

Sixth Series, No. 7

Tuesday, February 27, 1979
Phalguna 8, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 2.00

CONTENTS

No. 7, Tuesday, February 27, 1979/Phalguna 8, 1900 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Obituary References	1—2
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 102 to 107 and 109	3—32
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 108 and 110 to 121	32—44
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1001 to 1028, 1030 to 1066, 1068 to 1081, 1083 to 1136, 1138 to 1143, 1145 to 1170, 1172 to 1176 and 1178 to 1200	44—237
Re. Non-availability of Petrol in Delhi	238
Papers laid on the Table	239—44
Message from Rajya Sabha	244—45
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported Harassment of girls and women in DTC buses	245—56
Shri Vinodbhai B. Sheth	246, 248—50
Shri S. D. Patil	246—48, 250—52, 256
Shri K. Lakkappa	252—54
Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	255—56
Public Accounts Committee:	
Hundred and third report	257
Company Secretaries Bill—Introduced	257
Matters under rule 377—	
(i) Reported curtailment of facilities and benefits to the em- ployees of the Central Public Works Department working on Mahinder High Way Project in Nepal :	
Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit	257—58

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

(ii) Reported strike by the Transporters of diesel in Maharashtra :

Shri Keshavrao Dhondge 258

(iii) Reported notices of strike given by the Unions of Textile Mill workers :

Shri Dhirendranath Basu 258—59

(iv) Reported arrest of a Sikh Youth by U.K. police for wearing 'Kara' (Steel bangle) :

Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia 255—60

(v) Reported strike by the workmen of the Garden Reach Ship-builders and Engineers Limited :

Shri Somnath Chatterjee 260—61

Prof. Sher Singh 261—62

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address 262

Shri Sarat Kar 263—67

Chowdhry Balbir Singh 267—71

Shri Vasant Sathe 271—75

Shri Purnanarayan Sinha 275—79

Shri A. Bala Pajanor 279—92

Shri Surendra Jha Suman 292—96

Shri Y. P. Shastri 296—302

Shri Abdul Ahad Vakil 302—304

Shri Gananath Pradhan 304—10

Shri Bedabrata Barua 310—16

Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav 316—20

Shri Somnath Chatterjee 320—28

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta 328—33

Shri P. K. Deo 333—39

Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav 339—44

Shri Keshavrao Dhondge 344—49

Prof. P. G. Mavalankar 350

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 27, 1979/Phalgun
8, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

MR. SPEAKER in the char.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the demise of two of our former colleagues namely Shri Mukand Lal Agrawal and Shri Moreshwar Dinkar Joshi.

Shri Mukand Lal Agrawal was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952 to 1957 representing Pilibhit constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier he had been a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during the years 1946 to 1952.

A freedom fighter, Shri Agrawal suffered imprisonment for participating in the "Quit India Movement from 1942 to 1943.

An active social worker, he was associated with several social organisations and served as Chairman of the Pilibhit District Rural Development Association during the years 1938 to 1940. He passed away at Pilibhit on 11th February, 1979 at the age of 77.

Shri Moreshwar Dinkar Joshi was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952 to 1957 representing Ratnagiri South constituency of the erstwhile Bombay State. Earlier, he was a Member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

2

He started his career as a teacher and was actively engaged in the teaching profession from 1923 to 1931. Later he entered the legal profession and practised as a lawyer from 1931 to 1946.

He also served as editor of Marathi Weekly 'Balwant'.

Keenly interested in sports and education, he served as President, Ratnagiri Cricket Association and as Chairman of the Managing Council and Governing Body of the Ratnagiri Educational Society.

He was a nationalist and a close associate of both Gandhiji and Lokmanya Tilak.

Shri Joshi passed away at Goregaon in Bombay on 23 February, 1979 at the age of 79.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Member then stood in silence for a short while.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 102. Shri S. R. Reddy.

श्री अण्णासाहेब गोटेकर (सांगली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक घड़ी में 5 मिनट कम हैं और एक घड़ी में 5 मिनट ज्यादा समय है।

MR. SPEAKER: That does not come under my jurisdiction. You must ask the Energy Minister for that.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Captive mines in Australia or Canada and importing coking coal from Soviet Union

*102. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have captive mines in Australia or Canada and also to arrange long term imports from the Soviet Union for meeting the demands of coking coal in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). To ensure a steady and uninterrupted supply of high quality low ash coking coal for the steel plants, Government has been considered a number of alternatives including acquisition of coking coal mines abroad and/or finalisation of long term supply contracts with a number of countries including Australia, Canada and Soviet Union. The proposal is in an exploratory stage and a final view is yet to be taken. In the meantime, it has been decided to import 1 million tonnes of coking coal from Australia and Canada to meet the immediate requirements of steel plants.

SHRI S. R. REDDY: The Minister has been pleased to state that the Government is negotiating for acquiring coal from abroad—Australia and Canada. May I know what will be the terms and conditions of coal import from these countries?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Already the contract has been signed on the open global tender basis and some coal has arrived in India, and it is under test. These contracts were awarded on a global tender basis.

SHRI S. R. REDDY: May I know which are the countries which responded to the tender?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Germany, Australia, Canada and some parties from U. K.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know what is actually the requirement of coking coal in our country and what steps the Government is taking for importing and having captive mines in other countries to extract coking coal from our own mines?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The present consumption is about 16 million tonnes. The Government is trying their best. The concerned authority has been ordered to search for more coking coal and the raising of coking coal is being augmented by the Ministry of Energy which is in charge of the coal and raising of coal in India. The capacity of the washeries is being increased. The law and order position in the Dhanbad area especially in the coal belt area, if I use the word 'miserable', is also being taken into consideration. All these factors have been taken into account, and it is under the active consideration and working of the Government. The production of the coking coal is being increased substantially. Even so, as I have stated earlier in this House several times, the Indian Coking Coal is a low grade coking coal with very high ash content. So, it is necessary for us to import low ash coking coal to have some blend with our coking coal at the optimum economic level.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Our Indian coal has high ash content but less of sulphur content, whereas the imported coal has more of sulphur content. Have you developed technology to minimise sulphur content so that it can be used in the blast furnace?

MR. SPEAKER: It has been given in the written answer.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The answer to the first question is, it is not correct. Nevertheless whatsoever sulphur is in the coking coal—whether indigenous or

imported, the new technology of desulphurisation, after the hot metal comes out of the blast furnace in the ladles is going to be implemented as a first experiment at Rourkela.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH: The hon. Minister said 'in the exploratory stage'. May I know when does that stage start? When does he think that he will be in a position to decide about it?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Government will be able to take an appropriate decision only when this imported coal is tested in our blast furnaces in differentiations—at 15 per cent, 20 per cent, 25 per cent, 30 per cent and so on. Only when the results are known and the cost efficiency of production and the extra high cost of the coal is established to the convenience of the Government or the convenience of the nation, only then a firm decision will be taken.

Manufacture of Technical for formulating into Pesticides

*103. **SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number and names of multi-national companies manufacturing Technical for formulation

into Pesticides and the total quantity manufactured (factory-wise);

(b) what is the total quantity of Technical being formulated by each multi-national company;

(c) is it a fact that certain multi-national companies are taking formulating companies on lease in spite of this industry being reserved for Small Scale;

(d) is it also a fact that a good number of Small Scale formulating industries are idle for want of raw materials (Technical) while multi-national companies are using this raw material (Technical) for formulating by themselves; and

(e) if so, what action Government is taking?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) There are eight companies in the Organised sector having more than 40 per cent direct foreign equity, which are engaged in the manufacture of technical grade pesticides. Their names and their actual production of such material during 1978 are as under:

Name of the Company	Item of technical material	Production in 1978 (Tonnes)
1	2	3
1. Ciba Geigy of India Limited, Bombay	Phosphamidon . . .	565
	DDVP . . .	212
	Dithio Carbamate . . .	92
2. Indofil Chemicals of India Limited, Bombay	Nitrofen/Propanil . . .	12
	Zincb . . .	534
	Maneb . . .	1144
3. Union Carbide of India, New Delhi	Carbaryl . . .	367
4. Bayer (India) Ltd., Bombay	Methyl Parathion . . .	1879
	Fenitrothion . . .	207
	Metasystox . . .	213

1	2	3	4	5
5. Cyanamid (India) Ltd., Bombay . . .	Malathion . . .	1167	(For year ending November 1978).	
6. Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India, Calcutta . . .	BHC . . . Dithio Carbamate . . .	3382 7	(For year ending 30-9-78.)	
7. Sandoz (India) Ltd., Bombay . . .	Quinalphos . . .	430		
8. BASF (India) Ltd., Bombay . . .	Bavistin . . .	17		

In addition, Ciba Geigy of India have recently commenced production of Monocrotophos. ACCI have recently started production of Paraquat.

(b) Total quantities of pesticides formulated by these Companies during 1978, in terms of technical material, were as under:—

1. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay . . .	Phosphamidon . . . DDVP . . . Dithio Carbamate . . .	566 193 92	MT MT MT
2. Indofil Chemicals of India Ltd., Bombay . . .	Nitrofen } Propanil } Zincb . . . Maneb . . .	12 534 1144	MT MT MT
3. Union Carbide India Ltd., New Delhi . . .	Carbaryl . . .	974	MT (including from imported material).
4. Bayer (India) Ltd., Bombay . . .	Methyl Parathion . . . Fenitrothion . . . Metasystox . . .	890.49 173.32 197.80	MT MT MT
5. Cyanamid (India) Ltd., Bombay . . .	Malathion . . .	365	MT
6. Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India, Calcutta . . .	BHC . . . Dithio Carbamate . . .	1145 5.2	MT MT
7. Sandoz (India) Ltd., Bombay . . .	Quinalphos . . .	428	MT
8. BASF (India) Ltd., Bombay . . .	Bavistin . . .	17	MT

(c) Pesticide formulation are not reserved for the small scale sector.

All the above companies excepting M/s. Sandoz have reported that they have not taken any formulating companies on lease. M/s. A.C.C.I have informed Government that they are getting B.H.C. formulated through other formulators on contract basis.

M/s. Sandoz have informed Government that they have leased formulation capacity from M/s. Chith Chemicals, Madras and M/s. Baroda Minerals and Grinding Industries, Ahmedabad.

(d) As the present installed capacity for pesticidal formulations is far in excess of the production of technical grade material in the country, some

capacity for formulations in both the organised and the small scale sectors remains unutilised. With a view to encouraging production of technical material, the manufacturers are allowed to formulate a certain percentage (Usually 50 per cent) of their production themselves.

(e) Government have approved several proposals for the setting up of additional capacities for the manufacture of technical material in the country, these are in various stages of implementation. In the meantime, pesticides which are not available, or are available only in limited quantities, are allowed to be imported under O.G.L. or on restricted basis, as the case may be, to meet the requirements.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Does the hon. Minister agree with me that the Janata Party Government's policy is to encourage small scale industries in our country? If so, as per his statement laid, he agrees that 50 per cent of technicals manufactured in the multi-nationals are allowed to be formulated by the multi-nationals at the cost of small scale units in our country. Therefore, will he agree with me that the multi-nationals in our country are allowed to make more profit at the cost of our small scale units?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The multi-nationals in this country, a number of them, are engaged in the production of these technical grade pesticides. Eight of them are manufacturing a large range of pesticides. Two of them are producing only a very limited range. Of the eight, two are not obliged to give anything to non-associated formulators or small scale industries. The rest are obliged to give 50 per cent of their production. It is the condition of their licence which I cannot change at this hour, because they are very old licences, much before the Janata Government came into being. But so far as we are concerned, we are trying to expand the production of technical grade pesticides in a joint sector with agro-industrial corporations in the

various areas. This is not something which can be produced in the small scale sector. Therefore, the first in this item has gone down to South, in Andhra. We are producing along with an agro-industry. A joint sector is being set up to produce pesticides. So far as the formulators in the small scale sector are concerned I agree that we should encourage them to formulate these pesticides. But some of them are of very high toxic nature and some of them require a great deal of efficiency which cannot come under the small scale units. Therefore, with consistent safety arrangements, it will be our endeavour to lead the small scale sector to prosper.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: The hon. Minister has now said that upto 50 per cent they are allowed. As per the statement given by the hon. Minister, if anybody knows simple arithmetic he would find that the technicals manufactured in our country is of 10,229 tonnes. He has also mentioned that 6735 tonnes are allowed to the multi-nationals to formulate which comes to 65 per cent. This is number one.

M/s. Sandoz has informed that they have taken certain lease for formulating from small scale units. How much lease they have taken is not mentioned here. Therefore, if we add up that lease to this, it will come to 75 per cent.

The third thing is that he has also said that M/s. ACCI has informed Government that they are getting BHC formulated through other formulators on contract basis. That means the profit of that is also going to the multi-nationals. In this manner, about 80 to 85 per cent of the technicals manufactured by multi-nationals, the major part of the profit is going to the multi-nationals at the cost of the small scale units. Is the Minister aware of this? If so, what action he is taking in this regard?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: There are three major parts of the question. The first part deals with Sandoz taking

some premises on lease to manufacture some of these materials. It is correct to say that the formulation capacity of these two units have been taken on lease by Sandoz but they are merely formulating it within the licensed capacity given to them much before the Janata Government came to power.

So far as the other part of the question is concerned, he has to do arithmetic by taking out the production of Ciba Geigy and Indofil Chemicals because they are not obliged to give any part in terms of their licence for non-associated formulators. Therefore, if he takes out that, he would find the change.

The third is that there is one more problem and that is that there are certain technical grades of pesticides which are not in demand by any one. Those particular type of technical grade pesticides are being formulated by the companies themselves. Therefore, it is true that this 50 per cent is an obligatory thing on them but there is no market and no buyer for that part of the thing. The number of pesticides is hundred. Therefore, the major demand is for BHC and DDT in these small scale units which are lying idle. Obviously, this thing is to be kept in mind while making this calculation. If the hon. Member brings any specific case where a person has capacity for which raw material is not being given i.e. this technical grade pesticide, by a multinational who is obliged to do so under the licence, I shall certainly see that this is done and non-compliance thereof shall be treated as a penal offence.

श्रीलालजी जाई : मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कीटनाशक दवाइयाँ जो बन रही हैं गत तीन सालों में प्रति वर्ष उनका उत्पादन कितना बढ़ा और गत वर्ष उत्पादन कितना बढ़ा ?

श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है उसके वर्षवार आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं, उसके लिए मुझे सूचना की आवश्यकता होगी। मैं

कपत तो नहीं बता सकता लेकिन उत्पादन बता सकता हूँ—1975 में 32,280 टन, 1976 में 34,750 1977 में 40,688 और 1978 में 49,920 टन।

श्रीबरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार आने के बाद मल्टीनेशनल्स को कोई और परमिट दिए गए और पहले जो उनको दिए गए उनको कम करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या उपाय करेंगे ?

श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा : मुझे खुशी है यह कहने में कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार आने के बाद किसी भी मल्टीनेशनल को इस तरह का लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया है जिस तरह से कि पहले दिया जाता रहा है।

Losses to Fertilizer Factories

+

*104. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:
SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that fertilizer production losses are mounting at an alarming rate following disruption in the supplies of coal and naphtha;

(b) if so, the losses in terms of value and quantity; and

(c) the steps taken to optimise output?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Production in some of the fertilizer units has been affected to varying extent due to non-availability of coal and naphtha arising mainly out of transportation problems. However, the situation is not alarming.

(b) The loss in terms of quantity and value incurred by the affected units is given below:—

Name of the Unit	Loss in terms of quantity of urea (in tonnes)	Loss in terms of value (Rs. crores)
Shriram Chemical Industries, Kota .	3,100	0.43
National Fertilizers Ltd., Nangal (Expansion unit) .	11,585	1.62
Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Gorakhpur .	7,706	1.08
Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd., Durgapur .	1,000	0.14
TOTAL .	23,391	3.27

(c) A Ministerial level meeting was held recently and the problems faced by the fertilizer units on account of shortage of naphtha and coal were considered in depth with a view to taking necessary remedial measures to optimise the production. It was decided that all necessary steps would be taken to keep up supplies of coal and other inputs to Fertilizer units.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Sir, regarding the statement laid on the Table, the Minister has replied to part (b) of the question that the various losses in terms of quantity and value amounted to Rs. 3.27 crores. But actually, in the *Economic Times* dated 4th February 1979, the losses of these various fertilizer corporations were given as amounting to Rs. 6 crores. Unfortunately, the statement has never said the losses are upto which date, but the *Economic Times* mentioned that the loss is about Rs. 6 crores. I would like to tell the Minister that though he said that the situation was not alarming, a high level Ministerial meeting has taken place and the Minister said that all necessary steps would be taken after the meeting. But he has not said anything in the statement

about what are the steps that have been taken regarding improvement in fertilizers. So, I want to know this from the Minister.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: So far as the question of break-up of Rs. 3.27 crores is concerned, it is like this. Shriram Chemical Industries, Kota.. Rs. 0.43 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: He says, up to what date?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am saying about the statement. He said break-up and then date-wise, up to which date. He has not asked the actual thing as to what is the period. In his question he has asked: "Whether it is a fact that fertilizer production losses are mounting at an alarming rate following disruption in the supplies of coal and naphtha;" The disruption of coal etc. came in November, December and January, primarily in January. So the figures are for that period which we are quoting when the disruption came in and due to that coal production stopped. You wanted me to give you the break-up. Shriram Chemical Industries, Kota....

MR. SPEAKER: That you have already given in the written statement.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: That is given. So far as the second aspect—what steps we have taken—is concerned, we have taken steps. The Railway Ministry propose that they will move 60,000 tonnes of coal per month for all the three units of national fertilizers, that is, these three units mentioned here—Bhatinda, Panipat and Nagal—and they also promised that for other areas, for Kota and other areas, adequate supplies of wagons for moving coal, LSHS, fuel oil and all that will be managed and seen. There is a slate which has been arranged and agreed between them. I hope that slate will work.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Regarding the Fertilizer Corporation of India, for the coming financial year there is a gap of 7,99,000 tonnes of nitrogenous fertilizers and 2,88,000 tonnes

of phosphoric fertilizers. Is it a fact and has the Minister taken any special steps to reduce the gap and also to cut short heavy losses in foreign exchange due to the indigenous products being available?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The indigenous production of fertilizers for the year 1978-79 was targeted at 22.5 lakh tonnes. We expect to achieve 21.80. Therefore, there is going to be a shortfall of some degree in production as well as in the demand level. That particular thing is looked after by the Ministry of Agriculture who through the MMTC import these materials. I am more than sure that my colleague in the Agriculture Ministry will take note of this situation.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Whether it is a fact that production of fertilisers during the course of the last year and upto now, is much lower than the previous year, that is, 1977-78? If so, apart from the reasons given by the hon. Minister, what are the other reasons due to which the production has declined and what steps are being taken by the hon. Minister to boost production and become self-sufficient?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Sir, I do not agree with the hon. Member that the production this year is shorter than the last year.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The Economic Survey says so. I am quoting it.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am quoting from the production figures of the industry given to the Government, noted by the Government and tabulated by them. This year is a peak production year and it is much higher than the last year. But it is true that there had been shortfalls and but for these shortfalls, we would have gone much ahead. The shortfalls had been caused by the non-availability of coal, non-availability of wagons for moving other petroleum products which are necessary, like naphtha LSHS and fuel oil and all this has resulted primarily from transport business. Then there have

been unfortunate breakdowns, for example, in S.P.I.C. at Tuticorin and there has been a problem of unestablished old plans inherited by us from the previous Government. The units at Barauni, Namrup, Durgapur, Cochin-I and Cochin-II—these sick children of Indian Fertiliser industry—had unfortunately been chosen wrongly with the existing technology for those regions by the previous Government.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Almost all the public sector undertakings are running at a loss. The Fertiliser Corporation is also working at a loss. That is due to shortage of power and shortage in the supply of coal. The hon. Minister says that due to non-availability of coal, non-availability of wagons, fertiliser production was affected. Now, the Minister in charge of Energy said on many occasions that there was no shortage of coal. In the Railway Budget speech, the Railway Minister has said and asserted in this House that there is shortage of wagons. Now, according to figures available, about 50 per cent of the capacity of the public sector undertakings are not being utilised. May I know from the hon. Minister at what capacity the fertiliser factories are being utilised now?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is not only a question of coal unless I have been misunderstood. Coal is one of the very minor factors. The major factor is that we have in this country, the fertiliser industry in the public sector. As I said earlier, these five sick children had performed from sometimes 40 per cent upto 80 per cent. Sometimes only in one or two cases—Cochin Units—they have reached that position. Therefore, the rated capacity in fertiliser industry is very bad, so far as the public sector is concerned. But so far as the other fear expressed by the hon. Member is concerned, who is to export, what is happening to Railways, coal or me. I may inform him that we have met at the Ministerial level to sort out the position and make a slate for movement. I hope that state will work.

Setting up of Commercial Plants to eliminate import of coking coal

*105. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government, besides importing one million tonnes of low ash Australian coking coal at a cost of about Rs. 75 crores, has a proposal to continue imports on a long term basis; and

(b) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute in Dhanbad has developed a new coal washing technology by which coking coal for use in steel plants can be had in sufficient quantities by launching a crash programme for setting up commercial plants thereby eliminating huge imports of coking coal on long term basis?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Government has decided on an *ad-hoc* basis to import one million tonnes of low ash coking coal from Australia and Canada at an approximate cost of Rs. 55 crores c.&f. An Export Group under the aegis of the Planning Commission has been asked, *inter alia* to go into the desirability of meeting a portion of our coking coal requirements by import on a long term basis.

(b) Research and Development activities of the Central Fuel Research Institute are mainly confined to the areas of coal quality, assessment and utilisation. The new coal washing technology called 'Oil Agglomeration Process' is still in an experimental stage and will take quite sometime before it can be used commercially as a proven technology.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: We find that there is craze for importing anything even though we have it in our country. The blame is passed on to the Minister of Energy. But he says that there is sufficient coal for Railways. We know what is our requirement of coking coal in a particular year. Why no step was taken to establish

washery units to wash coal and bring it on par with other countries so that there should be no basis for importing anything.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: New washeries are being constructed. It is true that there has been delay, but they will start operating within coming a couple of years. But the hon. Member seems to have forgotten one essential factor which I have been repeating time and again and that is that the Indian coking coal contains a high ash content and is not conducive to maximising production in our blast furnaces. Even after washing it, we cannot reduce the ash content, it can only be reduced upto a certain percentage, but it cannot be reduced to 50 per cent of the ash which the world's better coal areas produce. For example, the existing blast furnaces were planned on the basis of 16-17 per cent ash content. On the average, we are getting 20-21 per cent ash content even after washing the coal. The deeper you go into the collieries, what the Coal Department has found out is that the ash content is becoming higher and higher. These are the problems which we are facing. We are importing coal which contains 8-10 per cent ash content to try and blend it so that our present blast furnaces get optimum use of it, and when new blast furnaces are put on the shore as shore based plants, as we are planning, perhaps it may be necessary to get optimum production, 100 per cent coal for that purpose.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: The Central Fuel Research Institute at Dhanbad has found out a method by which any coal can be washed and can be utilized in the steel factories whether any experiment has been made and found out the results thereof.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have already said that.

MR. SPEAKER: In the reply, he said that it has not been successful.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Washing technology apart from washing it by

water, what is known as 'Oil Agglomeration Process' is still being worked out by the Central Fuel Research Institute at Dhanbad and a small 2 tch. Pilot plant has been established. By the time, the commercial plant is established it is a long story. But we are pursuing that, because if something like that comes, we will get better grade coal after washing.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister said that he is importing coal worth Rs. 55 crores. I want to know what will be the transportation charges and all put together how much it comes to. Whether it will not be just like carrying coal to New Castle. We have got deposits of coal for 400 years to come. Can we not have this type of coal in our country?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member is making some errors on a zero. The coal in the country is estimated to be for 40 years not for 400 years. By importing coal, we are not carrying coal to New Castle but in fact, from New Castle, we are importing it. The additional cost is railway freight from the port, whatever the railway freight is may be somewhere from Bhilai it may be Rs. 100, from Rourkela it may be something else depending on the port on which it is being unloaded. It is much more expensive than the Indian coal. But if we do not blend it we cannot use modern blast furnace technology. Nobody in the world will use Indian coking coal, nowhere in the world. This high ash coal is used only in India resulting in the loss of blast furnace, what is known—hauling of the blast furnace, more repairs, more time taken and more loss in production. This is how Indian Steel Industry has been going on so far which is sought to be corrected even if it is a little at an additional cost.

Enquiry into exhibition of certain Horror Films

*106. **DR. KARAN SINGH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to his answer to Unstarred Question

No. 3324 in Lok Sabha on 13th December, 1978 regarding banning of import and production of Horror Films and state:

(a) whether the enquiries have since been conducted under Section 6 of the Cinematograph Act in respect of the films 'The Exorcist' and 'Jadu Tona';

(b) if so, details of the findings of the enquiry body;

(c) whether the exhibition of the above films has now been permanently banned;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) steps being taken by Government to prevent the exhibition of such 'morbid' and 'horror' films in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). The films 'The Exorcist' (Revised) (English) and 'Jadu Tona' (Hindi), which were earlier certified for public exhibition restricted to adults by the Board of Film Censors, were uncertified by the Central Government under Section 6(2)(a) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952).

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Under the Cinematograph Act and the guidelines issued thereunder, the Board of Film Censors while examining films for certification have to ensure that they remain responsible to the values and standards of our society and that antisocial activities such as violence are not justified.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is admitted that cinema is a very important means of mass entertainment. But, unfortunately, it has been distorted in such a way that it is having a devastating effect on the mass consciousness, particularly on the younger generations. Apart from the original rash of violence and other sorts of

anti-social activities, the latest craze, the latest addition is this business of horror. In their wisdom they allowed 'The Exorcist' and 'The Omen' which are more morbid than the Indian version of 'Jadu Tona'. You go to Bombay. From the Airport you see *bhoots* and *prates* all the time because of these wretched posters. Is this what we are going to do to our younger generation? So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether his Ministry and his Government is preparing very rapidly a comprehensive policy so that this sort of films which destroy mass consciousness which distort the mind of the young, are not allowed either to be imported or to be produced. Are profits going to be made by cinema mughals at the cost of young people and their consciousness. I would like to have a clear reply from the hon. Minister.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I appreciate the views and sentiments expressed by the hon. member. In fact the hon. member himself had drawn attention of the Government to these films and the action taken by the Government of de-certifying these films is clearly indicative of the policy that the Government wants to pursue.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is not only the question of these two films. After lakhs of people have seen them they have suddenly been banned. Is the Government going to come out with a policy whereby such films which inculcate horror morbidity and violence and anti-social activities would not be allowed either to be imported or to be produced in the country?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Under the Cinematograph Act Government issues guidelines to the Board of Film Censors which are to govern the functioning of the Board. One of the guidelines says—

"That in pursuance of the above objective, the Board of Film Censors shall ensure that pointless and avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror are not shown."

Furthermore I may add that the Board of Film Censors itself saw these films. In their wisdom they asked the Government to de-certify these films. They asked the Government to consider this matter and they said where horror and the fear of superstition are essential elements, such films should not be permitted.

MR. SPEAKER: Hope they have seen them before certifying.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Both the Government thinking and the Board of Censors thinking is identical.

शुभरी मजिबेन बल्लभमाई पटेल : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि सेंसर बोर्ड पोस्टरों के बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकता है ? फिल्मों को सेंसर करता है लेकिन पोस्टरों के बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकता है आपकी कानून के अनुसार क्या आपको यह पता है ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण झाड़बाणी : माननीय सदस्या ने जो बात कही है वह सही है। जहां तक इस समय सेंसर बर्नमेंट के अधिकार क्षेत्र की बात है वह केवल सेंसरशिप आफ फिल्म तक ही सीमित है और पोस्टर नगरपालिकाओं और राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। पिछली बार सूचना मंत्रियों का यहां पर सम्मेलन हुआ था। तब इस बात की और प्रदेशों के सूचना मंत्रियों का ध्यान दिलाया गया था कि इस प्रकार के जो पोस्टर हैं उनके बारे में वे कार्यवाई करें।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Before I put the question, I want to tell my friend, the Minister that I have a very permissive attitude in these matters and I do also concede that the area of freedom has to be kept as wide as possible, because Government regulation might mean infringement of freedom....

MR. SPEAKER: That is a matter of opinion. Please put the question.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: In this background, I want to ask whether it is a fact or not that in spite of the guidelines and censorship regulations for films, etc., Government are letting loose a number of films on both television programmes and various places in the country and also importing of foreign films, particularly the American ones, which are full of horror and sex in all their distortions and ugly manifestations. What are the Government doing in these matters?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The question relates to two films—one of them is an imported film and the other is a film made in India. In both the cases, Government's actual action, I think, has ensured greater effectivity in curbing this trend than anything else. Government have very categorically declared about this in the guidelines, in various statements made by me and now this specific action has ensured that.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Why do you allow it on television?

MR. SPEAKER: This question is not related to television.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I represent the city of Bombay. This is a subject which is of direct interest to the people of Bombay....

MR. SPEAKER: But Bombay is not India.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Bombay is greater than India. The Minister has said in reply to a question that the Government has issued guidelines to the Censor Board and he read out those guidelines. The question precisely is that the film producers themselves feel that the application of these guidelines is discriminatory, biased and a large scale

favouritism goes on. Some films get through. When it comes to foreign films, there is leniency. When it comes to certain favourites of the Censor Board, there is leniency. Therefore, has the Minister received any complaint in regard to this discriminatory application of these guidelines? Is he willing to take a fresh look and tell the film producers specifically that this is the guideline which we are going to implement so that people do not have to go through the expenditure of producing such films.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: If any case of discrimination is brought to my notice, I will certainly enquire.

श्री बल रत्न शर्मा : फिल्म कला में तो जो रस है उन में भयानकता रस भी एक कला है। कक्का, बीर खादि रसों की तरह से भयानकता का भी इन रसों में अपना एक महत्व है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कला को भी क्या सरकार राजनीति के शिकंजे में जकड़ेगी ?

श्री सात कुब्ज ब्राह्मणी : सरकार राजनीति को कला के ऊपर थोपना नहीं चाहती है। लेकिन सरकार का जो समाज के प्रति दायित्व है और खास कर जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि यंगर इम्प्रेशनबल जनरेशन है के प्रति जो दायित्व है उसको निभाने की सरकार कोशिश कर रही है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The film industry by and large is trying to exploit the base instincts of human beings quite contrary to our culture and also our heritage. In every picture it may not be purely 100 per cent horror, but you find in every picture there is some element of horror or some such thing, and the hon. Minister is pleased to say that the Film Censor Board is very closely scrutinising. May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that there have been various complaints against discriminatory attitude and the Film Censor Board having come under heavy pressure of discriminating one film from the other. Also many blue films are coming into the country clandestinely. I would like to know what action Government propose to take to revamp the Film Censor Board and also

to see that proper persons are being nominated to the Film Censor Board.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 107.

Scheme to provide legal aid to the poor

*107. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to provide free legal aid to the poor largely remains unimplemented;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what additional steps are being taken to ensure implementation of the scheme satisfactorily?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): No, Sir. Various State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories have formulated schemes and they are providing legal aid to the poor under such schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The recommendation of the Bhagwati Committee Report is being processed by the Government to devise a comprehensive scheme at the national level.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this particular question of legal aid to the poor assumes greater importance especially in the recent background of harrowing tales we hear of the undertrials in the various States. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware that the Supreme Court in its observations recently has even passed strictures on the State Governments regarding the miserable plight and the horrowing plight of undertrial prisoners. And if I am correct, the information goes that there are undertrial prisoners who are just rotting

in the jails for 20 years. That is the position, and this particular question of legal aid to the poor, if I understand correctly, is one of the Directive Principles of the Constitution. Various committees have been working on the legal aid to the poor schemes and Krishna Iyer Committee is there; if I am correct.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I would like to know what practical steps have been taken on this bigger problem of giving legal aid to the poor and what earnest efforts are made to implement the recommendations of the Committee.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The hon. Member has highlighted two things. One is the problem of undertrials who remain in jail for a long time. That is a separate matter which is under the active consideration of the Government. There have been discussions between the Home Ministry and the Law Ministry on this. In regard to this some concrete proposals are under the active consideration of the Government in order to solve the problem of undertrial prisoners.

MR. SPEAKER: That is something different from legal aid.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as legal aid is concerned, it is true and I might inform the Hon. Member and the House that out of 22 States, 18 States and some Union Territories have formulated schemes by which they are giving legal aid to the poor in their own way. But yet, so far as the Government of India is concerned, the Government of India is not satisfied that whether those schemes are faultless or are the best possible ones. And therefore, the Government of India appointed an Inter-Departmental Committee to

process the report of the Bhagwati Committee and the Krishna Iyer Committee to come forward with a comprehensive scheme which could then be sent to the States for adoption and under which legal aid could be comprehensively given to the poor. That Committee has been functioning, has been meeting from time to time. In August the Chairman of the Committee went on deputation abroad and therefore, the Chairman had to be changed, and then after three months again the Committee had started functioning. It has received comments from various Ministries and so on. I hope that very soon the Committee would be able to finalise its report and the Government will take some decision thereon.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I am glad that the Minister has given a comprehensive reply to the question. There is a model Bill which has been drafted by this Committee. My question is, why not the Minister think in terms of bringing forward a legislation on that model.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as the Bill is concerned, unfortunately, it lacks a very important feature. The Bill provides for a super structure viz., a Board, a Committee and so on. But it is not merely the constitution of the Board and the Committee which is going to resolve the problem, what is more important is exactly how the legal aid is going to be given to the poor and so far as the report is concerned and so far as the Bill drafted by the eminent members of the Committee is concerned, it lacks the precise mechanism of the giving of legal aid. So it is this more important aspect of the problem that is being tackled by this Committee.

श्री हुकम लाल कछावा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने समिति की रिपोर्ट की बात कही है, मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर अंतिम निर्णय कब तक ले लिया जायेगा ?

इसके अलावा आज बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर सड़कें देश में घनेक राज्यों में लाखा से ऊपर मुकदमें चल रहे हैं और कम-से-कम 2 साल और अधिक-से-अधिक 20 साल से विचाराधीन पड़े हुए हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं कि वह कोई समय बांध दें जिससे कि किसी मुकदमे का खान समय में निर्णय हो जाये, मुकदमा जल्दे समय तक न चले ? क्योंकि इसमें काफी समय लगता है, काफी पैसा खर्च होता है और समय बर्बाद होता है । 9 हजार मुकदमे राजस्थान में थे । मेरा निवेदन है कि निर्णय जल्द से जल्द हो क्या इसकी कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : जहाँ तक पहले प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, मेरा जवाब है कि यथा संभव जितना शीघ्र संभव हो सकेगा, उतना शीघ्र समिति द्वारा अंतिम रूप दिया जायेगा ।

जहाँ तक दूसरे प्रश्न की बात है कि मुकदमे बहुत दिनों तक अनिर्णीत पड़े रहते हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य का कहना ठीक है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को यह भी जानकारी होगी कि इस सम्बन्ध में गंभीरता से विचार हो रहा है और बहुत सारे तरीके उठाये जा रहे हैं और अपेक्षाकृत उसमें सुधार भी हो रहा है । मुझे रिपोर्ट मिली है कि केरल हाई कोर्ट में 3 महीने में फौजदारी मुकदमों का फैसला हो जाता है, इसी प्रकार आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 6 महीने में फैसला हो जाता है । लेकिन हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि सब हाई कोर्टों और लोअर कोर्टों में जल्द से जल्द फैसला हो सकेगा ।

श्री के.ए. राज : मंत्री महोदय के लिये और खासकर देहाती लोगों के लिये न्याय दिलाने के लिये मोबाइल-कोर्ट्स कायम करने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

इसी तरीके से महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाडा में औरंगाबाद में हाई कोर्ट की बेंच की मांग को क्या मंत्री महोदय पूरा करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : जहाँ तक हाई-कोर्ट की बेंच बनाने का सम्बन्ध है, उसका इस प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । अगर किसी और समय माननीय सदस्य इस प्रश्न को पूछें तो जवाब दिया जा सकेगा ।

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शीघ्र का क्या मतलब है, मुकदमा 3 महीने चलेगा या 4 महीने चलेगा ? क्या मंत्री जी बता सकते हैं कि शीघ्र का मतलब कितने दिन, महीने और साल है ?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as the inter-departmental Committee is concerned, I expect the Committee to submit its report in the

early part of this very year. But so far as its consideration at the highest level of the Government is concerned, of course, the Cabinet alone will consider as to what exactly is to be done and in what shape the legal aid has to be given.

Proposal to increase drug prices

+

*109. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI *vaghel*

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to increase the drug prices;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal; and

(c) what are the reasons forcing Government to increase the prices of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Proposals for increase in the prices of about 40 packs of formulations based on the bulk drugs Codeine Phosphate, Quinine salts, Phthalyl Sulphathiazole, Metropidazole etc., have been received from the Subcommittee of the Drug Prices Review Committee. These proposals are under examination.

(c) Government announced reduction in the prices of 352 packs of formulations containing bulk drugs like Doxycycline, Oxytetracycline (its salts and derivatives), Sulphaguanidine, Gentamycin Sulphate, Chloramphenicol Powder etc., in December 1978. These reductions followed the reductions in the prices of the corresponding bulk drugs decided upon before the announcement of the New Policy on 29th March 1978. Similarly, certain increases were also effected in

bulk drug prices before the announcement of the New Policy. The proposals for increases in formulation prices are consequent upon these increases and relate to the corresponding formulations.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is said that proposals have been received for increase in prices. We would like to be enlightened by the Hon. Minister as to the extent of the increase or percentage of the increase envisaged by these proposals.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It would not be in the public interest to reveal that because the market prices will necessarily go up.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: When were these proposals received and how much time will it take for the Government to decide on these proposals? At the same time, no reasons have been given for this proposals for increase; we are told that they are simply inter-related. I submit that this is a very vague answer. What exactly are the reasons that necessitate this upward revision of the prices?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is the same reason which led us to reduce the prices; the parameters of the cost of raw materials and other cost factors are taken into account. If the bulk drug prices go up steeply, the formulation prices are affected and, also, if the bulk drug prices go down the formulation prices are affected.

This is the primary reason, but there are other reasons also, for example the cost of electricity, coal, cement, aluminium and other type of equipment which goes into the making of the drugs. But I must say that the Government is not in a hurry to increase the prices; they are in a hurry to decrease the prices. So far as the increase in prices is concerned, the matter is under consideration—and it shall be under 'easy' consideration.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण वाडेव : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कोडीन फ़ास्फ़ेट तथा कुछ अन्य औषधियों के मूल्य बढ़ाने की सिफ़ारिश की गई है। ग्राम लोगों की तरफ़ से यह मांग की जा रही है कि लाइफ़ सेविंग ड्रग़, बल्क ड्रग़, टेड्रासाइक्लीन, कोडीन फ़ास्फ़ेट और क्लोरेमफ़ेनिकल आदि रोज़-मर्रा काम आने वाली दवाओं के मूल्य कम किये जायें। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि सरकार इन औषधियों के मूल्य कम करेगी, तथा निकट भविष्य में इनके मूल्य और बढ़ने की सम्भावना तो नहीं है ?

श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा : इन 352 पैक्स का दाम सरकार ने कम किया है। फ़ार्मूलेशन् तो एक हज़ार है, लेकिन सरकार को उनके बारे में फ़िक्र है, जो ख़रूदी है। हमें हाज़मे की दवाई वगैरह गोशियों की फ़िक्र नहीं है। हमें लाइफ़-सेविंग ड्रग़ की फ़िक्र है। मुझे इस बात की ख़ुशी है कि सरकार ने 352 पैक्स के दाम कम किये हैं। जहाँ तक और दाम कम करने का सवाल है, मैं कोई आश्वासन तो नहीं दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि अगर किसी वक़्त कोई ऐसा कारण दिखाई पड़ेगा कि दवाओं के दाम और भी कम हो सकते हैं, तो सरकार द्वारा उस पर सतकता से निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

डा. बलदेव प्रकाश : बल्क प्राइसिज़ और फ़ार्मूलेशन् प्राइसिज़ में जो भारी फ़र्क है, वह कारण है कि कम्पनियों इस पैकिंग पर बहुत ज्यादा ख़र्चा दिखाती हैं—पैकिंग, एडवर्टाइज़मेंट और सैम्पलिंग पर बहुत ज्यादा ख़र्चा दिखाया जाता है। अगर बल्क प्राइस मामूली सी बढ़ती है, तो रीटेल प्राइस डबल से भी ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है, जिस का कन्ज्यूमर पर भारी असर पड़ता है। एनक्वायरी कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें पैकिंग चाज़िज़ और दूसरे ख़र्च शामिल किये गये हैं। क्या सरकार इस बारे में गंभीरता से विचार करेगी और कीमतें नीचे लाने की कोशिश करेगी ?

श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है वह बहुत वाज़िब प्रश्न है। 29 मार्च, 1978 को इस सदन में हाथी कमेटी की सिफ़ारिशों पर अपना फैसला रखते हुए सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि एडवर्टाइज़मेंट और पैकिंग के दाम जहाँ बेतहाशा हैं उन का स्टैंडर्ड हम तय करेंगे और उसी हद तक पैसा मिलेगा। बाकी मिसलने वाला नहीं है। अभी तो दूग कम्पनियां घड़ी देना शुरू कर रही हैं, डाक्टरों को अपनी दवाइयां

बढ़ाने के लिए। इस तरह का फ़ालतू खर्च हम संभूर करने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Government proposal to bear election expenses

*108. SHRI AMAR RAYPRADHAN:

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

(a) whether Government propose to bear the election expenses of political parties; and

(b) if so, what are the outlines in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The question whether the election expenses of political parties and candidates in elections to Parliament and State Legislatures should be borne by the State, and if so to what extent, and in what manner, is under the active consideration of the Government.

Import of Sulphur

*110. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

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

(a) whether Government propose to import sulphur, if so, the target during 1979;

(b) whether the fertilizer industry had carried out a review of the stock position regarding sulphur;

(c) if not, the basis of fixing the target of import; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The requirements of sulphur in the country are almost wholly met by imports. It is not in the public interest to disclose the details of the imports planned.

(b) Government had carried out a review in consultation with all interests concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The review disclosed difficulties in meeting the sulphur requirements of fertilizer units fully. Steps have already been taken to augment the imports. The situation is under constant review.

AIR recreational programmes for rural areas

*111. SHRI SARAT KAR:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allot some time for the recreation of rural areas—particularly in remote areas in addition to the programmes of educational nature; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the increase of the entertainment content of the AIR programmes meant for the rural audience, if any, during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Music and drama programmes broadcast from AIR Stations constitute about 40 per cent of its programmes. They are generally for both rural as well

as urban audiences. Recreation and entertainment of rural listeners is one of the major objectives of the rural programme. Folk songs and folk music form an essential component of programmes directed to rural listeners who also listen to general entertainment programmes broadcast by AIR Stations. The entertainment content of AIR programmes for rural areas at present is considered to be adequate.

आकाशवाणी के उत्तरपुर केन्द्र में प्रादेशिक समाचार इकाई

*112. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के उत्तरपुर केन्द्र में प्रादेशिक समाचार इकाई नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसकी व्यवस्था वहाँ कीर्ण कर दी जायगी ताकि आकाशवाणी प्रादेशिक विकास में सहायक सिद्ध हो सके और बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र का पिछड़ापन दूर हो सके ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आशवाणी) : (क) और (ख). आकाशवाणी के उत्तरपुर केन्द्र में कोई प्रादेशिक समाचार यूनिट नहीं है। समाचार सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम, जो आकाशवाणी, भोपाल से मूलरूप से प्रसारित किए जाते हैं और उत्तरपुर सहित, मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित आकाशवाणी के शेष 8 केन्द्रों से रिले किए जाते हैं; बुन्देलखण्ड सहित सभी क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करते हैं ?

फिल्म समारोह निदेशालय के निदेशक के पद के लिये ग्रहण

*113. श्री हरमोविन्द वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फिल्म समारोह निदेशालय में निदेशक के पद के लिए फिल्मों से सम्बन्धित कोई विशेष ग्रहण निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री साधु कृष्ण शास्त्राणी) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता :

27 फरवरी, 1979 को लोक सभा के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 113 के भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण

सीधी भर्ती के लिए, व्यक्ति को अनिवार्य ग्रहता के रूप में फिस्मों और वियेटरों सहित कलाओं के क्षेत्र में 15 वर्ष का अनुभव होना जरूरी है। वांछनीय ग्रहताओं में किसी मान्यता प्राप्त राष्ट्रीय या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सिनेमा, टेलीविजन या वियेटर संस्थान में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम निष्पादित करने वाले किसी संगठन में तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेलों का अनुभव आदि शामिल हैं। पद को प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर भर्तने पर सम्बन्धित अधिकारों को, यदि वह किसी प्रखिल भारतीय सेवा का अधिकारी हो, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, जन सम्पर्क माध्यमों के कार्य का अनुभव, अन्य मामलों में, सीधी भर्ती से रखे जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए निर्धारित सभी ग्रहताओं का रखना जरूरी है।

Drilling for oil in Kerala

*114. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have done any drilling for oil in Kerala, if so;

(b) what are the results; and

(c) whether Government is planning to do further drilling on Kerala sea?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) As far as the onshore area in Kerala is concerned, no drilling has been done by Oil & Natural Gas Commission. However, in the offshore area, Oil & Natural Gas Commission has drilled an exploratory well off Cochin during April/May, 1978.

(b) The above mentioned exploratory well which was drilled to a depth of approximately 1755 metres proved to be dry.

(c) Oil & Natural Gas Commission has planned to conduct geophysical survey in the shelf area between Calicut and Mangalore some time during the period February/May, 1979. Further programme will be decided by Oil & Natural Gas Commission after evaluating the results of the proposed survey.

Vindictive attitude of H.A.L. Management against Officers

*115. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the fact that as soon as the Hindustan Aeronautics Officers' Association got registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926, the management of HAL started taking all sorts of vindictive and arbitrary steps against the officers and stopped facilities which the Officers' Association entitled to; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A recognised union of Hindustan Aeronautics Employees, registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926 is already functioning in HAL, Bangalore. The registration of Officers' Association of HAL, Bangalore, as a Trade Union, has resulted in more than one Trade Unions in the same unit. The Officers' Association prior to its registration as a Trade Union, was enjoying certain facilities and privileges like recovery of dues from their members through pay rolls and office accommodation within the factory premises, which are not granted to Trade Unions. Since the continuance of these privileges would amount to discrimination among Trade Unions of HAL, Bangalore, the Management have withdrawn them in respect of Officers' Association.

2. The Management of HAL have not resorted to any vindictive or arbitrary step against the officers of the Association. On the other hand, Management is giving due consideration to their legitimate complaints.

A.I.R. and T.V. coverage of proceedings of Houses of Parliament

*116. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that A.I.R. and T.V. do not broadcast so widely and frequently the discussions on topics related to rural and agricultural programmes, developments arising out of questions, answers, calling attentions etc. in the Houses of Parliament;

(b) if so, the reasons for such important omissions which are of great importance to the majority of our population all over India; and

(c) if so, what other active programmes are planned by the Government to give due importance to the long-awaited rural-based broadcastings?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Akashvani and Doordarshan programmes give due importance to rural, agricultural and other development oriented news. Within the constraints of the limited time available to them, they cover all important proceedings in the Parliament, including those pertaining to rural and agricultural matters. As part of the effort progressively to increase specific rural-oriented agricultural programmes, it is proposed to add 19 Farm and Home Units in the AIR in the Sixth Plan period to the 49 already existing.

New Unit of HAL in U.P.

*117. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new unit of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited will be set up in U.P. for the manufacture of Jaguar components;

(b) whether any other locations are also under consideration for the purpose; and

(c) whether the capacity of different Hindustan Aeronautics Limited Units in the country is fully utilised. If not, will it be utilised for the manufacture of Jaguar components?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A proposal for setting up a new unit for the manufacture of new avionics, equipment, primarily for the Jaguar aircraft, is under consideration of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. The location of the new unit will be decided after its suitability is evaluated.

(c) The capacity of the avionics and accessories factories at Hyderabad and Lucknow is fully utilised. The capacity which is available in the aircraft factories of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited can not be utilised for the manufacture of avionics equipment of Jaguar aircraft.

Regular Commission to NCC Officers

*118. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4376 on the 20th December, 1978 and state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that suggestions/representations from the NCC Officers granted short service regular commissions under AI 201/54 are

pending consideration for a considerable time;

(b) if so, since how long they have been pending consideration and factors responsible for such delays in considering those suggestions/representations; and

(c) expected time by which a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Suggestions and representations were received that officers granted Short Service Regular Commissions under A.I. 201/54, for Service in the N.C.C., should be made eligible for pensionary benefits. This was, however, not found acceptable as officers appointed on temporary basis are not eligible for pension. However, Government have since decided to consider officers appointed under A.I. 201/54, along with others, for grant of Regular Commissions in the N.C.C. There are only five officers of this category in service at present. Those among them, who are found suitable for grant of Regular Commissions, will become entitled to pensionary benefits.

सुपर फास्केट और पोटाश उर्वरकों की खपत और उत्पादन

* 119. श्रीमन्ना प्रसाद शास्त्री : : क्या वैद्योलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दक्षिणवाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) देश में सुपर फास्केट, यूरिया और पोटाश उर्वरकों का प्रयोग-प्रत्येक कितने लाख टन उत्पादन होता है और विदेशों से कितने कितने लाख टन का आयात किया जाता है और वर्ष 1978-79 में देश में उनकी खपत कितने-कितने लाख टन रही; और

(ख) उर्वरकों की बढ़ती मांग को देखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार देश में रासायनिक उर्वरकों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ नये कारखाने स्थापित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश जैसे देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कोई उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है।

वैद्योलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमन्त नन्दा बहगुणा) : (क) न्यूट्रीएण्ट्स के रूप में उर्वरकों का उत्पादन, आयात और खपत नीचे दिया गया है :—

न्यूट्रीएण्ट्स	उत्पादन अप्रैल, 78- जनवरी, 79	आयात अप्रैल 78- जनवरी, 79	कृषीय वर्ष 78- 79 में अनुमानित खपत (फरवरी, 78- जनवरी 79)
----------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------	---

1	2	3	4
नाइट्रोएण्ट्स	18.03	10.28	34.09
फास्केट	6.46	2.36	11.03
पोटाश	—	4.10	6.26

उपरोक्त आंकड़ों में समस्त उर्वरक सम्मिलित हैं।

यूरिया और सुपर-फास्केट के विषय में विशिष्ट सूचना दी गई है :—

(लाख मी० टन में)।

उत्पाद	उत्पादन अप्रैल, 78- जनवरी, 79	आयात अप्रैल, 78- जनवरी, 79
1	2	3
सुपर फास्केट	9.24	अल्प
यूरिया	27.15	18.36

(ख) जी, हाँ, उर्वरक परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उर्वरक क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिये एक बड़े पैमाने का कार्यक्रम इस समय कार्यान्वित हो रहा है। इन परियोजनाओं के पूर्ण हो जाने से 1981-82 तक उर्वरकों की क्षमता नाइट्रोजन के मामले में 53 लाख मी० टन और फास्केट के मामले में 13 लाख मी० टन तक बढ़ जायेगी। चूंकि इसके पश्चात् भी उत्पादन छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत उर्वरकों की सम्भावित मांग को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं होगा, अतः वर्तमान योजना अवधि के दौरान कार्यान्वित के लिये नई परियोजनाओं

को अतिम रूप देने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। गैस पर आधारित 5 बड़े उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन पाँच संयंत्रों में से बम्बई हाई/साऊथ वेस्टिन गैस पर आधारित महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात प्रत्येक में दो-दो और ओ० एन० जी० सी० तथा घायल इण्डिया लि० तेल क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त गैस पर आधारित प्रस्ताव में एक संयंत्र स्थापित होगा। इसके अलावा मैसर्स इण्डियन एससोसिएजन्स लि० कानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश को कानपुर में अपने चालू संयंत्र का विस्तार करने के लिये एक प्राथम्य-पत्र जारी किया गया है। 1.20 लाख मी० टन पी 2 और 5 की मात्रा तक सिंगल सुपर फास्फेट के उत्पादन के लिये सरकार ने हाल ही में प्रतिरिक्त क्षमता को साइडसीड कराने के लिये निर्णय किया है।

(ग) एक उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना तकनीकी-की-प्राथमिक तथ्यों पर आधारित है जिसमें ग्रन्थ बातों के साथ, कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता, इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता, बाजार से नजदीकता तथा परियोजना के आर्थिक विपणन क्षेत्र में उर्वरकों के लिये माँग आदि जैसे तथ्य सम्मिलित हैं। जहाँ तक मध्य प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, कोंडवा में एक उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिये कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक परियोजना को कार्यान्वयन के लिये लिया गया था। संसाधनों में स्कायट के कारण 1974 के मध्य में इस के कार्यान्वयन की धीमा कर दिया गया था। यह भी निर्णय किया गया था कि परियोजना के और कार्यान्वयन के साथ-साथ कच्चे माल के हंग में कोयले पर आधारित प्रतिरिक्त क्षमता की स्थापना पर, चालू और रामगढ़म कोयले पर आधारित चालू किये जा रहे दो संयंत्रों के संचालन से उपलब्ध अनुभव के पश्चात् ही विचार किया जाना चाहिये। इसके प्रतिरिक्त प्रतिवर्ष 93,600 मी० टन मानो क्रोमियम फास्फेट 50,000 मी० टन फास्फोरिक ऐसिड और 1,40,000 मी० टन 0 सल्फ्यूरिक ऐसिड के उत्पादन के लिये मेघनगर, जिला ब्राह्मण, मध्यप्रदेश में एक उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिये मैसर्स एम० पी० मोरारजी फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० इन्दौर को एक प्राथम्य-पत्र जारी किया गया है।

F.F.C. Credit for setting up of Low Cost Theatres

*120. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Film Finance Corporation proposes to provide credit for setting up 30 low-cost theatres in the country;

(b) if so, to what extent the loan will be provided;

(c) where these low-cost theatres will be set up;

(d) whether any ceiling on loan assistance has been prescribed; and

(e) what are the total number of films financed by the Corporation in regional languages so far?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Film Finance Corporation has drawn up a scheme for providing credit for the setting up of low cost theatres in the country. No target as to the number of low cost theatres to be financed under the scheme has been fixed nor have any particular locations been selected. An interest free loan of Rs. one crore is expected to be given from the blocked funds of Motion Picture Export Association of America to the Film Finance Corporation. The number of low-cost theatres to be financed and their location will depend upon the category-mix of applications which the Corporation receives when the scheme becomes operative. Bye-laws governing the grant of loans under the proposed scheme are being finalised.

(d) The scheme envisages the following ceilings on the grant of loans;—

(i) for open air theatres in rural areas—Rs. one lakhs:

(ii) for covered theatres in semi-urban areas—Rs. three lakhs and

(iii) for theatres in urban areas—Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

(e) From inception till 16th February 1979, the Corporation has financed 51 feature films and 9 documentary short films in regional languages.

Creation of a Fund to encourage storage of Molasses by Sugar Mills

*121. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISER'S be pleased to state:

(a) what Government propose to do with the sum of Rs. 12 crores in the Fund that has been created with the funding element of Rs. 20 a tonne to encourage storage of molasses by sugar mills;

(b) since this amount of Rs. 12 crores has accumulated within a period of last three years, whether there is any need to continue with the funding element of Rs. 20/- a tonne of molasses; and

(c) if not, whether Government would discontinue it at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The provision for a funding element in the price of molasses of Rs. 20 per tonne specifically for creation of storage capacity was made under the Central Molasses Control Order, with effect from October, 1975. This element has to be maintained in a separate account by the sugar factories and would be operated jointly by them and the State Molasses Controllers for the creation of additional storage capacity. In the absence of positive information from the State Governments, it has been estimated that funds to the extent of approximately Rs. 10-12 crores should have accrued in the last three years. Additional storage capacity has been, and is expected to be, put up with the money in this fund.

(b) State Governments have been requested to review the position regarding storage capacity required with reference to the capacity already created and the funds still available therefor.

(c) The need for the continuation of the funding element would be examined on receipt of complete data from the State Governments.

Bicameral Legislatures in States

1001. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States having bicameral legislatures and what is the yearly expenditures incurred on Councils in States with details State-wise; and

(b) whether Government of India propose to advise State Governments for initiating constitutional measures recommending for abolition of Councils in concerned States, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) As proposed in article 168 of the Constitution, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have bicameral legislatures. By virtue of section 46 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir, the State of Jammu and Kashmir also has a bicameral legislature. Information regarding the annual expenditure incurred on the Legislative Councils of the States is not available.

(b) The Government of India have no proposal of the nature mentioned herein under consideration. Under article 169 of the Constitution (which does not apply to Jammu and Kashmir), Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total

membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting. Accordingly, the condition precedent to the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council is that the Legislative Assembly of that State should pass a Resolution to that effect in the manner prescribed. The article does not provide for advice by the Government of India. The Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir does not provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council, much less for advice by the Government of India.

By-elections to Lok Sabha

1002. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many by-elections for the Lok Sabha have been held during 1978-79 and how many by-elections are due and the steps taken to fill-up the Lok Sabha vacancies and the election schedule finalised if any; Lok Sabha Constituency-wise and the reasons for delay in announcing the election schedule; and

(b) whether the Election Commission have received complaints regarding the irregularities/malpractices reported to have been committed during the conduct of these bye-election, nature of complaints received and the action taken constituency-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) During 1978-79, 11 bye-elections have been held to the Lok Sabha. At present 4 seats are vacant and bye-elections are required to be held to fill the same. Two statements containing necessary information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3878/79].

टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों की तैयार किया जाना

1003. श्री बलराम शास्त्र: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूरदर्शन पर दिखाये जाने वाले कार्यक्रम विभाग में ही तैयार किए जाते हैं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप अच्छे कार्यक्रम बड़े अंतराल के बाद ही दिखाये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के कार्य अन्य देशों की भांति, गैर सरकारी एजेंसियों को देने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहाबाजी): (क) और (ख). फिलहाल टेलीकास्ट किए जाने वाले लगभग 79.3% कार्यक्रम दूरदर्शन द्वारा स्वयं तैयार किए जाते हैं। कार्यक्रमों की लोकप्रियता और उनकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने का पूरा प्रयास किया जाता है। दूरदर्शन द्वारा तैयार किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों की अनुप्राति करने के लिए उन गैर सरकारी एजेंसियों/व्यक्तियों, जो अच्छे दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम तैयार करने की क्षमता रखते हैं, को भी कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का काम सौंपा जाता है।

दिल्ली में कम्पनियों को इस्पात की सप्लाई

1004. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें प्रतिमास 10 टन भ्रष्टा इससे भी अधिक इस्पात की सप्लाई की जाती है ;

(ख) किस उद्देश्य से इसकी सप्लाई की जाती है और क्या इसका उचित उपयोग किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस्पात कासे बाजार में बेचा जाता है और जिस उद्देश्य से यह सप्लाई किया जाता है उसके प्रयोग में यह नहीं आता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णा मुन्डा): (क) इस प्रकार की जानकारी एकत्र करने में काफी समय और श्रम लगना जो इससे प्राप्त होने वाले परिणाम के अनुरूप नहीं होगा। फिर भी, यदि विशेष इकाइयों की विशेष भ्रष्टा के बारे में जानकारी चाहिए तो प्रस्तुत की जा सकती है।

(ब) से (ब) : इस्पात प्रसिद्धिगतः वास्तविक उपयोक्ताओं को ही दिया जाता है और इसकी कुछ मात्रा ही व्यापारियों को भी जाती है। चूंकि मूल्यों पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है अतः "काले बाजार" का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। फिर भी, कम सप्लाई की श्रेणियों पर लोहा और इस्पात (नियंत्रण) आदेश की धारा 7 पुनः लागू कर दी गई है। जब कभी इस्पात के दुरुपयोग के किसी मामले का पता चलता है तो उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Increase on promotional avenues in Defence Forces

1005. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase promotional opportunities for officers in all the wings of the defence forces; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Instances of congestion in certain ranks of the Army and the Air Force, caused mainly by the enhanced intakes which followed the 1962 conflict, have come to notice and appropriate remedial action is in hand.

Legislation to stop big monopoly papers from starting Regional Editions

1006. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to undertake legislation so as to stop the big monopoly papers from starting editions from different regional centres in the state so as to prevent unfair competition with the small regional dailies; and

(b) whether Government propose to give financial assistance to regional dailies with a view to enable them to enlarge the circulation?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) It is not Government's policy to finance newspapers directly for such purposes. However, at the instance of the Government it has been decided by the Industrial Development Bank of India to grant financial assistance to newspaper industries and hence it should now be possible for newspapers to approach lending Institutions for securing financial assistance.

Purchase of technology for Doxycycline by IDPL

1007. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. IDPL paid US \$ 40,000 for purchase of technology for Doxycycline from an Italian firm;

(b) is it also a fact that an Indian company has developed own technology for the manufacture of the same drug; and

(c) if so, why was it considered necessary to buy this technology when it was available indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) IDPL have paid US \$24,000 to Farmafin as against the lump sum fee of US \$40,000 approved for the supply of technical know-how with basic engineering details for the production of Doxycycline Hyclate, as per the Agreement dated 14th June, 1976.

(b) An Indian Company claimed in January, 1977 that they have developed technology for the drug.

(c) Government had no information about the claims of development.

of indigenous technology by the Indian firm at the time IDPL's proposal was approved.

होटलों तथा धोबियों पर कोयले की कमी का प्रभाव

1008. श्री युवराज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या होटलों और धोबियों का कारोबार कोयले की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कोयले की कमी से कितने व्यक्ति प्रभावित हुए हैं और यह कमी कब तक तथा किस प्रकार समाप्त की जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) :
(क) कोयले का कुछ सीमा तक उपयोग होटलों तथा धोबियों द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). कोयले का वर्तमान उत्पादन तथा लगभग 12 मि० टन का खान मुहाना स्टॉक सभी प्रकार के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए पर्याप्त है। बेगनों की सप्लाई में शुधार के लिए रेलवे के साथ लगानार सम्पर्क रखा जाता है। रेल से कोयले के प्रेषण की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कोयला कम्पनियों उपभोक्ताओं को (अनुरोध पर) सड़क द्वारा कोयला ले जाने की अनुमति दे देती है। राज्य के भीतर कोयले के वितरण की देखभाल राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं की जाती है, यह कार्य कोयला कम्पनियां नहीं करती। अतः कोयले की कमी का किन किन पाटियों तर असर हुआ इसका कोयला कम्पनियों के पास कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है।

Storage of rubbers by M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.

1009. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) on what dates Synthetics and Chemicals Limited kept its various grades of rubbers in various places in Bareilly District out of factory godowns and why;

(b) where these grades of rubbers were kept and why such places were selected for storing factory's rubbers; and

(c) to whom and on what dates these rubbers were sold and at what rates and how the payments were received against the sale of these rubbers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Representation by Indian Ordnance Factories' Supervisors' Association

1010. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation dated 2nd February, 1979 from Indian Ordnance Factories' Supervisors' Association regarding their grievances and demands;

(b) what are their demands; and

(c) what action have the Government taken in this respect so far or proposed to take in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No. Sir.

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

पेट्रोल तथा पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की कीमतें

1011. श्री जय सिंह जाही बटेल : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पेट्रोल, डीजल तेल, घसोघित (क्रूड) तेल, मिट्टी के तेल तथा बाजा पकाने की गैस की कीमतें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन की कीमतें अधिक हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इनमें से प्रत्येक की कीमत कब कम की जायेगी और कितनी कम की जायेगी ; और

(ब) क्या इन चीजों की कीमतें कम करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव अथवा अभ्यावेदन है और यदि हाँ, तो उनका स्वरूप क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र महगुणा): (क) दिल्ली में इन उत्पादों का फुटकर विक्रय मूल्य निम्नलिखित है:

मोटोर स्पिरिट 83	3.50 रुपये प्रति लीटर
हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल	1.36 वही
साइट डीजल तेल	1.11 वही
मिट्टी का तेल	1.32 वही
तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (घरेलू)	32.81 रु 15 कि० ग्राम का प्रति मिलेडर

अशोधित तेल उसी रूप में उपभोक्ताओं को नहीं बेचा जाता। यह संदर्भ संभवतः हल्के डीजल तेल के लिये है।

(ख) आयात किये गये पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्य की घरेलू देशीय मूल्य बहुत ही कम है। इसलिए उपभोक्ताओं से वसूल किया गया मूल्य उचित है।

(ग) आयात किए गए अशोधित तेल की अधिक कीमत और उस पर अपनी निर्भरता को देखते हुए इस समय पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्य को कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। कोई अभ्यावेदन निपटाने के लिए शेष नहीं है।

Direct Allocation System of New Materials

1012. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the items canalised during last three years, of which distribution was made by C.P.C. and I.D.P.L.; imports item-wise;

(b) details of direct allocation system of raw materials by C.P.C. to the drug manufacturing units;

(c) names of firms who have been allotted raw materials under direct allocation system more than their licensed capacities indicated on their industrial licences; and reason for doing so;

(d) how many firms whose allocation has been curtailed or is not given according to licensed capacity, names of firms and reasons for not giving them raw materials; and

(e) will Government agree to stop raw materials (canalised) given in excess of capacities like to Sandoz, Glaxo, Borroughs, Wellcome etc.?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A statement giving the quantity and value of the canalised items imported during 1975-76 to 1977-78 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3379/79].

(b) The procedure regarding Direct Allotment of certain canalised bulk drugs/drug intermediate specified in Sec. III of Import Trade Control Policy 1977-78 (volume 1) was laid down in paragraph 90 to 93 of the said policy. The items covered under this scheme were listed in Sec. III of the policy. Under the scheme the canalising agencies could make Direct Allotment of certain select imported raw materials to the actual users to meet their 12 months' requirements without the necessity of obtaining release orders from licencing authorities. The canalised drug items covered under this scheme during Hydrochloride (Vit. B-1)

(i) Folic Acid.

(ii) Thaimine Menonitrate and Hydrochlorid (Vit. B-1)

(iii) Rib of lavino (Vit. B-2).

(iv) Rib of lavino-5 Phosphate Sedium.

The policy of Direct Allotment has been discontinued in the import policy 1978-79.

(c) From the policy provisions contained in paragraph 90 to 93 and proforma of application at Appendix 53 of the Import Trade Control Policy, 1977-78 (Vol. I) it is noticed that the allotment of canalised raw materials to actual users belonging to organised sector for direct allotment items was not specifically linked to their licensed capacities. On the other hand, applicants were required to certify that the raw materials applied for direct allotment represented their requirements for a period not exceeding 12 months (for the year 1977-78). Wherever considered necessary at the time of registration, the canalising agencies could also ask the actual users to furnish information not covered by Appendix 53 mentioned above, regarding production, consumption, utilisation of the material etc. Thus, under the provisions of 77-78 import policy governing direct allotment items the canalising agencies did not have to verify entitlements as per licenced capacities of formulations before allotting the items.

(d) DGTD units were released canalised bulk drugs/raw materials upto 1977-78 on the basis of best of past two years' consumption or the quantity recommended by the State Drug Controllers whichever was less. Hence the question of linking releases of these raw materials to licenced capacities for relevant formulations does not arise.

(e) Action has been initiated for issuing a consolidated licence to all DGTD units (including M/s. Sandoz, Glaxo, Borroughs Wellcome) wherein capacities for formulations based on a particular bulk drug are to be indicated in terms of quantum of that bulk drug. Once this is done, the release of canalised bulk drug would automatically get linked to the entitlements of various DGTD units as per licensed capacities.

Dibrugarh in Assam declared Unsafe for further Development

1013. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dibrugarh in Assam has been declared unsafe for further development by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) whether this matter has been brought to the notice of State Government for urgent and immediate action; and

(c) the steps Central Government have taken to save the town?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Geomorphological studies carried out by GSI in connection with the flood problem in this area have indicated the presence of structurally weak planes south of the Brahmaputra river. Some subsidence of the area bounded by these planes is also inferred. It lies south of the Brahmaputra river. GSI that the depth extension of these weak planes fringing the northern boundary of the Dibrugarh town has to be deciphered by geophysical surveys. Until further detailed studies are carried out, no firm conclusions can be arrived at. As a precautionary measure, it has been suggested that further developmental activities in this town be confined to the area east of the 115 metres contour which appears to be more stable.

(b) Does not arise as the studies are of a preliminary nature and conclusions are still tentative.

(c) Flood protection measures are being taken by the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board. The geomorphological studies will also contribute towards devising of long term protective measures.

Advertisements to Dailies by Public Sector Undertakings of Ministry

1014. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings under his Ministry;

(b) the details of the advertisement policy of these undertaking unit wise, and the names of the new dailies patronised by these units;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a massive growth of language dailies in the country particularly in the backward region;

(d) if so, details of the policy towards the growth of language dailies in the country and the attitude of these undertakings unit wise, towards these dailies; and

(e) the action taken up to date to help these rural man oriented dailies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A statement containing the list of the public sector undertakings (PSUs) under the administrative control of the Ministry is enclosed.

(b) to (e). So far as advertisement by the public sector undertakings are concerned, PSUs are required to utilise the services of only those advertising agencies which are accredited and borne on the panel of the Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. Each PSU tailors its advertising to its actual requirements based on advertisements needed for personnel, tenders, special events and occasions etc. This Ministry have no information about the growth of language dailies particularly in the backward region.

The Ministry is however aware of the desirability of helping the growth of language dailies.

Statement

List of public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 1014.

Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers:

1. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited.
2. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited.
3. National Fertilizers Limited.
4. Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizers Limited.
5. Madras Fertilizers Limited.
6. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Limited.
7. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited.
8. Fertilizers (P & D) India Limited.
9. Hindustan Insecticides Limited.
10. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited.
11. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.
12. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.
13. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited.

Department of Petroleum

1. Oil & Natural Gas Commission.
2. Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

3. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.

4. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

5. Cochin Refineries Limited.

6. Madras Refineries Limited.

7. Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited.

8. Engineers India Limited.

9. Lubrizol India Limited.

10. Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Limited.

11. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited.

12. Petrofils Cooperative Limited.

Subsidiaries

13. Hydrocarbon India Limited.

14. Indian Oil Blending Limited.

15. Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited.

16. Biecco Lawrie Limited.

17. Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited.

Recovery of Outstanding Dues from Fertilizer Units

1015. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) the names and addresses of the persons against whom the outstandings each of the Fertilizer units in the public sector exceed rupees fifty thousand together with the actual amount due against each and also the period of such outstandings; and

(b) steps taken to recover these outstandings?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The information regarding defaulters who owe more than Rupees Fifty Thousand to public sector fertilizer companies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

R.O.G's. with Air Force

1016. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of R.O.Cs. received by Western Air Command, Air-Force during the last one year with particulars thereof;

(b) how many out of them have been disposed of and the number of R.O.Gs. forwarded to the next intermediary agency for comments for disposal;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is inordinate delay in dealing with R.O.Gs. received by Western Air Command, Air Force from air-force personnel for their harassment and ill-treatment by the Air-men and Officers of the Air Force;

(d) whether it is not against the regulations laid down in the Air-Force Act; and

(e) what remedial measures Government propose to take to see that these R.O.Gs. are disposed of the earliest and grievances of air-force personnel are redressed and action taken against the erring air-men and officers to boost the morale of poor air-force personnel?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (e). A total of 15 representations for Redress of Grievances were received by the Western Air Command in the last one year, involving complaints of harassment, ill-treatment etc. Eight of them have been disposed of by Western Air Command and 2 by the Air Headquarters, on reference; the remaining 5 are under investigation.

No undue delay has been noticed by Government in the consideration of the R.O.Gs.

कैमरामैनों की सेवाओं को नियमित करना

1017. श्री एम० ए० हवान बलहाब : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ नैमित्तिक कैमरामैनों की सेवाओं को नियमित किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा वे किन स्टेशनों पर नियुक्त हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक की ग्रहता कितनी है और उन्होंने उस ग्रहता को किन संस्थाओं से प्राप्त किया ; और

(ग) उनमें डिप्लोमाधारियों तथा केवल इस लाइन का अनुभव रखने वालों की संख्या का व्योरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) श्राट दीर्घकालिक नैमित्तिक कैमरामैनों को नियमित करने के लिए आदेश जारी

(ख) और (ग). इन में प्रत्येक का ग्रहताएं और अनुभव इस प्रकार हैं :—

नाम	ग्रहताएं	अनुभव
1	2	3
1 श्री नौशीर मिस्त्री	एस० एस० एल० सी०	गैर-सरकारी एजेंसियों और नियमित किए जाने के लिए निर्धारित निम्नलिखित किसी एक फार्मुले के अन्तर्गत दीर्घकालिक नैमित्तिक कलाकार के रूप में दूरदर्शन में भी अनुभव :— (1) तीन वित्तीय वर्षों अर्थात् 1974-76, 1975-76 और 1976-77 या 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान 365 दिन या (2) चार वित्तीय वर्षों अर्थात् 1974-78, 1975-76 1976-77 या 1977-78 में किसी भी एक वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 240 दिन ।
2 श्री सत्य नारायण दे	हायर सेकेंडरी स्तर की 10वीं कक्षा पास ।	गैर-सरकारी एजेंसियों और नियमित किए जाने के लिए निर्धारित निम्नलिखित किसी एक फार्मुले के अन्तर्गत दीर्घकालिक नैमित्तिक कलाकार के रूप में दूरदर्शन में भी अनुभव :— (1) तीन वित्तीय वर्षों अर्थात् 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 या 1976-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान 365 दिन, या (2) चार वित्तीय वर्षों अर्थात् 1974-78, 1975-76, 1976-77 या 1977-78 में किसी भी एक वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 240 दिन ।

किए गए हैं। उनके नाम तथा उनकी तैनाती-स्थान इस प्रकार हैं :—

नाम	तैनाती का स्थान
1. श्री नौशीर मिस्त्री	बम्बई
2. श्री सत्य नारायण दे	कलकत्ता
3. श्री पी० के० सिवाजी	लखनऊ
4. श्री फरूक अहमद बुट्ट	श्रीनगर
5. श्री राजेन्द्र कौल	श्रीनगर
6. श्री हरदेव मिह	श्रीनगर
7. श्री रफीक अहमद नालि	श्रीनगर
8. श्री गुलाम नबी बानी	श्रीनगर

3. श्री पी० के० सिवाजी	एस० एस० एस० सी० इंस्टीट्यूट ग्राफ फिल्म टेक्नोलॉजी, ग्रहियार, मद्रास से सिनेमा- टोग्राफी में डिप्लोमा।	तदेव
4. श्री फरक़ अहमद बुट्ट	बी० एस० सी०	तदेव
5. श्री राजेन्द्र मौल	इंटरमीडिएट	तदेव
6. श्री हरतेज सिंह	बी० एस० सी०	तदेव
7. श्री रफीक अहमद मलिक	इंटरमीडिएट	तदेव
8. श्री गुलाम नबी बानी	बी० ए०	तदेव

Coal Burning in Jharia Group of Mines

1018. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the publication of the Central Mines and Minerals Research Bureau (institution) there has been a loss of coal to the value of some three hundred and fifty crores of rupees during the last 50 years in the Jharia group of mines due to heating or burning;

(b) if so, what steps had been and is being and will be taken to stop coal burning and heating not only in the Jharia area but also elsewhere in the country;

(c) whether any coal burning took place in the last five years including the calendar years 1977, 1978 in the said Jharia area and the value of coal burnt during 1977 and 1978 calendar years; and

(d) whether the coal burning was virulent after nationalisation of the Coal Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) It is

a fact that there are a number of underground fires in Jharia coalfield, some of which have been going on for several decades. It is not possible to assess the loss of coal due to the fires.

(b) and (c). Defective mining practices in pre-nationalisation period had been the cause of such underground fires, as coal is prone to spontaneous heating in the presence of air. However, after the nationalisation, emphasis was given to get such areas properly studied for scientific remedies with a view to controlling the destruction of valuable natural resource. A senior level committee including members from Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Central Mine Planning & Design Institute, Central Mining Research Station and Tata Iron and Steel Company arrived at certain broad conclusions including the method of tackling mine fires on surface and underground. Subsequently, the Government appointed a Safety Committee to go into various aspects of safety in mines and also coal fire in Jharia coalfield specifically. This committee identified 41 active fires in Jharia coalfield and the recommendations on each of them have been accepted by the Government. As per

recommendations, the coal companies are taking action in tackling by surface blanketing flooding, etc. for small fires, while large fires like Jogta, Lodna and Rajapur have been studied in depth and feasibility reports on these have been completed for further action in tackling the fires.

(d) No, Sir. The Government companies are equipped with fire-fighting arrangements in tackling the fires, wherever it comes to their notice in collaboration with Director General Mines Safety.

मध्य प्रदेश में इस्पात की मांग और सप्लाई

1019. श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में लोहे और इस्पात की मांग क्या है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस्पात की यह मांग पूरी की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णा मुन्डा) : (क) लोहे और इस्पात की मांग के राज्यवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) और (ग) लघु उद्योग इकाइयों को इस्पात की आपूर्ति लघु उद्योग निगमों की मार्फत की जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश में इन इकाइयों की इस्पात की आवश्यकताएं मुख्य रूप से मध्य प्रदेश लघु उद्योग निगम लि. द्वारा पूरी की जाती हैं। निगम की सप्लाई में काफी बढ़ि कर दी गई है। चालू वित्त वर्ष के पहले 6 महीनों में निगम को किए गए प्रेषण वर्ष 1977-78 में किए गए कुल प्रेषणों से अधिक हैं। चालू वित्त-वर्ष की शेष अवधि में सप्लाई में और बढ़ि करने के उपाय किए जा रहे हैं। उपभोक्ताओं को इस्पात की अधिक उपलब्ध सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उत्पादकों के स्टॉकपार्कों को। वर्षों में बढ़ि करने के लिए भी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा पुंछ में गोली चलाना बन्द

1020. श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजौरी और पुंछ सीमा क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा भागे गोलीबारी किये जाने से सीमा स्थित पुंछ कस्बे में स्थिति विकट हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस गोलाबारी के कारण कितन लोग मारे गये और जख्मी हुए; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं। पाकिस्तान सेना द्वारा राजौरी और पुंछ सैक्टरों में गोलाबारी से किए जाने की कोई घटना नहीं हुई है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Appointments and Promotions in Madras Refinery Ltd.

1021. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of appointments and promotions in respect of Madras Refinery Ltd., Manali, Madras 68, in the grades of Supervisory, Non-Supervisory separately in the above Department from the year 196 till date;

(b) what is the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per 40 point roster year-wise and cadre-wise as referred in (a) above;

(c) what is the number of Posts filled up out of (b) above year-wise and cadre-wise separately;

(d) what is the shortfall and reason for the shortfall for the above years; and

(e) what steps are being taken to wipe out the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Requirement and Availability of Power in Tripura

1022. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated requirement and availability of power in Tripura during 1979-80; indicating separately the quantum of power supply needed to feed the industry and agriculture in Tripura;

(b) the extent of shortfall likely during the year; and

(c) the details of the schemes for augmentation of power supply in Tripura during the ensuing year and over the current Five Year Plan period separately?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The total estimated energy requirement at Power Station bus in Tripura during 1979-80 is about 37 million units. The estimated energy requirement for industry is 12 million units and agriculture is 3 million units. The installed generating capacity in the State is 15 MW and an energy availability of about 52 million units is anticipated in 1979-80. In addition, the State has been allocated a share of 2 MW in the 60 MW Kyrdekulai hydro Electric Project which is under implementation in Meghalaya State and where the first unit of 30 MW has already been commissioned.

(b) The power supply position is expected to be generally satisfactory.

(c) Presently schemes of augmenting the storage capacity of Gumti reservoir and installation of third unit of 5 MW at Gumti Hydro Electric project are under implementation. These

are expected to be completed in 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. The following Regional Power Projects are presently under construction in the North-Eastern Region:—

(1) Loktak H.E. Project - 105 MW

(2) Kopil H.E. Project - 150 MW

The benefits from these projects are expected during the 5 year plan 1978-83. Tripura State would benefit from these regional projects also. The State government have proposed the following new schemes for inclusion in the 5 year plan 1978-83:—

1. Micro Hydel 6x22 MW

2. Diesel set 4 x 10 MW

3. Gas Turbine-Project 2x10 MW

4. Recovery Heat 2x5 MW
steam generating sets

5. Kowai Hydel 3x3.5 MW

These have not yet been approved.

Abolition of Upper House or Second Chamber

1023. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE, AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister said in a recent public statement that the Second Chamber or Upper House in the Federal set up in our country needs to be radically reformed or even abolished;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) whether the said opinion of the Prime Minister reflects the considered consensus of the present cabinet and if not, whether the cabinet is soon to consider the said matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b).

During his recent visit to Bhopal on 15th January, 1979, while answering questions from press representatives, the prime Minister said that he was opposed to the idea of a Second Chamber in Parliament and State Legislatures when the issue was debated in the past at the time of the framing of the Indian Constitution. A number of States did, however, have Second Chambers, with some exceptions. However, he made it clear that whatever may be his personal view, decision on such a matter can only be taken collectively.

(c) There is at present no proposal under consideration of the Government of India for any radical reform or abolition of the Legislative Councils in the States.

Hours allotted for Punjabi Programmes

1024. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many hours are daily allotted for Punjabi programmes in different Radio Stations in the country;

(b) whether he has under consideration by proposal to increase Punjabi programmes for the considerable Punjabi listening people of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tarai region of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) what steps are being taken to broadcast Punjabi programmes for the Punjabi listeners in East and South regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The Punjabi programmes are broadcast daily from All India Radio Delhi and Jullundur. The duration of Punjabi programmes broad-

cast as fixed point items is given below station-wise:-

Name of Station		Duration and Frequency
1. Jullundur	.	404 minutes daily
2. Delhi	.	60 minutes daily
3. Srinagar	.	30 minutes each on 3 days per week.
4. Jammu	.	30 minutes each on 4 days per week.
5. Rohtak	.	15 minutes each twice a quarter and 10 minutes (Punjabi music) on 2 days per week.

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal. The bulk of programmes from any regional station is broadcast in the main regional language. For providing programmes in minority languages, the numerical size of the minority linguistic group in the region served by a particular station is taken into consideration. Normally, fixed services for minority linguistic group are provided if their population in the service area of the Station concerned is 5 per cent or more.

Various linguistic and cultural groups continue to make claims for broadcast in their respective languages. It has not been possible to meet these claims within the limited resources of the channels and transmitters available at each station. Various linguistic sub-cultures are encouraged to express themselves by arranging light/folk songs etc. in those languages.

घाटी गांव, स्वालियर के बांधवारी क्षेत्र में दुर्घटना

1025. श्री छबिराम शर्मा: क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के स्वालियर जिले के घाटी गांव में बांधवारी (मिनटरी टारगेट मूविंग) के परिणामस्वरूप दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं और यदि हां, तो इन दुर्घटनाओं में अब तक कितने लोग हताहत हुए;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से ऐसा कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें वर्तमान बाँदमारी जल को किसी अन्य स्थान पर स्थानान्तरित करने तथा मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों और धायल हुए व्यक्तियों को सहायता देने की मांग की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार और राज्य विधान सभा के एक स्थानीय सदस्य ने हाल ही में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ दुर्घटनाओं की सूचना दी है जो कहा जाता है कि घाटी गाँव के समीप बाँदमारी के कारण 1974 से 1978 की अवधि में हुई हैं। इन दुर्घटनाओं में 8 व्यक्तियों के मरने और छः के जखमी होने की सूचना मिली है। राज्य सरकार ने बाँदमारी जल को किसी अन्य स्थान पर ले जाने का अनुरोध किया है। इस पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है और राज्य सरकार के साथ परामर्श करके इस बारे में निर्णय किया जाएगा। जहाँ तक आहत व्यक्तियों को और मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को वित्तीय सहायता दिए जाने का सम्बन्ध है, केन्द्र सरकार ने दो मामलों में मानवीय आधार पर पहले ही वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर कर दी है। बाकी मामलों को भी शीघ्र निपटाए जाने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

Power Generation during 1978-79

1026. SHRI NARENDRA SINH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider that there has been considerable increase in power generation in the country during the financial year 1978-79; and

(b) if so, exact assessment by Government during the nine months of the year and its increased percentage compared to the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total energy generation from power stations in the utility sec-

tor during the period April to December of the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 is given below:

Year	Energy generation in Million units
1976-77	66001
1977-78	67730
1978-79	*76434

*The percentage increase over 1977-78 (nine months) is 2.5 per cent and 15.81 per cent over 1976-77 for the same period.

हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमिनियम कारपोरेशन, मिर्जापुर द्वारा उत्पादित एल्यूमिनियम का मूल्य

1027. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमिनियम कारपोरेशन, मिर्जापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कुल कितने मूल्य के एल्यूमिनियम का उत्पादन हुआ;

(ख) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में इसकी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता की तुलना में इसके उत्पादन में कमी हुई है; और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) जिन वर्षों में उत्पादन कम हुआ उनमें हिडालको का कुल कितना कच्चा माल दिया गया ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णा मुन्ना) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमिनियम कारपोरेशन (हिडालको) द्वारा उत्पादित और बेचे गए एल्यूमिनियम का शुद्ध विक्री मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है:—

वर्ष	शुद्ध विक्री मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये में)
1976	70.68
1977	66.71
1978	63.19 (अंतिम)

(ख) जी हाँ, बिजली की कम उपलब्धि के कारण।

(ग) कच्चे माल की प्राप्ति के लिए अन्य एल्यूमिनियम उत्पादकों की तरह हिडालको की भी अपनी व्यवस्था है। उनके पास कुछ गृहीत बिजली का भी प्रबंध है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड से शेष अपेक्षित बिजली की पूरी पूर्ति नहीं की गई।

Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Ltd.

1028. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 10,000 workers of Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Ltd. (G.R.S.E.) had gone on strike in Calcutta recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to resolve it and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Approximately 8600 workmen of Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd., Calcutta (G.R.S.E.) have gone on strike from 22-1-1979. The strike is on the issue of revision of wages and allowances of workmen. GRSE has been traditionally following the Tripartite Engineering Wage Settlement of West Bengal. The revised Engineering Settlement was announced on 11.1.1979. GRSE workmen have not accepted this Settlement and they are demanding a bipartite settlement on par with other major shipyards/public sector industries. Their other major demand is that the settlement should be with retrospective effect.

There are no valid grounds for de-linking GRSE from the Tripartite Settlement, of which the other engineering public sector undertakings of the region are also parties.

The management of GRSE have been persuading the Unions to accept the above position. They have also offered proposals for introduction of productivity linked incentive schemes at the plant level within the parameters of the Tripartite Settlement. The matter has also been referred for conciliation to the appropriate authority.

Utilization of Soda-Ash Licences

1030. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soda-ash licence holders have not used their licences;

(b) whether the price of soda-ash has recently increased;

(c) whether any action has been taken against these licence holders for non-utilisation; and

(d) whether Government propose to import soda-ash through State Trading Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Under the Import Policy 1978-79, actual users (industrial) could import Soda-ash under Open General Licence upto 31st July, 1978. From 1st August, 1978, the import was canalised through State Trading Corporation, New Delhi with a facility that eligible actual users who had entered into firm contracts/commitments with overseas suppliers before that date, could be allowed direct imports to the extent of such contracts/commitments. There was, however, no compulsion on them to effect such imports.

From 15th January, 1979, this item has again been placed on Open General Licence for imports by actual users (industrial) directly or through their Associations or cooperative societies.

This Department has not given any licence for import of Soda-ash.

(b) Increase in the market prices of Soda Ash has been reported.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Medicines Supplied through Cooperative and Fair Price Shops

1031. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state which are the essential and life-saving medicines supplied through Cooperatives and fair-price shops for public distribution?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Such of the cooperative consumer institutions as are in possession of the requisite licences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the rules made thereunder, offer for sale, a wide range of formulations including life-saving and assential medicines. These include antibiotics, Ampicillin Group, Sulpha drugs, Analgesic Anti-T.B. drugs, Anti-Malarials, Anti-Dysentery drugs, Anti-Diabetics Cardio-Vascular drugs, Anti-Leprotics etc. The sale of medicines is not, however, undertaken through fair price shops.

Steps to Curb Expansion of Leading Industrial Houses

1032. **SHRI B. K. NAIR:** Will the Minister of **LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) the full details regarding the assets of the 20 leading Industrial Houses in the country as in March, 1977—March, 1978 and today; and

(b) what positive steps have been adopted to curb their further growth and expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The term "leading industrial houses" referred to in part (a) of the Question is taken to mean undertakings registered

under Section 26 of the MRTTP Act, 1969 which are considered as Large Industrial Houses in the context of present Industrial Policy, namely, undertakings which either by themselves or together with their inter-connected undertakings have assets of Rs. 20 crores or more and are covered by Section 20 (a) of the said Act. The information in regard to top 20 such Houses as in March, 1977—March, 1978 and today is not available as complete data for 1977 are still to be received for all the Houses while the data for 1978 have not yet become due for many of the undertakings. A Statement giving the assets of top 20 Large Industrial Houses which have registered their under takings under Section 26 of the MRTTP Act, 1969 as on 30-6-78 for the years 1972, 1975 and 1976 is attached.

(b) Apart from the restrictions and surbs to prevent the concentration of economic power to the common detriment and to regulate the growth of large industrial houses as already provided in the MRTTP Act, 1969 and the criteria being followed in dealing with the proposals from large houses for expansion/establishment of new undertakings under the aforesaid Act, the "Statement on Industrial Policy" laid before the Parliament by the Minister of Industry on 23rd December, 1977 spells out the further measures undertaken by the Government to regulate the growth of large houses. Further steps taken by the Government in this regard include insistence of greater reliance on internally generated resources, maximisation of the promoters' contribution, and prescription of generally less favourable debt-equity ration for financing of new or expansion projects by the large industrial houses. While the policy regarding financing of expansion or new projects by the large industrial houses has been made more stringent, the policy in the case of non-MRTTP Companies has been liberalised to encourage the growth of the non-MRTTP companies. In order

to encourage the non-MRTP Companies to enter even the fields specified in Appendix I of the Industrial Policy Statement of 2nd February, 1973, minimum promoters' contribution in their case has been reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent for the first Rs. 25 crores of the project cost.

2. The High Powered Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice Rajinder Sachar, ap-

pointed by the Government to review inter-alia, the MRTP Act, 1969, submitted its report on 29th August, 1978, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 30th August, 1978. The various recommendations made by the Committee are under Government's active consideration and such of the recommendations as are accepted by the Government will be implemented through an amending legislation in due course.

Statement

Statement giving the assets of top 20 Large Industrial Houses which have registered their undertakings under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969, as on 30-6-1978, for the years 1972, 1975 and 1976.

Sl. No. Name of the Industrial House

Assets (Rs. in crores)

	1972	1975	1976
1 Tata*	641.93	924.41	980.72
2 Birla	589.42	905.03	974.63
3 Mafatlal	183.74	244.23	256.54
4 J.K. Singhania	121.45	209.56	241.23
5 Oil India	104.04	182.45	202.59
6 Thapar**	136.16	197.90	202.24
7 I.C.I.	135.21	173.34	198.99
8 Bangur	125.26	172.44	195.33
9 Scindia	107.73	183.05	177.08
10 Shri Ram	120.77	166.16	171.70
11 Bhiwandiwalla	45.91	117.03	166.43
12 A.C.C.	134.36	160.05	100.21
13 Kirloskar	86.46	128.74	152.47
14 Larsen & Tubro**	79.03	137.69	147.74
15 Walchand	99.47	126.78	129.42
16 Mahindra & Mahindra**	58.49	114.08	126.06
17 Hindustan Lever	77.87	105.04	122.51
18 Modi	58.05	114.50	117.79
19 Sarabhai	84.44	110.03	116.73
20 Macneil & Magor	64.80	97.43	113.35

* Data in respect of 2 companies for the year 1972 not included for want of Balance Sheet:—

(1) Skefko India Bearing Co. Ltd.

(2) Shourie Duplicators Ltd.

** Data in respect of following companies for the year 1975 have been repeated in the year 1976:—

(1) Greaves Foseco Ltd. (Thapar).

(2) L&T Drilling Equipment Ltd. (Larsen and Tubro).

(3) Roplas India Ltd. (Mahindra & Mahindra).

(4) Press Syndicate Ltd. (Mahindra & Mahindra).

Effect of Shortage of Coal in Industrial Output

1033. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it correct that shortage of coal supply in the country has affected the Industrial output in the country during 1978-79;

(b) how many factories were closed due to such shortage;

(c) is it correct that the shortage was caused by mismanagement of supply by Railway, if not, what are the reasons and what steps have been taken to improve the supply position; and

(d) the total number of mandays lost by closure of factories on account of coal shortage and the value of production affected on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JAN-ESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). The coal companies have been able to meet, by and large, the demand for coal in the country, although there may be marginal shortages in certain areas. There is no information about the number of factories closed due to such shortages and the total number of mandays lost on account of such closure nor has any assessment been made about the value of production affected on account of the marginal shortages of coal.

With the recovery of almost all the drowned mines in the Bengal Bihar coalfields and with improved power supply, the production has already picked up. Import of explosives, which is an important input for the production of coal, is being done to overcome shortage of explosives. The coal companies have taken steps to identify and implement short gestation projects from which additional coal can be quickly made available. The present level of pit-head stocks which is approximately 12 million tonnes and the current production are adequate to meet the requirements of the consu-

mers. Close coordination is being maintained with the Railways for improvement in wagon supplies. Movement of coal by road is also allowed wherever necessary.

Payment to creditors of Golcha Properties Private Limited

1034. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instalments that the creditors of the Golcha Properties Private Limited are yet to be paid by the official liquidator;

(b) the total amount with interest that has fallen due under this head as at present;

(c) when the payments will start being made; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in payment of such instalments so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE, AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) All the preferential creditors of M/s. Golcha Properties (P) Ltd. (In liquidation) have been paid in full. The Ordinary creditors have been paid three instalments of dividend aggregating to 60 per cent and a part of the 4th instalment has also been paid to some creditors. The 4th instalment of dividend of 20 per cent to the remaining creditors and the balance of 20 per cent of the final instalment has yet to be paid by the Official Liquidator.

(b) A sum of Rs. 39 lakhs (approx.) which represents the claims of the creditors on account of principal and interest calculated upto the date of the winding up order is due at present. No specific orders have been passed by the High Court regarding the payment of future interest to the creditors after the date of the winding up order.

(c) and (d). The fourth instalment of dividend was sanctioned by the High Court on 11th April, 1977 for payment to ordinary creditors from 1st August, 1977. Though notices were issued to all the ordinary creditors of the company accordingly, the Income-tax Department obtained a stay from the High Court on 12th July, 1977, on the plea that the arrears of income-tax owed by the company should be paid first. The application of the Income-tax Department was opposed and the stay was vacated by the court on 27th July, 1977 and the payment of dividend commenced as scheduled and an amount of Rs. 1,55,169.37 was paid to 331 creditors. However, the Income-tax Department again obtained a stay on the 16th August, 1977 from the Division Bench of the Rajasthan High Court which has not so far been vacated.

The delay in making further payments is thus due to the stay order granted by the High Court of Rajasthan. The payment of balance of fourth instalment of dividend will be resumed as soon as the stay order is vacated.

कम खर्च पर सौंप न्याय देने के लिए कार्यवाही

1035. श्री यादवेन्द्र बत :

श्री श्याम लाल धुर्वे :

क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य सञ्जी यह बत ।
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार वेज में कम खर्च पर सौंप न्याय प्रदान करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दक्षिण भारत में उच्चतम न्यायालय की खण्ड पीठ और बड़े बड़े राज्यों में कई स्थानों पर उच्च न्यायालयों की खण्ड पीठ खोलने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को भी इस बारे में कोई शायद मिला है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य सञ्जी (श्री शान्त कुमार) : (क) और (ख). प्रपोज़ित जानकारी देने वाला विवरण अलग है ।

(ग) की हाँ ।

विवरण

(क) 1. पुरानी प्रक्रियात्मक और मूल विधियों तथा नियमों में, मामलों के निपटारे की गति को तेज करने और विलम्ब का कम करने की दृष्टि से, परिवर्तन करने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न प्रक्रियात्मक उपाय इस प्रकार हैं:-

- (i) संविधान (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1972 जो धनक मामलों में उच्चतम न्यायालय में अपील करने के अधिकार की निर्बंधित करता है;
- (ii) दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 जिसने पुरानी दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता को प्रतिस्थापित किया है तथा सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1978;
- (iii) विवाह विधि (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ विवाह संबंधी मामलों के शीघ्र निपटारे के लिए उपबंध किया गया है;
- (iv) सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 जो सिविल प्रक्रिया में सार-बान परिवर्तन करता है;
- (v) अधिवक्ता (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 जिसके द्वारा मुम्बई और कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय में दोहरी पद्धति को समाप्त किया गया ।
- (vi) रजिस्ट्रार और बैम्बर न्यायाधीश में और अधिक शक्तियाँ निहित करने के लिए उच्चतम न्यायालय नियमों में संशोधन जिससे कि मामूली प्रकीर्ण मामलों में न्यायालय का समय नष्ट न हो । कार्य की गति को तेज करने के प्रयोजन से नियमों में कुछ अन्य संशोधन भी किए गए हैं ।

2. निम्नलिखित प्रशासनिक उपाय किए गए हैं :-

- (i) वर्ष 1977 के प्रारम्भ में उच्चतम न्यायालय के लिए न्यायाधीशों की अधिकतम संख्या 13 थी (इसमें मुख्य न्यायाधिपति सम्मिलित नहीं है) । (मुख्य न्यायाधिपति को छोड़कर) न्यायाधीशों की अधिकतम संख्या बढ़ाकर 17 करने के लिए एक अधिनियम पारित किया गया । इस समय (मुख्य न्यायाधिपति को छोड़कर) 14 न्यायाधीश अपने पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं । उच्चतम न्यायालय में एक रिक्त पद को भरने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

- (ii) 1-4-1977 को न्यायाधीशों के पदों की कुल संख्या 349 थी जबकि केवल 285 न्यायाधीश अपने पदों पर कार्य कर रहे थे । इस प्रकार 64 पद रिक्त थे और

इसमें से अनेक पद अनेक वर्षों तक रिक्त बने रहे। 1-4-1977 से 31-1-1979 तक सेवानिवृत्ति, पदत्याग या मृत्यु के कारण 52 पद रिक्त हुए। 1-4-1977 से 16-2-1979 तक 115 नई नियुक्तियाँ की गईं। निम्नलिखित वर्षों में समान अवधि के दौरान की गई नियुक्तियों की संख्या से यह संख्या बहुत अधिक है। सम्पूर्ण वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान 23 नई नियुक्तियाँ की गई थीं (1-4-1978 से 16-2-1979 तक की अवधि में की गई नई नियुक्तियों की संख्या 63 है)।

(iii) राज्य प्राधिकारियों और मुख्य न्यायाधिपतियों से कहा गया है कि वे नियुक्ति के लिए अपने प्रस्ताव भेजने के लिए नियत समय का पालन करें तथा केंद्रीय सरकार उनसे यह कहने में पहल करती है कि वे विद्यमान रिक्त पदों के लिए या उन पदों के लिए जो रिक्त होने वाले हैं अपने प्रस्ताव भेजें।

(iv) उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों के पदों की मंजूरी की गई संख्या भी बढ़ा दी गई है और 1-4-1977 से 4 स्थायी न्यायाधीशों और 30 अपर न्यायाधीशों के पद विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में उस तारीख से सूचित किए गए हैं जिस तारीख को वे भरे जाते हैं।

(v) उच्चतम न्यायालय ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि सोमवारों को 6 बैंच प्रकीर्ण मामलों का निपटारा करती हैं और अन्य दिन भी एक बैंच प्रकीर्ण मामलों पर विचार करती हैं। नियमित सुनवाई वाले मामलों पर विचार करने वाली बैंचों की संख्या भी बढ़ा दी गई है और न्यायालय में आपराधिक मामलों, कर विषयक मामलों, पुरानी सिविल अपीलों, अथवा अपीलों और विशेष रूप से निविष्ट मामलों के निपटारे के लिए बैंच हैं।

(vi) विधि आयोग से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह मामलों के शीघ्र निपटारे के लिए उपायों के बारे में सुझाव दे। उसने निम्नलिखित न्यायालयों में मामलों के अपेक्षाकृत शीघ्र निपटारे के लिए अपेक्षित उपायों के संबंध में एक रिपोर्ट भेजी है किन्तु उच्च न्यायालयों/उच्चतम न्यायालय के संबंध में उनकी रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं मिली है।

(ब) बैंचों की स्थापना के संबंध में विधि आयोग ने उच्च न्यायालयों की बैंचों की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर अपनी चौथी रिपोर्ट में विचार किया है। आयोग का राय है कि "न्याय प्रशासन के उच्चतम स्तर को

बनाए रखने और उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा इस समय किए जा रहे कार्य के स्वरूप और उसकी क्वालिटी को कायम रखने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि उच्च न्यायालय राज्य में समग्र रूप से और केवल एक ही स्थान पर कार्य करें।" आयोग ने आगे यह विचार भी व्यक्त किया कि "यह आवश्यक है कि वह उचित वातावरण में कार्य करे और विगत काल में मुख्य न्यायाधिपतियों और न्यायाधीशों द्वारा स्थापित परम्पराओं के प्रति निरन्तर सजग रहे। . . . यह केवल तभी सम्भव है जब कि मुख्य न्यायाधिपति और न्यायाधीशगण एक ही स्थान पर बैठें और एक दल के रूप में न्याय करें।" आयोग ने यह मत व्यक्त किया कि "मुख्य न्यायाधिपति के लिए बैंचों के कामकाज पर या अपने उन सहयोगियों के, जो बैंचों में होंगे, काम करने के दंग पर उचित प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण रखना प्रावि असम्भव नहीं तो कठिन अवश्य होगा। उच्च न्यायालय बार उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों के समक्ष उपस्थित होकर, महत्वपूर्ण मामलों में बहस करके और उच्चतम स्तर पर विधि को अन्तिम रूप से स्थिर करने में न्यायालय की सहायता करके एक क्षाति अर्जित करता है जिसका औचित्य होता है। उच्च न्यायालय की कोई बैंच ऐसे किसी बार की सहायता प्राप्त करने की भाशा नहीं कर सकती है।"

इस तर्क का खण्डन करते हुए कि न्याय को मुकदमा सड़ने वाले व्यक्तियों के द्वारों तक ले जाया जाए, आयोग ने यह मत व्यक्त किया है अपनी सुनवाई में मुकदमों के पक्षकार का उपस्थित होना वस्तुतः आवश्यक नहीं होता है। विधि आयोग ने अपनी चौदहवीं रिपोर्ट में उन कारणों और निष्कर्षों की पुनः पुष्टि की जिन पर विधि आयोग बैंचों की स्थापना के प्रश्न के संबंध में अपनी चौथी रिपोर्ट में पहुंचा था। उच्च न्यायालय बकाया मामले विषयक समिति ने भी, जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट 1972 में दी थी इन्हीं कारणों से बैंचों की स्थापना का विरोध किया था।

3. सरकार मुकदमा सड़ने वाले गरीब व्यक्तियों की कठिनाई के प्रति जागरूक है। किन्तु जैसा कि विधि आयोग ने बताया है यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि इसका सर्वोत्तम हल यह है कि प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय के लिए बैंच स्थापित की जाएं।

4. तथापि बैंचों की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर उचित ध्यान पर आगे विचार किया जाएगा।

Import of Crude Oil

1036. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS: be pleased to state:

(a) the results of Industry Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia *vis-a-vis* the gap in crude oil imports of the Order of 4.5 million tonnes during 1979;

(b) what firm commitments have been obtained from Iraq, U.A.E., Soviet Union and other countries regarding crude supplies for the same period; and

(c) the nature of long-term arrangement regarding domestic exploration and foreign imports?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) As a result of Industry Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia, it was assured by the Saudi Arabian Government that they would do their best to meet our additional requirements of crude oil. Exact details would be worked out shortly.

(b) The following import arrangements have been firm up for crude imports during 1979:—

Country	Qty.	Million	Tonnes
Iraq			5.5
UAE			1.5
Saudi Arabia			2.5
U.S.S.R.			1.5

(c) All attempts are being made to intensify our exploration activities and plans are being made for exploitation of our established reserves. However, it is envisaged that the country will have to continue to import crude to meet the domestic demand for petroleum products, in the foreseeable future;

Take-over of certain sick units by Bennet, Coleman and Company

1037. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Bennet, Coleman and Company Limited, publishers of the Times of India etc., have decided to take over sick units—Rohtas Industries Limited and New Central Jute Mills Company Limited;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether under the Companies Act, they have completed the formalities and sought permission from the Government; and

(d) if so, the particulars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (d). A public limited company desiring to make investment in the shares of any other body corporate in excess of the percentages specified in Section 372 of the Companies Act, 1956 is required to make an application for approval of the Central Government. In certain cases, such proposals may also require approval of the Central Government under Section 108A of that Act. No such proposal from M/s. Bennett, Coleman & Company Limited has been received for purchase of shares of either M/s. Rohtas Industries Limited or New Central Jute Mills Company Limited.

Short Service Commissioned Officers relieved of service assignments

1038. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Short Service Commissioned Officers relieved of

their service assignments during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce any scheme to provide suitable employment to these relieved young officers;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to secure foreign assignments for these ex-Army officers?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The number of Short Service Commission Officers released during 1976-77, 1977-78 and so far during the current year is as follows:—

(i) 1976-77	159
(ii) 1977-78	166
(iii) so far during current year	171

(b) and (c). The Directorate General of Resettlement assist the released officers in finding suitable employment by sponsoring their names against suitable vacancies notified to the DGR throughout the country. A working Group, constituted by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (popularly known as 'Raghavachari Committee') have studied in depth the problems of resettlement of ex-servicemen, including SSCOs, and their recommendations are being examined.

(d) There is no specific scheme for securing foreign assignments for released SSCOs, but their names are sponsored against vacancy notices received for employment outside the country also.

Manufacture of Cheaper Medicines by Drug Units in Northern India

1039. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small scale drug units in Northern India are marketing cheaper medicines manufactured out of raw-material pro-

cured from canalising agency and public sector units; and

(b) if so, when detailed comparison be furnished of factual trade prices of Antibiotics and Analgesics?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. CPC and IDPL supply bulk drugs to the various formulators in the country at prices fixed under the said Order.

Small Scale Units having sales turnover in formulations not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs enjoy certain exemptions under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. By virtue of this they possess greater flexibility in adjusting the prices of their formulations, in accordance with the market conditions. It is therefore possible that some small scale units might be selling certain medicines at a lower price than organised sector units.

(b) There are a large number of small scale units operating in the country. The products manufactured by these units also run into large numbers. It is, therefore, not possible to compile data regarding comparative trade prices of antibiotics and Analgesics produced by all the small scale units located in different parts of the country. However, Statement showing prices of Analgesics and Antibiotics produced by seven small scale units and three organised sector units located in Gujarat, Punjab, U.P., Rajasthan is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3380/79]

Reduction in Price of Injection made by M/s. C. E. Fulford

1040. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that C.E. Fulford have voluntarily reduced

the prices of Gentamycin Injection to a substantial level—the price approved and the price of sale of this injection;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Gentamycin is supplied to them by State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited at a price at which this drug is being supplied to others and if so, how they have been able to reduce the price substantially; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the past this company has been mak-

ing high profits on this item and if so, what action is proposed against them to secure refund of un-intended profits made by this company if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Government have no information about the voluntary reduction in prices of Gentamycin based formulations by C.E. Fulford India Ltd. The following revisions in prices have however been made by Government in the prices of Gentamycin based formulations produced by this company recently:—

Sl. No.	Name of the formulation	Pack size	Earlier price	Price as announced w.e.f. 20th Dec. '78	Price as announced w.e.f. 15th Feb. '78
1	Garamycin Inj. (80 mg.) 40 mg./ml.	2 ml vial	28.77	17.23	11.46
2	Quadriderm Ointment . . .	5 gm. tube	5.52]	5.01	4.78
3	Garamycin Inj. 60 mg. (40 mg./ml) .	1.5 ml. amp.	21.30	12.63	8.08
4	Garamycin Skin Ointment . . .	10 gm. tube	4.77	3.71	3.08
5	Garamycin Ophthalmic Sol. 30 mg/ml.	5 ml. vial	5.22	4.26	3.56
6	Garamycin Ophthalmic Ointment tube 3 mg/gm.	3 gm.	4.10	3.08	2.50
7	Garamycin Pedc. Injection 10 mg/ml.	2 cc vial	8.52	6.51	5.21

(b) Since they are manufacturing Gentamycin formulations substantially on a loan licence basis, the allocation of Gentamycin to them from canalised stocks has been stopped.

(c) The prices of formulations based on Gentamycin marketed by this Company have been approved by Government from time to time, under the provisions of DPCO 1970. The question of effecting any recovery from this Company, therefore, does not arise.

China supplying Coking Coal to India

1041. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of China supplying coking coal to India was discussed with the Chinese Delegation which participated at the recent UNIDO consultation meeting on Iron and Steel Industry;

(b) if so, what were the salient features and outcome of these discussions;

(c) what was the composition of the Indian Delegation that participated in these discussions; and

(d) further steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Development of Methods of Beneficiation of Complex Polymetallic Minerals

1042. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Soviet Union have agreed to develop methods of beneficiation of complex polymetallic minerals;

(b) if so, whether any agreement between India and USSR has been signed to improve the mineral technology in India;

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

(d) whether USSR will also provide the technology for underground mines as also for mining of thick inclines and steep seams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). Development of efficient methods of concentration of complex polymetallic minerals is one of the fields of possible collaboration identified between India and Soviet Union. However, no formal contract with reference to any specific ore has yet been signed.

(d) There is no proposal at present to import underground mining technology for ores of non-ferrous metals from USSR.

Discovery of New Oil and Gas Fields

1043. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC and the Geological survey of India have discovered any new oil bearing and natural gas bearing deposits within the country and on the offshore during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details of the same and the further steps taken for their exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Agreement by IDPL with Italian Firm

1044. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited has run into a squall because of the Italian firm with its winding up its business;

(b) what was the agreement with the Italian Firmafin; and

(c) what specific steps Government proposed to take to see that the agreement is fully complied with?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Government have seen a recent Press Report that Firmafin has announced that it is winding up its business.

IDPL have, however, been assured that the running contractual commitments with them under the Agreement would be completed.

(b) IDPL signed an agreement with M/s. Farmafin of Italy on 6th December, 1976 for the supply of high yielding strains and technical know-how with basic engineering for the production of Penicillin-G Potassium Salt, tetracycline, erythromycin and technical know-how with basic engineering for Dorycline hyclate and semi-synthetic penicillins.

(c) Does not arise, in view of the latter half of the reply to (a).

Cooking Gas Connections in Delhi

1045. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR
GUPTA:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

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

(a) the number of registration for new cooking gas connections in Delhi with various dealers as on date and the allotment made during the period from the 1st April, 1977 to date; and

(b) the number of gas connections proposed to be given in Delhi during the period 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The number of registrations for new cooking gas connection in Delhi with the various Distributors of the oil companies viz. Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Indian Oil Corporation as on date is about, 2,76,000. About 20,000 new customers have been allotted gas connections in Delhi from April, 1977 till date.

(b) According to the tentative plan drawn up by the oil companies about 1 lakh new customers may be given connections in 1979-80.

Foreign Trawlers in Indian Waters

1046. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that growing instances of foreign Nationality trawlers are noticed entering Indian Waters during the last two years;

(b) if so, how many instances of such infringement and poaching have been recorded on the coasts of India during 1977 and 1978;

(c) whether Four Taiwanese Trawlers were captured by the Indian Coast Guards on the Saurashtra Coast in November-December, 1978;

(d) whether these trawlers and the crew were set free without any investigation; under the orders of the Defence and/or Home and/or External Affairs Ministries; if so, on what grounds; and

(e) what are the specific security measures taken by the Naval authorities to curb such incidents?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1977 and 1978, over 50 such instances of poaching or infringement came to notice.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. These trawlers, after being apprehended, were escorted to Bombay for investigation/interrogation. The trawlers were released after the crew members were interrogated and administered a stern warning not to fish in our waters again.

(e) Areas of known activity of unauthorised foreign fishing vessels in Indian waters are being patrolled by ships of the Indian Navy and Coast Guard, to the extent possible. Whenever Naval/Coast Guard ships encounter unauthorised foreign fishing vessels poaching in our waters, they are

apprehended and escorted to the nearest port for inspection/interrogation. They are released after a stern warning to keep clear of our waters.

Cost of production of Chemical Fertilizers

1047. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to reduce the cost of production of the chemical fertilizers so as to enable the farmers to have the inputs within their easy reach; and

(b) whether there has been any perceptible increase in production of chemical as well as phosphoric fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The cost of production of fertilizers is determined by a variety of factors like the capital cost, vintage of the plant, cost of feedstock and inputs, maintenance expenditure, etc. Following the oil crisis in 1973-74, there has been steep escalation in the cost of plant and machinery and cost of feedstock and inputs used in the fertilizer projects. However, it has been the constant endeavour of the Government to reduce the cost of production and make fertilizers available to the farmers at reasonable prices. With this end in view, measures such as reduction in import duty on phosphoric acid, reduction in import duty on imported equipments, reduction in excise duty on superphosphate, etc. were taken to reduce the cost of production of fertilizers, and thereby, its price to the farmers. Since, however, these measures were not adequate to bring about significant reduction in the prices of fertilizers, the Government are extending subsidy in order to make fertilizers available to the farmers at a reasonable price.

(b) The production of fertilizers during 1978-79 is expected to be of the order of 21.80 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 7.70 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 , as against 20 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 6.7 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 in the previous year.

Production of Lignite at Neyveli

1048. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current production of lignite is sufficient to establish full production of power in the power plant at Neyveli;

(b) if so, when will the gap be filled; and

(c) has work on the second mine-cut begun and what is the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) By 1980-81, when it is expected that the capacity of 6.5 million tonnes per annum of lignite production will be attained after the erection and commissioning of special mining equipment.

(c) Yes, Sir. Preliminary works, such as, topographical survey, land acquisition, drilling of exploratory bore-holes, soil testing, etc. are in progress.

M/s. Rheinbraun of Federal Republic of Germany have been appointed as Consultants for the preparation of D.P.R., drawing up of specifications, etc. for the equipment for the second mine cut. Global tenders for the supply of specialised mining equipment have been received and these are expected to be opened shortly. The D.P.R. is under preparation.

Number of Railway Wagons supplied to Coal India Limited

1049. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway wagons supplied by the Eastern Railways to the Coal India Ltd., in December, 1978;

(b) the number of wagons of soft coke loaded in December, 1978; and

(c) the number of wagons left empty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Daily average supply of wagons by Eastern Railway to Coal India Ltd. in December, 1978 was 4498 four wheeler wagons.

(b) Daily average loading of soft coke in December, 1978 was 109 F.W. wagons.

(c) Daily average number of wagons left empty in December, 1978 was 84 F.W. wagons.

Capacity utilization, productivity etc., of Steel Plants in public and private sectors

1050. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state what are the capacity utilisation, labour productivity in terms of production of saleable steel 1 tonnes/man year, man-hours lost profitability and capital employed along with the profit before tax in each of the public sector and private sector steel plants during the years 1973-74 to 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): The required information about capacity-utilisation, capital employed and working results in respect of each of the integrated steel plants in the public and private sectors for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78 is given below:—

1. PERCENTAGE OF CAPACITY-UTILISATION (IN TERMS OF SALEABLE STEEL)

Plant	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Bhilai	85.6	86.2	94.1	102.7	98.2
Durgapur	30.4	42.0	60.6	72.7	69.7
Rourkela	60.1	66.3	85.0	95.8	96.2
Bokaro *
IISCO	44.8	51.8	62.5	67.8	63.3
TISCO	80.0	97.4	99.1	103.3	106.7

* Bokaro under erection/restoration

(Rs. crores)

Plant	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
BHILAI	293	318	343	356	284
ROURKELA	270	274	300	336	324
DURGAPUR	154	155	156	174	184
BOKARO	400	326	603	802	896
IISCO	110	109	116	145	*
TISCO	143	170	187	205	193

* The accounts for the year 1977-78 have not yet been finalised.

3. Working results (Before tax)

(Rs. Crores)

Plant	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
BHILAI	17.78	28.69	28.22	40.05	39.76*
ROURKELA	9.74	18.14	28.33	33.13	19.09*
DURGAPUR	-18.43	-14.32	-20.05	-7.74	-17.38*
BOKARO	-10.44	-11.63	-16.94	1.76	-10.10*
TISCO	14.22	27.98	12.67	18.05	7.87
IISCO	-3.68	1.05	-3.61	-16.25	-31.29*

* Relates to a period of 13 months from 1-4-1977 to 30-4-1978.

@ Provisional as accounts have not yet been finalised.

Information about labour productivity and man-hours lost is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राज स्थान में पाये गये खनिजों की किस्म तथा मात्रा

1051. श्री बीलत राम सारन : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में पाये गये प्रमुख खनिजों तथा कम महत्व वाले (माइनर) खनिजों के नाम क्या हैं और क्या उनको किस्म तथा मात्रा का निर्धारण करने के लिये एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;

(ख) इन खनिजों का विदोहन करने के लिये तथा उन पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या सहूलियतें दी हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार से मांगें हुए कोई प्रस्ताव विचारधीन है और यदि हाँ, तो उनका स्वरूप क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुष्ठा) : (क) राजस्थान में पाए गए खनिजों में तांबा भस्म, सीसा-जस्ता भस्म, टंगस्टन भस्म, पाइराइट, भद्रक फास्फोराइट, बुलोस्टोनाइट, बूना पत्थर, सेलबेरी, जिप्सम, पत्ता, फ्लूराइट, कार्नेल सिलिका सैंड, फेल्स्पार आदि मुख्य खनिज और बेन्टोनाइट, इमारती पत्थर आदि तौल खनिज हैं।

भारतीय-पूर्वजातिक सर्वेक्षण तथा राजस्थान सरकार का खान और भूतंत्र विदेशालय राजस्थान में खनिजों की खोज का काम करते हैं। इन खोजों के फलस्वरूप अनेक खनिज निक्षेपों के भंडारों और वेबों का मूल्यांकन किया गया है। वे सर्वेक्षण अगलाव किए जाते हैं।

(ब) केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रम हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि० और हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० समक्ष: तांबा और सीसा जस्ता खानों का खोज कर रहे हैं।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा योजना राशि के आवंटन के लिए योजना आयोग को प्रस्तुत सामान्य वार्षिक योजना प्रस्तावों के प्रस्ताव, राज्य सरकार का अन्य कोई विभिन्न प्रस्ताव केन्द्र सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Harnessing Thermal Power from Sea

1052. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the proposal of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for harnessing thermal power from the sea in Bay of Bengal;

(b) whether Government have received any such similar proposals from any other State Government; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken on such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board had written to Government about the need for taking up investigations regarding possibilities of harnessing thermal power from the sea. The Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion System (OTEC) involves use of the temperature difference in the Ocean between warm surface water and cold water at great depths to produce electricity (about 20 centigrade at a depth of about 1200 metres). This system requires complex technology which is in the preliminary stage of research and development in advanced countries. As such, it was considered premature to take up investigation as proposed by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Power transmission and distribution Losses

1053. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the State Governments has been drawn to the problem of power transmission and distribution losses suffered by the State Electricity boards; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Government; thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the problem of transmission and distribution loss and this question has been discussed in many forums and the State Electricity Boards have been directed to take the necessary steps.

(b) Action to reduce line losses is a continuing process. Various measures have been adopted by the State Electricity Boards to reduce power transmission and distribution losses and as a result there has been reduction in losses in some of the States. These steps include erection of new transmission lines and sub-stations to relieve over loading, reinforcement of conductors of existing lines, installation of H.T. capacitors at various grid sub-stations, provision of potential links inside the body of meters, etc. To reduce loss due to theft, the State Electricity Boards have established vigilance squads to carry out surprise inspection of installations.

Alleged deterioration in the working of public undertakings

1054. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY;

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been deterioration in the working of public under-

takings under the administrative control of his Ministry during 1977-78; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures taken and loss incurred by each undertaking during 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The working results of the various undertakings under the Ministry of Steel and Mines for the years 1977-78 and 1976-77 are given in the attached statement. It will be noticed therefrom that of the 18 undertakings in production, 8 earned a profit in 1977-78 and the remaining 10 incurred loss. The reasons for loss or reduction in profit as also the measures taken to improve the performance, however, differ from undertaking to undertaking. These are indicated below in respect of some of the undertakings—

(i) Hindustan Steel Limited:

The reduction in profit from Rs. 67.46 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 46.78 crores in 1977-78 is mainly attributed to lower production coupled with cost raising factors like periodical revision of dearness allowance, levies on coal, power, stores and spares etc. beyond the control of management. The production of steel from Company's steel plants had been adversely affected in 1977-78 on account of such factors as frequent restrictions/interruptions in the supply of power; problems in regard to supplies of coking coal both in terms of quantity and quality; strike in coal washeries in October, 1977, and indifferent industrial relations situation in some of the plants.

Close and constant liaison is maintained with the Ministry of Energy, DVC authorities, electricity boards, coal supplying agencies and Railways so as to secure maximum supplies of power, good coking coal and other raw materials. The import of about 1 million tonnes of coking coal would help supplement indigenous supplies.

(ii) Bokaro Steel Limited:

The loss was mainly due to inadequate utilization of rated capacity and higher incidence of capital related charges.

The first stage of Bokaro Steel Plant with a capacity of 1.7 million ingot tonnes was practically completed with the formal commissioning of Blast Furnace No. 3 in February, 1978. The capacity of this plant is being expanded to 4.0 million ingot tonnes. Its working results will improve and stabilise after the expansion units have been fully commissioned and have achieved a satisfactory level of production.

(iii) Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd.:

The higher loss incurred by the Company has been mainly due to lower utilization of capacity and higher incidence of depreciation and interest charges.

A number of steps have been taken to maximise production from its steel plant. The Company has become a subsidiary of Steel Authority of India Limited from 1st May, 1978, and this is expected to help in tackling properly the technological, operational and financial problems be setting this plant.

(iv) National Mineral Development Corporation:

The increase in loss is mainly attributable lower off-take of iron ore by the overseas buyers following recession in steel industry, unremunerative price and the time required for production build up at the newly commissioned mines—Bailadila Deposit No. 5 and Donamalai.

(v) Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.:

The loss was mainly due to lower production on account of power cuts and erratic power supply and delay in commissioning of the second potline and non-commissioning of third potline of smelter for want of power.

The Madhya Pradesh Government has been approached to ensure ade-

quate power supply. The working results of the Company are expected to improve with full utilisation of smelting capacity and commissioning of semi-fabrication plants.

(vi) Hindustan Copper Limited:

The loss was mainly due to drop in production on account of power supply problems, shortage of explosives, technological problems at Khetri smelter and strike by Khetri workmen during

February-April, 1978; reduction in average realisation price by about Rs. 1700 per tonne and revaluation of stock of copper reverts accounting for a loss of about Rs. 13 crores.

The assistance of Japanese consultants has been taken with a view to improving smelter operation at Khetri. For overcoming the problem of explosives, ANFO (Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil) blasting has been introduced at Indian Copper Complex.

Statement

Working Results of the Public Undertakings under the Ministry of Steel & Mines for the years 1976-77 & 1977-78.

		(Rs. in Crores)	
		(+)profit)	(—) Loss)
Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	1976-77	1977-78
Department of Steel			
1	Steel Authority of India Limited	0.02	(—)0.87
2	Hindustan Steel Limited	67.46	46.78
3	Bokaro Steel Limited	1.76	(—)10.10
4	Bhilai Ispat Limited	**	**
5	Rourkela Ispat Limited	**	**
6	Durgapur Mishra Ispat Limited	**	**
7	SAIL International Limited	4.48	4.41
8	National Mineral Development Corporation Limited	(—) 1.77	(—)11.77
9	Hindustan Steel-Works Construction Limited	1.01	0.14
10	Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Limited	0.92	2.15
11	Bharat Refractories Limited	(—) 0.23	(—)0.37
12	India Firebricks & Insulation Company Limited	(—) 0.20	@(—)0.51
13	Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited	0.30	0.16
14	Bolani Ores Limited	(—) 0.47	£(—)1.63
15	Salem Steel Limited	(under construction)	
16	Manganese Ore India Limited	1.69	2.17
17	Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Limited	(under construction)	
18	Indian Iron and Steel Co.	(—)16.31	(—) 31.29

** Expenditure during the year was only a few thousands of rupees in respect of these companies as the assets and liabilities of the steel plants were not transferred to these companies.

£ for 18 months.

@ for 11 months.

Sl.	Name of the Uddertaking	1976-77	1977-78
-----	-------------------------	---------	---------

Department of Mines

19	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	(—) 3'61	(—) 3'91
20	Hindustan Zinc Limited	3'55	0'02
21	Hindustan Copper Limited	2'01	(—) 31'11
22	Bharat Gold Mines Limited	(—) 1'34	(—) 2'14
23	Mineral Exploration Corp. Limited	1'05	1'02

N.B The accounts of companies at serial nos. 1 to 8 and 15 were for thirteen months in 1977-78 (April 1977 to April 1978).

Bailadila Iron Ore Project

1055. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARAY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manual mining operations at the Bailadila iron ore project will be wound up;

(b) if so, the number of miners who will be rendered surplus; and

(c) steps proposed to provide them with alternative employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Out of 7,200 contract labourers who were in position in March, 1978, about 4,700 have already left. Of the remaining number, about 2,000 are engaged in mining and 500 in wagon loading. The number of mine labourers would get further reduced by June, 1979 to about 1,200 who would be due for retrenchment by that time. The contract labourers employed on wagon loading would continue for some time even after June, 1979. To mitigate the rigours of retrenchment, the contractors have introduced a Voluntary Retirement Scheme which envisages the payment of a lump sum amount to those, who opt for the scheme and wish to settle elsewhere. The contractors have also promised that they will endeavour to give them employment provided they get contracts elsewhere.

Coal production and its demand and supply in the Country

1056. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as reported by *Economic Times*, Calcutta, in its issue dated January 25, 1979, page 1, in order to boost coal production, Government have decided to clear projects worth about Rs. 600 crores during the current year;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) the present position in regard to demand and supply of coal in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). During the current financial year 1978-79, (upto December 31, 1978), the following 14 coal mining projects pertaining to Coal India Ltd. have been sanctioned by the Government for a targeted capacity of 26.57 million tonnes of coal at an estimated cost of Rs. 319.49 crores:—

Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

. Reorganisation I & II of North-Searsole.

Central Coalfields Ltd.

1. Dakra-Bukbuka opencast.
2. Sirka opencast

3. K. D. Hesalong opencast.
4. Jayant opencast expansion.

Western Coalfields Ltd.

1. New Majri opencast.
2. Rajnagar Reorganisation.
3. Ramnagar Reorganisation.
4. New Chirimiri Pandry Hill—Reorganisation.
5. Durgapur opencast.
6. Chirimiri opencast.
7. Kusmunda expansion.
8. Manikpur expansion.

Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

1. Kusunda opencast.

Besides these, 5 projects of Coal India Ltd., namely J. K. Nagar, Bina,

Purushottampur, Satgram and Bankola have been cleared by Public Investment Board and are being processed for obtaining the approval of Cabinet. One project viz., Kedla is being submitted to Public Investment Board.

Apart from this, 18 coal mining projects have been sanctioned by Coal India Ltd. and the subsidiary companies under their delegated powers.

Regarding Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., 12 coal mining projects have been approved by Government for a targetted capacity of 4.06 million tonnes at an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 36.16 crores.

(c) the estimated demand and production programme during 1978-79 and 1979-80 is given below:—

(In million tonnes)

1978-79		1979-80	
Demand Production		Demand Production	
109.22	106.38	118.90	117.89

For meeting the increased demand of coal, the coal companies have formulated/are formulating programmes for the reconstruction/reorganisation of the existing mines and opening of new mines.

कोयला उत्पादन और उसका मूल्य

1057. श्री शिव नारायण सरसुनिया : क्या कर्मा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते समय कोयला कंपनियों की संख्या क्या थी, कोयले का कुल उत्पादन कितना था और उसका थोक तथा फुटकर मूल्य कितना था;

(ख) इस समय कोयले का कुल उत्पादन कितना है और इसका थोक तथा फुटकर मूल्य कितना है;

(ग) राष्ट्रीयकरण करते समय कंपनियों के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी थी और उनके वेतनमान क्या थे; और

(घ) इस समय कर्मचारियों की संख्या और उनके नमान क्या हैं ?

कर्मा मंत्री (श्री पी. रामचन्द्रन) : (क) व (ख) दिनांक 1-5-1972 को 214 कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था। इनके मालिकों में प्रत्येक व्यक्तियों और साझेदारी फर्मों के मालिक लगभग 128 कंपनियां थीं। दिनांक 1-5-1973 को 711 प्रकोपकर कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया। इनके मालिकों में लगभग 474 कंपनियां थीं। इनके प्रतिरिक्त, सरकारी क्षेत्र में 2 कोयला कंपनियां थीं तथा दो सोहा और इस्पात कंपनियां थीं जिनकी कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया।

वर्ष 1972-73 में कोयले का उत्पादन 77.22 मिलियन टन था। वर्ष 1978-79 में यह उत्पादन बढ़कर 102 मिलियन टन होने की प्रत्याशा है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय कोयले की औसत खान मुहाना कीमत लगभग 37.50 रुपये प्रति टन थी। इस समय औसत खान मुहाना कीमत लगभग 64.90 रुपये प्रति टन है। कोयले की खुदरा कीमत जिन बातों पर निर्भर करती है वे हैं—कोयले का ग्रेड, कोयला क्षेत्र से उपभोक्ता केन्द्र की दूरी, परिवहन का साधन, थोक और खुदरा व्यापारियों के लाभ का अंश, स्थानीय कर तथा अन्य कर। ये कीमतें जगह-जगह पर अलग-अलग होती हैं और इनके बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). पहली मई, 1973 को कर्मचारियों की संख्या लगभग 5.16 लाख थी तथा इस समय यह लगभग 5.71 लाख है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय कर्मचारियों के 8 वेतनमान थे जो कम से कम 140 रुपए से अधिकतम 730 रुपए तक थे तथा अधिकारियों के 8 वेतनमान थे जो कम से कम 350 रुपए से शुरू होते थे और अधिकतम 2500 रुपए तक थे। इस समय कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों दोनों के लिए पाठ-पाठ वेतनमान हैं जो कर्मचारियों के लिए कम से कम 274 रुपए से लेकर अधिकतम 992 रुपए तक तथा अधिकारियों के लिए कम से कम 675 रुपए से लेकर अधिकतम 2750 रुपए तक के हैं।

Net wire manufacturing units facing closure

1058. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of wire net manufacturing units in the eastern region is facing closure for lack of steel wire rods;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Steel Authority of India has almost stopped the supply to the industry in recent months on one ground or the other;

(c) whether any memorandum has also been submitted to the Government by Wire Net Manufacturers Association; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No such case has come to the notice of Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Policy for exhibiting educational films in Rural Areas

1059. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the policy followed for exhibiting educational films in rural areas; and

(b) the number and value of such films shown in the Harijan colonies of Salera District during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The exhibition of educational films is one of the various media used by the Government in its publicity campaigns on major national themes. With regard to such films the Government policy is to exhibit films which support campaigns like school enrolment, adult education etc. The Directorate of Field Publicity which exhibits films in rural areas has now 226 mobile publicity units at various places in the country.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Defence projects under implementation

1060. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 28 defence projects costing near about Rs. 320 crores are at present under implementation;

(b) if so, what are the projects;

(c) how many of them have been completed so far; and

(d) by what time they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It would not be in public interest to disclose these details.

Promotion of Officers Commissioned in 1962 Chinese War

1061. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers commissioned in the Indian Army in the wake of the Chinese aggression in 1962 are now facing an acute promotion block due to the limited number of appointments of higher ranks; and

(b) if so, what measures are being proposed to solve this problem?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). There was a significant step-up in the intake of officers in the Army, following the 1962 conflict, as a consequence of which a congestion is developing in the rank of Majors.

Appropriate remedial action is under active consideration to relieve possible stagnation and to ensure reasonable promotion prospects.

Japan to Finance Shore-Based Steel Plants

1062. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has agreed to finance three shore-based steel plants in the country;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached and signed;

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

(d) the total cost of expenditure involved and the plants that will be financed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Exploratory talks with various countries including Japan are going on for port-based Steel plants.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

दिल्ली में कोयले की कमी

1063. श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह बढोरिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल के सर्दी दिनों में दिल्ली में हाई कोक की अत्यधिक कमी रही है ;

(ख) क्या छोटे से व्यक्तियों को लाख पट्टे बाने के लिए प्रति वर्ष ऐसी कृत्रिम कमी उत्पाद की जाती है, जबवा कुछ व्यक्ति जानबूझ कर ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न करते हैं जिसमें सरकारी व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ी हो जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाये गये हैं कि प्राणामी सर्दी के मौसम में इस बस्तु की कमी न हो ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० एल० बलरामबाबु) : (क) दिल्ली में पिछले कुछ महीनों के दौरान हाई कोक कुछ कम प्राया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) हाई कोक का उत्पादन बढ़ा दिया गया है । ईंधनों की प्राप्ति में सुधार के लिए रेलवे के साथ लगातार सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है । जहाँ कहीं जरूरत होती है वहाँ सड़क द्वारा कोयला ले जाने के लिए कोयला कम्पनियाँ विशेष आर्बटन कर देती हैं ।

विभिन्न राज्यों में बिजली की बोरी

1064. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कनेक्ट खम्बों में उनकी क्षमता 25 प्रतिशत बिजली बोरी की जा रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इस महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का क्षति हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी बोरियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में बिजली की बोरी में सम्बद्ध कितने व्यक्तियों और कर्मचारियों का पता लगाया गया है और उन्हें दण्ड दिया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. रामसुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) वहाँ कुछ हद तक ऊर्जा की बोरी हो रही है परन्तु इस कारण हानियाँ 25 प्रतिशत तक नहीं होती । बोरी सहित विभिन्न कारणों से होने वाली कुल प्रणाली हानियाँ (पारोपण और वितरण सम्बन्धी हानियाँ) , विभिन्न-विभिन्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों में विभिन्न-विभिन्न हैं और ये हानियाँ 7 से 25 प्रतिशत तक के बीच हैं । केवल बोरी के कारण होने वाली हानियों को ध्यान में रखकर और उसकी मात्रा बता सकना संभव नहीं है ।

(ख) राज्य बिजली बोर्डों ने प्रतिष्ठानों का ध्वनक निरीक्षण करने के लिए सतर्कता बल बनाए हैं । बिजली अधिनियम को संशोधित करने के लिए कार्रवाई की गई है ताकि ऊर्जा की बोरी को संश्लेषण पराप्त बनाया जा सके ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Storage of Kerosene oil at Jullundur

1065. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capacity of storage of Kerosene oil at Jullundur is going to be increased;

(b) if so, how much;

(c) whether a pipe line is going to be laid from Mathura refineries to Jullundur to carry Kerosene;

(d) if so, whether the work was taken up; and

(e) when will it be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) The current tankage of the oil companies for kerosene oil at Jullundur is about 1800 kilolitres. It is planned to increase this tankage capacity by another 70 kilolitres by May, 1979. Further expansion of tankage for petroleum products including kerosene to the extent of about 60,000 kilolitres is planned along with the commissioning of Mathura-Jullundur product pipeline.

(c) The pipeline to be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation from Mathura to Jullundur which has been sanctioned by the Government will carry various petroleum products, including kerosene.

(d) The work has not been taken up so far, but detailed field surveys for fixing final alignment have started.

(e) The pipeline construction is scheduled for completion by the middle of 1981.

कोयला खान सम्बन्धी बबेजा समिति का प्रतिवेदन

1066. श्री अमरनाथ राम जायसवाल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में सरकारी क्षेत्र की किन-किन कोयला खानों को कुल और प्रत्येक कोयला खान को बाटा किन कारणों से हुआ ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोयला खानों की बिगड़ती आर्थिक स्थिति तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित अन्य प्रश्नों की जाँच के लिए बबेजा समिति नियुक्त की थी ;

(ग) बबेजा समिति किन परिस्थितियों में गठित की गई थी और क्या उसने कुछ सुझाव दिये थे और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या बबेजा समिति ने इन कोयला खानों की बिगड़ती हुई आर्थिक स्थिति के लिए उनके प्रमुख प्रबन्ध को उत्तरदायी ठहराया है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी कोयला खानों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(क) क्या सरकार ने उक्त समिति के सुझावों पर कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी और क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अर्थात् संश्लेष में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर सिन्हा):

(क) इस समय लगभग 360 बाजु कोमियारियाँ हैं और इनमें से अधिकांश को बाजु वर्ष में बाटा होने की आशा है जिसके कारण इस प्रकार हैं—कोयले की अलाभकारी कीमतों, बिस्को-एक पचासों की कमी, बिजली में प्रायः रुकावट और अनुत्पन्न भारी बाढ़ के कारण वर्ष की पक्षी उमाही में उत्पादन में कमी। बाजु वर्ष में पूरे कोल इंडिया लि० की कुल 140 करोड़ रुपये का बाटा होने की आशा है।

(ख) व (ग). सरकार ने वित्तम्बर, 1977 में सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय के महानिदेशक की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की थी जिसे यह काम दिया गया था कि वह कोयले के खनन में अधिक कार्य कुशलता लाने की संभावनाओं का, तथा कोयले की कीमतों में संशोधन के प्रस्ताव के संदर्भ में, कोयले की उत्पादन लागत में किराया की संभावनाओं का भी पता लगाए।

(घ) अपने विचारणीय विषयों के अनुसार, उक्त समिति ने कार्यकुशलता में सुधार लाने तथा किराया करने के सम्बन्ध में अनेक सिफारिशें की हैं।

(ङ) इस समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशों की और उन पर की गई कार्रवाई का एक विवरण भा० प्रश्न संख्या 2536 के उत्तर में सदन के सभापटल पर 2-8-1978 को रखा गया था। इन सिफारिशों पर कोयला विभाग। कोयला कम्पनियों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में जो कार्रवाई आती है वह की जा रही है और जहाँ आवश्यक होता है वहाँ श्रमिक संगठनों से भी परामर्श कर लिया जाता है। कुछ सिफारिशों पर अन्य सम्बद्ध मंत्रालयों से परामर्श करके विचार किया जा रहा है।

Issue of Licences to Drug Firms

1068. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various licences granted to the drug manufacturing firms, specify the conditions subject to which these licences were issued from time to time;

(b) under what provisions and in what manner besides the production

capacities the conditions of the licences would be consolidated;

(c) whether any committee is proposed to be constituted to consider the aspect of consolidation of capacities and conditions of the licences so that undue benefit is not enjoyed by the foreign drug firms; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The issues would be considered under the provisions of the I (D & R) Act and Rules thereof with such amendments as may be called for.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) It is expected that the procedure indicated in (b) above would be adequate.

बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में गैस की बरबादी

1069. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार स्थित बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में बड़ी मात्रा में ऐसे उपोत्पाद जो छोटे सहायक कारखानों की स्थापना में सहायक हो सकते बरबाद हो रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या इस तेल शोधक कारखाने में उत्पादित बहुत अधिक गैस बेकार बरबाद हो रही है, प्रति दिन कितनी गैस उत्पादित होती है तथा इसमें से कितनी गैस सिस्तेम्स में बरी जाती है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र नन्धन बाहुगुणा) (क) बरोनी शोधक-शाला की बनावट इस प्रकार की है कि वहाँ कोई उप-उत्पाद सैरार नहीं होते और बरोनी शोधकशाला की विभिन्न युनिटों से प्राप्त सभी सम्भवतः पचासों का परिष्कृत उत्पादों के उत्पादन के लिए और

शोधनशाला की अपनी ईंधन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है। परन्तु, कुछ इन्टरमीडिएट स्टीम प्रवाह फिनोल्स एक्स्ट्रेक्ट, स्लैक ओयल आदि को अन्य उद्योगों द्वारा, प्रयोग में लाये जाने के लिए सीधी बिक्री के लिए बे दिया गया।

(ख) शोधनशाला में उत्पादित गैस की कुछ मात्रा को जलाया जा रहा है। यह सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी कारणों और शोधनशाला ईंधन गैस प्रणाली में बनात्मक दाब बनाये रखने के लिए आवश्यक है ताकि हुवा ईंधन गैस के साथ मिलने न पाये और कोई विस्फोट न हो सके।

(ग) तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की बचुली के बाह्य शोधनशाला में गैस उत्पादन का औद्योगिक ईंधन के रूप में उपयोग किया जाता है क्योंकि इस गैस को तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के रूप में सिलेण्डर में भरा नहीं जा सकता। शोधनशाला में उत्पादन होने वाली गैस की मात्रा दिन प्रति दिन निम्न रहती है। वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस उत्पादन, तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस का प्रेषण, गैस उत्पादन, गैस खपत और जला दी जाने वाली गैस के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं:—

	मी० टन
तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस उत्पादक	23375
एल० पी० जी० प्रेषण सिलिण्डरों में	18448
विपुल मात्रा में	5067
	23515
गैस उत्पादन	73463
शोधनशाला में ईंधन के रूप में गैस की खपत	69595
जलाई गई गैस	3868

सोडा ऐश का मूल्य

1070. श्री चन्द्र सेखर सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 1978 से चौर बाजार में सोडा-ऐश का मूल्य लगभग 3300 रुपये प्रति मीट्रिक टन हो गया है और इसके निमाताओं के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी मुख्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या यह रसायन वास्तविक निमाताओं को उनके द्वारा वर्ष 1977-78 में बेचे गए मास के आधार पर आर्बिट्रिज किया जाएगा।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र कश्यप बलुगुवा) : (क) सोडा ऐश का मूल्य और विवरण पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है। यद्यपि बाजार में सोडा ऐश की कमी और अधिक मूल्यों की शिकायतें सरकार के ध्यान में आई हैं।

वेत में चार निमाता सोडा ऐश के निर्माण में लगे हुए हैं। बिनांक 1-11-1978 को उनके द्वारा सूचित किये गये मुख्य निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

	(६० प्र० मी० टन)
टाटा केमिकल्स लि०	हल्का 975
	सघन 1046
सीराष्ट्र केमिकल्स	हल्का 1000
	सघन 1075
बांगधरा केमिकल्स	हल्का 1000
न्यूसेप्टल जूट मिल्स	हल्का 1400

(ख) सरकार ने 15-1-1979 से वास्तविक उपभोगकर्ताओं और वास्तविक उपभोगकर्ताओं की सहकारी संस्थाओं को ग्राम सामान्य साइवेंस (सी० जी०एल०) के अधीन सोडा ऐश का आयात करने की स्वीकृति दे दी है।

(2) सीमा शुल्क 75 प्रतिशत से घटा कर सघन सोडा ऐश पर 5 प्रतिशत और हल्के सोडा ऐश पर 35 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है।

(3) देश में महकारी समितियों के माध्यम से वितरण के लिए सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय उप-भोक्ता सहकारी संघ के माध्यम से प्रति माह 700 मी० टन आर्बिटन करने का प्रबंध किया है।

(4) सरकार ने स्वदेशी उत्पादन का वितरण सरल और कारगर बनाया है। सोडा ऐश का सभी निमाताओं को जारी किये गये नवीनतम मार्गदर्शकों के अनुसार वर्ष 1979 औद्योगिक उपभोक्ता जो वर्ष 1977 के दौरान से उनसे सोडा ऐश की खरीद कर रहे थे, कम से कम वर्ष 1977 के दौरान खरीदी गई कम से कम मात्रा तक प्राप्त करेंगे।

(5) औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं और व्यापारियों ने दी गई सफाई के अग्रे, प्रतिमाह राज्य सरकारों को सूचित किये जा रहे हैं ताकि वे अपने राज्यों में पहुंचने वाले सोडा ऐश के उपयोग और उपभोग की निगरानी कर देख कर सकें।

(ग) आर्बिटन के आधारों को आरोस्त (ख) के उत्तर में दर्शाया गया है।

Under Ground Coal Burning in Jharia

1071. SHRI B. P. KADAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) if it is a fact that in an extensive area round Jharia, underground coal is burning;

(b) if so, since how many years;

(c) whether this has rendered life in the locality very insecure;

(d) whether the upper crust is also burning at innumerable places rendering extensive smoke;

(e) is it not a fact that this has resulted in serious air-pollution; and

(f) if so, what plan Government propose to extinguish the underground fire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. About 41 active fires in Jharia coalfield have been identified.

(b) Defective mining practices in the pre-nationalisation period have been the cause of the underground fires as coal is prone to spontaneous heating in the presence of air. Some of the fires have been burning for several decades now.

(c) to (e) The immediate vicinity of large fire is inhospitable, as often it is accompanied with obnoxious gases and there is a danger of subsidence due to the collapse of the strata.

(f) After nationalisation of the coal industry, due emphasis was given to get such fire areas properly studied for scientific remedies with a view to controlling the destruction of valuable natural resource. A senior level committee including members from Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, Central Mining Research Station and Tata Iron and Steel Company arrived at certain conclusions in regard to method

of tackling mine fires on surface and underground. Subsequently, Government of India appointed a Safety Committee to go into various aspects of safety in mine and also coal fire in Jharia coalfield specifically. This committee identified 41 active fires in Jharia coalfield alone and made specific recommendations to tackle the fire. The coal company are taking action in tackling small fires in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee by surface blanketing, flooding, etc., while large fires like Jogta, Lodna and Rajapur have been studied in depth and feasibility reports on these have been completed for further action in tackling the fires.

तापीय विद्युत् संयंत्रों के कार्यकरण का आकलन करने के लिए अध्ययन दल

1072. श्री राज नारायण : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न तापीय विद्युत् संयंत्रों के कार्यकरण का स्थल पर आकलन करने के लिए उनके मालिकों के अधीन अध्ययन दल गठित करने की घोषणा की है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार का अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) जी हाँ :

(ख) अध्ययन दल के सदस्यों के नाम ये हैं :—

1. श्री एस० पाल—भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड ।
2. श्री ए० के० धरोड़ा—राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम, तब्रा
3. श्री पी० नाथ—केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण ।

अध्ययन दल केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण के सदस्य (प्रबालन) के माध्यम से कार्य करेगा ।

(ग) विभिन्न विद्युत् केन्द्रों का दौरा करने में इस दल द्वारा किया गया व्यय सम्बन्धित संगठनों द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा ।

Supply of Gas to Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Company

1073. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had agreed at a meeting with the Gujarat Chief Minister and others held at Ahmedabad on September 26, 1978 to supply gas on a temporary basis to the Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertiliser Company which is under consideration;

(b) if so, whether this assurance has been conveyed to the State Government; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

L. Base Licence to M/s. Boehringer Knoll Ltd.

1074. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1240 on 25th July, 1978 regarding L. Base licence to M/s. Boehringer Knoll Ltd., and state:

(a) whether Government has made an enquiry into the matter; and

(b) Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. The reply from M/s. Boehringer Knoll Ltd., explaining the circumstances in which they used imported L-Base for the manufacture of Chloramphenicol has been received. The

matter has been examined in detail and it has been observed that the Industrial Licence issued to this party for the manufacture of Chloramphenicol does not lay down any specific condition regarding the stage from which manufacture of Chloramphenicol was to be commenced.

(b) As per the opinion of the Law Ministry taken in another case, even if a specific condition as to the stage of manufacture had been imposed in the Licence under consideration, and they had violated it, such violation would not, as the I (D & R) Act stands today, be punishable. The matter was also taken up with the Department of Industrial Development and they have stated that suitable amendments to the I (D & R) Act are on hand to provide for punishment of violation of the terms and conditions of Industrial Licences.

Fests of Producer Grade-I in Doordarshan

1075. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state;

(a) whether seven posts of producer grade I sanctioned in 1968 in the Doordarshan have been filled by professionals; and

(b) the plans to provide proper office accommodation to Doordarshan artists?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) There were no posts of Producer Grade I in 1968. Three posts of Producer Grade I were sanctioned in 1973, one each for Upgraha Doordarshan Kendras at Delhi, Cuttack and Hyderabad. These posts have not yet been filled.

(b) There is a general shortage of accommodation in Doordarshan centres.

Efforts are being made to meet these requirements. Adequate accommodation is, however, being provided in newly built buildings like those at Madras and Jullundur.

Progress in Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam

1076. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the construction and erection of a steel plant at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b) The actual construction and erection of the steel plant at Visakhapatnam will start only after the necessary financial and technical details have been finalised and an investment decision taken. Meanwhile, certain surveys, preliminary studies, investigations and other works have been taken up and completed and an expenditure of about Rs. 5 crores has been incurred so far on these works.

Improvement in Capacity Utilisation of Coal Washeries

1077. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal washeries which have improved their capacity utilisation during the last two years;

(b) particulars of step-up, if any, in the quality of the washed coal; and

(c) the reasons why Steel Plants are reduced to a position of securing imported coal despite the existence of so many washeries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There was a marginal shortfall in the capacity utilisation of the coal washeries

during April-December, 1978 as compared to the performance in the corresponding period of last year, which was mainly due to a number of production constraints including rains and floods in September, 1978 which the coal industry had to face during this period.

(b) There had been no step up in the quality of the washed coal produced in the current year so far which was more or less the same as that for the last year.

(c) The coking coal is being imported for the following main reasons:—

(i) to conserve the limited indigenous reserves of coking coal for use over a longer span of time;

(ii) to supplement the indigenous availability of coal qualitatively to improve the performance of the steel Plants;

(iii) to improve the production and productivity of blast furnaces by using high grade low ash coke to evaluate the techno-economic advantages of such use.

Import of Aluminium Rods

1078. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Ministry of Steel and Mines are importing aluminium rods;

(b) whether a lot of foreign exchange would be saved and a large idle indigenous property capacity could be utilised if aluminium ingots were to be imported in place of rods; and

(c) whether the Finance Ministry has been approached to take a rational attitude in the matter of escalating effect of duty incidence in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Commercial Grade aluminium is imported in the form of ingots only. Electrical conductor grade aluminium is available in the international market in the form of ingots as well as wire rods. Quantities available vary from time to time.

The cost of wire rods converted from imported ingots is more than the cost of imported wire rods on payment of duty on account of the fact that the proforma credit available to the converters of imported ingots is limited to the import duty paid on the ingots. The import duty on ingots is adjusted to bring the ultimate price of the ingots on par with the price of indigenously produced ingots. The proposal for a lower rate of excise duty on aluminium wire rods manufactured out of imported ingots was considered by the Ministry of Finance and for various reasons, they have indicated that there could be no fiscal solution to the problem.

Target for Additional Power Capacity

1079. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-availability of equipment and recurring labour troubles being faced by many State Electricity Boards are withholding the commissioning of power projects scheduled for this financial year;

(b) what is the target fixed for additional power capacity during this financial year and how much is likely to be commissioned; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to speed up the commissioning of additional power capacity?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There are several factors affecting the commissioning of new capacity within the targetted time. Some of these factors are: delay in supply of material and equipment, labour unrest, difficulty in

importing equipments, natural calamities, etc.

(b) the power programme for the year 1978-79 had provisionally envisaged an addition of 3857 MW of new generating capacity. Until January, 1979, new capacity of 1717 MW has been added. It is expected that the total capacity added during the current year would be about 3000 MW.

(c) Periodical review meetings are held to which representatives of Project authorities, equipments suppliers and construction companies are invited. The bottlenecks are identified and remedial action initiated. The monitoring is done at Project, State Government and Government of India levels to speed up commissioning of projects.

Doubts about Battle Worthiness of Vijayanta Tanks

1080. SHRI C. VENUGOPAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that expert opinion has cast doubts about the battle worthiness of Vijayanta tanks; and

(b) if so, the changes in design proposed to increase the effectiveness of the tanks?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. In fact, the Vijayanta Tank fully meets our present operational requirements. Improvements in the tank is a continuous process with a view to enhancing its battle worthiness.

सूतपूर्व सैनिकों और जवानों के बच्चों के लिये कल्याण योजनाएं

1081 श्री सुखदेव सिंह: क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जवानों के बच्चों के लिए "सूत पूर्व उपसब्ध" कराने के लिए कोई निश्चय योजना शिष्टार की है ;

(क) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ज़िंदा क्या है, और उसके कार्यान्वयन के बारे में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित है; और

(ग) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के कल्याण एवं उन्हें पुनः बसाये जाने के लिए क्या योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ज़िंदा क्या है ?

उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). रक्षा सेवाओं के कामियों के बच्चों के लिए स्कूल खोलने की कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है। फिर भी, जिन स्थानों पर सेवा कामिक काफी बड़ी संख्या में रहते हैं, वहां एक बोधसाधक तरीके से कामियों के बच्चों के लिए प्राथमिक/पूर्व-प्राथमिक स्कूलों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है।

2. भूतपूर्व सैनिक के कल्याण और पुनर्वास के लिए सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं :—

मुख्यतः :

(1) सभी केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों और विभागों में तीसरी श्रेणी (समूह 'अ') में 10 प्रतिशत तथा भूतपूर्व श्रेणी (समूह 'ब') में 20 प्रतिशत रिक्तियों का भारक्षण 30 जून, 1979 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

(2) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों तथा राष्ट्रीय-कुल बैंकों में तीसरी श्रेणी (समूह 'अ') में 17½ प्रतिशत तथा भूतपूर्व श्रेणी (समूह 'ब') में 27½ प्रतिशत रिक्तियों के भारक्षण की व्यवस्था है।

(3) राज्यों में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों पर भ्रमण-भ्रमण प्रतिशत में भारक्षण की व्यवस्था है।

(4) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग/सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रबन्ध संस्थान द्वारा ली जाने वाली प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में परीक्षा आवेदन-पत्र शुरू की आवासीय से छूट दी गई है।

(5) सेवा निवृत्ति से पहले तथा सेवा-निवृत्ति-बाद विभिन्न व्यवसायों और ट्रेडों में प्रशिक्षण देने/पाठ्यक्रम चलाने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(6) रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रोजगार देने के लिए एक टीम का गठन किया गया है।

(7) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को शीघ्र रोजगार दिलाने के लिए कुछ राज्यों में विशेष सैंस खोले गए हैं।

(8) भ्रष्टाचारों के लिए पुनर्स्थापना प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि वे सिविल में रोजगार पा सकें या अपना रोजगार शुरू कर सकें।

(9) मकान, भूमि, ट्रेक्टर, व्यावसायिक गाड़ियां, यात्री टैक्सियां तथा रेडीमैडल कुर्कानें देना।

(10) विकलांग कामियों को 'जब बचाने स्टाल' तथा उर्वरक ऐप्लिकेशन देना।

(11) लघु उद्योग तथा कृषि उद्योग खोलने में सहायता देना।

कल्याण :

(1) किराए पर दिए गए मकान/भूमि को बांधें कच्चे में लेने के लिए जंकट पक्की पर कानूनी सुरक्षा कक्षा सहायता प्रदान करना।

(2) मुफ्त कानूनी सहायता देना।

(3) उनके बच्चों/आश्रितों को शिक्षा सम्बन्धी रियायतें देना।

(4) राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में भूमि का आवंटन/मकानों का भारक्षण, आदि।

Formulation of Plans for augmenting Source of Energy

1083. SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated plans for augmenting the source of energy from work animals in view of the country's dwindling fossil fuel reserves and the ever increasing oil prices; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 lays priority for meeting the energy needs of the agricultural operations also through bullock power in the context of the small farms and the small farmer economy in the country and the availability of draught animals. Even though the policy for development of cattle would lay major emphasis on increasing the productivity of stock in respect of milk production, there would also be substantial improvement in the work capacity of male progeny. The plan envisages a comprehensive and planned crossbreeding of cattle with exotic dairy breeds. Such programme would help in a large measure in improving the draught capacity of the progeny from scrub animals that would be brought under the crossbreeding or selective breeding programme. Research and development activities to improve bullock-cart designs and socio-economic surveys to determine the precise role of bullock-carts have also been undertaken.

गिरौडीह में ताम्बा, टिन, जस्ता का पता लगाना

1084. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्थान ने 1971-73 में अपने छिद्रण कार्य के दौरान बिहार के गिरौडीह जिले बेंगाबाद इलाक में ताम्बा, टिन, सीसा, आदि का पता लगाना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन धातुओं की खुदाई और उत्पादन के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णा मुन्ना) : (क) भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण ने 1971-73 के दौरान गिरौडीह जिला (बिहार) के बेंगाबाद बण्ड में इन खनिजों के लिए कोई ड्रिलिंग कार्य नहीं किया। लेकिन 1968-70 के दौरान इन क्षेत्रों में ताम्बा, सीसा, जस्ता ड्रिलिंग की गई थी, जिसका कोई उच्च-प्रजनक परिणाम नहीं निकला।

(ख) खान नहीं उठता।

Scarcity of Kerosene and Cooking Gas

1085. **SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute scarcity of kerosene and cooking gas in the major cities.

(b) the reasons for the scarcity; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The sales of kerosene in the country as a whole during the period April to November, 1978, were about 2.586 million tonnes as against the allocation of about 2.560 million tonnes registering a growth of 12 per cent over the sales in the corresponding period last year. In spite of this, however, due to shortage of other alternative fuels like coal, soft coke and firewood, the demand for kerosene has gone up considerably. The spurt in demand has resulted in shortage of the product being felt in some locations in the country.

As regards liquefied petroleum gas (cooking gas), the demand of the existing customers is sought to be met in full. During the past few months, however, availability of liquefied petroleum gas was affected in some cities on account of labour problems, transportation bottlenecks, reduced availability from refineries due to planned or unscheduled shutdowns etc.

(c) In spite of shortfalls include oil availability from Iran and difficulties in obtaining crude oil and petroleum products from international market, all efforts are being made to ensure supplies of kerosene to various locations in the country according to the allocations. The State Governments have been also advised to keep a close watch over the distribution of kerosene for ensuring equitable distribution and preventing its going into the black market.

With improved availability of liquefied petroleum gas from the refineries, efforts are also being made to clear the backlogs in refill supplies.

Super Thermal Power Station at Farakka

1086. SHRI C. R. MAHATA:
SHRI K. B. CHETTRI:
SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a super thermal power station at Farakka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The first phase of the project will consist of three generation units of 200 MW each and associated Transmission lines for evacuation of power. The power project including the transmission system is estimated to cost Rs. 320.80 crores. The first phase of 600 MW as a part of the 1100MW capacity will yield benefits during the period 1984-86. The power station will be constructed, operated and maintained by the National Thermal Power Corporation. The power generated will be available for benefit of States in the Eastern Region viz. Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Sikkim.

Reinstatement of Victimised Employees in H.A.L., Bangalore

1087. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had received a memorandum from the officers of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore during his visit to HAL, Bangalore in September, 1977;

(b) whether any of the officers who were thrown out of job by the management during Emergency, has been reinstated;

(c) if not, what steps are being taken for reinstatement of the Emergency victims; and

(d) if so, the names of the officers who have been reinstated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Of the officers, whose services were terminated during Emergency, 3 officers have been reinstated as a result of review of all such cases.

(d) Shri P. B. Sathyanarayana Rao, Asstt. Engineer (Inspection), Aircraft Division.

Shri Srinivasamurthy, Asstt. Engineer, Overhaul Division.

Shri N. N. Bhawmik, Asstt. Engineer, Nasik Division.

Purchase of Sophisticated Air Craft for I.A.F.

1088. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently decided to purchase more sophisticated aircraft for the Indian Air Force; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the progress made so far to acquire the new aircraft and from which country?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The latest decision on the subject of sophisticated aircraft for the I.A.F. relates to the one to acquire, and produce in India, the Jaguar, to replace the ageing fleet of Canberras and Hunters. Details of this decision have already been made available to the House in previous sessions.

Investment in the Rationalisation Project of Sindri Unit

1089. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) amount of investment originally planned and actually made upto 1st January, 1979 in the Rationalisation Project of the Sindri unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) whether there is complaint about providing sub-standard materials in the construction of the plants, if so, facts in details; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the plant failed to give production even after exceeding its original time schedule if so, (i) reason thereof, (ii) steps taken to over-come difficulties; and (iii) expected date of giving production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Sindri Rationalisation project was approved in December, 1967 with a capital outlay of Rs. 2295.88 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 51.03 crores has been incurred on the project upto 31-12-1978.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Due to certain in-built technological constraints the plant could not be commissioned to run at rated capacity. These problems have now been identified and action is under-way to remove the constraints. Based on expert consultancy advice, modification jobs in connection with revamping of one stream of the Sulphuric Acid Plant to be based on sulphur is being taken up. Similarly modifications jobs on the other stream of the Sulphuric Acid Plant to be based on upgraded pyrites has been taken up. In the Phosphoric Acid Plant major difficulties have been failures of rubber lining in vacuum vessels. Action has been taken to get rubber lining of one evaporator done by an expert agency.

The triple super Phosphate Plant is already completed.

The project is expected to go into production by end of 1979.

Import of Soda Ash

1090. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide additional import of Soda Ash in the current year; and

(b) what is the programme for import of Soda Ash?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The import of Soda Ash has been decanalised vide Public Notice dated January 15, 1979, issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. The import of Soda Ash can, therefore, now be made by any Actual User (industrial) under Open General Licence (OGL). Actual users eligible to import Soda Ash under OGL can import it also through an Association of Actual Users of a Cooperative Society of which they are members.

(b) In these circumstances, the programme of import will depend on the Actual Users.

यूनियन टेक्सटाइल, कलकत्ता

1091. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बिबि, न्याय और कर्मजी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यूनियन टेक्सटाइल, 21, नूरपल लोहिया रोड केशवराम कटला, कलकत्ता-7 कब बनी थी, क्या फर्म के भारतीय फर्म के लोगों से नियमों के बिबि धन निकास करते थे, यदि हाँ, तो भारतीयों ने मत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी बार ऐसी अनियमितताएँ की ;

(ख) उक्त फर्म कब बनी थी, उसमें कितने भारतीय हैं और प्रत्येक भारतीय ने कितनी पूँजी लगाई है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त भारतीयों द्वारा किसी बैंक को घोषा दिये जाने के बारे में शिकायत मिली है, यदि हाँ, तो वह किस प्रकार की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. डी. पाटिल) : (क) तथा (ख), 'यूनियन टेक्स्टाइल' इन्कॉर्पोरेटेड : एक भारतीय फर्म है तथा यह कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत कम्पनी नहीं है। इस प्रकार माननीय सदस्य द्वारा मांगी गई कोई सूचना इस विभाग के पास नहीं है।

(ग) विभाग के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। अधिक कार्य विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि विशिष्ट व्योरे, जैसे बैंक का नाम, शाखा, जहाँ कथित लेखे संघारित किये जाते हैं, के अभाव में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लिये आगे जांच करना संभव नहीं है।

Agreement with Iran

1092. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement made by SAIL International Limited with the Government of Iran to sell steel to Iranian parties should continue in view of the uncertain political conditions prevailing in Iran;

(b) if so, what would be the guarantee of payment of steel to be sold to the parties there;

(c) whether it is a fact that a considerable amount of commission has been paid to a party for this contract; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL International Ltd. had merged with Steel Authority of India Limited w.e.f. 1-5-1978) does not have any agreement in force with the Government of Iran to sell steel to Iranian parties.

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

स्टेनलैस स्टील कारखानों का बन्द होना

1093. डा. राजबी सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान सैकड़ों स्टेनलैस स्टील कारखानों के बन्द होने के बारे में इंडियन एक्सप्रेस दिनांक 31 जनवरी, 1979 में छपे समाचार की ओर बिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन कारखानों के बन्द होने के कारण स्टेनलैस स्टील की बाहरों पर आयात शुल्क को 320 प्रतिशत से घटा कर 220 प्रतिशत किया जाना है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को स्टेनलैस स्टील के उत्पादन में कमी की सम्भावना है और यदि हाँ, तो उसे रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कदिया मुन्डा) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार को आयात शुल्क में कमी करने तथा वृद्धि करने दोनों के बारे में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। शुल्क दर तथा खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयातित बाहरों के विक्रय मूल्य सभी संगत बातों को ध्यान में रख कर निश्चित किए जाते हैं और सभी पार्टियों के लिए समान होते हैं। पुनर्बलकों के लिए भी पर्याप्त लाभ की गंजाइस है।

(घ) सरकार को आशा है कि वेदान्त इस्पात के उत्पादन में कोई कमी नहीं होगी।

Hydro Electric Power from Chenab River in Jammu

1094. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) where as India being short of energy and in view of the fact that the Water Power Commission has said that Chenab river in Jammu is potential in the country for Hydro Electric Power;

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to make the best use of Chenab river within the period of 5 years from today;

(c) if yes, the names of such Hydro Project and the amount sanctioned for such Project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The hydro-electric potential of the Chenab was assessed by the erstwhile Central Water and Power Commission during the fifties. On the basis of topographical and hydrological data available at that time. The economically utilisable power potential was then estimated at 3.26 million KW at 60 per cent load factor. Subsequent studies, based on further data and investigations, have indicated that the hydro-electric potential of the Chenab could be much higher.

(b) to (d). Following the surveys taken up by the Central Water Commission, six hydro-electric schemes have so far been identified for detailed investigations. One of these is a storage and the remaining run-of-the-river schemes. The Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh authorities are also engaged in investigations in the Chenab Basin.

The schemes identified by the Central Water Commission on the Chenab are:-

1. Dul-Hasti
2. Bursar
3. Pakal-Dul
4. Ratle
5. Baglihar
6. Sawalkot

The Dul-Hasti Hydro Electric Project (3x130 MW), which is estimated to cost Rs. 138.22 crores is being technoeconomically evaluated while the other five schemes are in advanced stage of investigations. Rs. 12 lakhs for 1978-79 and Rs. 13 lakhs for 1979-80 have been sanctioned for the investigations of the schemes.

The Salal Hydro-electric Project Stage-I (in Jammu & Kashmir State)

on the Chenab river, which envisages the installation of 3 units of 115 MW each is presently under execution in the Central Sector.

Offer to sell Petrol by China

1095. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has offered to sell petrol to India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the petrol that is being offered by China will be cheaper than the petrol that is being imported for the present; and

(c) if yes to (a) and (b), details steps since Government have taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There has been no direct offer from People's Republic of China to sell Petrol to India. However there have been some indications about possibility of supply of Chinese automotive gasoline and crude oil to India.

(b) As we have no requirement for import of gasoline (petrol), prices and other details have not been gone into.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of a High Court Bench in Western U.P.

1096. SHRI BHARAT BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision to set up a High Court Bench in Western U.P.;

(b) if so, where will be the likely seat of the Bench; and

(c) since when the Bench will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). In March 1978 the Government of Uttar Pradesh wrote to the Government of India that they were of the opinion that there was justification for the establishment of a Bench of the High Court for the Western Districts of Uttar Pradesh. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh intimated that the views of the State Government regarding the location of the proposed Bench and the Districts that might be brought within its jurisdiction would be sent later. The precise proposal of the State Government is still awaited.

बिहार में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

1097. श्री सुरेश झा सुमन : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य को 1978-79 के लिए कितनी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाएँ मंजूर की गई हैं ;

(ख) कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ मंजूर की गई हैं और कितनी बिचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) उन पर होने वाले अनुमानित व्यय का व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री श्री० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) 1978-79 के दौरान ऋण सहायता के लिए बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की कुल 79 स्कीमें ग्राम विद्युतीकरण नियम को 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक प्राप्त हुई थीं। ये स्कीमें उन 41 स्कीमों के प्रतिरूप थीं, जो बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा पिछले वर्षों में भेजी गई थीं और नियम के पास स्वीकृति के लिए पड़ी हुई थीं।

(ख) और (ग) . नियम ने 9.80 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण सहायता के लिए 31 स्कीमें स्वीकृत की हैं। स्वीकृत की गई स्कीमों के नामों का विवरण उपाबन्ध-एक में दिया गया है।

16 स्कीमें बोर्ड को लौटा दी गई थीं क्योंकि वे नियम की ऋण नीतियों के अनुरूप नहीं थीं। शेष 73 स्कीमें बिहार के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हैं। इन स्कीमों के नाम तथा उनके अनुमानित व्यय सम्बन्धी विवरण उपाबन्ध-दो में दिया गया है।

बिबरण-I

1978-79 के दौरान ग्राम विद्युतीकरण नियम द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की स्कीमों का व्यौरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

क्र०सं०	स्कीम का नाम	स्वीकृत ऋण राशि
1	2	3
1	बरसोई ब्लाक, कटिहार जिला	54.203
2	किशनगंज तथा कोबादामन ब्लाक, पूर्णिया जिला	58.552
3	मुंगेर जिले में औरा	17.450
4	नवादा जिला	65.295
5	बैसासी जिला	67.751
6	कोजपुर जिले में बक्सर	55.885
7	पूर्णिया तथा कटिहार जिला	30.451
8	हजारीबाग जिले में चतरा ब्लाक	41.520
9	सीतामढ़ी जिले में बेल्सम्ब ब्लाक	41.250
10	पश्चिमी चम्पारन जिले में जोधापट्टी ब्लाक	43.518
11	सम्बलपुर जिले में मधुपुर ब्लाक	66.849
12	सीतामढ़ी जिले में पुपरी ब्लाक	23.086
13	बरभंगा जिले में बिलरौल ब्लाक	36.943
14	बरभंगा जिले में बगस्यामपुर ब्लाक	41.277

1	2	3
15	सन्धाल परगना जिले में देवघर ब्लॉक का जसोदिल औद्योगिक क्षेत्र	19.702
16	मनरख, सारन जिला	14.144
17	राजपुर, भोजपुर जिला	13.787
18	नवानगर, भोजपुर जिला	12.853
19	खसी, पूर्वी चम्पारन जिला	9.860
20	माहनेर, बैशाली जिला	13.057
21	हाजीपुर बैशाली जिला	27.546
22	सकरा, मुजफ्फरपुर जिला	7.190
23	झापा मुंगेर जिला	12.963
24	बलसिंह सराय, समस्तीपुर जिला	29.960
25	पूसा, समस्तीपुर जिला	23.110
26	कुटुम्बा, प्रौरंगाबाद जिला	18.505
27	चौसी, गया जिला	37.137
28	खिजिरसराय, गया जिला	35.293
29	गोखपुर, मुंगेर जिला	23.346
30	बाँका, भागलपुर जिला	23.579
31	बरौनी ब्लॉक, बेगुमराय जिला	13.649
जोड़		979.711

विवरण--II

बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से 31-1-79 तक प्राप्त तथा ग्राम बिजलीकरण निगम के पास विचाराधीन पड़ी और या बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को लौटाई गई तथा बोर्ड के पास संशोधन के लिए पड़ी स्कीमों का ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	लागत (लाख रुपये में)
1	2	3
साप्ताहिक/न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम/संगोष्ठित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम		
1	गोपाल गंज जिले में मंझा ब्लॉक	65.560
2	गोपाल गंज ब्लॉक, गोपाल गंज जिला	57.660
3	माझीघाँन ब्लॉक, पलामाऊ जिला	50.051
4	प्रतापपुर ब्लॉक, हजारी बाग जिला	89.540
5	तलझारी, संधाल परगना जिला	33.428
6	हतबोरी, हजारी बाग जिला	85.742
7	नीमदीह, सिंहभूमि जिला	82.024
8	बहरामोरा सिंहभूमि जिला	112.870
9	चाकुलिया, सिंहभूमि जिला	96.901

1

2

3

10	गाह तथा महुआडार, पलामाऊ जिला	79.163
11	टोरपा, रांची जिला	45.004
12	मुटहानी, सीवन जिला	52.185
13	रघुनाथपुर, सीवन जिला	40.715
14	कटिहार, कटिहार जिला	52.632
15	पूणिना, पूर्वी पूणिना जिला	67.562
16	बसन्तपुर तथा भगवान पुर सिवन जिला	88.769
17	कोरना, रालका तथा बराही कटिहार जिला	99.984
18	जोखिनहट तथा धमौर, पूणिना जिला	85.437
19	करोड़ा, रांची जिला	86.836
20	शिवहर, सीतामढ़ी जिला	78.832
21	देब, धीरगाबाद जिला	60.410
22	साहूदेबुजगै, बैशाली जिला	41.529
23	भानीगाभी, दरभंगा जिला	47.632
24	सवानिया, मधुबनी जिला	19.071
25	ताजपुर मोरबा, समस्तीपुर जिला	78.950
26	कुटनपुर, मुंगेर जिला	11.000

विशेष परियोजना कुषि स्कीम

27	बिजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, राजगीर नालन्दा जिला	18.122
28	बिजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, भस्वावन, नागालैंड जिला	19.800
29	गोपाल गंज जिला	14.401
30	माधोपुर बिजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, सहरसा जिला	50.549
31	जहानाबाद तथा कासे ब्लाक, गया जिला	52.982
32	रफीगंज तथा गोह ब्लाक, गया जिला	34.882
33	तेघारा तथा बरौनी ब्लाक, बेगूसराय जिला	30.265
34	बरसातीगंज तथा पकरीबर्मा, कौशाकोले तथा गोबिन्दपुर ब्लाक, नवादा जिला	48.836
35	राजीली तथा सिरदुला, नवादा जिला	35.175
36	करकट तथा नसीरगंज रोहतास जिला	29.746
37	बख्तियारपुर, पटना जिला	12.797
38	चान्दी ब्लाक, रोहतास जिला	22.495
39	बिहार शरीफ के चार ब्लाक, नालन्दा	29.331
40	अबुष्मा के तीन ब्लाक, रोहतास जिला	23.428
41	वरुण तथा भोबरा, धीरगाबाद जिला	19.237
42	शेरघाटी के सात ब्लाक, गया जिला	47.009
43	दरभंगा बिजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, दरभंगा जिला	32.685
44	मधुबनी बिजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, मधुबनी जिला	52.091
45	रायगढ़, रोहतास जिला	16.516
46	नीहटा, रोहतास जिला	29.959
47	मोहानिया, रोहतास जिला	19.187

1

2

3

48	हुटारही, भोजपुर जिला	25.017
49	बेगूसराय बिजली सप्लाई सब डिबीजन, बेगूसराय जिला	44.313
50	भोपाचानिया बिजली सप्लाई सब डिबीजन, भागलपुर जिला	56.975
51	पूणिया बिजली सप्लाई सब डिबीजन, पूणिया जिला	22.835
52	कटिहार बिजली सप्लाई सब डिबीजन, कटिहार जिला	37.486
53	समस्तीपुर बिजली सप्लाई सब डिबीजन, समस्तीपुर जिला	16.250
54	रोसेरा बिजली सप्लाई सब डिबीजन, समस्तीपुर जिला	37.190
55	सासराम बिजली सप्लाई सब डिबीजन, समस्तीपुर जिला	22.077
56	मानपुर बिजली सप्लाई सब डिबीजन, गया जिला	49.958
57	जहान्दबाद बिजली सप्लाई सब डिबीजन, गया जिला	31.923
58	जपालपुर बिजली सप्लाई सब डिबीजन, मुंगेर जिला	34.766
59	बिक्रम, पटना जिला	26.830
60	बैजपुर, रोहतास जिला	6.394
61	कुदरा, रोहतास जिला	25.766
62	हस्लामपुर बिजली सब डिबीजन, नालन्दा जिला	14.401
63	चान्दी बिजली सब डिबीजन, नालन्दा जिला	8.603
64	बिहारसरोफ बिजली सब डिबीजन, नालन्दा जिला	7.674
65	एकमा सरन जिला	46.322
66	नवादा, सिधुघा, नवादा जिला	36.691
67	एकनगढ़ सोरी बिजली सब डिबीजन, नालन्दा जिला	18.314
68	हिलसा बिजली सब डिबीजन, नालन्दा जिला	10.726
69	गया बिजली सब डिबीजन, गया जिला	53.331
70	जमुई खौरा, बिजली, मुंगेर जिला	39.235
71	बिक्रमगंज भादि, रोहतास जिला	27.485
72	सीनबरसा, सिमारी, सहरसा जिला	29.670

प्रणाली द्वारा स्कीम

73	पञ्चमी चम्पारन जिला	39.080
----	---------------------	--------

जोड़

3118.293

बार-बार बिजली के फेल हो जाने के कारण कोयला खनन में कमी

1098. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ बड़ी कोयला खानों का विचार बिजली की नियमित सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने हेतु बिजली पैदा करने के लिए अपने आप प्रबंध करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका पूर्ण व्यौर क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो किन वैकल्पिक उपायों के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) बार-बार बिजली फेल हो जाने के कारण कोयला खनन में कितने प्रतिशत कमी हुई है अथवा इसमें कितनी प्रतिशत वृद्धि न की जा सकी और गाड़ियों के चलने पर तथा कोयले पर आधारित बिजलीघरों के कार्यकरण पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ा ; और

(ग) 1 अप्रैल 1977 से 31 जनवरी, 1978 तक की अवधि की तुलना में 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक की अवधि में कोयले के खनन में कितनी कमी हुई अथवा वृद्धि हुई और बिजली की अनियमित सप्लाई के कारण उसके

उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई और कोयले के बिजली मूल्य पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कनेरकर विजय) : (क) भारत कोकिंग कोल लि०, ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि० और सेप्टेल कोलफील्ड्स लि० के पास कुछ ऐसे प्रस्ताव हैं कि वे अपनी खानों की सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएँ पूरी करने के लिए बिजली का कुछ उत्पादन स्वयं करें। भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० में बीजल से चलने वाले बिजली पैदा करने के कुछ सेट लगाए जा चुके हैं और कुछ लगाए जा रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि० ने भी एक ऐसा सेट लगाया है तथा छः और सेट खरीदने के लिए आदेश दे दिया है।

(ख) अप्रैल, 1978 से जनवरी, 1978 के बीच बिजली की सप्लाई में रुकावट के कारण उपर्युक्त तीन कम्पनियों में लगभग 2.6 मि० टन कम उत्पादन हुआ जो कि इसी अवधि में इन कम्पनियों के मूल उत्पादन लक्ष्य का लगभग 4.2 प्रतिशत है। अतः दोनों और बिजलीघरों सहित विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं को उत्पादन की इस कमी जितना ही कोयला कम सप्लाई किया गया।

(ग) अप्रैल, 1978 से जनवरी, 1979 के बीच, 81.46 मि० टन कोयले का उत्पादन हुआ जब कि पिछले वर्ष इसी अवधि में 80.69 मि० टन कोयले का उत्पादन हुआ था। बिजली की कमी के कारण अप्रैल-जनवरी, 1979 की अवधि में उत्पादन की कमी, पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि में हुई उत्पादन में कमी से लगभग 8 लाख टन अधिक थी।

बिजली की कमी के कारण उत्पादन में जो कमी हुई है, उसका कोयले के बिजली मूल्य पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है क्योंकि यह मूल्य जुलाई, 1975 के बाद बढ़ा नहीं गया है।

बिहार में तटीय बिजलीघर

1099. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार में एक तटीय बिजलीघर स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जिससे उस राज्य में बिजली की कमी को दूर किया जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस प्रस्ताव को कब तक क्रियान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख). बिहार में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार फिलहाल विचार नहीं कर रही है। तथापि कहल गांव में 3000 मे० वा० के प्रतिष्ठापन वाले एक बृहदाकार ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने एक परियोजना व्यावहार्यता रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण को भेजी है। तकनीकी और आर्थिक मूल्यांकन पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक अनेक तकनीकी और आर्थिक पक्षों पर केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण ने स्पष्टीकरण माँगे हैं। परियोजना की स्वीकृति साधनों और अन्य संगत बातों के सुनिश्चित होने पर निर्भर है।

Action against Companies for giving Advertisements to A.I.C.C. Souvenirs

1100. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against those Companies who gave advertisements in the various Souvenirs published by A.I.C.C. during the emergency period; and

(b) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Since the Investigation is being conducted by C.B.I. in this regard has not been completed, no action has yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Raw Materials by IDPL and C.P.C.

1101. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) canalised raw materials imported by I.D.P.L. and C.P.C. during last three years, quantity, value, sales value and how far the prices were loaded in each case;

(b) what are the surpluses item-wise and what were the losses year-wise; and

(c) under what provisions, loading and unloading of prices has been resorted to and whether restriction could be applied with retrospective effect and recovery made from IDPL/CPC?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A statement giving the quantity and value of imports of canalised bulk drugs effected by the state Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd., (CPC) during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3881/79]. Canalised bulk drugs distributed by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) are also imported by CPC and are transferred on high sea sales basis to IDPL for distribution.

It is not possible to indicate the extent of loading, if any, for individual items of canalised bulk drugs, since accounts are not maintained drugwise by the canalising agencies.

(b) As indicated above, analysing agencies do not maintain drugwise accounts and as such, it is not possible to indicate the itemwise surpluses/losses. The overall surpluses for the CPC in respect of canalised bulk drugs for the year 1977-78 is under investigation in consultation with the BICP. For the earlier years, the over-recoveries/under-recoveries have been adjusted in the subsequent years through price adjustments.

As regards I.D.P.L., Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) have worked out the surplus for the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77. IDPL have, however, expressed reservations in this regard which are under examination. The overall surpluses for the year 1977-78 are being finalised in consultation with the BICP.

(c) In regard to indigenous bulk drugs, Government can fix the prices of essential bulk drugs under para 4 and approved revision of declared prices of other bulk drugs under para 5 of drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. In regard to imported bulk drugs, Government can fix the selling prices thereof under paragraph 5 (IA) of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The adjustment of the prices of canalised bulk drugs to take care of.

(i) variations in the c.i.f. price which occur during the course of a year or (ii) other economic factors, a process which has been referred to as loading/unloading, has been resorted to, which is not in consistence with the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970.

राजस्थान के लिये बम्बई हाई की गैस का कोटा निर्धारित किया जाना

1102. श्री बीटा लाल पटेल : क्या वैदोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान का अधिकाधिक जेल बम्बई हाई से मयूरा तेल शोधक कारखाने तक खनिज तेल तथा गैस के परिवहन कार्य हेतु उपयोग में लाया जाता है;

(ख) क्या बम्बई हाई तथा अन्य स्थानों से राजस्थान के लिये गैस का कोटा प्रायः नगण्य है, यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और राज्य के लिये कितना कोटा रखा गया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान के लिये कोटे में अधिकाधिक वृद्धि करने का है, और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक, और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदोलियम, रसायन और ज्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती लक्ष्मण बडुगुप्पा) : (क) सलाया और मयूरा के बीच 1078 किलो मीटर की घोषित तेल पाइप लाइन की कुल लम्बाई में से, लगभग 623 किलो मीटर राजस्थान राज्य से होकर गुजरती है।

(ख) और (ग). क्योंकि घपतटीय गैस के बम्हार राष्ट्रीय स्रोत हैं, उन का सम उपयोगन संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय विचार-धाराओं और देश की धर्म व्यवस्था के हित में उन के अधिकतम उपयोग पर निर्धारित किया जायेगा। अतः राज्यवार आधार पर कोई कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

Storage of Kerosene Oil in Punjab

1103. SHRI BASANT SINGH KHALSA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase storage of Kerosene in Punjab so that regular and timely supply could be made to remote areas in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The present tankage facility available in Punjab for kerosene is about 9,400 kilolitres. At the current daily average off-take of kerosene in the State, it is possible to hold stocks, including those in transit representing about 22 days in Punjab with this tankage. Expansion of storage facility in Punjab is linked with the construction of a pipeline for carrying petroleum products from Mathura Refinery to Jullundur, as the plan for this new pipeline also envisages establishment of additional product tankage including that of kerosene. The pipeline construction is scheduled for completion by the middle of 1981.

S.C. and S.T. Persons appointed on various Posts

1104. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons appointed in Class I, II, III or IV in his Ministry since the Janata Government came into power;

(b) the corresponding total number of vacancies in each class of services filled up during the period mentioned in (a); and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to make up the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Sponge Iron as Economical method of Steel Production

1105. SHRI K. MAYATHEWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether plans are afoot for producing sponge iron as a more economical method of steel production; and

(b) if so, the particulars and the quantum of steel production envisaged during the next five years by this process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). In order to conserve the limited reserves of coking coal, which is an essential input for the production of pig iron through the conventional coke oven-blast furnace route and to meet the shortages of steel melting scrap for use in the electric arc furnace units, Government have taken the following measures for the establishment of sponge iron production using non-coking coal as solid reductant:

(i) A demonstration plant with an annual capacity of 30,000 tonnes of sponge iron at Kothagudam in Andhra Pradesh, with the assistance of UNIDO;

(ii) A letter of intent has been issued to the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd., for an annual capacity of 150,000 tonnes of sponge iron; and

(iii) Setting up of a rotary kiln using the solid reductant technology.

gy (non-coking coal) at Ranchi with a capacity of 10 tonnes per day under the Research and Development Programme of SAIL.

We are not in a position to make use of the gaseous reduction technology for sponge iron production due to non-availability of gas for the purpose.

Since commercial production of sponge iron using non-coking coal as solid reductant is yet to be established in this country, it is too early to determine at this stage the quantity of steel likely to be produced from sponge iron in the next five years.

Fire in the underground Sankarpur Colliery

1106. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that due to fire in the underground Sankarpur Colliery in the Bankola area under E.C.L. has been closed for ever;

(b) whether Government have set up an enquiry Committee to go in to the causes of this fire;

(c) if any preliminary enquiry has been made; and

(d) if so, what are the findings of that enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir. In the Sankarpur colliery under Kenda area where Jambad Seam was extensively been worked, the indication of fire were detected on 27th December 1978 and the management alongwith Director General Mines Safety officers moved into action immediately. However, fire-fighting operations could not succeed and ultimately the mine has to

be closed. The closure is a temporary measure to extinguish fire and would be reopened soon after the conditions indicate that the fire is extinguished.

(b) The management has set up an enquiry committee to go into the causes of fire.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. It indicates that in one of the old workings spontaneous heating took place in fallen coal.

Power shortage in North Bengal

1107. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the power position of North Bengal has almost become chronic; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to overcome the chronic power shortage in North Bengal particularly in the interest of a large number of tea gardens?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Government is aware that North Bengal has been experiencing shortage of power for some time.

(b) A number of steps both short-term and long term have been taken to improve the growing power demands in North Bengal. Some of the short term measures include:—

1. Arrangements for import of additional power from South Bengal through Malda-Dalkhola-Siliguri 132 kv transmission line which is expected to be completed by June, 1979.

2. Two units of 1 MW each have been recently commissioned at Rinchington Hydel Power Station.

3. Tea gardens and other organisations having their own captive power sets have been requested to run their units on peak load hours.

4. A scheme for installation of 5 gas turbine units of 25 MW each in West Bengal has been sanctioned. These units are under construction and the first units likely to be commissioned by June, 1979.

5. Ad hoc assistance is also being arranged from Orissa to West Bengal through Bihar and DVC systems.

The long-term measures include:—

1. The Ramman Hydel Electric Project with 4×12.5 MW units has been sanctioned. The first unit is expected to be commissioned by 1982-83.

2. Jaldhaka State II with 2×4 MW units has been sanctioned. The first unit is expected to be commissioned by March, 1982.

3. With the completion of 132 KV Alipurduar (West Bengal)—Bongaigaon (Assam) inter-state line presently under erection, some interchange of power between North Bengal and Assam depending upon their system conditions would be possible.

4. 6 MW of power is likely to be available from Lower Lagaap Hydel Power Station in Sikkim for distribution in Darjeeling, Jalpalguri districts.

5. Some power is expected to be available at Siliguri from Chukna Hydro Electric Project in Bhutan after that project, which is under construction, is completed and commissioned.

6. A super thermal power station is being set up at Farakka to meet the growing power demands of the region as a whole. Some power from this power station would be available for meeting the power requirements of West Bengal also.

दिल्ली में क्षेत्रवार गैस कनेक्शन

1108. श्री राम किसान : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में गैस कनेक्शन क्षेत्रवार किस पंजीकरण वर्ष तक दिये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या दक्षिण दिल्ली में गैस कनेक्शन लगभग वर्ष 1976 तक दे दिये गये हैं जबकि पूर्वी दिल्ली में अभी तक 1973 तक के गैस कनेक्शन नहीं दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और वितरण में समानता लाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दा बहुगुणा) : (क) गैस कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतीक्षा भवधि उसी शहर में और एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जगह जगह पर भिन्न भिन्न है। भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के मामले में जिन्होंने वर्ष 1977 से पंजीकृत कराया है, नए कनेक्शन क लिये प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं। इंडियन प्रायल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के मामले में प्रतीक्षा की भवधि जगह जगह पर भिन्न भिन्न है और सब से पुराने वह हैं जो वर्ष 1972 से प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं।

(ख) यह सही है कि दक्षिणी दिल्ली में वर्ष 1976 तक गैस कनेक्शन प्रदान कर दिए गये हैं जबकि पूर्वी दिल्ली के क्षेत्रों में वही 1973 तक की दिये गये हैं।

(ग) एल. पी. जी. के नए वितरणों को बनाने के लिये जो दक्षिण दिल्ली में प्राथमिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर बनाए गए थे, ऐसे वितरणों से बड़ी संख्या में गैस कनेक्शन जारी करने पड़ेगे। उत्पाद की सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण पिछले वर्षों के दौरान सीमित मात्रा में गैस जारी किये जाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सामान्य तिथि को कायम नहीं रखा जा सका। एल. पी. जी. की सप्लाई सीमित है और मांग को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है। वर्ष 1980 के आस पास उत्पाद की उपलब्धता में पर्याप्त सुधार होने पर ही दिल्ली में प्रतीक्षा सूची जो पर्याप्त संख्या में पूरा करना सम्भव होगा।

Setting up of Ferromanganese Plant at Tumsar in Bhandara District, Maharashtra

1109. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision had been taken to instal Ferromanganese Plant

at Tumsar in Bhandara District in Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government have changed the decision; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir. Shri D. M. Naterwala has been granted an Industrial Licence on 30th September 1977 for setting up a ferro manganese and silico manganese plant at Tumsar in Bhandara District of Maharashtra. This licence is valid for two years and is under implementation by M/s. Uniferro International Limited, Bombay.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

सूरत में नायलन संयंत्र लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस

1110. श्री छोटू भाई यासित : क्या पैट्रोलेलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूरत में किन-किन कंपनियों ने नायलन संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिये लाइसेंस हेतु आवेदन पत्र दिये थे और कब;

(ख) ऐसी कंपनियों में से किन-किन कंपनियों को किन-किन आधार पर लाइसेंस मंजूर किये गये; और

(ग) क्या सूरत की बहुत सी छोटी कंपनियों ने सूरत की एक बड़ी कंपनी को लाइसेंस दिये जाने का विरोध किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

पैट्रोलेलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमलती मन्थन बहुगुणा) : (क) पिछले 2 वर्षों के दौरान सूरत में नायलन फिलामेंट यार्न के उत्पादन के लिए संयंत्र को स्थापित करने के लिये सितम्बर, 1978 में केवल मै० बड़ौदा रेयन कारपोरेशन लिमि० तथा मै० सूर्यपुर को-ऑपरेटिव रेयन लिमि० ने आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किया ।

(ख) इस अवधि के बीच किसी कंपनी को इस प्रकार का लाइसेंस नहीं स्वीकृत किया गया ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बारगोलाई खान में दुर्घटना

1111. श्री राज नारायण :

श्री हवा राय शास्त्र :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसे समाचार हैं कि 23 जनवरी, 1979 को हुई बारगोलाई खान दुर्घटना में 12 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त दुर्घटना में मरने वालों के परिवारों को सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता दी गई; और

(ग) ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर शिख) :

(क) आसाम में कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के अन्तर्गत बेरागोलाय कोलियरी में मैथान गैस के जल उठने से 22-1-79 को एक विस्फोट हुआ था । विस्फोट के समय खान में काम कर रहे 320 कामगारों में से 57 उस से प्रभावित हुए थे । नौ व्यक्ति जल गये बँ जिन में से चार की अस्पताल में मृत्यु हो गई । 12 व्यक्ति अग्निष्कारि गैस की वजह से खान में मृत पाये गए ।

(ख) मृत 16 कामगारों में से हर एक के परिवार को 500 रु० की अनुग्रह धनराशि, 200 रुपए अन्तिम संस्कार के लिये और फिर 1000 रु० की प्रतिरिक्त अनुग्रह धन राशि दे दी गई है । "कामगार मुद्दावजा अधिनियम" के अधीन हकदार व्यक्तियों को मुद्दावजा देने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है । घायल व्यक्तियों को मुक्त इलाज किया जा रहा है । मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों में से प्रत्येक से एक वयस्क व्यक्ति को रोजगार देने के मामलों पर विचार हो रहा है । घायल व्यक्तियों को अस्पताल से छुट्टी मिल जाने पर उन की पुराने काम में ही लगा लिया गया है ।

(ग) दुर्घटनायें रोकने के लिये खानों का सुरक्षा से संबंधित सामान्य सावधानी बरती जा रही है । सरकार पूरी तरह यही चाहती है कि ऐसी दुर्घटनायें न हों । फिर भी, 22 जनवरी, 1979 को हुई दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच कराने के लिये कार्यवाई शुरू कर दी गई है ।

Public hearings held by Chief Election Commissioner

1112. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN
NAIR:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Election Commissioner held public hearings on certain issues raised regarding the expulsion from the Membership of Parliament and the Assemblies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The Chief Election Commissioner held a public hearing on certain issues arising out of the expulsion of Smt. Indira Nehru Gandhi from the membership of the Lok Sabha which were referred to him by the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, as well as similar issues referred to him by Shri Suresh Seth, a Member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly who had been expelled from the membership of that House.

(b) Extracts from the operative part of the Order of the Chief Election Commissioner dated the 30th January, 1979 containing the decision of the Commission in the matter are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3382/79].

Agreement for Import of Cooking Gas and Petroleum from Saudi Arabia

1113. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement with regard to import of cooking gas and

petroleum with Saudi Arabia has been signed recently;

(b) if so, details therein; and

(c) quantity to be supplied under the agreement and expected time by which it is to be supplied and terms and conditions of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Arrangement for import of 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil only have been firmed up from Saudi Arabia for the year 1979.

(b) and (c). According to the agreement the crude oil is to be lifted at the official selling price in pro-rata monthly lots throughout the year.

Proposal for a system of slash Fertilizers Units' Profits

1114. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to introduce a new system to slash Fertilizers Units' profits is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, details therein; and

(c) time by which it is expected to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). A scheme of price support on phosphatic fertilizers was introduced with effect from 16th March, 1976, under which the manufacturers were given a uniform subsidy of Rs. 1250/- per tonne of P_2O_5 to be passed on to the consumers in the form of corresponding reduction in prices of various phosphatic fertilizers. Based on a cost study of the phosphatic fertilizer manufacturers, the Government have now de-

cided to introduce a system of retention prices for the complex phosphatic fertilizers and Triple Super Phosphate on the lines of the retention price scheme introduced for nitrogenous fertilizers earlier. The retention price system provides for a post tax return of 12 per cent on the net worth based on the prescribed level of capacity utilisation and stipulated consumption norms. Under this system, the manufacturers of complex phosphatic fertilizers and Triple Super Phosphate will be paid the difference between their ex works price in terms of the current prevailing price of these fertilizers, and the fair ex-works retention prices determined for their products. The scheme of uniform price support on complex phosphatic fertilizers and Triple Super Phosphate has, thus, been replaced by a scheme of price support related to fair ex-works retention price determined for each product. Under this scheme, while some of the manufacturers would be entitled to no subsidy or a subsidy lower than the uniform subsidy of Rs. 1250/ per tonne of P.Os certain other manufacturers would be entitled to a subsidy higher than the previous amount of uniform subsidy, the level of subsidy being determined on the basis of cost of product.

(c) The scheme of retention prices for complex phosphatic fertilizers and Triple Super Phosphate has come into effect from 1st February, 1979.

Recommendations of Third Pay Commission regarding Engineers Service in A.I.R.

1115. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Third Pay Commission had recommended the constitution of an organisation service for Engineers in All India Radio;

4202 LS-6

(b) if so, why is it that the recommendations of the Pay Commission have not been implemented for over five years; and

(c) how soon do Government propose to implement the above mentioned Pay Commission's recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). With a view to implementing the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, a study of the cadre structures of the Engineers of AIR was undertaken. This study has been completed at the end of 1977. As the processing of the matter is of far-reaching importance, Government has had to consult various concerned organisations before a final decision is taken. It is expected that a decision in the matter will be taken soon.

Recommendations of Verghese Committee

1116. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main recommendations of Verghese Committee and details of action taken on them recommendations-wise since the submission of the report;

(b) whether the Government has examined the demand for the abolition/reduction of radio licence fee in the context of recommendations of the committee; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto and final decision taken and if not, how soon it could be expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The recommendations of the Verghese Committee are contained in the report of the Working

Group on Autonomy for Akashvani and Doordarshan which was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 9th March, 1978. Keeping these recommendations in view, a Bill on the future set-up of Akashvani and Doordarshan is likely to be introduced in the current session.

(b) and (c). The demand for abolition/reduction of radio licence fee in the context of Verghese Committee recommendations is being examined.

Revision of Demand Estimates by Working Group of Ministry

1117. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sub-group of the Planning Commission on the Drug Industry had received the demand estimates prepared by the Working Group of his Ministry for the period upto 1982-83;

(b) if so, the number of drugs for which the estimates were revised upward and downward; and

(c) the names of drugs for which estimates were revised downward and justification for doing so?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Demand estimates for 19 bulk drugs were revised upwards and for 7 bulk drugs downwards.

(c) Names of drugs for which demand estimates were revised downwards are given below:—

- (1) Oxytetracycline
- (2) Doxycycline
- (3) Framycetin
- (4) Vitamin B-12
- (5) Panthenols/Pantothenates

(6) Glybenclamide

(7) Polio vaccine

To work out as realistic estimates as possible, besides the likely growth rate against each bulk drug, their actual production as well as recent imports were taken into account.

Reviews of such estimates will also be undertaken at the appropriate time and wherever necessary there may be variations in the figures already worked out.

Government Nominees on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

1118. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government nominees have been placed on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited and to which Department they belong;

(b) what will be the area of duties and authorities of these Government nominees on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited; and

(c) why the Government have so far not placed a nominee of Life Insurance Corporation of India on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited in view of its large shareholding in this Company and the fact that previously it has one nominee on the Board of this Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The Government has not placed any nominee on the Board of Directors of M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Limited. However, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and General Insurance Corporation of India have each appointed one of their nominees on the Board of Directors of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited.

(b) As stated above there are no directors who are Government nominees. The above mentioned nominee directors are expected *inter-alia* to take active interest in the over-all management policies without interfering in the day-to-day working of the company. Apart from looking after the interest of the institution concerned, they are also expected to ensure that the operations of the company are conducted on healthy lines and that the company does not indulge in any practices which might be prejudicial to the interests of the company and the financial institutions.

(c) The nomination of directors to represent financial institutions on the Boards of Companies is decided in Inter Institutional meetings consisting of representatives of all public financial institutions. In this case in such a meeting held on 31st July, 1978 it was decided to appoint 2 nominees on the Board of this company to represent the financial interest of all the financial institutions. It has been stated by the LIC that in view of this it has not been considered necessary to appoint a LIC nominee on the Board of the Company at present.

Production of Rubber by M/s Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.

1119. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many days in the year 1978 Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., Factory at Bareilly remained closed and for what reasons;

(b) how much Synthetics rubber Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., Bareilly, has produced in 1978 grade-wise and in terms of money both cost price and selling price; and

(c) is the factory not under production presently; if yes, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Representation by Ex-Servicemen of Pune

1120. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation dated 29th November, 1978 from about forty ex-Servicemen of Pune (Maharashtra) regarding their grievances and demands;

(b) what are their demands;

(c) what action have Government taken or propose to take in near future; and

(d) whether the concerned have been intimated the action taken accordingly?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). No representation dated the 29th November, 1978 from about 40 ex-Servicemen of Pune was received. However, a representation from some ex-Servicemen employees of M/s. TELCO, Pune, about their grievances against their employer was received in October, 1978. The grievances of the ex-Servicemen employees have been looked into and as a result of the efforts made by the Rajya Sainik Board, Maharashtra, the matter has been resolved satisfactorily and the ex-Servicemen employees have been taken back by the Management.

Pay Scales of Glass Blowers in Ordnance Factories

1121. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pay scales fixed for glass Blowers working in Ordnance

Factories (R & D Departments) are same as are fixed for the same class in other Government Organisation like CSIR, NCL, etc.;

(b) if the pay scales are not the same, what efforts are being made to bring them on the same level;

(c) whether it is a fact that Scientific Advisor to Ministry of Defence received a representation dated 4th November, 1978 from Glass Blowers

of ERDI, Pashan of Pune (Maharashtra); and

(d) if so, what action have Government taken in that regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The pay scales of CSIR, NCL and Research and Development Organisation of Ministry of Defence are not the same as is evident from the scales given below:—

	Chief Glass Blower	Glass Blower	Asstt. Glass Blower
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Research and Development Organisation	550—900	380—560	330—480
C.S.I.R.	550—900	380—640	260—350
NCL	380—640

(b) Pay scales in Research and Development Organisation are generally not inferior to those in CSIR and NCL. However, along with some other categories the Expert Classification Committee is studying and evaluating the job content of these posts. Job Descriptions/Specification have been submitted to them by Research and Development Organisation. The Expert Classification Committee is to correlate with the suitable grade laid down by the Third Pay Commission. The recommendations of the Committee in regard to Glass Blowers for Research and Development Organisation are awaited.

(c) No representation of Glass Blowers of ERDI, Pashan, Pune of 4th November, 1978 has been received in the Office of Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Documentary Film on Veer Savarkarji

1122. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4358 on 20th December, 1978 regarding Documentary Film on Veer Savarkarji and state:

(a) whether the Director of Films has completed the research work to produce a documentary film on Veer Savarkarji;

(b) whether the Directorate of film have taken into considerations the various suggestions made to the Ministry and some institutions and individuals in respect of the said documentary;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have appointed or propose to appoint a panel of consultants to examine the script of the said documentary; and

(e) if yes, names of panel of consultants?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The Director of the Film is preparing a detailed research report on the material collected by him from several sources.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Several important persons have made suggestions which have been taken into consideration.

(d) and (e). As usual, the Films Division will have a consultant or subject specialist for the production of the film on Veer Savarkar.

गुजरात में पाये गये खनिज

1123. श्री वर्षीसह माई पटेल : क्या इस्पात और जल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में जूनागढ़, राजकोट और जामनगर जिलों में अनेक स्थानों पर लोहा, तांबा, जस्ता और सीसा तथा अन्य खनिज पाये जाते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ ये खनिज पाये जाते हैं और उन की अनुमानित मात्रा कितनी है;

(ख) इन खनिजों का खनन करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उस का क्या परिणाम निकला है; और

(ग) वहाँ खनन कार्य फिर कब शुरू होगा ?

इस्पात और जल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कडिया भुष्मा) : (क) में (ग). गुजरात के जूनागढ़ जिले में बनाजनेस, मारडी और बारी, राजकोट जिले के बीरपुर-जैतपुर एरिया तथा जामनगर जिले के वाह और अचमाना एरिया में तांबा और सीसा के छिट-पुट भंडार पाये गये हैं। ये भंडार प्राथमिक महत्व के नहीं पाए गए हैं अतः उन के खनन का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अन्य खनिजों में, जूनागढ़, राजकोट और जामनगर जिलों में अब तक अनुमानित मुख्य खनिज भंडार हैं—जूनागढ़ में पोरबन्दर-बेराबल पट्टी तथा जामनगर में कल्याणपुर-महाल एरिया में 1400 लाख टन बाक्साइट; जूनागढ़ के छेयवा, उडीसी, प्रादित्याना, रतबा व, मोराज प्रादि तथा जामनगर के डारका, बरवाला गुर्जट प्रादि इलाके में लगभग 1400 लाख टन लीमेट, रसायन व अन्य शैलों का बूना पत्थर; जामनगर के रन, बीरपुर, मटिया, मोपाल का प्रादि और जूनागढ़ के मियाभी, पंचाला, बालाभीबा व, कडियाली प्रादि में लगभग 45 लाख टन जिप्सम के भंडार। इस के अलावा इन जिलों के विभिन्न स्थानों में ग्रेक, कैल्साइट, बेन्टोनाइट, सेलबडी प्रादि के भी छिट-पुट भंडार हैं, जिन में से अनेक की कुदाई प्राइवेट पट्टाधारियों द्वारा की जा रही है।

Representation by Employees of F.A.C.T.

1124. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the employees of FACT about the expansion diversifications of FACT; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. The employees of FACT have represented to the effect that the company's proposal for setting up a caprolactum plant should be approved.

(b) The Techno-economic appraisal of the company's proposal to set up facilities for the manufacture of caprolactum is on hand.

Vacant Post of Judges of High Courts

1125. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of judges are vacant in different High courts;

(b) the reasons for the same; and

(c) what are the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) There were 28 vacancies of High Court Judges in different High Courts as on 23rd February, 1979. Besides 15 posts recently created with effect from the dates they are filled, have yet to be filled.

(b) and (c). A majority of these vacancies are of recent origin. Eight appointments have been approved. Proposals in respect of four other vacancies have been received from the

State authorities and are under consideration. Proposals regarding the remaining vacancies have not been received from the State authorities. The State authorities and the Chief Justices have been pressed to send their proposals expeditiously.

Forecast of a Severe Earthquake in Assam

1126. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has forecast the possibility of severe earthquake in Assam in the near future;

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

(c) what steps have been taken to alert the people and to take necessary precautions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, during a symposium on earthquake prediction held in New Delhi during March, 1978, the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat and National Geophysical Research Institute had indicated the possibility of a major earthquake in this region after about 30 years from the previous one (1950). The Geological Survey of India have suggested a collaborative programme of studies by the Indian Meteorological Department, Survey of India and Roorkee University with the ultimate objective of making reliable prediction of earthquake and to suggest preventive measures.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

Scarcity of Kerosene in Calcutta

1127. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news item published in *Ananda Bazar Patrika* dated

3rd February, 1979 about the scarcity of kerosene in Calcutta brought to the notice of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of the report thereof; and

(c) the action taken up to date?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir, after receipt of the notice of the Question.

(b) The news item published in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* dated 3rd February, 1979, mainly dealt with the shortage of coal and cement. It *inter alia* stated that due to shortage of coal the demand for kerosene had gone up in Calcutta and its suburbs. It added that kerosene was not easily available in these places and that wherever it was available, it was being sold at a higher price. It quoted the West Bengal Supply Minister as having said that while he had requested the Central Government for the allocation of 45,000 kilolitres of kerosene for the State, the actual allocation had come down from 39,000 to 37,000 kilolitres.

(c) Supplies of kerosene to Calcutta and the nearby areas are met from the Mourigram pipeline terminal. During January, 1979, as against the estimated offtake of 23,700 MTs of kerosene, the actual offtake was about 27.60 MTs. During the first week of February, 1979, against the *pro rata* offtake of kerosene of 5,300 MTs, the actual offtake was about 6,500 MTs. Thus, the actual releases of kerosene from Mourigram by different oil companies have been in line with or more than the allocations. Due to the overall tight availability position of kerosene in the country and on account of scarcity of this product in the international markets, it has not been found possible to increase the quota of kerosene to the West Bengal State to take care of the additional requirement arising out of non availability of coal.

Demand of Indane Gas in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States

1128. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey made up to date by Indian Oil Corporation about the demand of Indane gas in the districts of West Bengal and North Eastern Region States;

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

(c) the names of the dealers in these States, district-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that in spite of much demands for Indane Gas in these States particularly from the rural districts the demand is not being met; and

(e) if so, the detail reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). No actual field survey as such has been conducted by Indian Oil

Corporation about the demand of Indane Gas in the districts of West Bengal and North Eastern Region States. However, an index called Thompson Index which is based on a number of economic indicators has been used for determining the demand potential of liquefied petroleum gas in different parts of the country. According to the assessment based on the said Index the demand potential for cooking gas in West Bengal is estimated to be approximately 52,000 MTs and in North Eastern Region States 7,500 MTs.

(c) Requisite information is given in the statement attached.

(d) and (e). The present demand of Indane being far in excess of the availability in the country, a large number of people are waiting for a long time for getting new gas connections. Because of limited availability of Indane and demand pattern, Indane is marketed only in urban/semi urban areas. However, Government have recently approved the plans for marketing of substantially increased quantity of LPG during the years 1978-79 to 1982-83. These plans envisage enrolment programme of 28 lakh new customers in the country as a whole including in West Bengal and North Eastern State.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State	District	Town	Name of the Distributor
1.	West Bengal	Calcutta	Calcutta	1. Eastern Gas Power Company. 2. Industrial Distributors. 3. Kitchendom. 4. R.S. Distributors. 5. Blue Star. 6. Central Calcutta Supply Agency. 7. Fuel Centre. 8. Domestic Fuels. 9. Cooking Gas appliances. 10. Western Gas Company. 11. Modern Gas Company

1	2	3	4	5
				12. Blue Flame. 13. Happy Home. 14. Mullick Bros. 15. Modern Home appliances. 16. Baranagar Gas Service 17. Jalan Distributors. 18. M.R. Cooking Gas Distributors. 19. Dum Dum Gas Supply Agency. 20. Shab Distributors. 21. Sheema Indane Distributors. 22. Kiron Corporation. 23. B and B Enterprises. 24. Calcutta Wholesale Cons. Coop. Stores. 25. Kishore Gas Service. 26. United Novelties. 27. Flamelines. 28. Sree Ram Distributors 29. Balmer Lawrie and Co. 30. Industrial Gases Ltd.
2. West Bengal . . .	24 Parganas	1. Budge Budge	1. B.K. Music Stores.	
3. West Bengal . . .	Burdwan	1. Durgapur	1. S.K. Trading Co. 2. Kishen Gas Agency.	
		2. Asansol	1. Man Mohan Agency.	
		3. Burdwan]	1. Govind Das Agency.	
4. West Bengal . . .	Midnapur	1. Kharagpur	1. Technology Cons. Stores.	
		2. Krishnanagar	1. Indane Sales Centre.	
		3. Haldia	1. Haldia Refinery Cons Coop. Stores.	
5. West Bengal . . .	Darjeeling	1. Siliguri	1. Jalpaiguri Indane Service.	
		2. Darjeeling	1. Darjeeling Gas Service	
6. West Bengal . . .	Cooch Bihar	1. Cooch Bihar	1. Coochbihar Gas Service.	
7. West Bengal . . .	West Dinajpur	1. Raiganj	1. Modern Stores.	
8. West Bengal . . .	Malda	1. Malda	1. Shitu Memorial Agency.	

1	2	3	4	5
9 West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	1. Jalpaiguri]	1. Jalpaiguri Indane Service.	
10 Assam	Kampur	Gauhati	1. Maya Gas Service. 2. Sivam Gas Service.	
11 Assam	Darrang	Tezpur	1. Tezpur Gas Agency	
12 Assam	Sibsagar	1. Jorhat 2. Sibsaagar	1. Jorhat Gas Service. 1. Cooking Gas Assembly.	
13 Assam	Dibrugarh	1. Dibrugarh 2. Tinsukia	1. Dibrugarh Gas Service 1. Tinsukia Gas Service	
14 Assam	Nowgong	Nowgong	1. Indhan	
15 Assam	Silchar	Silchar	1. Brij Gas Service.	
16 Meghalaya	Khari Hills	Shillong	1. United Fruit Co. 2. Ratan Gas Agency.	
17 Mizoram. . . .	Azewal	Aizal	1. Suackunga.	
18 Manipur	Manipur Cantt.	Imphal	1. Manipur Gas Service	
19 Nagaland	Kohima	1. Kohima 2. Dimapur	1. Domestic Gas. 2. Zinyu Gas Service.	
20 Sikkim	North Distt.	1. Gangtok	1. S.T.C. of Sikkim.	
21 Tripura	Tripura West	1. Agartala	1. Gas-O-Flame.	

Drilling in Tripura

1129. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the O.N.G.C. proposal to abandon the drilling in Baramura structure in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details of the reasons thereof;

(c) the details of the locations where drilling are going on in the State and the names of officers responsible for the drilling;

(d) the details of the suggestions made up to date about the prospects of drilling in this structure; and

(e) the details of the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The ONGC is currently drilling two wells in Tripura; one on the Baramura structure on the well BRMC and the other on the Gojalia structure on Gojalia-1 Well. Shri Krishan Kant, Project Manager, is the overall in-charge of the Tripura Project; and Shri G. Banerjee, Supdtg. Drilling Engineer is the Field Manager, in-charge of the drilling operations.

(d) On the Baramura Structure in Tripura, the ONGC has already drilled 4 wells. While indications of gas have been found further drilling is continuing on the structure to find out whether the gas find is of a commercial nature or not. Drilling on the Gojalia structure is currently in progress and its

prospects will be known only after the drilling and testing of the well has been completed.

(e) Four wells have so far been drilled by the ONGC in Tripura on the Baramura structure. Two of the four wells have indicated the presence of gas in the structure. Further testing and drilling is, however, continuing to find whether the gas find is of commercial significance.

Scarcity of Kerosene in Tripura

1130. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether scarcity of kerosene in the Tripura State has been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details of the monthly demand of kerosene in the State and supply made month-wise during last three years;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in this man made scarcity in this region; and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken and the result achieved up to date?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement giving the details of the monthly allocations of kerosene made and the actual consumption of the products, based on sales, in respect of the State of Tripura for the years 1976, 1977 and 1978 is attached.

(c) During 1976 the sales of kerosene have exceeded the allocation by 1.5 per cent. Though the supplies have marginally fallen short of allocation in 1977 and 1978 the sales in 1977 and 1978 were higher by 62 per cent and 6 per cent respectively compared to the sales to the preceeding year. In the last few months, supply of kerosene has suffered due to movement constraints and overall low inventory of kerosene in the country. No separate enquiry is, therefore, considered necessary.

(d) The question of tankwagon availability for this region is being constantly monitored in close coordination with the Railways. The Digboi Refinery of Assam Oil Company which is the main supplier of kerosene to the State and which was operating on reduced throughput is also back to normal and supplies of kerosene to the State are being stopped up to ensure that the monthly allocations are met.

Statement

(Figures in Tonnes)

Month	1976		1977		1978	
	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales
January	910	874	980	846	1002	1054
February	800	745	980	832	1050	909
March	1000	811	915	891	1038	889
April	787	758	785	838	920	944
May	853	966	905	868	925	866
June	760	816	846	923	958	884
July	667	795	829	929	960	859
August	763	898	938	901	950	1056
September	770	941	950	949	1050	1028
October	920	725	950	859	1100	1218
November	980	990	1030	936	1100	1064
December	980	988	1030	1472	1100	904
					(Provisional)	
TOTAL	10,190	10,307	11,138	10,944	12,153	11,615

Powers of Chief Election Commissioner to Review Decisions of Parliament

1131. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
Dr. BIJOY MONDAL:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner of India has been empowered to review the decisions, Motions or Resolutions passed by either House of Parliament:

(b) if so, whether Government will ask the Ministry of Law to consider about the authority and competence of the Chief Election Commissioner in this regard;

(c) whether Government have seen the press reports stating the proceedings initiated by Chief Election Commissioner on the expulsion of a Member and vacation of his or her seat amount to contempt of the House; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of Government of India in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some newspaper reports in this regard have come to Government's notice.

(d) The question whether contempt of a House of Parliament has been committed or not in any particular case is to be considered by the House concerned, and not by the Government of India.

Tourists and Relations of I.A.F. Officers on Training Flights

1132. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that some tourists of the V.I.P.'s and Indian Air Force officials and their near relations board the flights undertaken for training the IAF personnel;

(b) has it also been brought to the notice of the Government that many times misuse is made by the IAF personnel and other VIP's for flying their relations free of cost under the garb to training the IAF pilots; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to stop the misuse?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). No such general complaints have come to Government's notice, in recent time.

The IAF Authorities exercise necessary vigilance to prevent any misuse of training flights. Instructions have been again reiterated by Air Headquarters to all the Air Force Agencies to see that the Regulations and Instructions on the subject of carriage of personnel and goods in I.A.F. aircraft are complied with strictly.

गरीब लोगों द्वारा रेडियो और टेलीविजन का प्रयोग

1133. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या सूचना श्री प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रेडियो और टेलीविजन के वर्तमान युग में उपयोगिता के कारण गरीब लोग इन का अधिक से अधिक उपयोग करना चाहते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गरीब लोगों को राहत देने के लिए रेडियो और टेलीविजन की लाइसेंस व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या शरक हैं ?

सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कुमर भास्करानी): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) रेडियो लाइसेंस फीसों के समूचे प्रश्न, जिस में सभी या कुछ श्रेणियों के रेडियो सेटों पर लाइसेंस फीस समाप्त करने के प्रस्ताव भी शामिल हैं, की जांच की जा रही है।

समुद्र पार रहने वाले भारतीयों को मतदान का अधिकार

1134. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि विदेशों में रह रहे भारतीयों ने भारतीय विधान सभाओं के लिए होने वाले निर्वाचन में मतदान के अधिकार की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) नेशनल एग्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी, इंडियन फार डेमोक्रेसी, वाशिंगटन ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि विदेशों में बसे भारतीय नागरिकों को भारत में होने वाले निर्वाचनों में मतदान का अधिकार प्राप्त होना चाहिए।

(ख) सरकार इस प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में नहीं है।

15 Year Agreement with USSR

1135. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 15 year agreement has been signed between India and Soviet Union;

(b) whether it has been provided in this agreement that production in Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants will be increased and a new steel plant in Vishakhapatnam and an alumina factory in eastern coast of Andhra Pradesh will be set up; and

(c) whether this agreement between India and Soviet Union is a diplomatic gain for India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Agitation by Officers of Hindustan Aeronautics

1136. SHRI SHIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that about 1,000 officers of the Hindustan Aeronautics are agitating for revision of pay-scales and dearness allowances for quite some months; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to meet their just demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Hindustan Aeronautics Officers' Association, Bangalore had been demanding revision of the pay scales of HAL Officers.

(b) After carefully considering the above demands, Government issued orders on 27th November 1978 revising their pay scales.

Imports of Super Thermal Power Plants

1138. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved several proposals for the import of Super Thermal Power Plants; and

(b) if so, the total cost of the plants proposed to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The following Super Thermal Power Projects are under execution in the Central Sector:—

(i) Singrauli Power Project located in Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh;

(ii) Korba Project located in Bilaspur District of Madhya Pradesh;

(iii) Ramagundam project located in Karimnagar District of Andhra Pradesh.

(iv) Second Thermal Power Station in South Arcott District of Tamil Nadu.

The Neyveli project is under execution by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The Super Thermal Projects at Singrauli, Korba and Ramagundam are being executed by the National Thermal Power Corporation and partly financed by the International Development Association (IDA), a soft loan affiliate of the World Bank. The procurement of main plant and equipment and other items covered under IDA financing have to be made on the basis of Global tendering in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the World Bank. So far the Government have not approved any proposal for the import of main generating plant and equipment for the Super Thermal Stations under execution in the Central sector. However, the contract for the water treatment plant and Hydrogen Generation plant for the Singrauli Project has been awarded to foreign firms on the basis of global tenders. The value of the contracts awarded is Rs. 157.84 lakhs and Rs. 41.5 lakhs respectively. The foreign exchange component in respect of these contracts will be Rs. 36.33 lakhs and Rs. 35.37 lakhs respectively.

Popularity of the Programmes Broadcast and Telecast

1139. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ascertained the reports regarding the popularity of different programmes broadcast and telecast and related aspects of transmission, etc. through general public;

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

(c) whether Government will exempt the Radio licence fee in view of

the media to uplift the standard of the rural areas and reduce the licence fee of Doordarshan also; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The Audience Research Unit of All India Radio (which caters to the research requirements of Doordarshan also) regularly undertakes field researches and analysis of listeners'/viewers' letters, which include both quantitative feed-back as well as qualitative assessment of specific programmes. The programme aspects covered under these surveys include popularity rating of different programmes, peak listening/viewing time, programme preferences of the audience and other qualitative aspects. Every individual report which contains recommendations or action points is reviewed by the concerned radio/TV station and the Directorate General, and corrective measures/improvements are undertaken where necessary. During the year 1977-78 the Audience Research Unit conducted 65 surveys for AIR and 25 for Doordarshan. The corresponding figures for the period from 1-4-1978 to-date are 119 and 42 respectively.

(c) and (d). The general question of abolishing or rationalising or modifying the present structure of Broadcast Receiver Licence Fees is under examination.

Token Strike by Coal Mine Workers

1140. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than half a million coal mine workers went on a day's token strike on 5th February, 1979 throughout the country;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) steps taken/being taken to redress their grievances?

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

(b) Their demands relate to grant of need based minimum wages; 100 per cent neutralisation in the cost of living for all categories of workers; grant of underground allowance, coal-field allowance, etc. besides provision of better housing, medical and welfare amenities and accident benefits, etc.

(c) Government has already set up a Joint Bipartite Wage Negotiating Committee consisting of representatives of management and workers. Earnest efforts are being made by Coal India management to discuss the various demands and arrive at mutual settlement.

Number of Refineries and their Working

1141. SHRI G. NARASINGH REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 302 on 21st November, 1978 regarding number and location of refineries and state:

(a) whether all the refineries mentioned in the statement attached thereto are working to their full capacity, if not, what are the reasons; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to overcome the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. Though Koyali, Madras and Gauhati refineries have been running to full capacity so far during 1978-79 the other refineries have maintained a level above 80 per cent only. This is mainly due to disruption in crude availability, equipment failures, industrial relation problems and also the need to keep optimum product pattern in some cases.

(b) Government are taking all steps to ensure that the refineries operate at

their maximum efficiency and capacity. The recent agitation at the Bombay Port Trust has, for example, been resolved so that crude availability to the Bombay refineries is now no longer a problem. Government have also contacted various oil producing countries to make up for the crude shortfall due to the upheaval in Iran and have been so far successful to ensure that operation of imported crude refineries has not been affected appreciably due to disruption in supply of crude oil from Iran.

Oil Exploration in Kerala Offshore

1142. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether oil exploration in Kerala offshore areas has since been resumed;

(b) if so, what are the results of the exploration done so far;

(c) whether Government are planning further drilling on Kerala Sea; and

(d) whether O.N.G.C. intends to conduct further programmes of oil exploration in the offshore of Kerala Coast; if so, when and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) ONGC has planned to conduct geophysical survey in the shelf area between Calicut and Mangalore some time during the period February-May 1979. Further programme will be decided by ONGC after evaluating the results of the proposed survey.

Special Award given to Film 'Gaman'

1143. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the film 'Gaman' was given a special award at the International Film Festival; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons/criteria for such special awards?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir; the film 'Gaman' was awarded the Special prize of the Jury at the VII International Film Festival.

(b) It is the practice at International Film Festivals for the Jury to give a special award at its own discretion. The Jury of the VII IFFI selected 'Gaman' for the special award on account of its being a promising first film by its director.

Exploratory Drillings undertaken

1145. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI G. M. BANAT-WALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) the number of exploratory drillings undertaken during the period from the 1st January, 1977 to the 31st December, 1978 and the areas where the exploratory drilling was undertaken;

(b) the names of the places where exploratory drillings are likely to be undertaken during the next two years; and

(c) whether any funds have been allocated for the purpose, if so, the amounts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)

to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Memorandum by Hindustan Aeronautics Officers' Association

1146. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received memorandum dated 14th January, 1979 from the Hindustan Aeronautics Officers' Association, Bangalore about the prayer for stalling of victimisation and protection of democratic rights of officers of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A representation has been received from the HAL Officers' Association, Bangalore regarding the action taken by the Management against some officers for various acts of mis-conduct. The representation has, *inter-alia* sought withdrawal of suspension orders, dropping of all charges levelled against the officers and refund of penal deductions made from the salaries of officers. The Management have adopted a very reasonable attitude in dealing with the Officers' Association. They have not resorted to victimisation of officers or infringement of their democratic rights as responsible officers.

(b) With a view to resorting normalcy in the relationship between HAL Management and the Officers' Association, the former has offered to revoke the suspension orders on the officers of the Association provided the Association gives an assurance that it would not take recourse to agitational activities in future. The Association has not accepted the offer of the Management. On the other hand, the Association insists that it would not give the assurance asked for unless the Management drops all the charges levelled against

its office bearers and Managing Committee members. This is not acceptable to the Management.

Although the Officers' Association has not responded favourably to the conciliatory attitude of the Management, HAL Management have issued orders restoring to the officers the penal deduction made from their salaries for unauthorised absence on 27th October, 1978.

Increase in Drug Price

1147. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the drug prices increased during the last three years, year-wise, item-wise; and

Year	Wholesale Price Index	Percentage increase
1975-76	118.7	13% over 1975-76
1976-77	133.9	13% over 1975-76
1977-78	136.3	1.8% over 1976-77
April to December 1978	136.16	Reduction of 0.14% over 1977-78 level.

(b) The prices of 352 packs of formulations based on important bulk drugs like Sulphagunidine, Doxycycline, Gentamycin, Chloramphenicol Powder, Oxytetracycline (its salts and derivatives), Phenobarbitone, and Analgin were effected on the 20th/28th December, 1978. The prices of formulations based on Gentamycin were further reduced on February 15, 1979. These reductions cover important branded formulations based on the above bulk drugs like Terramycin, Chloromycetin, Vivocycline, Dext, Genticyn, Garamycin Ralor capsules etc.

Supply of Mining Equipment to Seetalpur Expansion Project under Eastern Coal Fields

1148. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a controversy between the Department of Coal and

(b) the brand names of the drugs whose prices are expected to be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The prices of drugs are revised in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Prices of large number of formulations have been altered during the last three years. Time and efforts involved in compiling data in respect of all the formulations are not likely to be commensurate with the results to be achieved. However, a measure of stability in the prices of drugs can be seen from the following movement of the Wholesale Price Index of drugs and medicines (1970-71=100 as base):—

the Industry Ministry over the supply of mining equipment to the Seetalpur Expansion Project under the Eastern Coal Fields which has to be commissioned in early 1982; and

(b) if so, whether it will not further delay the commissioning of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANE SHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir. A joint view is being taken by this Department and the Department of Heavy Industry over the choice of a proper source for supply of longwall mining equipment for the Seetalpur Expansion Project.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Crude Oil and other Petroleum Products

1149. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the target for importing crude oil in 1979-80;

(b) the target for importing petroleum products like naphtha, kerosene, diesel oil and fuel oil in 1979-80; and

(c) the percentage of increase in importing crude oil and petroleum products during the last three years (year-wise)?

(c) the information is given below:

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) It is proposed to import a little over 16 million tonnes of crude oil during 1979-80.

(b) The following imports are contemplated during 1979-80 for naphtha, kerosene, diesel oil and fuel oil:

	000' tonnes
Naphtha	870
Kerosene oil	2200
High Speed Diesel oil	1790
Fuel oil	880

	Quantity :		000'	tonnes		
1976-77	Quantity	Percentage increase over previous year	1977-78	Quantity	Percentage increase over previous year	
Crude oil	14207	+2.0	14440	+ 1.6	15000	+3.9
Naphtha	184	@	277	+50.5	286	+3.2
Kerosene oil	770	+8.8	1285	+66.9	1500*	+16.7
High Speed Diesel oil	664	+24.8	759	+14.3	1250*	+64.7
Fuel oil	1023	+27.6	490	-52.1	991*	+102.2

@Imports in the previous year were negligible.

* On the assumption of firming up of further imports over and above those firming up so far

श्री मयूर भास्करा के प्रश्नों की सविस्तर जवाब संवेदी महोदय

1150. श्री हनुमान्दास शर्मा: क्या सूचना और सार्वजनिक यह बताने की कृपा करें कि:

(क) क्या श्री मयूर भास्करा के उन अधिकारियों के लिये जिन्हें प्रत्यय-पत्र देने का कार्य सौंपा गया है सविस्तर जवाब संवेदी कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो संवेदी महोदय क्या है यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; उन के समय

का मापदण्ड क्या है और प्रत्यय-पत्र किस आधार पर दिये जाते हैं?

सूचना और सार्वजनिक संवेदी (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्माजी): (क) और (ख). ऐसा अनुमान है कि माननीय सचिव जनवरी, 1979 में नई दिल्ली में हुए सूचनार्थी राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह को कवर करने के लिए प्रत्यय-पत्र देने के सम्बन्ध में सूचना मांग रहे हैं। प्रत्यय-पत्र देने के सम्बन्ध में सिकारियों सरकार की एक विशेष प्रत्यायन समिति द्वारा की गई थी। पत्र सूचना कार्यालय का कोई अधिकारी इस समिति का सदस्य नहीं था। इस विशेष प्रत्यायन समिति ने प्रत्यय-पत्र देने के लिये कतिपय मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये थे और उस ने उनमें का संलग्न किया था। ये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त संलग्न विवरण में दिए हुए हैं

विचारण

(1) पाठ्यता के लिए, समाचारपत्र/फिल्म पत्रिका की प्रसार-संख्या कम से कम 2000 प्रतिमा, जो भारत के समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालय द्वारा प्रमाणित हों, होनी चाहिए और उस में फिल्म का लय होना चाहिए।

(2) इस में मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, मिजोरम, नागालैंड तथा जम्मू व काश्मीर जैसे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों से प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचारपत्रों/पत्रिकाओं के मामले में छूट दी जा सकती है।

(3) एक समाचारपत्र/ऐजेंसी धाम तौर से एक प्रत्यय-पत्र की हकदार होगी। तथापि, बड़ी प्रसार-संख्या वाले समाचारपत्रों को दो प्रत्यय-पत्र देने के बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है।

(4) चार मुख्य समाचार एजेंसियों अर्थात् प्रेस ट्रस्ट ऑफ इंडिया, यूनाइटेड न्यूज ऑफ इंडिया, हिन्दुस्तान समाचार और समाचार भारती को दो-दो प्रत्यय-पत्र देने का निर्णय किया गया था।

(5) गम्भीर फिल्म प्रालोचना छापने वाली फिल्म साप्ताहिक पत्रिकाओं को प्रत्यय-पत्र देने के बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है। (यद्यपि धाम तौर पर वे इस की पात्र नहीं हैं)। प्रत्यय-पत्रों की संख्या 10-12 तक सीमित होगी।

(6) व्यापार पत्रिकाओं को प्रत्यय-पत्र नहीं दिए जायेंगे।

(7) प्रबन्ध निदेशक/प्रबन्ध सम्पादक प्रत्यय-पत्र पाने के पात्र नहीं होंगे।

(8) "प्रख्यात फिल्म प्रालोचक" की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत ऐसे संवाददाताओं को भी प्रत्यय-पत्र देने का निर्णय किया गया था जिन के नाम किसी भी पत्रिका द्वारा भेजे नहीं जाते, किन्तु अन्यथा वे फिल्म पत्रिकारिता में प्रख्यात व्यक्ति हों।

सातवें फिल्म समारोह में भेजे गये टिकट

1151. श्री हुरनोबिन्ध कर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सातवें फिल्म समारोह में विभिन्न श्रेणी के टिकट कम संख्या में भेजे गये;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो छठे और सातवें फिल्म समारोह में अलग-अलग भेजे गये टिकटों की श्रेणीवार संख्या क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (जी सान कुन्ज बाब-बाबा) : (क) टिकटों से प्राप्त राजस्व के आधार पर सीटों बुकना से यह पता चलता है कि भारत के 7वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान बिके टिकटों

की संख्या भारत के छठे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान बिके टिकटों की संख्या से कम थी।

(ख) भारत के छठे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह की बुकना में भारत के 7वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान टिकटों की अपेक्षाकृत कम बिक्री के कुछ कारण इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) भारत के 7वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह में प्रसिद्ध फिल्मों की कुल संख्या फिल्मों का उच्च स्तर सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सीमित कर दी गई थी। भारत के छठे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान दिखाई गई लगभग 300 फिल्मों की तुलना में भारत के 7वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान फिल्मों की संख्या, भारतीय पनोरमा की फिल्मों को छोड़कर, लगभग 140 रही गई।

(2) भारत के छठे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिए लिये गए 14 सिनेमा-घरों की तुलना में भारत के 7वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान केवल 10 सिनेमाघर ही लिए गए।

(3) भारत के छठे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान 5 रुपए, 10 रुपए, 15 रुपए और 25 रुपए वाले टिकटों की तुलना में भारत के 7वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान 5 रुपए, 10 रुपए, 15 रुपए और 20 रुपए वाले टिकट थे।

(4) भारत के छठे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान टिकटों की प्रत्यावृत्ति बिक्री हुई थी जिस से लोगों को समारोह के टिकट परिकल्पना से खरीदने पड़े तथापि भारत के 7वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान सामान्य जनता के लिए टिकटों की बिक्री विभिन्न सिनेमाघरों पर प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रम की घोषणा के बाद शुरू की गई। कोटि की फिल्मों के प्रति विशेषकर ऊँची बरतों वाले टिकटों में जनता की रुचि अधिक नहीं थी।

(ग) उक्त (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Representation for setting up of High Court Bench in Trivandrum

1152. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for setting up of a High Court Division Bench in Trivandrum (Kerala); and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (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. No reply was then received. The State Government have recently intimated that the matter is still engaging their attention

Representation by Ordnance Factory, Tiruchirapalli

1153. **SHRI SHIVAJI PATNAIK:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the Ordnance Factory Employees' Union, Tiruchirapalli about the long-pending grievances of the workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A representation dated 28-9-1978, containing some demands of general and individual nature has been received.

(b) The representation is under consideration.

Impact on Industrial Production due to shortfall in Coal Production

1154. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what is the impact of shortfall in coal production on industrial production in both public and private sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): We have been occasionally getting distress calls from some public and private undertakings for rushing coal supplies to

avoid loss of production. But presently there is no problem in regard to the production of coal at the collieries and adequate stocks (nearly 12 million tonnes) are available. The loss, if any, resulting of the non-availability of coal at the consumers' end has not been quantified.

Supply of Imported Coking Coal to Steel Plants

1155. **SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN:**

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial tie-up that the Steel Ministry wants to have with foreign coal producers to ensure long-term supply of good quality coking coal to steel plants, as has been stated by the Minister of Steel in a Seminar in New Delhi held in the last week of December, 1978;

(b) the total quantity of coking coal import requirement per year for the Steel Plants and the amount of foreign exchange involved in such import; and

(c) whether any alternative source of indigenous supply has been thought of by the Steel Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). An Expert Group under the aegis of the Planning Commission has been constituted to go into this matter, *inter alia*, in all its aspect including financial tie-ups. A final view in the matter can be taken only after the report of the Expert Group has been received and examined by the Government.

(c) Presently, a new find of coking coal in Assam is under testing and evaluation to determine its suitability for use in steel making.

Supply position of Steel

1156. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of supply of Steel against demands;

(b) whether Government are aware of delay and inadequacy in meeting the needs of genuine consumers; and

(c) if so, the precise changes made in the distribution scheme so as to subserve vital needs in a more equitable manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). There has been a shortage in the supply of certain categories of steel from indigenous sources and this shortage is being met from imports. Against an expected demand of 8.22 million tonnes for 1978-79, estimated supply is likely to be of the order of 8.58 million tonnes including imports. Every effort is made to meet the demands of the consumers as expeditiously as possible.

(c) The distribution policy is constantly under review and is mainly consumer-oriented. In the case of certain categories in short supply like H. R. coils/skelp, billets, etc., detailed procedures for distribution have been worked out. At the same time liberal imports of categories in short supply are also allowed. To prevent malpractices, clause 7 of the Iron and Steel Control Order on end-use of steel materials has been re-imposed in respect of certain scarce categories.

वैत निदेशों की खोज के लिये विदेशों से सहायता

1157. श्री बाबूजी बल :

श्री ग्यामनाल दुर्ग :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री महोदयों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वैत तथा वैत के बंधनों (भूमिगत) की खोज के लिये विदेशों से सहायता देने के प्रयास किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किये गये प्रयासों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन से सहायता मांगी गई और इस पर उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचारी मन्ना बहगुना) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) इस समय (1) तेल और गैस की सम्भावना का मूल्यांकन (2) भण्डार अनुमान और (3) तेल भण्डार अध्ययनों में सहायता की गई है ।

(ग) इस समय उपर्युक्त (ख) के अनुसार रूस, अमेरिका, फ्रांस और रूमानिया द्वारा सहायता दी जा रही है ।

Company Contribution to Political Parties

1158. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the ban on company contributions to political parties, many companies are still contributing money to political parties;

(b) whether Government intend to take more stringent measures for preventing such contributions by companies to political parties; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No significant case of violation of Section 293A of the Companies Act, 1956, which prohibits the contribution of company funds to any political party or for any political purpose, has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). The High-Powered Expert Committee appointed by the Government has made certain recommendations in this regard in their report. A copy of the Report has already been placed on the Table of the House. The Government is actively examining these and other recommendations of the Committee and will bring forward suitable legislation in due course.

Reduction in Voting Age

1159. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken on the proposal to reduce the voting age to eighteen;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in taking a decision on the subject; and

(c) by what time a decision is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of lowering the minimum age of voting in regard to elections to Parliament and State Legislature as from 21 years to 18 years requires very careful study, in view of the far-reaching implications of the proposal. The matter is already under consideration along with other comprehensive proposals for electoral reforms currently under Government's examination.

Issue and Withdrawal of Notification

1160. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that notification 3(3)/65-Ch.III dated 27th May, 1969 was issued by his Ministry but was withdrawn by Ministry of Industry and if so, under what powers this was issued and under what powers it was withdrawn;

(b) whether companies have been given six months to obtain COB licences after withdrawal of this notification and if so, how many companies have applied for COB licences and have been granted the same; and

(c) what were the main conditions which had necessarily to be observed for availing benefits of notification and whether it is proposed to grant COB licences even those companies where these conditions have been violated; details of items applied for COB, bulk drugs based on and capacities asked for by various companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. The issue of Notification No. 3(3)/65-Ch. III dated 27th May, 1969 and its withdrawal by the Government was in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 29(B) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) Yes, Sir. Only two companies have so far applied for grant of such a COB Licence and their applications are being processed.

(c) As per above said Notification, the Industrial Undertakings licensed to manufacture all or any basic drugs falling under Item No. 22 (Drugs and Pharmaceuticals) of the first Schedule to the I (D&R) Act were exempted from the operation of Sections 10, 11, 11A, and 13 of the said Act for the manufacture of formulations of the said basic drugs provided that:—

(i) The manufacture or production of the said formulations should not involve import of any raw material or equipment; and

(ii) The total quantity of formulations manufactured or produced by the said Industrial Undertaking should not exceed the limit specified in such licences for basic drug.

The COB Licence to the concerned Industrial Undertakings will be issued only for those items where the above said conditions have been satisfied.

The requisite details of COB Licence applications received so far as furnished in the attached statement.

Statement				
Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Item of manufacture (Formulations)	Bulk drugs used	Annual capacity applied for
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Searle (India) Ltd.	Aldactide Tablets	(i) Spironolactone	15 lakh tablets
			(ii) Hydroflumethiazide	
		Ovulen/Ovulen-50/Hemovulen Tablets	Etyhnodiol Diacetate	100 lakh tablets
		Serebanthine Capsules	(i) Propantheline Bromides.	200 lakh capsules
			(ii) Haloperidol	
		Daslin Expectorant	Diphenhydramine/Dimenhydrinate	50000 litres.
		Lomofen Tablets	(i) Diphenoxylate Hydrochloride.	300 lakh tablets.
			(ii) Furazolidone	
		Lomofen Suspension	(i) Diphenoxylate HCL	50000 litres.
			(ii) Furazolidone	
		Lomomycin Tablets	(i) Diphenoxylate Hydrochloride.	120 lakh tablets
			(ii) Neomycin Sulphate	
		Lomomycin Liquid	(i) Diphenoxylate hydrochloride.	25000 litres.
			(ii) Neomycin Sulphate	
		Siloxogene Tablets	Dimethyl Polysiloxane	130 lakh tablets
		Siloxogene Gel	Dimethyl Polysiloxane	100000 litres.
		Siloxogene Forte Tablets.	Dimethyl Polysiloxane	80 lakh tablets.
2.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.	Airol Lotion 0.05%	Vitamin A	1200 Litres.
		Airol Cream 0.05%	Vitamin A	1800 Kilos.
		Bactrim Ampoules 5ml. (Intravenous Infusion)	Sulphamethoxazole	500 Litres.
		Metalgoan Tablets	Diazepam	42.5 million tablets.
		Valium Syrup	Diazepam	1750 Litres.
		Limbital Tablets	Chlordiazepoxide	83.0 million tablets.

**Opinion on Definition of
New Article'**

1161. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the opinion of Law Ministry on the definition of 'New Article' in the case of drugs; and

(b) whether a number of companies who were granted Permission Letters, have violated the conditions indicated in permission letters and interpretation of definition of new article given by Law Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The term "new article" has been defined in Section 3(dd) of the I (D & R) Act. The Ministry of Law (Deptt. of Legal Affairs) have opined that an article is a "new article".

(i) if it falls under an item in the First Schedule other than the item under which the article ordinarily manufactured or produced in the undertaking at the time of the registration or grant of licence for permission, falls;

(ii) even if it falls within the same item of the First Schedule, if it bears a mark and the industrial undertaking was not manufacturing or producing such an article bearing that mark at the date of issue of the licence; and

(iii) even if it falls under the same item in respect of which a licence has been issued, and is not a new article by reason of the use of a mark as referred to, if it is a subject of a patent and at the date of the issue of the licence the article was not being manufactured by the undertaking.

(b) No special study has been made in this regard. However, this aspect would be looked into as part of the exercise for the consolidation of the

licences and other exercises being currently undertaken in pursuance of Government decision on the Hathi Committee Report.

Scheme of Consolidation of capacities and Industrial Licences

1162. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for consolidation of licences have been received and what action has been taken on them;

(b) what are the salient features of the scheme of consolidation of capacities of industrial licences and what would be the advantages and disadvantages of such a scheme; and

(c) whether for determining the names of items and capacities granted in the Registration Certificates, Government would rely on the details furnished in Form A and B or the details now furnished by the companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Under Section 19 of the I (D & R) Act, basic data regarding manufacturing activities of all the organised sector units in the Drug Industry have been called for with a view, *inter alia*, to utilise the same for the purpose of consolidation of licences, which would be effected after the necessary amendments to the I (D & R) Act. Responses have been received from 78 units.

(b) The salient features of the decision on consolidation of capacities have been indicated in para 37 of the New Drug Policy Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29th March, 1978. The advantage of the scheme would be that all the industrial approvals granted to undertakings under the I (D & R) Act for the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals would

be available in a single document and would enable effective monitoring of the overall activities of each undertaking in terms of the parameters of the Policy.

(c) Government would take into account all relevant information, including data furnished in Forms A and B at the time of grant of Registration Certificates.

Decision to bring down production rate of Bombay High

1163. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to bring down the production rate of Bombay High; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. The production rate has been stepped up from 80,000 barrels per day to around 1,00,000 barrels per day with effect from 31st December, 1978 by recommissioning of Platform B.

(b) Does not arise.

Replacement of three Navy Ships

1164. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Ministry is considering to replace the three Navy ships which are in the process of decommissioned;

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

(c) the total cost of expenditure involved;

(d) by what time these ships will be actually replaced; and

(e) what are the other steps being taken to strengthen the Navy?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). Ships are decommissioned from service on completion of their effective life. Replacements are not made on a unit to unit basis but on the overall requirement of the force level as assessed from time to time.

(e) The requirements of the Navy for modernisation and making good deficiencies in the force level have been kept in view in drawing up the Defence Plan.

Joint ventures in the Aircraft Industry between India and Canada

1165. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Minister had discussion with the Canadian Minister of National Revenue and Small Business when the latter visited India in January, 1979 regarding joint ventures in the aircraft industry between the two countries;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed;

(c) the decision arrived at; and

(d) whether any final agreement has been reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Canadian Minister of National Revenue and Small Business had made a courtesy call on the Union Minister of Defence during his visit to India in January, 1979. Reference did arise in the course of the discussions to certain areas of possible Canadian interest in the field of aviation, with special reference to our Defence needs for transport aircraft. However, no specific issues such as joint ventures in the aircraft industry between the two countries were discussed during the meeting.

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

Proposal to have a Super Power Transmitter for A.I.R.

1166. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:**

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

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

(a) whether Union Government are considering a proposal to have a super power transmitter for A.I.R.;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be set up;

(c) the total cost of expenditure involved; and

(d) whether India is also planning to have long-wave for broadcasting in addition to broadcasting by micro-waves through geo-stationary satellites?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). It is proposed to set up a 1000 KW medium wave transmitter during the Sixth Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 crores.

(d) At present there is no proposal to start long-wave or microwave (satellite) broadcasting in India.

Power Shortage in Delhi

1167. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Delhi faces frequent power shortages and power failures and is subject to considerable load-shedding;

(b) what are the reasons for the same;

(c) whether any plans, both short-term and long-term, have been drawn up to remedy the situation; and

(d) details thereof and the progress made in the implementation of the plans?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Delhi does not face frequent power shortage. There is adequate capacity to meet the demand. Power requirements of Delhi are met by generation from the power stations of Delhi Electric Supply Undertakings and Badarpur Thermal Power Station and by import from neighbouring systems. In an unlikely event, however, of multiple outages of generating units at I. P. Station and Badarpur, some power shortage is experienced and on such occasions, efforts are made to meet the shortfall by import of power from the neighbouring power systems and some load-shedding may have to be done for short durations only.

(c) and (d). In order to meet the future power requirements of Delhi new additional generating capacity is being added. A 210 MW thermal generating unit has been recently commissioned at Badarpur thermal power station. Another unit of 210 MW is under installation at Badarpur and is likely to be commissioned by 1981-82.

Delhi State also has a share in the generation from the centrally owned super thermal power station under construction at Singrauli. In addition Delhi would also expect to derive some benefits from the central projects at Baira-Siul and Salal. The future power requirements of Delhi will thus be taken care of.

दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना

1168. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनता सरकार ने दो वर्ष के अपने शासन काल में किन किन स्थानों पर 'दूरदर्शन' केन्द्र स्थापित किये हैं और ऐसे कितने केन्द्र हैं; और

(ख) ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन की राजधानियों में अभी भी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित नहीं किये गये हैं और उन स्थानों पर ऐसे केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिये सरकार के समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कुल्लू यादवाणी) : (क) वर्तमान सरकार के शासन काल के दौरान पांच स्थानों अर्थात् रायपुर, गुलबर्गा, हैदराबाद, सम्बलपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर में दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र और दो स्थानों अर्थात् मसूरी और कानपुर में दूरदर्शन रिज केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये थे ।

(ख) दूरदर्शन केन्द्र/ट्रांसमीटर भस्म, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मणीपुर, मेघालय, नागालैंड, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, सिक्किम और त्रिपुरा तथा दिल्ली को छोड़ कर अन्य संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की राजधानियों में अभी तक स्थापित नहीं किए गए हैं ।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान अन्य स्थानों के अलावा, गुजरात, कर्नाटक और केरल राज्यों की राजधानियों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । गोवा, दमन और दीव की राजधानी पणजी में भी एक रिज केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । क्षेत्र राज्यों की राजधानियों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर वित्तीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धि तथा योजना प्रायेण द्वारा प्राथमिकताओं के आकलन पर निर्भर करते हुए उत्तरवर्ती योजनाओं में विचार किया जाएगा ।

Investigation for Superior Grade Limestone

1169. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological Survey of India has launched vigorous investigations in a number of places for superior grade limestone to meet the acute shortage faced by the country's steel plants and chemical industries;

(b) if so, whether any success has since been achieved so far; and

(c) the amount so far spent on this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the investigations, large reserves of limestone suitable for use in Steel Plants and chemical industries have been estimated in various States including Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The budgeting and expenditure in the Geological Survey of India is not done mineral-wise.

Working of Bharat Earth Movers

1170. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. during the last three years;

(b) whether any irregularities have been found and if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to uplift the working of this Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Government keeps close contact with the normal functioning of its Public Sector Undertakings through periodical reports and its nominees on the Board. This is so with the BEML too. Not only there have been no complaints of serious irregularities warranting an enquiry against this Company, its performance since the very first year of its functioning (1964-65) has been uniformly satisfactory. It has been earning profits and declaring dividends. Even, so, it is Government's constant endeavour to improve its functioning further.

Fall in pending cases as a result of increase of Judges

1172. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent increase in the number of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts has resulted into any appreciable fall in pending court cases;

(b) if so, broad details thereto; and

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to add further the number of new Judges on the Bench at the Supreme Court and the High Courts levels?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The disposal of cases in the Supreme Court has gone up from 7,734 cases in 1976 to 17,095 cases in 1978. Although because of greatly enhanced institution in 1978 the total pendency has continued to increase the rate of increase of pendency in respect of regular hearing matters has decreased considerably

from 32.3 per cent in 1977 to 4.0 per cent in 1978.

Regarding the High Courts the figures for the entire year of 1978 are not yet available for all the High Courts. Figures for the first half of 1978 show that disposal was 2,18,933 compared to 1,83,942 during the corresponding period of 1977 and 1,80,679 during the corresponding period of 1976. Although, upto 30-6-1978 overall pendency in the High Courts had increased, the overall rate of increase in pendency declined from 8.4 per cent as on 30th June, 1976 to 3.5 per cent as on 30th June, 1977 to 2.3 per cent as on 30th June, 1978. Moreover, in respect of the eight High Courts for which figures are available upto 31-12-1978, namely, the High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Patna and Punjab and Haryana, the pendency as a whole, which had gone up to 2,51,099 by 31-12-1977 had declined to 2,47,620 by 31-12-1978, in spite of increased institutions.

(c) Additions to Judge strengths will be made wherever necessary when proposals are received.

Selection of Films for Seventh Film Festival

1173. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the selection of the films for the seventh Film Festival is done by a special team with a well laid down procedure, or is it left to the individual participants; and

(b) whether the general film-going public was given the facility to purchase and see the films at the said festival and if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The selection of films for the Seventh International Film Festival of India was done by two selection committees, one for foreign

films and the other for Indian films. The selection was done according to a well laid-down procedure.

(b) The general film-going public was given the facility of purchasing tickets and seeing films of the Festival at 10 Theatres. The revenue from the sale of tickets is estimated at Rs. 29.70 lakhs.

High Prices of Drugs

1174. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the high and soaring prices of several drugs sold in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government are taking steps to bring down and ra-

tionalize the price structure of the said drugs; and

(c) if so, broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Prices once fixed by the Government cannot be increased by manufacturers without the prior approval of the Government except in the case of drug manufacturing units having sales turnover not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs in formulations who enjoys certain exemptions under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Measures of stability achieved in the prices of drugs can be seen from the following movement of the Wholesale Price Index:—

Year	Wholesale Price Index (70-71=100 as base)	Percentage increase
1975-76	118.7	
1976-77	133.9	13% over 1975-76
1977-78	136.3	1.8% over 1976-77
April to Dec, 1978	136.16	Reduction by 0.14%

(b) and (c). The measures proposed to be taken to rationalize the price structure of drugs have been set out in the Statement on New Drug Policy which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 29th March, 1978.

Government effected on December, 20/28, 1978, reduction in the prices of 352 packs of formulations of Sulpha-

guanidine, Doxycycline, Gentamycin, Chloramphenicol Powder, Oxytetracycline (its salts and derivatives), Phenobarbitone and Analgin, based on reduction in bulk drugs prices decided upon prior to March, 1978. These reductions have brought about substantial reduction in the prices of important branded formulations as indicated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the manufacturer	Name of the drug	Important Branded formulations whose price was reduced w.e.f. 20-12-1978	Percentage reduction.
1	Pfizer	Oxytetracycline, its salts and derivatives.	Terramycin	0.5% to 14%
2	L.	Doxycycline	Vivocycline	16% to 18%
3	Dolphin	Doxycycline	Doxt	20%
4	I.D.P.L.	Sulphaguanidine	Sulphaguanidine	13% to 16%
5	Indian Schering	Gentamycin	Genticym	10% to 43%
6	C. E. Fulford	Gentamycin	Garamycin	10% to 41%
7	Parke Davis	Chloramphenicol	Chlormycetin	1% to 9%

Further reductions in the prices of formulations based on Gentamycin have been effected by the Government on February 15, 1979.

Proposal to establish a complex for Children Films

1175. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

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

(a) whether Government propose to establish a 70-Lakh Complex for children films during the International Year of the Child 1979;

(b) what are the salient features of this complex; the estimated cost and the administrative set up of the Children's Film Society of India? in Bombay; and

(c) what other projects have been suggested to the Government by the Children's Film Society of India?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The Children's Film Society, India, have submitted a scheme for establishing a Complex at Bombay, which is being processed by the Government. The scheme involves construction of a Complex, consisting of a theatre two dubbing theatres, one recording-cum-music room, one preview theatre and four editing rooms.

(c) The Children's Film Society, India, have also suggested the following Plan schemes:—

(1) Production of films;

(2) Dubbing of films in Hindi and regional languages;

(3) Purchase of foreign films;

(4) Holding of an International Children's Film Festival.

Allotment of Paraffin Wax to Madhya Pradesh

1176. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that Madhya Pradesh is getting allotment of only upto 10 per cent of Paraffin Wax of its installed capacity;

(b) what remedial measures are Government of India contemplating for allotment of adequate quantity of Paraffin Wax to Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) on what norms the allotment of Paraffin Wax is made to States and have Government provided more quota to under developed and backward States?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) As against their registered capacity of 5715 M.T. of Paraffin Wax, a quota of 874 M.T. was allotted in favour of Madhya Pradesh during 1978. During the first quarter of 1979 allocation of 263 M.T. has been made to this State.

(b) Indigenous production of Paraffin Wax is limited and is not sufficient to meet internal demand. There is also shortage of Paraffin Wax in the World Market. Allotment of Paraffin Wax to States is therefore conditioned by the total availability of Paraffin Wax in a year. Based on increased availability, recently an increase of 20 per cent has been allowed in the paraffin Wax quota for the quarter January-March, 1979. The quota for the rest of the year would also be determined on the same basis. To increase the indigenous availability of Paraffin Wax a project to manufacture 20,000 tonnes per year in the Madras Refinery has been sanctioned the Government. Work on this project is in progress.

(c) The yearly allocations of indigenous paraffin wax to the States/Union Territories are made on the basis

of total expected availability of wax in a particular year and the past upliftment performance of each State.

Contract of Alcohol Storage given by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

1178. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) while giving contract for Alcohol handling and storage, which was imported from Brazil in 1972 by Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd. to the Distillers' Trading Corporation Limited, has this company invited tenders from other parties to get cheaper contract;

(b) whether it is a fact that Distillers' Trading Corporation Ltd., is a subsidiary of the same group of companies of which is Synthetics & Chemicals Limited and the Alcohol handling contract was given at high rates to divert funds from Synthetics & Chemicals Limited to Distillers' Trading Corporation Limited from which funds were withdrawn by way of all sort of unjustified expenditure; and

(c) will Government get the expenditure of Distillers' Trading Corporation Limited re-audited to find out the extent of indirect diversion of funds received from Synthetics and Chemicals Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) It is presently not known to this Department whether any tenders were invited by Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd., while according a contract to Distillers' Trading Corporation Limited for handling and storage of alcohol in 1972. However, an investigation has been ordered into the affairs of the company under Section 237 (b) of the Companies Act and the report of the Inspector is awaited.

(b) Distillers' Trading Corporation Ltd., is a subsidiary of Kesar Sugar

Works Ltd. a company which is interconnected with Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd. It will be possible for the Central Government to come to a conclusion relating to the charges paid for storage and handling of alcohol only after the receipt of the report of the Inspector.

(c) This issue will be considered after the receipt and in the light of the report of the Inspector.

Report on Advertisements given by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited to A.I.C.C.

1179. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when Government are expected to receive report from C.B.I. in respect of advertisements worth Rs. 4,75,000/- given by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited to All India Congress Committee in 1977; and

(b) when the Company named Synthetics and Chemicals Limited paid amount of Rs. 4,75,000/- to the All India Congress Committee even without getting all the souvenirs and bills etc; why Government have failed to cancel the licence of auditors who passed this expenditure without giving any adverse remarks in the balance sheet for 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The report from the C.B.I. is expected as soon as their investigation is completed.

(b) In their report dated 2nd March, 1978 on the Company's Accounts for the year 1977, the statutory auditors of the company have referred to, among others, a note appended to the said accounts pertaining to the issue of advertisements in the souvenirs of a political party clarifying the position. In view of the above referred

note appended to the Company's Accounts, the question of cancelling the licence of the Auditors does not arise.

Registration Denied under New Drug Policy

1180. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) under what provisions of I (D&R) Act, rules and regulations registration was denied under New Drug Policy to Indian firms;

(b) under what provisions of I(D&R) Act, rules and regulations consolidation of licences has been called for under new Policy by his Ministry;

(c) is it a fact that Permission Letters and COB licences which have been declared illegal by Hathi Committee are being regularised in the name of consolidation of licences; and

(d) has administrative ministry decided to include all items manufactured during last three years under COB licences permission letters or notification No. 3(3)/65 or change of formulae, new article's theory is being violated by foreign firms, if so, under what provisions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The decision was part of a comprehensive policy decision covering all aspects of the Drugs & Pharmaceuticals industry. Amendments to I (D&R) Act would be sought, where necessary, in order to ensure implementation of the policy.

(b) As stated in part (a) above.

(c) The majority view of the Hathi Committee was that Permission Letters do not have any legal backing in terms of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. However, the Hathi Committee proceeded to state that, in regard to

the capacities approved for the manufacture of bulk drugs against Permission Letters and COB Licences, they would recommend that, having regard to the national need for bulk drugs, they might be regularised subject to certain conditions. The decision contained in para 27.3 of the statement regarding the New Drug Policy is based substantially on the above recommendation of the Hathi Committee.

(d) In terms of the New Drug Policy, no unauthorised production (that is production not authorised by Industrial Licence, COB Licence, Permission letter or DGTD registration etc.) shall be regularised.

Utilization of Services of Retired Defence Officers

1181. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan to use retired Defence Officers, as announced by the Defence Minister on December 24, 1978, has been implemented and if so; and

(b) the number and names of officers who have been re-employed and in what capacity?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b). Government are considering ways and means whereby it may be possible to utilise the talents and experience of some of the retired Commanders of the Defence Forces.

Thermal Power Plants in Delhi

1182. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up thermal power plants in the

Union territory of Delhi in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The power requirements of Delhi are met by generation from thermal power stations in Delhi, as well as by import of power from the neighbouring systems. Plans drawn up by the Working Group on Power have taken into consideration the demand upto 1983-84 and have provided for adequate generating capacity to meet the same. One unit of 210 MW has been recently commissioned at Badarpur and another unit of 210 MW is under construction which is expected to be commissioned by 1981.

Interim Report of Committee for Reorganisation of Sainik Schools

1183. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration the interim report of the sub-committee appointed by the Government for the reorganisation of Sainik Schools in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Board of Governors of the Sainik Schools Society have appointed two sub-committees, one to go into the question of finances with a view generally to achieving proper utilisation of funds and economies and recommending suitable rates of scholarships

and scales of salaries for employees, and the other to go into the question of admissions with a view to improving the procedures of selections and considering measures contributing to the admission of larger number of boys from backwards sections and from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The sub-committees submitted their interim reports a few weeks ago. These are under consideration.

Shortage of Cooking Gas in Andhra

1184. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh is facing acute shortage of cooking gas; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The present demand for LPG (cooking gas) being far in excess of the availability in the country, a large number of people are waiting for a long time for getting new gas connections. While cylinder refill requirements of the existing cooking gas customers are generally met in full, there has been recently some delays in refill supplies in certain locations in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation are marketing LPGs (cooking gas) in this State. Supplies were hampered due to various reasons connected with transportation of the product. Steps have been taken by various oil companies to ensure that the full demand for refill supplies is met and it is expected that the situation will improve shortly.

Proposal to open Cinema Theatres in Smaller Towns

1185. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage the opening of Cinema Theatres in the smaller towns and rural areas;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to relax the restrict conditions put for opening such theatres; and

(c) whether Government propose to give any special concessions for temporary theatres?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The Central Government is quite conscious of the need for more cinemas in the country and to encourage this activity the Film Finance Corporation which is a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of Central Government has drawn up a scheme to finance construction of Janata Theatres in Semi-urban areas. An amount of Rs. One Crore is being made available as loan to Film Finance Corporation from M.P.E.A.A. funds.

(b) The conditions can be relaxed by the State Governments only as the rules and regulations concerning cinema construction have been laid down by them. The Central Government has written to all the States/Union Territories emphasize the desirability of amending the cinema regulations or alternatively exempting construction of Janata Cinemas from the stringent regulations in order to encourage this activity.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of Central Government at present.

Multi-crore Ordnance Swindle

1186. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the news weekly 'Blitz' dated the 13th January, 1979 under the caption "Multi-crore ordnance swindle";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the observations of serious nature made therein and facts of the matter; and

(c) details of action taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The two cases—one regarding disposal of 500 M/T of Aluminium scrap (Turnings and Borings) for which tenders were opened in June 1978 and the other for 85 MT of Magnesium Turning and Boaring (Swarf) in December 1977—have been taken up for examination. In regard to the case of disposal of 500 M/T Aluminium scrap (Turnings and Boaring) no evidence of any collusion has been as alleged in the news item, established. The second case is still under examination.

In order, however, to streamline the procedure for the disposal of these scraps and to avoid any complaint of this nature in future, clear-cut guidelines have been issued in regard to the issue of tender notices and their proper publicity in the Indian Trade Journal and various newspapers to ensure that the intending tenderers are made aware of these tenders.

Proposal to start Second T.V. Channel at Bombay

1187. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start second T.V. channel at Bombay;

(b) if yes, whether it will be located in the heart of Bombay or somewhere near Nasik; and

(c) whether any time bound programme is fixed for starting this channel?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). There is presently no specific proposal to start a second TV channel at Bombay. Doordarshan is, however, examining the implications of a second channel for Bombay TV. There is no TV station at Nasik. Therefore, the question of a second channel there does not arise.

Nationalisation of Steel Industry

1188. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding the proposed move for nationalisation of Steel industry in private sector as given out in statements by Ministers from time to time;

(b) particulars of representation made by Tata and others in this regard; and

(c) the precise measures proposed to improve output in the national interest regardless of predilections of private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The matter is still under consideration of the Government so far as Tata

Iron and Steel Company Ltd., the only integrated steel plant in the private sector, is concerned.

(b) Suggestions and representations have been received from time to time including from Shri Tata, for and against the take over of this steel plant. These are all of a general nature.

(c) Steps have been taken such as modernisation, where necessary, providing more power, more and better coal etc. to improve the output.

Supply of Billets to Steel Rerolling Mills

1189. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government for issuing billets for steel rerolling mills;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the allocation;

(c) the number of steel rerolling mills which have been closed or partially working during last year for want of billets; and

(d) action proposed to set them on their feet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) There is no statutory control on the distribution of any category of iron and steel including billets. However, the categories in short supply are distributed according to certain formulae. In the case of billets this formula had been devised in consultation with the Steel Re-rollers' Associations.

(b) Distribution policy of billets for the next year has not yet been finalised.

(c) Government have no such information.

(d) Does not arise.

Steel imported and proposed to be imported

1190. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel imported during last two years and the quantity proposed to be imported in coming years;

(b) the countries from which imports were made together with the quantity from each country; and

(c) the *raison d'être* for such imports despite the considerable capacity in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). A statement is showing imports during 1976-77 and 1977-78. The import programme for 1979-80 is expected to be finalised shortly is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3383/79].

(c) import is resorted to bridge the gap between the demand and domestic availability.

National Mineral Development Corporation

1191. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Mineral Development Corporation has increased its loss many times during 1977-78 as compared to 1976-77; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and loss incurred during 1976-77 and 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The loss incurred by NDMC increased from Rs. 176.74 lakhs in 1976

77 to Rs. 1.83 lakhs in 1977-78. The main reasons for the increase in loss are:-

(i) low F.O.R. sales realisation (on residual basis, after meeting charges on account of port, handling transportation and export duty) on export of iron ore;

(ii) lower off-take of iron ore by the Japanese Steel Mills due to global recession in steel industry; and

(iii) initial lower production from Balladila - 5 and Donimalai mines which came into operation in January, 1977 and October, 1977 respectively and consequently, higher depreciation charges on account of these two projects.

Assistance by Norway in Deep Off-shore Drilling

1192. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Norway has offered assistance to India in deep offshore drilling; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भूतपूर्व कोयला खान मालिकों से स्वामित्व की बकाया राशि

1193. श्री छवि राम शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री 16 अगस्त, 1978 के अतारहित प्रश्न संख्या 4180 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की तारीख से भूतपूर्व कोयलाखान मालिकों की ओर स्वामित्व की बकाया राशि संबंधी राज्य सरकारों के दावे निपटान आगुस्त के पास विचाराधीन पड़े हैं ; और

(ख) कुल मामलों में ऐसे कितने मामले सेंटिलमैट कमिशनर, कलकत्ता के पास फाइल किए गए हैं जो 26 जनवरी, 1979 तक निपटारे बचे और वे सभी मामले कब तक निपटारे जा सकेंगे ?

ऊर्जा व'सात्वत में राज्य व'जी की (मानेस्वर सिंह)
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) भूतपूर्व कोयला खान मालिकों के पास बकाया रायल्टी की शेष राशि के जो 697 दावे राज्य सरकारों ने दायर किए हैं इनमें से 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक 521 दावों का भुगतान आयुक्त ने अन्तिम रूप से निपटारा कर दिया है। शेषीय न्यायालयों में पड़े मामलों को छोड़कर शेष मामलों का निपटारा शीघ्र हो जाने की आशा है।

Bungling of Recent Film Festival

1194. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

DR. RAMJI SINGH:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

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

(a) whether there has been bungling by some Bureaucrats in the recent film festival held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what;

(c) whether it has also been alleged that several film V.I.Ps. have been denied invitations to attend the inaugural function and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether any inquiry has been made and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). No. Sir.

(c) Government have seen an article appearing in the "Blitz" of 27th January, 1979 captioned "Bureaucrats Bungle Film Festival". The allegations made are not valid. All those who had conveyed their willingness to participate in the festival were issued Admittance Cards for the inaugural function.

(d) No, Sir.

Black Marketing in Soda Ash

1195. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Tata and some other producers of Soda Ash have diverted all that they have been producing into the black market through some dishonest traders, dealers and stockists and the soap making industry all over the country and paper making plants are being starved resulting in their stoppage;

(b) is it also a fact that recently there were some raids in which a large quantity of Soda Ash has been detected with anti-social traders; and

(c) what steps Government propose to blacklist all those dealers and producers of soda ash and take over their trade and factories for production in the public sector and distribution through a Government agency or agencies as may become necessary?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. All the manufacturers of Soda Ash in the country have been offering their production directly to industrial consumers as well as to and through their dealers. Soda Ash has now been put on Open General Licence (OGL) since 15.1.1979 to all Actual Users (AUs) and Associations and Cooperatives of AUs. The customs duty has also been reduced from 75 per cent to 5 per cent on dense and 35 per cent on light Soda Ash. The Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers have also recently issued guidelines to all the manufacturers of Soda Ash in the country for allocating their production to industrial consumers atleast to the extent of their off-take during the calendar year 1977.

These measures will cover soap and paper units also.

(b) The Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers have no information on this.

(c) There is no proposal for such takeover. The manufacturers of Sada Ash have been asked to exercise greater vigilance over their stockists. State Governments have also been requested to monitor the distribution of the supplies received in their States either by industrial consumers or the stockists.

Appointment of a Committee to investigate in Profit Earnings of Drug Firms

1196. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THO-
RAT:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARA-
YAN:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Shri I. Kumar,
Chairman, BICP | Chairman |
| 2. Shri A. V. Ganesan, Joint Secretary,
Deptt. of Economic Affairs. | Member |
| 3. Prof. S. K. Bhattacharya, till recently
Professor of Financial Management,
Indian Institute of Management,
Ahmedabad. | Member |
| 4. Shri L. Krishnan, Formerly Chief Cost
Accounts Officer to the Govt. of India. | Member |
| 5. Dr. Pai Panandikar, Director, Centre for
Policy Research, New Delhi. | Member |

In place of Prof. S. K. Bhattacharya who resigned from the committee for personal reasons, Prof. G. R. Kul-karni, Professor Business Policy at the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad have since been nominat-ed as a member of the Committee. The Committee is required to submit its report by 31st March, 1979.

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

(a) the names of the members of the Committee appointed to investigate incidence of enormous profit earnings by Drug Manufactures, particularly the multi-nationals; the terms of the reference and the time limit of Report; and

(b) what are surpluses achieved medicines and Drugs in the year, 1977, 1978 and the per capita consumption of Drugs and medicines for the above two years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Government constituted a Committee on the 2nd May, 1978 consisting of the following to carry out an investigation into allegations of unduly large profits being made by foreign companies and to suggest measures, where appropriate, to regulate the profits of such companies:—

(b) As per the analysis prepared by the Reserve Bank of India (Sept. 1977 issue of the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin) which is an authoritative source in such matters, companies producing medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations earned gross profit during 1975-76 which amounted to 12.9 per cent of the sales turnover. Figures

for the subsequent years have not been published by the Reserve Bank of India.

The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in its report submitted in April, 1975 indicated that the per capita consumption of modern drugs and pharmaceuticals in India was then estimated at Rs. 6 per year. Figures of per capita consumption of drugs and medicines for the subsequent years are not available.

Pharmafin Agreement with IDPL

1197. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pharmafin technology has failed; if so, reasons therefor; and

(b) what are surpluses achieved by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited due to trading activity; distribution of canalised bulk drugs and how these surpluses have been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Since Pharmafin technology is still under implementation, the question of its failure does not arise.

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

Contract for Supply of Crude From Iran

1198. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of crude contracted to be supplied by Iran and what is the amount now expected to be supplied by that country in 1978 & 1979; and

(b) how is the gap proposed to be filled up as Iran may not fulfil the contract to the full extent?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The quantity of crude oil contracted for imports from Iran in 1978 is 4.35 million tonnes, against which actual liftings have been around 3.489 million tonnes. In view of the conditions prevailing in Iran, no contract has been signed with that country for crude supplies during 1979 so far.

(b) Following the disruption in Iranian crude oil supplies from end October, 1978, urgent steps were initiated to procure the country's requirements of imported crude from alternative sources of supply. Contracts covering crude supplies during 1979 were entered into with our other sources of supply viz., Iraq, Saudi Arabia, UAE and USSR. It was possible to secure an enhancement in the quantum of crude purchases from Iraq and UAE during 1979, as compared to quantities obtained from them in earlier years. In addition, spot purchases of crude oil from the market have been organised for meeting the requirements during the period January—March, 1979.

Officers of Muslim Community in Indian Armed Forces

1199. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHAHRIEF: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of officers belonging to the Muslim community in the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force at present; and

(b) whether there has been any increase in the number of officers during last two years?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The recruitment of officers in the Defence Services is made from amongst Indian nationals on an all India basis. The preliminary list of candidates in the Army at the Second

Lieutenant level; in the Navy at the Sub-Lieutenant level and in the Air Force at the Pilot Officer level is drawn up on the basis of open competition conducted by the UPSC. The recruitment is not based on caste, creed or religion but on individual merit only. It is neither possible to indicate the representation of any particular community in the Armed Forces as community-wise list of officers is not maintained, nor it is in the public interest to divulge it.

Proportion of Muslims in Army, Navy and Air Force

1200. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) proportion of other ranks and officers separately from muslim minority community (as percent of total) in the Army, Navy and Air Force; and

(b) recruitment of other ranks and officers from the muslim minority community (in percentage terms) in the Army, Navy and Air Force, year-wise, during the last 10 years?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The policy of the Government has been to broad-base recruitment to the Armed Forces. There is a system of limited reservation in some regiments to which recruitment is made from certain castes and communities that specified groups of people. Besides these, there is not system of reservation for any particular religious group or community for recruitment purposes. It is neither possible to indicate the quantum of representation of any particular caste or community religious or otherwise, in the Armed Forces, as a whole as no separate data pertaining to such details is maintained, nor is it in the public interest to divulge it.

**Not recorded.

RE. NON-AVAILABILITY OF PETROL IN DELHI (Interruptions)

12 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am now calling Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra. I have permitted him to make a statement about shortage of petrol. Do not record anything else except this (Interruptions)**

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : (दक्षिण दिल्ली) प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): How are you allowing him, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: He has given notice to me. I have permitted him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will you allow us also?

MR. SPEAKER: Whenever occasion arises.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : दिल्ली के प्रन्दर दो दिन से किसी पेट्रोल पम्प पर पेट्रोल नहीं है जिसकी वजह से सारा काम रुका हुआ है। सारी गाड़ियाँ रुकी हुई हैं। यह कभी नहीं हुआ कि बजट के दो दिन पहले से दिल्ली में पेट्रोल मिलना बन्द हो जाय और कैपिटल के प्रन्दर सारा काम काज बन्द हो जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ और कौन सी इन्टरक्सन है जिन की वजह से यह हुआ है?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवन्ती नन्दा बहुगुणा): मान्यवर, मुझे इस बात की सुन कर बहुत खेद हुआ कि पेट्रोल के संबंध में दिक्कत है। मैं फौरन इस सदन से जाने के बाद 15 मिनट के प्रन्दर दिल्ली के सारे पेट्रोल पम्पों की चौकियाँ के लिए धावेबाजी करता हूँ। साथ साथ तेल भण्डार नहीं गया है तो उस का भी पता करता हूँ। भण्डार नहीं गया है तो हमारी बिम्बेदारी है, उन अधिकारियों को मैं बंझित करूँगा और भण्डार तेल का और चुराया गया है तो ऐसे लोगों को दंडित करने के लिए दिल्ली सरकार की मदद लूँगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East):**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record him.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PRESS COUNCIL RULES, 1979 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL FILM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (P) LTD., NEW DELHI, FOR 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Press Council Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 286 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Press Council Act, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3340/79].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation Private Limited, New Delhi for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 3341/79]

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF MADRAS REFINERIES LTD., MADRAS FOR 1976-77 AND 1977-78 AND MADRAS FERTILIZERS LTD. MADRAS FOR 1977-78 AND TWO STATEMENTS FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madras Refineries Ltd., Madras for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of

the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3342/79].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item 1(a) and 1(b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. No. LT-3348/79]

REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION ON CONGESTION OF UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS IN JAILS AND A STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING THE HINDI VERSION, REPORT (HINDI) OF LAW COMMISSION ON RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN DIVORCES AND A STATEMENT, REPORT RE. EXECUTION OF PROVISION OF MRTP ACT. VIPT ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to lay in the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Seventy-eight Report of the law Commission congestion of Under-trial Prisoners in Jails.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi

version of the Report mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3344/79].

(2) (i) A copy of the Sixty-fifth Report@ (Hindi version) of the Law Commission on Recommendation of Foreign Divorces.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Report mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3345/79].

(3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, for the period from 1st January, 1977 to 31st December, 1977 under section 62 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3346/79].

(4) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) under section 21(3) (b) on the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the case of the M/s. Vulcan-Laval Limited, Bombay for substantial expansion of its activities by way of manufacture of plant, machinery and equipment for Tobacco processing and for the manufacture of Tobacco products and the Order dated the 17th January, 1979, of the Central Government thereon, under section 62 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3347/79].

(5) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 21(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1979 making certain corrections in Schedule III of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976 relating to Andhra Pradesh, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See LT-3343/79]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF
NATIONAL HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION
LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Hydroelectric Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(2) Annual Report of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3349/79]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1977-78 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

@ English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 21st March, 1978.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3350/79].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956 AND A STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING HINDI VERSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 14(E), (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 1979 making certain alterations in Part—I of Scheduled VI to the Companies Act, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 641 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3351/79]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) The Companies (Central Governments) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 24(E), in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1979.

(ii) The Companies (Appointment of Sole Agents) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 68 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3352/79].

(3) (i) A copy of the Seventy-seventh Report of the Law Commission on Delay and Arrears in Trial Courts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3353/79].

NAVY (PENSION) 1ST AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Pension) First Amendment Regulations, 1979, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 40 in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1979, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3354/79].

12.05 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Friday, the 23rd February, 1979, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978, be further extended up to the last day, of the first week of the Hundred and Tenth Session of the Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention—Shri Vinod Bhai B. Sheth.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Replies to unstarred questions are supposed to be placed immediately after the Question Hour.

I am going through the list of unstarred questions and I found that it says 'Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance'. My submission is that this is very improper... Will you kindly listen to me on this point?

This House is governed by the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure. Our Constitution—Arts. 74 and 75 provide only for a Prime Minister and Ministers and do not provide for any Deputy Prime Minister. Similarly, Rule 2 of the Rules of Business which is the definition clause provides only for the Prime Minister and Ministers. There is no provision for a Deputy Prime Minister and, therefore, in my submission the term 'Deputy Prime Minister' cannot be used in this House.

Mr. Morarji Desai was Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, but, at that time no ruling from the Speaker, as far as I know, was called and no ruling was given. In this particular instance the matter gets more complicated because there are two Deputy Prime Ministers. One is supposed to be a Senior Deputy Prime Minister because he is No. 2 in the Cabinet and the other is the Junior Deputy Prime Minister. Sir, I would like to have your ruling as to how we should address them and whether this is proper and in accordance with the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: The convention has been that the term 'Deputy Prime Minister' has been used earlier also and I am simply following the convention.

Shri Vinod Bhai B. Sheth.

12.09 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED HARASSMENT OF GIRLS AND
WOMEN IN DTC BUSES

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vinod Bhai B. Sheth.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):
Sir, the reply of the Minister says

'Statement to be made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Lok Sabha on 27th February, 1979 in response to the Calling Attention Notice by Shri Vinodbhai B. Sheth and others.' My name is also there in the Calling Attention and it is against the procedure to mention only one name and leave others.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not see anything in the point of order

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported harassment caused to girls and women travelling in DTC buses and the rally staged on February 23, 1979 by girl students of various colleges in Delhi to protest against it."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): Sir, Government have received reports of incidents of harassments of girls and women while travelling in D.T.C. buses. On 23rd February, 1979 about 1000 girl students of Delhi University also took out a procession from Indraprastha College to I. P. Depot to protest against eve-teasing in D.T.C. buses and inadequate action by the police and the D.T.C. in this regard. The processionists carried banners and shouted slogans. They handed over a memorandum at the residence of the Commissioner of police and to the D.T.C. authorities at Indraprastha Depot. At the latter place the demonstrators also held a meeting where the Speakers highlighted the problems faced by the girls/women travelling in D.T.C. buses. Their demands included firm action by the police and setting up of Special Squads all over the city to check the crime against women in D.T.C. buses

[Shri S. D. Patil]

Similarly, they wanted the D.T.C. to ensure the safety of its passengers and wanted some steps to be taken in this regard. These includes wearing of name badges by drivers and conductors, display of registration numbers and warning of legal action against eve-teasing inside the buses, instructing the D.T.C. staff to drive to the nearest police station whenever they are not in a position to handle a particular situation and setting up of a permanent machinery comprising of D.T.C. officials, police and women organisations to deal with such problems.

Stringent measures are taken by the police and the D.T.C. whenever incidents of eve-teasing or any offence against women come to their notice. The police and the D.T.C. authorities have considered the memorandum submitted by girl students on 23rd February, 1979 and have issued necessary instructions. The police have, for example, issued instructions that it will be the duty of policemen travelling in D.T.C. buses, whether in uniform or otherwise, to intervene and give necessary help whenever there is any such incident in a bus. Special squads are also being formed. The D.T.C. has similarly issued instructions that all drivers and conductors will bear name badges. Hoardings will be put inside the buses warning persons against commission of any such crime. A Coordination Committee consisting of D.T.C. officials, police and women organisations is being formed to help check this menace.

In fact, the D.T.C. authorities have taken stern action against erring conductors and drivers. Recently, three cases which occurred in the last 2-3 months in which 5 persons were involved came to notice; they have all been proceeded against and suitable action has been taken against them. In fact, services of one conductor and one driver have also been terminated.

Solution to eve-teasing or such other offence just does not lie simply in

police action. It is necessary that there is a conscious and enlightened public opinion. It is, therefore, the duty of citizens as well to point out such cases to the authorities concerned and come to the help of the victims wherever there is an occasion for this. It is equally important that the persons who render such help are not harassed in any manner later.

It is also proposed to give due publicity to the measures being taken by the police and the D.T.C. to stop such incidents, through press, radio and television.

It will thus be seen that Government is fully conscious of the problem and all possible steps are being taken to curb this menace.

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: Sir, I rise to speak on the subject at the instance of many women organisations in the City. They have charged that the public is apathetic very much. Now, Parliament, the highest body of this country has taken up this problem. So, I request the Minister also not to transfer the part of the responsibility to the Transport Ministry because the D.T.C. buses might be coming under their jurisdiction.

I request him not to say that. Eve-teasing is in existence from time immemorial because Lord Krishna was also indulging in such practices. That is a spiritual thing. Here there is something vulgar. We have the slogan:

यत्र नारायणस्तु पूजयन्ते रमन्ते तत्र वेदता ।

but the slogan is vague. In big cities like Bombay, Calcutta Delhi, Madras and in Punjab, U.P., Haryana and some of the other States.... (Interruptions) ...—as regards Gujarat. girls have participated and changed the Government also and I may assure that I would like to see all, all bus conductors, if it is possible, to take oath that "those ladies who are elders will be treated as my mothers, others as sisters and those who are younger to me will be treated as my daughters" it will be a part of

moral education. So, some civic sense is to be imparted to the persons to whom we have given the charge of protection. But, unfortunately, in this country, we have seen that those persons who have to protect have become the offenders. There is some sort of collusion between the offenders and the protectors. This should not happen. Now, the time will come when we will have many ladies with plain clothes as police women who will be in service. They must be given the training in Judo and Karathi. The time has come when the ladies will ask for arms. The harijans are asking for arms in Bihar. They will also ask for the arms to fight against the hooligans who are creating some sort of rowdyism in the buses.

We want our bus services to be efficient. I may cite the example of B.E.S.T. in Bombay. The officers of the transport service should go to Bombay and try to know how they run efficient bus services there. You should have a network of efficient bus service in this big city. We may have to think about tube railways or suburban railways because the city is fast expanding.

MR. SPEAKER: You are going from one subject to another. Let us confine to this subject.

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: We have 2300 buses in this city of which 1700 buses only are in operation and 675 buses are by the private owners. The private owners have given a call to the Government that they are prepared to run the buses at the old rates. The Government should consider this proposal. I am not blaming only the conductors and the drivers. In scooters and taxis the same thing happens. There should be proper vigilance in these cases.

These things should be prevented.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: Drivers are also rashly driving. Dr. Soella Uttam Singh has mentioned this

in Hindustan Times today that there is possible physical contact by the rash driving. She says that there is forcible physical contact, clothes pulling, molestation and even attempted rape. So, these things should be stopped and the earlier this is done, the better it should be.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to the question.

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: Let us be fair to the fair sex, Sir. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to say as to what schemes they have in this respect. I would like to know as to why only one man has been arrested. There are so many drivers and so many conductors who have committed the crime. I am very unhappy to note that only one person has been arrested and prosecution has been launched against him. This is not fair. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to give us a categorical reply. Of course, I would say a word on the girls also. It is a charge made against the modern girls that they attract the drivers and the conductors. It is their skirvy dress, jean culture, midi, maxi and mini culture, that attracts the attention of the conductors and the drivers also. What steps are you going to take, apart from invoking the citizen's awareness, consciousness, patriotism and sense of citizenship etc? What concrete steps the Government is going to take? How will the persons who are prepared to inform the police be protected? There are some persons who like to give protection to ladies. But Government does not give protection to them. He has to undergo long drawn-out litigation in the courts of Law. I would like to have a specific reply from the Government. What concrete steps the Minister has taken or he is going to take in this matter?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Many of the suggestions made by the hon. Member are really suggestions for action.

I agree with him that unless there is proper education and civic sense developed among our citizens, this question which is a social problem, cannot be

[Shri S. D. Patil]

solved adequately. But I do not agree with him when he made a statement that Government is trying to transfer this responsibility from itself to the Transport Authority. No, Sir. Government has already issued instruction. As far as Police are concerned we have already said this. We have arrangements at district control rooms for receiving specific information about eve-teasing for taking immediate follow-up action, even where the information is anonymous.

Secondly, we have issued instructions for the formation of special squads in each district for dealing with eve-teasing and pick-pocketing. We have also issued instruction for detaining men in uniform or plain clothes in buses to check eve-teasing. Instructions have been issued for listing out the Girls/Women's colleges and institutions and to have regular fortnightly visits to them by the police officers. Instructions have been given for giving wide publicity to action taken against the eve-teasers. These are the actions which have been taken.

MR. SPEAKER: He asked a question. How is it that in spite of so many incidents, only one driver has been arrested?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The growing population of the city and certain evils of the modern age are responsible for all these things.

MR. SPEAKER: He asked: Why was only one man arrested?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I have mentioned in my statement that recently 3 cases came to notice during the last two or three months in which five persons were involved. They have all been proceeded against and suitable action has been taken against them. In fact, the services of one conductor and one driver has been terminated.

So, action has been taken in these cases.

The DTC authorities have also issued instructions. These are the five instructions. Whenever specific instances against drivers and conductors are brought to notice of the DTC authorities, stringent action is taken. They will resort even to terminate the services of drivers and conductors involved. Instructions have been issued asking drivers and conductors to wear name badges. They have also been asked to intervene efficiently whenever any one is found misbehaving with ladies in buses. In extreme cases they have been given discretion to drive buses to the nearest police stations.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: So, these instructions are there. In my statement also I have mentioned many of the steps which have been taken.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to register my protest against the manner in which the names of the Members who have sponsored this Calling Attention have been indicated in the statement of the Minister of State for Home Affairs. It only shows the light-heartedness and the callousness with which they treat such questions. I would request the hon. Speaker to come to our rescue and protect our interests.

We are aware of the manner in which the Janata Government has been treating such problems. A lot of vulgarism, vandalism and this eve-teasing has been going on even in a city like Delhi. There is absolutely no law and order here for the last two years. There is an organised effort in an organised sector like DTC to indulge in eve-teasing. Even the conductors and drivers are a party to it. It is free for all in DTC buses. The press has been highlighting this consistently, but the situation has not improved and we

have to hang our heads in shame that the girls from various colleges had to take out a protest march to draw the attention of the Government to this problem. You say that you are conscious of the equality of women and their status. I do not know how you can claim that.

The Minister of State for Home Affairs has only given details about the demonstration, but he has not suggested any remedial measures for this evil. He says only that this is a social problem. There is an article in the *Hindustan Times* today 'An eye x-rays eve-teasing' where the reporter states:

"We decided to discuss the problem and its possible causes with Dr. Shiela Uttam Singh, a teacher since 1946 and Principal of Indraprastha College for the last five years. She agrees that eve-teasing is so rampant now that even the university campus offers no immunity to girls on their way to and from lectures and functions."

The police is also not effective in this matter. When certain rowdy elements outrageously molest the girls, travelling in the DTC busses, the drivers and the conductors are not helpful to the girls at all. On several occasions, they are not prepared to stop the bus and protect them. The travelling public in the buses also become passive spectators to the situation in a helpless manner. The girls scream and cry, but nobody would come to their rescue.

Then, the population in Delhi has increased tremendously. The number of DTC buses has not been increased to keep pace with that and to meet the ever-increasing demand. Why can't you increase the bus facilities for the students? What is the action that has been proposed by the Government to bring about an improvement in the situation? Has the police or Home Ministry suggested any remedial measures?

The Minister of State for Home Affairs has given only two incidents, whereas about six incidents have taken place. One of the employees of our Parliament House was narrating an incident yesterday. He was travelling in a bus along with his wife. He and his wife and other persons had to close their eyes because of the manner in which some boys were teasing the girls. The whole bus was jam-packed and there was no room in it. While this was going on, nobody asked the driver or the conductor to stop the bus. This is not a small matter to be taken casually by the Home Minister. This is not a party question either. Vandalism, vulgarism, molestation and outraging of modesty of women inside the DTC buses should be stopped—but not by shedding crocodile tears. Stringent action has not been taken so far. Conductors and drivers have failed to identify people who are responsible. The number of such incidents is increasing inside the DTC buses. To solve this, and to relieve the congestion experienced by the travelling public, will the Minister examine the question and suggest to the DTC that they should increase the number of buses? Secondly, will he take up this matter in the highest body, so that he can see to it that separate buses are provided for the women and girls—as it is done in Tamil Nadu? Government is in a helpless situation, because there are loopholes in the legislations regarding booking of such culprits. Will he bring in suitable change in the legislations? Such incidents should be stopped immediately, and those culprits should also be booked immediately. Will the Minister consider these 3 suggestions, keeping in view that we should give a better—and equal—treatment to our women?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Many a time I have seen Mr. Lakkappa to be very humorous and comic. To-day he is angry. I do not know why he is so much angry to-day. His wrath is directed towards the Home Ministry. I cannot read between the lines and find why he is so much perturbed. (Interruptions) It is a common, social

[Shri S. D. Patil]

evil. There is no denying the fact. From whatever source the complaints come, whether they are from the Principal or the general public, it is an admitted fact. The various suggestions made by the hon. Member viz. increase in buses, change in the law, separate buses for girls, plugging loopholes in the legislation etc. will be examined. About the recent incident seen by the employee in Parliament House, it has not yet come to our notice. If a specific instance comes to notice, we will look into it. There also, it is the duty of the passengers who are travelling, to help when they personally see such situations.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMCO-WALIA (Faridkot): That day, the young girls took out the procession. There was a placard on which it was written, "When women are degraded, why is the public silent?" I am thankful to you, Sir, that by admitting this Calling Attention, you have removed the allegation and proved that when our young daughters are harassed, not only the public but the whole of Parliament is not silent. I congratulate you on this. I very much protest against the manner in which the Administration is running the buses.

It has been said that Police should be posted. Posting the police is not the only remedy. Actually, the system, the whole Administration is defective. All these things have started because of our films. The Indian films are so bad in films the hero, the vulgar type of her starts teasing the heroine, and ultimately, the heroine succumbs to his activities. This kind of a story very much results in the increase of such types of activities. Actually the effect of the culture is reflected in the activities of the youth. The situation in the city is so grave that after 4 or 5 or 6 P.M. if you go to the bazaars or go inside the city, everywhere in the bus stops there are long queues of 400 to 500 people. Suppose a young girl, a student or employee, after finishing the work at 5 P.M. comes to the bus stop,

he or she is able to get the bus only by 7 P.M. For two hours he or she has to wait. Eve-teasing is due to overcrowding in buses. This is the root cause. There is also pilferage of spare parts of buses and frequently trips of DTC buses are missed. The administration is so loose that though the number of passengers has doubled in the last years, yet DTC is showing loss in its accounts. The number of buses are the same. I humbly suggest to the Minister to ensure that missing of trips is stopped. He should also arrange to stop the pilfering of spare parts of the buses, which are being sold in spare part shops after 1 or 2 months of the coming of the buses on the road. Will he also arrange deploying more mini buses during peak hours or enabling people to reach their offices, schools or colleges and also between 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER: These are to be answered by the Minister of Transport. He will pass them on to him.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMCO-WALIA: Lastly, will he deploy women police in double numbers of room now onwards?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Sir, I will pass on the hon. members suggestions to the Transport Minister and DTC. As far as the administration is concerned, we on our part are detailing the police at places which can be identified as trouble spots for eve-teasing. We have also taken sufficient care to see that name badges are given to the drivers and conductors. It is equally the duty of the general public to come to the help of the victims. If some voluntary organisations are organised on some basis to meet this trouble it would be in the interests of everybody. About the need to increase the buses, I will pass it on to the DTC authorities. They have got their own difficulties, but we will pass on the suggestion to them. As far as the Government is concerned, it is not possible to detail a policeman or police woman in every place. It is not feasible and it is not financially possible.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND THIRD REPORT

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): Sir, I beg to present the Hundred and third Report of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-ninth Report on three Government Hospitals in Delhi relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

12.35 hrs.

COMPANY SECRETARIES BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make provision for the regulation and development of the profession of Company Secretaries.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make provision for the regulation and development of the profession of Company Secretaries."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I introduce the Bill.

12.36 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) REPORTED CURTAILMENT OF FACILITIES AND BENEFITS TO EMPLOYEES OF THE CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT WORKING ON MAHINDER HIGHWAY PROJECT IN NEPAL

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: (Rajgarh) Sir, I want to make a statement on the following matter of urgent public importance.

*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27-2-79.

4202 LS-9

In 1965 several employees were selected by the CPWD for the purpose of working on projects under the Colombo Plan at Nepal. Over 1,500 technicians were working on the projects Senuli Pokharo Road and East-West Highway in Nepal under the Indian Cooperation Mission, Kathmandu. These projects were completed in 1970. Thereafter they were posted to work on Mahinder High Way Project based employees enjoyed all the benefits and facilities as are given to all other CPWD employees in India. After their posting on the Mahinder High Way Project, suddenly without giving any reason, their facilities and benefits were curtailed. These Nepal-based workers are now under going great hardship and harassment. Several representations, strikes and agitations have gone unheeded by the CPWD.

I urge upon the Government to mitigate these grievances and end the tools-down strike started by them from 21st February.

- (ii) REPORTED STRIKE BY TRANSPORTERS OF DIESEL IN MAHARASHTRA

श्री केशवराव धोंडे (नांदेड) : सदर साहब, मैं रूल 377 के अनुसार प्रत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण मामले को आप की अनुमति से यहाँ पर पेश कर रहा हूँ। महाराष्ट्र के अन्तर डीजल से जाने वाले टंकर वालों द्वारा हड़ताल करने की वजह से किसानों पर उस का बहुत ही बुरा असर पड़ा है। घाइल इंजन बन्द हो चुके हैं, ट्रक्स व ट्रैक्टरों का चलना मुश्किल हो गया है और किसानों को अपना गन्ना और दूसरी पैदावार कारखानों और मंडियों पर ले जाना बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है। इसलिये खेतों में पनाज और गन्ना सड़ रहा है, लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। इस महत्वपूर्ण मामले को मैं फौरन इम्ताफ मिलाने के लिये आप की अनुमति से पेश कर रहा हूँ। पैट्रोलियम मंत्री महोदय से मैं गुजारिश करता हूँ कि इस बारे में वह फौरन कोशिश कर के इस हड़ताल को खत्म कर के किसानों की मदद करें। जयकान्ति।

- (iii) REPORTED NOTICES OF STRIKE GIVEN BY THE UNIONS OF TEXTILE MILL WORKERS.

SHRI DHIRENDRA NATHBASU (Katwa): Mr. Speaker, all Unions of

[Shri Dharendra Nath Basu]

textile mills and Textile Workers' Association have served notices that they would start strike in all textile mills with effect from 15th March. The minimum demands of the textile employees have neither been met with by the management of textile mills nor by the National Textile Corporation. Negotiation for settlement is far from sight and it is most likely that the textile employees will go on strike, as already notified, that is, from 15th March 1979. As a result, the mills will have no production and the export commitments already made by the managements of the mills will not be fulfilled and the suffering of more than one lakh and eighty-two thousand people who were workmen in the eastern zone alone will know no bounds. Some textile mills and some jute mills are already lying closed with the result about 67,000 employees have been thrown out of employment. The members of their family are now almost starving. The Government of India should immediately intervene in the matter and try to settle all the disputes sympathetically and in a proper way. Unless the disputes are settled promptly, I am afraid this will have serious repercussions in other industries. It is reported that some of the promoters of jute and textile industries now under closure in West Bengal have already started new mills elsewhere. So, I would request the Minister of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs to settle the issues without delay.

(iv) REPORTED ARREST OF A SIKH YOUTH BY U.K. POLICE FOR WEARING 'KARA' STEEL BANGLE ..

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Faridkot): Mr. Speaker, I want to make a statement on the following matter of urgent public importance.

The U.K. police arrested a Sikh youth in England for wearing *kara* (steel bangle). The UK authorities have described *Kara* as an offensive weapon. It is a great insult to the religious rights of the Sikh community, since it is ordained by the tenth guru, Guru Gobind Singh, to keep the five

K's, and *kara* is one of them. No true Sikh can have real satisfaction without *kara*. The whole of the Sikh world is mentally, spiritually and socially pained and perturbed over this offensive action of the UK police.

I will urge upon the External Affairs Minister to take up this matter of utmost importance with the UK Government. I will appeal to the British MPs and the people of Great Britain to honour and support Sikh cause, while keeping up the glorious traditions of religious liberalism.

(v) REPORTED STRIKE BY THE WORKMEN OF GARDEN REACH SHIP-BUILDINGS AND ENGINEERS LTD.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

10,000 workers of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE Ltd.) have been forced to go on strike on and from January 22, 1979 for the redressal of their outstanding grievances. The industrial relations in GRSE Ltd., have been fairly satisfactory and all disputes have so far been settled amicably or through conciliation since 1961.

With a view to improve the wage structure and fringe benefits of workmen, at least at the level of the newly set up Central Public Sector and Shipyards, the Union submitted a charter of demands for the GRSE Workmen in February 1977, after the expiry of the previous settlement. But the management adopted dilatory tactics; yet, the workmen waited patiently for nearly two years to give sufficient time to the management for settlement. The workmen were assured that the charter of demands would be settled irrespective of industry-wise settlement in West Bengal, and the effect would be given from 1st January 1977. With a view to give time to the Management, the strike notices were twice deferred, on the assurance and condition that all workmen would be paid *ad hoc* at the rate of Rs. 500 subject to adjustment.

after settlement, negotiation on charter of demands would be completed by the end of November 1978, that settlement would be irrespective of industry-wise settlement and the effect of the settlement would be given from 1st January, 1977. Such assurances were clearly recorded by the Joint Secretary (Defence Production) in his letter of 25th May, 1978 and also the Managing Director of the Company in the minutes of the Company dated 11th July, 1978. However, the Management, under the directives of the Bureau of Public Enterprises, have been pressing their workmen to follow the line of the Engineering Wage Settlement and to give up their claim for arrear payment, in spite of the categorical assurances given in the past. As a result the employees have been forced to go on strike and all the three Trade Unions have formed a Joint Action Committee under which the present movement is being carried out.

The workers are very eager to settle the dispute on any honourable term, and I urge upon the Government not to stand on its prestige but to take immediate measures for coming to a reasonable settlement so that further loss of production, already to the tune of over Rs. 3 crores, does not take place.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Sir, approximately 8,600 workmen and clerical staff of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE Ltd), Calcutta, have gone on strike from 22nd January, 1979. The strike is on the issue of revision of wages and allowances of workmen and staff. The last settlement expired on the 31st December, 1976 and we were trying to come to a new settlement. That was to be done in the form of a tripartite agreement. The GRSE Ltd. has been traditionally following the tripartite engineering wage settlement in West Bengal. The revised engineering settlement was announced by the West Bengal Government on the 11th January, 1979. The employees and staff of GRSE have not accepted this settle-

ment. They are demanding a bipartite settlement. There are no valid grounds for de-linking GRSE from the tripartite settlement, to which the other engineering public sector industries are also parties. The management of GRSE have been persuading the Union to accept this position. They have also offered proposals for introduction of productivity linked incentive schemes at the plant level, within the parameters of the tripartite settlement. The matter has also been referred to conciliation to the appropriate authorities. I have been just now informed that the Labour Commissioner, West Bengal has called a meeting today.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Minister should have taken note of what I have said in my statement. There must be an adequate reply to the points.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate.

12.45 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Yagya Datt Sharma and seconded by Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt the 22nd February, 1979, namely:—

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

“That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 19th February, 1979.”

If a Member is absent when he is called, he will not be called again. It is not proper for Members to give their names and thereafter be absent from the House. Because a large number of Members have given their names, the remaining Members will be given ten minutes each. The Prime Minister will reply tomorrow.

[Mr. Speaker]

Shri Kotrashetti. Absent. Shri Yashwant Borole. Absent. Shri Sarat Kar.

SHRI SARAT KAR (Cuttack): I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to the hon. President on his Address. It is impossible for me to have a full discussion within 10 minutes. Anyway, I shall refer to the speech of Mr. Stephen. I will first enumerate some of the points that he raised and then answer them.

He says that the President's Address is a party document, that there is no clear-cut policy, that there is no sign of leadership. He has also listed the faults of this Government. But I must tell him that the Janata Party has brought freedom to this country a second time through a revolution. He has under-estimated the process of democracy which we have re-established. Our countrymen have also made great sacrifices, and it is a great achievement which should not be under-estimated or undermined.

He has stated that under the smoke-screen of democracy the Special Courts Bill has been introduced in this House. I differ from him very much. It is not a smoke-screen of democracy. The Janata Party has achieved epoch-making things in the whole of the history of humanity and democracy. I remember the dark days of the emergency when people were ashamed, when large numbers were put in jails and the whole country had been reduced to a jail. Probably if it had continued, the country would have been reduced to a cemetery. However, Mrs. Gandhi called the elections, and our country gave a clear verdict that they did not want her leadership. Thus, democracy has been re-honoured, re-established and revitalised, and the process of law has been re-established. So, it is not a smoke-screen and in the process of the re-establishment of the rule of law and democracy, the Special Courts are important.

The makers of our Constitution did not envisage, could not apprehend, that such a high personage as the

Prime Minister would break the law, could mishandle democracy, make Parliament a captive. That is why there are special reasons why in re-establishing the rule of law and democracy, we should have Special Courts.

And why are they so much afraid of special courts? And why should they be always haunted by the ghost of Mrs. Gandhi in their minds? You cannot think of playing Hamlet without the prince of Denmark, you cannot arrange a *sankirtan* forgetting Hari, you cannot go to a mosque forgetting Allah, you cannot go to a Church forgetting Christ. Similarly, when you take of the Special Courts, you cannot think of it without Mrs. Gandhi because she was the creator of the emergency. It is only by subjecting herself to the rule of law and the dictates of democracy that Mrs. Gandhi's image will be enhanced, that the image of Congress will be enhanced. So, they should welcome it. There is no question of the Janata Party's vindictiveness against Mrs. Gandhi or the Congress (I), let me reassure them about it. They have been reassured by our Hon. Prime Minister a hundred times that there is no personal vendetta. Otherwise, she would have been in jail much earlier.

It was a token thing because she defied Parliament, the same Parliamentary democracy in whose name she was amending the Constitution, she had a captive judiciary. She was saying that Parliament was supreme, but when the same Parliament's privileges were in danger, she did not come for giving evidence. She defied the whole House. The mood of the House was to pardon her, but she could not say even a word of apology. For that only, she was symbolically sent to jail. It was not a Janata vendetta; it was the dictate of democracy. If we follow the rule of law, if we follow the Constitution, we must obey that. In that process, I think, the Special Courts Bill is to be welcomed. Let us see if there are some Emergency excesses. Then the special courts will deal with them. The normal courts' hands are full with their business, and justice delay-

ed means justice denied. Therefore I welcome the Special Courts Bill. It has not been done under the smoke-screen of democracy. It is something which is to be welcomed.

Then he has lost sight of some of the important policies. The President's Address is a policy document. The President has enumerated some of the pragmatic policies that the Janata Government has taken. The Janata Party is not going in the way Shrimati Indira Gandhi was going. Shrimati Indira Gandhi was a great political actress in the world. Shri Morarji Desai and Shri Charan Singh lack in that, they cannot be actors of that sort, of that standard. In the name of 20-Point Programme, hollow slogans were made, in the name of eradication of poverty, so many things were promised, and we all know that really happened. I do not want to criticise that, I do not want to make uncharitable comments on that. I only want to say that the Janata Party never makes such slogans and comments. It is very natural that, when leaders combine, there may be differences. My friends on the other side were making capital out of that. That was their only criticism. When there was some trouble going on inside the Janata Party, among their constituents, they were attacking more those things than the country's policies, they were saying that there was no unity in the Janata Party and all that. But now after that has been resolved, they have been completely silenced on that score.

They say that there is no policy. Let me read out a few things. I do not want to repeat what others have said.

"Government continued its efforts at freeing the democratic processes from the shackles of the Emergency and restoring the rule of law. The Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Bill which has been passed by both of the Houses of the Parliament"

They do not say that it is a policy!

"Over the last few years, the centre of gravity of political processes

has been shifting from urban to rural areas."

This is definitely what the Janata Party is striving for.

This is also no policy!

Please see para 7 of the Address:

"Last year I had referred to the directional changes being undertaken by the Government by reorienting the strategy of development and launching a frontal attack on the problems of poverty and mass unemployment, particularly in rural areas. The Plan reflects this primary concern of the Government. The basic approach of the Government has been endorsed by the National Development Council."

For rural areas, there is the food for work programme. They know that.

"The Seventh Finance Commission provided for substantial devolution of financial resources to the States Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Commission. The National Development Council directed that a review be made of Centre State financial relation..."

I want to point out that, for the first time the Central Government has given more assistance to the States than what was done earlier. It is a very great achievement.

"Additional irrigation potential of 26 lakh hectares was created in 1977-78 For the current year the target is 28 lakh hectares."

Definitely there is some sign of improvement.

All these may not appear to you to be revolutionary. If you think that the country should be run by a pushbutton switch, if you want that overnight there should be a great change, it is not possible. It can be done only step by step, point by point. In all these matters concerning the poor people, the agrarian people, the unemployed people, and so on, the Janata Government

[Shri Sarat Kar]

has pragmatic and practical approach, they are trying with their best of intentions, but, of course, without giving hollow slogans. All these things have been lost sight of, the Leader of the Opposition has not seen all these things. I would say that they have been seeing only the same ghost, they think that the Janata Government is vindictive.

Regarding foreign policy also, they have said that India has made a departure in respect of Vietnam. Our stand has been categorically mentioned by the President in his Address, and that has been repeatedly clarified by the Government, including the Minister of External Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI SARAT KAR: I want to think the President for his Address. They should understand this in a spirit of democracy. I am not here to criticise Shrimati Indira Gandhi or Shri Morarji Desai. Leaders are judged only by history. So, I would say Indira is also dear to us but truth and constitution are dearer than Indira and parliamentary democracy is dearer than Indira Morarji and everybody else.

So, in this spirit let us be pragmatic, let us understand the things together and in that spirit we have accepted the Opposition as the Shadow Cabinet and their members as Shadow Ministers. In that spirit they should also join us in conveying this Motion of Thanks to the President.

बीहरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को उन के भाषण पर मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। जनता पार्टी ने पिछले दो सालों में, जो पहले बरकरार रखा था, उस को उलटा घुमा दिया है। पहले भी संकट था और आज भी संकट है। लेकिन पहले संकट यह था कि चीनों की कमी थी, अनाज की कमी थी, खाद नहीं मिलती थी, बनस्पति नहीं मिलता था, लेकिन आज संकट उस का उल्टा है, आज इतनी ज्यादा चीजें पैदा हो गई हैं कि उन को खींचना पड़ेगा। अनाज इतना ज्यादा हो गया है कि उस के स्टोरेज की आवश्यकता पैदा हो गई है। पहले संकट था कि अनाज नहीं है, हम अमरीका के पास गया

माने करते थे, अब और आस्ट्रेलिया के पास गया माने करते हैं—इस तरह हम कहते हैं उस वक्त था, लेकिन आज कहते हैं कि हम ने जो अनाज पैदा किया है, उस को कहाँ रखा जाय, उस के लिये हमें स्टोरेज बनाये जायें।

मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि पिछले तीन सालों में हम बाहर के अनाज न बनवाते रहे, लेकिन पहले दो सालों में हिन्दुस्तान से पच्चीस बार हम ने अनाज का एक्सपोर्ट किया है। दुनिया में हमारी इज्जत बहुत बढ़ी है जो उल्टा बरकरार उस वक्त चल रहा था, हम ने उस के रुक को बरत दिया। यहाँ कानून की हुकूमत कायम की। उस जमाने में जिन लोगों ने गुण्डागर्जी की थी, आज उन्हें बीस साल की कैद की सजा हो गई। जिन लोगों ने उस वक्त "किस्ता कुर्सी का" फिल्म को खत्म कर दिया था, ताकि उन के कारनामों को जनता न देख सके, आज वे सत्ताओं के पीछे भेज दिये गये हैं।

इन लोगों ने "स्पेशल कोर्ट बिल" का जिक्र किया। घरे बाई, नूरमनगं का जो टायल हुआ था वह नाजियों की ग्यालियों के खिलाफ था, लेकिन यहाँ भी नाजियों से कम बात नहीं हुई है। हमारे एडवोकेट लखनाना, बम्बीयड़ वालों को, जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया था, जब वह मरने के करीब हुए तो उन की बीबी को टेनी कोन किया गया कि भा कर लखनपाल को से जाओ। जब उन की बीबी जेल में पहुँचती है तो अपने पति की डेढ़-बाड़ी से कर जाती है। इतना जुल्म उस जमाने में किया गया, लेकिन हम ने तो कानून की हुकूमत यहाँ पर की है, यह नूरमनगं टायल नहीं है। इस स्पेशल कोर्ट बिल को भी पहले सुप्रीम कोर्ट को रोक दिया गया था और उस ने जो गारड साइन दी है, उस के आधार पर इस बिल को बनाया जा रहा है। यह जनता पार्टी का एबीमैन्ट है।

लेकिन इस के साथ हमें कुछ चीजों को भी देखना चाहिये हम ने अपने इन्स्पेक्शन मैनीफेस्टो में जो वायदे किये थे, उन को कैसे पूरा करें। ऐसी बात नहीं है, जैसा कुछ अवधारों में जाया है कि उस वक्त बहुत जल्दी में इस को डाफ्ट किया गया था। हम थे बाते बहुत देर से कहते या रहे थे, मूखतामिक पाटियाँ जो इकट्ठी हो कर सामने आई, वह उन की कम्प्लाइड प्रोपोजिशन थी, जिन के आधार पर मैनीफेस्टो को बनाया गया था। उस में एक सवाल था—सेल्स टैक्स खत्म कर दें उस की एक्साइज ड्यूटी में तबदील कर दिया जाय। यह एक बहुत बड़ा वायदा था। हिन्दुस्तान के ट्रेडर्स जो इन्स्पेक्टी राज से बहुत तंग थे, हर वक्त उन के सामने खतरा बना खता था...

MR. SPEAKER: You will continue after lunch.

The House now stands, adjourned till 2 O' clock.

13. hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Chowdhry Balbir Singh will continue his speech.

श्रीधर बलबीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन के नेतृत्व में जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने एक कदम बढ़ाया है, एक चक्कर को उल्टा घुमाना शुरू किया है। पहले मुल्क में जैसा हंग बल रहा था उससे कमी हो कमी दिखायी देती थी। धाज बहुत जाता है। ख़ुशी की बात यह है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी जो नारे लगाती रही, हम ने उन नारों को भी बदल दिया है। पहले नारा सगता था कि घनाज मत खाओ, केले खाना शुरू करो। उन्होंने ने यहाँ तक कहा कि मेंकू भी खाना शुरू कर दो। अब जनता पार्टी ने कहा है कि घनाज खाओ और जितना खा सकते हो खाओ, भी जितना इस्तेमाल कर सकते हो, करो। पहले, मुझे याद है कि एक किलो बनस्पति की का डिब्बा लेने के लिए लोगों को लाइन में घंटों खड़ा रहना पड़ता था। धाज सारे देश में घी घासानी से मिल रहा है।

पहले फरवरी के महीने में कलकत्ता, बम्बई जैसे शहरों में पांच छः रुपये किलो गन्धम बिकता था धाज धाप इन शहरों में छेड़ रुपये किलों में जितनी चाहे गन्धम ले सो क्योंकि हम ने इस देश में से बैरियर हटा दिये हैं। मेरे अपने पंजाब में, होशियारपुर, जिला है। उस से सिर्फ पांच मील पर हिमाचल प्रदेश है। अग्र पांच किलों में कोई से कर चला जाता तो वह पकड़ा जाता था। भावनी ही नहीं, उन के बैल और ऊंट गिरफ्तार कर लिये जाते थे। यह रोज होता था। एक देश होते हुए देश में ऐसे बैरियर लगे हुए थे।

मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि बीम डेम का मतला हल हो गया है। वह डैम अब बनना भी शुरू हो गया है। इस देश के लिए यह कितनी शर्म की बात थी कि दरिया का पानी समुद्र में जा कर खारा होता गया।

बहु पानी किसान को नहीं मिल सका और न ही उस पानी से बिजली बन सकी। यह कांग्रेस के राज्य में हुआ। हम ने दो साल में बीम डैम को बनाना शुरू कर दिया है। कृष्णा और कावेरी का मतला कुछ हल किया है। जिसने बैरियर डैमने हैं, उन पर जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उन पर काम शुरू कर देना चाहिये और जो उन के बारे में झगड़े हैं वे बाव में हल होते रहेंगे। उन से मिलने वाला जो लाभ है उस का फौसला बाव में होता रहेगा। उन प्रोजेक्ट्स का बनना शुरू हो जाना चाहिये। यह बहुत बड़ी अपीयरमेंट जनता सरकार की है। हम ने साहरी राजाजी को बहाल किया है जिस को कांग्रेस राज में

बीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने बल कर दिया था। उन्होंने ने नारा दिया था कि कमिटेड ज्युडिसियरी, कमिटेड अपीलीशन, कमिटेड सप्लिस हो जब कि हम ने उस नारे को उलट कर दिया है। हम ने अपीलीशन को रजर्ज प्रवाज किया है, अपीलीशन सीडर को मिनिस्टर का दर्जा दिया है। यह सब रिवर्स चक्र चलाना है हम लोगों ने....

श्री बल्लभ साहे (प्रकोला) : सारी उल्टी गंगा बहाना शुरू कर दिया है।

श्रीधर बलबीर सिंह : उल्टी नहीं गंगा को सीधे रास्ते पर से धाएँ हैं। जिस जी की जटा से गंगा को लेकर कलकत्ता तक पहुँचा दिया है, मद्रास तक और उधर आप के बम्बई तक पहुँचा दिया है। जनता पार्टी ने एक सही दिशा दी है, सही रास्ता दिया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी बहुत करना बाकी है।

एक नया संकट बहुतायत का पैदा हो गया है। हम पर हम को काज पाना है। ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो किसान खत्म हो जायगा। इधर यह कहना शुरू कर दिया है कि मन्ना कम पैदा करो, घनाज कम पैदा करो। हम ने गिठने पैटन को बदला है तो यह कांग्रेस वाली बात नहीं बनेगी। धाप को इनजाम करना होगा। धापू वाला खत्म हो गया है। धापू वाला बेचारा उल्टू बन गया है। पन्नाह रुपये बोरी धापू की यहाँ दिल्ली में धा कर धगर बिकेगी तो वह कहीं का नहीं रहेगा। कपास पांच सो रुपये के हिसाब से बिकती थी धाज 228 और पीने तीन सो के करीब बिक रही है। किसान मंडी में ले जा कर कपास को जला रहा है। इस क्रम को धाप को बदलना है। जो पैदा हुआ है सरकार को उस को सम्भालना चाहिये। धाप करोड़ों घरों की सबसिद्दी कारखानेदारों की और बिग हाउसिस को दे रहे हैं। अफसोस की बात है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर और बड़े बड़े नेता कहते हैं कि बिग हाउसिस बड़े होने जा रहे हैं। मैं पूछना हूँ कि इन को कौन रोकेगा? धाप को ही तो हम की उमर के ऊपर झंझुन लगाना है। पुराने चक्र को बदलना होगा। छोटी इंडस्ट्री पर ध्यान देना होगा। होशियारपुर एक बैकबर्ड इलाका है और करार भी दिया गया है। वहाँ पर इंडस्ट्री लगाने वालों को पन्द्रह परसेंट बसिडी दी जाती है और 75 परसेंट कर्जा मिलना है कम व्याज पर। लेकिन उस का फायदा वहाँ पर इंडस्ट्रियल बैल्ट जो कायम हुई है जिन हाउसिस ने ही उठाया है, वही छलांग लगा कर वहाँ पहुँच गए हैं, धापर, हाकिज, डी सी एम, मोसवाल आदि पहुँच गए हैं और करोड़ों की सबसिद्दी को हड़म कर गए हैं। इस चक्र को सरकार को बदलना चाहिये। छोटे लोगों को वहाँ यह मिलनी चाहिये। किसान जो पैदा करता है उस की बीज ठीक भाव पर सरकार खरीद करे। सरकार खुद बाटा उठाए लेकिन पैदा करने वाले को उस की बीज की पूरी कीमत दे।

धाज के संकट को धाप से। धाज धापू ज्यादा पैदा हुआ है। कोलड स्टोयरेज वालोने इस को रखने का किराया इस रुपये से बढ़ा कर पन्द्रह कर दिया है। अब इस बीज को कौन रोकेगा? सरकार इस के लिए कोई कानून क्यों नहीं बनाती है। पांच रुपये पेशगी यानी एडवॉंस धापू पैदा करने वालों से लेना शुरू कर दिया है। वह बेचारा कहाँ से दे सकता है। जिस ने हजारों रुपये खर्च करने

[बीजरी बलबीर सिंह]

के बाद भाग्य पैदा किया है। इस सब का भाग्य की इंतज़ाम करना होगा। किसान जो जिस पैदा करता है, जो बीज पैदा करता है उस सारी की सारी बीज के सिवें सरकार उस को गारंटी दे कि पैदा करने वाला अपनी पूरी मेहनत से पैदा करे और सरकार उस सारी पैदावार को सम्भालेगी, और जो उस में कमी है, या उस को घाटा हो वह किसान नहीं उठायेगा बल्कि सरकार उस को सबसिद्धी देगी।

एक बात और कहनी है कि सरकार अपनी नोकरशाही पर काम करने की कोशिश करे। सरकार के फंसेले इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होते। सब से बड़ी काइसिस जनता पार्टी में यह है कि सरकार नोकरशाही पर अपना हॉल्ड नहीं कर सकी है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat now. I am calling the next speaker. Now Mr. Vasant Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, most of the things relating to the President's Address and the policy of the present Government have been said in this House. I would not like to repeat all those points relating to the various aspects of Government's policy. I want to highlight only a few aspects which are of national concern.

I would like a total perspective to be taken, of the present national situation. You will appreciate that in the last 20 months since the Janata Party came to power, we had begun with a new hope that parliamentary democracy in this country has found an alternative party, which is very essential for democracy. So, whatever we may have to say about the 19 months of Emergency, one thing that emerged in the interest of democracy, was the alternative party. The people in this country put that party in power right at the Centre. So, one had hoped that the Janata Party would realize its responsibility and try to stabilize democracy. I don't think the negative vote on which the Janata Party came to power, could be taken as a mandate for persecution of the earlier party. Very often, people talk in terms of war, Nuremberg type of trial etc. That psychosis, as if they have won a war and therefore, the defeated party must be treated as war criminals and

be persecuted in that fashion, unfortunately was a very sad thing that had happened. As a result, in the last 20 months, there was one mania, one obsession with which the Government has derailed the working of the entire democracy in this country, and this has given rise to forces which are fissiparous, casteist, communal and fascist in the real sense—if one tries to go deep. So, anti-progress, reactionary forces are raising their ugly heads in this country. This is the greatest danger before the country. But has the Government got any time to apply its mind to it? There were many Commissions appointed. In the very first Commission appointed, viz. the Gupta Commission which enquired into the Nagarwala case, the Government of the time was absolved. Not only this. The Prime Minister of this country went and swore before that Commission on an affidavit, which was disbelieved. Any other person in his place would have resigned. But our Prime Minister does not think that anything wrong was committed. Secondly, you go and try to persecute the same people in other matters. You arrest a person because two officers were suspended. You talk of the restoration of the rule of law. Can you apply double standards in this? Here is my friend, Mr. George Fernandes who is sitting opposite, the great Mr. George. He has admitted that he had derailed 52 trains in Karnataka alone. Was that not an act of sabotage, causing great damage to public property? It is an admitted crime. What do you do? Because he is victorious in the election, therefore you not only condone it and withdraw the case, but make him a Minister. That is the reward. This is how you respect the verdict of the people. When Mrs. Gandhi is elected by the people of Chikmagalur, what do you do? For her so-called crime of misusing the authority—it is so-called; not proved yet—what do you do? At that time she was elected by the people of Rae Bareilly. Rae Bareilly people's representative lost in the election and

that matter was closed. She is now elected by the people of Chikmagalur to this Lok Sabha. What do you do? How do you respect democracy? How do you respect the wishes of the people? You not only put her to jail but you slap the people of Chikmagalur and say, "We do not care for your verdict. Your representative is unseated". This is your respect for democracy. What more do you want hereafter? You went to Mehrauli the other day and searched with metal detectors the entire four-acre area and found nothing. You did not say anything earlier about somebody taking away some box. As an after-thought, you concoct a cock and bull story that some box was taken away, you ran after it and chased it but could not find it! What do you want this the country to believe? Your whole credibility is going.

As far as the special court is concerned, we will come to it when the Bill comes before the House. Suffice it to say today that this whole special court idea for a person for a period smacks of the martial law attitude of Gen. Zia-ul-Haq in Pakistan. The same reaction is there all over the world as is the reaction to what is being done in Pakistan. The most tragic thing is, by the brute majority of one party, the entire opposition opposing it—even some of your own members opposing it—you unilaterally terminated the membership of Mrs. Gandhi and said, it is majority rule. But Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a majority. You do not respect it. What do you do? You say you have respect for the judiciary, but you are dragging the name of the Chief Justice of India into the private affairs. Under what provision of law can you ask his opinion on a matter relating to Shri Kanti Desai, who was condemned by no less a person than Mr. George Fernandes before in this very House and by Shri Madhu Limaye also? All that has been forgotten and now suddenly Shri Kanti Desai becomes the darling of the country. This sort of double standards will

not do. Under what provision can you refer the matter to the Chief Justice? You are going to destroy the credibility of the judiciary by doing this. I beg of this Government—a time will come when this whole atmosphere of hatred which we are generating in the country, this *dveshagni* will engulf everything and everybody, unless you cry a halt to it somewhere. As you know, in this continent flames are raising their ugly heads. Destabilisation is taking place. In time it may catch in our country also and then it will be too late. Therefore, I would warn you. Shri Morarji Desai is nonchalantly saying, nothing is lost. Mr. George Fernandes talks about nationalisation. He says, Mr. George Fernandes and Mr. Biju Patnaik do not know what they are talking. This is how the Government is run. Where is this Government? In which direction are you going? Therefore, in totality there is a danger of de-stabilisation. Let us all apply our minds to it. There must be a national consensus evolved. Do not run away with this concept of having a brute majority. That does not help, that is not how democracy functions. We are willing to co-operate provided you bring the train of this country back on the rails of sanity. If you go, as you are going, with the attitude of the Kauravas, then Maha Bharata will take place, but that does not do good. It will be Kurukshetra, destruction of the nation. As Vinobhaji said the other day, *vishagni* can be quenched only *prem*—the water of love, not the water of lie. We are having enough of this water of lie. Please do not do that. I am saying water of love. Let us restore it. That is the true spirit of Gandhiji by which you are trying to swear. You took the oath before Rajghat. Let us bring it back, harken to it, so that even now the time is not late. That is the only way that a nation is respected outside in the world. Otherwise, while you go on eulogising yourself you get a kick, a slap in the cheek, as our Foreign

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

Minister got when he went to China.
Don't do that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Anantram Jaiswal. Absent. Shri Delpat Singh Paraste. Absent. Shri Inder Singh. Absent. Shri Purnanarayan Singh.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): I rise to congratulate the given to the House, and I join all the hon. Members of my party in accoiding thanks to the President for making a pragmatic approach to the problems of the country.

The Janata Party, having come to power less than 23 months ago, has been able to show a remarkable change in our national life. Most of the ills from which the nation was suffering in the past 30 years of continuous rule of the other party which is now sitting in the opposition, have been cured. Now, hopes have come back to the people for a better life under the clear sky of freedom of not only speech, profession and association, but also there are great hopes that India would be able, before long, to walk abreast with the other highly developed countries of the world. India hopes to become the largest and the greatest democracy of the world in which every individual will be able to develop his talents in the way of all the civilised and progressive countries of the world. The greatest right of the individual, the honour of the individual, the personal self-respect of the individual was at stake, during the time when people, whom the nation has thrown to the Opposition today, had ruled us. As an individual myself in my own life or the individuals whom I met on the streets we have come to cherish greater hopes and the great value which an individual commands in a free country like this is apparent. I join the other Members on this side who have expressed the same hopes as I have done about the President's Address. It ex-

tends a big story, which India of 65 crores of people can speak as a message to the developing countries. In doing so, I must also mention the relationship we have developed with our neighbours. The Chinese action over Vietnam has not directly affected our relationship with China. But generally speaking, with Bangladesh or Pakistan or other neighbouring countries, with whom we were at loggerheads, our relations have considerably improved. I hope the Chinese action will also be temporary and we will be able to regain the confidence which we appear to have lost at the moment. Discussing in general terms, the economy of India has also come to look up. The figures are available here and an economic survey is going on in this country at the moment.

While praising the President for reflecting these achievements of India in his Address, I have my regrets also and the regrets are so strong, broad and deep that at times I think that, as a Member of this august House, I should have been on the other side to speak about the lot to which my people have been thrown in. This Address does not contain an account of the incident which has rocked my State. If one Harijan is killed in Bihar, the whole country is rocked. But in my State, 52 Adivasis were killed, 69 were injured, 469 houses were burnt and 20,000 people were displaced. But there is no mention of such an incident in the President's Address. That only shows that ours is a neglected land and you may think that only hybrids are living there, and that they are not the children of India, children of this country. Nobody cares for them. 52 people, including six-month old children and sixty-years old men were killed. They were sleeping. At dead of night, their houses were attacked by persons instigated by political forces, by external forces and misguided Nagas armed with sophisticated weapons and conventional weapons. Over 13 villages were attacked. It was a pre-planned attack. All the intelligence report had come to the Home Ministry of the Government of India in Delhi.

But no care was taken. The Chief Minister of Assam sent an information on 23rd December that such a show down might take place. Was it not the business of the Home Ministry of the Government of India to take action, to enforce Border Security Force and its counter parts to see that this does not happen. Even after the incident had occurred, I must regretfully say, just as when Rome was burning, Nero was fiddling, nobody went to the border to confer with the local state officials and Union Government officials and the Home Ministry did not care to take action for rehabilitation, for guaranteeing the safety and for giving protection to the people there. When we put questions here in Parliament, proper answers are not given. I have my charge. What was the justification for the Union Home Minister going to Itanagar where a school was occupied by BSF and CRP for temporary resting. The Home Minister went there and stayed there. I also charge that the Minister had gone to Parasuramagunda Mela on the 14th of January instead of coming to Assam Nagaland border and... holding a conference with the people and the local Government there. I had to tell the Prime Minister in a 4-page letter, regretting this incident. Then only there was a wireless when the Minister went there only for a while to make a statement to the Press that he had visited and expressed his sympathies with the people. Is it not a matter of regret that 52 adivasis were killed? They were landless labourers, bounded labourers, they had no land to live in and so they went there for their living and occupied the land. If we cannot maintain people you split, if you allow the people to kill each other, better disown the people and give up the land. Let us stand on our own legs. We will show how we can survive. Let us live apart. Let us cut as under from the rest of India, let us become free and independent. We have got tea, coal, paddy and food. We have got everything. We can maintain ourselves. We can feed our people. We can give you the resources. We can provide more oil. You pay us only

Rs. 40 per tonne while Saudi Arabia sells oil to us at Rs. 120 per tonne. This is the position today and this has been so far a long time. We expected that this would be mended and that there would be some change and improvement. But that has not come about. Ours is a land-locked corner secluded from the rest of the country. Nobody cares for the people there. There the people are living, semi-naked and naked underdeveloped and backward. There the infra-structure is not built for historical reasons with the result the money sanctioned by the Centre are not being utilised. All over the country, the network of TV and AIR is extended. But there, we just dream of it. In the Sixth Plan there is no provision for extension of TV in the North east. There are six States and we have only one Governor for all the six States. He would not be able to attend to the needs of all the six States. These are some of the grievances of the people of the North East, but nobody takes care of them.

In the President's Address, this incident of 5th January 1979, which is one of the catastrophes for the people there, one tribal group belonging to one religious faith attacking the tribals of other religious faith at dead of night, should have been mentioned and some consideration should have been shown. At least lip sympathy, if not practical active sympathy, should have been paid. I have this regret. We propose to discuss these things in the House. I hope we will get some opportunity. But this fact should have found a place in the President's Address. That was an incident which was most deplorable and the Government should be able to take some effective steps in order to mitigate the grievances of the people in that region.

As regards other developmental activities, here is a mention that, after many many years, we have got a bridge. After decades of our shouting for railway extensions, we have got six small railway lines of 20 or 25 or 30 Kms. This does not bring about all

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

developments in that area. The communication bottle-neck is there all the time.

We have got oil. We have got water resources. Gas is being flared away. No action is being taken. It can be harnessed for the purpose of generating power. There is the scope for having hydel projects. 5000 MW of hydel power will be generated in the north-east. But the development does not take place and no action has been taken for so long.

These are some of the things which do not escape the attention of anybody who dabbles in politics or economics or in a civic life of the country.

In conclusion, I congratulate the President for bringing out the internal picture before us which is a bright one.

With these regrets that I have mentioned and which I want to put them on record, I thank you for giving me this much time to speak on the President's Address.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President. I would have agreed with the mover of the resolution if he had simply stated, "This House is pleased to thank the President". But, as you know, it has become a fashion in the past 30 years to have a formality of the President's Address and to move the Motion of Thanks seconded by the ruling party members and criticised by the Opposition party members in a very ritual and formal manner also.

The mover of the resolution states:

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 19th February, 1979."

I fail to understand how this august House is deeply grateful to the President when the President has failed to mention in his Address some of the glaring incidents that have taken place in the country in the past one year. As has been mentioned by some of the members on this side, this is the third Address by our beloved President to the joint session of both the Houses. I feel that we are in the same old position of '50s or '60s and we, as the new entrants of changing politics, fail to see any dynamic change either in the President's Address or in the execution of the many policies that are being proclaimed by many members here.

I will not indulge in the discussion as many members did that democracy has been restored and some saying that democracy has not been restored. Neither I will indulge in the discussion on the excesses of Emergency or the good points of Emergency because for us all these slogans have become stale, repeatedly being repeated in this House. I have a fear that we are fooling the public and failing to understand our responsibilities as respected members of Parliament in this House.

At the outset, I want to say that the President has failed to mention certain vital instances that have taken place in the last year, that is, from March, 1978 to March, 1979. They are happy about the economic position and they claim that everything has come because of their doings in the past one or two years. I do not think the country will believe that, if you go and tell them outside that it is because of the present Government that everything has changed so flowery. We ought to admit that these things have come because of the Indian people who are sincerely working for the last 30 years in the Government or in the bureaucracy or from the public side or from the executive side. So, if you are to point out a true picture of the position, I feel we should give to the President an impartial version or a very literal and clear version so that the nation can stand as one with him in analysing the position of

the past and so that we can take concrete steps for the future. But unfortunately, as I said earlier, it has become a ritual. It starts with welcoming the Members and ends with 'Jai Hind', without much substance in the entire speech, as far as I can see. But this time I can say that I have to congratulate the President because he was sincere about the unity of the country and he did not succumb to the pressure of some Members who wanted him to give the address in Hindi.

I do not want to speak much on the language issue because we are interested in maintaining unity in this country. We strongly feel that unity has been maintained up to this stage because of English. Some may say, when we argue for English, that it is a question of an alien or extra-territorial loyalty—as some Members said a few days back. But let me put one question. Let us not go to the percentage of people who know English in this country and compare it with any other language which may have a larger proportion of them. Is it not a fact that the intellectuals of the country have been the unifying factor, in the past and the present also, and that though this class may be only 2 per cent or 3 per cent, it is the class that has unified as together? So, I congratulate the president that he did not succumb to the pressure of certain chauvinists to address them in a language he cannot follow or that he did not take to his own language to satisfy the vain pleasure of emotional regionalism. On that score, I thank the President and I agree with some Members that the address was quite all right in this respect.

But, coming to the other side, he started by talking about the floods. That has become a ritual in this country. If you take last year's address, there also he started by saying that this country had to face floods etc. and in many previous years also, it was so. The same thing is being prepared and

handed over to the President. We are called on that august day in the month of February to a sitting in the Central Hall to listen to the big speech of the President and then to come and speak, for five or six days, on the subject.

On this day, I want a departure from that kind of discussion. What we do is that we come forward with ventilation of our own grievances and explanations about our own constituencies and some take this opportunity to criticise the others. But if you take it in toto, I feel that this time the President has not considered the entire nation in a State-wise manner. If he has, I am sorry to say that the South has been very much neglected. I am not going into the question of whether there is proper representation in the Cabinet or not—that is not our business—but they should have taken the country as a whole and proper distribution should have been there, which should have been reflected in the President's speech. But I fail to see that portion also.

Because the President, perhaps, was fully aware of the recent incident that took place, I would say that in the last minute he changed the comments about External Affairs, by adding the Chinese aggression in a mild fashion.

So, I say that this Government, at least for the future—I hope they will be there next year also—will set a new trend for the President's speech itself. We see the same ritual repeated again and again: the speakers are called upon to address this august assembly. But, as you see, on the second or third day we entirely lose interest in the discussions. The first day attracts people to the galleries, and all the comments are over. Now people at home are asking what is taking place in the House. I had been to my constituency yesterday and returned this morning. I have to repeatedly say that we are discussing the President's Address once again. We have to tell them what is going on every minute in this House, but we

[Shri A. Bala Pajjanor]

are repeatedly saying that the President's Address is being discussed again and again. I have tried my best to go through some of the previous ones also. I am not commenting on that, but we are forced to repeat what the other man has said. I have to say, from the very beginning, that the proportion you have given to my State is not enough. Complimenting the 7th Finance Commission and the recommendations as accepted by the Government is also a repetition. What we have to do next is the question I want to put to this Government. They could have fully utilised this time in better manner. If you take the overall position of this country, this Government, when it took charge in 1977, promised the youth of this country that they will give employment to them all; they said that within ten years' time they will solve the unemployment problem, and the country will blossom to a better future. But I do not see any concrete programme in the President's Address.

That is why I have said in the beginning that it is a ritual. If the President had come forward with statistics, instead of telling us in two lines, that there is so much of unemployment in the country and that this Government is having a plan to solve it, may be not in ten years but in twenty years, they will make a humble beginning solving 15 per cent or 20 per cent, then we could have been happier the new generation will have complimented the older generation who will be handing it over to us for being ruled in the morrow. But unfortunately such kind of statistics or such kind of direction is not at all mentioned in the President's Address. I do not understand how persons like Dr. Subramaniam Swamy are keeping quiet. I am, of course, happy to see that at least one or two Members from the ruling Party this time have given some amendments to the President's Address—Dr. Ramji Singh and others. It is a good sign.

The President's Address, as has been said, is common for all. It is not meant for the ruling Party alone; it is meant for the entire Opposition also. But I can say that 98 per cent of the Members who spoke from the ruling Party simply pointed out to the Congress Party as if they were the only Party which was responsible for the entire Opposition. They forget the people who are still in the Opposition and who have not yet come to the ruling side at all. You are also a conglomeration of so many Parties, today you are a ruling unit. Therefore, you must also remember that there are certain units spread over this side also who have not had the chance to rule in the last 30 years'. They have the right to criticise you, and you must take their criticism in a constructive way, in the right spirit. Merely referring to the Congress Party and saying that they were ruling the country for 27 years or 28 years, becomes a ritual. Our ears get pain hearing these things. That is the reason many of the Members find the Central Hall and the lobbies more interesting than the House.

You point to this side and say that the entire Opposition is against you in all matters. Please go into the past and analyse it in an impartial manner and see on how many occasions we have appreciated you, on how many occasions we have complimented you. I say this with feelings. I remember I had suggested in the last Lok Sabha, and in this Lok Sabha also in the beginning I had suggested, that the Government, starting from the Prime Minister to the Deputy Minister, the whole Government should take every Member of Parliament into confidence. Everywhere you see that programmes are being implemented, execution is taking place, but the Member of Parliament of that particular region is not taken into confidence. He is not in the Committee or in the implementation part. We are 542 Members. If you trust the Member of Parliament on the Opposition, and entrust the job

of development of this country, this country can come up very fast—faster than many of the discussions that we are having in this House. Every time a Member on this side is only interested in criticising, say, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy or Mr. George Fernandes or Mr. Kundu or Mr. Vajpayee, and the other side is only interested in criticising individual Members of this House. But we fail to understand that we belong to this nation. You should understand that you belong to the ruling class of the country for the progress of it, not for the progress of their own Party welfare. If you had got that faith in the Members, then this Government would have progressed a lot in the last 30 years. As Lord Acton said, power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Only the slogans are being repeated that the previous Government was bad and that the present Government is saintly. I am not going to believe in that. When you take the endgels, you are ruthless to some extent. It is a question of convenience when you fail to have conviction in the matter.

What happened in Pondicherry? The Prime Minister made a personal statement there of his own, and things took place in such a manner, many people died and there was also loss of property. But the President has completely ignored Pondicherry in his Presidential Address. You may say that there were many more things in the other regions. But rightly or wrongly I represent Pondicherry, and it becomes my obligation and duty to bring the matter before this august House—as to what happened in Pondicherry. It was important as far as the Presidential Address was concerned because it was a matter of very recent occurrence. It took place before this august House assembled. I am sorry it does not find a place in the Presidential Address. I do not know how the Presidential Address can be so silent on this issue. I once again repeat that the President must come forward with this, or, if the President is not prepared, the Prime Minister

should come forward and assure the people of Pondicherry that nothing will be done without consultations with them and that their identity will be maintained, so that peace and prosperity can prevail in that tiny territory which was ruled by the French for about 200 years which joined the country in 1954, the *de jure* transfer of which took place in 1962. When I say this, I am also sorry to say how the President is not bothered about the people who are unemployed and under-employed. The other day, our Prime Minister, was kind enough to say, 'Things will be done and by miracle, I cannot do it in a day and we will have a plan and all that'. But the unemployed youth are not satisfied with this statement because they want a concrete plan. They could have been happier if the President has stated it in his Address so that we can go and tell the people, 'This is what I said and this is what we are going to do.' We are also part of you, we will not be opponents and will be only Opposition parties criticising you and if good things are there in your programme, then we can go and tell our people, 'These are the programmes.' If there are 100,000 people unemployed in my State, 20,000 people unemployed in my District and 2000 people in my area, I can tell them 'Thousands of you will be employed by this means and those methods'. Of course, Mr. George Fernandes will come forward and say, 'I have done my bit. The District Industrial Centres are there and Rs. 5 lakhs have been allotted to every block.' I wish our Industries Minister takes a real stock of things that are taking place in the District Industrial Centres while you do a tall talk of things to come about in these DICs. I wish if you are that much interested, Sir, this country is entirely an agricultural country and the farmers are the core of this country's economy and the new Finance Minister—I fail to see him because he is busy with his Budget,—is talking about the rural economy and the return of the rural man to the top. What is being done to the rural man is the question.

'[Shri A. Bala Pajantor]

I would pose before him. That is the reason why I said in the beginning that the South is being neglected in the administration and also in the execution of your programme. Why I said it? Because you are meting out a step-motherly treatment to the peasant who is growing paddy in the Southern parts of the country and some of the Northern parts of this country also.

You have said that the District has to come up. You say 75 per cent of the district is agricultural area where the farmer is growing either paddy or wheat and only a limited section is growing sugar cane and other things. But what is the treatment you are meting out to these people? The people in the South are having a feeling that they are not only being neglected but they are being suppressed in their economic growth in the agricultural area. The price that you pay the farmer for his paddy is not even 50 per cent of its cost of cultivation and if that is the case and if the present government is not able to rectify the position and give the farmer a remunerative price, I fail to understand how this government can be a Janata Government and how can they talk that they are for the people?

As I said earlier also, this Government should have the same standard whether it be Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Punjab, Haryana, Pondicherry or UP. You are preaching it to us many a time. I appeal to the Janata members here who are sitting on the treasury benches: what is your Party's conduct in Tamil Nadu and in Pondicherry and some of the Southern States? You are telling us that you must co-operate with the government. You are telling us that we must always point out the mistakes and you sought our support to implement your progressive schemes. But what is your Party doing in Tamil Nadu? What happened yesterday? Please look into the papers and find out what happened—if you have some connection with

them. They are condemning everything that is being done there. Even our Chief Minister, Mr. MGR was prepared to call for a Commission from the Centre if those things were true and you know pretty well how long it took for you. It took two years to make you to accept some of the propositions of the Opposition Party. I was not a party to it. Your conduct means your conduct not only here but the conduct of yours all over the country and whether it is Tamil Nadu or Pondicherry.

What are your Pondicherry people doing there? What are your people doing in Tamil Nadu? What kind of mudslinging statements are being made? What kind of irresponsible statements are being made not only outside the House but also inside the House? And why this double standard?

As far as my Party is concerned you know very well that when I speak with authority on the Presidential Address, I repeatedly say that if we find something wrong inside, that is wrong and if we find something good, it is good. The other day I also complimented you and if this is the case, for you to be an opponent party there and to preach to us here that we should be only Opposition parties here, I fail to understand your conviction and theories and your philosophy. I feel that it is a question of convenience here when you are appealing to us to support your policies but for convenience sake you have completely omitted our people in your areas so that the country may not be one in the near future. I am afraid this kind of double standard is only going to create problems for us. (Interruptions) When I say this, I am not finding fault with your performance here. We are only complimenting many of the things that you have done; here we are supporting and appreciating you. But, why is your party calling us as Fascists or that we are narrow-minded people? You are not only cooperating with us but you are trying to dis-

mantle us and create a law and order situation in that corner of the Union Territory.

15.00 hrs.

In the President's Address he appealed to the nation to be one on that score. You ought to have mentioned for the South that it will have the same kind of treatment as far as other parties in that part of the country are concerned. When we criticize we also appreciate the feeling that may come from the other side. These are bound to react. We are prepared to take the criticism. Like that, I am sure, the other side also will take the criticism of ours in that good spirit.

As far as the industrial growth is concerned, I fail to see from the Economic Survey Report or from our Plans as to what export promotion we have made in the last two years or so. Of course, our foreign exchange reserves are going up because of remittances that are made by the people of this country who have gone to Gulf countries. If you take the export promotion, have we made any significant progress? I see that today our economic position is stable not because of the past one or two years but because of many years of our progress made earlier. That is also because of the Nature's kindness. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy may laugh at it. But, it is a fact. You never call the rain to come down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): The nature is kind to you.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: In that case you must command the floods also! This is the state of affairs in this country. It is a fact that we are trying to go one step forward but, at the same time, when there are manifold developments, that takes us three steps behind. If you try to analyse that, I feel that this Government must be pragmatic in its approach. All the while we have been listening in the 4202 LS—10.

last year or so. I am sorry to say so—to any of the internal bickerings. We were only discussing about these things. If you ask me to speak out plainly, I would say that that was the main topic either in our papers or in Parliament or in any forum. We used to hear the talks as to whether such and such a person will get into the Cabinet and whether such and such a person will get out of the Cabinet or not. That has been the talk in this country in the last one and half years or so. This is a fact and I am not denying that. If I say that, I do not say it with any sort of ill-feeling. It is not a matter of a particular party when there is an internal difference amongst you. As some of the members correctly pointed out, it is because of the Janata Party's coming into being out of different components. I am surprised and shocked at that. There must be some sense of proportion also. What I want to say is that let there be an end to it. You may question me on this as to what matters to us if you are quarrelling amongst yourselves or what matters to us if there is a difference of opinion between you all or what matters to us if you are having some kind of a dialogue here and there. I say it matters to us because you are ruling this country; it matters to us because the policy is being implemented by you and not by the Opposition Party. That is the reason why we appeal to you that let there be an end to this kind of internal bickerings so that your programme as you presented to this country in your manifesto during the 1977 election could be fully implemented so that our country can go forward from the gutters.

I am sorry to say that the President's Address is not clear in spelling out the methods by which the country can march forward in the near future. As I said in the beginning it is prosaic and it is a ritual. It has not come out with a correct thinking; it has not come out with any specific plan. That is the reason why some of the Opposition Parties are also very critical in

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]

their statements. I will not say that everything is dark for us or everything is in a very black position. At the same time, as people who are sitting in the Opposition, it becomes our bounden duty to point out certain errors here and there. In that connection, I do not want to comment much on our foreign policy because we will be having discussions on the External Affairs matters. But, in the President's Address, the major portion of his speech goes to the external relations.

Last year also they said that our relations with the neighbours will improve. They also said that our relations with China will improve. They also said that they will try to improve our bilateral relations with many countries, without any difference, and that there will not be any discrimination in their relationships. That is the thing that you call as genuine non-alignment. But what happened? It has become a genuine failure in understanding the mind of the other Government. My friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy as John the Baptist went there to find out the relationship from China. He failed and miserably failed there. But today, as I said in the beginning, when the President corrected his statement in condemning China, even there, it is a bit mild. Even there we can foresee how the Chinese friendship would be in the near future. For the tenth day they are fighting there as if they are going to conquer the entire Vietnam. That means, our foreign policy is showing its head in some corner or the other. When I point out all these things, it is not done with an idea of condemning it. But I am saying all these things with an idea that you can correct all these things in the near future so that we can walk with head erect. In the internal policy if we are one I am sure our foreign policy would have been reflected in a better fashion. The President welcomed us to this session and he hoped that we will have a better discussion in this budget session in the hope that we will come

forward with many more propositions, in order to lift the country up from the economic stagnation. There is the Special Courts Bill which is coming up for the discussion. We see the compliment that is given to the Forty-fifth Amendment. But I cannot see how the President failed to say that the opposition parties cooperated to the maximum in passing that Forty-fifth Amendment. Everything is given only to the ruling party as if it is their child. They fail to mention the cooperation extended by the opposition parties. That is why I say, the President must be impartial in his statement. He must have appreciated in what way all the opposition parties in this country cooperated. That is the reason why I say that this country is not only for the 320 members of the Janata Party but for the 544 Lok Sabha Members who are ruling this country. So the President must have mentioned in what way the opposition parties had cooperated. But if you have to single out certain people, that is not right. I felt, after 30 years, in the 31st year at least, the President will come forward with a statement in his Address which will help us to have a say and that say will help this country to march forward in a better fashion.

बी सुरेश बाला मुमय (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में जो सम्बन्ध प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ है, मैं उस का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

पिछले कई दिनों से पञ्च विषय में वाद-विवाद चल रहे हैं। हमारा यह सदन विषय का सब से बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक सदन है और इस में उन्नावरित एक एक शब्द विषय के पंचमांश जन-समुदाय को प्रभावित करता है। अतः वाद यहाँ विवाद के लिए नहीं, जनता के हृदय-सम्बन्ध के लिए होना चाहिये। राजनैतिक दांव-पेच के लिए नहीं, देश की कूटि-कूटि मानवता की सुख-समृद्धि के चिन्तन के लिए होना चाहिये।

मैं इस प्रसंग में राष्ट्रपति के इस अंतिम वाक्यांश से अपना विचार प्रारम्भ करूँगा :

“यह देश एक न्यायसंगत सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था स्थापित करने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ता रहेगा, बशर्ते कि इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए हम सब मिलकर कोशिश करें। युष्टिकोण भिन्न होवे हुए भी हमें अपने उद्देश्यों में एकसूत्रता लाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। साथ ही हमें चाहिये कि न हम ऐसे कदम करें, न ऐसी बात कहें और न ऐसे रवियें अपनाएँ जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में बाधक हों।”

कोस्तव में बुद्धिबोध की निजता स्वाभाविक है किन्तु वहाँ तक देश के समुच्चयन का प्रयत्न है वहाँ पक्ष-विपक्ष की एक विधि पर "बाध-विधवाय नहीं, बाधे कोड़े जायते तत्त्वबोधः" के उद्देश्य पर समरस होना चाहिये ।

यह तो विरोधी भी स्वीकार करेंगे कि जनता सरकार ने लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने की दिशा में बहुत कुछ किया है । आरम्भ से ही मुद्रा स्फीति पर नियंत्रण रखा है । वस्तुओं के मूल्य में विशेष बढ़ाव उत्तार नहीं आने दिया है । शीघ्र बाढ़ के बाध भी पुष्कलकी ही स्थिति नहीं होने दी है और सब से बढ़ कर विकास योजना को नगर की सीमा से आगे बढ़ा कर, ग्राम सीमा में पहुँचा कर ग्रामवासिनी भारत माता के चरण पूजन का विस्तृत उपक्रम किया है ।

बन्ने मातरम राष्ट्रीय गीत में राष्ट्र माता की बरना करते हुए एक विशेषण कहा गया है "गुहासिनी सुमधुर भाषिणीम्"—बहु भारत माता जिस की भाषा मधुर है—आज इसी तत्व की, भारतीय भाषा की अवहेलना हो रही है । संविधान ने यहाँ हिन्दी को राज भाषा की मान्यता दी और अंग्रेजी को तत्काल सहभाषा, एसोसिएट स्टेट्स के रूप में ही रखा । पर आज भी अंग्रेजी की तूटी बोलती है, हिन्दी उन के पीछे पीछे लड़खड़ाती लंगड़ाती ही चल रही है । अब भी तो राजकीय निर्देशक भाषण से लेकर नीचे आफिस कचहरी में, शिला दीक्षा में, बोलचाल में हिन्दी बघवा अन्य जो भी भारतीय भाषा हो वह चलनी चाहिये । अंग्रेजी का जोह जितनी जल्दी दूर हो सके, होना चाहिये ।

देश में इस समय सब से बड़ी समस्या बेकारी की है, गरीबी देश से नीचे रहने वालों की स्थिति सुधारने की है, जाति-वर्ण, धर्मसम्बन्ध-बहुसंख्यक में आर्थिक भेदभाव मिटाने की है, खेतों में नहर-छहर की और गाँवों में सड़क परिवहन की है । स्कूल-कालेजों में नियमित पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था हो, शिक्षितों में बेकारी की घनास्था दूर हो, हड़ताल-धरना के कारणों को दूर कर उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय, बिजली, सोला कोयला, सीमेंट आदि की कमी न रहने पाए, ये सब देश के व्यापक प्रयत्न हैं । मैं कोई मांग और कमी के आंकड़े देने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता । केवल अपने राज्य बिहार के सम्बन्ध में यही कहना चाहूँगा कि भूमि, खान, जंगल, पहाड़, लांछा-कोयला आदि साधनों के रहते हुए भी यहाँ अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा पिछड़ापन रहता है । वहाँ भी उत्तर बिहार की स्थिति और बिजली है । इस क्षेत्रीय विषयता को दूर करने का मैं विशेष आग्रह करता हूँ ।

समय सीमा को देखते हुए मैं यहाँ केवल अपने प्रतिनिधि क्षेत्र की समस्याओं की ओर ही संकेत करूँगा ।

राष्ट्रपति के प्राक्कण में बाढ़ विभीषिका की चर्चा को प्राथमिकता दी गई है । बिहार बाढ़ से सर्वाधिक प्रभावित राज्य रहा है । पिछले दश वर्षों में बाढ़ से

पूरे देश के जन जन की जितनी क्षति होती गई उस में 23 प्रतिशत क्षति बिहार की हुई और बिहार में दो तिहाई क्षति उत्तर बिहार में हुई । उदाहरणार्थ 1975 में सरकारी सूचना के अनुसार पूरे देश में बाढ़ से 4 अरब पौने छः करोड़ की बर्बादी हुई थी जिस में बिहार में ही 2 अरब साढ़े छत्तीस करोड़ की बर्बादी हुई । इस में सिकंदर दरभंगा प्रमंडल की क्षति 60 करोड़ थी ।

उत्तर बिहार मुख्यतः मिथिला नदी बहल बेस है :

"गंगा बहति जनक दक्षिण विस पूर्व कोसिकी धारा ।
पश्चिम बहति सङ्गी उत्तर हिमवत वन विस्तार ।
कमला त्रिमुरा वैमुरा वागमति क्षीरोदा जलधारा ।
मध्य बहति लक्ष्मणा प्रभृति से मिथिला दिशामारा ॥"

हिमालय की गोद से निकलती दर्जनों छोटी बड़ी नदियाँ वर्षे वर्षे इस भाग को बाढ़ से बर्बाद कर रही हैं । आवश्यकता है यहाँ नेपाल के सहयोग से उत्तर बिहार की मुख्य नदियों कोशी-कमला-वागमती को उन के उद्गम स्थान पराहू क्षेत्र-जिज्ञासापानी नूनवर में डैम निर्माण द्वारा नियन्त्रित कर बाढ़-नियंत्रण, नहर-सिंचाई एवं जल बिजली सम्बन्धी बहुदेशीय योजना लागू कर अधिशाप को बरदान में बदला जाय । इस सम्बन्ध में वहाँ से सबवर्गीय मांग की प्रस्तुत की गई है । मैं इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ ।

मैं जिस क्षेत्र-नगर का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ—बहु दरभंगा प्राक्कण पाश्चात्य दोनों जिज्ञासों की केन्द्र भूमि है । वहाँ पर दो-दो मुनीवसिदियाँ हैं । कामेश्वर सिंह विश्वविद्यालय एवं मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय । किन्तु विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से उन्हें अभी तक उचित सहायता नहीं मिली है । मिथिला विश्व-विद्यालय बिहार के विश्वविद्यालयों में कालेजों एवं छात्रों के अनुपात से सब से बड़ी परिधि वाला है किन्तु उसे सब से कम अनुदान मिला है । इस ओर मैं जिज्ञा मंत्री श्री प्रनाप चन्द्र चन्द्र जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूँ । उन के नाम में दो चन्द्र लगे हैं, मैं कामना करूँगा कि इस काम से उन के गण में चार चन्द्र लग जाय ।

गृह मंत्रालय के मॉन्टमैन्ड-पटेल-गार्टिन मंडल तीनों लकाराल ही हैं । मैं मिथिला मंत्रालय-मण्डली इन तीन लकारालों की उन से अपेक्षा का आग्रह करता हूँ । साथ ही एक सांघ की हैमियन से संमदीय कार्य मंत्री श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी से कबीन्द्र रवोद्रे के शब्दों में ही निवेदन करूँगा कि भारतीय सभ्यता के अतदल कमल का एक-एक दल तोर-जवाही है । कोई भी दल-पछुड़ी बिखरी तो भावभाषा की गूँधी लड़ी ही टूट जायगी । भारतीय संस्कृति में मिथिला का मूल्यवान अवदान है । किन्तु उस की भाषा मैथिली आज भी सुविधान में उपेक्षित है । जिस के कोड़ेने बाले 3 कोटि हो, जिस की स्वतन्त्र "तिरहुता" लिपि हो, जिसमें 14वीं-15वीं सताब्दी से सब-सब

[श्री सुरेन्द्र शा सुमन]

एवं नाट्य साहित्य का प्रवाह निरन्तर प्रवाहित रहा हो, जो बिहार के समस्त विश्वविद्यालयों में एम० ए० तक के अध्ययन-अध्यापन का विषय हो, पचासों की० लिट्, पी० एच० की० उपाधिकारी बोध-कार्य में लगे हों, बंगाल, काशी, नेपाल के विश्वविद्यालयों में जा भाषा रूप में गृहीत हो, जो पी० ई० एन०, साहित्य प्रकाशनी द्वारा सम्मानित हो, जिस के कवि स्वनामधन्य विद्यापति की पदावलियों का अनुवाद अंग्रेजी, रूसी, आदि विदेशी भाषाओं में सम्मोहित हो, उस साहित्य-समृद्ध तीन कोटि जनसमुदाय की भाषा को संविधान में अभी तक स्थान नहीं दिया जा सका, यह सर्वथा अिन्तनीय है। मैं इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार एवं माननीय सदस्यों से साग्रह निवेदन करता हूँ। इस अवसर पर मुझे कवि विद्यापति की एक कविता याद आती है —

बासबंद विज्जावई भासा, बुद्ध नहीं लग गई बुज्जन हासा,
ओ परमेसर हर सिर सोहई, ई निष्कई नाछर मन मोहे।

मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, जी सरकार के सर्वसर्वा हूँ, योजनासूत्र के सूत्रधार हूँ, उन से नम्र निवेदन करूँगा कि वह दरभंगा क्षेत्र के विकास की योजना को सफल बनाएँगे। उन्हें स्मरण होगा ही, पिछले युद्ध के समय एक दरभंगा हाउस ने दसों मन सोना एक बारखी उन के हाथ सोना था और वही दरभंगा राजपरिवार ने स्वतः 1 लाख 21 हजार एकड़ भूमि विनोबा जी के भूमिदान में सौंप कर देश में भूदान का रेकार्ड स्थापित किया था, आज वहाँ के किसान भूमिहीन अधिकृत बने हैं। उन्हें कोई व्यवसाय दीजिए, उद्योग धंधों की सुविधा दीजिए, कोई संयंत्र स्थापित कर बेकारों की फीज को जीवन संघर्ष में सफल बनाइये।

उद्योग मंत्री जी फर्नान्डीस साहब की संसदीय मुजफ्फरपुर-क्षेत्र सीमा मेरी दरभंगा संसदीय क्षेत्र-सीमा से बिलकुल मिली-जुली है। मुजफ्फरपुर के साथ दरभंगा के उद्योग-धंधों की भी पनपायें, उन से ऐसी भासा है।

मिथिला के कसा चिहों की आज विदेशों में मांग है। व्यापार मंत्री माननीय धारिया जी इस क्षेत्र को विशेष प्रथम देंगे।

बित्त मंत्री माननीय चौधरी साहब कई बार हमारे क्षेत्र में पधारे हैं। वहाँ की गरीबी का चित्र उन के सामने है। गरीबी-रेखा से नीचे यहाँ 65 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति हैं। उन की आर्थिक स्थिति के सुधारने की आशा हम बित्त मंत्री जी से व्यक्त करते हैं।

माननीय रक्षा मंत्री महोदय से सविनय निवेदन करूँगा कि दरभंगा सीमावर्ती सुरक्षा का महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र है। इसी से सैनिक हवाई अड्डा भी वहाँ प्रस्तुत है। रक्षा उपकरण प्रस्तुत करने का कोई

बृहद् केन्द्र वहाँ स्थापित होता तो उस पिछड़े इलाके का वास्तविक उद्धार होता।

अन्त में नितांत व्यग्रता से रेल मंत्री माननीय दंडवत जी को मैं दंडवत् करता हूँ। समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा लाइन के ग्रामान परिवहन का प्रस्ताव गत 5 सालों से खटाई में फल रहा है। संसदीय प्रवधि का पूर्वाध बीत चुका है, पर मधु दंडवत जी पूर्वाध मधु के बदले उत्तराध दण्ड ही हमें देते रहे। यह स्कीम आज से 5 साल पहले स्वीकृत हुई थी। इस प्रसंग में राज्य सभा के तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 406 दिनांक 2-12-1974 में सरकार की ओर से जो टिप्पणी थी, उस के अनुसार, इस का सबंधन भी पूरा कर लिया गया था। दरभंगा और उसके उत्तरीय भाग का औद्योगिक विकास भी इस के प्रभाव में रहा है। यह एन० ई० रेलवे की पहली ऐतिहासिक लाइन है। 105 साल पहले 1875 ई० में बनी थी। तथा प्रकालक्षत क्षेत्र को राहत देने के लिए बनी थी। तीन तीन मूलपूर्व रेल मंत्रियों ने सचन में इस के निर्माण का आश्वासन भी दिया था। किंच भी इस लोकप्रिय मान की ऐसी प्रत्यक्ष अवहेलना से क्षेत्र भर में असन्तोष व्याप्त होना स्वाभाविक है। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से साग्रह, सानुशोध इस का शीघ्र प्रतिकार चाहता हूँ।

रिजोल्यूशन की कोशिश है, मगर उस का अंतर पायब, प्लेटों को सदा सुनता हूँ और जाना नहीं आता।

एक और विषय की चर्चा अप्रासंगिक नहीं होगी। भारत जैसे समस्या-बहुल देश में, जहाँ लोक-सभाई सांसदों को देशव्यापी प्रसंगों के साथ साथ लगभग 11 लाख नागरिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करना पड़ता है, सैकड़ों वर्ग किनोमीटर बिजबे क्षेत्र से सम्पर्क रखना पड़ता है, प्रतिदिन पचासों मतदाताओं की समस्याओं से जूझना पड़ता है, अनधिकृत रूप से ही सही, कार्यपालिका अधिकारियों से कुछ कम समय नहीं लगाना पड़ता और जो लोक-संघ संसदीय प्रणाली का वायित्वपूर्ण माध्यम है, उसे सहायक, डाक एवं क्षेत्रीय परिवहन की सुविधा होनी चाहिये।

मान्यवर, अन्त में मैं धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का हार्दिक समर्पण करता हूँ और आप को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपने क्षेत्र की समस्याओं को रखने का अवसर दिया।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के भाषण के सम्बन्ध में जो कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करने का प्रस्ताव उपस्थित हुआ है, उस का मैं हार्दिक समर्पण करता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, अभी थोड़ी देर पहले विपक्ष के एक नेता माननीय साठे जी का भाषण मैंने सुना। उन्होंने आरम्भ बहुत ऊँचे स्तर से किया। कहा तो यह कि मैं राष्ट्रीय परिषद की ही बातें करूँगा लेकिन

बस उन का भाषण ध्याने बसा, तो उन का राष्ट्र केवल एक व्यक्ति में आ गया। उन्होंने अपना सारा भाषण इस बात पर केन्द्रित किया कि बीसवीं दशिका गांधी के खिलाफ मुकदमा क्यों चला रहे हैं, बहुत बड़ा अपराध हो रहा है। यह राष्ट्रीय समस्या थी उन की।

भी बसंत साठे : मैं इस सरकार के एक-दूसरी कार्यक्रम की ओर ध्यान खींच रहा था।

भी यमुना प्रताप शास्त्री : यह मैंने समझ लिया कि आप का राष्ट्र क्या है, राष्ट्र किसे समझते हैं। इतना मुझे याद आ गया कि इतने दिनों तक आप यही कहते रहे थे "इन्दिरा ही भारत है और भारत ही इन्दिरा है।" आज भी आप उसे भूलें नहीं, मुझे अफसोस है इस बात का। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि जिस भावना से हमारे राष्ट्रपति महादेव ने आह्वान किया था कि समूचा देश राष्ट्रीय सभ्यों की पूति में सहायक सिद्ध हो, उस तरफ आप का ध्यान जाता लेकिन उधर आप का ध्यान नहीं गया है, और आप इन्दिरा गांधी को भूलें नहीं। आज सारा राष्ट्र उन को भूल गया है लेकिन आप नहीं भूलें। चाहे जितना आप उन को याद करो, वह आप को याद करने वाली नहीं है, वह केवल संजय को याद करेगी जो जेल में चले गये। आप का वे याद करने वाली नहीं है। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ और देश भी इस बात की अपेक्षा करता है कि देश के जो प्रतिनिधि हैं, वे इस देश की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में अपने कोई विचार रखें और गहराई से विचार कर के इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए कुछ कहें। आप ने कुछ भी नहीं कहा किसी समस्या के हल के लिए। आप की नजर इस बात पर नहीं गई कि यह देश किसी एक दिशा की तरफ बढ़ रहा है। पिछले दो वर्षों में आखिर मैं हम ने कुछ न कुछ किया है। इस तरफ से आप को आख नहीं मूंदनी चाहिये। मेरे तो आख नहीं हैं लेकिन आप को आख नहीं मूंदनी चाहिये। आखिर इस देश में अगर 12 करोड़ 56 लाख टन भनाज की पैदावार हुई है, जो पिछले 31 वर्षों में कभी नहीं हुई, तो इस का श्रेय किसी न किसी को तो देना चाहिये। आखिर यह मानना होगा कि 26 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि में जो सिंचाई की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं, इस से पहले कभी इतनी भूमि में सिंचाई नहीं की गई। आगे के लिए सरकार ने जो यह निश्चय किया है कि हम गांधीवादी रास्ते पर चलेंगे, महात्मा गांधी की आप भी पुष्टाई देते हैं और बिनोबा भावे की बात भी आप ने कही, लेकिन बिनोबा जी को कुछ कहते हैं और महात्मा गांधी जी ने जो धाम स्वराज्य की कल्पना की थी, उस को साकार-रूप देने की बात यह सरकार करने जा रही है, क्या उस में आप का सहयोग नहीं चाहिये। अशोक मेहता कमेटी धाम स्वराज्य की स्थापना को दिशा में एक कदम है। गांधी को कितने अधिकार मिलने चाहिये, यह उस को देवना है और विकेंद्रित राजनीति हो ऐसा भी हम सोच रहे हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान गांधी में निवास करता है और गांधी की तरफ हमारी सरकार ने ज्यादा ध्यान

केन्द्रित किया है। महात्मा गांधी ने छोटे और कुटीर उद्योगों की बात की थी। आज इस देश की सरकार ने 807 चीजों को छोटे और कुटीर उद्योगों के लिए सुरक्षित रखने का निर्णय किया है। वे चीजें बड़े उद्योगों के द्वारा नहीं बनायी जाएंगी। उनका उत्पादन केवल छोटे और कुटीर उद्योगों के द्वारा ही होगा। क्या यह महात्मा गांधी के सपने को साकार करने की ओर कदम नहीं है? क्या इसमें आपका सहयोग हमें नहीं मिलना चाहिये, आपकी प्रशंसा हमें नहीं मिलनी चाहिये? यह ठीक है कि अभी इस को कार्य रूप में परिणत करने की ओर ठोस कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं। हम आपकी तरह से एकांगी वृष्टिकोण नहीं रखते हैं। इस योजना को मूर्त रूप देने के लिए, क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं। अगर इसका क्रियान्वित करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाये गये तो निश्चय ही इस देश का एक कायाकल्प होगा। जो छोटे-छोटे कारीगर हैं, जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं, उनके जीवन में सुधार आयेगा, जीवन स्तर बढ़ेगा, उनकी आय बढ़ेगी, उनको जीविका का साधन उपलब्ध होगा। यह कोई छोटी चीज नहीं है, बहुत बड़ी चीज है जिसकी तरफ आपकी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इन बातों के साथ, मुझे इस बात की तरफ भी अपनी सरकार का ध्यान दिखाना है। 12 करोड़ 56 लाख टन भनाज इस देश में पैदा हो गया, इस पर हमें संतोष नहीं कर लेना चाहिये। यह एक दरिद्र देश है। यह 65 करोड़ की जनसंख्या वाला देश है। इतने बड़े और दरिद्र देश के लिए 12 करोड़ 56 लाख टन भनाज बहुत भनाज नहीं है। इस बात से संतोष कर लेना कि 12 लाख भनाज का निर्यात करने लगे हैं, हम ने अफगानिस्तान, त्रिबलतान, श्रीलंका को भनाज दे दिया, पाकिस्तान को बीज दे दिया, ठीक नहीं है। यह तो हम इसलिए दे सके हैं कि इस देश में करोड़ों लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पास कृष्य शक्ति नहीं, खरीदने की शक्ती नहीं है। न उनके पास काम है, न उनके पास धन है, न उनके पास कृष्य शक्ती है। वे भनाज नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। दोनों बस्त भरपेट खाना नहीं खा सकते हैं। हमारे देश में ऐसे लोग हैं जो पतियाँ खा कर जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं, कोई और दूसरी चीज खा कर किसी तरह से जिया रहते हैं। जिनके पास कृष्य शक्ति नहीं है, उन लोगों को हम कृष्य प्रदान करें और उनका विकास करें। हम यह सोच कर न संतोष कर लें कि भनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ गया तो हमने बहुत बड़ा काम कर लिया।

श्रीमन्, भनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ गया, औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ गया, लेकिन उनका वितरण क्या हो रहा है? इस तरफ हमारी वृष्टि जानी चाहिये। लेकिन श्रीमन्, उस तरफ हम नहीं बढ़ सके हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे जिससे देश का समुचित विकास हो। महात्मा गांधी की सचमुच में यह कल्पना थी कि हमें अन्वेषण करना है, समाज के उन लोगों को साम पर्वताना है जो कि समाज की अन्तिम सीढ़ी पर हैं, जो अन्तिम हैं

[श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद माछी]

को सर्वहारा है, जिनके पास न भोजन है, न कपड़ा है। ऐसे व्यक्ति हमारे देश में करोड़ों की तादाद में हैं। उनको हम इस विकास का लाभ पहुंचा सकें, इस के लिए हमें बहुत कुछ करना होगा। यह करने के लिए हमें साहसी कदम उठाने होंगे। हमारे चुनाव घोषणापत्र में बायदा किया गया था कि हम भूमि सुधार को तेजी से लागू करेंगे। यह बायदा भी किया गया था कि सीलिंग से बचने के लिए जिन लोगों ने जमीन का गलत हस्तांतरण कर रखा है, उसको हम रद्द करेंगे। जिन लोगों ने इस तरह से झूठे नामों से जमीन का बंटवारा करके अपने नाम हजारों एकड़ जमीन बना रखी है उस जमीन का हम भूमिहीनों में वितरण करेंगे। लेकिन श्रीमान इस विषय में अभी तक कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाये गये। यद्यपि 6 लाख 48 हजार एकड़ जमीन का बंटवारा भूमिहीनों में किया गया है लेकिन जहाँ इस देश में पांच या सात करोड़ के लगभग भूमिहीन हैं और 4 करोड़ 85 लाख के लगभग ग्रामीण श्रमिक हैं, जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है, उनमें 6 लाख 48 हजार एकड़ जमीन का वितरण कुछ भागमें नहीं रहता है। हैक्टर का सोचा हिस्सा क्या होता है जो उनके हिस्से में आया है? पैर रखने के लिए या दो बड़े रखने के लिए भी इतनी जमीन काफी नहीं होती है। इस विषय में कोई कानिकारी कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। कई बार हम लोग कह चुके हैं लेकिन इस तरह ध्रापका ध्यान नहीं गया है। ग्रामीण धर्म व्यवस्था में ध्राप ध्रापको सचमुच में धामूस परिवर्तन लाना है, सुधार करना है तो यह ध्रावश्यक है कि एक ध्रायोग ठिठोया जाए जो पूरा समय लगा कर, शक्ति लगा कर, निष्ठा के साथ इस काम को पूरा करे। हम स्मेटिड व्यूजिबरी वाले नहीं हैं। लेकिन स्मेटिड लोगों का यह ध्रायोग बने, ऐसे लोगों का बने जो ऐसी व्यवस्था के प्रति दुष्ट विश्वास रखते हों जो समानता पर आधारित हो, जिस पर उनकी दुष्ट निष्ठा हो और वे पूरा समय ध्रा शक्ति लगा कर जमीन हस्तांतरणों को रद्द करें और निश्चित सीमा से अधिक जमीन निकाल कर भूमिहीनों को दे सकें। जितने भी सीलिंग के कानून विभिन्न प्रदेशों में बने हैं उन में जो लुपहोस हैं या लुटिया हैं उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिये, जिन और दरवाजों के कारण लोग बच निकलते हैं उन और दरवाजों को बन्द किया जाए।

अब ध्राप बेकारी की समस्या को मैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत बड़ी प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि दस बरस में बेकारी की समस्या का निराकरण हो जाएगा। दो बरस बीत चुके हैं और बेकारी की समस्या के निराकरण के लिए कोई ठोस उपाय किया गया हो ऐसा हमें विश्वासी नहीं पड़ रहा है। अगर हम इस समस्या को हल करना चाहते थे तो दो बरस में 115 बेकारी की समस्या हल हो जानी चाहिये थी। लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि यह समस्या घिनझुकी जा रही है, बेकारी की संख्या में निरंतर वृद्धि होती जाती जा रही है। पिछले सत्र में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि मैट्रिक से ऊपर वाले लोगों के पास भी रोजगार वरतों में लिके हैं वे जून 1977 में जहाँ 53 लाख 30 हजार थे, जून 1978 में बढ़ कर 60 लाख 70 हजार हो गए हैं। इस तरह से

केसरों की संख्या बढ़ती जाती जा रही है। यह मैट्रिक से ऊपर वालों की बात है, मैट्रिक से नीचे वाले को के-प्रोन्नति है, जो बाबों में केरोन्नति है उन लोगों की भी कहीं गिनती हो नहीं है, उनकी संख्या लगभग षाई बार बीच करोड़ के अधिक हो होगी। इन सब लोगों को स्थायी रोजगार देने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है, सरकार ने जो संकल्प किया है, बचन जो देश की जनता को दिया है उसको किस तरह से वह पूरा करने जा रही है यह हम को मालूम होता चाहिये। हमने बचन दिया है कि काम के अधिकार को हम संविधान के मौलिक अधिकारों की सूची में शामिल करेंगे, जब तक उनको काम नहीं देंगे उनको तब तक बेकारी का भरोसा हम देंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रायः इस बचन को पूरा करने का समय आ गया है। अगर इसको हमने पूरा नहीं किया तो देश की जनता के विश्वास को एक बहुत बड़ी ठेस हम पहुंचाएंगे। देश की जनता कुछ ध्रावीर हो रही है, नौजवान ध्रावीर हो रहे हैं। इसलिए इस ध्रा शक्ति पर ध्यान ही न दे बल्कि एक दुष्ट निष्पक्ष के साथ यह ध्रा कदम बढ़ाए और इस साल के अन्दर इस अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकारों की सूची में सम्मिलित करे।

श्रमिकों की बात बहुत की जाती है। महा-महिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध विधेयक, इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंस बिल का नाम ले कर उल्लेख किया गया है। यह बहुत ही विवादास्पद विधेयक है। मुझे पता नहीं कि हमारी सरकार ने क्यों इसका इस में उल्लेख करवाया है जिस के विरोध में देश का सारा जनमत है, सारे मजदूर संगठन हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको पारित करवाने में ध्राप अपनी शक्ति न लगाए बल्कि मजदूर संघों से ध्रापको इस के बारे में परामर्श करना चाहिये। ध्रावश्यकता तो इस बात की है कि इसे बापिस लिया जाए और उसकी जगह तमाम मजदूर संघों से बातचीत करके सही मानों में जनता को दिए गए बचन के अनुकूल और श्रमिकों के हितों को देखते हुए उसको नया रूप दे कर उस को यहाँ पर उपस्थित किया जाए ताकि मजदूर संघों का उसको समर्थन मिल सके। दो दिन पहले हिन्दुस्तान धर के मजदूरों का एक बहुत बड़ा सम्मेलन बम्बई में हुआ था, कई मजदूर संघों ने मिल कर एक नया संगठन बनाया है और एक स्वर से मांग की है कि इस विधेयक को बापिस लिया जाए। मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि ध्राप उनकी इस भावना का आदर करेंगे।

मैं समझता था कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय सोझाव विधेयक की चर्चा करने। देश में प्रगटधार की समस्या बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। यह विधेयक सीलिंग केवटी से रिपोर्ट हो कर आ चुका है। उसका उल्लेख इस में नहीं है। उसको जशी पास किया जाना चाहिये ताकि देश के लोगों को प्रगटधार के मुक्ति मिले जा सके। तो उसका उल्लेख न कर के इस विवादास्पद विधेयक का उल्लेख किया गया, जिसका हमें दुःख है।

धन में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति काजी अंतरराज्य रूप धारण करती जा रही है। इस ने अपने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थितिकाम की सहायता के लिये नेज दिखे हैं, और दूसरी तरफ यह की

कमल है कि कानूनी की मुद्राओं की विविधता के साथ सबर पहुंच रहे हैं। चीन में जो पहले कहा था कि हमारा उद्देश्य सीमित है और जबकी विमतनाम से हमारी केमन में कमल चली आयेगी, ऐसा लगता है कि उसकी केमन में अभी बायस नहीं आयेगी और अब तो चीन के विविधन के विविधन हवाई की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं। और कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इस दुनिया को एक विश्व युद्ध का सामना करना पड़े। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे देश की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। यह एशिया की भूमि पर युद्ध हो रहा है यह सबसे खतरनाक स्थिति है। मुझे तो अपनी सरकार से यह निवारण है कि जिस समय विमतनाम ने कम्योडिया पर हमला किया तो हमारी सरकार ने उसकी निष्ठा नहीं की, और इसकी मांग भी नहीं की कि विमतनाम को अपनी कीर्ति कम्योडिया से मुला लेनी चाहिये। यह बात हमें कहनी चाहिये, यद्यपि इसकी तुलना आज के चीन के हमसे से नहीं की जानी चाहिये। मैं मानता हूं कि चीन पोट की सरकार बहुत श्रेयाचारी सरकार थी। लेकिन तब भी विमतनाम को अपनी सेनाओं वहां सेजने का अधिकार नहीं था। उस समय हमारी सरकार ने आवाज नहीं उठायी, यह गलत बात थी और जैनुइन नाम-ऐसाइनमेंट के विपरीत है। और मैं समझता हूं कि अभी भी हमें कहना चाहिये और इस बात को लिये पहल करनी चाहिये, और विश्व युद्ध से मानव जाति को बचा सके यह बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी हमारी सरकार पर है। इस समय बलिष्ठ पूर्व एशिया के छोटे छोटे देश बहुत भागलित हैं और ऐसी स्थिति में अगर युद्ध विकटाल रूप धारण करता है तो हमारे लिये भी कम खतरा नहीं है। चीन की जो मनोवृत्ति रही है, जो उसका गर्व है, सरकार है वह इस तरह का है कि तिब्बत से धाये हुए बसाई लामा को हमने आश्रय दे दिया तो उसने हमारे ऊपर हमला कर दिया था। तो जब हम इसकी पहल कर रहे हैं तो हमें इस बात की भी तैयारी करनी चाहिये कि अपनी रक्षा भी कर सकें। और उसके लिये हमें इस बात को याद रखना चाहिये कि चीन का मुकाबला केवल सरकारों से नहीं किया जा सकता। चीन के मुकाबला हमें करना पड़े तो हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि इस देश की गरीब जनता को बहुकाम न जा सके, इस तरह की भावना गरीबों के मन में नहीं फैलायी जा सके कि चीन के घाने से सम्पूर्ण बर्मेजिइन समाज की स्वायत्त होगी, जातिपाति समाप्त होगी और समानता हो सकेगी। इसलिये अपने देश को तैयार करते समय केवल सरकारों से ही सहायता नहीं करनी होगी, बल्कि सब को आवश्यक हो गया है कि अपनी सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था में आमुच परिवर्तन करें ताकि हमारे देश का परीक्ष समझ सके कि हम अपनी व्यवस्था को कमाने के लिये मरने के लिये सज्जित हैं। हमारी ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि हमने अपनी सामाजिक व्यवस्था शोकात्मिक हो गयी कमाने है बल्कि उसके साथ साथ समाजवादी भी कमाने है। हमको केवल राजनीतिक अधिकार हो गयी बल्कि आर्थिक अधिकार भी प्राप्त है, हमारा शोक नहीं हो रहा है। इस तरह की व्यवस्था हमको अपने देश में कायम करनी होगी। इसके लिये दुरुत कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये।

इन बातों के साथ मैं महानिष्ठ राष्ट्रपति नवीय को अभिवादन देता हूं और की प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका हाकिम समर्थन करता हूं।

बी अमुच महान्व बली (बापमला) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, सबर जम्बूरिया हिन्य का ऐगुड मैंने गौर से पढ़ा और उस में सरकार की जानिब से मुखिया साल में क्या कार्यवाही हुई उसकी निमान-बेही हुई है और हुकूमत आइया करने की क्या क्वाही है उसका नक्सा भी जीया गया है। जहां तक मज्सी आबादी और सियासी मैदान में हिन्य सरकार के खिबमात का ताल्लुक है, जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान के प्रभाव के सियासी हुकूम का ताल्लुक है, उनकी आबादी का ताल्लुक है, जिन्हें काफी हद तक कानूनी बंधनों में मजबूत किया गया था, उनको बहाल किया गया है, आइने-हिन्य की प्रसल-रूह को बापिस लाया गया है, तमाम लोगों की तरफकी के यहां यकसों, मवाको बहाल किये गये हैं, उनको हम नजरबन्ध नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जहां तक आइया प्रोग्राम का ताल्लुक है, ऐसे मामलात जो पूरे मुल्क के लिये लागू-ए-फिकरिया हैं, उनकी निमान-बेही नहीं की गई। मुझे बे-इन्तहा आशंस है कि गुजिस्ता दो सालों में हमारी प्रसलियों पर जो मजलिस आये गये हैं, उनकी तफसील बमान नहीं की गई। आज पूरी सरकार और तमाम रावे-आम्मा इस हक में हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की बहदत की कायम रखा जाये, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की बहदत को टकराय की फिजा में कायम नहीं रखा जा सकता है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हुकूमत अपनी माइनीरिटीज, बीकर सैबान्द को जिसमें हरिजन भी शामिल हैं और पस-मांछा लोग भी शामिल हैं, उनकी प्रोटेक्शन के लिये, रक्षा के लिये मुश्किल बहदतमात पर आमादा नजर आती है, लेकिन महज बादों से यह मामलात तय नहीं हो सकते हैं जब तक कि संघीय और सलत कदम हुकूमत की जानिब से नहीं उठ सकें और उनमें यह प्रहसस न पैदा किया जाये कि माइनीरिटीज न सिर्फ हमारी मुकद्दस प्रमानत हैं, बल्कि कौमी-बायरे में उनकी भी बड़ी अहमियत और फकीलत है जो आम इंसान की है।

कानून की और आइने की बालावस्ती कायमों पर कायम कर के हम दुनिया को हिन्दुस्तान की प्रसली शक्त नहीं दिखा सकते हैं। अगर बायें विन हमारे मुल्क में कमजोर और प्रसलियों तबके के लोगों के साथ सख्ती की जाती है तो हम उस कानून और आइने की बुरमत और तककुस की महकूब नहीं रह सकते बिचकी हद मेम्बर और सरकार का हर मिनिस्टर कलम खाता है। सिहाबा मैं यह बहुत अफसोस और सलत बुद्ध के साथ बमान करना चाहता हूं कि उन कायमात और हाबात की कोई तस्वीर नहीं बीकी गई है बिचका सामना हमारे गरीब, मजबूत और पसमांछा तबके के लोग करते हैं जो अफसियों से ताल्लुक रखते हैं जो मुखिया दो साल में वहां कमाना हुए हैं।

दूसरी बात की मैं निष्ठ के साथ मजबूत करता हूं, यह यह है कि कौमी-गुट मुस्लिम मुनिमखिती के मुलात्मिक हुकूमत की बाहेह जानिबी है कि उसके अन्तिमती फिरबार की बहाल किया जाये, लेकिन आज तक यह महज बाबा ही रहा है और उसकी प्रमती

[भी प्रजल ग्रहण करी]

मूल्य देने के लिये हुकूमत ने एकचामात नहीं किये। अगर आपको इस मुल्क में एकजहती और इतिहास की किजा कायम करनी है तो आपको हरेक इन्सान को यह भ्रमसा देना होगा कि आप इस मुल्क में एकसाँ तौर पर एक बाहरी की हैसियत से जिन्या रह सकते हैं। अकीयड मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम से हमें डरना नहीं चाहिये। वह इस कौम में पैदा हुई, इस कौम की आबादी के लिये लड़ी और आबादी के साथ-साथ उसने अपने आपको बाबस्ता किया। जो प्रकियतें आपकी मुकद्दस भ्रमानत हैं, उन से बाबस्ता होकर उसका असरी किरदार आपस होना चाहिये जिसको सियासी अग्रराज और मसलहतों की बिनाह पर मस्झ किया गया था। जनता सरकार को चाहिये कि उन मसलहतों से बाना होकर उसके प्रकियती किरदार को आपस के और मुझे कुछ है कि सवर जम्हूरियत-ए-हिन्द के एड्रेस में उस सिलसिले में कोई एक्शयर्स नहीं दी गई है।

तीसरा मामला यह है, जिसके बारे में मैं शिद्दत के साथ महसूस करता हूँ, कि जनता सरकार ने यह वादा किया है, और इस एड्रेस में भी कहा गया है कि रियासतों और मरकज के दरमियान माली अक्षयारात को सही तौर पर अग्र-सरे-नी मुस्तब किया जायेगा। हमें चाहिए कि धार्मिक और कानूनी इन्-जाम कर के रियासतों और मरकज के दरमियान ताल्लु-कात में एक नई रूढ़ फूँकी जाये, उसके जरिये हिन्दुस्तान की अग्रमत को बहाल किया जाये, रियासतों में एतमाद की किजा बहाल की जाये, रियासतों के अक्षयारात को महदूद और कम करने के बजाये उनको तमाम अक्षयारात सही तौर पर इस्तेमाल करने का मौका देने की किजा कायम की जाये। ऐसी कानूनी और धार्मिक गारंटीज दी जायें, जिससे रियासतों और मरकज के दरमियान कोई भी अचलकस, तनाव या अग्रडा न हो, और रियासतों के अग्राम में यह एतमाद हो कि मरकज रियासतों को हकपना नहीं चाहता है, बल्कि वह उनके साथ धार्मिक और हर तरह की कोअप-रेशन के जरिये, कानूनी इतिहास के जरिये, मुल्क की सत्तामसी को ज्यादा मजबूत बनायेगा और मुल्क की तामीर और तरकी को ज्यादा मुस्तहकम तरीके से आगे ले जायेगा।

जहाँ तक हमारी खारिजा पालिसी का ताल्लुक है उसके मुताल्लिक काफ़ी कुछ कहा जा सकता है। लेकिन मैं इस अक्षत सवर-जम्हूरिया-ए-हिन्द के उन अलफ़्राज को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का अक्षर तमाम दुनिया में एक माना हुआ अक्षर है। आज हमारे मुल्क के इर्द-गिर्द क्या हो रहा है? हमारे हमलाओं के साथ हमारे ताल्लुकात महज सियासी मसलहतों पर मबनी नहीं होने चाहिए, बल्कि हम अपनी खारिजा पालिसी को उसूलों की बुनियादी पर मुरतिब करें। हमारे इर्द गिर्द अग्राम के हुकूम को ताकत के जरिये पामाल किया जा रहा है। कम ही वियतनाम पर हमला हुआ, तो पूरा हाउस और पूरी हुकूमत खड़ी

हो गई और उन्होंने कहा कि वह एक हमला है, एक्शन है।

उसी तरह अगर कौमों और अग्राम के हुकूम पर एक्शन किया जाये, मिलिटरी की ताकत से एक्शन किया जाये, तो क्या हमारा यह अक्ष नहीं हो जाता है कि हम एशिया और दुनिया की अग्रिम डेमोक्रेसी की हैसियत से अक्ष से अलफ़्राज आवाज उठावें। मुझे रंज है कि हमारे हथियारे पाकिस्तान में अग्राम के हुकूम पामाल किये जा रहे हैं।

लिहाजा मेरी यह इस्तिदुआ है कि मरकजी सरकार सियासी मसलहतों से बालातर हो कर, अपने उसूलों को नअरअंश किये बरौर, सियासी सतह पर इन मामलात को उठाये, ताकि किसी भी मुल्क में अग्राम के हुकूम को ताकत के बल-बोले पर अक्ष न किया जाये। यह हमारी एक मुकद्दस भ्रमानत है। अगर हम अपने लिए चाहते हैं कि हुकूम महकुज हों तो दूसरों के लिए भी हमें चाहना चाहिए कि उन के हुकूम भी महकुज रहें। इन गुजारिशों के साथ मैं साहब सवर जम्हूरिया हिन्द के उस एड्रेस पर मुलि शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो गुजारिशें मैंने की हैं उन को जेरे नजर रखा जायगा।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): आपने जो कहा कि मुसलमान मुकद्दस भ्रमानत हैं, ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए। मुसलमान या मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी या कोई भी हो उनको हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर उतने ही हक है जितने कि और किसी को हैं। इसलिए भ्रमानत मअ्य उन को इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए।

*SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN (Sambalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, at the very outset I would like to extend my thanks to you for having given me an opportunity to participate in this motion of thanks to the President for his address to the Joint Session of Parliament. I welcome this motion of thanks and support it wholeheartedly. The former Government had not given priority to rural development whereas our Janata Government has given priority to rural development ever since it came into power. During the rule of the former Government, our poor and innocent people of the rural areas were not able to voice their difficulties, nor were they free to do so. Now, after we came into power, a feeling has developed among them to do something good for the country. The Government has some guidelines which will favour our people. Necessary instructions have been

given to the officers to safeguard the interest of the rural people.

In the new plan of the Janata Government due priority has been given to agricultural development. While speaking about down-trodden people we lay emphasis on the 60 to 80 per cent of the people living in the villages, who are below the povertyline. Steps should be taken to see to their welfare in all respects. I am happy that hon. the President has clearly mentioned in his address about the village-oriented plan and programme which we are now going to implement. It is high time to implement such programmes for the upliftment of the backward people living in the rural areas. With much pain and anguish I would like to remind our Government to look into this matter of implementation. I said so because the previous Government was not serious about it. That is why no remarkable development took place in the agricultural sector, particularly in the rural areas. I urge this Government to see as to how all plans and programmes will be completed within a time-bound programme. We are spending crores of rupees in the name of this plan, but the people of rural areas are still in an under-developed condition. Therefore, it is our first and foremost duty to see that the money allocated under different heads is fully and properly utilised.

Sir, our people in the villages are facing a lot of difficulties in this day-to-day life. We should realise their difficulties and try to eliminate them without any delay. Though the aim of our Government is to make all village-oriented plans a success but due to the lack of report between officers concerned and the representatives of the people we are not able to achieve our goal. I am sorry that this has happened even during the last two years of our Janata rule. Our investments are confined to a limited sphere.

I am proud to say in this House that we have got abundant resources in our country. If these are properly utilised, I am sure our people be

benefited to a great extent. The Government is planning to eliminate unemployment within ten years. But it is not so easy as we consider it. It is just like crossing the long and tortuous chain of the Himalayas. If we work in the way we have been working, we cannot eliminate unemployment within the stipulated period.

While saying a few words about the rural economy, I would like to point out that we have millions of acres of fallow land. If we form a land army, it can be engaged in irrigation. Thus our fallow land will be brought under cultivation and our production will increase. I am sorry that nothing to this effect has been said by the President in his address.

One more thing I would like to point out about the Ashok Mehta Committee. This Committee has suggested some more effective measures, besides a decentralised system of rural planning and development in the working of the Panchayat Raj institution. The Government should work out the suggestions of the Ashok Mehta Committee immediately, so that we can create a healthy atmosphere at the Panchayat level. Our rural economy will be strengthened and there will be proper rapport between the officers and our people.

Sir, if we look to the activities of our representatives at present, we will see that the representatives on one side and the officers implementing these works on the other have no coordination. Both power and economy should be decentralised. Everything should be village-oriented. We should give all sorts of financial assistance to the people living in the villages.

जी केसव राव धोंडे : प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर ।
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदरे-जम्हूरिया के एड्रेस पर बहुत
के दौरान इस ऐशान में एक-ही कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर
होने चाहिये ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order,
order. There are two Ministers.

जी कानहराव धोंडे : जब तक कि यहां पर
कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर न आये आप पांच मिनट के लिये
हाउस को एडजर्न कर दीजिये ।

SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir,.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, please ask some Cabinet Minister to come.

श्री केशवराव धोंडे : यह इस हाउस की इन्सल्ट है।

SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made your point. Please take your seat. The House is not going to be adjourned for this purpose. I have already asked them to call a Cabinet Minister.

SHRI KESHEVRAO DHONGDE: There is no quorum. Let a Cabinet Minister come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Pradhan may continue. It is desirable that a Cabinet Minister should be asked to come immediately.

श्री केशवराव धोंडे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय... (अवज्ञान)...

SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the agriculture...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already heard your point. There is no use of keeping on repeating it. I have already asked the Minister to call a Cabinet Minister. What is the use of wasting the time of the House? You are unnecessarily interrupting his speech. He has been interrupted at least four times.

***SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have successfully planned our food policy. Food crops and other essential commodities are available in plenty in all parts of our country. At the same time we have achieved success in exporting foodgrains to foreign countries. But I am sorry to say that the farmers have been neglected. They are not getting the remunerative market price for their foodgrains. They are facing a lot of difficulties due to the fact that

the prices of the different commodities other than food grains have gone up. Most of the time they face financial instability. Therefore, I would like to suggest to our Government to maintain the balance between the agricultural goods and the industrial products. All essential commodities should be available to the farmers at a very nominal rate.

The whole difficulty with us is only due to the monopoly of the capitalist. Proper steps should be taken by the Government to abolish for good their monopoly. The unemployment problem is increasing day by day particularly in the rural sector. Millions of acres of land in our country are not irrigated. Therefore, the formation of land army in the village areas is a good suggestion. The land army can be utilised for the purpose of irrigation. This would result in stepping up production.

Our farmers in the rural areas are very poor. They do not get quality seeds, fertilisers and other agricultural equipment. How can we expect more production from their fields?

16.00 hrs.

Sir, I am happy to say that our President has given the indication of laying more emphasis on small scale and cottage industries. The former Government had also made such a type of announcement, but no remarkable progress has been made so far. The large scale industries. Let the Tatas day by day. I do not like to say that there should not be any progress in large scale industries. Let the Tatas and Bata go ahead. At the same time there should also be equal progress in the small scale and cottage industries. The President has said a few words about the steps our Government proposes to take for eliminating illiteracy from our country. Every year we spend crores of rupees under this head. I do not believe that only by supplying some books to the poor

*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

or S.C. and S.T. students we can achieve our goal. Our plan should be such that our children come up as the good citizens in future. It is clearly mentioned in our Constitution to take all possible steps to educate all people of our country. But we have not yet become able to eliminate illiteracy totally. However, I am happy to say that our Janata Government is determined to take some bold steps in this regard. It is a matter of great regret that the public schools and convent schools are still existing in our country.

There are many schools in the Municipality areas. The children admitted to those schools get all facilities in the educational field. Even the children of the sweepers or the poor people get all facilities in education, whereas the children in the rural areas are not able to avail these opportunities as there are no schools there. The children of the I. A. S. officers and Ministers get enough opportunities whereas the children of the poor farmers living in the rural sectors remain uneducated. In this context I would like to suggest to our Government to eliminate this disparity by opening educational institutions in a large number in the rural areas.

की एक रावगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): म्युनिसिपल स्कूलों को भी पब्लिक स्कूल बनाने के बास्ते अपनी गवर्नमेंट को बोल दीजिए, जो पब्लिक स्कूल हैं, उनको नीचे लाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: I agree with my hon. friend. I do not mean to say that I am anti-English or anti-public schools. Our farmers are not able to pick up the court language because the advocates and the judges speak in English whereas the clients and the accused speak in their mother tongue. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to introduce regional languages in recording the proceedings of the courts. Apart from this, mother tongue should be given first priority in all public places. We should finalise our education policy without any delay. It should be agriculture-oriented. While speaking about

the rural medical facilities, I would like to say with much sorrow and anguish that thousands of people in the rural areas suffer and die in absence of medical aid due to shortage of doctors; nor do they have money to consult the doctor or purchase medicines when they fall ill. In the urban areas people get all sorts of medical facilities. I am happy to say that our Janata Government are determined to give medical facilities to the villagers upto a possible extent. I do not know much about other States, but so far as Orissa is concerned, our State Government has failed to give proper medical aid to our people. It is, in fact, our misfortune.

Lastly, I would like to suggest to our Government to see that all works including the industrial and developmental works, be completed within a time-bound programme.

With these words I conclude.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, it has been said, by the time the year for which the President's Address has been made is over, the Janata Party would have completed three years in office. Two unproductive years have passed by. In these two years, the Janata Party has not been able to formulate its policies and the President's Address still contains promises about formulating certain policies of vital importance to the nation.

When a political party comes to power, it is assumed that the political party has formulated its policies and that it has got a consistent and nationally applicable policy frame. But unfortunately the party came to power first and it is still grappling for a policy. This has caused widespread regrets over the whole range of policies and there has been not a single gain. When a political party which was in power for 30 years is overthrown by the electoral process, the nation is entitled to expect certain gains in

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

certain areas. There could be certain set-backs and certain fixed ways of thinking for a ruling party. But one had expected at least certain changes in the policies of the Janata Party. In fact, not even in one area of national life there has been any progress made.

Even on matters where I should think that the nation was very much in the wrong or our political process was wrong, such as, the costly process of elections, only promises are being made. What is the reality today? The reality is that political collections are being made in huge amounts and the same process is gone through every day. The elections are becoming costly. The present position is that in most of the by-elections that have been fought I am told on great authority, that crores of rupees have been spent on both sides. There should have been a change here. The Janata Party should have given this bonus at least to the country. Instead, this problem has been accentuated.

Even on the matter of intermediate technology—the Janata Party was very vocal about peasants; about cultivators, about small industries; about unemployment and all that—we do not know what intermediate technology is being advanced by the Janata Party. In fact, I am sorry to find that today the Janata Party's industrial policy is oriented towards multinationals and towards big business. When a policy is oriented towards multinationals and big business, it means that the technology will be utilised to replace labour. And that is being done. If anyone were to study the Janata Party's foreign collaborations that have been approved in the last two years, one would see that there is the same process of replacement of labour by sophisticated technology. It is intended to supply the goods required for the elite and that is continuing.

The country has gone back in every area. It is the national movement that gave to the Congress Party secularism, social national security national honour

scientific research and self-reliance. In all these areas, there has been a set-back. Land reforms have been given a go-by. Although the President's Address promises that land reform laws will be made, it is not a question of laws; it is a question of implementation of the law. The moment the Janata Party came to power, the people to whom land had been distributed were ousted over the whole range of North India. It is a fact which anybody could see; it did happen. Therefore, it is not a question of formulation of policy; it is a question of will and implementation of land reforms. But here, even what was implemented has been set at naught.

The other set-back is in the area of caste struggle. The Janata Party's coming to power heralds a new class struggle. It is more or less a caste struggle, but it is not a struggle by the Harijans who are oppressed but it is landed people who have utilised this class struggle, and it has come on top. When the Congress Party was in power I know there were caste problems, but not in this parliament. Here, the counting of heads never took place on the basis of caste. But today the entire elections have been reduced, in vast areas in India, into caste elections, and caste voting and it is openly coming out in the Press that voting would be entirely decided by the caste factor. So, this is another set-back to the national ethos, brought about in the two years of Janata rule.

The language issue was there, simmering for some time, but in the two years of Janata rule it has divided the country into two parts; and no attempts have been made by the ruling party to understand the feelings of the people of the South. Instead of healing the wounds of the language struggle only efforts have been made to divide the country. This set-back to our national unity, which we can very clearly see, seems to be a harbinger of great disaster for the country.

Now, there are a number of contradictions in the Address. I will just point out one of them. In paragraph

14 the President says that steps taken by the Government to relax the regime of controls are bearing fruit and that a Committee is going into the question of further possible relaxations in the regime of controls. Now, if controls are to be relaxed, what does it mean? It means the trading activities will be given a free hand. But then, in paragraph 22, the opposite has been said:

"A viable production-cum-distribution scheme has been drawn up in accordance with the recommendation of the National Development Council...."

So, the Government has made the President make contrary statements in the same speech.

There are plenty of mis-statements and contradictions. I will point out one mis-statement that generation of electricity is no longer a constraint. The fact is that power is extremely scarce and even in areas where the per capita power consumption is the lowest no industry could be started because of lack of power. In my state of Assam, in the north-eastern region, power shortage is endemic, but no effort has been made to see that power is supplied equally. The production of power should be equalised so that power itself is a generator of industries. We have not wanted all types of concessions, but the backward states can certainly demand that there should be equality in the distribution of power and availability of power. That is exactly what is not there. But the point is that today, both in Calcutta which is a developed city and in Assam which is not a developed State, power is scarce. There is power shedding, whatever may be the reasons—I don't want to go into the reasons now. But it is a total mistake to say that electricity generation is no longer a constraint. It is a very big constraint on industry as well as on the public.

Now, law and order is a matter which has been mentioned several times by several Members, but the point that was missed is that law and order in

the country today has gone down because of Government connivance. Government is not able to employ the usual, ordinary laws at its disposal. When the Janata Party came to power, or even before that, they used to say that Emergency was not necessary. I also think that Emergency is a colonial residue, it is a hang-over of the colonial times; it did not work because it led to more corruption ultimately for all to see. But the Janata Party did say that the usual machinery of the law, the usual statutes, were available for the Government and that those should be used for the maintenance of an ordered system in the country. I would not like to dwell on this at length; I do not have the time. What exactly is happening throughout the country? One can ask any officer who has to maintain law and order in the country, and he will certainly tell you that he has orders not to interfere even on matters where it is necessary for the administration to see that law is properly enforced. This is totally a political failure, this is a disquieting development which has continued all the two years of the Janata rule. It can no longer be said that it is just the consequence of an 'uncorking effect.' Disorder has become endemic throughout the country.

In my State there was a border problem which was thought to generate some heat. But it led to a massacre. This massacre in cold blood took place on the 5th January early morning in my constituency bordering Nagaland. It is a story of extreme cruelty and murder. I am sorry, this was allowed to take place. The Central Government is present in Nagaland in the border area. The Assam Government is present in its own area. The Nagaland Government is present in its area. Because of the insurgency situation developing in Nagaland, it was well known that the Centre was having some ear, some way of knowing what was happening. The likelihood of this attack was known to the common people on my side in Assam, and it was the people who were affected earlier had re-

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

ported to the Government. It is on record. But no precaution was taken. When I went immediately after the incident, I was told by the people who were supposed to maintain law and order there, the police battalions and others, that they had no orders to shoot to defend the people when they were being attacked. I do not know whether it is true, but I was told so. Even ten days after the incident, it was said by the Home Minister that the Central Reserve Police and the Border Security Force and Army had no authority to interfere, they would not even be on the alert. Fortunately, the Prime Minister thought otherwise, and he told me that he would see that some Central force was also present in that area.

When the Congress Party was in power in Assam and also at the Centre, there were a lot of consultations. But a lot of misunderstanding developed later; I am sorry to say that both sides could not even meet. I do not know who is responsible for this. Today the point is that the border has to be laid down, the demarcation has to be done. Already the border was there, the demarcation was there, but there was a dispute. Then there was the Sundaram Committee which gave its report; it suggested that the border should be like this. Now what prevents the Central Government from putting its foot down and insisting on a settlement and thus not allowing the people of that border area to be continuously victimised for the inability of the two State Governments to agree on a settlement?

Lastly, somebody has to go into the causes of this. When I told the Prime Minister about this, he said that there would be no inquiry commission or any high level probe. I did not object at that time. But he said that he would have an inquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation and he will try to find out the persons who were responsible. Now, what actually happened was that the persons who were responsible have become an unknown quantity. I do not know. So many people lost their lives, so many people injured and made

homeless and I would like to know, Sir, and my people would like to know as to who were responsible for this. There must be a probe and I demand a probe into this, Sir, to find out the causes and as to why this was allowed to happen. I would also like to know, Sir, from the Prime Minister whether the report of the CBI will be made public and whether we will be allowed to know the reasons for this type of disaster which was imposed upon my people and the people of my constituency.

I would also suggest that while solving this border problem, it must be borne in mind that my State has been harassed by competing claims on its territories. Out of the former Assam districts, so many States have been created in the past and still claims are being made even against the valley of Assam and if all these claims on districts with known borders are conceded, possibly my State would not exist and disappear. So, I demand of the government to positively lay down its policy as to where it stands in regard to these fantastic claims against my State and the borders of my State. This State has suffered and lost much of its territory through a number of operations with the result that the State of Assam has been reduced to a smaller and smaller area and now my state is not prepared to allow the Centre to equivocate on matters which vitally affect us and I would demand of the Centre to make clear its position that the old borders will be maintained and they will not be revised to the detriment of the people of Assam.

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद बनर्ज (सदस्य) :
समाचारों में वेब, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो कथन का प्रस्ताव है उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। श्री मैथिलीय साहू जी का भाषण सुन रहा हूँ। वह हमारी तरफ़ से जो डेजरी बेंच की तरफ़ हमारा करके कह रहे थे कि जनता पार्टी के लोगों की हमसे ही का कोबिया सभी तक नहीं गया। लेकिन जब भाषण उन्होंने शुरू किया तो हमें लगता कि जनता पार्टी की हमसे ही का कोई कोबिया नहीं है, हाँ साहू साहब की जगह जाँच करवाइए का कोबिया है। वह कह रहे थे कि माननीय झॉन् ने कनाटक में हमारी दोनों को उलट दिया। वह बात उनकी विलुप्त निराधार थी। मैं साहू जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या स्थिति की उक्त कथन। कबकि जहाँ साहू जी की ही देन रही जनता पार्टी की, लेकिन यदि कोई साहू ही उक्त कथन की स्थिति

उसके धीरे क्या कुछ काया रूढ़ क्या था? कोई क्या नहीं कर सकता था, इन्टरनेट की, बीबीसी इन्टरनेट ने प्रसारण की हत्या कर दी थी, हम कोई क्या या बहुत नहीं निकाल सकते थे, कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं पास किये जा सकते थे। यदि किसी भी देश में प्रसारण का बाल्मा हो जाय तो फिर विरोध प्रकट करने के लिये यदि कोई धारमी ट्रेनों को उलटता है तो कौन सी मायायज बात थी? लेकिन मैं साठे साहस से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि धरमी इसी लोक सभा में हावैस्ट बुद्धिधर धाक की लौक की हिसमत से इन्टरनेट की निकालने का एक प्रस्ताव पास किया, उसको आपने क्या सम्मान दिया? जनता पार्टी की हनुमत में सबो को जलू निकालने, सभा करने, सत्याग्रह करने धीरे यहाँ तक कि बेराव करने का भी पूरा अधिकार है। समूचे देश में सरकार के खिलाफ धावोलन किया जा सकता है। लेकिन साठे साहस के नेता ने क्या किया? उनको कोई धारमी नहीं जिनने जलू निकालने के लिये तो उन्होंने वो नीजबाओं को पैसा बेकर कहा कि हवाई जहाज का धपहरण कर लो धीरे 123 धारमियों की जान खतरे में डाल दी थी। उसकी तरफ साठे की का ध्यान नहीं है। साठे साहस के नेता इन्टरनेट की नहीं, वरन संजय गांधी है, धीरे वह इस तरह के काम बेमोकेसी को कलम करने के लिये इस समय भी कर रहा है। सभापति महोदय, मैं धाक के जरिये राष्ट्रपति महोदय धीरे अपने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

धरमी जो वियतनाम पर चीन ने धाक्रमण किया है, हमारे माननीय विदेश मंत्री के चीन जाने से भारत का बेहरा धूमिल हो रहा था, उसको प्रधान मंत्री धीरे राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपना बयान निकालकर साफ किया है। उन्होंने साफ हब्बों में कहा कि चीन ने धाक्रमण किया है धीरे उसको सेना वापस लेनी चाहिये। राष्ट्रपति जी धीरे प्रधान मंत्री जी के तुरन्त इस बयान के निकलने से दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान की धीरेमान धरणी हो गई है।

लेकिन एक बात धीरे कहना चाहता हूँ। याद कीजिये सन् 1962 का जमाना, जब पहले-पहल चीन ने धाक्रमण किया था। उस समय स्वर्गीय जवाहर लाल नेहरू लंका जा रहे थे धीरे जब चीन का धाक्रमण हुआ था तो रेडियो पर जवाहरलाल जी ने धीरे की तरह से दहाड़ा था कि एक-एक चीनी को हिन्दुस्तान से निकाल दो। यह कहकर वह लंका गये थे। 10, 12 दिनों के बाद जब चीन के धाक्रमण से बमदीना का पतन हो गया था तो फिर जवाहरलाल जी की विष्णी बन्ध गई थी, वह बकरी की तरह रेडियो पर भिमिया रहे थे। हम माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी धीरे प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहते हैं कि धाकने बहुत बहादुरी का काम किया है कि चीन को बलकाया है कि लौक वापस करी। यह बहुत बड़ा देश, इन्डिया की, जहाँ चीन चाहते हैं, सभी में देश कहा

है, लेकिन लौक इतना कह देने से ही हमारा धीरे धाक का काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

यह ठीक है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने धर्मभाषण में चीन को धाक्रमणकारी कहा है, सेना वापस करने के लिये कहा है, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने धर्मभाषण में यह जिक्र नहीं किया है कि हमारी जो 50 हजार वर्ग मील जमीन धरमी तक चीन के कब्जे में है उसको कैसे निकालेंगे? कैसे उस धपहरण की हुई जमीन पर मातृभूमि का तिरंगा लहरायगा? ठीक है प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत साफ कहा है, लेकिन बाजपेयी जी ने धरमी तक ऐसा नहीं कहा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि चीन के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध सुधर नहीं सकते हैं जब तक हमारी जमीन वह लौटा नहीं देता है। यह बहुत स्वागत के योग्य बयान है, लेकिन हम प्रधान मंत्री से कहना चाहते हैं कि चीन का मन बड़ा हुआ है। जैसा दूसरे लोगों ने कहा है, माननीय हास्ती जी ने कहा है कि चीन न सिर्फ वियतनाम को ही सबक सिखाना चाहता है, बल्कि साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के जितने छोटे छोटे देश हैं, सब में धातंक फैलाना चाहता है। इसलिये हम प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहते हैं कि उन्हें धरमी अपनी सीमा की बिन्ता छोड़ देनी चाहिये धीरे हिन्दुस्तान को एलान करना चाहिये कि चीन को जो तिब्बत के सम्पन्न में समझौता हिन्दुस्तान के साथ हुआ था जिसमें चीन ने प्राप्ति किया था कि हम तिब्बत की धाटोनामी पर कभी हस्त नहीं करेंगे, उसे धाटोनामस रखेंगे, उसकी उसने बादा-खिलाफी की है। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को कहना चाहिये कि तिब्बत को धाजाव करो, नहीं तो तिब्बत जिसको धाक के हवाले कर दिया था, उस पर हमें सोचना पड़ेगा धीरे हम समझते हैं कि यह नीज धबसर है जब कि तिब्बत को धाजाव करने के लिये कुछ करना चाहिये। दलाई लामा यहाँ मौजूद हैं, उनको तिब्बत का प्राइम मिनिस्टर या हेड धाक वी स्टेट घोषित कर के हिन्दुस्तान को सोचना चाहिये कि कैसे तिब्बत को धाजाव करायेंगे। तिब्बत जब तक चीन धीरे भारत के बीच धाजाव बकर स्टेट नहीं बनाया तब तक हिन्दुस्तान धीरे चीन के विवादोत्पन्न समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा।

राष्ट्रपति जी के धर्मभाषण में प्राइस के सन्तुन के बारे में कहा गया है, इसको तरफ में मैं धाकना ध्यान से जाना चाहता हूँ। धरमी सामने बरुधा साहब कह रहे थे कि पिछले दो सालों में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं हुई है, जिससे हम को माजूम पड़े कि काफ़िम राज्य में धीरे जनता राज्य में क्या फर्क है। हमको धावर्ष लगता है कि बरुधा साहब जैसे धारमी को यह बात क्यों नहीं माजूम हुई? माननीय बलबन्तसिंह जी ने कहा कि काफ़िम राज्य में क्या समस्याएँ थी। काफ़िम राज्य में हर साल डेज में धकाल होता था, धनाज की कमी रहती थी। मंहगाई धाकाव छूती थी। दो तिहाई लोगों के घर में सुबह धाम दोनी बन्ध चुका नहीं जससा था। धाज हमारे साथने क्या समस्या है? जनता, राज में हिन्दुस्तान में समस्या है कि बन्ध हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में जो गेहूँ पैदा होता है, हम उसको

[श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव]

कहाँ रहें? उसको रखने के लिए जगह नहीं है। यही फर्क है जनता राज और कांग्रेसी राज में। इतना ज्यादा भनाज पैदा हुआ है कि हमारे सामने समस्या है कि हम उसको कहाँ रखें?

लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति के अधिभाषण में एमीकलचरण प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए कोई राशनल प्राइस पालिसी तय नहीं की गई है। इसी का नतीजा यह है कि इन दो सालों में भी जहाँ खेत में पैदा हुई चीजों के दाम घट गये हैं, वहाँ फिनिश्ड ग्रेड्स कारखाने की चीजों, के दाम बढ़े हैं। आर्थिक नीतिज्ञा में कहा गया है कि 21 जनवरी, 1978 से 20 जनवरी, 1979 तक की अवधि में कास्तकार की चीजों के दाम का इन्डेक्स 183.7 से घट कर 173 रह गया है। इसी तरह सीरियस का प्राइम इन्डेक्स 161.4 से घट कर 156 और फाइवर्ब का 182.4 से घट कर 153 हो गया है जब कि फिनिश्ड प्रोजेक्ट्स यानि करबनिया चीजों का दाम उसी अवधि में बढ़ कर 176.7 से 179.1 हो गया है।

हमारे यहाँ कोई प्राइस पालिसी न होने के कारण किसानों की अवस्था खूब खराब हो रही है। यदि वह खूब खरी तख्त चलती रही, तो हम ने एमीकलचरण प्राक्वशन के मामले में जो रिकार्ड कायम किया है, वह खत्म हो सकता है। यदि किसान को अपनी उपज का बाजिब खान नहीं मिलेगा, तो प्रोजेक्शन घट भी सकता है। इस लिए सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि एक उपयुक्त प्राइस पालिसी के अन्तर्गत प्राक्वशन कास्ट की मटेनजर रखते हुए खेतहार को अपनी पैदावार का उचित दाम मिले।

राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री को धन्यवाद है कि उन्होंने पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग, वैकवर्क क्लसिफिकेशन, का नये तरे से गठन किया है और बी.बी.पी. मण्डल को उसका चेयरमैन बनाया है। वह बहुत एबल, योग्य और कमिटेड आदमी है और उनके द्वारा यह काम बहुत धुंधली साफ किया जा सकता है। काका कलेक्टर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को काबिल के लोगों ने बीस साल तक ताक पर रखे रखा। लेकिन मौजूदा सरकार ने कमीशन बना कर कहा है कि वह एक साल में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे और फिर उसके मुताबिक पिछड़े लोगों को सरकारी नौकरियों में उचित प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जायेगा।

इस कमीशन को बने तीन साढ़े तीन महीने हो गए हैं, लेकिन आज तक उस को दफ्तर, स्टाफ और बैठने की जगह नहीं दी गई है। यदि यही रवैया रहा, तो जो लोग कहते हैं कि कमीशन बना कर समस्या को टालने का तरीका अपनाया गया है, उनकी बात सही सिद्ध हो सकती है। इस लिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कमीशन बनाया गया है, उसको पूरी सुविधायें दी जायें, ठीक से पत्र दिया जाए, स्टाफ दिये जायें। ताकि उसकी रिपोर्ट जल्दी से जल्दी भाये, और सरकारी नौकरियों में कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों को जो एकाधिकार, मोनोपली, हो गई है, रिपोर्ट का कार्यान्वयन कर उस को खत्म किया जाए।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अधिभाषण में बीड सीलिंग के बारे में कहा गया है। यह ठीक है कि हमारी सरकार विस्तृत मुस्तब है कि बीड सीलिंग को कार्यान्वित कर के गरीबों को बुरा किया जाये। लेकिन हम को धन्यवाद है कि बीड सीलिंग में कहीं भी, गहरी जमीन जो एक एक धायमी दस दस और बीस-बीस बीघे लिए हुए है, वह उन से वापस कराने का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। कभी गहरी जमीन के भी एक सीलिंग एक्ट पास हुआ था। लेकिन उस एक्ट को विस्तृत नसिफाह कर दिया गया है। अधिकांश लोगों ने बीगस इन्स्टी जिस का कहीं एग्जिस्टेंस नहीं है उस की तकली बना कर गहुर में सीलिंग से फाजिल जमीन अपने कब्जे में कर रही है। उस को उन से वापस लेने के लिए कोई कार्य-वाही नहीं की जा रही है जिस के कारण गहरी जमीन पर कोई सीलिंग का कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो रहा है। मैं धाप के जरिए सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे बीड सीलिंग एक्ट बेहतरों में एन्फोर्स कर रहे हैं वैसे ही गहरी जमीन के लिए जो सीलिंग एक्ट है उस का भी मुसलती के साथ कार्यान्वयन करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात जो ध्यान्य है वह यह कि जो जमीन के बदवारे की बात है जिस के बारे में राष्ट्रपति महोदय से अपने अधिभाषण में कहा है कि हमारे यहाँ लगभग 54 लाख एकड़ जमीन सरप्लस हो सकती है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कई करोड़, एकड़ जमीन खेती के लायक परती पड़ी हुई है। उस परती जमीन को खेती में लाने के लिए जो स्पेशल प्रोग्राम चाहिए राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अधिभाषण में उस का कहीं भी जिक्र नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार बीड सीलिंग के साथ साथ जो खेती के लायक जमीन है उस पर कैसे खेती की जाए इस पर भी ध्यान दे और स्पेशल प्रोग्राम बना कर उस जमीन को भी खेती में लाने के लिए प्रयास करे।

इतना कह कर मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और साथ ही धाप को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि धाप ने मुझे अपनी बात कहने की इजाजत दी।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the address of the President seems to be the handiwork of an Administration which is suffering from an unjustified and unmerited sense of euphoria. The ruling party has attained by this time great notoriety for fighting among themselves instead of fighting poverty, unemployment, squalor, casteism, communalism and economic stagnation. Sir, it has shown an amazing complacency in its assessment of the political and economic problems facing the country. That is why the address of the President has failed to...

DR. BIJOY MONDAL (Bankura): Sir, is it not unparliamentary if the hon. Member uses the word 'notoriety'?

SRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

I think I have been very polite to my hon. Member. That is why I say that the address has failed to enthuse the people of this country and it has also failed to earn credibility of the people. Sir, the Janata Government's assumption of the Power is the result of the peoples verdict against authoritarianism and economic exploitation of the vast and teeming millions of this country by the erstwhile rulers. The Party came to power with great popular support. But thanks to its great inaction and mal-functioning within a short period of time, the result has been that today the political rulers in the Centre are being ruled by an all-pervasive bureaucracy whose hegemony has increased many times and it has corroded the people's faith in the administration and the Ruling Party.

Sir, they are speaking of restoration of the democratic rights, but it is the people themselves who have restored to themselves and earned for themselves their own democratic rights and civil liberties and they have thrown away a fascist regime into the dustbin of history. But how this Government is assuring to the people that the dark days of the Emergency will not engulf them once again? Sir, we still have provisions in the Constitution for Preventive Detention, for declaration of internal emergency with all the risks of its abuse. Sir, we have seen how they dragged their feet considerably before scrapping MISA. What we protested against was the attempt of the Ruling Party to seek to remove the aberrations of the Emergency with the help and support of the perpetrators of the vilest crimes against humanity in the country. The result is that even for amendment to the Constitution they had to come to terms with those people who defiled and polluted the Constitution and committed a rape on the Constitution of this country. We have seen how many people even in the ruling party have faith in these draconian measures. That is why, one of the States having Janata Government passed mini-MISA. We have seen how attempts were made to amend the Cri-

iminal Procedure Code to perpetuate the law of preventive detention which they had to withdraw ultimately.

They speak of restoration of democratic rights, but we find that within two years, there is now a concerted attempt on the part of the Central Government in this country to deny to the working class in this country their minimum democratic and even constitutional rights. Special laws have been enacted, notifications have been issued, declaring the strike of the Government employees as illegal. One of the States run by the Janata Government has dismissed ten thousand employees of the State Electricity Board for going on strike. The latest attempt by them is to foist upon the people, the working people of this country, an obnoxious outrage in the form of Industrial Relations Bill with the avowed object of curtailing if, not extinguishing, valuable and democratic rights of the working people.

The Government, through the President, may misguide itself, by describing the Bill as a comprehensive approach to the establishment of sound labour-management relations. I feel they are not prepared to learn lessons. But they should remember that the working class in this country, including those sections of the working class who may politically bear affinity to the ruling party in this country, unitedly, as never before, and universally have condemned this atrocious piece of legislation and it is a matter of great concern that the President in his Address has said that the Bill deserves earnest and early consideration by the hon. Members. They ought to realise that this is a Bill which is as draconian as one of the so many emergency legislations as we saw and it will mean nothing but a declaration of war on the working class of this country and the Government must be prepared to face that situation, but we hope that good sense will ultimately prevail on them and they will take due note of the feelings, the united feelings, of the people of this country, the working class of this country. I hope, the Government will not precipitate matters but will

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]
the Bill a decent burial, which is the only fate that it deserves.

The Government has been speaking of and the President has also referred to the improvement of the rural economy in this country. The President, in his Address, has mentioned that there is now increased foodgrains and industrial production leading to the price levels remaining stable and essential commodities and consumer goods being easily available throughout the country, but what has not been referred to is that more and more people are today below the poverty line; more and more people have less and less purchasing power in the country. The rural people in this country have hardly got the benefits of increased production, either agricultural or industrial and, therefore, whatever are the benefits of increased production, these have gone to the hands of a few people in this country, the rich people, the affluent sections of the people in the rural and urban areas and the fate of the common people has worsened, but unfortunately, there is no reference to that in the Address.

So far as the rural sector is concerned, what is of greatest concern to all the people is the fall in the prices of the agricultural produce. There is not a word about it in the whole Address and the Government does not seem to be concerned at all. And as a result, to day the people who are growing them and whose future and sustenance depend on getting a proper price for them, are in a worse economic condition. In view of this, those who had small land-holdings are becoming landless. They are selling away their lands, for their bare sustenance. There is no awareness of this reality in this country. The Government seems to be patting its back on the artificial increase in agricultural and industrial production which has made no impact on the people. On the other hand, it is affecting the common people in this country, because there is no price control.

So far as decontrol is concerned, for whose benefit is it being done? Is it

for giving democratic rights to the rich who are controlling the industry to-day, or to effect the democratization of black money operators in the country? We do not find any other reason to justify it. There is no attempt to secure a minimum price to the producers of agricultural produce. On the other hand, they are having decontrol, which is allowing big industrialists complete freedom in controlling the market, for their own ends.

So far as essential commodities are concerned, both in urban and rural areas we hear that 9 or 10 essential items will be distributed through the public distribution agencies. We find that a conference was held. From the very beginning, the West Bengal Government has been sending proposals to the Central Government, but that scheme has remained a scheme on paper, and in spite of our repeated demands and requests, we don't find any worth while scheme. Although we are told that sometime later this year it will be there, it does not appear that it will really be brought into existence.

So far as land reforms are concerned, even yesterday Mr. Barnala gave certain figures, but I am sure Government will realize that all those statistics are mere eye-wash. The real people have not been benefitted. For 30 years, these land reforms have remained merely as some provisions on paper, and something illusory. The Left Front Government in West Bengal are trying to introduce the land reforms legislation and trying to secure the rights of the actual cultivators, but serious obstacles are being placed in their way. Apart from judicial restraints, I am very sorry to say that even their own party-men are creating obstacles in the implementation of the land reform legislation.

According to the President's Address, 6.48 lakh hectares have been distributed to the landless. But these figures, without any break-up as to what has been done in each State, are meaningless. Really, no particulars have been given. A mere reference to the few figures does not show Government's

serious concern about the implementation of land reform legislation.

A very vital question about which no reference has been made, is the question of Centre-State relations. It is the experience of the people that for a broader and all-embracing development of this country, it is essential that the States should have greater resources.

The States have got responsibility, apart from the political control that is being exercised from Delhi over the States. The economic control, the financial control from Delhi is inhibiting the functioning of the States in implementing various public beneficial measures. That is why, the left front government in West Bengal, for the last two years, have been pressing for this. And I am very glad to say that various other Chief Ministers of different States of different political hues have also realised that without greater financial resources, it is impossible to carry out their programme for the development of the States concerned. And although we want in West Bengal to carry out our programmes and policies which have been approved by the people when they elected the left front government in West Bengal, there are various constraints, mainly financial constraints in implementing those programmes. That is why, the matter had to be taken up even at the level of the NDC. We find that there is some awareness. There is a partial pruning of the centrally sponsored schemes and the money is to be distributed; and I am sure, the government accepts the position that there is no question of confrontation as such.

But the time has come when there has to be a very serious discussion on this. Now faced with the situation, most of the States are demanding re-orientation of the Centre-State relationship, so far as these fiscal relations are concerned, now a second thought has to be given. That is why, the NDC's meeting had to be postponed. There has to be a bilateral discussion. Previously, it was being imposed from the Centre in the form of data from the Planning Commission whether the

States could carry out or not their programmes. What is the amount necessary, it is not for the Planning Commission to dictate. Now, instead of such dictates we want that there should be a proper appreciation of the positions of the respective States. Let us have a proper discussion, proper consideration of the position. I would have expected, in the background of this and in the background of the points raised in the NDC's meeting and before the Planning Commission, that there would have been at least some reference to this in the President's Address, to the very important question of the consideration of reorientation of the Centre-State relationship. I am sorry to say that there is no reference to it. I would like to tell the Government that they cannot run away from this problem by ignoring it.

Now when there are different State Governments and different political parties, we want a real federal system in this country. We do not want a unitary system of government in the garb of the quasi-federal States. Various Chief Ministers of States had to make fortnightly visits to Delhi by way of pilgrimage with begging bowls for some financial grants for the purpose of carrying out their own development projects. Those days are going to go. Whether they like it or not—I am not saying it in a spirit of confrontation—it has been made absolutely clear that we want a strong India, and India can be strong only if different States are strong. You cannot have a weak part in a healthy mind, in a healthy body. Therefore, I would request the Government to have full consideration of all these things in a proper spirit of having negotiations, discussions and dialogues; and I am sure, Sir, that there will be a proper response from the States if there is a proper attitude from the Centre.

Yesterday, we found from the papers that, in the NDC's meeting when the Prime Minister gave his award as to the distribution of Rs. 2000 crores which has become surplus after some of the centrally sponsored schemes have been pruned, it has been accepted by all the

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

States in good grace; and the Finance Minister of West Bengal made it clear that we would accept it in the spirit in which the Prime Minister had made this award or given his decision. Therefore, there is no lack of response. I would request the Janata Government not to ignore this very important fact.

So far as the question of refugees is concerned, there are still problems of the helpless people, unfortunate people, who have come from former East Pakistan, whose rehabilitation is not yet complete. I am not going to refer here to the comparison in the treatment of those unfortunate brothers and sisters who had come from other parts of the country. This thing has become very old but our grievances are there. But the question is still there to day that a large number of persons have not received complete rehabilitation. People had to come from Dandakaranya and some people are staying in one part of Sundarbans in West Bengal and how that situation is being exploited by a section of political leaders and workers in this country, I am referring to this because the problem of rehabilitation of refugees has not been finally solved. These questions are coming up again and again even after 32 years of partition of this country. This position has still to be faced. Therefore, an integrated plan has to be taken up. The problem of refugees in West Bengal is still there. The West Bengal Government has sent a scheme to the Government of India laying down details as to how the final rehabilitation has to be done, asking for funds, but there is no response from the Centre. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister and the Government to see that this problem of rehabilitation of the refugees is solved quickly and finally and in that matter a dialogue should be held with the State Government of West Bengal.

Last though not the least is the question of atrocities on the economically weaker, backward sections and the Harijans in this country, and the communal tension that is being created

from time to time. This casteism and communalism if it is encouraged in the name of their factional politics, the Ruling Party will do the greatest disservice to this country. Therefore, for the purpose of their own power, for the purpose of their own political position, if they succumb to this virus, to this cancer of the body politic of our country, then they are putting the country many many years back.

Their economic policy is such that people are losing faith in them. They have alienated the working people from them. They have dragged their feet for restoration of the democratic rights and civil liberties in this country fully. Now they must realise, the peoples patience is not unlimited. We are prepared to co-operate with them so long as they fight for the restoration of their democratic rights, for the maintenance of democratic rights and for pulling down all remnants of the aberrations of emergency that had been imposed on this country. If they think that they can carry the country by their fight against working people or their submissiveness to the industrialists and the capitalists and multi nationals, I believe they are trying to create illusion for themselves and there we shall fight and fight to the last for the common people of this country.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति जी, जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं यह बात विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि जो उपलब्धियाँ इस सरकार की हैं, वह पहले से कई गुनी ज्यादा हैं। दो साल में जो कुछ हम न किया है वह एक पिछले कबल बीज है। जो पिछले 13 सालों से नहीं हुआ, वह इस सरकार ने कर दिखाया है। ऐसी कितनी ही बातें हैं, जो हम ने की हैं।

17 hrs.

सभापति जी, धाय किसी भी सेक्टर में देखें। धाय एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर को ही देखें। हालाँकि पिछले साल बहुत बाढ़ प्रायी लेकिन इस के बाव भी उत्पादन पहले से ज्यादा बढ़ा है। इसी तरह से इंडस्ट्री के सेक्टर में देखें। बाज जो ग्रीडमैन रेट है, इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रेड रेट है, वह बायव एक साल को छोड़ कर सब से ज्यादा घाब रेट घाब है। जिसकी इंडस्ट्रीज के नीचे कमीन घाई है या कमीन को इसकी फिलिटियन

धी नहीं है, वह अपने में एक दिखाई दे, पिछले तीस साल में भी उसकी उपलब्ध नहीं की गई है जितनी अब की गई है। मैं यहाँ तक कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि बिजली भर में इतनी तेजी से इस्तेमाल कीचलित की मुहूर्त नहीं की गई है आज तक जितनी तेजी के साथ हमने की है। हमने गांधी को प्राथमिकता दी है, वहाँ ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किया है, उनको ज्यादा सुविधायें देने का प्रयास किया है। जहाँ तक प्राथमिक फ़ंड का सम्बन्ध है सभी चीजें आज प्रासानी से उपलब्ध हैं, कहीं कोई कमी का वातावरण नहीं है, कहीं कोई क्यू प्रापको दिखाई नहीं पड़ती है जो पहले जमाने में दिखाई पड़ती थी। प्राइस इन्डेक्स भी कम हुआ है। नाममात्र के लिए दाम बढ़ें हैं, धान बुनिया के इतिहास को देखें। पिछले एक साल में, अमरीका, इंग्लैंड, फ्रांस, जर्मनी सभी जगह कितने दाम बढ़े हैं और यहाँ कितने बढ़े हैं। कहीं पर चार, कहीं पर छः और कहीं पर पंद्रह और उससे अधिक प्रतिशत दाम बढ़े हैं पिछले एक साल में जबकि जनता पार्टी के राज में होल सेल प्राइस इन्डेक्स केवल दो प्रतिशत ही बढ़ा है, जो बहुत कम है, नोमिनल है। पुरानी सैनेसी को हमने तोड़ा है, हमने संयम बढ़ा है, स्थिति को नियंत्रण में लाने का प्रयास किया है। यह सचमुच बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है।

अब मैं विदेश नीति पर आता हूँ। पिछले दिनों मैं उस बाह्य देशों में घूम कर आया हूँ। सबकुछ हमारी सराहना की जा रही है केवल इस देश में ही नहीं वरन् संसार में हमारी सराहना हो रही है और कहा जा रहा है कि हमारी विदेश नीति बहुत अच्छी है। पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों के साथ भी हमारे मित्रता के सम्बन्ध बढ़े हैं। बाह्य पाकिस्तान हो, बंगला देश हो, श्रीलंका हो, सब के साथ हमारी दोस्ती बढ़ी है इस सरकार के आने के पहले पाकिस्तान के साथ भारत की टेंशन थी, बंगला देश के साथ झगड़ा था, श्रीलंका, नेपाल प्रादिक जितने हमारे पड़ोसी देश थे उन के साथ एरिया आफ टेंशन बना हुआ था लेकिन इस सरकार के आने के बाद हमने रास्ते खोल दिए हैं और अब हमारा उनके साथ मित्रता का रिश्ता है। इस विदेश नीति के अन्तर्गत अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय समझौता तो मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि अस्सी प्रतिशत लोग कहेंगे कि जनता पार्टी की विदेश नीति बहुत अच्छी है। एक ही इसका किटिक है, एक ही आपवाद है जो इसको पसन्द नहीं करता है और वह है श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी। चीन के बारे में अभी बात धार्मिक थी —

एक माननीय सचिव : यूरैनियम।

श्री कंचन लाल गुप्त : यूरैनियम का मामला दो साल से लटका हुआ नहीं है, कई साल से लटका हुआ है। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि इन्दिरा गांधी के जमाने में हमारी क्या हालत थी। वह दिन दहाके, उत्तमिन, लोचन एवम् डाउट आफ चीजन हमेशा अमरीका को गांधी देती रहती थीं और अमरीका उन्हें गांधी देता रहता था, और एक अवैतन टेंशन बीबीसों पैंटे बना रहता था। आज वह स्थिति नहीं है।

मेरे कुछ मित्र कहते हैं कि विदेश मंत्री को चीन नहीं जाना चाहिए था। आरम्भ क्षण से भी कुछ लोग

ऐसी ही बात कहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चीन के साथ आप मित्रता चाहते हैं या नहीं? अगर चाहते हैं तो बातचीत के द्वारा मेस जोल के द्वारा बहु होया या वह दूर बैठे रह कर हो सकता है। बाजपेयी जी ने स्वयं कहा था कि मैं बहुत बड़ा मिशन नहीं है, मेरे जाने से सारी समस्याएँ हल नहीं हो जायगी। इसका उन्होंने कभी दावा नहीं किया था। उन्होंने तो स्वयं कहा था कि मेरा प्रोब्लिम मिशन है। उसमें उन्हें कामयाबी हुई। मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जो समझते हैं कि माननीय बाजपेयी जी का मिशन कामयाब हुआ। हमारी विदेश नीति क्या है? हमारी नीति किसी भी बड़ी ताकत के हथारे पर नाचती नहीं है वह चाहे कस हो, या अमरीका हो। हमारी अपनी विदेश नीति इन्डिपेंडेंट है, नेशनल इंटेरेस्ट में है और रियलिस्टिक है। और हम चीन के साथ भी दोस्ती चाहते हैं। जितने जोर से इस सरकार ने चीन की भत्सना की है, बाजपेयी जी बीच में ही छोड़ कर आ गये, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बतव्य दिया और राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में भी उसका जिक्र है, उससे ज्यादा जोर से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीन सा देश है जिसने चीन की निन्दा की है? स्वयं रक्षिया ने, जिसके साथ पैक था वियतनाम के साथ, आज वह भी देख रहा है।

It has proved to be a paper tiger.
It has not taken any action so far.

तो आप निन्दा करते हैं भारत की। भारत ने जितने जोर से चीन की निन्दा की है, किसी दूसरी सरकार ने नहीं की है। इसलिए हम न तो अमरीका के हाथों में खेलेंगे, न चीन के और न रूस के हाथों में खेलेंगे। हम अपने देश के हितों की रक्षा कर के जो कार्यवाही ठीक लगेगी वही करेंगे। हम दोनों चीजों को जोड़ना नहीं चाहते। हम चीन और भारत के सम्बन्ध और वियतनाम पर आक्रमण इन दोनों को जोड़ना नहीं चाहते। यह चीज भलग भलग है। हम मित्रता चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस चीज की भी निन्दा करते हैं, विवेकानन्दन बहुत गलत है। बैठ कर के निन्दा करना हमारे लिए नहीं चाहिए।

एक बहुत बड़े मेमबर कह रहे थे कि आपने डेमोक्रेसी कहा है। लोगों ने दी है। हम भी तो लोकतंत्र के प्रतिनिधि हैं। इन्दिरा जी भी लोगों की प्रतिनिधि हैं। उन्होंने क्या किया था 20 अप्रैल में? आप क्या यहाँ खड़े हो कर बोल सकते हैं? सी० पी० एम० के सीडरों ने कहीं भी 20 अप्रैल को एक गेट मीटिंग की थी? क्या इसकी उनको इजाजत थी? अगर एक भी गेट मीटिंग कर दी जाती तो आप अन्दर चले जाते। जब कोनस गया था तो क्या आपने ऐकीटेशन किया था? आप की कलम बन्द थी, अदालतों के दरवाजे बन्द थे। लेकिन आज आप खुले आम मिडिलिंग कर सकते हैं। हम उसकी इज्जत करते हैं और आप फिर भी कह रहे हैं कि हमने कुछ नहीं किया। हमने केवल राइट आऊ ऑफ्ट नहीं किया,

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

बल्कि उसको रैस्पेक्टिबिलिटी भी दी, धीर देना भी चाहिये क्योंकि प्रजातंत्र बगैर उसके नहीं चल सकता, यह हमारी धारणा है।

इन सारी उपलब्धियों के बाद मैं एक, जो मुझाय सरकार को देना चाहता हूँ। बुर्गाम से यहाँ कोई कैंबिनेट मंत्री नहीं है। मैं इसका प्रोटेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ। मैं सरकार को एक मुझाय देना चाहता हूँ। भाषा हम देखते हैं कि कई बगल पर मजदूरी में हड़ताल चल रही है, जिससे डिस्केशन है, विद्यार्थियों में जिससे डिस्केशन है, कम्युनल राइट्स है, कहीं पर हरिजनों पर धाकधन हो रहा है, कहीं पर भाषा के झगड़े हो रहे हैं। ऐसा बता है कि देश एक मार्कनी पर खड़ा है और कभी भी विस्कोट हो सकता है और देश टूट सकता है, इन चीजों पर। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, यह कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है कम्युनल राइट्स, हरिजनों पर धाकधन, भाषा का सवाल, नेबर और स्टूडेंट्स की प्रोब्लम, यह किसी एक पार्टी का सवाल है। मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी से माँग कि वह इस बात में पहल करें और सब प को बुला कर इसके बारे में एक नेशनल कन्फ्रेंस बल से जल्द डेवलप करें ताकि उसको सामने रख कर एक गाइडलाइन तय हो जाये और सारी पार्टियाँ उस पर प्रमल करें।

मैं एक मुझाय भी देना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में हमारा 13 हजार करोड़ रुपये लगा हुआ है और पिछले साल माइ 500 करोड़ रुपये प्राफिट के प्राये। करीब 250 करोड़ रुपये प्राफिट रह गया लेकिन सबजेक्ट टू टैक्स, अगर इनकम टैक्स दे दिया जाये तो सवा बी करोड़ रुपये का प्राफिट होता है 13 हजार करोड़ का इन्वेस्टमेंट करने के बाद। मैं चाहूँगा कि इसकी जाँच होनी चाहिये, साइंटिफिक स्टडी होनी चाहिये। इस तरह के बात में जाना ठीक नहीं है। इससे पब्लिक सेक्टर में विश्वास हट जायेगा।

मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन नेशनलाइजेशन के लिए नेशनलाइजेशन करना मूर्खता है। अगर फ़ैक्टोरी के लिए या इकनामिक कंसीडरेशन के लिए ज़रूरी है तो किसी चीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण, कर्षण, उद्योग, उद्योग करना है, लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण के बिना राष्ट्रीयकरण करना मैं ठीक नहीं समझता। इसलिए जो पब्लिक एन्प्लोयेमेंट है, उनके ऊपर मैं कांस्ट्रिक्शन स्टडी हो चो, वेबे कि जिस तरह के समझावों को गुप्ततावा जा सकता है।

एक बाकिरी चीज मैं धीर कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ वर्षों से भारतीय नेबर सेक्टर में बाकिरी चीजें बला रखा है। यहाँ हाउसिंग के अन्दर भी धीर बाकिरी चीजें हैं, तो उसमें कोई बाकिरी चीज नहीं है और बाकिरी में बाकिरी इस एंजु की प्रिजेंट कम्पैक्ट है, यहाँ तो बाकिरी ही इसके बारे में

बात करेगी, लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि बाकिर विचार ने उनको परमीशन भी है फंक्शन करने के लिए। क्या यह कन्वैनेंट राइट बाकि एंजु सिवेलन है या नहीं? अगर है, तो उनको काम करने की इजाजत मिलनी चाहिये। अगर किसी का पोलिटिकल डिफरेंस है उनसे इबर या उबर तो पोलिटिकल नेबल पर उनसे लड़ाई लें, मुझे एतराज नहीं है लेकिन मेरे ज्वाल से वह एक बहुत बड़ी यूनिफार्म फोर्स है कम्पु में, जो कि लोगों को इकट्ठा करती है, संगठित करती है। यहाँ तक देखिए कि राजनारायण जी और इन्दिरा गांधी कभी एक नहीं हुए, लेकिन यह धार० एल० एल० है जिसने इन दोनों को एक कर दिया। वह एंजु बंदर बाकि दी बंद है जिसने दोनों को एक कर दिया।

Shri Raj Narain and Shrimati Gandhi have, knowingly or unknowingly, become the propaganda secretaries of the RSS. They are taking that position. I have no objection, and I do not mind it, if they fight on a political plane, if they can build an organization, a big organisation, like the RSS. I will welcome it. But unfortunately, this shows the signs of frustration on their part. They cannot fight politically and, therefore, they are talking in a very loose manner. So, my request to them through you, Sir, is to stop talking like this. You have a right of dissent, but then you should fight on a political plane.

हमने लोगों को यह विश्वास दिलाया है कि देश में डिस्पैरिटी को खत्म किया जायेगा। लेकिन उस के लिए कोई काफ़ीट काम होना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि सरकार इस बारे में कुछ कर रही है, लेकिन उसकी गति में इन्फ़्लेन्स की बरकते है। मेरा मुझाय है कि हमारे देश में जो दस करोड़ लोग सब से गरीब, प्रोटेस्ट बाकि दि गुजर है, सरकार उनको धारणी दे कि उन्हें सब एंजुल कानोन्स्टीब किस्स प्रास पर मिले और अगर साम बर्गे तो बर्गमेंट सबसिडाइज करेगी। उनके लिए प्राइवेट धीर पब्लिक सेक्टर में सबसिड का प्रिजेंट होना चाहिये, उनके लिए मेडिकल एंड धीर टेक्निकल तथा मेडिकल बीरुह सब तरह की एंजुलन भी की होगी चाहिये। इस तरह उनकी परफ़ेजियन कैपेसिटी को बाहिस्ता बाहिस्ता बढ़ाया जाये। ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि बाज उनकी जो परफ़ेजियन कैपेसिटी है, यहाँवाँ की बजह से यह कम न हो। हर साल ऐसे लोगों की ताबाक को बढ़ाते रहना चाहिये।

भाप पुछे कि इस योजना के लिए पैसा कहाँ से जायेगा। भाप की याद होना कि कुछ साल पहले हमारे देश में बर्गलाइज के लोगों के लिए

ऐक्य समझा। अगर हम संसदीय के लोगों के लिए कई साल तक ऐक्य बना सकते हैं, तो हमें अपने देश में सारी चीजों को खत्म करने के लिए भी "बैलिज पावर्टी ट्रस्ट" बनाना चाहिये। सब बेल्ज ट्रस्ट एसोसिएट, इनकम ट्रस्ट एसोसिएट और बड़े बड़े एग्रीकल्चरलिस्ट्स से यह ट्रस्ट लिया जाये और उससे एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की प्राप्ति होगी। कुछ स्टेट बचनेमें ट्रस्ट कम्प्लीट कर दें और कुछ स्टेटल गवर्नमेंट कम्प्लीट कर दें। इस एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की लोगों की परबेजिंग कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने और उन्हें सही काम पर सब चीजें मुहैया करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाये। अगर हम ऐसा करेंगे, तो हम ने जो वादा किया है, वह सही मार्ग में पूरा हो सकेगा। इधर उधर माइनर एडजस्टमेंट्स करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। इस काम को करने के लिए रेडिकल चेंज की जरूरत है और जो स्कीम मैने रखी है, उसके जरिये यह रेडिकल चेंज हो सकती है। मुझे आशा है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर या कमसन्ड मिनिस्टर इस पर विचार करेंगे।

इस योजना पर प्रयत्न करते हम बिलो पावर्टी लाइन रहने वाले तीस करोड़ लोगों को राहत दे सकते हैं। लेकिन पावर्टी के नाम पर जो पैसा इकट्ठा हो, वह सबों और एग्जिनिस्टिब एसोसिएट में नहीं लगाना चाहिये। प्रक्रसरी की तन्हाई बढ़ाने या जीप मोटर वगैरह पर एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर लोगों को विश्वास होगा कि वे जो पैसा दे रहे हैं, वह सारी चीजों के पेट में जा रहा है, तो वे खुश होंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after going through the routine speeches on the President's Address, as a student of International Law and as a student of inter-national relationships, I thought it my duty to move the following amendment:

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the efforts being made by the Government to mobilise opinion in various countries about the establishment of a World Constituent Assembly for drafting a Constitution for the 'Federation of Earth' or a World Government."

In this regard, with great distress I like to point out that the United Nations Organisation has completely failed to achieve its objective. It has become a talking shop. It is following

the footsteps of the League of Nations. It has become completely ineffective. So long as the Big Powers exercise the power of veto, so long as they remain the permanent members of the Security Council, no problem of the world can ever be solved because it is these very Big Powers who are expansionist, who are most belligerent and who extend their sphere of influence. They are expert in sending infiltrators in supplying military hardware and money in toppling the legitimately established governments. They are experts in competing in the invention of the latest gadgets to completely annihilate mankind. So, so long as the United Nations Organisation is in their grip, nothing is going to be solved so far as the world problems are concerned. We are completely distressed to see that the Chinese aggression on Vietnam, the Vietnamese aggression on Kampuchea, the trouble between Tanzania and Uganda, the trouble in Namibia and Zimbabwe and the racial discrimination in South Africa -- none of these problems are going to be solved.

So, as at the present moment we are passing through a very difficult period of man's history. Under the existing circumstances of this global anarchy, of political turmoil in many parts of the world, more particularly in the periphery of our country, consideration of human rights and democratic values and the unprecedented urgencies of many world-wide crises require extraordinary measures if humanity is to survive. Hence the action taken so far by the non-official organisation, the World Constitution & Parliament Association, in mobilising public opinion throughout the world deserves the congratulations of everybody.

In spite of our pious desire, in spite of sermons that the aggressors should vacate and iron out their differences at the conference table, in spite of our wish that all the disputes should be decided by mutual dialogue, nothing has been done. The animal instinct of

[Shri P. K. Deo]

man has come into play. The law of the jungle, might is right, has become the rule of the day. So, under the circumstances, the noble effort that has been made by this non-official organisation, WCPA, which held its third assembly meeting in Colombo from the 26th December to 6th January has to be mentioned.

In their second assembly, they drafted, after a good deal of labour, a Constitution for a Federation of the Earth. That was passed in Innsbruck in Austria, and in the light of those recommendations, our friend Shri H. V. Kamath tabled the historical Constitution (Amendment) Bill for a World Government. In principle the Treasury Benches accepted the idea, but they were not prepared to pass the Bill. So, I had to move an amendment to elicit public opinion. That was passed by the House, and now the Bill is being circulated for eliciting public opinion. The opinions received so far have been very favourable.

In this regard, I would like to point out that in the dark ages it is India which was the torch-bearer of new ideas. It was Asoka who sent emissaries of love and compassion to put an end to world-war. It was Mahatma Gandhi who invented the mightiest weapon, satyagraha, and gave it in the hands of the oppressed. So, when we have today a Gandhian Prime Minister like Shri Morarji Desai, I think India should take the lead in this regard. I am sorry to say that no mention has been made in the President's Address so far as the ultimate objective of World Government is concerned.

In our endeavour in the pursuit of our foreign policy, of improving our relations with our neighbours, I think the Janata Government has done very creditable work trying to cultivate the friendship and trying to achieve better understanding by *de tence* at the top level.

Our relations with China have to be improved. We are the two biggest countries of the world. History and geography have made us neighbours for eternity. We have to continue to remain as neighbours. So, every effort should be made to iron out differences that have crept in between India and China. After all, these two countries had great civilisations. Both had the bitter experience of colonial exploitation and both have now come to realise that the Sino-Indian friendship will go a long way in establishing world peace.

At times, some people start talking loosely. They talk about the pledge taken in this House on the 14th January, 1962 at the time of the Chinese aggression. But I would like to point out that when the first agreement was signed with the Chinese, there was mitigation of the boundaries. The boundaries remain completely underfined. So, even today, the people have started talking loosely that we must claim Mansarovar and Kailash as if Lord Shiva would be residing there. Such loose talk should not be there. We should be most practical. I congratulate the Foreign Minister, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, that he took the bold step and has broken the ice and started a bilateral detente with the Chinese.

In this regard, I have moved my Amendment No. 2, namely:-

"but regret that in pursuit of our foreign policy of improving relations with our neighbours, no mention has been made in the Address about our normalising relations with China by suggesting a formula that China recognises the McMahon line in the Eastern sector and accepts the *de jure* sovereignty of India over Aksaichin while India gives a ninety-nine years' of Aksaichin territory to China like China's leave of Hongkong to the British".

If China wanted, they could take Hongkong in just 24 hours. But it is in China's interest that they stick to the

old lease of ninety-nine years of the British. Similarly, we should show our statesmanship in this regard.

Coming to the home front, I am most distressed that so much of bad blood is being created by injecting the virus of casteism and hatred into the body politics of the nation by actions and utterances of the leaders of all parties. I accuse all parties. They strike at the very root of Indian nationhood shattering the very basis of formation of a classless and casteless society.

The Railway Minister may hoodwink the people by introducing a classless train but, at the same time, making a provision for aircondition accommodation for the privileged few to travel in the classless train for the neo-rich, the neo-maharaja, the privileged politicians in power and the like. I must say that reservation of services on the basis of caste is something unthinkable. Certainly, I support reservations on economic grounds. A maharaja of Tripura who claims himself to be belonging to a scheduled tribe or my hon. friend, Shri Kishore Chandra Deo or even Shri Suresh Kumar they do not need any protection or reservation to safeguard their interests. These are all cheap gimmicks, the cheap jibes, meant for catching votes.

India is a multi-lingual country; it is a multiracial country with various ethnic groups and cultures. Unity in diversity is the special characteristic of India. If India has to be kept as one nation, then, There should be an end to flaring up of these cheap gimmicks of casteism and inject hatred in the body politics of this country. Are we to divide India as Brahmin India, Jat India and Shudra India? No. By making reservations in services on the basis of caste, we are encouraging dissimilar tendencies, Perpetuating caste hatred.

The argument is that Brahmins, Rajputs and other castes have enjoyed the fruits for so long and so they are not to enjoy the fruits any more.

This is a very wonderful logic, which reminds me of the famous story of the lamb and the wolf from Aesop's Fables; "You did not do any wrong, but your forefather did wrong"! So, this thing should be stopped.

In this regard, I would like to submit that all those who believe in democracy would like to see that the two important parties, i.e. the Congress party and the Janata party are not divided into groups. They should not fight amongst themselves like Kilkeny cats. The various groups in the Congress should join together and form one solid Congress and the various groups in the Janata party should join and form one integrated party so that there could be a two party system and we can have a stable democracy functioning in this country.

My friend to my left, Shri Samar Mukherjee would not like a two-party system. He wants so many parties and an instable Government so that they can fish in troubled waters!

Now, coming to the State-Centre relationship, I congratulate the Prime Minister for his formula which was unanimously accepted by the National Development Council. Because of that formula, backward States like Orissa and Bihar had a special share of Central assistance towards their Plan expenditure.

Now, coming to the Lokpal Bill, I would like to say that 13 years have passed and the main fathers of the Lokpal Bill are still in this House—the Prime Minister who headed the Administrative Reforms Commission and Mr. Kamath who was Member of the Administrative Reforms Commission — and in their first Report they said that priority should be given to having an institution of Lokpal to put an end to all sorts of corruption. But I am afraid the Government is not sincere about it. In the two previous Addresses, there was a specific mention about the Lokpal Bill but in this Address the President is completely silent about the Lokpal Bill. \$

[Shri P. K. Deo]

the institution of Lokpal were functioning today, all this mud-slinging and all the charges of corruption and all the grievances and complaints could be referred to the Lokpal, and the Prime Minister or the Supreme Court Chief Justice would not have to arrogate to themselves this unpleasant task of adjudicating in regard to the various charges of corruption.

Lastly, I would submit that it is high time—looking at the way money is spent in elections by the various political parties and after getting income-tax exemption—that these parties should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860. They should publish the accounts and their accounts should be audited by a Chartered Accountant, and information should be available to the people from which sources they are getting the money—because there are so many allegations that the money comes from C.I.A. or K.G.B. funds etc. We don't want that foreign money should play any dirty trick in the body politic of this country.

श्री हुसैन देव भारद्वाज भावक (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण है, राष्ट्रपति जी का जो वह भाषण नहीं होता, सरकार राष्ट्रपति जी की भारतलक्षणी नीतियों को कहलबासी है और सरकार एक दृष्टि रखती है कि सरकार की उपस्थितियों क्या है और सरकार क्या करने वाली है और इस सन्दर्भ में राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को देखा जाए।

यह बड़ी बात है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में बहुत से सच्यों को स्वीकार किया है। जनता पार्टी के एक सदस्य की हैसियत से, राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया है और जो प्रस्ताव सदन में प्रस्तुत है, मैं उस का हार्दिक अभिनन्दन करता हूँ लेकिन हम यह भी सोचें कि कि भाष जितने माननीय सदस्य इस सदन के अन्दर गिराजमान हैं, उन के भाषण होते हैं और सभी कहते हैं कि इस देश में अष्टाचार व्याप्त है, देश में जातिवाद व्याप्त है, देश में गरीबी व्याप्त है लेकिन उस गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए, उस अष्टाचार को मिटाने के लिए और जातिवाद को मिटाने के लिए क्या सत्ताधारी दल ही समर्थ हो सकता है। मेरी अपनी राय है कि कोई भी सत्ताधारी दल ही इस के लिए समर्थ नहीं है। इन तमाम बीमारियों का इलाज तभी सम्भव है जबकि देश के अन्दर राष्ट्रीय चेतना आए। जब तक समलक्षण और सम्बोध का भाव

हिन्दुस्तान के पूरे लोगों में नहीं आया, जब तक इन बीमारियों का इलाज नहीं हो सकता। मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर भाष जितने भी राजनीतिक दल हैं, उन सभी राजनीतिक दलों को न कोई दिशा है, न कोई दृष्टि है और न कोई संकल्प है। दिशाहीन, दृष्टिहीन और संकल्पहीन राजनीतिक दल भाष काम कर रहे हैं और प्रकृति का यह साधारण नियम है कि जब देखने वाला बहुत ऊँचाई पर खड़ा जाता है, तो उस देखने वाले की नीचे का इन्सान, नीचे का जीव बहुत छोटा दिखाई पड़ता है। उसी तरह से सत्ता के कुछ नियम होते हैं। जब सत्ता लोगों के हाथ में आती है, तो वह सत्ता बहुत से दुर्गुणों को ले कर आती है और उन दुर्गुणों से प्रभार निकलना न जाए, तो सत्ता सही ढंग से काम नहीं कर सकती। तो सभापति जी, मैं ने जो दिशाहीन, दृष्टिहीन और संकल्पहीन की बात कही, तो दिशा क्या है। गांधी जी को भले ही लोग चाहें, जिने राजनीतिक दल के लोग हैं, गांधी जी का नाम लेते हैं और गांधी जी की जयजयकार करते हैं लेकिन उन की जो बातें हैं, उन की जो दिशा है, उस में गांधी जी का जरूर तो जरूर है लेकिन गांधी जी की चेतना नहीं है, उन की आत्मा नहीं है। गांधी जी का साधारण नियम यह था कि पुन जो भी काम करते हो, उस काम को करते समय वह सोचो की समाज का जो प्रतिम मानव है, समाज का जो सब से छोटा इन्सान है, उस को तुम्हारे काम से क्या लाभ पहुंचने वाला है। भाष हम जो भी चिन्तन करते हैं, हम जो भी सोचते हैं, उस में इसके बारे में कोई नहीं सोचता है। मैं खुद नहीं सोचता। लोक सभा के सदस्य होने के नाते, जो ठाठ-बाट मेरा है, जो भाष व शोकत है और जो चेतन और भला है, उस पर जितना खर्च होता है। उस मतदाता, जिस के वोट से हम इस संसद में आये हैं, की धामदानी और हमारी धामदानी में कितने का फर्क है? उस की धामदानी और हमारी धामदानी क्या है, इस के बारे में हम सोचते हैं? हिन्दुस्तान के उन मतदाता जो 65 प्रतिशत भावमी भाष गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे भी रहे हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कोई 50 लाख धामदानी, मुट्ठीभर गोरखा, राजनीतिक और व्यापार का संभालन करने वालों की जो धामदानी है, जो भाष शां व शोकत की जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं, उन की धामदानी में कितना बड़ा फर्क है? कहाँ से उनके लिए पैसा आयेगा? भाष भी अन्दर लाख गुण की मोल रहे थे और वा रहे थे कि गरीबी हटाओ—टैक्स लगाओ। गरीबी हटाओ—टैक्स लगाने का बहाना कर सकते हैं। अन्दर संकल्प के साथ, मजबूती के साथ और हिम्मत के साथ देश के अन्दर से गरीबी को मिटाना चाहते हो, तो भाष पर सीमा लगाने के लिए तैयार हो। क्या भाष पर सीमा लगाने के लिये तैयार हो, क्या खर्च पर सीमा लगाने के लिए तैयार हो? क्या यह बात मानने के लिये तैयार हो कि खर्च की एक सीमा भीनी जाए और उस से ज्यादा

[श्री हुकम देव भागवत वाचन]

खर्च करने की छूट नहीं होगी। तब तक जब तक खर्च करने की छूट नहीं होगी, जब तक कि देश के सभी लोगों की भाव उस सीमा के बराबर नहीं पहुँच जाती, यह भाव को करना होगा। अगर खर्च पर सीमा लगा दी जाए, तो प्रायः जो कंवर साध मुक्त जी गरीबी हटाओ—ऐसे लगाने की बात कह रहे थे और यह कह रहे थे कि इस से एक हजार करोड़ रुपये मिल सकते हैं, मैं यह बताता चाहता हूँ कि इसी संसद् में खर्च पाबन्दी पर बहस करते हुए डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया जी ने एक दर्शन रखा था। और उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर खर्च पर सीमा लगा दी जाए, खर्च पर पाबन्दी लगा दी जाए, तो उस से 1500 करोड़ रुपये से लेकर 2,000 करोड़ रुपये की हिन्दुस्तान में बचत होगी। अगर यह दो हजार करोड़ रुपये सालाना केवल खर्च पर पाबन्दी लगाने से प्राप्त होते हैं तो उसको हम राष्ट्र के दूसरे विकास के कामों में लगा सकते हैं। लेकिन होता क्या है? गहर के वातावरण में, धरती की जिला-रीखा में पनपे हुए लोगों को भाव ज्ञान नहीं है, जिनको गांव की सड़कों पर नहीं चलना पड़ा उनके सामुन्ही नहीं है कि भाव भी हमारे गांव के अन्दर करोड़ों औरों सड़क के किनारे पाखाना करती है। जब कोई रास्ते से मुतावर निकलता है तो धाया पाखाना पेट में ले कर चली हो जाती है। गंधरी वातावरण में पनपे हुए इंसान की औरों को सड़क के किनारे पर पाखाना करने का अवसर नहीं हुआ है। भाव गांवों की मा-बाहियों की सड़कों के किनारे पर पाखाना करना पड़ता है। भाव की उनकी अपने पेट में पाखाना सूर्योदय से सूर्यास्त तक 12 घंटे तक सड़ाना पड़ता है। यह हिन्दुस्तान की उन करोड़ों औरों के प्रति हिन्दुस्तान के किसी मास्तक का ध्यान क्या है? कहाँ क्या है? जब देश की माताएँ और औरों का कम्बोर और रोमी होती तो उनकी सन्तान भी कमजोर होती। ऐसी कमजोर माताओं की कमजोर सन्तानें कभी भी चीन जैसे देश का मुकामला नहीं कर सकती। यह चीन के वहाँ विकसिकरण जा सकती हैं।

कहते नेहरू का शासन हो, चाहे वह बाजपेयी की का शासन हो। सभी लोग अपनी बातों से मुकर जाते हैं। 1962 में जब चीन ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया था तो भी अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी ने इस सदन में क्या कहा था। वे अपने इस सदन में दिये गये भाषणों को निकाल कर पढ़ लें। बिरोधी दल में बैठ कर उन्होंने कहा था? अब उनकी वह भाषी कहाँ चली पड़ी? यह उनकी दोष नहीं है, यह सत्ता का दोष है। जब सत्ता में था गये तो किसी तरह से शासन करते बने, किसी तरह से जिन्दा रहना है इसलिए किसी तरह से भी जीते बने।

समापति महोदय, माननीय कंवरलाल जी गुप्त यह कह रहे थे लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस देश के राजा की यह भी ज्ञान न हो कि वहाँ

वह जा रहे हैं वहाँ की स्थिति क्या है। उस देश की विदेश नीति क्या है, वह क्या करने वाला है, तो वह कैसे सफल हो सकता है? मैं भारत सरकार पर आरोप लगाता हूँ कि भारत सरकार का जो विदेश मंत्रालय है, जो गुप्तचर विभाग है वह निकम्मा है, अक्षम है जिसको यह भी पता नहीं था कि बाजपेयी जी की यात्रा के दौरान चीन वियतनाम पर भी हमला कर सकता है। अगर इसकी जानकारी विदेश विभाग या गुप्तचर विभाग को नहीं रहती है तो इतना क्या जो इन बड़े अफसरों की मान-नीकत और ठाठ-बाट पर खर्च किया जाता है वह किस बात के लिए खर्च किया जाता है? हम अपनी सीमाएँ गंवाते रहें, अपनी मर्यादा से हाथ धोते रहें और ये अफसर हमारे खून-पसीने की कमाई पर मौज-मस्ती उड़ाते रहें। इस बारे में भी देश को सोचना होगा।

समापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाव जो सवास पैदा हुआ है, यह कोई छोटा सवाल नहीं है। भाव अष्टाचार मिटाने की बात करते हो लेकिन जब तक गंगोत्री अपवित्र रहेगी, गंगा की धारा कभी पवित्र नहीं हो सकती। जब तक देश के अन्दर राजनीतिक अष्टाचार विद्यमान रहेगा तब तक प्रशासनिक अष्टाचार नहीं मिट सकता है। राजनीतिक अष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था है? हम लोकपाल विधेयक की बात करते हैं लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि संसद के सदस्य जो हम यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, क्या हम खुद यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि दुनिया पर हमारा नियंत्रण हो, लेकिन खुद मुझ पर किसी का नियंत्रण न हो। हम चाहें किसी कोड़े पर सवार कर लें लेकिन हमारी पीठ पर कोई सवार न करे। हमारी पीठ पर कोई सवार करने वाला न हो। इस तरह से लोकतन्त्र नहीं बचेगा। लोकतन्त्र की सर्वोच्च संस्था यह संसद् है तो जब तक इस संसद् के सदस्य इस बात के लिए कोटबद्ध नहीं होंगे कि उनकी धामदानी, उनकी धाय पर भी एक अंकुश रहना चाहिए तब तक देश में स्वच्छ लोकतन्त्र नहीं रह सकता है। हम क्या खाते हैं, कहाँ रहते हैं, किस से दोस्ती करते हैं, किस से मित्रता करते हैं, यह भी जनता की देखने का अवसर मिलना चाहिये यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि संसद् में हम अपनी क्रांतिकारिता का परिचय दे दें, मंच पर अपनी क्रांतिकारिता बता दें लेकिन हमारी दोस्ती हो पूँजीपतियों से, अष्टाचारी से, कालाबाजारी से। इस की भी देखने के लिये कुछ होना चाहिये। इसलिये लोकपाल विधेयक में अब तक संसद् के सदस्यों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक लोकपाल विधेयक बिल्कुल बेकार है, उसकी उपयोगिता नहीं है। मैं यह माँग करता हूँ कि यह होना चाहिये। मंत्री और संसद्-सदस्य दूर रहें तो यह किस के लिए होगा। सत्ताधारी देश का धर्म्य सचिव, या उस की कार्यकारिणी का सदस्य भी यदि कोई व्यक्ति हो जाता है तो उस का भी सत्ता बड़ जाता है। उसके प्राये पीछे भी व्यापारी और अष्ट सरकारी अधिकारी बने लगते हैं। उस की भी धामदानी बढ़ने लगती है। इसलिये राजनीति में गये हुए लोगों, राजनीतिक संगठन के प्रशासिकारियों पर भी कानून के जरिए से अंकुश रहना चाहिये कि उन की सम्पत्ति में, उनकी धाय में कोई विषमता न धार्ये। गैर-कानूनी तरीके से उन की सम्पत्ति

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

न बड़े। इसलिये राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों की सम्पत्ति की जाँच करने के लिये भी लोकामुक्त बिल में कोई व्यवस्था स्थायी रूप से इस देश के धम्बर होनी चाहिये। जात पात को तोड़ने की बात की जाती है। यह कहा जाता है कि देश में जातपात बढ़ रही है। श्री पी०के० देव कह रहे थे कि हमारे बाप दादाओं ने कोई अपराध किया तो क्या हम उसकी सजा भोगेंगे? मैं मानता हूँ कि अपराध आपने नहीं किया। लेकिन अपराध उस व्यवस्था ने तो किया जो ब्राह्मणवादी व्यवस्था है। समाज को उसने अर्जेर बनाया। ब्राह्मणवादी व्यवस्था ने यह कहा कि पढ़ना और पढ़ाना उसका काम है। उसका धारण किस तरह से किया गया है उस को भी आप देखें। वेदों ने पुराणों ने यह स्पष्ट कहा है कि पढ़ना पढ़ाना ब्राह्मणों का काम है युद्ध करना क्षत्रियों का काम है, व्यापार करना वैश्यों का काम है, सेवा करना शूद्रों का काम है। इन ब्राह्मणवादियों, इन कट्टरपंथियों से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या तुम वेदों के अनुसूच धारण करने के लिए तैयार हो? व्यापार पर और नौकरियों पर शूद्रों को अधिकार दे दो और जो अधिकार तुम को वेदों ने दिया है केवल पढ़ने पढ़ाने का उस तक अपने को सीमित रखो, पुनः स्कूल के मास्टर जाकर बन जाओ, प्रोफेसर बन जाओ। राजनीति में क्यों भाते हो, मंत्री क्यों बनते हो, पलटनों में कैप्टन क्यों बनते हो, क्यों अपने अधिकारों की सीमा का अतिक्रमण करते हो।

पटना हाई कोर्ट की हालत आप देखें। पिछले तीस बरस में पटना उच्च न्यायालय में एक भी पिछड़ी जाति का आदमी जज नहीं बना है। आप सारा रिकार्ड निकाल कर देखें। जिस का बाप एक बार जज बना, उस का बेटा उस का भाँजा, उस के रिश्तेदार दर रिश्तेदार जज बनते गए हैं, बंशानुगत वे जज बनते गए हैं। आपको सुन कर हैरत होगी कि सीनियर एडवोकेट के वास्ते जो पैरल बनता है उस में भी वहाँ पिछड़ी जातियों के उन लोगों तक को नहीं लिया जाता है जो बीस बीस साल से बकालत करते आ रहे हैं, एडवोकेट हुए हैं, 1952, 1953 से एडवोकेट बने हैं और यह इस कारण से होता है कि उन का नाम और सीनियर एडवोकेट की लिस्ट में आ गया, पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों का, दबी हुई जातियों के लोगों का नाम आ गया तो उन को जजशिप के लिए नामिनेट न करना पड़ जाए। पिछड़ी जाति के लोग जज नहीं बन सकते हैं। आप न्याय की बात करते हैं, कमजोर लोगों को लीगल एड देने की बात करते हैं, बिधि की बात करते हैं, आप पटना उच्च न्यायालय के सारे रिकार्ड को जा कर देख लें, उसको उच्चतम न्यायालय से या संसद सदस्यों की एक समिति से जाँच करवा लें और आप को पता चल जाएगा कि पटना उच्च न्यायालय में कितना प्रशासनिक भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है। जातपात के आधार पर, बंशवाद से जरिये से लोगों को दबाने का काम जो चल रहा है इस से वह प्रकाश में आ जाएगा।

अगर आप को जातपात को मिटाना है, जातिवाद को तोड़ना है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जाति रोटी में नहीं है जाति बेटी में है। आप को इस को तोड़ने के लिये अन्तर्जातीय विवाहों को बढ़ावा देना होगा।

आप क्या कहते हैं? बटर्जी बटर्जी में, बनर्जी बनर्जी में मुखर्जी मुखर्जी में विवाह करत ह, पांडे पांडे में करते हैं। बेटी का विवाह तो आप अपनी जाति में करोगे और जातपात को तोड़ने की बात करोगे तो यह सही चलेगी। इस को तोड़ना चाहते हो तो अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करो और अन्तर्जातीय विवाह तब तक नहीं होगा जब तक आप इस तरह का कानून नहीं बना देंगे कि सरकारी नौकरी में, राजनीति में, व्यापार में, पलटन में उन को नहीं लिया जाएगा जिन्होंने अन्तर्जातीय विवाह न किया हो, इन लोगों को ही नौकरी में प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। इस से जातपात तोड़ने में सहायता मिलेगी, उस को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने सही बात को बोझ मल्लाकन किया है, थोड़ी सी सत्य बात कही है अपने प्रतिभाषण में, लेकिन जो समाज के हित में है, गरीबों के हित में है, दबे हुए क्षोभित समुदाय के हित में है वह बात नहीं कही है और वह होनी चाहिये थी।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने एक प्रश्न छेड़ दिया है। उन्होंने कह दिया है कि आर०एस०एस० ने इंदिरा गांधी और राज नारायण को एक जगह ला कर खड़ा कर दिया है, उन को आपस में जोड़ दिया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों विपरीत धारा के हैं। लेकिन यह भी सच है कि विभिन्न विचारधारा वाले लोग भी भ्रमर आने पर एक जगह इकट्ठे खड़े हुए दिखाई देते हैं, और यह प्रकृति और परमात्मा की कृपा से होता रहता है।

गरल सुकृष्ण कर्णी मितार्ई ।

गोहृ सिधु भनल सितलाई ॥

राष्ट्रीय चेतना को जब सबाल पैदा होता है, राष्ट्रीय हित को सबाल पैदा होता है, राष्ट्रीय भावना का सबाल पैदा होता है तो दुश्मन जो कहे उसे इस बातसे प्रस्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि दुश्मन बोल रहा है लेकिन राष्ट्रीय हित में, राष्ट्रीय चेतना, राष्ट्र धर्म के हित में जो सच बात होगी, उसको मानना पड़ेगा। अगर इंदिरा गांधी भी किसी बिन्दु पर सच बात कहती है तब भी हिम्मत के साथ कहेंगे कि यह सच बात है और यह दृष्टिकोण सभी का होना चाहिये उन में जो खासियों हैं, क्षत्रियों हैं उन को हम साथ हिम्मत के साथ बताएं। यही हमारा दृष्टिकोण होगा तभी राष्ट्र को हम भ्राने से आ सकेंगे। बिजनी चुपड़ी बातें करने वाला और सब को छिपाने वाला कभी राष्ट्र को भ्राने नहीं ले जा सकता है।

श्री केशवराज डॉबरे (नांदेड़) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे अफसोस है कि राष्ट्रपति जी को उनके प्रतिभाषण के लिए धन्यवाद नहीं दे सकता हूँ। मैंने इस में 53 एमंडमेंट्स पेज किए हैं। जो राष्ट्र की हालत है उसका बिषय उनके प्रतिभाषण में होना चाहिये था। मुझे अफसोस है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के दो फेलिस हैं। बाहर तो हमारे राष्ट्रपति आजाद नजर आते हैं। वह मुक्ताफीनी करते हैं, भ्रष्टाचार पर हमला करते हैं, भ्रष्टों को फाँसी

न वो यह भी कहते हैं। मगर जब यहाँ आते हैं तो उनके मुँह को मिस्टरसिप और जनता नीसा का कुफल लगा रहता है। एक भाजवा राष्ट्रपति गुलाम बन जाता है। जैसे बाहर गोर जंगल में बहादुरी से लड़ता है मगर जनता सरकार में आने के बाद वहीं गोर रिंग मास्टर के इम्पारे पर नाचता है। इसी प्रकार जो राष्ट्रपति बाहर बहादुर मालूम होते हैं वह यहाँ आ कर खामोश बन जाते हैं, इसलिए हमें दुःख होता है। यह वहीं राष्ट्रपति हैं जो बाहर कहते हैं कि सियासी लोगों के भ्रष्ट बिल्दा और रंगा मौजूद हैं इनको आपसी सिविल वार को खत्म करना चाहिये। मगर भ्रष्टासी की बात है कि अपने अभिभाषण में वह कैसे बिल्कुल बदल जाते हैं। जब अभिभाषण होता है तो वह राष्ट्रपति नहीं हैं। जैसे आचार्य अन्ने का नाटक है तौमिनबेच, यानी मैं वह नहीं हूँ, वहीं यहाँ देखने में आता है। जो वह बाहर कहते हैं वह यहाँ नहीं कहते। जब ऐसी बात है तो आप कौन हैं? आप जनता सरकार की कठपुतली हैं। जो टीका राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर इन्दिरा जी के जमाने में करते थे, आज भी वहीं कर रहे हैं। जयप्रकाश जी के जो चेले हैं उनसे हमें आशा थी कि कुछ इन्साफ़ की बात करेंगे और इस अभिभाषण के अन्दर कोई इनक्लाबी तरकीब लायेंगे, ऐसी हमारी आशा थी। मगर राष्ट्रपति जी उन तमाम बातों के बारे में खामोश हैं। क्यों मौनीनाथ बने हुए हैं?

देश में कई जगहों पर दलितों पर अत्याचार हुए उसके बारे में राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में एक लपख भी नहीं है। चीन ने विभेदनाम पर धाक़म किया, मगर राष्ट्रपति खामोश हैं। चीन को कहते हैं कि फौजों को हटा लो। वह चीन को धाक़मनक कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। मराठवाड़ा में दलितों पर अत्याचार हुए, मराठवाड़ा में पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी जा चुकी है मगर उसकी रिपोर्ट आज तक हमारे सामने पेश नहीं हुई। मेरी मांग है कि वह रिपोर्ट फ़ौरन यहाँ पेश की जाय और उस पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिये और जो गुनहवार हों उनको सजा मिले। मराठवाड़ा के उपद्रवों की जुद्धियत इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिये।

हमारे महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर जो बोम्बेय कास्ट और शैबूल्ड ट्राइब्स निचो-नुडिस्ट बन गये हैं उनको भी वहीं मुषिधायें देनी चाहिये जो दलित समाज के लोगों को मिलती हैं क्योंकि बौद्ध बन जाने के बाद उन लोगों की भाषी हालत और सामाजिक हालत में कोई फ़र्क़ नहीं हुआ। डाक्टर बाबा साहब अम्बेदकर की मृत्यु के बारे में जांच करने के लिए एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई थी मगर अभी तक उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आया नहीं हुई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कहाँ है? उसको आया किया जाना चाहिये।

हमारे मराठवाड़ा के 5 जिलों में 2 रुपये 56 पैसे प्रति मास तनखाबाद और 9 30 56 पैसे महाभार तनखाबाद पर काम करने वाले सरकारी नौकर आज भी मौजूद हैं। 20, 20 साल से महाराष्ट्र के

अन्दर लोगों को प्रमोट नहीं किया गया, उनको परमानेंट नहीं किया गया। उनकी हालत बान्हेड सेबर जैसी है। एक तरफ़ आप बान्हेड सेबर को खत्म करने की बात करते हैं, मगर हमारे यहाँ अभी भी लोगों को 2 30 56 पैसे तनखाबाद मिलती है क्या इस का जिक्र राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में है? नहीं। यह जनता सरकार का तोहफ़ा है। जो उपेक्षित हैं उनकी भलाई के लिए कुछ नहीं है। जो मां बहनें अपनी इज्जत बेच कर जिन्यमी बसर करती हैं उसका भी कोई जिक्र नहीं है। जो लोग मरे हुए सड़े हुए जानवर का गोश्त खा कर जिवा रहते हैं उनकी पुकार इसमें क्यों नहीं दी।

इसके अलावा मैं राष्ट्रपति के अन्दर तरकीब करने की मांग करता हूँ। मैंने यह मांग राष्ट्रपति प्रधान मंत्री आदि को इसके पहले दी है। इस राष्ट्रपति के अन्दर अधिनायक और भारत कन्य विघाता जो कहा जाता है, वह कौन है? सही मानें मैं भारत की 65 करोड़ जनता ही भाग्यविघाता होनी चाहिये। मगर एक फ़ौजी ताकत को भारत का भाग्य विघाता कह कर हमारे लोगों को बुजदित बनाया जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल नेबल पर एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाय और इस आजादी में बदलते हुए हालात को लिहाज से इनक्लाबी राष्ट्रपति तैयार किया जाय। जिसमें सारे देश का साक्षात्कार हो उसमें विभूतिपूजा अन्धबुद्धि न हो। भारत जैसे विशाल देश में अगर आपको दक्षिण और उत्तरी भारत में इमोशनल इंटेग्रेशन कायम करना है, सना का और शक्ति का विकेन्द्रिकरण करना है तो दिल्ली जो फिलहाल पाये नज़र है, आन्ध्र प्रदेश की राजधानी हैदराबाद को उपराजधानी बनाया जाय और पार्लियामेंट का इजलास साल में एक बार हैदराबाद में हो ताकि दक्षिण के लोगों को मालूम हो कि हमें भी यहाँ कुछ सहूलियत मिलती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट का इजलास साल में एक बार हैदराबाद में कीजिये, और यहाँ के कई प्राफ़िटेज को हैदराबाद में भेजिये। इसके अलावा कैबिनेट की मीटिंग भी हैदराबाद में कीजिए ताकि दक्षिण के लोगों को मालूम हो कि हमारा भी देश की सियासत में कुछ हिस्सा है। इसलिए हैदराबाद को उपराजधानी का दर्जा दीजिए, यह मेरी मांग है। मैंने इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री साहब को लिखा है मगर अभी तक यह करने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं, यहाँ पर धजब हाल है अमूरियत का। पहले की कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट कुछ और थी...

'Government of the Congress, by the Congress and by the Civil Servants for the capitalists.'

आपकी गवर्नमेंट कौन सी है अब —

'Government of the Janata by the R.S.S. and Jan Sanghis for the capitalists and political Rangas and Bijlas.'

[श्री केसवराव धोंडगे]

यह धाज हालत है। इसमें तरसीम करनी चाहिये। हर किसान को मालूम होना चाहिये कि यह हुकूमत हमारी है और हर दलित को मालूम होना चाहिये कि यह हुकूमत हमारी है। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि यहाँ यह नजर नहीं आता है। जिन्दे रह गये लोग तो सरकार की महरबानी मर गये तो खुदा का नाम लेकर खुद मरो। यह रामराज्य है। इस अभिभाषण में लोगों की क्या मुश्किलत हैं, क्या किसी को परेशानी है, इस किस्म की कोई बात नहीं है। ऐसी रंगीन फोटो खींची है कि जैसे रामराज्य धा चुका है, हर जगह धाबाद ही धाबाद, ऐसी बेहतरीन पिक्चर जैसे कि हथेली में जखत धा चुकी है। लोगों को कहा जा रहा है धाप धबराधो मत, हर जगह धमन है, हर जगह धाबाद ही धाबाद है, लोग खुशहाल हैं। उनको दुभा दे रहे हैं कि जनता पार्टी वालों ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, कयामत तक धापका ही राज्य रहे। ऐसा राज्य दोबारा नहीं धा सकता है, ऐसा मनबाया जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हुकूमत लोगों की इज्जत से खोलना चाहती है, भूख और बेकारी से खोलना चाहती है, मैं उनको इशारा देना चाहता हूँ कि वह ज्वालामुखी के पर्वत पर खड़े हैं। बेरोजगार नौजवान कहता है कि मैंने कौनसा गुनाह किया है, हमको काम दो, हमारे हाथ-पैर मजबूत कीजिए, हम कौम और मुल्क की खिदमत करना चाहते हैं। मगर यहाँ पर जिसके पास कुछ नहीं है, उसको कुछ नहीं है और जिसके पास ज्यादा है, वह और ज्यादा ले रहे हैं। जिसके पास कुछ नहीं है वह सिर्फ इनको बोट देते जा रहे हैं और एमर्जेन्सी के नाम यह हम फायदा उठा रहे हैं। ऐसा तुम कब तक करोगे, धापात काल की बात हमेशा कहने से मसला दल नहीं हो सकता जब तक हम समाजी, मुद्राशी, मियासी और मजहबी मामले में तरसीम नहीं करेंगे, बुनियादी इन्फ्राब नहीं लायेंगे और मिस्ड इकनमी को हमेशा के लिए खत्म नहीं करेंगे। समाजवादी धरती पर समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम नहीं करेंगे, सरमायादारी निबाम को खत्म नहीं करेंगे तब यह काम नहीं हो सकता है।

धाबिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि डा० बाबा साहेब धम्नेडकर, म० बसवेश्वर छत्रपति त्रिवाजी महाराज, ज्योति राव कुले, महाराणा प्रताप और नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस, जैसे बड़े-बड़े राष्ट्रीय

पुरुष हैं उनकी जयन्ती पर या पुण्य तिथि पर तासील देने की भी जरूरत है। इतना ही नहीं उनकी किताबें और उनका चरित्र हर भाषा में पब्लिश होनी चाहिये। हमारा जीवन कैसा हो, त्याग और बलिदान कैसा हो, इसके लिए यह करना भी जरूरी है। मगर यह करने के बजाय हुकूमत उनको भूलाना चाहती है, उनको खत्म करना चाहती है। मैं दोबारा बिनती करूंगा कि जब तक हिन्दुस्तान के धन्दर इन महापुरुषों की जयन्ती और पुण्य तिथि छुट्टी दे कर नहीं बनाई जाती, उनको किताबें, धादम, जीवन चरित्र नवजवानों की धांधों के सामने नहीं रखे जाते तब तक कैसे काम चल सकता है, उनकी किताबों को धाया कराना जरूरी है।

हिन्दुस्तान के धन्दर मालूम होता था कि जैसे एमर्जेन्सी के बाद कोई नया जमाना धाया है। हरेक जनता पक्ष का नेता कहता है कि दूसरी धाबादी हमने लाई है। हरेक कहता है कि हमने यो किया है। ये धाबादी के खुद खुद ही ठेकेदार धलमबरदार बन गये हैं, धब लाइसेंस इनके पास है। जैसे कि धाबादी इन्होंने ही सी हम गुलाम ये, हमने कुछ भी नहीं किया। धाज यह सब धलमबरदार बन गये हैं, ठेकेदार बन गये हैं और इसका नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। ये डिप्टेटर बनना चाहते हैं, लेकिन धाबादी किसी के घर की मिल्कियत नहीं है, समाजवाद किसी के घर की मिल्कियत नहीं है। यहाँ की दूसरी धाबादी की है यहाँ के बहादुर लोगों ने यहाँ की मुल्क की धाबादी कायम रखने के लिए मुल्क के नौजवानों ने काम किया है। लिहाजा मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुल्क को मजबूत करना है, दलित और उपेक्षित को मजबूत करना है। एजुकेशन की पालिसी में धामूल कांति की जरूरत है। नौजवानों को लश्करी शिक्षण देने की बहुत जरूरत है। इसके लिए मरीबी, बेकारी हमेशा के लिये खत्म किसे बरैर यहाँ दूसरी धाबादी की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। जात पात दूर करने की बात कही जाती है मगर धाज जात-पात कहां है? हिन्दू धार्मिक धन्नों में जात-पात है, वर्ण व्यवस्था है, संकराधायों की बातों में जात-पात है। क्या हम धर्म-धन्नों में से जात-पात वर्ण भेद को तोड़ना चाहते हैं? हम धर्म-धन्नों में से बर्ण-व्यवस्था प्रस्पृश्यता को नहीं हटाना चाहते हैं। हम बर्ण-व्यवस्था, धातुर्बध्य व्यवस्था सनातन धर्म और ब्राह्मणवाद को खत्म नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हम महज सर्वोप्य और धन्नोंव्य का शोल बनाते हैं।

हिन्दूधर्म में जातिवाद और वर्णव्यवस्था को कायम रख कर आप इनका नहीं ला सकते हैं, सम्पूर्ण मान्यता नहीं ला सकते हैं, भले ही आप कितना ही मन्योदय और सर्वोदय की बात करें। जय कान्ति ।

18 hrs.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Mr. Chairman, Sir we have got one hour and forty minutes at our disposal for further discussion on this motion. Several hon. Members want to speak. The Prime Minister is going to reply tomorrow at 2.00 P.M. If we sit one hour more today, the Members who want to speak on this motion can be accommodated.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): There is a method for extending the time beyond 6.00 p.m. This is happening every time. I do not agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, we will not extend the time.

Prof. Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Address by the President of India to our Parliament is not just a formality, but it is a constitutional obligation, and the House gets thereby an opportunity to discuss in a very broad way what the country has been able to achieve in the last year and what more the Government wants to do in the next year to come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mavalankar, you may continue tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on wednesday, February BR, VIJIT/Phalguna 1, VIJJ (Sava)