply right here and now as to whether an Order authorising increase in the price of cement has been issued and, if so, on what date? Why is it that the Lok Sabha Secretariat has been told that it has not been issued? If it has not been issued at all, the money collected so far without authority has to be refunded to the consumers who have paid the money. Will the hon. Minister kindly enlighten first before I proceed further.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In any event, this does not deal with cement I believe.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a cementation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has assured you a satisfactory reply during his turn.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let us come to the Bill. Am I able to catch your eye?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you have all my attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, kindly regulate the House. Now, I come to the Ordinance. In this Ordinance, Section 2 says:

"In the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, in the First Schedule, in Chapter 15,—

(i) in Heading No. 15.01/06, in sub-heading No. (2), for entry in column (3), the entry "200 per cent" shall be substituted;"

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope, the hon Member can take it that the members have at least read the Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You can speak on my behalf that way. Further, it says:

"(ii) in Heading No. 15.07,—

(a) in sub-heading No. (1), for the entries in columns (3) and (4), the entries "200 per cent" and "190 per cent" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. (2) for the entries in columns (3) & (4), the entries "200 per cent" and "190 per cent" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. (3), for the entries in columns (3) and (4), the entries "200 per cent" and "190 per cent" shall, respectively, be substituted;"

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would be better if you paraphrase or make a precise of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are a professional lawyer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There should not be any reflection on the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said, "You are professional lawyer". You, a very successful lawyer.

SHRI C. T. DHANAPANI (Pollachi): Indirect influence.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is reading for the first time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then, it says:

(iii) in Heading No. 15.06/13, for the entry in column (3), the entry "200 per cent" shall be substituted;" etc. etc.

Let us now come to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. What are the items and for whom it is meant? I quote:

"15.01I06 Animal (including fish) fats and oils, crude, refined or purified: Column (3)

(1) Not elsewhere specified 60 per cent.

(2) Tallow 40 per cent.

15.07 Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:

(1) Not elsewhere specified 60 per cent.

(2) Soyabean oil 8 per cent.

(3) Palw oil 60 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, your agony is over for the day. Shri Maganbhai Barot.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I must be allowed to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Maganbhai Barot.

 18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
 Contd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am on a point of Order.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Point of Order on what?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Courtesy demands that when this sort of abrupt items are hurled at us, we at least have a little time in hand to see what the Gazette Notification is. You see the date of the Gazette is 25th August, 1981. Therefore, we have not even seen in what ink the Gazette has been published. I have written to the Hon. Deputy Finance Minister kindly to make available a copy of Gazette as soon as I got this piece of cyclo-styled paper in hand. But so far, although he is singnalling from there indicating his affirmation, it has not been done. Courtesy demands that the Gazette be circulated and he can lay it on the Table of the House. It is up to you to decide.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I have not said that I will read the position as laid down by the House in regard to such matters.

You will be pleased to see that Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, provides *inter alia* that every rule made under this Act and every notification issued under Sections 11, 14, 25, 43, 66, 69, 70; 74; 75 and 76 and 101 and 123 shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made or issued before each House of Parliament while it is in Session for a total period of 30 days which may comprise in one Session etc. etc.

Now that because these Notifications under Section 159 are required to be placed as soon as they are brought, I would point out that the Committee on Subordinate Legislation had to deal with this matter and it has been pleased to make this finding. This is what the finding of the Committee is.

"Although the Committee appreciate the strains and stresses which the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue had to undergo in

following the existing procedure for laying sensitive notifications before Parliament, more so such notification are sent to the Press for publication in the Gazette after 6 P.M. in addition to other parliamentary work as also maintaining the utmost secrecy in the matter.

"But here the question is more of parliamentary propriety; then the administrative convenience of the Ministry, the Committee find it difficult to accept the plea, of the Ministry for two clear days grace time for supply of cyclo-styled copies of such notifications for circulation to Members".

"The Committee are of the opinion".... .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who is, the Chairman of the Committee?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The Committee is Committee.

"The Committee are of the opinion that keeping in view the time-honoured and well established convention that when Parliament is in session an important announcement should be made before it rather than anywhere else. The only relaxation possibly could be that the Ministry should send the number of copies by midnight of the day they are sent to the Members with prior intimation to the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat to enable circulation to Members".

Therefore, we in all respect to the House as laid down by the Committee we bring such sensitive notification at 6 O'Clock. It is a sensitive notification wherever the amount involved is Rs. 50 lakhs or more it becomes sensitive and, therefore, we are bringing it to the House before the House rises for the next day and accordingly this is a notification which we seek permission before the House before 6 O'Clock. The question of other parts of Gazette etc. as soon as it is placed, the hon. Member shall be entitled. I therefore seek your indul-

gence to put this notification before the House as it is a sensitive notification, and as the Committee has directed, we are required to put it before the House because the House is in Session and it complies with all the Rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you putting the number of copies as per recommendation by the midnight?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Yes, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I had said one thing that hon. Dy. Finance Minister is giving an assurance that a copy is going to be provided.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: No, no I did not tell you that I will give a copy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who said that you told me. Have I said?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give my ruling. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation, in their Twelfth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha), had recommended that Notification making changes in export duties, major changes in procedures and changes in import and Central excise duties involving revenue of more than Rs. 50 lakhs, per annum, if issued before 6.00 p.m. on a day should be laid on the Table of the Houses of Parliament on the same day. This recommendation was reiterated by the Committee in their Twenty-first Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on 17th May, 1979. Shri Barot has re-

ferred to those Reports. The Notifications included in today's Supplementary List of Business involve revenue of not less than Rs. 50 lakhs. The Notifications have been issued today and the Deputy Minister for Finance has sought permission to lay them on the Table today. The notifications have been allowed to be laid in pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

Shri Barot may now lay the papers.

NOTIFICATION EXEMPTING GOODS IMPORTED IN CONNECTION WITH IX ASIAN GAMES FROM CUSTOM DUTIES

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. 195/81-Customs and 196/81-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods imported in connection with conduct of the IX Asian Games or training of Indian competitors from the whole of duties of customs leviable thereon, subject to certain conditions, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sure the recommendations of the Committee will be observed by the Government.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

18.07 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday.

August 26. 1981/Bhadra 4, 1903
(Saka).