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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

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

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

MR. SPEAKER in the chair.

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.

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 मोरेश्वर दिंकर जोशी (संगती) : प्रधानमंत्री, एक घण्टी में 5 मिनट कम है और एक घण्टी 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 those 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 incharge 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 inspite 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
1. Ciba Geigy of India Limited, Bombay	Phosphamidon . . .	566	
	DDVP . . .	212	
	Dithio Carbamate . . .	92	
2. Indofil Chemicals of India Limited, Bombay	Nitrofen/Propanil . . .	12	
	Zineb . . .	534	
	Maneb . . .	1144	
3. Union Carbide of India, New Delhi	Carbaryl . . .	367	
4. Bayer (India) Ltd., Bombay . . .	Methyl Parathion . . .	1879	
	Fenitrothion . . .	207	
	Metazystox . . .	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, BHC . . .	Dithio Carbamate . . .	3382	(For year 7 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 . . .	566	MT
	DDVP . . .	193	MT
	Dithio Carbamate . . .	92	MT
2. Indofil Chemicals of India Ltd., Bombay . . .	Nitrofen } . . .	12	MT
	Propanil }		
	Zincb . . .	534	MT
	Mancb . . .	1144	MT
3. Union Carbide India Ltd., New Delhi . . .	Carbaryl . . .	974	MT (including from im- ported ma- terial).
4. Bayer (India) Ltd., Bombay . . .	Methyl Parathion . . .	890.49	MT
	Fenitrothion . . .	173.32	MT
	Metasystox . . .	197.80	MT
5. Cyanamid (India) Ltd., Bombay . . .	Malathion . . .	965	MT
6. Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India, BHC . . .	Dithio Carbamate . . .	1145	MT
Calcutta.		5.2	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 agree 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 be 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 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.

श्रीलालस्थी भाई : मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कीटनाशक दबाइयाँ जो बन रही हैं गत सीन दालों में प्रति वर्ष उनका उत्पादन क्या क्या था और गत वर्ष उत्पादन क्या था ?

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

उपर दी नहीं बता सकता लेकिन उत्पादन बता सकता है—1975 में 32,280 टन, 1976 में 34,750 टन, 1977 में 40,688 और 1978 में 49,920 टन।

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

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मुझे चूंगी 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 .	11,000	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 phosphatic 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 unstabilised 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 ton. 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—hanging 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.

कुमारी भण्डेश वल्लभचाहूई पटेल : क्या यंत्री मनोविद्य को मालम है कि सेंसर बोर्ड पोस्टर के बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकता है ? फिल्मों को सेंसर करता है लेकिन पोस्टर के बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकता है आपके कानून के अनुसार क्या आपको यह पता है ?

श्री लाल कुल्ल आदबाली : माननीय सदस्या ने जो बात कही है वह सही है । जहाँ तक इस समय सीटूल गवर्नरेंट के भ्रष्टिकार लेते की बात है वह केवल सेंसर-लिप आफ फिल्मज तक ही सीमित है और पोस्टर नगर-पालिकाओं और राज्य सरकारों के भ्रष्टिकार लेते में आते हैं । पिछली बार सूचना मंत्रियों का यहाँ पर सम्मेलन हुआ था । तब इस बात की ओर प्रवेशों के सूचना मंत्रियों का व्याप रिलाया गया था कि इस प्रकार के जो पोस्टर हैं उनके बारे में वे कार्रवाई 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 effectiveness 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 यश इत शर्मा : फिल्म कला में नी जो रस है उन में भयानकता रस भी एक कला है। कला, और धार्व रसों की तरह से भयानकता का भी है इन रसों में ध्यापना एक महत्व है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि कला को भी क्या सरकार राजनीति के दिक्कते में ज़कड़ी है?

श्री सात कृष्ण भावचारी : सरकार राजनीति को कला के ऊपर ध्यापना नहीं चाहती है। लेकिन सरकार का जो समाज के प्रति दायित्व है और यास कर जैसा भावनीय सदृश्य न कहा कि येर इम्प्रेशनेशन जैनरेशन है के प्रति जो दायित्व है उसको निभाने की सरकार को किस 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 harrowing 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 चाहूँवाला : माननीय मंत्री जी ने समिति की रिपोर्ट की बात कही है, मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर अंतिम निर्णय कब तक से लिया जायेगा ?

इसके अलावा माज बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर सम्बन्ध वेता में अनेक राज्यों में लालौ से ओर मुकदमें चल रहे हैं और कम से कम 2 साल और अधिक से अधिक 20 साल से विचाराधीन पढ़े रहे हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं कि वह कोई समय बाध दे जिससे कि किसी मुकदमे का खास समय में निर्णय हो जाये, मुकदमा लग्न 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 । ये रिकेंडिंग हैं कि निर्णय जल्द से जल्द हो क्या इसकी कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

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

जहाँ तक दूसरे प्रश्न की बात है कि मुकदमे बहुत दिनों तक अनियोन्त रहे रहते हैं, म 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 उल्लेख जा रहे हैं और प्रयोगानुकूल उसमें सुधार भी हो रहा है । मुझे रिपोर्ट मिली है कि केरल हाई कोर्ट में 3 महीने में फौजदारी मुकदमें का फैसला हो जाता है, इसी प्रकार आनंद प्रदेश में 6 महीने में फैसला हो जाता है । लेकिन हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि सब हाई कोर्ट और लोधर कोट्टूर में जल्द फैसला हो सकेगा ।

श्री केशव राव डॉल्मेश : गरीब तरक्के के लिये और खासकर देहान्ती लोगों के लिये न्याय दिलाने के लिये योवाइल-कोट्टूर कायम करने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

इसी तरीक से महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाडा में शीरंगावाड़ में हाई कोर्ट की बैंच की मांग को क्या मंत्री महोदय पूरा करना चाहते हैं ?

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

श्रीमती अनन्दावती : 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

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*109. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI vaghela

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 Sub-committee 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, Oxytertracycline (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.

डा. नाल्ली नारायण वारेव : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कोडीन कास्टेट तथा कुछ अन्य शोधियों के मूल्य बढ़ाने की सिफारिश की गई है। आम लोगों की तरफ से वह मांग की जा रही है कि लाइफ सेविंग ब्रूज, बल्क ब्रूज, टेट्रासाइक्लीन, कोडीन कास्टेट और क्लोरेमफेनिकाल आदि रोज़-मर्ट काम आने वाली दवाओं के मूल्य कम किये जायें। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आवश्यकता देंगे कि सरकार इन शोधियों के मूल्य कम करेगी, तथा निकट भविष्य में इनके मूल्य भी बढ़ने की सम्भावना तो नहीं है ?

धी हेमबती नवन बहुगुणा : इन 352 पैक्स का दाम सरकार ने कम किया है। कार्मुलेशन तो एक हजार है, लेकिन सरकार को उनके बारे में फ़िक्र है, जो चारही है। हमें हाजारे की दबाई बैरह गोलियों की फ़िक्र नहीं है। हमें लाइफ़-सेविंग ब्रूज की फ़िक्र है। मुझे इस बात की चुनौती है कि सरकार ने 352 पैक्स के दाम कम किये हैं। जहां तक और दाम कम करने का सवाल है, मैं कोई आवश्यकता नहीं देखता हूँ, लेकिन मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि भगवर किसी बदत कोई पैसा कारण दिक्खाई पड़ेगा कि दवाओं के दाम और भी कम हो सकते हैं, तो सरकार द्वारा उस पर सतकता से निर्णय लिया जायेगा ।

डा. बलवेद प्रकाश : बल्क प्राइसिज और कार्मुलेशन प्राइसिज में जो भारी फ़क़र है, वह कारण है कि कम्पनियों इस पैकिंग पर बहुत ज्यादा ख़ुर्ची दिखाती हैं—पैकिंग, एडवर्टाइजमेंट और सैम्प्लिंग पर बहुत ज्यादा ख़ुर्ची दिखाया जाता है। भगवर बल्क प्राइस मामूली सी बढ़ती है, तो रीटेल प्राइस डबल से भी ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है, जिस का कनज्यूमर पर भारी असर पड़ता है। एनवेयरी कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें पैकिंग जारिज और दूसरे ख़ुर्चे शामिल किये गये हैं । क्या सरकार इस बारे में गंभीरता से विचार करेगी और कीमतें नीचे लाने की कोशिश करेगी ?

धी हेमबती नवन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, मानवीय सदस्य ने जो प्रयत्न उठाया है वह बहुत वाजिब प्रयत्न है। 29 मार्च, 1978 को इस सदन में हाथी कमेटी की तिफारियों पर आगना फैसला रखते हुए सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि एडवर्टाइजमेंट और पैकिंग के दाम जहां बेतहाशा हैं उन का स्टॉर्ड हम तय करेंगे और उसी हद तक पैसा मिलेगा। बाकी मिलने वाला नहीं है। अभी तो ड्रग कम्पनियां घड़ी देना शुरू कर रही हैं, डाक्टरों को अपनी दवाइयाँ

बाहने के लिए। इस तरह का कास्टू जैसे हम भंजूर 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 छतरपुर केन्द्र में प्रादेशिक समाचार इकाई

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

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

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसकी व्यवस्था वहाँ शीघ्र कर दी जाएगी ताकि आकाशवाणी प्रादेशिक विकास में सहायक यिद्ध हो सके और बुदेलखण्ड ज़ेल का पिछ़ापन दूर हो सके?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल हस्ती शाहडवाणी) : (क) और (ख). आकाशवाणी के छतरपुर केन्द्र में कोई प्रादेशिक समाचार यूनिट नहीं है। समाचार सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम, जो आकाशवाणी, औपाल से मूलरूप से प्रमारित किए जाते हैं और छतरपुर सहित, मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित आकाशवाणी के बीच 8 केन्द्रों से रिले किए जाते हैं, बुदेलखण्ड सहित सभी ज़ोंकों की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ति करते हैं?

कि इन समारोह निवेशालय के निवेशक के पद के लिये अर्हता

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

(क) क्या फिल्म समारोह निवेशालय में निवेशक के पद के लिए फिल्मों से सम्बन्धित कोई विशेष अर्हता निर्धारित की गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

तुम्हारा और प्रसारण भर्ती (भी लाल हुन्हे आडवाणी) : (क) पौर (च). एक लिवरज सप्तन की बेब पर रख दिया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता :

27 फरवरी, 1979 के सोक समा के सारांशित प्रश्न संख्या 113 के लाग (क) और (च) के उत्तर में उत्तिष्ठित विवरण

सीधी भर्ती के लिए, अवित को अनिवार्य अहंता के रूप में फिल्मों और फिल्में सहित कलाओं के क्षेत्र में 15 वर्ष का अवधि होना ज़रूरी है। बांछनीय अहंताओं में किसी मान्यता प्राप्त राष्ट्रीय या प्रत्नराष्ट्रीय सिनेमा, टेलीविजन या विर्टुअल संवाद में व्याप्तिसाधिक प्रशिक्षण, सांस्कृतिक कायद्रम निष्पादित करने वाले किसी संगठन में तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार भेलों का अनुभव आविशमित है। एद को प्रतिनियक्ति के आधार पर भरने पर गवर्नमेंट अधिकारी का, याद वह किसी अखिल 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 अहंताओं का रखना ज़रूरी है।

Drilling for oil in Kerala

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

- whether Government have done any drilling for oil in Kerala, if so;
- what are the results; and
- 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 कास्फेट और पोटाश उर्वरकों की व्यपत और उत्पादन

* 119. ध्यायना प्रसाद शास्त्री : : क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसाना और उर्वरक मंत्री नियन्त्रित जानकारी दशनियवाला एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) देश में सुपर कास्फेट, यूरिया और पोटाश उर्वरकों का घलग-घलग 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 व्यपत कितने-कितने लाख टन रही; और

(ब) उर्वरकों की बढ़ती मांग को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार देश में रासायनिक उर्वरकों का उत्पादन बढ़ावे के लिए कुछ नये कारबाही नियन्त्रित करेंगे कि है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह प्रवेश क्षेत्र देश के पिछे क्षेत्रों में कोई उर्वरक कारबाही नियन्त्रित करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है।

पैट्रोलियम, रसाना और उर्वरक नियन्त्रित करने का उत्पादन व्यवस्था : (क) न्यूट्रोएण्ट्स के रूप में उर्वरकों का उत्पादन, आयात और व्यपत नीचे दिया गया है :—

न्यूट्रोएण्ट्स	उत्पादन	आयात	कुचीय वर्ष 78-79 में
	प्रप्रैल, 78-	प्रप्रैल 78-	79 में
	जनवरी, 79	जनवरी, 79	अनुमानित
			व्यवस्था
			(फरवरी, 78-79 जनवरी 79)

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

उपरोक्त आंकड़ों में समस्त उर्वरक सम्बन्ध है।

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

(लाख मी० टन में) :

उत्पाद	उत्पादन	आयात
	प्रप्रैल, 78-	प्रप्रैल, 78-
	जनवरी, 79	जनवरी, 79

1	2	3
सुपर फास्फेट	9.24	मूल्य
यूरिया	27.15	18.36

(ब) जी, हाँ। उर्वरक परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उर्वरक जमता को बढ़ावे के लिये एक बड़े पैमाने का कार्यक्रम इस समय कार्यान्वयनाधीन है। इन परियोजनाओं के पूर्ण हो जाने से 1981-82 तक उर्वरकों की जमता नाइट्रोजन के माप्रवेश में 53 लाख मी० टन और कास्फेट के माप्रवेश में 13 लाख मी० टन तक बढ़ जायेगी। चूंकि इनके पश्चात भी उत्पादन छठी वैश्वानिक योजना के अन्तर्गत उर्वरकों की सम्भावित जमांग को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं होगा, अतः बर्तमान योजना अन्तिम तक दोहरा कार्यान्वयन के लिये नई परियोजनाओं

को अनिम कर देने हेतु महाराष्ट्र भाषास किये जा रहे हैं। ऐस पर भाषारित 5 बड़े उर्वरक संघर्ष स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन पाँच संघर्षों में से दम्भई हाई/शाक बेसिन ऐस पर भाषारित महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात प्रदेश के दो-दो और और १० लाख ५० हाई/तथा भाषास इन्डिया लिं. तेल क्लिं दो से प्राप्त ऐस पर भाषारित भाषास में एक संघर्ष स्थापित होगा। इसके भाषास में से इन्डियन एक्स्प्रेस्स लिं. कानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश को कानपुर में अपने भाषास संघर्ष का विस्तार करने के लिये एक भाषाय-पद जारी किया गया है। 1.20 लाख मी.० टन पी २ और ५ की मात्रा तक तिगल सुपर फास्टोट के उत्पादन के लिये सरकार ने हाल ही में प्रतिरिद्ध क्षमता को लाइसेंसीकृत करने के लिये नियंत्रण किया है।

(ग) एक उर्वरक संघर्ष की स्थापना तकनी-की-भाषाय-की तथ्यों पर भाषारित है जिसमें भव्य वातानों के साथ, कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता, इनकृत-टैक्चर, सुविधाओं को उत्पादित, बाजार से नजदीकता तथा परियोजना के भाषायिक विषयन क्लॅब में उर्वरकों के लिये मांग आविष्कार जैसे तथ्य सम्मिलित हैं। जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, कानरबा में एक उर्वरक संघर्ष की क्षयापना के लिये कोयले पर भाषारित उर्वरक परियोजना को कार्यान्वयन के लिये लिया गया था। संताधनों में रकावट के कारण 1974 के मध्य में इस के कार्यान्वयन को धीमा कर दिया गया था। यह भी भवित्व दिया गया था कि परियोजना के द्वारा व्यापारियोंद्वारा सोशल-शाय बच्चे माल के हण में कोयले पर भाषारित अतिरिक्त क्षमता भी रकावट पर, तालन्चर और रामागढ़म कोयले पर भाषारित चालू किये जा रहे दो संघर्षों के सचालन से उपलब्ध अनुभव के पश्चात ही विचार किया जाना चाहिये। इसके प्रतिरिद्ध क्षमताएँ 93,600 मी.० टन मात्रों अमोनियम फास्टेट 50,000 मी.० टन फास्टोरिक ऐसिट और 1,40,000 मी.० टन सलफ्यूर ऐसिट के उत्पादन के लिये मेघनगर, जिला ज्ञानपुरा, मध्यप्रदेश में एक उर्वरक संघर्ष स्थापित करने के लिये मैसर्ट एम.०पी.० मोरारजी फाटिलाइसेंस लिं. इन्डौर को एक भाषाय-पद 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 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.

Bye-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 जाता

1003. श्री वसंतराम शास्य: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूरदर्शन पर विज्ञाये जाने वाले कार्यक्रम विभाग में ही तैयार किए जाते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अच्छे कार्यक्रम बड़े प्रन्तराल के बाद ही रिकार्ड किये जाते हैं; और

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

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल हुस्त आबद्धारी): (क) और (ख). फिलहाल टेलीकास्ट किए जाने वाले लगभग 79.3% कार्यक्रम दूरदर्शन द्वारा स्वयं तैयार किए जाते हैं। कार्यक्रमों की सूचिप्रियता और उनकी गणवत्ता में सुधार करने का पूरा प्रयत्न किया जाता है। दूरदर्शन द्वारा तैयार किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों की अनुसृति करने के लिए उन गैर सरकारी एजेंसियों/अकादमी, जो अच्छे दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम तैयार करने की क्षमता रखते हैं, को कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का काम सौंपा जाता है।

दिल्ली में कम्पनियों को इस्पात की समर्थन

1004. श्री नवाज़ सिंह औहान: क्या इस्पात और जात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

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

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस्पात काले बाजार में देखा जाता है और जिस उद्देश्य से यह समर्थन किया जाता है उसके प्रयोग में यह नहीं जाता है; और

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

इस्पात और जात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कलिया नुचा): (क) इस प्रकार की जानकारी एकत्र करने में काफी समय और अम लगेगा जो इससे प्राप्त होने वाले परिणाम के अनुरूप नहीं होगा। किंतु यदि विशेष इकाइयों की विशेष प्रविधि के बारे में जानकारी चाहिए, तो प्रस्तुत की जा सकती है।

(क) से (च) : इस्पात अधिकारातः शास्त्रज्ञक उपयोक्ताओं को ही दिया जाता है और इसकी कृष्ण माला ही व्यापारियों द्वा री जाती है। चूंकि मूल्यों पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है यह: "काले बाजार" का प्रबन्ध ही नहीं उठता। किरण भी, कम समर्पास की व्यविधियों पर लाला और इस्पात (नियंत्रण) आदेश की बारा 7 पुनः लागू कर दी गई है। जब कभी इस्पात के दुष्प्रयोग 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 Farmasen 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 Hydrate, 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 धोवियों पर कोयले का कमी का प्रभाव

1008. श्री यशवराज़ : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या होटलों और धोवियों का कारोबार कायले की उपभवता पर निर्भर है ;

(ख) यदि हो, 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 ?

उर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) :

(क) कोयले का कुछ सीमा तक उपयोग होटलों तथा धोवियों द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). कोयले का बनेश्वर उत्पादन तथा लगभग 12 मि० टन वा बान महाना स्टाक सभी प्रकार के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए प्राप्त है। बैगों की सम्पत्ति में युगान के लिए रेलवे के माध्यम संचालन राज्य के भीतर कोयले के वितरण की देखभाल राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्वयं की जाती है, यह कार्य कोयला कम्पनियां नहीं करतीं। प्रतः कोयले की कमी का किन पाटियों तर भसर हुआ इसका कोयला कम्पनियों के पास कोई रिकाउं 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.

पैटोल तथा पैटोलियम उत्पादों की कीमतें

1011. श्री अर्जुन सिंह चाहूँ बटेल : क्या उत्पादन तथा रसायन और उत्तरक मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पैटोल, शीजल तेल, असोधित (कूह) तेल, मिट्टी के तेल तथा बाना पकाने की जैस की कीमतें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन की कीमतें घसिक हैं और यदि हो, तो इनमें से प्रतीक की कीमत कब कम की जायेगी और कितनी कम की जायेगी ; और

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

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक बंडी (श्री हेमचंद्री मन्दन बहुगुण) : (क) विस्तीर्ण में इन स्तराओं का कुट्टकर विक्रय मूल्य निम्नलिखित है:

मोटर 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 (धरेल)	32. 81 60 15 कि.0 ग्रा.0 का प्रति मिलेंडर	

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

(क) आयात किये गये पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्य की अपेक्षा देशीय मूल्य बहुत ही कम है। इसलिए उपभोक्ताओं से बहुल किया गया मूल्य उचित है।

(ग) आयात किए गए अधोसंचित 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 प्रस्तावेदन निपटाने के लिए योग 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 licensing authorities. The canalised drug items covered under this scheme during Hydrochloride (Vit. B-I).

(i) Folic Acid.

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

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

(iv) Rib of lavino-5 Phosphate Sodium.

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 licensed 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 licensed 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, Burroughs 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 to 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) Floor 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 SINGH: 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.Gs. 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, illtreatment 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 करता

1017. श्री एम० ए० हराव अलहाबाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ नीतिक 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 शार्हता कितनी है और उन्होंने उस अर्हता को किन संस्थाओं से प्राप्त किया ; और

(ग) उनमें से प्रत्येक की शार्हता कितनी है और उन्होंने उस अर्हता को किन संस्थाओं से प्राप्त किया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) शार्हत दीर्घकालिक नीतिक कैमरामैनों वो नियमित करते हैं जिनके लिए आदेश जारी

(ख) और (ग). इन में प्रत्येक को अद्वितीय और अनुभव इस प्रकार है :—

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

नाम	दैनांशी का स्थान
1. श्री नीरीर मिस्ट्री	बम्बई
2. श्री सत्य नारायण दे	कलकत्ता
3. श्री पी० के० सिवाजी	सखनऊ
4. श्री फलक अहमद बुट्ट	श्रीनगर
5. श्री राजेन्द्र कील	श्रीनगर
6. श्री हरदेव मिह	श्रीनगर
7. श्री रफिक अहमद नाला	श्रीनगर
8. श्री गुलाम नरी वारी	श्रीनगर

नाम	शहरीता	अनुभव
1	2	3
1 श्री नीरीर मिस्ट्री	एस० एस० एन० सी०	मैर-सरकारी एजेंसियों और नियमित किए जाने के लिए निर्वाचित नियनतिकित किसी एक कार्यालय के अन्तर्गत दीर्घकालिक नीतिक कलाकार के रूप में दूरदर्शन में भी अनुभव :— (2) तीन वित्तीय वर्षों अपर्याप्त 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 वा 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान 365 दिन या (2) चार वित्तीय वर्षों अपर्याप्त 1974-75, 1975-76 1976-77 वा 1977-78 में किसी भी एक वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 240 दिन।
2. श्री सत्य नारायण दे	हायर सेकेन्डरी स्तर की 10वीं कक्षा पास।	मैर-सरकारी एजेंसियों और नियमित किए जाने के लिए निर्वाचित नियनतिकित किसी एक कार्यालय के अन्तर्गत दीर्घकालिक नीतिक कलाकार के रूप में दूरदर्शन में भी अनुभव : (1) तीन वित्तीय वर्षों अपर्याप्त 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 वा 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान 365 दिन, या (2) चार वित्तीय वर्षों अपर्याप्त 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 वा 1977-78 में किसी भी एक वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 240 दिन।

3. श्री पी० के० सिवाजी	ए०० ए०० ए०० सी० इंस्टीट्यूट प्राफ़ फिल्म टेक्नोलॉजी, मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र से सिनेमा- टोप्राकी में विष्णामा।	तदेव
4. श्री करुण महमद बुट्टे	बी० ए०० सी०	तदेव
5. श्री राजेन्द्र कौल	इन्टरमीडिएट	तदेव
6. श्री हरसेज सिंह	बी० ए०० सी०	तदेव
7. श्री रफीक महमद मसिक	इन्टरमीडिएट	तदेव
8. श्री गुलाम नवी बानी	बी० ए००	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 को मांग और सप्लाई

1019. श्री श्याम सुन्दर वास : क्या इस्पात और जान मंडी यह बनाने 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 कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात और जान मंडालय में राज्य मंडी (श्री कलिया मुद्दा) : "(क) लोहे और इस्पात की मांग के राज्यवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) और (ग) . नव उद्योग इकाइयों को इस्पात की आपूर्ति लघु उद्योग निगमों की भारकर्ता 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 है। निगम की सप्लाई में काफी बढ़ कर दी गई है। चालू वित्त वर्ष के पहले 6 महीनों में निगम को किए गए प्रेषण वर्ष 1977-78 में किए गए कुल भी पर्याप्त से अधिक हैं। चालू वित्त-वर्ष की शेष अवधि में सप्लाई में और बढ़ करने के उदाय किए जा रहे हैं। उपक्रियाओं को इस्पात की अधिक उपलब्ध तृप्तिश्वत करने के लिए उत्पादकों के स्टाक्याइंडों को वर्षों में शुद्धि करने के लिए भी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा पूँछ में गोली बलाता जाता

1020. श्री विजय कुमार जहाज़ा : क्या उप-प्रशान्त मंडी तथा रका भंडो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजीवी और पूँछ सीमा लेलों में पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा भारी गोलीबारी किये जाने से सीमा स्थित पूँछ कस्बे में स्थिति विकट हो गई है ;

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

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

उप-प्रशान्त मंडी तथा रका भंडो (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं। पाकिस्तान सेना द्वारा राजीवी और पूँछ सीकटरों 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;

(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 Kyrdemkulai 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 seat 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 Punjab 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 to each station. Various linguistic subcultures are encouraged to express themselves by arranging light/folk songs etc. in those languages.

पाठी गांव, ग्वालियर के चांदमारी जोड़ में दुर्घटना

1025. श्री लक्ष्मिनाथ अर्पण : क्या उप्र प्रशासन मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के ग्वालियर जिले के पाठी गांव में चांदमारी (मिलटरी टार्सेट ग्राउंड) के परिणामस्वरूप दुर्घटनाएँ हो रही हैं और यदि हों, तो इन दुर्घटनाओं में तब तक कितने लोग हताहत हुए;

(क) क्या अध्य प्रदेश सरकार से ऐसा कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें यत्यान चांदमारी जल को किसी अन्य स्थान पर स्थानान्तरित करने तथा मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों और यात्रियों को सहायता देने की मांग की गई है; और

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

उप प्रश्नान मंत्री तथा राज्य मंत्री (धी जगदीशन राम) : (क) से (ग), अध्य प्रदेश सरकार और राज्य विधान सभा के एक स्थानीय सदस्य ने हाल ही में केंद्रीय सरकार को कुछ दुर्बंटनाओं की सूचना दी है जो कहा जाता है कि धारी यांव के समीप चांदमारी के कारण 1974 से 1978 की अवधि में हुई है। इन दुर्बंटनाओं में 8 व्यक्तियों के मरने और छः के जखी होने की सूचना मिली है। राज्य सरकार ने चांदमारी 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 भीर मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को वित्तीय सहायता दिए जाने का सम्बन्ध है, केंद्र सरकार ने दो मामलों में मानवीय आधार पर पहले ही वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर कर दी है। वाकी 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 एक्स्प्रिनियम कार्पोरेशन, जिरापुर द्वारा उत्पादित एक्स्प्रिनियम का मूल्य

1027. धी राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या इस्पात और जान मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) नव सीन वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान एक्स्प्रिनियम कार्पोरेशन, जिरापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कुल कितने मूल्य के एक्स्प्रिनियम का उत्पादन हुआ;

(ग) क्या नव सीन वर्षों में इसकी अधिकारित कामता 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 हिन्दुलाको का कुल कितना कल्पा माल दिया गया?

इस्पात और जान मंत्री तथा नव सीन वर्षों में राज्य मंत्री (धी जगदीप मुख्य) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान एक्स्प्रिनियम कार्पोरेशन (हिन्दुलाको) द्वारा उत्पादित धीर बेंजे गए एक्स्प्रिनियम का शुद्ध विक्री मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है:—

वर्ष	शुद्ध विक्री मूल्य (करोड़ रुपयों में)
1976	70.68
1977	66.71
1978	63.19 (अनंतिम)

(ब) जी हाँ, विजली की कम उपलब्धि के कारण।

(ग) कल्पे माल की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रथम एक्स्प्रिनियम उत्पादकों की तरह हिन्दुलाको की भी अपनी अवस्था है। उनके पास कुछ गृहीत विकली का भी प्रबल है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य निष्ठा बोर्ड से सेव प्रपेक्षित विकली की पूरी पूर्ति नहीं की गई।

Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Ltd.

1028. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: 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 workers 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 MNISTER 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 essential medicines. These include antibiotics, Ampicillin Group, Sulpha drugs, Analgesic Anti-T.B. drugs, Anti-Malaria, 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 MRTP 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 interconnected 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 undertakings under Section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969 as on 30-6-78 for the years 1972, 1975 and 1976 is attached.

(b) Apart from the restrictions and steps 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 MRTP 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 ratio 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-MRTP Companies has been liberalised to encourage the growth of the non-MRTP 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	980.71
2	Birla	589.42	905.03	974.63
3	Mafatlal	183.74	244.23	256.54
4	J.K. Sanghania	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	Bhiwandiwala	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	Larson & Tuber*	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) Sefko 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 Tuber).

(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 JANESHWAR 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 over-come 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 बच्चे पर सीधे न्याय देने के लिए कार्यवाही

1035. श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त :

श्री शायम लाल धूर्ण :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कल्पना कार्य मंत्री यह बता दें कि कौन करते हैं :

(क) कम सरकार देते में कम बच्चे पर सीधे न्याय प्रदान करने के लिए कोई कायवाही कर रही है;

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

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

विधि, न्याय और कल्पना कार्य मंत्री (श्री शायम लाल) : (क) और (ख). प्रधानमंत्र जानकारी देने वाला विवरण अलग है।

(ग) भी हाँ।

विवरण

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

- (i) संविधान (तीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1972 जो अनेक मामलों में उच्चतम न्यायालय में अपील करने के प्रधिकार की निर्बंधित करता है;
- (ii) उच्च प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 जिसने पुरानी उच्च प्रक्रिया संहिता को प्रतिस्थापित किया है तथा निविल 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 सार्वानन्द परिवर्तन करता है;
- (v) प्रधिवक्ता (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 जिसके द्वारा मुख्य और कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय में दोहरी पढ़ति को समाप्त किया गया।
- (vi) रजिस्टर और बैंकर न्यायालीकान में और अधिक शक्तियों निहित करने के लिए उच्चतम न्यायालय नियमों में संशोधन जिससे कि मामली प्रक्रिया मामलों में न्यायालय का समय नष्ट न हो। कार्य मंत्री की गति को तज़ करने के प्रयोगन से नियमों में कुछ अन्य संशोधन भी किए गए हैं।

2. निम्नलिखित प्रशासनिक उपाय किए गए हैं:-

- (i) बर्ष 1977 के प्रारम्भ में उच्चतम न्यायालय के लिए न्यायालीकानों की प्रधिकारतम संख्या 13 बी (इसमें मुख्य न्यायालिपति सम्मिलित नहीं है)। (मुख्य न्यायालिपति को छोड़कर) न्यायालीकानों की प्रधिकारतम संख्या बढ़ाकर 17 करने के लिए एक अधिनियम पारित किया गया। इस समय (मुख्य न्यायालिपति को छोड़कर) 14 न्यायालीकान 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 न्यायालीकानों के पदों की कुल मंजूर संख्या 349 बी जबकि केवल 285 न्यायालीकान अपने पदों पर कार्य कर रहे थे। इस प्रकार 64 पद रिक्त थे और

इनमें से अनेक पद अनेक वर्षों तक रिक्त रहे थे । 1-4-1977 से 31-1-1979 तक सेवानिवृत्ति, पदव्यापार वा भूत्यु के कारण 52 पद रिक्त हुए । 1-4-1977 से 16-2-1979 तक 11 नई नियुक्तियाँ की गईं । पिछले 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 भूत्यु न्यायाधिपतियों से कहा गया है कि वे नियुक्ति के लिए अपने प्रस्ताव भेजने के लिए नियत समय का पालन करें तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार उनसे यह कहने में पहुँच 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 संख्या की गई संख्या भी बढ़ा दी गई है और 1-4-1977 से 4 स्वायी न्यायाधीशों और 30 अपन 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 सीमावरों को 6 बैंचें प्रकीर्ण मामलों का निपटारा करती है और अन्य दिन भी एक बैंच प्रकीर्ण मामलों पर विचार करती है । नियमित सुनवाई बाले मामलों पर रखने वाली बैंचों भी संख्या भी बढ़ा दी गई है और न्यायालय में आपाराधिक मामलों, कर विवरण मामलों, पुरानी सिविल मामलों, अम अपीलों और विशेष कर से निविष्ट मामलों के निपटारे के लिए बैंचें हैं ।

(vi) विधि आयोग से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह मामलों के भीद्ध निपटारे के लिए उपायों के बारे में सुझाव दे । उसने निचले न्यायालयों में मामलों के अपेक्षाकृत भीद्ध निपटारे के लिए अधिकत उपायों से संबंध में एक रिपोर्ट भेजी है किन्तु उच्च न्यायालयों/उच्चतम न्यायालय के संबंध में उसकी रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं भिली है ।

(vii) बैंचों की स्थापना के संबंध में विधि आयोग ने उच्च न्यायालयों की बैंचों की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव एवं अपनी औपी रिपोर्ट में विचार किया है । आयोग ने रखा है कि "व्यावहारिक संसद के उच्चतम स्तर को

बनाए रखने और उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा इस समय किए जा रहे कार्य के स्वरूप और उसकी क्षमताओं को कायम रखने के लिए वह आवश्यक है कि उच्च न्यायालय राज्य में समय रूप से और केवल एक ही स्थान पर कार्य करें ।" आयोग ने आगे यह विचार भी व्यक्त किया कि "वह आवश्यक है कि वह उचित बातावरण में कार्य करे और वितान काल में सुख्य न्यायाधिपतियों और न्यायाधीशों द्वारा स्थापित परम्पराओं के प्रति निरन्तर सजग रहे । यह केवल तभी सम्भव है जब कि सुख्य न्यायाधिपति और न्यायाधीशगण एक ही स्थान पर बैठें और एक दल के रूप में व्याय करें ।" आयोग ने यह भत्त व्यक्त किया कि "सुख्य न्यायाधिपति के लिए बैंचों के कामकाज पर या अपने उन सहयोगियों के, जो बैंचों में होंगे, काम करने के बंग पर उचित प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण रखना प्रादि 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 क्षात्रि अर्जित करता है जिसका धौखित्य होता है । उच्च न्यायालय की कोई बैंच ऐसे किसी बार की सहायता प्राप्त करने की आशा नहीं कर सकती है ।"

इस तरफ का व्याप्तन करते हुए कि न्याय को मुकदमा लड़ने वाले व्यक्तियों के द्वारों तक से जाया जाए, आयोग ने यह भत्त व्यक्त किया है भीम की सुनवाई में मुकदमों के पक्षकार का उपस्थित होना बस्तुतः आवश्यक नहीं होता है । विधि आयोग ने अपनी औद्योगिक रिपोर्ट में उन कारणों और नियमों की तुलना पुष्टि की जिन पर विधि आयोग बैंचों की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव के संबंध में अपनी औद्योगिक रिपोर्ट में पहुँचा था । उच्च न्यायालय बाकाया मामले विवरण क समिति ने भी, जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट 1972 में भी भी इन्हीं कारणों से बैंचों की स्थापना का विरोध किया था ।

3. सरकार मुकदमा लड़ने वाले गरीब व्यक्तियों की कठिनाई के प्रति जागरूक है । किन्तु ऐसा कि विधि आयोग ने बताया है यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि इसका सर्वोत्तम हस्त यह है कि प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय के लिए बैंचें स्थापित की जाएं ।

4. सरकार न्यायाधीशों की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव पर उचित समय पर यादे 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 firmed 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 VAGJIVAN 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 studies 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. Fullford 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 announc- ed w.e.f. 20th Dec. '78	Price as announc- ed 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.	3 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 Dorycycline hydrate 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:—

i. 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/genesis

Plant	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	(Rs. crores)
BHILAI	293	318	343	356	284	
ROURKELA	270	274	300	336	304	
DURGAPUR	154	155	156	174	154	
BOKARO	400	326	603	802	896	
IISCO	110	109	116	145	*	
TISCO	143	170	187	205	195	

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

3. Working results (Before Tax)

Plant	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	(Rs. Crores)
BHILAI	17.78	28.69	28.22	40.05	38.76*	
ROURKELA	9.74	18.14	28.33	33.13	19.09*	
DURGAPUR	—18.43	—14.32	—20.05	—7.74	—17.58*	
BOKARO	—10.44	—11.65	—16.94	—1.76	—10.10*	
TISCO	14.82	27.98	22.67	18.05	7.87	
IISCO	—3.68	1.05	—5.61	—16.25	—31.89*@	

* 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 स्वाम में पाये गये अनियों की किसी तरा मात्रा

1051. भी दोलत राज सारण : क्या इस्पात और ज्ञान मंडी यह बताने की हुए करते हैं कि :

(क) राजस्वाम में पाये गये प्रमुख अनियों तथा उनमें गहरा जाले (माईनर) अनियों के नाम क्या हैं और क्या उन्होंने किसी तरा मात्रा का निर्धारण करने के लिये एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;

(ख) इन अनियों का विदेहन करने के लिये तथा उन पर आवारित अनियों की स्थापना के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या संहारता ही है; और

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में चलन तरकार है ग्राम्य हुए कोई प्रस्ताव जिकायी है और यह ही, कोइंसे भी है ?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंडालय में राज्य मंडी (भी कहिया जूका) : (क) राजस्वाम में पाए गए अनियों में तांबा धयक, सीसा-बस्ता धयक, टांस्तन धयक, पाइराइट, अध्रक फास्फोराइट, बुलोटोनाइट, चूपा पत्तर, सेलजही, जिप्सम, पत्ता, फ्लूराइट, गार्लेट चिलिका सेंड, फेलस्पार प्रादि मुख्य अनिय और बैन्टोनाइट, इमारती पत्तर आदि जीव अनिय हैं।

भारतीय-मूर्यानिक सर्वेक्षण तरा राजस्वाम सरकार का ज्ञान और भूसंदर्भ निवेशालय राजस्वाम में अनियों की जीव का काम करते हैं। इन अनियों के फलस्वरूप अनेक अनिय निलोपों के मंडारों और नेडों का नूसाकन किया गया है। वे सर्वेक्षण जागतार किए जाते हैं।

(क) केंद्रीय सरकार के उपकरण हिन्दुस्तान कारपर लिं. और हिन्दुस्तान लिंक लिं. कार्यालय: तांबा और तीसा वस्ता भंडारों का दोहन कर रहे हैं।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा योजना राशि के आवंटन के लिए योजना आयोग को प्रस्तुत सामान्य वाचिक योजना प्रस्तावों के अलावा, राज्य सरकार का अन्य कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव केवल 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 besetting 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
<i>Department of Steel</i>			
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	(-) 31.89

** 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
<i>Department of Mines</i>			
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 POOJARY: 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.

1. 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—Re-organisation.
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 सरसूलिया : क्या कर्मा भवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते समय कोयला कपनियों 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 कपनियों के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी थी और उनके बेतनमान क्या थे; और

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

कर्मा भवी (श्री पी. रामचंद्रन) : (क) व (ख)। दिनांक 1-5-1972 को 214 कोककर कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था। इनके मालिकों में द्वेषी व्यक्तियों और सामेजारी कर्मी के बलात्क संख्या 128 कपनियां थीं। दिनांक 1-5-1973 को 711 अकोककर कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया। इनके मालिकों में लगभग 474 कपनियां थीं। इनके अतिरिक्त, सरकारी क्षेत्र में 2 कोयला कपनियां थीं तथा दो सोहा और इस्पात कपनियों 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 आशा है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय कोयले की औसत खान मुहाना कीमत लगभग 37.50 रुपए प्रति टन थी। इस समय औसत खान मुहाना कीमत लगभग 64.90 रुपए प्रति टन है। कोयले की खदार कीमत जिन खातों पर निर्धार करती है वे हैं—कोयले का थेट, कोयला थेट से उपरीपर्याप्त कोयले की दूरी, परिवहन का साथ, थोक और बुद्धरा व्यापारियों के लाभ का दूरा, स्थानीय कर तथा अन्य कर। ये कीमतें जगह जगह पर अलग अलग होती हैं और इनके बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करना लंबे नहीं है।

(a) और (b). पहली भर्ती, 1973 को कर्मचारियों की संख्या समावय 5,16 थाएँ थी तथा इस समय यह समावय 5,71 थाएँ है। यांत्रिकरण के समय कर्मचारियों के 8 बैतरनमान वे जो कम से कम 140 रुपए के प्रतिकरतम 730 रुपए तक वे तथा धारिकारियों के 8 बैतरनमान वे जो कम से कम 350 रुपए से शुरू होते वे और धारिकरतम 2500 रुपए तक हैं। इस समय कर्मचारियों और धारिकारियों दोनों के लिए यान्त्रिक बैतरनमान हैं जो कर्मचारियों के लिए कम से कम 274 रुपए के लेकर धारिकरतम 992 रुपए तक तथा धारिकारियों के लिए कम से कम 675 रुपए से लेकर धारिकरतम 2750 रुपए तक हैं।

Net wire manufacturing units facing closure

1058. SHRI K. PRADHANY: 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. KOLANTHAFELU: 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. 328 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 कोपले की कमी

1063. श्री प्रभुन लिह चतोरिया : क्या उन्हें मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) क्या योदे से व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए प्रति वर्ष ऐसी हतिम कमी उत्पन्न की जाती है, प्रयत्न कुछ व्यक्ति जानबूझ कर ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न करते हैं जिसमें सरकारी व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ी हो जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाये गये हैं कि आगामी सर्दी के भीतर में इस बढ़तु गी कमी न हो?

कमी नहीं (श्री पी. रामनाथ) : (क) दिल्ली में पिल्ले तुल महीनों के दौरान हाँड़ कोक कुछ कम आया है।

(ख) श्री वहाँ :

(ग) हाँड़ कोक का उत्पादक बढ़ा दिया जाया है। बैगों की प्राप्ति में सुधार के लिए रेलवे के लाल संग्राम सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है। जहाँ कहीं जकड़त होती है वहाँ सड़क द्वारा कोयला से जाने के लिए कोयला कम्पनियां विशेष अवधारण कर रही हैं।

विभिन्न राज्यों में विज्ञप्ती की जाएगी

1064. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यारी : क्या अर्थात् अंती यह बताये की क्षमता करेंगे कि :

(अ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अनेक राज्यों में उनको उत्पादन 25 प्रतिशत विभिन्नी जोरी की जा रही है विभिन्ने परिवामवकल इस महत्वपूर्ण राज्यीय सम्बन्धित का छाप हो रहा है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी जोरियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार इतार क्या उपाय किये जाये हैं; और

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में विज्ञप्ती की जोरी में सम्बन्ध किसी व्यक्तियों और कर्मचारियों का पता लगाया गया है और उन्हें इष्ट दिया गया है?

अर्थात् मंत्री (श्री पी. राजगोपाल नाईदू) : (क) वर्षपि कुछ हव तक अर्डों की जोरी हो रही है परन्तु इस कारण हानिया 25 प्रतिशत तक नहीं होती। जोरी सहित विभिन्न कारणों से होने वाली कुल प्रणाली हानियाँ (पारेण और वितरण सम्बन्धी हानियाँ), विभिन्न राज्य विज्ञप्ती जोरों में विप्र-विप्र हैं और ये हानियाँ 7 से 25 प्रतिशत तक के बीच हैं। केवल जोरी के कारण होने वाली हानियों को अलग कर सकता और उसकी मात्रा बता सकता संभव नहीं है।

(ब) राज्य विज्ञप्ती जोरों ने प्रतिष्ठानों का अचानक निरीकण करने के लिए सतर्कता दब बनाए है। विज्ञप्ती अधिनियम को संशोधित करने के लिए कार्रवाई की गई है ताकि अर्डों की जोरी को संत्रय अपराध बनाया जा सके।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और समाप्ति 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 बवेजा समिति का प्रतिवेदन

1066. श्री अनन्त राम खायलकरण : क्या अर्डों मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चातू वित्तीय वर्ष में सरकारी खेत की किन-किन कोयला खानों को कुल और अलग प्रकार किनारा बाटा हुआ तथा प्रत्येक कोयला खान को बाटा किन कारणों से हुआ;

(ब) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोयला खानों की विमुद्दी आधिक स्थिति तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित प्रत्येक खानों की जांच के लिए बवेजा समिति नियुक्त की ही;

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

(घ) क्या बवेजा समिति ने इन कोयला खानों की विगड़ती हुई आधिक स्थिति के लिए उनके प्रकार प्रबन्ध को उत्तरदायी ठहराया है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी कोयला खानों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(५) क्या सरकार ने उक्त समिति के सुझावों पर कोई कामयाती की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्त्वज्ञानी व्यापार क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके स्थान कारण है?

उत्तर बंगालमें राज्य बंदी (वीजनेश्वर निवार):
(क) इस समय लखनऊ 360 वाले कामियातियाँ हैं और इनमें से अधिकांश को बालू बर्बंड में बाटा होने की आवाहा है जिसके कारण इस प्रकार हैं—कोयले की कामयाती की मध्ये, विस्तृत प्रकार की कमी, विवरी में ब्राय: कामार्ट और अनुसूत्यांश बाटी बाहे के कारण बर्बंड की पहली छमाही में उत्पादन में कमी। बालू बर्बंड में पूरे कोल हिंदिया निलो को कुल 140 करोड़ रुपये का बाटा होने की आवाहा है।

(ब) व (ग). सरकार ने विसम्बर, 1977 में सरकारी उत्पादन कावालिय के महानिदेशक की प्रध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की थी जिसे यह काम विवा गया था कि वह कोयले से बनने में अधिक कार्बन कुशलता लाने की संभावनाओं का, सबा कोयले की कामतों में संबोधन के प्रस्ताव के संबंध में, कोयले की उत्पादन लागत में कियायत की संभावनाओं का भी पता लगाए।

(घ) अपने विचारानीय विवरों के भनुसार, उक्त समिति ने कार्बनकुशलता में सुधार लाने तथा कियायत करने के सम्बन्ध में अनेक सिफारियों की है।

(इ) इस समिति की मुख्य सिफारियों की ओर उन पर की गई कार्रवाई का एक विवरण आँ। प्रश्न संख्या 2536 के उत्तर में सदनके सभा पटल पर 2-8-1978 रखा गया था। इन सिफारियों पर कोयला विभाग। कोयला कामियातों के अधिकार लेने में जो कार्रवाई भारी है वह को जा रही है। और जहाँ आवश्यक होता है वहाँ अमिक संगठनों से भी परामर्श कर लिया जाता है। कुछ सिफारियों पर मन्त्र सम्बद्ध मंत्रालयों से परामर्श करके विचार किया जा रहा है।

Issue of Licences to Drug Firms

1068. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: 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.

बरौनी तेल शोधक कारबाने में गैस की बरकावी

1069. वी हृष्टम वेद नारायण यादव: क्या ऐटोलियम तथा एसाप्ट और उर्बरक बंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विहार स्थित बरौनी तेल शोधक कारबाने में जबूती मात्रा में ऐसे उपोत्पाद जो छोड़े सहायक कारबानों की स्थापना में सहायक हो सकते बरकाव हो रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस तेल शोधक कारबाने में उत्पादित बहुत अधिक गैस बेकर बरकाव हो रही है, जिस दिन कितनी गैस उत्पादित होती है तथा इसमें से कितनी गैस सिलेंजरों में भरी जाती है?

ऐटोलियम, एसाप्ट और उर्बरक बंदी (वी हृष्टमी नारायण बहुगुणा) (क) बरौनी शोधक कारबानों की बनावट इस प्रकार की है कि बहुत कोई उप-उत्पाद नहीं होते और बरौनी शोधक कारबानों की विभिन्न यूनिटों से प्राप्त सभी अवधारी विवरों का परिष्कृत उत्पादन के लिए दीर्घ

कोषनशाला की अपील ईचम आवश्यकताओं को दूर करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है। परन्तु, कुछ इंस्ट्रीलिएट स्टीम अपील फिलोल एस्ट्रेट, लैंप और अपील को अन्य उद्योगों द्वारा, प्रयोग में लाये जाने के लिए सीधी विक्री के लिए दे दिया जाता ।

(क) कोषनशाला में उत्पादित गैस की कुछ मात्रा को जानाया जा रहा है। यह सुखा सम्बन्धी कारणों और कोषनशाला ईचम गैस प्रयोग में बनाते कारण बनाये रखने के लिए आवश्यक है ताकि हवा ईचम गैस के साथ मिलने न पाये और कोई विस्फोट न हो सके ।

(ग) तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की बस्ती के काब सोनशाला में गैस उत्पादन का अधिकारी ईचम के रूप में उपयोग किया जाता है क्योंकि इस गैस को तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के रूप में विलेवर में बढ़ा नहीं जा सकता। कोषनशाला में उत्पादन होने वाली गैस की मात्रा विन प्रति विन मिलन रहती है। वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस उत्पादन, तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस का ब्रेक्ज, गैस उत्पादन, गैस अपत और बढ़ा जी जाने वाली गैस के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं:—

	मी० टन
तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस उत्पादक	23375
एस० पी० औ० ब्रेक्ज	18448
सिलिङ्डरों में	
विपुल मात्रा में	5067
<hr/>	
गैस उत्पादन	23515
शोधनशाला में ईचम के रूप में गैस की अपत	73463
बलाई गई गैस	69595
	3868

सोडा ऐसा का भूल्य

1070. श्री अनन्द सेवर तिह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक बंडी यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 1978 से और बाजार में सोडा-ऐस का भूल्य संग्रह 3300 रुपये प्रति मीट्रिक टन हो गया है और इसके निर्माताओं के नाम क्या हैं;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी भूल्य बढ़ि को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या यह रसायन बास्तविक निर्माताओं को उनके हाथ वर्ष 1977-78 में किये गए मात्रे के आधार पर आवंटित किया जाएगा ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक बंडी (की हेमलती कलन बृहत्ता) : (क) सोडा ऐस के भूल्यों और विवरण पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है। यद्यपि बाजार में सोडा ऐस की कमी और अधिक भूल्यों की विकायत सरकार के द्वारा में पाई जाती है।

देश में चार निर्माता सोडा ऐस के नियंत्रण में लगे हुए हैं। विवाक 1-11-1978 को उनके हाथ दूषित किये गये भूल्य निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

(द० प्र० भी० टन)

टाटा केमिकल्स लि०	हल्का	975
	सच्चन	1046
सीराप्ट केमिकल्स	हल्का	1000
	सच्चन	1075
ब्रांगबरा केमिकल्स	हल्का	1000
न्यूसेप्टल जूट बिल्स	हल्का	1400

(क) सरकार ने 15-1-1979 से बास्तविक उपभोगकर्ताओं और बास्तविक उपभोगकर्ताओं की सहायता संस्थाओं को आम सामान्य लाइसेंस (भी० औ० एल०) के अधीन सोडा ऐस का आवाद करने की स्वीकृति दी रही है।

(2) सीमा भूल्क 75 प्रतिशत से घटा कर सच्चन सोडा ऐस पर 5 प्रतिशत और हल्के सोडा ऐस पर 35 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है।

(3) देश में महाकारी समितियों के माध्यम से वितरण के लिए सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता संघ-कारी संघ के माध्यम से प्रति माह 700 भी० टन आवंटन करने का प्रबन्ध किया है।

(4) सरकार ने स्वदेशी उत्पादन का वितरण सरल और कार्यर करना चाहता है। सोडा ऐस के सभी निर्माताओं को जारी किये गये नवीनतम मार्गदर्शकों के प्रभुत्वासार वर्ष 1979 अधिकारिक उपभोक्ता जो वर्ष 1977 के दौरान से उत्तर सोडा ऐस की खरीद कर रहे हैं, कम से कम वर्ष 1977 के दौरान खरीदी गई कम से कम मात्रा तक प्राप्त करेंगे।

(5) अधिकारिक उपभोक्ताओं और व्यापारियों ने दी गई सफाई के लिए, प्रतिमाह राज्य सरकारों को सुचित किये जा रहे हैं ताकि वे अपने राज्यों में पहुंचने वाले सोडा ऐस के उपयोग और उपभोग की मुविधानक देख रेख कर सकें।

(ग) आवंटन के आधारों को उत्तरांश (द) 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 coal-field 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 विद्युत संघर्षों के कार्यकरण का आकलन करने के लिए प्रध्ययन दल

1072. श्री राज नारायण : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न तापीय विद्युत संघर्षों के कार्यकरण का स्थल पर आकलन करने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन प्रध्ययन दल गठित करने की घोषणा की है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार का अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पौ. रामचन्द्रन) : (क) जी हां :

(ख) प्रध्ययन दल के सदस्यों के नाम ये हैं :—

1. श्री एस० पाल—भारत हेलिकॉप्टर लिमिटेड ।

2. श्री ए० के० घोड़ा—राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम, तथा

3. श्री पी० नाथ—कैन्ट्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ।

प्रध्ययन दल कैन्ट्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के सदस्य (प्रकालन) के माध्यम से वर्तमान में कार्य करते हैं।

(ग) विभिन्न विद्युत केन्द्रों का दौरा करने में इस दल द्वारा किया गया व्यय सम्बन्धित संगठनों द्वारा बहुत 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.

Posts 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.

धूतपूर्व दैविकों और जवानों के बच्चों के लिये कस्तमान योजनाएं

1081 श्री मुख्यमंत्री तिथि: या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जवानों के बच्चों के "लए एक उपलब्ध" कराने के लिए कोई विदेशी योजना तैयार की है;

(a) यह है, कि तत्सम्बन्धी व्योप्त क्षमा है, और उसके कार्यान्वयन के बारे में सभा नव विभागित है; और

(b) गूत्यूर्व सैनिकों के कस्ताण एवं उन्हें दून: बताये जाने के लिए तथा योजनाएं कार्यान्वयित की जा रही हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी व्योप्त क्षमा है?

उप विभाग नंबी तथा रक्त बंदी (वी बायोपियन राम) : (क) से (ग), रक्त सेवाओं के कार्यकों के बच्चों के लिए स्कूल खोलने की कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है। किंतु यी, जिन स्वामों पर सेवा कार्यक्रम काफी बड़ी संख्या में रहते हैं, वहाँ एक बोधनावद दरीके से कार्यकों के बच्चों के लिए ग्राम्यान्वयन/गूत्यूर्व-ग्राम्यान्वयन स्कूलों के नियन्त्रण का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारातीन है।

2. गूत्यूर्व सैनिक के कस्ताण और पुनर्वास के लिए सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं:—

पुनर्वास :

(1) सभी फैलीय निवासियों और विशेषाओं में दीसरी बीमी (समूह 'B') में 10 प्रतिशत तथा चतुर्थ बीमी (समूह 'C') में 20 प्रतिशत रिक्षियों का आरक्षण 30 जून, 1979 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

(2) सर्वजनिक लोक के उपकरणों तथा राष्ट्रीय-इतांत बीमों में दीसरी बीमी (समूह 'A') में $17\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत तथा चतुर्थ बीमी (समूह 'C') में $27\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत रिक्षियों के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है।

(3) राज्यों में विभिन्न ब्रेंजियों के पदों पर अलग-अलग प्रतिशत में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है।

(4) संच लोक सेवा आयोग/सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रबन्ध संस्थान द्वारा सी बानो वाली प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में परीक्षा दीवेन्द्रन-पद शुल्क की अदायगी से छूट दी गई है।

(5) सेवा निवासि से पहले तथा सेवा-निवासि-वाद विभिन्न व्यवसायों और दृष्टों में प्रशिक्षण देने/पाठ्यक्रम बचाने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(6) रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिवेशालय में गूत्यूर्व सैनिकों की रोजगार के लिए एक दैव का पठन किया जायगा।

(7) गूत्यूर्व सैनिकों को बीम रोजगार विभाग के लिए बुल देना वे विवेत हैं जो दीर्घ बारे गए हैं।

(8) रोजगारों के लिए मुनबद्दा विविध प्रायवस्थों की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि वे विविध में रोजगार पा सकें या अपना दोजगार शुल्क कर सकें।

(9) बकान, घूमि, ट्रेस्टर, व्यावसायिक वालियों, यात्री दैविकों तथा रेलीनेट दुकानें देना।

(10) विविध कार्यकों की 'बद बदान संसाधन' तथा उदयन एवेन्यू देना।

(11) सबु उद्दीप तथा दूर्घट उद्दीप बोलने में सहायता देना।

विवाद :

(1) विदाए पर लिए गए बकान/घूमि की वापसी करने में लेने के लिए अंकरेत पैकेज पर कानूनी सुरक्षा देना लहरायता प्रदान करना।

(2) युक्त कानूनी लहरायता देना।

(3) उनके बच्चों/साथियों को विका सम्बन्धी वियापते देना।

(4) शहीरी लोक में घूमि का आवटन/प्रकाशों का आरक्षण, 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.

गिरीढीह में ताम्बा, टिन, लैंगा का पता लगाना

1084. श्री रीतवाल प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या इस्पात और बाल मरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वोक्षण संस्थान ने 1971-73 में अपने लिंग्रेन कार्य के दौरान बिहार के गिरीढीह जिले बैंगाबाद ब्लॉक में ताम्बा, टिन, सीसी, आदि का पता लगाया है ; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इन धारुओं 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 बाल बंकालप में राज्य मरी (श्री अदित्य मुख्य) : (क) भारतीय भू-सर्वोक्षण ने 1971-73 के दौरान गिरीढीह जिला (बिहार) के बैंगाबाद ब्लॉक में इन धनियों के लिए कोई ड्रिलिंग कार्य नहीं किया। लेकिन 1968-70 के दौरान इन धनियों में ताम्बा, सीसी, बस्ता ड्रिलिंग की गई थी, जिसका कोई अनुशृणक परियाम नहीं निकाला।

(ब) सबाल 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. Sathyaranayana 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 बन्द कलाचार्य : यह विजित, व्यापार और कल्याणी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यूनियन टेक्सटाइल, 21, नुरपत लोहिया रोड केशवराम फटला, कलकत्ता-7 कब बनी थी, क्या कर्म के भागीदार कर्म के लेखों से नियमों के विवर ध्यान निकाल करते हैं, यदि हाँ, तो भागीदारों में यह लीन कर्मों के दौरान कितनी बार ऐसी अनियमितताएं कीं;

(ख) उक्त कर्म कब बनी थी, उसमें कितने भागीदार हैं और प्रत्येक भागीदार ने कितनी पूँजी लगाई है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त मारीचारों द्वारा किसी बैंक को खोला दिये जाने के बारे में विवायत मिली है, यदि हाँ, तो वह किस प्रकार की है ?

पूर्व अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सभा विधि, व्याव और कम्पनी कार्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय में राष्ट्र भंडी (भी एस. डी. पारिल) : (क) तथा (ख), 'यूनियन टेक्सटाइल' इस्पात : एक भारीचारी कम्पनी है तभी वह कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्वात पंजीकृत कम्पनी नहीं है। इस प्रकार माननीय सदस्य द्वारा मारी गई कोई सूचना इस विभाग के पास नहीं है।

(ग) विभाग के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। आधिक कार्य विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि विशेषज्ञ और, जैसे बैंक का नाम, शाखा, जहाँ कमित लेके संघरित किये जाते हैं, के अधाव में मारीचार रिजर्व बैंक के लिये आओ 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.

स्टेनलेस स्टील कारखानों का बन्द होना

1093. डा. रामचंद्र तिहार : क्या इस्पात और जान मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का व्यान सेकड़ों स्टेनलेस स्टील कारखानों के बन्द होने के बारे में इदियन एक्सप्रेस दिनांक 31 जनवरी, 1979 में छोर समाचार की ओर दिलाया 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 स्टेनलेस स्टील की चारदों पर आयात गूल्क को 320 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 220 प्रतिशत किया जाना है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को स्टेनलेस स्टील के उत्पादन में कमी की सम्भावना है और यदि हाँ, तो उसे रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

इस्पात और जान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय में राष्ट्र भंडी (भी कारिया मुन्डा) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग), सरकार को आयात गूल्क में कमी करने तथा बढ़ा करने दोनों के बारे में अध्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। गूल्क दर तथा ब्लिंज तथा शातु व्यापार नियम द्वारा आयातित चारदों के विक्रय गूल्क सभी संगत बातों को व्यान में रख कर निश्चित किए जाते हैं और सभी पार्टियों के लिए समान होते हैं। पुनर्वैलकों के लिए भी पर्याप्त सामग्री उपलब्ध है।

(घ) सरकार को प्राप्त है कि बेदाम 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 प्रामाणिक विद्युतीकरण

1097. श्री तुरेश लाल सुशम : यथा उक्ता मंत्री वह बताने की हुपा करें कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य को 1978-79 के लिए कितनी प्रामाणिक विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं मजबूरी के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को प्रेषित की गई हैं;

(ख) कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं बंदूर की गई हैं और कितनी विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ग) उन पर होने वाले अनुमानित व्यय का अंदरा क्या है ?

उक्ता मंत्री (श्री श्री० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) 1978-79 के दौरान व्यष्ट सहायता के लिए बिहार राज्य विज्ञान बोर्ड की कुल 79 स्कीमें द्वारा विद्युतीकरण नियम को 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक प्राप्त हुई थीं। ये स्कीमें उन 41 स्कीमों के प्रतिरिक्षित थीं, जो बिहार राज्य विज्ञान बोर्ड द्वारा प्रियों द्वारे में भेजे गई थीं और नियम के पास स्वीकृति के लिए पढ़ी हुई थीं।

(ख) और (ग) . नियम ने 9.80 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित व्यय सहायता के लिए 31 स्कीमें स्वीकृत की है। स्वीकृत की गई स्कीमों के नामों का विवरण उपायन्दी-एक में दिया गया है।

16 स्कीमें बोर्ड को लौटा दी गई थीं क्योंकि वे नियम की व्यष्ट नीतियों के अनकाल नहीं थीं। ऐसे 73 स्कीमें विचार के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। इन स्कीमों के नाम तथा उनके अनुमानित व्यय सम्बन्धी विवरण उपायन्दी-दो में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

1978-79 के दौरान प्रामाणिक विद्युतीकरण नियम द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई बिहार राज्य विज्ञान बोर्ड की स्कीमों का व्योरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

क्र०सं०	स्कीम का नाम	स्वीकृत व्यष्ट राशि
1	2	3
1	बरसोई ज्वाक, कटिहार जिला	54.203
2	किशनगंज तथा कोचावामन ज्वाक, पूर्णिया जिला	58.552
3	भुगोल्किले में बैरा	17.450
4	नवादा जिला	65.295
5	बैकाली जिला	67.751
6	भोजपुर जिले में बक्सर	55.885
7	पूर्णिया तथा कटिहार जिला	30.451
8	हजारीबाजार जिले में चतरा ज्वाक	41.520
9	सीतामढी जिले में बेलसन्द ज्वाक	41.250
10	परिवारी बम्परान जिले में जोगापट्टी ज्वाक	43.518
11	सम्बाली परगना जिले में मधुपुर ज्वाक	66.849
12	सीतामढी जिले में पुरी ज्वाक	23.086
13	दरभंगा जिले में विकरील ज्वाक	36.943
14	दरभंगा जिले में बलसामपुर ज्वाक	41.277

1	2	3
15 सन्धाल परगना जिले में देवधर ब्लाक का जसोदिल ग्रीष्मोगिक ब्लैक	.	19.702
16 मवरज, सारन जिला	.	14.144
17 राजपुर, भोजपुर जिला	.	13.787
18 नवानन्दर, भोजपुर जिला	.	12.853
19 रसील, पूर्वी बम्पारन जिला	.	9.860
20 नाहनेर, बैशाली जिला	.	13.057
21 हाजीपुर बैशाली जिला	.	27.546
22 सकरा, मुजफ्फरपुर जिला	.	7.190
23 आधा मुगेर जिला	.	12.963
24 इलामिह सराय, समस्तीपुर जिला	.	29.960
25 पूसा, समस्तीपुर जिला	.	23.110
26 कुट्टमा, भीरंगाबाद जिला	.	18.505
27 घोसी, गया जिला	.	37.137
28 लिजिरसराय, गया जिला	.	35.293
29 शेषपुर, मुगेर जिला	.	23.346
30 बांका, भागलपुर जिला	.	23.579
31 बरौनी ब्लाक, बेगुमराय जिला	.	13.649
जोड़		979.711

विवरण-II

बिहार राज्य विजली बोर्ड से 31-1-79 तक प्राप्त तथा शाम विद्युतीकरण निगम के पास विचाराधीन पड़ी थीर या बिहार राज्य विजली बोर्ड को लौटाई गई तथा बोर्ड के पास संशोधन के लिए पड़ी स्कीमों का व्यौरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

क्रम सं. ०	स्कीम का नाम	लागत (लाख रुपये में)
1	2	3
सामान्य/न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्डहाव/संशोधित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्डहाव		
1	गोपाल गंज जिले में मंडा ब्लाक	65.560
2	गोपाल गंज ब्लाक, गोपाल गंज जिला	57.660
3	माझीधोंग ब्लाक, पलामाड जिला	50.051
4	प्रतापपुर ब्लाक, हजारी बाग जिला	89.540
5	तलझारी, संयाल परगना जिला	33.428
6	इतकोरी, हजारी बाग जिला	85.742
7	नीमदीह, सिंहभूमि जिला	82.024
8	बहरागोरा तिहमुमि जिला	112.870
9	चाकुलिया, सिंहभूमि जिला	96.901

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3

10	गाह तथा भुजाडार, पलामांड जिला	.	.	79.163
11	दोरपा, रांची जिला	.	.	45.004
12	गुट्टानी, सीबन जिला	.	.	52.185
13	रचुनाबपुर, सीबन जिला	.	.	40.715
14	कटिहार, कटिहार जिला	.	.	52.632
15	पूर्णिया, पूर्वी गूर्जिया जिला	.	.	67.562
16	बसन्तपुर तथा भगवान पुर तिबन जिला	.	.	88.769
17	कोरला, रालका तथा बराड़ी कटिहार जिला	.	.	99.984
18	जोकिनहट तथा भोर, पूर्णिया जिला	.	.	85.437
19	करोड़ा, रांची जिला	.	.	86.836
20	चिवहर, सीतामढ़ी जिला	.	.	78.832
21	देव, श्रीरंगावाड जिला	.	.	60.410
22	साहेदवजार्म, बैशाली जिला	.	.	41.529
23	बालीगुंजी, दरभंगा जिला	.	.	47.632
24	लद्दानिया, मधुबनी जिला	.	.	19.071
25	तालपुर भोवरा, समस्कीयुर जिला	.	.	78.950
26	कुटलपुर, भुंगेर जिला	.	.	11.000

दिलोद वरियोजना कुप्रभावी

27	बिजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, राजमीर नालन्दा जिला	.	.	18.122
28	बिजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, भस्त्रावन, नागालैंड जिला	.	.	19.800
29	गोपाल गंग जिला	.	.	14.401
30	माध्योपर बिजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, सहरसा जिला	.	.	50.549
31	जहानाबाद तथा कासे ब्लाक, गया जिला	.	.	52.982
32	रफीगंग तथा गोह ब्लाक, गया जिला	.	.	34.882
33	सेषारा तथा बरानी ब्लाक, बेगुसराय जिला	.	.	30.265
34	भरतपालगंग तथा फकरीबर्मी, कोडाकोले तथा गोविन्दपुर ब्लाक, नवादा जिला	.	.	48.836
35	राजीली तथा सिरदल्ला, नवादा जिला	.	.	35.175
36	करकट तथा नवीरांग रोहतास जिला	.	.	29.746
37	बिजलास्पुर, पटना जिला	.	.	12.797
38	चान्दी ब्लाक, रोहतास जिला	.	.	22.495
39	बिहार शरीफ के चार ब्लाक, नालन्दा	.	.	29.331
40	भद्रपा के तीन ब्लाक, रोहतास जिला	.	.	23.428
41	बरुण तथा भोवरा, श्रीरंगावाड जिला	.	.	19.237
42	बेरपाटी 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	रामगढ़, रोहतास जिला	.	.	16.516
46	नीहटा, रोहतास जिला	.	.	29.959
47	बोहानिया, रोहतास जिला	.	.	19.187

1	2	3
48	हटार्ही, भोजपुर जिला	25.017
49	बेगुसराय विजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, बेगुसराय जिला	44.313
50	भोगलालिया विजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, भोगलालिया जिला	56.975
51	पूर्णिया विजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, पूर्णिया जिला	22.835
52	कटिहार विजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, कटिहार जिला	37.486
53	समस्तीपुर विजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, समस्तीपुर जिला	16.250
54	रोसेठ विजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, समस्तीपुर जिला	37.190
55	सासराम विजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, समस्तीपुर जिला	22.077
56	बानपुर विजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, बानपुर जिला	49.958
57	जहानवाहाद विजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, गया जिला	31.923
58	जपालपुर विजली सप्लाई सब डिवीजन, मूगेर जिला	34.766
59	विक्रम, पटना जिला	26.830
60	बीनपुर, रोहतास जिला	6.394
61	कुदरा, रोहतास जिला	25.766
62	हस्तामपुर विजली सब डिवीजन, नालन्दा जिला	14.401
63	चान्दी विजली सब डिवीजन, नालन्दा जिला	8.603
64	विहारशरीक विजली सब डिवीजन, नालन्दा जिला	7.674
65	एकमा सरन जिला	46.322
66	नवादा, सिंधुआ, नवादा जिला	36.691
67	एकनगढ़ सोरी विजली सब डिवीजन, नालन्दा जिला	18.314
68	हिमसरा विजली सब डिवीजन, नालन्दा जिला	10.726
69	गया विजली सब डिवीजन, गया जिला	53.331
70	जगुई औरा, विजली, मूगेर जिला	39.235
71	विक्रमांज आदि, रोहतास जिला	27.485
72	सीनबरसा, सिंधुआ, सहरसा जिला	29.670
प्रणाली त्रुट्टार स्कोर		
73	पर्वती अम्बारन जिला	39.080
जोड़		3118.293

बार-बार विजली के फैल हो जाने के कारण कोयला खनन में स्फूर्ति

1088. की भूत्युक्त अलावा : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ बड़ी कोयला खानों का विचार विजली की नियन्त्रित सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विजली द्वारा करने के लिए अपने आप प्रबन्ध करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो किन वैकल्पिक उपायों के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) बार-बार विजली फैल हो जाने के कारण कोयला खनन में कितने प्रतिशत कमी हुई है यद्यपि इसमें कितनी प्रतिशत वृद्धि न की जा सकी और यदियों के बताने पर तथा कोयले पर आधारित विजलीवरों 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 यद्यपि वृद्धि हुई और विजली की अनियन्त्रित सप्लाई के कारण उसके

उत्पादन में किसी कमी हुई और कोयले के बिली मूल्य पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?

झर्णा बंडालव में राज्य भंडी (झर्णा बंडालव) : (क) भारत कोकिंग कोल लिं. 0, ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिं. 0 और सेट्टल कोलफील्ड्स लिं. 0 के पास कुछ ऐसे प्रस्ताव हैं कि वे अपनी बातों की सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएँ पूरी करने के लिए बिजली का कुछ उत्पादन स्वयं करें। भारत कोकिंग कोल लिं. 0 में औजल से जलने वाले बिजली पैदा करने के कुछ सेट् लगाए जा चुके हैं और कुछ लगाए जा रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिं. 0 में भी एसा सेट् लगाया है तथा उसे और सेट् बारीदने के लिए आवश्यक देखिया है।

(क) अप्रैल, 1978 से जनवरी, 1978 के बीच बिजली की सप्लाई में इकावट के कारण उपर्युक्त तीन कम्पनियों में लगभग 2.6 मिठान कम उत्पादन हुआ जो कि इसी अवधि में इन कम्पनियों के मूल उत्पादन लक्ष्य का लगभग 4.2 प्रतिशत है। भ्रत रेलों और बिजलीधरों सहित बिभिन्न उपचोकताओं को उत्पादन की इस कमी जितना ही कोयला कम सप्लाई किया गया।

(ग) अप्रैल, 1978 से जनवरी, 1979 के बीच, 81.46 मिठान टन कोयले का उत्पादन हुआ जब कि पिछले वर्ष इसी अवधि में 80.69 मिठान 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 बिक्री मूल्य पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है क्योंकि यह मूल्य जुलाई, 1975 के बाद बदला नहीं गया है।

बिहार में तारीय बिजलीधर

1099. झर्णा बीरेन्स प्रश्नावाद : क्या झर्णा भंडी यह बताने की कुशलता करती है :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार में एक तारीय बिजलीधर स्थापित करते के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर ही है जिससे उस राज्य में बिजली की कमी को दूर किया जा सके; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तमन्वयी और प्रभाव क्या है तथा इस प्रस्ताव को कब तक प्रियान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है?

झर्णा भंडी (झर्णा भंडी, राज्यसभा) : (क) और (ब), बिहार में केन्द्रीय बेत में ताप विषुद्ध केन्द्र स्थापित करते के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार फिलहाल विचार नहीं कर रही है। तबापि कहत गांव में 3000 में 30 वाट के प्रतिष्ठापन वाले एक बहुदायक ताप विषुद्ध केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने एक परियोजना आवाहन्यता रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय विषुद्ध प्राविकरण को भेजी है। तकनीकी ओर प्राविकरण यांत्रिक अवधारणा के लिए आवश्यक अनेक तकनीकी ओर प्राविकरण पहलुओं पर केन्द्रीय विषुद्ध प्राविकरण ने स्पष्टीकरण भरते हैं। परियोजना की स्वीकृति साथों ओर 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) canalized 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 itemwise and what were the losses yearwise; 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, analising 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 कोर्ट का कोटा निर्वाचित किया जाना

1102. श्री शीठा शास्त्र वदेश : क्या पैदोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक भंडी यह बातें की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान का अधिकाधिक लेल बम्बई हाई से मधुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने तक जनिज तेल तथा गैस के परिवहन कार्य हेतु उपयोग में लाया जाता है;

(ख) क्या बम्बई हाई तथा प्रम्य स्थानों से राजस्थान के लिये गैस का कोटा प्राप्त नहीं 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 बुद्धि करने का है, और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक, और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

पैदोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक भंडी (श्री हेमचंती शर्मा ज्ञानप्राप्त) : (क) सलाया और मधुरा के बीच 1978 किलो भीटर की प्राप्तित तेल पाइप लाइन की कुल लम्बाई में से, समग्र 623 किलो भीटर राजस्थान, राज्य से होकर गुजरती है।

(ख) और (ग), क्योंकि अपलटीव गैस के भव्यादर राष्ट्रीय भंडी हैं, उन का समउपयोग संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय विचार-वाराणी और देश की भव्य व्यवस्था से लिंग में उन के व्यापकतम उपयोग पर निर्वाचित किया जाता है। इस राज्यवार आवार पर कोई कोटा निर्वाचित 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 technolo-

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)—Bonagaon (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 Lalyap Hydel Power Station in Sikkim for distribution in Darjeeling, Jalparguri 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.

विल्सनी में कोलवार नीच करनेवाला

1108. श्री राम किशन : क्या पट्टोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में गैस करनेवाला कोलवार किस पंजीकरण वर्ष तक दिये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या दक्षिण दिल्ली में गैस करनेवाला लगभग वर्ष 1976 तक दे दिये गये हैं जबकि पूर्वी दिल्ली में अभी तक 1973 तक के गैस करनेवाला नहीं दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और वितरण में समानता लिने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

पट्टोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंडी (श्री हेमदती नवाब बहुगुणा) : (क) गैस करनेवाला प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतीक्षा अवधि उसी बाहर में और एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जगह जगह पर मिल मिल है। भारत पट्टोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के मामले में जिन्होंने वर्ष 1977 से वंचीकृत कराया है, नए करनेवाला के लिये प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं। इडियन बायपल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के मामले में प्रतीक्षा की अवधि जगह जगह पर घलग घलग 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 करनेवाला प्रदान कर दिए गये हैं जबकि पूर्वी दिल्ली के क्षेत्रों में वही 1973 तक को दिये गये हैं।

(ग) ए.पी.जी. के नए वितरकों को बताने के लिये जो दक्षिण दिल्ली में प्राप्तिक्षम अवधारणा के आधार पर बनाए गए हैं, ऐसे वितरकों से बड़ी संख्या में गैस करनेवाला जारी करने पड़ेंगे। उत्पाद की सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण यिल्लने वालों के द्वारा सीमित मात्रा में गैस जारी किये जाने को व्याप्त में रखते हुए, सामान्य तिथि को कायदम नहीं रखा जा सकता। ए.पी.जी. की सम्पाद्य सीमित है और मात्रा को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है। वर्ष 1980 के अंत तक उत्पादकी 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.

मूरत में नायकलन संयंत्र लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस

1110. श्री छत्र भाई मार्गित : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूरत में किन-किन काम्पनियों ने नायकलन संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिये लाइसेंस हेतु आवेदन पत्र दिये थे और कब;

(ख) ऐसी काम्पनियों में से किन-किन काम्पनियों को किन-किन आधार पर लाइसेंस भंजूर किये गये; और

(ग) क्या सूरत की बहुत सी छोटी काम्पनियों ने सूरत की एक बड़ी काम्पनी को लाइसेंस दिये जाने का विरोध किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उत्सम्बन्धी व्यापर क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नवन बहुमत) : (क) पिछले 2 वर्षों के दौरान सूरत में नायकलन फिलिप्पट याने के उत्तरावत के लिए संयंत्र को स्थापित करने के लिये सितम्बर, 1978 में केवल ५० बड़ीदा देयन कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड तथा ५० सूर्योदय को-ऑपरेटिव देयन सिल्क लिमिटेड ने आवेदन पत्र इस्तुत किया।

(ख) इस अवधि के बीच किसी कंपनी को इस प्रकार का लाइसेंस नहीं स्वीकृत किया गया।

(ग) प्रत्यन नहीं उठता।

कारपोलाई बाल में दुर्बंदना

1111. श्री राज नारायण :

श्री बद्रा राज नारायण :

क्या कर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसे समाचार हैं कि 23 जनवरी, 1979 को हुई बारपोलाई बाल दुर्बंदना में 12 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त दुर्बंदना में मरने वालों के परिवारों को सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता दी गई; और

(ग) ऐसी दुर्बंदनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं?

कर्जा भंडासाब में राज्य बंडी (श्री जगदेवर लिख) :

(क) आसाम में कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के अन्तर्गत बेरागोलाय कोलियरी में बैयान गैस के जल उठाने से 22-1-79 को एक विस्फोट हुआ था। विस्फोट के समय बाल में काम कर रहे 320 कामगारों में से 57 उस से प्रभावित हुए थे। नौ व्यक्ति जल गये थे जिन में से चार की मृत्युताल में मृत्यु हो गई। 12 व्यक्ति अनिष्ट-कारी गैस की बज़ह से खान में मृत वाये गए।

(ख) मृत 16 कामगारों में से हर एक के परिवार को 500 रु की मानुप्राप्त धनराशि, 200 रुपए अन्तिम संस्कार के लिये दी गई है। “कामगार मुशावजा अधिनियम” के अधीन हकदार व्यक्तियों को मुशावजा देने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। पायल व्यक्तियों को मृत्यु इकाज किया जा रहा है। मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों में से प्रत्येक से एक वयस्क व्यक्ति को रोजगार देने के मायलों पर विचार हो रहा है। घायल व्यक्तियों को अस्पताल से छुट्टी मिल जाने पर उन को पुराने काम में ही लगा लिया गया है।

(ग) दुर्बंदनायें रोकने के लिये जानों का सुरक्षा से संबंधित सामाजिक साक्षाती बरती जा रही है। सरकार द्वारा यही आहती है कि ऐसी दुर्बंदनायें न हों। किर भी, 22 जनवरी, 1979 को हुई दुर्बंदना 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 18th 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 AIR.

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 organised service for Engineers in All India Radio;

(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 nominees 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.
Resear ch 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 वर्षभूत भाई पटेल : क्या इस्पात और जान मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सोराट्ट जेल 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 किर कब तक होगा ?

इस्पात और जान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कलिहा मुख्या) : (क) में (ग). गुजरात के जूनागढ़ जिले में बनाजेस, भारकी और भारी, राजकोट जिले के बीरपुर-जैतपुर एवं तथा जामनगर जिले के वाह और अथमाना एवं तथा भीर सीसा के छिट-पुट भंडार पाये जाये हैं। ये भंडार आधिक महत्व के नहीं पाए गए हैं अतः उन के खनन का प्रसन्न नहीं उठता।

अन्य खनिजों में, जूनागढ़, राजकोट और जामनगर जिलों में अब तक अनुमानित मुख्य खनिज भंडार हैं—जूनागढ़ में धोरवन्दर-वेरावल पट्टी तथा जामनगर में कल्याणपुर-माहाल एवं या में 1400 लाख टन बाक्साइट; जूनागढ़ के लेयमा, उड़ीसी, आदित्यनाना, रनवा व, भोराज आदि तथा जामनगर के द्वारका, वरदाला गुर्जंत आदि इलाकों में लगभग 1400 लाख टन सीमेंट, रसायन व अन्य खेड़ों का खूना पत्थर; जामनगर के रन, बीरपुर, भटिया, भोपाल का आदि और जूनागढ़ के मियामी, पंचाला, बालानीवा व, किंवद्वाली आदि में लगभग 45 लाख टन जिपाम के भंडार। इस के अलावा इन जिलों के विविध स्थानों में नेक, कैल्साइट, बेन्टोनाइट, सेलेक्टी आदि के भी छिट-पुट भंडार हैं, जिन में से अनेक की खूबी आइट प्राइवेट व्हाइटरिंग 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
2.	West Bengal . . .	24 Parganas	1. Budge Budge	1. B.K. Music Stores.
4.	West Bengal . . .	Burdwan	1. Durgapur	1. S.K. Trading Co. 2. Kishen Gas Agency.
4.	West Bengal . . .	Midnapur	2. Asansol	1. Man Mohan Agency.
5.	West Bengal . . .	Darjeeling	3. Burdwan	1. Govind Das Agency.
6.	West Bengal . . .	Cooch Bihar	1. Kharagpur	1. Technology Cons. (Co- op. Stores.
7.	West Bengal . . .	West Dinajpur	2. Krishnanagar	1. Indane Sales Centre.
8.	West Bengal . . .	Malda	3. Haldia	1. Haldia Refinery Cons Coop. Stores.
			1. Siliguri	1. Jalpaiguri Indus. Ser- vice.
			2. Darjeeling	1. Darjeeling Gas Service
			1. Cooch Bihar	1. Coochbihar Gas Ser- vice.
			1. Raiganj	1. Modern Stores.
			1. Malda	1. Shitu Memorial Ag- ency.

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	Tespur	1. Tezpur Gas Agency
12	Assam	Sibsagar	1. Jorhat 2. Sibsagar	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	Azawl	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.	Gangtok	1. S.T.C. of Sikkim.
21	Tripura	Tripura West	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 well's. 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 SINGHIA: 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 82 per cent and 6 per cent respectively compared to the sales to the preceding 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 stepped 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	995	806
June . . .	765	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	1172	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.

परीक्षा लोगों द्वारा रेडियो और टेलीविजन का प्रयोग

1133. श्री इंसर्वर चौधरी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा 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;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गरीब लोगों को राहत देने के लिए रेडियो और टेलीविजन की साइरेस अवस्था को समाप्त करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या शर्तेकारक हैं?

मुख्यमंत्री और प्रस्ताव मंत्री (भी साल हुए सामाजिकों): (क) जी है।

(ब) और (ग). रेडियो साइंसेस फीसों के समूचे प्रश्न, जिस में सभी या कुछ व्येधियों के रेडियो सेटों पर साइंसेस फीस समावृत करने के प्रस्ताव भी शामिल हैं, की जाव की जा रही है।

समूह पार एवं बाले भारतीयों को मतदान का अधिकार

1134. भी राजेन्द्र हुमार शर्मा : क्या विद्यि, न्याय और कल्याणी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि विदेशों में यह रहे भारतीयों ने भारतीय विद्यान समाजों के लिए होने वाले निर्वाचन में मतदान के अधिकार की मांग की है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

विद्यि, न्याय और कल्याणी कार्य मंत्री (भी शान्ति भूषण) : (क) नेशनल एज्ञीक्यूटिव कमेटी, इंडियन्स फार डमोक्रेटी, वारियटेट ने यह सुनाव दिया है कि विदेशों में वर्ते भारतीय नागरिकों को भारत में होने वाले निर्वाचनों में मतदान का अधिकार प्राप्त होना चाहिए।

(ब) 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 Lingnate 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 Board cast 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

(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):—

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 Sulphaguanidine, 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, Dox, Gentycin, Garamycin Raclor 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

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	670
Kerosene oil	2200
High Speed Diesel oil	1790
Fuel oil	880

Item	1976-77 Quantity	Percentage increase over pre- vious year	1977-78 Quantity	Percentage increase over pre- vious year	1978-79 (Esti- mated) Quantity	Percentage increase over pre- vious year
					Quantity : 000'	tonnes
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 firmed up so far

क्रैट ब्यूरो द्वाक इंडिया के अधिकारियों की असंबल
कानून संबंधी वाहतादृश्य

1150. श्री हरप्रीतसिंह बर्मा: क्या भूमध्य और
समारक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या भैत ब्यूरो द्वाक इंडिया के उन अधिकारियों के लिये जिन्हें प्रत्यय-पत्र देने का कार्य सौंपा
गया है वस्तियाल बनानी संबंधी कुछ घर्षणात्मक निष्पारित
की गई है; और

(क) यदि हो, तो उसमेंसे कौनसे क्या हैं;
यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; उन के बायन
02 LS-7

का मापदण्ड क्या है और प्रत्यय-पत्र किस भावावर पर
दिये जाते हैं?

तृतीय और प्रत्यय-पत्र की (भी साथ हम
मानवानी): (क) भौर (व.) ऐसा भौमान है कि भानवान
सम्बन्धी, 1979 में नई विस्ती में हुए सातवें
प्रत्यय-पत्र देने के सम्बन्ध में सूचना भाग रहे हैं।
प्रत्यय-पत्र देने के सम्बन्ध में सिक्काइने संकार की एक
विशेष प्रत्ययन समिति द्वारा की गई थी। पहले सूचना
कानून संबंधी का कोई अधिकारी इस समिति का सदस्य
नहीं था। इस विशेष प्रत्ययन समिति ने प्रत्यय-पत्र
देने के लिये कानून प्रत्यय भानवानी निष्पारित
कीये थे और उस ने उन्हीं का बालन किया था। वे
मानवानी निष्पारित सूचना विवरण में विए हुए

विवरण

(1) प्राक्तन के लिए, समाचारपत्र/फिल्म पत्रिका की प्रसार-संस्कार कम से कम 2000 प्रतियाँ, जो भारत के समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के कायालिय हारा प्रशंसित हों, होनी चाहिए और उस में फिल्म कालम होना चाहिए।

(2) इस में मणिपुर, लिपुरा, मिजोरम, नागालैंड तथा जम्मू काशीर जैसे सीमावर्ती ज़ोड़ों से प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचारपत्रों/पत्रिकाओं के मामले में छूट दी जा सकती है।

(3) एक समाचारपत्र/ऐजेंसी आम तौर से एक प्रत्यय-पत्र की हकदार होगी। तथापि, जड़ी प्रसार-संस्कार वाले समाचारपत्रों को दो प्रत्यय-पत्र देने के बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है।

(4) चार मुख्य समाचार एजेंसियों अवधि प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया, यूनाइटेड न्यूज आफ इंडिया, हिन्दुस्तान समाचार और समाचार भारती को दो-दो प्रत्यय-पत्र देने का निर्णय किया गया था।

(5) गम्भीर फिल्म आलोचना लापने वाली फिल्म सासाईटी पत्रिकाओं को प्रत्यय-पत्र देने के बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है। (यथापि आम तौर पर वे इस की पात्र नहीं हैं)। प्रत्यय-पत्रों की संख्या 10-12 तक सीमित होती है।

(6) व्यापार पत्रिकाओं को प्रत्यय-पत्र नहीं दिए जायें।

(7) प्रबन्ध निदेशक/प्रबन्ध सम्पादक प्रत्यय-पत्र पाने के पात्र नहीं होंगे।

(8) "प्रस्ताव फिल्म आलोचक" की अधिकारी के प्रस्तावित ऐसे संवाददाताओं को भी प्रत्यय-पत्र देने का निर्णय किया गया था जिनके नाम किसी भी पत्रिका हारा जैसे नहीं आये, किन्तु सम्बन्ध में फिल्म पत्रिकारिता में प्रस्ताव व्यक्ति हों।

सातवें फिल्म समारोह में बैचे गये टिकट

1151. जी हरयोविन्द अर्मा : क्या तुलना और प्रसारण मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सातवें फिल्म समारोह में विभिन्न अणी के टिकट कम संख्या में बैचे गये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो छठे और सातवें फिल्म समारोह में अलग-भलग बैचे गये टिकटों की अणीकार संख्या क्या है?

तुलना और प्रसारण मंडी (जी लाल कुमार आद्यानी) : (क) टिकटों से प्राप्त राजस्व के आधार पर योद्धी तुलना के बाय पता चलता है कि भारत के 7वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान टिकटों की प्रपेक्षाकृत कम विक्री के कुछ कारण इस प्रकार हैं—

की संख्या भारत के छठे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान विक्री की संख्या के कम ही।

(ख) भारत के छठे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह की तुलना में भारत के 7वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान टिकटों की प्रपेक्षाकृत कम विक्री के कुछ कारण इस प्रकार हैं—

(1) भारत की 7वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह में प्रविष्ट फिल्मों की कुल संख्या फिल्मों का उच्च स्तर सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सीमित की गई है। भारत के छठे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान दिक्कार्ड 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 रुपये गई।

(2) भारत के छठे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिए लिये गए 14 सिनेमाघरों 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 अन्यान्य विक्री हुई ही जिस से लोगों को समारोह के टिकट परिकल्पना से जारीबने पड़े तथापि भारत के 7वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के दौरान सामान्य जनता लिए टिकटों की विक्री विविध सिनेमाघरों पर प्रबन्धन कार्यक्रम की ओरपांके के बाद शक्ति नहीं है। कोटि की फिल्मों के प्रति विवेकर और उच्ची दरों वाले टिकटों में जनता की हच्छ अधिक नहीं ही।

(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 mal-practices, 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.

वस्तु विवेदों की जोड़ के लिये विवेदों से सहायता

1157. श्री यादवेन्द्र वस्तु :

श्री श्वामलाल चूर्णे :

क्या रेडीसियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री वह सहायतार्थी कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गेस तथा रेस के उद्यारां (भूमिगत) की जोड़ के लिये विवेदों से सहायता मेंने 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?

वेदोसियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचंद्री मालव बहुपुणा) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) इस समय (1) तेल और गेस की सम्भावना का मूल्यांकन (2) भवार घनमान और (3) तेल घन्डा घनमानों में सहायता ली गई है।

(ग) इस समय उपर्युक्त (ख) के घनुसार स्वयं प्रभारिका, कांस और रुमानिय द्वारा सहायता दी गई 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 Com- pany	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 (ii) Hydroflumethiazide	15 lakh tablets
		Ovulen/Ovulen-50/ Hemovulen Tablets	Etyhnodiol Diacetate	100 lakh tablets
		Serebanthine Capsu- les	(i) Propantheline Bro- mides. (ii) Haloperidol	200 lakh capsules
		Daslin Expectorant	Diphenhydramine/ Dimenhydrinate	50000 litres.
		Lomofen Tablets	(i) Diphenoxylate Hy- drochloride. (ii) Furazolidone	300 lakh tablets.
		Lomofen Suspension	(i) Diphenoxylate HCL (ii) Furazolidone	50000 litres.
		Lomomycin Tablets	(i) Diphenoxylate Hydro- chloride. (ii) Neomycin Sulphate	120 lakh tablets
		Lomomycin Liquid	(i) Diphenoxylate hydro- chloride. (ii) Neomycin Sulphate	25000 litres.
		Siloxogene Tablets	Dimethyl Polysiloxane	130 lakh tablets
		Siloxogene Gel	Dimethyl Polysiloxane	100000 litres.
		Siloxogene Forte Tab- lets.	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 tab- lets.
		Valium Syrup	Diazepam	1750 Litres.
		Limbitrol Tablets	Chlordiazepoxide	83.0 million tab- lets.

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 (Dept. 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. CHANDRASHE-KHARA 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. CHANDRASHE-KHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether is it a fact that Union Minister had discussions with the Canadian Minister of National Revenue and Small Business when the later 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 decisions 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. CHANDRASHE-KHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI A. R. BADRINA-RAYAN:

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 microwaves 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 Bairi-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 : नवा सूचना और प्रसारण भवंती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनता सरकार ने दो वर्ष के प्राप्ते जासन काल में किन किन स्थानों पर 'दूरदर्शन' केन्द्र स्थापित किये हैं और ऐसे कितने केन्द्र हैं; और

(ब) ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन की राज्यानियों में भवंती भी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित नहीं किये गये हैं और उन स्थानों पर ऐसे केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिये सरकार के समयबद्ध कार्बंकम का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण भवंती (श्री नाल हुड्डा राज्यानी) : (क) वर्तमान सरकार के जासन काल के दौरान पांच स्थानों अर्थात् रायपुर, गुलबांग, हैदराबाद, सम्बलपुर और मुख्यकर्पुर में दूरदर्शन ब्रेक्च केन्द्र और दो स्थानों अर्थात् मसूरी और कानपुर में दूरदर्शन रिक्ट केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये थे ।

(ब) दूरदर्शन केन्द्र/ट्रांसमीटर असम, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैंड, उडीसा, पंजाब, सिक्किम और जिल्हा तथा विस्ती को छोड़ कर अन्य संबंध सासित भेजों की राज्यानियों में भवंती तक स्थापित नहीं किए गए हैं ।

छठी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योजना अवधि के दौरान अन्य स्थानों के प्रासादों, गुजरात, कर्नाटक और केरल राज्यों की राज्यानियों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । योग्या, दमन और दीव की राज्यानी पश्चीम में भी एक रिले केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । ये राज्यों की राज्यानियों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के प्रान्त पर विशेष संसाधनों की उपस्थिति तथा योजना आयोग द्वारा प्राक्किताभारों के आवंटन पर निर्भर करते हुए उत्तरवर्ती योजनाओं में विचार किया जाएगा ।

Investigations 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 Internationals 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.	Terramycine	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 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 by 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 L.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 & Pharmaceutical 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 re-organisation 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 he Film Finance Corporation which is a Public Sector Undertakig 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 Magnesin Turning and Boarding (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 as 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 Bailadila - 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 Offshore 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 खाल मालिकों से स्वामित्व की बकाया राशि

1193. और उचित राशि वर्षांस : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री 16 अगस्त, 1978 के भ्रातारांकित प्रश्न संक्षेप 4180 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की तारीख से भूतपूर्व कोयलाकान मालिकों की और स्वामित्व की बकाया राशि संबंधी राज्य सरकारोंके द्वारे निपटान आमूक्त के पास विचाराधीन पड़े हैं; और

(क) कूल मामलों में ऐसे कितने मामले सीटिलमैट कमिशनर, कलकत्ता के पास काइल किए गए हैं जो 26 जनवरी, 1979 तक निपटाये जावे और वे सभी मामले कब तक निपटाये जा सकेंगे ?

झर्णा वंशालय में रायबर मंडी थी (मानेश्वर विष)
(क) थी है।

(ब) भूतपूर्व कोयला खान मालिकों के पास बकाया रायबर्टी की सेव रायबर के जो 697 दाये रायबर कार्टों ने दायर किए हैं इनमें से 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक 521 दायों का भूगतान भायुक्त ने अन्तिम रूप से निपटारा कर दिया है। अपीलीय चायालयों में पढ़े मामलों को छोड़कर सेव मामलों का निपटारा शीघ्र हो जाने की आज्ञा 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 Admit-tance 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 Co-operatives of AUs. The customs duty has also been reduced from 75 per cent to 5 per cent on dense and 35 percent 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. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

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 years 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:—

1. Shri I. Kumar, Chairman, BICP	Chairman
2. Shri A. V. Ganesan, Joint Secretary, Dept. 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. Kulkarni, Professor Business Policy at the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad have since been nominated as a member of the Committee. The Committee is required to submit its report by 31st March, 1979.

(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 SHARIEF: 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 no record anything else except this

(Interruptions)**

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : (दिल्ली विद्यालय मध्यम 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 पन्द्रह दो दिन से किसी पेट्रोल पम्प पर पेट्रोल नहीं है जिसकी वजह से सारा काम रुक जाता है। सारी गाड़ियाँ इसी दूरी से दिल्ली में पेट्रोल भिलाना बन्द हो जाय और कैपिटल के अन्दर सारा काम काढ़ बन्द हो जाय। मैं आनन्द चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ और कौन सी इंस्ट्रक्शंस हैं जिन की वजह से यह हुआ है?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

श्री हेमचंद्र रावल चहुड़ा : मानवर, मूले इस बात को सुन कर बहुत बेदूँहा कि पेट्रोल के संबंध में विवाकत है। मैं काफ़ान इस सदन से जाने के बाद 15 मिनट के अन्दर दिल्ली के सारे पेट्रोल पम्पों की बैंकिंग के लिए आवेदन करता हूँ। साथ साथ तेल अगर नहीं याया है तो उस का भी पता करता हूँ। अगर नहीं याया है तो हमारी बिम्बेवारी है, उन अधिकारियों को मैं बंधित करूँगा और अगर तेल बा और पूराया गया है तो ऐसे लोगों को बंधित करने के लिए दिल्ली सरकार भी बदल सकता है।

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. VFTP 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 Schedule 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 (Mor-mugao): 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:

यत्त नारायस्तु पूजयन्ते रमन्ते तत्त देवता ।

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. Soeila Utam 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, jeans 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 detailing 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 eve 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 buses, 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, vulgarity, 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 RAMOO-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 RAMOO-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.

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 Pokhara 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 बोंदगे (नालेडि) : सदर साहब, मैं इन 377 के अनुसार अपालन महालक्ष्मी मसले को आप की अनुमति से यहां पर पेश कर रहा हूँ। महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर ईंजिन से जाने वाले टंकर वालों द्वारा हड्डताल करने की बजाह से किसानों पर उस का बहुत हा दुरा ग्रामर पड़ा है। माइल ईंजन बन हो चुके हैं, इससे व ट्रैक्टर्स का बजाना मुश्किल हो गया है और किसानों को अपना जमा और दूसरी पैदावार कारबानों और मंडियों पर से जाना बहुत मुश्किल हो रहा है। इसलिये जेलों में अनाज और जमा सड़ रहा है, लालों रखये का नुकसान हो रहा है। इस महालक्ष्मी मसले को मैं फौरन इस्पाफ विज्ञान के लिये आप की अनुमति से पेश कर रहा हूँ। पैटेलियम भंडी महोबय से मैं गुजारिश करूँगा कि इस बारे में वह फौरन कोलाज कर के इस हड्डताल को खत्म कर के किसानों की मदद करें। जयकारति।

(iii) REPORTED NOTICES OF STRIKE GIVEN BY THE UNIONS OF TEXTILE MILL WORKERS.

SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU (Katwa): Mr. Speaker, all Unions of

*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27-2-79.

[**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 eightytwo 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, 1978 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 underestimated 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 ainst 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 privilieges 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.

बीतीरी अलीबीर तिह (होमियास्पुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रोचकता जी को उन के सामने पर मुख्यारक-बाद देता हूँ। जनता पार्टी ने पिछले से सालों में, जो पहले बक्सर बह रहा था, उन को उलटा बुझा दिया है। पहले भी संकट था और आज भी संकट है। लेकिन पहले संकट यह था कि भीजों की कमी थी, जनाज की कमी थी, और नहीं जिमरी थी, बल्कि नहीं जिमरा था, लेकिन आज संकट उस का उँचूँका है, आज इतनी ज्यादा जींदगी दी जाती है कि उस के स्टोरेज की प्राक्तनी पैदा हो गई है। पहले संकट था कि जनाज नहीं है, इन अमरीका के पास दिया

जाने सकते थे, वह और जान्हेंद्रिया के पास दिया जाने वाले वे—इह उपर्युक्त कम बक्सर बह बहत था, लेकिन ज्यादा बक्सर है कि हमने जो जनाज पैदा किया है, उन को कहाँ रखा जाय, उस के लिये वह स्टोरेज बनाये जायें।

मैं मुख्यारकबाद देता हूँ कि पिछले तीन सालों में हम बाहर से जनाज नहीं ले सकते रहे, लेकिन पिछले दो सालों में हिन्दुस्तान से वहाँ बाहर हुये जैसा जनाज का एस्ट्रोट दिया है। हुनिया में हमारी इन्ड्रत बहत बहती है जो उलटा बक्सर उस बहत बह रहा था, हम ने उस के सब को बहत दिया। यहाँ कानून की हृकृमत कायम की। उस जनाने में जिन लोगों ने गुडागारी की थी, जाज उन्हें दी-दी साल की कैद की सजा हो गई। जिन लोगों ने उस बहत "फिस्ता कुसी का" फिस्त को जात्य कर दिया था, ताकि उन के कानूनों को जनता न देख सके, आज वे सलाहकारों की ओर से ऐसे दिये गये हैं।

इन लोगों ने "स्वेच्छा कोट बिल" का जिक्र किया। घरे गार्फ, नूरमवार का जो द्वायल हृषा था वह नाजियों की ज्यादातियों के बिलकूप था, लेकिन यहाँ भी नाजियों से कम बह नहीं हुई है। हमारे एडवोकेट लक्ष्मणराज, चम्पीगढ़ वालों को, जेल में बहत कर दिया बया था, जब वह मरने के फरीद हुए तो उन की बीजी को टेलीफोन किया गया कि आ कर लखनपाल को ले जाओ। जब उन की बीजी जेल में पहुँचती है तो अपने पति की फँड़-बाड़ी ले कर गती है। इतना पुल्प उस जनाने में दिया गया, लेकिन हम ने तो कानून की हृकृमत दहां पर दी है, यह नूरमवार द्वायल नहीं है। इस स्वेच्छा कोट बिल को भी पहले सुर्पिन कोट को टैकर किया गया था और उस ने जो गाइड लाइन दी है, उस के आधार पर इस बिल को बनाया जा रहा है। यह जनता पार्टी का एकीकरण है।

लेकिन इस के साथ हमें कुछ जीजों का भी देखना चाहिये हम ने अपने इलेक्शन मैनीफेस्टो में जो बाब्ये किये थे, उन को भी से दूरा करें। ऐसी बात नहीं है, जैसा कुछ अज्ञातारों में आया है कि उस बहत बहत बहती में इस को ड्रॉट दिया जाय था। हम ने जाने बहुत देर से कहते थे एवं थे, नूरमवार की पार्टियाँ जो इकट्ठा हो रही थीं ताकि जनाज की काल्पनिक स्पोर्टिंग थी, जिन के प्राक्तन और मैनीफेस्टो की बनाया जाय था। उस में एक सवाल था—सेल्स टैक बहत कर दें उन की एक्साइट बूटी में बहवील कर दिया जाय। यह एक बहुत बड़ा बाब्या था। हिन्दुस्तान के ट्रेनिंग और इंस्ट्रीक्टरी राज से बहुत तंग थे, हर बहत उन के सामने बहता बना रहता 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.

चौबीसी बलबीर तिथि : उपायक महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि राष्ट्रपति महाराज को मुआरकबाद देता है कि उन के नेतृत्व में वार्टी को सरकार ने एक बदल बदला है, एक बचाव कर लेता चुमाना बुर किया है। पहले मूल में जैसा हुग बल रहा था उससे कमी ही कमी विकासी देती थी। आज बहुतायत है। चौबीसी की बात यह है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी जो नारे लगाती रही, हम ने उन नारों को भी बदल दिया है। पहले नारा लगाता था कि भ्रान्त मर जाओ, केले जाना बुर करो। उन्होंने यहाँ तक कहा कि मैंदें भी जाना बुर कर दो। अब जनता पार्टी ने कहा है कि भ्रान्त जाओ और जितना जान सकते हो जाओ, यी जितना बदलाव कर सकते हो, करो। पहले, मूल याद है कि एक लिंग कामन्यता थी कि जिम्मा लेने के लिए लोगों को लालू में चंडों लड़ा रहना पड़ता था। आज सारे देश में भी आसानी से मिल रहा है।

पहले फरवरी के महीने में कलकत्ता, बम्बई और बहरों में पांच छ: रुपये किलो गद्दम बिकाया था आज आप इन बहरों में छें रुपये किलों में कितनी जाहे गद्दम ले लो क्योंकि हम ने इस देश में से बैरिंगर हाट रिये हैं। मेरे अपने पंजाब में, होमियारपुर, जिता है। उस से सिर्फ पांच मील पर हिमाचल प्रदेश है। अबर पांच किलों गहं कोई से कर जला जाता तो वह पकड़ा जाता था। आजकी ही नहीं, उन के बीच और छंट गिरफतार कर लिये जाते हैं। यह रोज़ होता था। एक देश होते हुए देश में ऐसे बैरिंगर लगे हुए हैं।

“मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को मुआरकबाद देता हूँ कि चीम देन का मतला हल हो गया है। वह बैठन बदलना भी बुर हो गया है। इस देश के लिए यह कितनी जर्म की बात थी कि दरिया का पानी समुद्र में जा कर जारा होता थया।

बह पानी किसान को नहीं मिल सका और न ही उस पानी से बिजली बन सकी। यह कांग्रेस के राज्य में हुआ। हम ने वी लाल में बीम ईम को बनाना बुर कर दिया है। कल्जा और कांबी का मसला कुछ हल किया है। जिम्मे बरियाई नहीं हैं, उन पर जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उन पर काल बुर कर देना चाहिये और जो उन के बारे में बहाए हैं वे जाव में हल होते रहेंगे। उन से मिलने वाला जो लाभ है उस का फैलाना बुर होता रहेगा। उन प्रोजेक्ट्स का बनाना बुर हो जाना चाहिया। यह बहुत बड़ी अधीक्षण जनता सरकार की है। हम ने शहरी आजांती को बहाल किया है किस को किसस राज में

चीमती ईरिया आजी ने बदल कर दिया था। उन्होंने नारा दिया था कि कमिटेड ज्यूरिजिटर, कमिटेड अपोजीक्षन, कमिटेड लॉकलस हो जब कि हम में उस नारे को उल्लंघन कर दिया है। हम में अपोजीक्षन को दर्ज प्रवाल किया है, अपोजीक्षन भीड़ को मिनिस्टर का दर्ज किया है। यह सब रिवर्स बक्स बताया है जोगों ने....

भी बलस्त जाठे (भकोला) : सारी उल्टी जंगा बहाना बुर कर दिया है।

चौबीसी बलबीर तिथि : उल्टी नहीं जंगा को सीधे रास्ते पर से आए हैं। जिन जी की जटा से जंगा को लेकर कलकत्ता तक पहुंचा दिया है, मद्रास तक और उधर आप के बम्बई तक पहुंचा दिया है। जमता पार्टी ने एक सही दिया दी है, मही रास्ता दिया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी बहुत करना चाही है।

एक नया संकट बहुतायत का पैदा हो गया है। इस पर हम को काबू पाना है। ऐसा नहीं हुआ हो कि किसान खास्त हो जायगा। उधर यह कहना बुर कर दिया है कि गद्दा कम पैदा करो, प्रभान कम पैदा करो। हम ने पिल्ले पैटर्न को बदला है जो यह कांग्रेस वाली बात नहीं बनाये। आप हैं इनकाम करना होगा। आलू बाला खास्त हो गया है। आलू बाला बेचारा उल्ल बन गया है। पन्डित रमेश बोटी आजी की यहाँ दिल्ली में आ कर अपर बोटी हो जाना होगा। कपास बाज़ सो रुपये के हिसाब से बिकती थी आज 228 और पैने तीन सौ के करीब बिक रही है। किसान मंडी में ले जा कर कपास को जला रहा है। इस कम को आप को बदलता है। जो पैदा हुआ है सरकार को उन को सम्भालना चाहिये। आप कर्मांकों औरों की सबसिडी कारबानेदारों को और बिग हार्टिस्म को दे रहे हैं। अफसोस की बात है कि हमारे गवर्नर और बड़े बड़े नेता कहते हैं कि बिग हार्टिस्म बड़े होने जा रहे हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि इन को कौन रोकेगा? आप को ही तो इस जीज के ऊपर छंका लगाना है। पुराने बक को बदलना होगा। छोटी इंडस्ट्री पर ध्यान देना होगा। होमियारपुर एक बैंकवड़ इलाका है और करार भी दिया गया है। वहाँ पर इडस्ट्री लगाने वालों को पढ़ाव परस्ट बैंसिडी दी जाती ही और 7.5 परसेट कर्जा लगाना है कम आज पर। लेकिन उस कायाकदाहों पर इंडस्ट्रियल बैल्ट जो कायाकदाह हुई है विग हाउटिस्स के ही उदाया है, वही उदाया जाना कर बहाँ पहुंच गए हैं, आपर, हाकिज, जो सी एम, ओसवाल आदि पहुंच गए हैं और कर्मांकों को सबसिडी को हजम कर गए हैं। इस बक को सरकार को बदलना चाहिये। छोटे लोगों को बहाँ यह मिलनी चाहिये। किसान जो पैदा करता है उस की जीज ठीक जाव पर सरकार बरीद करे। सरकार जब बाटा उठाए लेकिन पैदा करने वाले को उस की जीज की पूरी कीमत दे।

आज के संकट को आप सें। आज आलू ज्यादा पैदा हुआ है। कोल्ड स्टोर रेज वालोंने इस को रखने का किराया दस रुपये से बड़ा कर पन्डित कर दिया है। इस इस जीज को कौन रोकेगा? सरकार इस के लिए कोई कानून लायें जो बनायी हो। पांच रुपये पेजांगी यानी एडवान्स आलू पैदा करने वालों से मेना बुर कर दिया है। वह बेचारा कहा है वे सकता है। जिस ने हजारों रुपया जर्म करने

[चौथी बलबीर सिंह]

के बाद भाषु दीदा किया है। इस सब का आप की अंतिम करना होगा। किसान जो जिस पैदा करता है, जो जीव पैदा करता है उस सारी की सारी जीव के लिये सरकार उस को गारदी दे कि पैदा करने वाला अपनी पूरी मैहनत से पैदा करे और सरकार उस सारी पैदावार को सम्मानणीय, और जो उस में कमी है, या उस को पाठा हो वह किसान नहीं उठायेगा बल्कि सरकार उस को सबसिंही बेगी।

एक बात धौर कहनी है कि सरकार अपनी नीकरसाही पर काबू करन की कानिक करे। सरकार के फैसले इम्प्रोमेट नहीं होते। सब से बड़ी आहिसास जनता पार्टी में यह है कि सरकार नीकरसाही पर अपना हांसड नहीं कर सकते हैं।

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, Nuremburg 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 Bareli. Rae Bareli 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. De-stabilisation 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 jal* 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 Dalpat 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, bonded 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 catastrophies 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 a 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 chauvanists 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 eitire 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 Pajanor]

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 342 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. Geogre 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.

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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

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

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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 bidden 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 prepositions, 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.

श्री चुरुमा जा तुम्ह (दरबंगा) : उपायकाम महोदय, सदन में जो अव्याप्त प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ है, मैं उस का हार्षिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

पिछले कई दिनों से पन्न विषय में वाद-विवाद चल रहे हैं। हमारा यह सदन विषय का सब से बड़ा लोकतात्त्विक सदन है, और इस में उच्चारित एक एक धर्म विषय के पंचमांग जन-समवाय को प्रभावित करता है। अतः वाद यां विवाद के लिए नहीं, जनता के धर्म-संवाद के लिए होना चाहिये। राष्ट्रीयिक दर्शन-पैदा के लिए ही, देश की कंट्री-कॉर्ट मानवता की मुख्य-समृद्धि के वित्तन के लिए ही होना चाहिये।

मैं इस प्रसंग में राष्ट्रपति के इस भवितम वाक्यांक से ध्यान विचार प्रारम्भ करूँगा :

“यह देश एक न्यायसंगत सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था स्वाप्रित करने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ता रहेगा, वहाँ कि इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए हम सब मिलकर कोरिश करें। दृष्टिकोण बिज्ज होते हुए भी हमें अपने उद्देश्यों में एकत्रिता साने की कोरिश करनी चाहिये। साथ ही हमें चाहिये कि न हम रहें कान करें, न ऐसी बात कहें और न हों रहीं अपनाएं जो हमारे दार्ढी-सदस्यों को आपस में बांधते हैं।”

भास्तव में दृष्टिकोण की विस्तृता स्वाभाविक है किन्तु वहाँ तक देख के सम्बन्ध का प्रयत्न है वहाँ पक्ष-विषयक एक विद्यु पर "वाद-विवादाय नहीं, बारे नहीं जायते तत्त्वबोधः" के उद्देश्य पर समरत होना चाहिये ।

यह सो विरोधी भी स्वीकार करेंगे कि जनता सरकार ने लोकसाधिक व्यवस्था को सुधृढ़ करने की विद्या में बहुत कुछ किया है । बास्तव से ही मुद्रा स्थीति पर नियंत्रण रखा है । बस्तुओं के मूल्य में विशेष चाहाव उत्तर नहीं आने विद्या है । वार्षिक बाहु के बाद भी भूमध्यरी की विद्यि नहीं होने दी है और तब से बढ़ कर विकास बोजना को नगर की सीमा से आगे बढ़ा कर, आगे सीमा में पहुँचा कर आगवासिनी भारत माता के परन्तु पूजन का विस्तृत उपक्रम किया है ।

बन्दे भारतरम राष्ट्रीय गीत में राष्ट्र माता की बदना करते हुए एक विशेषण कहा गया है "सुहासिनी सुमधुर भास्त्रिणोम्"—वह भारत माता विस की भाषा मधुर है—भाज इसी तरव की, भारतीय भाषा की अवधेना ही एही है । संवादन ने वहाँ हिंदी को राज भाषा की मान्यता दी और अंग्रेजी को तत्काल भाषा, एसोसिएट लैंगिज के रूप में ही रखा । पर भाज भी अंग्रेजी की दूसी बोलती है, हिन्दी उम के पीछे पीछे लड़कड़ती दी बल रही है । अब भी तो राजकीय निर्देशक भाषण से सेकर नीचे आकिस कच्छही में, शिक्षा दीक्षा में, बोलचाल में हिन्दी अवधा अन्य जो भी भारतीय भाषा हो वह बलीची चाहिये । अंग्रेजी का थोह जितनी जल्दी पूर हो सके, होना चाहिये ।

देश में इस समय सब से बड़ी समस्या बोकारी की है, गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वालों की स्थिति सुझारने की है, जाति-जाति, प्रस्तरव्यक्त-बहुसंबंधक वे साधिक भेदभाव मिटाने की है, जोतों में नहर-छहर की और गांवों में सङ्कट परिवहन की है । स्कूल कालेजों में नियमित पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था हो, शिक्षितों में बेकारी की अवस्था दूर हो, हड्डताल-चेराव के कारणों को दूर कर उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय, बिजली, लोहा कोपला, सीमेंट भारी की कमी न रहने पाए, ये सब देश के अपने प्रश्न हैं । मैं कोई भाग और कमी के आंकड़े देने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता । केवल अपने राज्य विहार के सम्बन्ध में यही कहना चाहुँगा कि भूमि, खान, जगत, पहाड़, लांडा-कोपला भारी सारांशों के रहने हुए भी यही अन्य राज्यों की प्रमेला पिछड़ापन वहत है । वहाँ भी उत्तर विहार की स्थिति और चिन्तनीय है । इस धोकाय विषयता को दूर करने का मैं विशेष आग्रह करता हूँ ।

समय सीमा को देखते हुए मैं यहाँ के बहुत अपने प्रतिनिधि और की समस्याओं की ओर ही संकेत करूँगा ।

राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में बाहु विशेषिकों को चर्चा की प्राविष्टिक री गई है । विहार बाहु से सुनिश्चित करेंगे राष्ट्र राष्ट्र रहा है । विज्ञेय देश बहुं के बहु से

पूरे देश के जन जन की वितनी काति भाँकी गई उस में 23 प्रतिशत काति विहार की हुई और विहार में दो तिहाई अतर उत्तर विहार में हुई । उत्तर-वार्ष 1975 में सरकारी सुधना के अनुसार पूरे देश में बाहु से 4 अरब पांच लाख करोड़ की बर्बादी हुई थी जिस में विहार में ही 2 अरब साड़े छहलास करोड़ की बर्बादी हुई । इस में सिर्फ दरभगा प्रमदल की काति 60 करोड़ थी ।

उत्तर विहार युद्धतः मिथिला नदी बहुल देश है :

"योगा बहुविजनिक दक्षिण दिस पूर्व कौशिकी धारा । परिष्वेष बहुविजनिकी उत्तर विहार वन विस्तारा । कमला त्रिपुरा बैदुरा वायमरिं शीरोदा जलवारा । मध्य बहुविजनिक लक्षणा प्रधृति से मिथिला दिकागारा ।"

हिमालय की ओर से निकलती दर्जनों छोटी बड़ी नदियाँ बर्बं बर्बं इस धार को बाहु से बर्बाद कर रही हैं । आवश्यकता है यहाँ नैपाल के सहयोग से उत्तर विहार की मूल्य नदियों कोसी-कमला-बागमती को उन के उदयम स्थान बराह लोद्र-विश्वापानी नूनबर में ईम निर्माण द्वारा नियन्त्रित कर बाहु-निर्माण, नहर-निर्माण एवं जल विज्ञी सम्बन्धी बहुसाधीय योजना लागू कर प्रभिष्ठाप को वरदान में बदला जाय । इस सम्बन्ध में वहाँ से सबवित्तीय मांग भी प्रस्तुत की गई है । मैं इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान ध्याकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ ।

मैं विद लोद्र-नगर का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ—यह दरभगा प्राच्य पालवात्य दोनों शिक्षाओं की केन्द्र भूमि है । वहाँ पर दो-दो युनीवर्सिटीय हैं । कामेवर तिहाई विश्वविद्यालय एवं मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय । किन्तु विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से उन्हें प्रभी तक उचित सहायता नहीं मिली है । मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय विहार के विश्वविद्यालयों में कालेजों एवं छात्रों के घन-पात से सब से बड़ी परिवर्ति वाला है किन्तु उसे सब से कम अनुदान मिला है । इस ओर मैं शिक्षा मंत्री श्री प्रताप चतुर चन्द जी का ध्यान ध्याकृष्ट करता हूँ । उन के नाम में दो चतुर लाए हैं, मैं कामना करूँगा कि इस काम से उन के द्वारा मैं चार चौद लाग जाये ।

गह मंदिलालय के मन्त्रिमंडल-परेटन-पाटिन मंडल दीनों लकारात्मक ही है । मैं मिदिना मैनिन-प्रजिली इन दीन लकारात्मकों की उन से अपेक्षा का आप्रहृक करता हूँ । भाषा ही एक सालाद की हीमिति से संसाधीय कार्य मंत्री श्री रमेश बर्म जी से कवीद्र रवीन्द्र के शब्दों में ही निवेदन करता कि भारतीय सहजति के भावदल का एक-एक दल नीरजयाही है । कोई भी दल-पद्धति विद्यरी तो भावभाया की शृंगी लड़ी ही टृट जायगी । भारतीय संस्कृति में मिथिला का मूल्यवान भवदान है । किन्तु उस की भाषा मैनिकी भाषा भी संविधान में उल्लिखित है । तिस के जैसे जैसे 3 कोई हों, जिस की स्वतन्त्र "तिषुरा" मिलें हों, जिसके 1प्र०-1.5प्र० बदलावी के बहु-नग-

[बी सुरेन जा समन]

एवं नाट्य शाहिंय का प्रवाह निरन्तर प्रवाहित रहा हो, जो बिहार के समस्त विश्वविद्यालयों में एम० ए० तक के अध्ययन-काव्यायन का विषय हो, पचासी ढी० लिट० पी० एच० डी० उपाधिकारी शास्त्र-कार्य में लें हों, बगाल, काशी, नेपाल के विश्वविद्यालयों में जो भाषा रूप में शुद्ध हो, जो पी० ई० एन०, शाहिंय अकादमी द्वारा सम्मानित हो, जिस के कथि स्वनामधृत्य विद्यापति की पदावलियों का अन्याय अप्रीती, स्सी, आदि विदेशी भाषाओं में सम्मानित हो, उस साहिंय-समृद्ध तीन कोटि जनसमूदाय की भाषा को संविशाल व अप्रीती तक स्वान नहीं दिया जा सका, यह सर्वात वित्तनीय है। मैं इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार एवं माननीय सदस्यों से साझा निवेदन करता हूँ। इस अवसर पर मुझे कवि विद्यापति की एक कविता याद आती है —

बालबद चित्तावर्द्ध भासा, मुहू नहीं लग चढ़ै दुर्जन हासा,
जो परमेश्वर हर तिर सोहृदै, ई निर्वर्द्ध नाभर मन भोहे।

मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, जो सरकार के सर्वसर्वी है, योजनाभूत के सूचीधार है, उन के नभ्र निवेदन करता कि वह दरभंगा जेल के विकास की योजना को सफल बनाएं। उन्हें स्मरण होता ही, पिछले बुद्ध के समय एक दरभंगा हाउस ने दसों मन सोना एक बारी उन के हाथ सीधा या द्वारा वही दरभंगा राज्यराज्यावार ने स्वतः 1 लाख 21 हजार एकड़ भूमि विनोदों की सुधियाल में सौंप कर देता में भद्रान का रेखाई स्थापित किया था, आज वहाँ के किसान अनिहिन अर्थात् बने हैं। उन्हें कोई अवसान दीजए, उद्धोग जन्मों की सुविधा दीजिए, कोई संयंत्र स्थापित कर देकारों की कोज की जीवन संघर्ष में सफल बनाइये।

उद्धोग मंत्री जी कर्नानीस साहब की संसदीय बृजपक्षरूप-जेल सीमा मेरी दरभंगा संसदीय जेल-सीमा से बिलकुल भिन्न-भिन्नी है। बृजपक्षरूप के साथ दरभंगा के उद्धोग-जन्मों की भी पनपायें, उन से ऐसी आशा है।

विदिला के कला चित्रों की आज विदेशों में भाग है। अंतार मंत्री माननीय धारिया जी इस अवसरे को विशेष प्रक्रिय दें।

वित्त मंत्री माननीय चौधरी जाहव कई बार हमारे जेल में पधारे हैं। वहाँ की गर्दी का वित्त उन के सामने है। गर्दी-रेखा से नीचे यहाँ 65 प्रतिशत अवैत है। उन की आर्थिक स्थिति के सुधारने की आशा हम वित्त मंत्री जी से अप्रत करते हैं।

माननीय राजा मंत्री महांदद्य से संविनय निवेदन करता कि दरभंगा सीमावर्ती सुरक्षा का महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र है। इसी से सनिक हवाई भ्रष्टा भी वहाँ प्रस्तुत है। राजा उपकरण प्रस्तुत करने का कोई

बुद्ध केन्द्र वहाँ स्थापित होता तो उत पिछड़े इसके का शास्त्रिक उद्धार होता।

मन्त्र में नितांत अवधारा से रेल मंत्री माननीय दंडवते जी को मैं दंडवत करता हूँ। समस्तीपुर दरभंगा लाइन के आमन परिवर्तन का प्रस्ताव गत 5 सालों से बढ़ाई में कल रहा है। संसदीय अवधि का पूर्वाध बीत चुका है, पर मध्य दंडवते जी पूर्वाध यथोंके बदले उत्तराध बढ़ ही हमें देते रहे। यह स्कॉर्म आज से 5 साल पहले स्वीकृत हुई थी। इस प्रसंग में राज्य सभा के तारीकत प्रसंग से 106 विनायक 2-12-1974 में सरकार की ओर से जो टिप्पणी थी, उस के अनुसार, इस का सकारण भी पूरा कर लिया गया था। दरभंगा भौर उस के उत्तरीय भाग का घोषीकृत विकास भी इस के अभाव में रहा है। यह एन० ई० रेलवे की पहली ऐतिहासिक लाइन है। 105 साल पहले 1875 ई० में बनी थी। तबा भ्राताप्रस्त जेल को राहत देने के लिए बनी थी। लीन तीन भूतपूर्व रेल वित्तियों ने सबसे में इस के निर्माण का अवश्यकता भी दिया था। जिस भी इस लोकप्रिय मांग की ऐसी अवस्था अवहेलना से जेल भर में असत्त्वात् व्याप्त होना स्वामीरावक है। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से साझा, सानुरोद्ध इस का लोक प्रतिकार चाहता हूँ।

टिजोल्यून की कोशिश है, मगर उस का भ्रातर गायब, ज्ञेंटों को सदा सुनता ह भौर काना नहीं आता।

एक भौर विषय की बच्चा अप्राप्तिक नहीं होती। भारत जैसे समस्या-बहुल देश में, जहाँ जोक-नसभाई संसदों को देशभ्यामी प्रसंगों के साथ साथ लगभग 11 लाख नागरिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता पड़ता है, सैकड़ों बर्न किलोमीटर विलाये जेल से सम्बन्ध रखना पड़ता है, प्रतिदिन पचासों भ्राताप्रस्तावों की समस्याओं से जगना पड़ता है, अविभिन्न रस से ही सही, कार्यपालिका प्रक्रियाओं से कृष्ण कम समय नहीं लगाना पड़ता भौर जो लोक-संघ संसदीय प्रणाली का वायित्वपूर्ण माध्यम है, उसे सहायक, डाक एवं लोकीय परिवहन की सुविधा होती आहते।

मान्यवर, अन्त में मैं अन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ भौर आप को भी अन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझ अपने जेल की समस्याओं को रखने का अवसर दिया।

भी यसना प्रस्ताव शास्त्री (रीवा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के भाषण के सम्बन्ध में जो कृतज्ञता भागित करने का प्रस्ताव उपर्युक्त हूँहा है, उस का मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, भ्रष्टी योद्धी दंर पहले विषय के एक नेता माननीय साठे जी का भाषण मैंने सुना। उन्होंने आनंद बहु जैसे स्तर से किया। कहा थी यह कि मैं राष्ट्रीय परिवेष्य की ही बातें कहना जोकिन

जब उन का भावण आगे चढ़ा, तो उन का राष्ट्र के बाहर एक व्यक्ति में आ गया। उन्होंने भपना सारी भावण इस बात पर कौन्त्रित किया कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के बिलकुल मुकदमा बोंचला रहा है, बहुत बड़ा अपर्याप्त हो रहा है। यह राष्ट्रीय समस्या थी उन की।

भी वर्तंत साठे : मैं इस सरकार के एक-सूची कार्यक्रम की ओर ध्यान खींच रहा था।

भी यमना प्रसाद शास्त्री : यह मैंने समझ लिया कि आप का राष्ट्र क्या है, राष्ट्र किसे समझते हों। इतना मैंने याद आ गया कि इतने दिनों तक आप यही कहते रहे कि "हिन्दिरा ही भारत है और भारत ही हिन्दिरा है।" आज भी आप उसे भूमि नहीं, मुख्य अफसोस है इस शास्त्री। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि यस भावना से हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने आज्ञान किया था कि समूचा देश राष्ट्रीय लध्यों की पूर्ति में सहायक तिदं हो, उस तरह आप का ध्यान जाता लेकिन उधर आप का ध्यान नहीं गया है, और आप इंदिरा गांधी को भूले नहीं। आज सारा राष्ट्र उन को भूल गया है लेकिन आप नहीं भूले। जाहे जितना आप का याद करो, बहुत आप का याद करने वाली नहीं हैं, बहुत केवल न संजय को याद करेंगी जो जेल में चले गये। आप को याद करने वाली नहीं हैं। मैं तो महाजाहां हूँ और देश मीं इस बात की अपेक्षा करता हूँ 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 करें। आप ने कुछ भी नहीं कहा किसी समस्या के हल के लिए। आप को नहाज उस बात पर नहीं गई कि यह देश किसी एक दिवासी की तरफ बढ़ रहा है। पिछले दो वर्षों में आखिर में हम ने कुछ न कुछ किया है। इस तरफ से आप को आंख नहीं मूँछती चाहिये। मेरे तो आंख नहीं हैं लेकिन आप को आंख नहीं मूँछती चाहिये। आखिर इस देश में अगर 12 करोड़ 56 लाख टन भनाज की पैदावार ही है, जो पिछले 31 वर्षों में कभी नहीं ही है, तो इस का अद्य किसी ने किसी को तो देना चाहिये। आखिर यह मानवा होगा कि 26 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि में जो सिंचाई की सुविधा है, उपलब्ध कराई गई है, इस से पहले कभी इतनी भूमि में सिंचाई नहीं की गई। आगे के लिए सरकार ने जो यह नियन्त्रण किया है कि हम गांधीवादी रास्ते पर चलें, महात्मा गांधी की आप भी दुर्वार होते हैं और विनोदा भावे की बात भी आप ने कही, लेकिन विनोदा जो जो कुछ कहते हैं और महात्मा गांधी जो जो यान स्वराज्य की कल्पना की थी, उस को साकार-रूप देने की बात यह सरकार करते आ रही है, क्या उस में आप का सहयोग नहीं चाहिये। आखिर मेहता कमेटी प्राप्त स्वराज्य की स्थापना को विस्तार में एक कदम है। गांधों को किसने धर्मिकार मिलने चाहिये, यह उस को देखता है और कौन्त्रित राजनीति ही ऐसा ही हम सोच रहे हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि हिन्दूस्तान गांधों में निवास करता है और गांधों की तरफ हमारी सरकार ने ध्यान ध्यान

केन्द्रित किया है। महात्मा गांधी ने छोटे और कुटीर उद्धोगों की बात की थी। आज इस देश की सरकार ते 807 जीवों को छोटे और कुटीर उद्धोगों क लिए सुरक्षित रखने का नियंत्रण किया है। ये जीवों जैसे उद्धोगों के द्वारा नहीं बनायी जाएंगी। उनका उत्पादन केवल छोटे और कुटीर उद्धोगों के द्वारा ही होगा। क्या यह महात्मा गांधी के साकार करने की ओर कदम नहीं रखते हैं? क्या इसमें आपका सहयोग हमें नहीं मिलता चाहिये, आपकी प्रशंसा हमें नहीं मिलती चाहिये? यह ठीक है कि आप इस को कार्य रूप में परिणत करने की ओर ऊपर कदम नहीं रखते रखते हैं। हम आपको तरह से एकांकी बुद्धिकोष नहीं रखते हैं। इस योजना को मूर्त रूप देने के लिए, क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं। अगर इसका उत्पादन करने के लिए छोटे कदम उठाये गये तो नियन्त्रण ही इस देश का एक कायाकल्प होगा। जो छोटे-छोटे कारीगर हैं, जो मूमिहीन लोग हैं, उनके जीवन में सुधार आयेगा, जीवन स्तर बढ़ेगा, उनकी आप बढ़ेगी, उनको जीविका का साधन उत्पन्न होगा। यह कोई छोटी जीव नहीं है, बहुत बड़ी जीव है जिसकी तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इन बातों के साथ, मुझे इस बात की तरफ भी अपनी सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना है। 12 करोड़ 56 लाख टन भनाज इस देश में पैदा हो गया, इस पर हमें संतोष नहीं कर लेना चाहिये। यह एक दर्जा देश है। यह 65 करोड़ की जनसंख्या वाला देश है। इनमें बड़े और दर्जि देश के लिए 12 करोड़ 56 लाख टन भनाज बहुत भनाज नहीं है। इस बात से संतोष कर लेना कि हम भनाज का नियन्त्रण करने लगे हैं, हम ने भक्तगणितस्तान, विद्यतान, शीलका को भनाज दे दिया, पाकिस्तान को बीज दे दिया, ठीक नहीं है। यह तो हम इतनालिए देसके हैं कि इस देश में करोड़ों लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पास काय नियन्त्रित नहीं, खरीदारें की जमता नहीं है। न उनके पास काम है, न उनके पास बन है, न उनके पास काय जमता है। वे भनाज नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। दोनों बक्स भरेट आना नहीं जा सकते हैं। हमारे देश में ऐसे लोग हैं जो पतियां जा कर जीवन निर्बाह करते हैं, कोई और दूसरी जीव जा कर किसी तरह से जिन्हा रहते हैं। जिनके पास काय नियन्त्रित नहीं है, उन सोगों को हम काय नियन्त्रण करें और उनका विकास करें। हम यह सोच कर न संतोष कर लें कि भनाज का उत्पादन बड़ गया तो हमने बहुत बड़ा काम कर लिया।

श्रीमन्, भनाज का उत्पादन बड़ गया, ग्रीष्मांशिक उत्पादन बड़ गया, लेकिन उनका वितरण क्या हो रहा है? इस तरफ हमारी बुद्धि जानी चाहिये। लेकिन श्रीमन्, उस तरफ हम नहीं बढ़ सके हैं। हम आहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार इस तरफ आप दे विस्तार देश का सम्बुद्धित विकास हो। महात्मा गांधी की सबस्य में यह कल्पना थी कि हमें भल्योदय करना है, समाज के उन सोगों को जाम पहुँचाना है जो जिस साधारण को अतिरिक्त सीधी पर है, और ग्रांकरन

[वी समूह व्रकार जारी]

जो सर्वदार है, जिसके पास न जोड़त है, न मकान है। ऐसे व्यक्ति हमारे देश में करोड़ों की लालाव में हैं। उनको हम इस विकास का साम पहुँचा सकें, इस के लिए हमें बहुत कुछ करना होगा। यह करने के लिए हमें साहसी करने उठाने होंगे। इनारे भूताव जोवानापत्र में बायदा किया गया था कि हम भूताव को तेजी से लाग करें। यह बायदा भी किया गया था कि सीलिंग से बचने के लिए जिन जोगां ने जीवन का गत हस्तानातर कर रखा है, उसको हम रह करें। जिन लोगों ने इस तरह से छुटे नामों से जीवीन का बंटवारा करके अपने नाम हजारों एकद जीवीन बना रखी हैं उस जीवीन का हम भूमिहीनों में वितरण करें। लेकिन भीमन् इस दिशा में भभी तक कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाय गये। बायदा 6 लाख 6 में जीवीन का बंटवारा भूमिहीनों के लिया गया है लेकिन जहाँ इस देश में पांच या सात करोड़ के लगभग भूमिहीन हैं और 4 करोड़ 85 लाख के लगभग भारीच अधिक हैं, जिनके पास जीवीन नहीं हैं, उनमें 6 लाख 48 हजार एकद जीवीन का वितरण कुछ गायने नहीं रखता है। हैट्टर का सीधा हस्ता क्या होता है जो उनके हिस्से में आया है? पैर रखने के लिए या दो घडे रखने के लिए भी इतनी जीवीन काफी नहीं होती है। इस दिशा में कोई कानिकारी काम उठाने की जरूरत है। कर्द बार हम लोग कह चुके हैं लेकिन इस तरफ सापका आन नहीं गया है। जामीन आर्थ व्यवस्था में आगर आपको सच्चूर में आमूल परिवर्तन लाना है, सुधार करना है तो यह आवश्यक है कि एक आयोग बिठाया जाए जो पूर्ण समय लगा कर, शक्ति लगा कर, निष्ठा के साथ इस काम को पूरा करे। हम कमेटिड ज्युडिकरी बाले नहीं हैं। लेकिन कमेटिड लोगों का यह आयोग बने, ऐसे लोगों का बने जो ऐसी विवरण के प्रति इस विवादस रखते हों जो समस्ता पर आधारित हो, जिस पर उनकी बुद्धि निष्ठा हो और वे पूरा समय और शक्ति लगा कर फर्जी हस्तानारणों को रद्द करें और निश्चित रीमा से अधिक जीवीन निकाल कर भूमिहीनों को दे सकें। विनाने भी सीरिजन के कानून विभिन्न प्रदेशों में बने हैं उन में जो लघोल हैं या त्रुटियां हैं उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिये, जिन ओर दरवाजों के कारण लोग बच निकलते हैं। उन ओर दरवाजों को बन्द किया जाए।

अब आप बेकारी की समस्या को मैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत बड़ी प्रसिद्धि की थी कि वह दरस में बेकारी की समस्या का निराकरण हो जाएगा। वो बरस जीत लूँगे हैं और बेकारी की समस्या के निराकरण के लिए कोई ठोस उपाय किया गया हो ऐसा हमें विचारित ही पढ़ रहा है। आगर हम इस समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं तो वो बरस में 115 बेकारी की समस्या हल हो जायी चाहिये थी। लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि यह समस्या विनानी जा रही है, बेकारों की संख्या में निरंतर बढ़ रही जीती भी जा रही है। यिल्से सब में एक प्रकार के उत्तर में वह जाताया जाया जा कि ट्रेकिंग से अब जारी लोगों के नाम जो रोजगार वस्तरों में लिखे हैं वे जून 1972 में यहाँ 53 लाख 30 हजार थे, जून 1978 में बढ़ कर 60 लाख 70 हजार हो गए हैं। इस तरह जी

समस्याएं की संख्या वृद्धी जीती जा रही है। यह ग्रीष्म के अंतर जाने ली जात है, बैंकिंग के लीजे जाने जो के लोकलार हैं, जो लोगों में बेकारार हैं। जो लोगों ली जाए जीती गिरनी ही नहीं है, उनकी संख्या बगड़ना जारी भवर जीत करें जो अधिक ही होती है। जो लोगों को स्वायी रोजगार देने के लिए यसा किया जा रहा है, सरकार ने जो संकल्प किया है, बचन जो देश की जनता को दिया है उसको सिस तरह से बह पूरा करने जा रही है यह हम को मालम होता जाएगे। हमने बहत दिया है कि काम की अधिकार को हम संविधान के भीलिक अधिकारों की सूची में जामिल करें, जब तक उनको काम नहीं देंगे उनको तब तक बेकारी का भ्राता हम देंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज इस बचन को पूरा करने का समय आ गया है। अगर इसको हमने पूरा नहीं किया तो देश की जनता के विवादों को एक बहुत बड़ी ऐसे हमें बहुचाले देंगे। देश की जनता कुछ असीर हो रही है, जीवान असीर हो रही है। इसलिए हम भी सरकार आया ही न दे बल्कि एक बुद्धि निष्कर्ष के साथ वह आपे कदम बढ़ाए और इस साल के अन्दर हम अधिकार की सूची में सम्मिलित करे।

अधिकों की बात बहुत की जाती है। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभावण में औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध विवेकय, इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेंसेंज दिल का नाम ले कर उल्लेख किया गया है। यह बहुत ही विवादास्पद विवेकय है। युक्त पता नहीं कि हजारों सरकार ने ऐसों इसका इस में उल्लेख करवाया है जिस के विवेक में देश का सारा जनमत है, सारे मजदूर संगठन है। जो कहा है कि इसको पासित करवायें में आप अपनी शक्ति न लगाएं बल्कि मजदूर संघों से आपको इस के बारे में परामर्श करना चाहिये। आवश्यकता तो इस बात की है कि इसे बापिस निया जाए और उनकी जगह तमाम मजदूर संघों से जातियों करके सही मानों में जनता को दिए गए एवं बचन के दूनकूल और अधिकों के हितों को देखते हुए उसको नया रूप दे कर उस को यहाँ पर उपस्थित किया जाए ताकि मजदूर संघों का उसको समर्थन दिय सके। वो दिव पहले हिन्दुस्तान और के मजदूरों का एक बहुत बड़ा सम्मेलन बर्म्बर्ग में हुआ था, कई मजदूर संघों ने मिल कर एक नया संगठन बनाया है और एक स्वर से बाग की है कि इस विवेक को बापिस लिया जाए। मैं आजाकरता हूँ कि आप उनकी इस आवाजा का आदर करेंगे।

मैं समझता जा रहा कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोक्ष लोकप्रबल विवेक की जब्ती करते हैं। वह में अटालार की जाता वही समस्या है। यह विवेक रिलेंसेंज कमेटी से रिपोर्ट ही कर जा चुका है। उसका उल्लेख इस में नहीं है। उसकी जब्ती पाप विवेक जाना चाहिये ताकि देश के सोनों को अटालार के भुजित विवेक जा सके। तो उसका उल्लेख न कर के इस विवादस्पद विवेक का उल्लेख किया जाय, जिसका हमें पूछ है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहूँग जाहाजा हूँ कि इस समय अस्सीटी विवेक काली जलराम कप आर जारी की जा रही है। उस ने बनाए बुद्धिमोत्त विवादास्पद जी जहायता के लिये लेख दिये हैं, और दूसरी-दरम वह की

है कि जानीवी सुनोल और चिंचितकाल के लालौ द्वारा पहुँच रहे हैं। जीन ने जो पहसु कहा था कि हमारी दौर्य लोगित है और जानी विमतानाम से हमारी केवल वास्तव जानी चाहती है, वैसा लक्ष्य है कि उसकी केवल जानी वास्तव नहीं जानीवी और वह तो जीन के चिंचितकाल से चिंचित होनी वैसी तरक़ बढ़ रही है। और वहीं लेता न हो कि इस दूसरी दौर का समान करना पड़े। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे देश की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। वह एकिया की भूमि पर बूढ़ हो रहा है यह सबसे जातरानाक स्थिति है। जीन जो अपनी सरकार से यह लिकायत है कि जिस समय विदेशानाम ने कानूनिया पर हमारी किया था हमारी सरकार ने उसकी जानीवी नहीं की, और इसकी मांग भी नहीं की कि विमतानाम को अपनी कोंज कानूनिया से बुला लेनी चाहिये। यह बात हमें कहीं चाहिये, यहाँपर इसकी तुलना जाव के जीन के हमले से नहीं जी जानी चाहिये। मैं मानता हूँ कि पील पोट की सरकार बहुत भ्रम्याचारी सरकार है। लेकिन तब भी जी लिकायतानाम को अपनी सेवाएं बहाँ लेने का प्रयत्नकार नहीं था। उस दूसरी हमारी सरकार ने आजांव नहीं उठायी, यह बहुत बात जी और जैनाना नान-रेस्टारेंट के किंवदौ है। और मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी भी हमें कहना चाहिये और इस बात के लिये पहल करनी चाहिये, और विश्व दृढ़ से मानव जाति को बचा सके यह बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी हमारी सरकार पर है। इस समय बल्कि पूर्ण एकिया के छोटे छोटे देश बहुत भ्रम्याचारित हैं और ऐसी स्थिति में आप बूढ़ लिकायत का ब्राह्मण तिवारी हैं तो हमारे लिये भी कम बहुत नहीं है। जीन जी जो मनोवृत्ति रही है, जो उसका गवं है, बहुकार है वह इस तरह का है कि तिवारि से आये हुए दलाई लामा को हमने जाकर दे दिया तो उसने हमारे द्वारा हमारा कर दिया था। तो जब हम इसकी पहल कर रहे हैं तो हमें इस बात जी भी दीवारी जानी चाहिये कि अपनी दबावी कर सके। और उसका लिये हमें इस बात को याद रखना चाहिये कि जीन का मुकाबला केवल महस्ताकों से नहीं किया जा सकता। जीन के मुकाबला हमें करना पड़े तो हमें यह भी देखना होता कि इस देश की वरीब जनता को बहुकारा न जा सके, इस तरह की जानकारी के माने नहीं फैलायी जा सके कि जीन के जाने से तेजस्वी बर्मिंघमिन्स्ट समाज की स्वापन होगी, जारियापाति समाज होगी और समाज जो हो जाएगी। इसलिये अपने देश को दीवार करते समय केवल महस्ताकों से ही बिल्ड ही कर्त्ती होगी, बल्कि जब भी जाकरबद्द ही याम है कि अपनी सामाजिक और धार्मिक व्यवस्था में आग्रह परिवर्तन करें ताकि हमारे देश का परीक्षा देश के लिये बहुत ज्यादा जो कामों के लिये मरके के लिये बहुत है। हमारी देशी जानकारा है कि इनमें सभी सामाजिक व्यवस्था शोकदारिक ही नहीं करनी है बल्कि उनके सब साथ समाजानुसार भी करनी है। हमली जैन राजनीतिक व्यवस्था जी नहीं बल्कि जानकारी व्यवस्था जी जात है, हमारा जो काम नहीं हो सकता है। इस तरह भी व्यवस्था हमने अपने देश में काम करती होगी। इसके लिये तुलना व्यवस्था उकड़े जानी चाहिये।

इन वार्षिकों के साथ ही महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महादेव को अन्वेषण देता है और की प्रस्तुत किया जाता है उसका वार्षिक अवधारणा करता है।

बी अमृत अहम वकील (बारामासा) : जनावर
स्थिरी स्थिकर साहू, सदर बहुरिया हिंद का ऐडेन्ट
मैने और से पहा और उस में सरकार भी जामिल ते
मुख्यमंत्री ताल में क्या कायदादी हुई उसकी नियामन-
वैदी हुई है और हृकृष्णमंत्री आइदा करने की क्या आवाही
है उसका नवाचा भी जीवा गया है। जहां तक सरकारी
आवादी और तियारी मेंदान में हिंदू सरकार के
विवरात का ताल्लुक है, जहां तक हिन्दूस्तान के व्यावर
के लियारी हृकृष्ण का ताल्लुक है, उनकी आवादी
का ताल्लुक है, जिन्हें काफी हृदय तक कानूनी विविधों में
महत्व प्रिया गया था, उनको बहाल किया गया था, और
आइन-हिंदू की प्रसल-सून को बासिस लाया गया है,
तमाम लोगों की तरकीकी के यहां यकसां, बवाको बहाल
किया गये हैं, उनको हम न बरत्याज नहीं कर सकते हैं।
लेकिन जहां तक आइना प्रोटोकॉल का ताल्लुक है, ऐसे
मामलात जो पूरे मुल्ले के लिये लाइए-फिलिया हैं,
उनकी नियामनवैदी नहीं की गई। मझे दे-इन्हां मध्यसोस
है कि गृजितात दो सालों में हमारी अधिकायतों पर जो
मध्यसिस ढाये गये हैं, उनकी तपतील बवान नहीं की
गई। बाज पूरी सरकार और तमाम राजे-मामला इस
हृदय में है कि हिन्दूस्तान की बहदत की कायद रका
जाये, लेकिन हिन्दूस्तान की बहदत को तटकरण की
जिम्मा में कायदा नहीं रका जा सकता है। मुझे प्राप्त
विवरात है कि हृकृष्णमंत्री भाइनीटिओ, बीकैर
सैक्यान्ड को जिसमें हृषीकेन भी जामिल है और पर-
मांदा सोय भी जामिल है, उनकी प्रोटोकॉल के लिये,
रक्षा के लिये मध्यसिस बैश्वलदामात पर आमामास
नवार आती है, लेकिन महज बादों से यह नामवरात
तम नहीं हो सकते हैं जब तक कि संगीत और अन्य उठ कदम
हृकृष्णमंत्री का जानिव से नहीं उठ सकते और उनमें यह कहासुसास
न देखा किया जाये कि माइनीटिओ न सिरक हमारी
मुक्केस भासात हैं, बल्कि कौमी-दायरे में उनकी भी
बही अधिनियम और कैरीबत है जो आप इन्सान भी हैं।

कानून की ओर शाईन की बालादत्ती कानूनों पर कायम कर दे हम दूनिया को हिन्दूस्तान की छासली शर्स नहीं दिखा सकते हैं। भगर याय दिन हमारे मुक्त में कमज़ोर और प्रतिलिपती तबके के लोगों के साथ सबकी की जाती है दो हम उस कानून और शाईन की हुरमत और तक़सूँ की मह़कूँब नहीं रख सकते दिल्ली हृषीभूत और राजकार का हर मिनिस्टर कहन जाता है। तिहाई में यह बहुत अफ्फोत और सक्त हुआ है। साथ बयान करता चाहता है कि उन कानूनों पर शाईन की ओर है तब्दील नहीं आई वह नहीं है, दिल्ली बामाना हमारे शरीर, मकानों और परमामारा तबके के बीच करते हैं जो अक्षयित्वों से तात्पुर रखते हैं जो गविष्टा दो हाल में वही करना हुए हैं।

दूसरी बात जो भी जिहत के साथ महसूस करता है, वह मह है कि जलीयन नुस्खायम चुनियाँहो वे मुदारिनक दूसरी बात की बांधन बालिती है कि उन्हें जलीयनकी किरणर की बहुत किया जाते, लेकिन यानी उन जो मानव बात ही पक्की है और उसको अन्यन्त

[बी अवल महार बकील]

लक्ष्म देने के लिये हृष्टमत ने इकठामात नहीं किये। अगर आपको इस मूलक में यक्षाही और इतिहाव की फिल्म कायम करनी है तो आपको हरेक हमान को यह अहसास देना होगा कि आप इस मूलक में यक्षां सौर पर एक शाही की हैसियत से जिन्हा रह सकते हैं। अतीव भूतिम यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम से हमें डरना नहीं चाहिये। वह इस कौम में विद्या हूँ, इस कौम की शाशादी के लिये लड़ी और शाशादी के साथ-साथ उसे अपने आपको बाबस्ता किया। जो अक्षियतें आपके मुकद्दस अमानत हैं, उन से आपको बरकर उसका असली किरदार आपिये होना चाहिये जिसको विद्याती अगराज और मसलहतों की बिनाह पर मस्त किया गया था। जनता सरकार को चाहिये कि उन मसलहतों से बाला होकर उसके अक्षियती किरदार को बापिस करे और मूँह दुख है कि सदर जन्मनियत-ए-हिंद के एडेस में उस सिलसिले में कोई एस्पोरेंस नहीं दी गई है।

तीसरा मामला वह है, जिसके बारे में मैं चिह्नित के साथ महसूस करता हूँ, कि जनता सरकार ने यह बादा किया है, और इस एडेस में भी कहा किया गया है कि रियासतों और मरकज के दरमियान माली अक्षयारात को सही तौर पर अज्ञ-सरेनी मुरतिब किया जायेगा। हमें चाहिए कि आईनी और कानूनी इन्तजाम कर के रियासतों और मरकज के दरमियान ताल्लुकात में एक नई रह फूंकी जाये, उसके बारिये हिन्दुस्तान की अज्ञत को बहाल किया जाये, रियासतों में एतमाद की फिल्म बहाल की जाये, रियासतों के अक्षयारात को महदूर और कम करने के बाराये उनको तामाम अक्षयारात सही तौर पर इस्तेमाल करने का भीका देने की फिल्म कायम की जाये। ऐसी कानूनी और आईनी गारंटीज दी जाये, जिससे रियासतों और मरकज के दरमियान कोई भी व्यवक्षण, तनाव या अवाहन न हो, और रियासतों के अवाम में यह एतमाद हो कि मरकज रियासतों को हृष्णना नहीं चाहता है, बल्कि वह उनके साथ आईनी और तरह की कीषाप्रदीरण के जाये, कानूनी इतिहाव के अरिये, मूल की सामीर और तरकी को ज्यादा मजबूत बनायेगा और मूल की सामीर और तरकी को ज्यादा मुस्तहकम तरीके से आगे ले जायेगा।

जहाँ तक हमारी खातिरा पालिसी का ताल्लुक है उसके मतालिक काफ़ी कुछ कहा जा सकता है। सेकेन में इस बात सबै-जन्मनियत-ए-हिंद के उन अलकायकों को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का असर तामाम हिन्दुओं में कमान हृष्ण प्रसर है। आज हमारे मूल के हृद-निर्वाचन क्या हो रहा है? हमारे हमसायों के साथ हमारे ताल्लुकात महज विद्याती मसलहतों पर मवनी नहीं होने चाहिए, बल्कि हम अपनी खातिरा पालिसी को उत्तरों की बुनियादी पर मुरतिब करें। हमारे हृद गिरे तामाम के हृकू को ताकत के अरिये पामात किया जा रहा है। कल ही विधानाम पर हमला हुआ, तो पूरा हारस और पूरी हृष्टमत छड़ी

ही गई और उन्होंने कहा कि यह एक हमला है, एवेन्यू है।

उसी तरह अगर कोई और अवाम के हृकू पर एवेन्यू किया जाये, तो क्या हमारा यह लंबे नहीं हो जाता है? कि हम एविया और युनिया की अड्डों को अड्डोंकी की हैसियत से छत से छिलाक आवाज उठायें। मूल रंग है कि हमारे हपताये पाकिस्तान में प्रवाम के हृकू पामाल किये जा रहे हैं।

लिहावा! मेरी यह इतिहावा है कि मरकजी सरकार विद्याती मसलहतों से बालातर हो कर, अपने उत्तरों को नज़रअंदाज किये बैठ, विद्याती सतह पर इन मामलात को उठाये, ताकि किसी भी मूलक में अवाम के हृकू को उत्तर के बल-बोते पर रखना न किया जाये। यह हमारी एक मुकद्दस अमान है। प्राप्त हम अपने लिए चाहते हैं कि हृकू के हृकूज हों तो इस्तरों के लिए भी हमें चाहना चाहिए कि उन के हृकू भी महफूज रहें। इन गुजारियों के साथ मैं साहू सदरे जन्मनिया हिंद के उस एडेस पर मूल युकिया भवा करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो गुजारियों में से ही हैं उन को जरूर रखा जायगा।

श्री एम० दामगोपाल रेडी (निजामाबाद): आपने जो कहा कि मुसलमान मुकद्दस अमानत है, ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए। मुसलमान या मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी या कोई भी हो उसको हिन्दुस्तान के बंदर उतने ही हृक है जितने कि और किसी को है। इसलिए अमानत यद्य उन को इस्तेमाल नहीं करता 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 with 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.

भी केसर राव लोडो : प्लाइट मार्क बांडर। उपायक महोदय, सदरे-जनरलिया के एडेस पर बहस के दौरान इस देशान में एक-दो कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर होने चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order. There are two Ministers.

भी काशबराह लोडो : जब तक कि यहां पर कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर न मार्प आप पांच मिनिट के लिये हाउस को एडजार्न कर दीजिये।

SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir,.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, please ask some Cabinet Minister to come.

भी केसरराव दोडगे : यह इस हाउस की हस्तक्षण 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.

भी केसरराव दोडगे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय... (अवक्षण)....

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's 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.

श्री एम्. रामगोपाल रेडी (निजामाबाद): मूल-
सिपल स्कूलों को भी पब्लिक स्कूल बनाने के बातें
अपनी गवर्नरेट 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. SHEWALKAR 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 विनायक प्रसाद चक्रवर्ती (तद्रव्य) :
लमणीत में विवर राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रसिद्धावण पर और उसका का प्रस्ताव है उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। श्री लमणीय साठे जी का धावण सुन रहा था। वह गारी तरक याती देखी बैंच की तरफ दौड़ा करनी कह रहे थे कि जनता पार्टी के लोगों की इमरजेंसी का फैसिया लमणी तक नहीं गया। लेकिन उस भावक उन्होंने अब किया तो हमें लगता कि जनता पार्टी की इमरजेंसी का कोई फैसिया नहीं है, हाँ लाल राहव की ओर जारी करनेवाले का फैसिया है। वह कह रहे थे कि जनतीव जारी ने कर्नाटक में इतनी दौड़ों को उलट दिया। यह बात उनकी विश्वास निराकार ही। मैं साठे जी से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या दिवाती की उस बात से उन्होंने जारी तरकों को देख लिये जानेवाली ही, लेकिन जारी जारी तरकों को उलट दिया जाने वाला क्या है।

उसके और क्या दूसरा कारण यह था कि ? कोई सका नहीं कर सकता था, इमरेंडी भी, जीवनी इन्दिरा ने भ्रातांत की हत्या कर ली थी, हम कोई दूसरा या बदूल नहीं निकाल सकते थे, कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं पात लिये जा सकते थे। बरि जिसी भी देवा में भ्रातांत का जाला हो जाता ही पिर विरोध प्रकट करने के लिये वह कोई जाली देनों को उठाता है तो जोन सी नाजायज बात थी ? लेकिन वै साठे साहब से पूछता है कि यही इसी लोक समा में हायेस्ट जूडिशियटी आज भी जैसी ही इन्दिरा से इन्दिरा जी की निकालने का एक प्रस्ताव पात्र किया, उसको आपने क्या सम्मान दिया ? जनता पाटी की हुक्मत में सबों को जलूस निकालने, सचा करने, सचावाह करने और यहां तक कि बेराब करने का भी पूरा प्रधिकार है। सकूचे देवा में सरकार के विवाह आदानपान किया जा सकता है। लेकिन साठे साहब के नेता ने क्या किया ? उनको कोई जाली नहीं लिये जालूस निकालने के लिये तो उन्होंने वो नौजवानों को पैसा दे कर कहा कि हवाई जहाज का अपहरण कर लो और 123 आदानियों की जान खतरे में डाल दी थी। उसकी तरफ साठे जी का व्याप नहीं है। साठे साहब के नेता इन्दिरा जी की नहीं है। साठे साहब के नेता वह इव तरह के काम देखोलेसी को खत्म करने के लिये इस समय भी कर रहा है। सभापति महादय, मैं आपके अरिये राष्ट्रपति महादय और आपने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

भ्राती जो वियतनाम पर जीन ने आक्रमण किया है, हमारे माननीय विदेश मंत्री के जीन जाने से भारत का जेहरा भूमिल हो रहा था, उसको भ्रातान मंत्री और राष्ट्रपति जी ने आपना बयान निकालकर साफ किया है। उन्होंने साफ लब्डों में कहा कि जीन ने आक्रमण किया है और उसको सेना वारिस लेनी चाहिये। राष्ट्रपति भी और प्रधान मंत्री जी के तुरन्त इस बयान के निकालने से दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान की पोजीशन अच्छी हो गई है।

लेकिन एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। याद कीजिये सन् 1962 का जमाना, जब पहले-पहल जीन ने आक्रमण किया था। उस समय स्वर्णीय जवाहर लाल नेहरू लंका जा रहे थे और जब जीन का आक्रमण दुप्रा था तो रेडियो पर जयाहरलाल जी ने शेर की तरह से दहाड़ा था। एक-एक जीनी को हिन्दुस्तान से निकाल दी। यह कहकर वह लक्षण गये थे। 10,12 दिनों के बाद जब जीन के आक्रमण से बनहीना का पतन हो गया था तो फिर जयाहरलाल जी की विष्णी बन्ध रही थी, वह बकरी की तरह रेडियो पर नियमित रहे थे। हम माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहते हैं कि आपने यह बहाईरी का काम किया है कि जीन के बलवाया है कि जैसा वारियर करे। यह दस्ता देखा हुआ है, और उसके दूसरे दृष्टि से जीन का

है, लेकिन जिसे इतना कह देने से ही हमारा और आपका काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

वह ठीक है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने आपने अधिकारक में जीन को आक्रमणकारी कहा है, लेकिन उन्होंने आपने अभियाच में यह चिक नहीं किया है कि हमारी जो 50 हजार बर्ने जीव जनीन जीवी तक जीन के कान्डे में है उसको कैसे नियमित करें ? कैसे उस प्रथमत की हुई जीन पर मातृत्वम् का तिरंगा लहरायाय ? ठीक है प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत साफ कहा है, लेकिन जाजपेयी जी ने जीवी तक ऐसा नहीं कहा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जीन के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध सुधर नहीं सकते हैं जब तक हमारी जनीन वह लोटा नहीं देता है। यह बहुत स्वागत के दोष्म बयान है, लेकिन हम प्रधान मंत्री से कहना चाहते हैं कि जीन का मन बड़ा हुआ है। जैसा दूसरे लोगों ने कहा है, माननीय जाली जी ने कहा है कि जीन न सिर्फ वियतनाम को ही सबक तिकांगा चाहता है, बल्कि साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के जितने छोटे छोटे देश हैं, सब में आतंक फैलाना चाहता है। इसलिये हम प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहते हैं कि उन्हें जीवी अपनी सीमा की विस्ता छोड़ देनी चाहिये और हिन्दुस्तान को एलान करना चाहिये कि जीन को जियत के सम्बन्ध में समर्पिता का साथ हुआ था जिसमें जीन ने प्रार्थित किया था कि हम तिब्बत की आदानपानी पर कभी हमला नहीं करेंगे, उसे आटोनामस रखेंगे, उसकी उसने बादांचिलकी की है। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को कहना चाहिये कि तिब्बत को आजाव करो, नहीं तो तिब्बत जिसको आपके हवाले कर दिया था, उस पर हमें सोचना पड़ेगा और हम समझते हैं कि यह जौ अवसर है जब कि तिब्बत को आजाव करने के लिये कुछ कहना चाहिये। दलाई लामा यहां मौजूद है, उनको तिब्बत का प्राइम विनिस्टर या हैड एफ डी स्टेट औरियल कर के हिन्दुस्तान को सोचना चाहिये कि कैसे तिब्बत को आजाव करायेंगे। तिब्बत जब तक जीन और भारत के बीच आजाव बकर स्टेट नहीं बनेगा तब तक हिन्दुस्तान और जीन के विवादास्पद समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा।

राष्ट्रपति जी के अभियाच में प्राइस के सन्तुलन के बारे में कहा गया है, इसको तरफ में आपका ज्ञान से जाना जाता जाता है : भ्राती सामने बहुधा साहब कह रहे थे कि पिछले दो सालों में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं हुई है, जिससे हम को मालूम पड़े कि कांग्रेस राज्य में और जनता राज्य में यो कुछ है। हमको आरक्षर्य लगाता है कि बहुमा साहब जैसे यादमी का यह बहुधा क्यों नहीं मालूम हुई ? माननीय बलवत्तरसिंह जी ने गहरा कि कांग्रेसी राज्य में क्या समस्याएं थीं। कांग्रेसी राज्य में हर साल देश में अकाल होता था, घनाज की कमी रहती थी। महाराष्ट्र याकाश कूपी थी। दो तिहाई लोगों के बारे में तुबब आय दोनों बक्त चुल्हा नहीं जलता था। घनाज हमारे समझे क्या बमस्या है ? जनता राज्य में हिन्दुस्तान में समस्या है कि बंडल हरियाली और उत्तर प्रदेश में जो गेहूं देखा होता है, हम समझें,

[बी विनायक प्रसाद यादव]

कहा रखें ? उसको रखने के लिए जगह नहीं है । यहीं फर्क है जनता राज और कांगड़ी राज में । इतना स्पष्टा अनाज पैदा हुआ है कि हमारे सामने समस्या है कि हम उसको कहां रखें ?

लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति के अधिभावण में एप्रीकलचरल प्रोडक्ट्स के लिए, कोई राजनाल प्राइस पालिसी तय नहीं की गई है । इसी का नतीजा यह है कि इन दो सालों में भी यहां बेत में पैदा हुई जीजों के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, जहां किनिष्ठ मुद्रास कारबाने की जीजों, के दाम बढ़े हैं । आविक बनीजा में कहा गया है कि 21 जनवरी, 1978 से 20 जनवरी, 1979 तक की अवधि में कारबान की जीजों के दाम का इनडेक्स 183. 7 से बढ़ कर 173 रह गया है । इसी तरह सीरियल का प्राइम इनडेक्स 161. 4 से बढ़ कर 156 और काइबर्ज का 182. 4 से बढ़ कर 153 ही गया है । जब कि किनिष्ठ ग्रोडक्ट्स यानि करबानिया जीजों के दाम उसी अवधि में बढ़ कर 176. 7 से 179. 1 ही गया है ।

हमारे यहां कोई प्राइव पालिसी न होने के कारण किसानों की जब्तेवासी कूट ही रही है । यदि वह सूट इसी तरह बढ़ती रही, तो हम ने एप्रीकलचरल प्रोडक्ट्स के बामले वे जो रिकार्ड काम किया है, वह बढ़ ही सकता है । यदि किसान को अपनी उपयोग का बाबिल बाज़ नहीं मिलेगा, तो प्रोडक्ट्स बढ़ जी सकता है । इस लिए सरकार को ऐसी अवधियां कारबी भागिए कि एक उच्चकृत प्राइव पालिसी के अन्तर्गत प्रोडक्ट्स कास्ट को महं-नजर रखते हुए बेतिहार को अपनी पैदावार का उचित दाम दिये ।

राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री को धन्यवाद है कि उन्होंने पिछला बार धार्याण, बैकवर्ड कलासिंज कमीशन, का नये सिरे से गठन किया है और जी बी ००० म०४८ को उसके बेयरबैन बनाया है । वह बहुत एबल, बोयं और कमिटेड धार्याणी है और उनके द्वारा यह काम बहुत जीती है साथ किया जा सकता है । काका कमीशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को कामिल हो जाए तो ने जीस साल तक ताक पर रखे रखा । लेकिन जीजूदा सरकार ने कमीशन बना कर कहा है कि वह एक साल म अपनी रिपोर्ट के भीर किर उसके मूलाधिक पिछड़े जींदों को सरकारी नौकरियों में उचित प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जायेगा ।

इस कमीशन को बने तीन साड़े तीन महीने हो गए हैं, लेकिन आज तक उस को दफ्तर, स्टाप और बैठने की जगह नहीं दी गई है । यदि यही रैम्पा रहा, तो जो लोग कहते हैं कि कमीशन बना कर समस्या को टालने का तरीका अपनाया गया है, उनकी बात सही सिद्ध ही सकती है । इस लिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कमीशन बनाया गया है, उसको पूरी सुविधायें दी जाएं और दफ्तर दिया जाए, स्टाप दिये जायें । ताकि उसकी रिपोर्ट जल्दी से जटी धार्या, और सरकारी नौकरियों में कुछ मूल्यी भर लायें जो एकाधिकत्य, जीलोपली, ही गई है, रिपोर्ट का कार्यव्यवन कर उस को बत्ते किया जाए ।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अधिभावण में जीड़ सीलिंग के बारे में कहा गया है । यह ठीक है कि हमारी सरकार बिल्कुल मुस्तद है कि जीड़ सीलिंग को कायदीचाह कर जी नदीयों को दूर किया जाये । लेकिन हम को अपसोस है कि जीड़ सीलिंग में कहीं भी, जहां जमीन जो एक एक आदमी दस दस और बीस-बीस बीजे लिए हुए हैं, वह उन से बापस कराने का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है । कभी जहां जमीन के भी एक सीलिंग एट पास हुआ था । लेकिन उस एक को बिल्कुल नलिकाए कर दिया गया था । अधिकांश जोड़ों में जोगत इद्दी जिस का कहीं एन्जिनेयर्स नहीं है उस की तरफी लगा कर बाहर में सीलिंग से कालिल जमीन बचाने कर्मे में कर रखी है । उस को उन से बापस लेने के लिए कोई जार्य-जाही नहीं की जा रही है जिस के कारण जहां जमीन पर कोई सीलिंग का कायदीचयन नहीं हो रहा है । मैं आप के अंदर सरकार के कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसे जीड़ सीलिंग एक लेहातों में एकोंते कर रहे हैं वैसे ही जहां जमीन के लिए जो सीलिंग एक है उस का भी नुस्खायी के साथ कायदीचयन करना चाहिए ।

जहां जात जो आवधिक है वह यह कि जमीन के बटारे की बात है जिस के बारे में राष्ट्रपति महोदय से धरने अधिभावण में कहा है कि हमारे यहां जमान 54 लाख एकड़ जमीन तरफान हो सकती हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कई करोड़, एकड़ जमीन जीती हैं जो सायंकर परती परी हुई है । उस की जमीन को जीती में लाने के लिए जो स्वेच्छा प्रोजेक्ट चाहिए राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अधिभावण में उस का कहीं भी जिक्र नहीं है । इसलिए सरकार जीड़ सीलिंग के साथ साथ जो जीती के सायंकर जमीन है उस पर कैसे जीती की जाए इस पर भी ध्यान दे और स्वेच्छा प्रोजेक्ट बना कर उस जमीन को भी जीती में लाने के लिए प्रयास करे ।

इतना कह कर मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं और साथ ही आप को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप 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. What 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-

minal 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

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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 fewer 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 inspite 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 fiscs 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

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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 साल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति जी, जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने है, मैं उसका समर्पण करने के लिए बढ़ा दुधा हूँ। मैं यह बात विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि जो उत्तमियाँ इस सरकार की हैं, वह पहले से कई गुनी ज्यादा हैं। दो साल में जो कुछ हम न किया है वह एक रिपोर्ट के बाल बोल जाएगा। जो पिछले 13 सालों से नहीं हुआ, वह इस सरकार ने कर दिया है। ऐसी कितनी ही बातें हैं, जो हम ने की हैं।

17 hrs.

सभापति जी, प्राप्त किसी भी सेक्टर में देखें। प्राप्त एप्रीकलचर सेक्टर को ही देखें। हालांकि पिछले साल बहुत बाहु याती लेकिन इस के बारे भी उत्तापन पहले से ज्यादा बढ़ा है। इसी तरह से इंडस्ट्री के सेक्टर में देखें। बाज जो श्रीवकाश रेट है, इंवर्स्ट्रुमेंट रेट है, वह आयद एक साल को छोड़ कर सब से ज्यादा बाज रेट बाज है। जिसी इंटीरेस्ट के नीचे बदल जाई है वह जीवन को इसकी कठिनीटीय

ही नहीं है, वह अपने में एक दिकाई है, पिछले ही साल में भी उत्तरी उपलब्ध नहीं की गई है। मैं यहां तक कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि विषय भर में इतनी तेजी से इतिहास की सूक्ष्मिकी यूहिया नहीं की गई है भाज तक जितनी तेजी के साथ हमने की है। हमने यात्रों की आवासिकता यही है, यहां ज्ञाना पैसा बच किया है, उनको ज्ञाना युवाओं देने का प्रयास किया है। जहां तक आधिक पैकेट का सम्बन्ध है तभी वीर्य भाज ज्ञानानी से उपलब्ध है, कहीं कोई कहीं का बातावरण नहीं है, कहीं कोई यह भारको दिकाई नहीं पड़ती है जो पहले ज्ञाने में दिकाई पड़ती हीं। आधार इंडेक्स भी कम हुआ है। नामनाम के लिए दाम बढ़े हैं, भाग तुलिया के इतिहास को देखें। पिछले एक साल में, अमरीका, इंडिया, फारस, जर्मनी तभी जगह कितने दाम बढ़े हैं और यही कितने बढ़े हैं। कहीं पर चार, कहीं पर छँट और उससे अधिक प्रतिशत दाम बढ़े हैं पिछले एक साल में जबकि जनता पार्टी के राज में हाल सेन प्राइवेट केबल दो प्रतिशत ही बढ़ा है, जो बहुत कम है, नोविनल है। दुर्गानी जैविकों को लेने लोडा है, हमने संयम बरता है, स्थिति को नियंत्रण में लाने का प्रयास किया है। यह सम्भुक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है।

भ्रष्ट मैं विदेश नीति पर आता हूँ। पिछले दिनों मैं दस बारह देशों में घम कर आया हूँ। सबक हमारी सरहनाएँ की जा रही है कबल इन देश में ही नहीं सारे संसार में हमारी सरहनाएँ हो रही हैं और कहा जा रहा है कि हमारे विदेश नीति बहुत अच्छी है। पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों के साथ भी हमारे विदेश के सम्बन्ध बढ़े हैं। चाहे पाकिस्तान हो, बग्ला देश हो, श्रीलंका हो, तब के साथ हमारी दोस्ती बढ़ी है इस सरकार के आगे कि पहले पाकिस्तान के साथ भारत की टेंशन थी, बंगला देश के साथ जड़ा था, श्रीलंका, नेपाल आदि जितने हमारे पड़ोसी देश दे उन के साथ एरिया आफ टेंशन बना हुआ था लेकिन इस सरकार के आगे के बाब वहमने रास्ते खो सिंदूरे ही और अब हमारी साथ विदेशों का रिश्ता है। इस विदेश नीति के ऊपर अब रेफँडम लिया जाए तो मैं विदेश के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि मास्सी प्रतिशत सोने कहते कि जनता पार्टी की विदेश नीति बहुत अच्छी है। एक ही इसका विदिक है, एक ही आवाद है जो इसको प्रत्यन्द नहीं करता है और वह ही अमरीकी इन्विट्रो नामी। जीन के कारे में अभी बात आई थी —

एक जाननीय सदस्य : युरेनियम।

भी संघर लाल गुप्त : युरेनियम का जानला दो साल से लटका हुआ नहीं है, कई साल से लटका हुआ है। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि इंविट्रो नामी के जमाने में हमारी ज्ञा हालत थी। वह जिम दहांके, रसायन, सीबन एवं आडत आफ जीजन हमेशा अमरीका की गाली देती रहती थी और अमरीका उन्हें गाली देता रहता था, और एक जर्वेस्ट देकल औदीसों बढ़े कला रहता था। आज वह स्थिति नहीं है।

मेरे कुछ लिख कहते हैं कि विदेश मंडी की जीन नहीं जाता आहुए हैं। आमद इवर दे भी कुछ लोप

ऐसी ही बात कहते हैं। मैं दूल्हा बाहता हूँ कि क्या जीन के साथ घम विदेश काहते हैं या नहीं? अगर बाहते हैं तो बातचीत के द्वारा भेज जोल के द्वारा वह होगा या वह दूर बैठे रह कर हो, सकता है। बाजपेही जी ने स्वयं कहा था कि विदेश बहुत बड़ा विदेश नहीं है, भेरे जाने से सारी समस्याएँ हल नहीं ही जाती। इसका उन्होंने कही दावा नहीं किया था। उन ने स्वयं कहा था कि देरा प्रोविंग विदेश है। उसमें उन्हें कामयाबी हुई। मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जो समझते हैं कि माननीय बाजपेही जी का विदेश कामयाब हुआ। हमारी विदेश नीति क्या है? हमारी नीति जिसी भी बड़ी ताकद के इसारे पर नावदी नहीं है वह जाहे कस हो, या अमरीका हो। हमारी घमपी विदेश नीति इंडिपेंडेंट है, नेशनल इंटरेस्ट में है और रियेलिस्टिक है। और हम जीन के साथ भी दोस्ती बाहते हैं। विदेश जोर से इस सरकार ने जीन की भस्तर्ना की है, बाजपेही जी बीच में ही छोड़ कर आ गये, प्रधान बंदी जी ने बहत अच्छा और राष्ट्रपति जी के आवण में भी उसका जीन, उससे ज्ञाना जोर से भी जानना बाहता हूँ कि कौन सा देश है जिसने जीन की निन्दा की ही है? स्वयं रक्षिया ने, जिसके साथ पैकेट या विदेशनाम 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 जीन की निन्दा की है, किसी दूसरी सरकार ने नहीं की है। इसलिए हम न तो अमरीका के हाथों में खेलेंगे, न जीन के दौड़ने हस के हाथों में खेलेंगे। हम अपने देश के हितों की रक्षा कर के जो कामयाबी थीक लगेगी वही कहेंगे। हम दोनों जीवों को जोड़ना नहीं बाहते। हम जीन और भारत के सम्बन्ध और विदेशनाम पर आकर्षण इन दोनों को जोड़ना नहीं बाहते। यह भी जल्द गलग गलग है। हम विदेश बाहते हैं। लेकिन इस जीव की भी निन्दा करते हैं, जिसके करना बहुत गलत है। बैठ कर के दूसरी जीव होनी चाहिये।

एक बहुत बड़े भेस्टेनेल कह रहे दे कि आपने डेमोक्रेटी कहाँही है। लोगों ने दी है। हम भी तो जोड़ीके प्रतिनिधि हैं। इन्विट्रो भी भी लोगों की नीतिनिधि भी। उन्होंने ज्ञा किया था 20 अप्रैल में? आप क्या यही बढ़े हो कर बोल दें? सी०.१०.१८० के लोडरों ने कहीं भी 20 अप्रैल एक भी गेट मीटिंग की थी? क्या इसकी उनको इजाजत थी? अगर एक भी गेट मीटिंग कर दी जाती तो आप अन्दर चले जाते। जब बोल समय था तो क्या आपने एकीटेन्शन किया था? आप की कलम बन थी, अमरीकां के द्वारा बदल दे। लेकिन आज आप क्या लेंगे आप कितिहास कर सकते हैं। हम उसको इजाजत करते हैं और आप किर पी कह रहे हैं कि हमने कुछ नहीं किया। हमने केवल राइट आफ विलेंट नहीं बिला,

[सी : कंवर लाल दुर्दा]

बल्कि उसको रैखिकटीविलिटी भी ही, प्ली देखा भी चाहिये क्योंकि प्रजातंत्र बगैर उसके नहीं बल सकता, यह इत्यारी धारणा है।

इन सारी उपलब्धियों के बाद मैं एक, दो मुश्किल सरकार को देना चाहता हूँ। मुश्किल में यहां कोई कैविटेट मंत्री नहीं है। मैं इसका प्रोटोकॉल करना चाहता हूँ। मैं सरकार को एक मुश्किल देना चाहता हूँ। याहू हम देखते हैं कि यह पर मजदूरी में हड्डताल बल रही है, दिसंसे टिस्पेक्टरान है, विद्यार्थियों में देसेंटिस्पेक्टरान है, कम्बनल राहिदस है, कर्मी पर हरिजनों पर भ्रामक भर्त हो रहे हैं, कर्मी पर भाषा के समें हो रहे हैं। ऐसा बता है कि देश एक वाकीनों पर बड़ा है और एक भी भी स्कॉपोट ही सकत है और देश टट्ट सकत है, इन भीवों पर। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, यह कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है कम्बनल राहिदस, हरिजनों पर अस्याचार, भाषा का सवाल, लेकर और स्टूडेंट्स की प्रीबलम, यह किसी एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी से मार्ग कि वह इस बात में पहल करें और सब प को बता कर इसके बारे में एक नेशनल सम्मेलन बल दूसरे जनत देवलप करें ताकि उसको सामने रख कर एक गाहड़लाइन तय हो जाए और सारी पार्टियां उस पर अमल करें।

मैं एक सुशासन भी देना चाहता हूँ कि परिवहन सेक्टर में हमारा 13 हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है और पिछले ताल मांडे 500 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्तिक के बारे में। करीब 250 करोड़ रुपया प्राप्तिक रह चुका लेकिन सबजैकेट टूटैवह, अगर इनकम टैक्स दे दिया जाये तो सबा की करोड़ रुपये की प्राप्तिक हो जाएगी। 13 हजार करोड़ का इन्वेस्टमेंट करने के बाद। मैं चाहूँगा कि इसका जोहर होनी चाहिए, साइटिफिक स्टडी होनी चाहिए। इस तरह के बाट में जाना ठीक नहीं है। इससे परिवहन सेक्टर का विवरास हट जायेगा।

मैं परिक्षण के बिलाक नहीं हूँ, लेकिन नेशनलाइजेशन के लिए नेशनलाइजेशन करना चाहता है। अबर फ़लाक के हित में है वा इकानामिक फ़लाकेशन के लिए अक्षयी है तो किसी भी जग का राष्ट्रद्वयकरण, कार्यकार्य आवश्यकतावाल करता है, लेकिन राष्ट्रद्वयकरण के लिए राष्ट्रद्वयकरण करना में अटोक नहीं आवश्यकता है। किसी भी वित्तिक राष्ट्रद्वयकरण में उनके लिए में आवश्यकिता स्वती हो जो, जो कि नियन व वक्तु वाला वित्ती विवरणों को पुराना विवरण जारी सकता है।

एक जातिरी जीव में भीर कहना चाहिए है। इसके साथीय स्वरूप सिक्ख तीनों ने वारे में बांकाटोडारे बलांगाहा ही यहां उत्सुक व विनाश भी प्राप्त कर रहा था। वहां से तो उसके काही भावारिटी नहीं थी, लेकिन यहां से जाकर वहां वहां एक जीव ने दिल्ली का दूसरा बाजार बनाया है, जहां तो अपेक्षित ही इसके बारे में

बात करेंगी, लेकिन मैं वह समझता हूँ कि अधिकारि विज्ञान ने उनको परवीनीशन दी है फ़ॉन्टेन करने के लिए। यहाँ यह कांडार्मेंटल राइट आफ एक्स-सिविलेन है या नहीं? अमर है, तो उनको काम करने की इजाबत लेनी चाहिए। अगर किसी का पोलिटिकल फिफरस है उनसे इवर वा उवर तो पोलिटिकल लैबल पर उनसे लड़ाई लड़ें, मुझे एतराज नहीं है लेकिन मेरे बाल में वह एक बहुत बड़ी मूलनिकाईं हैं फौंस है कान्ट्री में, जो कि लोगों को इकट्ठा करती है, संगठित करती है। यहाँ तब देखिए कि राजनारायण जी और इन्विटरा नांगी की एक नहीं है, लेकिन यह आर० एस० ०००० है जिसने इन दोनों को एक कर दिया। वह एक बंडर आक 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 organisation, 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 विवाह दिलाया है कि देश में विवरीटी को बत्त किया जायेगा । लेकिन उस के लिए कोई कानूनी काम होना चाहिये । यह ठीक है कि सरकार इस बारे में कुछ कर रही है, लेकिन उसकी गति में इन्वेन्ट की बहरते है । येरा सुनाव है कि हमारे देश में वह दस करोड़ लोग तब तक शारीर, पृष्ठरेस्ट आँख दि पूर्पर, हैं, सरकार उनको धाराएँ दे कि उन्हें तब एसेंट कानूनीटीव रिमॉड प्राप्त पर विलेनी और अगर तब वह बढ़ी हो व्हेन्ट सरसियाइक करेंगे । उनके लिए प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सेक्टर में सर्विसिंग का रिकॉर्डेन होना चाहिये, उनके लिए मेडिकल एवं धार टेक्निकल तथा मेडिकल बीरह तब तरह की प्रूफेशन भी भी होनी चाहिये । इस तरह उनकी प्रूफेशन कैरेक्टी को आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बढ़ाव देये । ऐसी व्यवस्था करकी चाहिये कि याव उनकी जो प्रवेशिंग कैरेक्टी है, वहांपाई की बजाए से वह कम न हो । यह तात्पुर लें लोगों की ताकद करनी चाहिये ।

दृष्ट लगता है : अगर हम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय के लोगों के लिए कई भाल तक दृष्ट लगा लगते हैं, तो हमें अपने देश में तरीकों को बदल करने के लिए भी 'मिशन यावर्टी ट्रैक्स' लगाना चाहिये । लव लेप ट्रैक्स एसेसोब, इनका ट्रैक्स एसेसोब और वह वह एप्रीलस्ट्रिट्स से लव ट्रैक्स लिया जाये और उससे एक हवायर करोड़ रुपये की आमदानी हो जाए । कुछ स्टेट लेन्ड्स कन्ट्रीबूट करें और कुछ सीट्स गर्नेमेंट कान्ट्रीबूट करें । इस एक हवायर करोड़ रुपये की लोगों की परवेशिंग कैपेटिटी बढ़ाने और उन्हें सही बाय पर सब भीजें मुहूरा करने के लिए इस्तेवाल लिया जाये । अगर हम ऐसा करेंगे, तो हम ने जो आदा किया है, वह सही आनों में पूरा हो सकेगा । इधर उधर भाइनर इंडस्ट्रीज करने से काम नहीं बढ़ेगा । इस काम को करने के लिए रैटिकल चैंज की जरूरत है और जो स्कीम मैंने रखी है, उसके बारिये यह रैटिकल चैंज हो सकती है । जून आज्ञा है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर या कमसार्हे मिनिस्टर इस पर विचार करें ।

इस योजना पर ध्यान करके हम लिसो पावर्टी भाइन रहने वाले दीस करोड़ लोगों को राहत दे सकते हैं । लेकिन पावर्टी के नाम पर जो पैसा इकट्ठा हो, वह कल्पों और एप्रीलिन्ट्रैटिव एस्सेप्टेसिव में नहीं लगाना चाहिये । प्रक्षसरों की तब्दील हड्डाने या जीप बोटर बौराह पर एक पैसा भी बच नहीं होना चाहिये । अगर लोगों को विश्वास होया कि वे जो पैसा दे रहे हैं, वह तरीकों के घट में जा रहा है, तो वे खुश होंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं ।

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

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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 tente 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 undefined. 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 maharja 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 fissiparous 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 Kilkenney 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 unstable 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.

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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 incometax 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.

की हुक्म देव नारायण शास्त्र (मध्यमी) : सचापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभावक है, राष्ट्रपति जी का तो वह बाबू नहीं होता, उसका राष्ट्रपति जी की मारकृत घटनी भीमियों का यह भीर सरकार एक दृष्टि रखती है कि उसकार की उत्तराधिकारी क्या है और सरकार का करने वाली है और इस समूह में राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभावक को देखा जाए।

यह यही बात है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभावक में बहुत तो बहुत जी की स्वीकार किया है। जबता पार्टी के एक दलदल की हैसियत से, राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभावक दिया है और जो प्रस्ताव सदन में प्रस्तुत है, मैं उस का हार्दिक समर्पण करता हूँ लेकिन हम यह भी जोड़ते कि कि आज जिसने माननीय दलदल इस लक्षण के अन्दर विराजमान है, उन के आवज होते हैं और सभी महते हैं कि इस देश में अस्ट्रावार आया है, देश में जातिकाद आया है, देश में गरीबी आया है लेकिन उठ गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए, उस अस्ट्रावार को मिटाने के लिए और जातिकाद को मिटाने के लिए या सत्ताभारी दल ही समर्थ हो सकता है। येरी अपनी राय है कि कोई भी सत्ताभारी दल ही इस के लिए सकता नहीं है। इन तामाजी भीमाधियों का आवज तभी क्षम्भद है जबकि देश के अन्दर राष्ट्रीय देशना भए। यद तक समर्थन और सम्मोहन का आव-

हितुस्तान के पूरे लोगों में नहीं आएगा, तब तक इन भीमाधियों का इसाब नहीं हो सकता। मैं सिफेर यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हितुस्तान के अन्दर आज जितने जी राजनीतिक दल हैं उन सभी राजनीतिक दलों को न कोई दिया है, न कोई दृष्टि है और न कोई संकल्प है। दिया हीन, दृष्टिहीन और संकल्पहीन राजनीतिक दल आज काम कर रहे हैं और प्रझूति का यह सांसारण नियम है कि जब देखने वाला बहुत ऊँचाई पर चढ़ा जाता है, तो उठ देखने वाले को नीचे का इन्द्रिय, नीचे का जो उप बहुत ऊँटा दिया है पहला है। उसी तरह से सत्ता के कुछ नियम होते हैं। जब सत्ता लोगों के हाथ में आती है, तो वह सत्ता बहुत से दुर्दिनों को ले कर आती है और उन दुर्दिनों से प्रगत निकला न जाए, तो सत्ता सही दृग से बास नहीं कर सकती। तो सभापति जी, मैं ने जो दियाहीन, दृष्टिहीन और संकल्पहीन की बात कही, तो दिया क्या है। गांधी जी को भले ही लोग आहें, जिने राजनीतिक दल के लोग हैं, गांधी जी का जात सत्ता लेते हैं और गांधी जी की जयजयन्त्रित करते हैं लेकिन उन की जो बातें हैं, उन की जो दिया है, उस में गांधी जी का जातीर तो जहर है लेकिन गांधी जी की बेतता नहीं है, उन की आत्मा नहीं है। गांधी जी का सांसारण नियम यह या कि तुम जो भी काम करते हो, उस काम को करते समय वह सोचो की समाज का जो प्रतिनिधि मानव है, समाज का जो सब में ऊटा इन्द्रिय है, उस को तुम्हारे काम से क्या लाभ पहुँचने वाला है। आज हम जो भी चिन्तन करते हैं, हम जो भी सोचते हैं, उस में इसके बारे में कोई नहीं लोकता है। मैं जुद नहीं लोकता। लोक सभा के अन्दर होने के नाते, जो ठाठ-बाटा मेरा है, जो आज व शोकत है और जो बेतत और जाता है, उस पर चिन्ता वर्च होता है। उस मतदाता, जिस के बोट से हम इस संसद में आये हैं, की आमदानी और हामारी आमदानी में कितने का फर्क है? उस की आमदानी और हामारी आमदानी क्या है, इस से बारे में हम सोचते हैं? हितुस्तान के उन मतदाता जो 65 प्रतिशत आमदानी जान गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जी रहे हैं और हितुस्तान के अन्दर कोई 50 लाख आमदानी, भूदूषन, नीकरताहूँ, राजनीतिक और आपार का सचाकान करने वालों की जो आमदानी है, जो आज जान व शोकत की जिम्मदी चिन्ता रहे हैं, उन की आमदानी में कितना बड़ा फर्क है? कहाँ से उनके लिए देता आएगा? आज भी कंवर लाल गंगा जी बोल रहे जे और जो रहे जे कि बर्दौली हटाओ—टैक्स लालों। गरीबी हटाओ—टैक्स लगाने का बहाना कर सकते हैं। अबर संकल्प के साथ, भूदूषी के साथ और दृष्टिमत के साथ देश के अन्दर से गरीबी को चिनाना चाहते हैं, तो आप पर सीमा लगाने के लिए तैयार हो, या वर्च पर सीमा लगाने के लिए तैयार हो। या यह बात मानने के लिए तैयार हो कि वर्च की एक सीमा जीवी जाए और उठ से आया।

‘वही हृष्ण देव भारतव यादेव’

वर्ष करने की छट नहीं होगी । वह तभ व्यादा वर्ष करने की छट नहीं होगी, जब तक कि देश के तसी लोगों की भाव उस सीमा के बराबर नहीं पहुँच जाती, यह भाष को करना होगा । अगर वर्ष पर सीमा लगा दी जाए, तो भाज भी कंबर लाल बूत भी गरीबी हटायी—इस लगाने की बात कह रहे थे और यह कह रहे थे कि इस से एक हाथार करोड़ रुपये नियंत्र सकते हैं, और यह बताना बाहता हूँ इसी संसद में वर्ष पादवी पर बहल करते हुए डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया जी ने एक दर्शन रखा था । और उन्होंने कहा था कि अबर वर्ष पर सीमा लगा दी जाए, वर्ष पर पालनी लगा दी जाए, तो उस से 1500 करोड़ रुपये से ले कर 2,000 करोड़ रुपये की लिपुतान में बढ़त होगी । अबर यह दो हाथार करोड़ रुपये सालाना केवल वर्ष पर पालनी लगाने से प्राप्त होते हैं तो उसको हम राष्ट्र के दूसरे विकास के कामों में लगा सकते हैं । लेकिन होता क्या है ? नहर के बातबरण में, गंगेजी लिका-दीका में पनपे हुए लोगों को भाज भान नहीं है, जिनको गांव की सड़कों पर नहीं बचाना पड़ा उनको भालूम नहीं है कि भाज भी हमारे गांव के अबर करोड़ों भीरत सड़क के किनारे पालाना करती है । जब यह रास्ते से मुसाफिर निकलता है तो भावा पालाना पेट में ले कर बही ही जाती है । वहाँ वाताबरण में पनपे हुए इंसान की भीरतों और सड़क के किनारे पर पालाना करने का अबर भी नहीं हुआ है । भाज गांवों की मां-बहूओं जी सड़कों के किनारे पर पालाना करना पड़ता है । भाज भी ज़मी अपने पेट में पालाना सूर्योदय के सूर्योदय तक 12 घंटे तक सड़क पड़ता है । यह लिपुतान की उन करोड़ों भीरतों के प्रति लिपुतान के किसी भासक का अवान यहा नहीं है ? यहाँ क्या है ? जब देश की भासाँ और भीरतों कमज़ोर और रोमी होंगी तो उनकी सन्तान भी कमज़ोर होंगी । ऐसी कमज़ोर माताओं की कमज़ोर सन्तानें की भी जीन जैसे देश का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती । वह जीन के यहाँ लिपुताने जा सकती है ।

वहाँ भेजक का सासन हो, जाहू यह भाजपेड़ी जी का अवल हो । सभी लोग अपनी बातों से मुकर जाते हैं । 1962 के जब जीन ने भारत पर भाषण किया था तो भी अंत लिहाई भाजपेड़ी ने इस सदन में क्या कहा था । जे अपने इस सदन में दिये गये भाजवां को निकाल कर पड़े । विरोधी बल में बैठ कर उन्होंने कहा था ? यह उनकी जह भाजी कहा बली गयी ? यह उनका दोष नहीं है, यह सत्ता का दोष है । जब सत्ता के जागे तो किसी तरह से भासन करते चलो, किसी तरह से जिया रहता है इसलिए किसी तरह से भी जीते चलो ।

सत्तापति भाषावल, भाजपीय कंबरलाल जी गुप्त रह रहे थे लिख भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि लिख देश के राजा को यह भी जान न हो कि वहाँ

वह जा रहे हैं यहाँ की स्थिति क्या है । उस देश की लिदेग नीति क्या है, वह क्या करने वाला है, तो वह कैसे सफल हो सकता है ? मैं भारत सरकार पर भारोप लगाता हूँ कि भारत सरकार का जो लिदेग समाजवाद है, जो गृहनवर विभाग है वह निकलता है, अबत है जिसको यह भी पता नहीं था कि भाजपेड़ी जी की याका के द्वारा जीन वियतनाम पर भी हत्याकाल कर सकता है । अगर इसकी जानकारी लिदेग विभाग या गृहनवर विभाग को नहीं रहती है तो इतना बप्या जो इन बड़े अफसरों की जान-भीकत और ठाठ-बाट पर वर्ष किया जाता है वह किस बात के लिए वर्ष किया जाता है ? हम अपनी सीमाएं बंधते रहें, अपनी भव्यता से हाथ बोते रहें और ये अफसर हमारे ब्लू-प्रिंसेस की कमाई पर भीज-भासत उड़ाते रहें । इस बारे में भी देश को सोचना होगा ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाज जो सवाल पूछा हुआ है, यह कौई छोटा सवाल नहीं है । भाष प्रस्तावाकार मिटाने की बात करते हो लेकिन जब तक योगेजी अपवाह रहेंगी, योग की धारा कभी पवित्र नहीं हो सकती । जब तक देश के अन्दर राजनीतिक प्रस्तावाकार विभाग रहेगा तब तक प्रवासनिक प्रस्तावाकार नहीं नियंत्र सकता है । राजनीतिक प्रस्तावाकार को रोकने का यथा अवसर्या है ? हम लोकतंत्र विवेदकी बात करते हो लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि यह संसद के सदस्य जो हम यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, क्या हम बूढ़ यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि दुनिया पर हमारा नियंत्रण हो, लेकिन बूढ़ मग्न पर किसी का नियंत्रण न हो । हम याहू दिकी ओरे पर सवारी कर रहे लेकिन हमारी पीठ पर कौई सवारी न करे । हमारी पीठ पर कौई सवारी करने वाला न हो । इस तरह से लोकतंत्र नहीं चाहेगा । लोकतंत्र की सर्वोच्च संसद यह संसद है तो जब तक इस संसद के सदस्य इस बात के लिए काटिवड नहीं होंगे कि उनकी आवश्यनी, उन की आवध पर भी एक अंकुर रहना चाहिए तब तक देश में स्वच्छ लोकतंत्र नहीं रह सकता है । हम यहा जाते हैं, कहा रहते हैं, किस से दोती करते हैं, किस से नियंत्रा करते हैं, यह भी जनता की देखने का अवसर मिलना चाहिये यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि संसद में हम अपनी कानूनिकारिता का परिवर्त दें, मंत्र पर अपनी कानूनिकारिता बता दें लेकिन हमारी दोस्ती ही पंजीयनियों से, भाजपाराई से, कालाभाजारी से । इस की भी देखने के लिये कुछ होना चाहिये । इसलिये लोकपाल विवेदक में जब तक संसद के सदस्यों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक लोकपाल विवेदक विकल्प लेकार है, उसकी उपयोगिता नहीं है । मैं यह भाग करता हूँ कि यह होना चाहिये । मंत्री और संसद-सदस्य दूर रहें तो वह किस के लिए होंगा । सराजारी देश का अव्यक्त सचिव, या उस की कानूनिकारियों का सदस्य भी यह कौई अवसर हो जाता है तो उस का भी उत्तर बढ़ जाता है । उसके जागे जीन भी आपारी और अष्ट सरकारी भविकारी जागे लगते हैं । उस की भी आवश्यनी बढ़ने सकती है । इसलिये राजनीति में सगे हुए लोगों, राजनीतिक संगठन के प्रवासनिकारियों पर भी कानून के जारी से अंकुर रहना चाहिये कि उन की सम्पत्ति में, उन की भाव भी कौई विभाग न आये । गैर-कानूनी तरीके से उन की सम्पत्ति

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

न बढ़े । इसलिये राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों की सम्पत्ति की जांच करने के लिये भी लोकायुक्त विल में कोई व्यवस्था न्यायी हृष के द्वारा होनी चाहिये । आता पात को तोड़ने की बात की जाती है । यह कहा जाता है कि देश में जातपात बढ़ रही है । भी भी ०१०५० देव कह रहे थे कि हमारा बाप दादाओं से कोई अपराध किया तो क्या आप उसका शारीर भोगेंगे ? मैं मनता हूँ कि आपने नहीं किया । लेकिन मनता हूँ कि अपराध ने तो किया जो आत्मविरोधी व्यवस्था है । सभाज को उसने जर्जर बनाया । आत्मविरोधी व्यवस्था ने यह कहा कि पढ़ना और पढ़ना उसका काम है । उसका आचरण किस तरह से किया जावा है उस को भी आप दें । बेंदों ने पूराने ने महसूस कहा है कि पढ़ना पढ़ना आत्मविरोधों का काम है, यूद्ध करना अधिकारों का काम है, आपका करना बैंधकों का काम है, देवा करना शरों का काम है । इन शास्त्राणवादियों, इन कद्ररपर्वतियों से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह तुम बेंदों के अनुरूप आचरण करने के लिए तैयार हो ? आपार पर प्रौद्र नौकरियों पर शर्दी को अधिकार दे दो और जो अधिकार तुम को बेंदों ने दिया है कि पढ़ने पढ़ने का उम तक धरने को सीमित रखो, तुम स्तुल के मास्टर जाकर जाओ, फोक्सर बन जाओ राजनीति में बैठो तो हो, मंडो बैठो बनते हो, पलटोनों में कैलेंडर बैठो बनते हो, स्पो भयने अधिकारों की सीम का अतिक्रमण करते हो ।

पटना हाई कोर्ट की हालत आते 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 आप एक बार जज बना, उस का बेटा उस का भाजा, उस के फिलेदार दर फिलेदार जज बनते गए हैं, बांसानगर वे जज बनते गए हैं। प्रापकों सुन कर हरू त होगी कि सिनियर एडवोकेट के बासाने जो बैनल बनते हैं उस में भी वहां पिछड़ी जातियों के उन लोगों तक को नहीं लिया जाता है जो बीस बीस साल से बकालत करते रहे हैं, एडवोकेट हुए हैं, 1952, 1953 से एडवोकेट बने हैं और यह इस कारण से होता है कि उन का नाम और सिनियर एडवोकेट की लिस्ट में जा गया, पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों का, दबी हुई जातियों के लोगों का नाम आ गया तो उन को जबरियप के लिए नामिनेट न करता पढ़ 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, बिलिंग की बात करते हैं, आप पटना उच्च न्यायालय के सारे रिकार्ड को जा कर देखें, उसको उच्चतम न्यायालय से आ संसद संसदीयों की एक समिति से उच्च कराता है और आप को पटा जाएगा कि पटना उच्च न्यायालय में कितना प्रशासनिक भ्रष्टाचार आया है। जातपाता के आधार पर, बांसानगर से जर्जिये से लोगों को बांसाने का काम जो कल रहा है इस से बहु प्रकाश में आ जाएगा।

अधर धार को जातपात को मिटाना है, अतिवाद को लोहाना है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जारी रोटी में नहीं है जारी बेटी में है। धार को इस को लोकने के लिये अतिर्जीवीय विकासों को लकड़ाप देना होगा।

भाज करा सकता है ? बटरी बटरी में, बलर्सी बलर्सी में, मुखर्जी मुखर्जी में चिवाह करत है, पांडे पांडे में कलेंगे हैं । बेटी का चिवाह तो याप यानी जाति में करोगे और यातपाता को तोड़ने की करोगे तो यह सहज चलेगी । इस को तोड़ा काहसे हो तो अन्तर्जातीय चिवाह करो और अन्तर्जातीय चिवाह तब तक नहीं होगेगा जब तक याप इस तरह का कानून नहीं बना देंगे कि सखारी नीकरी में, यानीति में, व्यापार में, परिवर्तन में उन को नहीं लिया जाएगा जिहें अन्तर्जातीय भिकाती ही जाएगी । इस से जातपाता तोड़ने में सहजपाता भिकाती, उस को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा ।

मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उहोनेने सही बात को बोला मत्यांकन किया है, जोही सी सत्य बात कही है अपने अधिकारीय में, लेकिन जो समाज के हित में है, गरीबों के हित में है, वो ही ही समाज के वित में है, वह बात नहीं कही है और वह ही ही चाहिये थी।

धी कंवर लाल गुप्त ने एक प्रश्न छेद दिया है। उन्होंने कह दिया है कि आर०एस०एस० ने इंदिरा गांधी और राज नाथायण को एक जगह ला कर छोड़ा कर दिया है, उन को आपस में जोड़ दिया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों विपरीत धारा के हैं। लेकिं यह भी सही है कि विभिन्न विचारधारा वाले लोग भी इनकर आने पर एक जिग्हा इकट्ठे जड़े हुए लिंगां भी छोड़ते हैं, और यह प्रकृति और परमात्मा की कला से होता रहता है।

गरुल संस्कृत एवं करणी मिताई

गोप्य सिध्ध मूल सितलाई ।

राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्थाएँ जो जब सवाल पूछा होता है, राष्ट्रीय भावना का सवाल पूछा होता है तो दुम्हन जो कहे उसे इस बास्ते प्रतीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि दुम्हन बोल रहा है लेकिन राष्ट्रीय हित में, राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था, राष्ट्र धर्म के हित में जो सच बात होगी, उसको भावना पढ़ेगा। अगर हीटिंग यांत्री भी किसी विन्दु पर सच बात कहती है तो उसी भी हिम्मत के साथ कहेंगे कि वह सच बात है और यह दृष्टिकोण सभी का होना चाहिये उन में जो कामियाँ हैं, उटियाँ हैं उन को हम लोग हिम्मत के साथ बाटाएं। यही हमारा दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिये राष्ट्र को हम भागे ना करेंगे। विकासी चुनौती बाटे करते वाला और सब को लियाए वाला कभी राष्ट्र को भागे नहीं ले जा सकता है।

श्री कैशवराज थांडमे (नाहिं) : सचापति महोदय, मुझे अप्रतीक्षा है कि राष्ट्रपति जी को उनके अभिभावण के लिए आवश्यक नहीं दे सकता हूँ। मैंने इस में 53 एमेंटेंट्स पेश किए हैं। जो राष्ट्र की हासत है उसका विवर उनके आभिभावण में होता चाहिये था। मुझे अक्षरतम है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के दो वो विवरियाँ हैं। बाहर तो हमारे आधार न बाहर आते हैं। इन्होंने करते हैं, जो की आधार पर हमना करते हैं, जहाँ को कारी अप्लाईर

न दो वह भी कहते हैं। भगर जब यहां पाते हैं तो उसके भूह को प्रिसेस्सरिप और जनता भीता का कुल्ला लगा रहता है। एक भाजाब राष्ट्रपति गुलाम बन जाता है। ऐसे बाहर भी जंगल में बहातुरी से लड़ता है भगर जनता सरकर में आते के बाबी और रिंग मास्टर के छाते पर नाचता है। इसी प्रकार जो राष्ट्रपति बाहर बहातुर मालूम होते हैं वह यहां पा कर खाते बन जाते हैं, इसलिए हमें दुक होता है। यह बही राष्ट्रपति ही जो बाहर कहते हैं कि सियाती लोगों के अन्दर बिल्ला और रंगा भौंगद हैं इनको आपसों सिविल बार को छत्तम करता चाहिये। भगर प्रक्षतों की जात है कि आपने अभिभावण में वह जैसे बिल्कुल बदल जाते हैं। जब अभिभावण होता है तो बाट के राष्ट्रपति नहीं है। ऐसे आचार्य अब्दे का नाटक ही तीमनच, यानी मैं वह नहीं हूँ, वहीं यहां देखने में आता है। जब वह बाहर कहते हैं वह यहां नहीं कहते। जब ऐसी जात है तो आप कौन है? आप जनता सरकार की कठपुतली हैं। जो टीका राष्ट्रपति के अभिभावण पर इनिदरा जी के जमाने में करते थे, आज भी वही कर रहे हैं। जयप्रकाश जी के जो चले हैं उनसे हमें आकाश भी कि कुछ इन्हाँक की बात करें और इस अभिभावण के अन्दर कोई इनकलायी तरसीय लायें, ऐसी हमारी आशा थी। भगर राष्ट्रपति उम तमाम बातों के बारे में लामोज हैं। क्यों वैनीनाम बने हुए हैं?

देश में कई जगहों पर दलितों पर अत्याचार हुए, उसके बारे में राष्ट्रपति के अभिभावण में एक लप्ची भी नहीं है। जीन में विदलानम पर आकमण किया, भगर राष्ट्रपति खाली हैं। जीन को कहते हैं कि लोगों को हटा लो। वह जीन की आकमणक बहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मराठाबाड़ा में बलितों पर अत्याचार हुए, मराठाबाड़ा में पालियामेंट की एक कमेटी जो चुकी है भगर उसकी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त तक हमारे सामने पेश नहीं हुई। ऐसी मांग है कि वह रिपोर्ट कोरिन यहां पेश की जाय और उम पर डिस्क्रीप्शन होना चाहिये और जो उन्हाँर हों उनको सजा की। मराठाबाड़ा के उपरांतों की जुँड़ीकायल इनकलायी होनी चाहिये।

हमारे महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर जो शेष्यलूड कास्ट और शेष्यलूड ट्राइम नियो-नुदिस्ट बन गये हैं उनको भी वही नुविधायें देनी चाहिये जो दलित समाज के लोगों को मिलती हैं क्योंकि बौद्ध बन जाने के बाद उन लोगों की भाली हालत और सामाजिक हालत में कोई कर्क नहीं हुआ। डार्सर बाबा साहब अन्देश्वर की मृत्यु के बारे में जांच करने के लिए एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई थी भगर अभी तक उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जाया नहीं हुई। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कहां है? उसकी जाया किया जाना चाहिये।

हमारे मराठाबाड़ा के 5 जिलों में 2 स्पेष्य 56 ऐसे अस्ति साल तनकलाह और 930 56 ऐसे महाराष्ट्र तनकलाह पर काम करने वाले सरकारी नौकर भाज भी भौंगद हैं। 20, 20 साल से महाराष्ट्र के

भवर लोगों को प्रोमोट नहीं किया गया, उनको प्रमार्केन्ट नहीं किया गया। उनकी हालत बांडेर सेवर जैसी है। एक तरफ़ आप बांडेर लेन्ड करने की बात करते हैं, भगर हमारे यहां अभी भी लोगों को 2 ड० 56 ऐसे तनकलाह मिलती है क्या इस का जिक राष्ट्रपति के अभिभावण में है? नहीं। यह जनता सरकार का ताहका है। जो उपरिकृत हैं उनकी भलाई के लिए कुछ नहीं है। जो मां बहनें अपनी इज्जत बेच कर जिन्हीं को सरकारी हैं तो जनता भी कोई जिक नहीं है। जो लोग भरे हुए सड़े हुए जानवर का गोशत जा कर जिस रहते हैं उनकी पुकार इसमें क्यों नहीं दी।

इसके अलावा मैं राष्ट्रपति के अन्दर तरभीम करने की मांग करता हूँ। मैंने यह मांग राष्ट्रपति प्रधान मंत्री आदि को इसके पहले दी है। इस राष्ट्रपति के अन्दर अधिनियक और भारत भवन विद्याता जो कहा जाता है, वह कौन है? सही माने में भारत की 65 करोड़ जनता ही भारतविद्याता होनी चाहिये। भगर एक फ़र्जी ताकत को भारत का भाष्य विद्याता कह कर हमारे लोगों को बूँदिल बनाया जा रहा है। मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल नेबिल पर एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाय और इस आवाजी में बदलते हुए हालात के लिहाज से इनकलायी राष्ट्रपति तैयार किया जाय। जिसमें सारे देश का साकात्कार हो उसमें विभिन्नजात अन्धशब्द न हो। भारत जैसे विद्याल देश में भगर आपको दक्षिण और उत्तरी भारत में इमोशनल इंड्रेसेन कारण करना है, सना का और शरिन का विकेन्ड्री-करण करना है तो दिल्ली जो फ़िलहाल पाये नहीं है, आनंद प्रदेश की राजधानी हैदराबाद को उपराजधानी बनाया जाय और पालियामेंट का इजलास साल में एक बार हैदराबाद में हो ताकि दक्षिण के लोगों को मालूम हो कि हमें भी यहां पर कुछ सहायित किलती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पालियामेंट का इजलास साल में एक बार हैदराबाद में कीजिये, और यार्द के कई आफिसेज को हैदराबाद में स्थानिये। इसके अलावा कैविनेट की भीटिंग भी हैदराबाद में कीजिए ताकि दक्षिण के लोगों को मालूम हो कि हमारा भी देश की नियासत में कुछ हिस्सा है। इसलिए हैदराबाद को उपराजधानी का दर्जा दीजिए यह मेरी मांग है। मैंने इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री चक्रवृत्त को लिखा है। भगर अभी तक यह करने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं, यहां पर भजब हाल है जम्हरियत का। पहले की काप्रेस गवर्नरमेंट कुछ और थी ...

'Government of the Congress, by the Congress and by the Civil Servants for the Capitalists.'

आपकी गवर्नरमेंट कौन सी है भगव —

'Government of the Janata by the R.S.S. and Jan Sangh for the Capitalists and political Rangas and Billas.'

[बी केसबराव धोंडगे]

यह आज हालत है। इसमें तर्फीम करनी चाहिये। हर किसान को मालूम होना चाहिये कि यह हृकूमत हमारी है और हर दलित को मालूम होना चाहिये कि यह हृकूमत हमारी है। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि यहां यह नजर नहीं आता है। जिन्हे यह गय लोग तो सरकार की महरदानी मर, ये तो खुद का नाम लेकर खुद मरो। यह रामराज्य है। इस अधिकारण में लोगों की क्या मुश्किलत है, क्या किसी को पोछानी है, इस किस्म की कोई बात नहीं है ऐसी रंगीन फोटो लीची है कि जैसे रामराज्य आ चुका है, हर जगह आबाद ही आबाद, ऐसी बेहतरीन पिक्चर जैसे कि खेड़ी में जब आ चुकी है। लोगों को कहा जा रहा है आप बदरामी मत, हर जप्त अमन है, हर जगह आबाद ही आबाद है, लोग खुशहाल हैं। उनको दुपा दे रहे हैं कि जनता पार्टी बालों ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, कायामत तक आपका ही राज्य रहे। ऐसा राज्य दोबारा नहीं आ सकता है, ऐसा मनवाया जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हृकूमत लोगों की इच्छत से खेलना चाहती है, भूल और बेकारी से खेलना चाहती है, वे उनको इशारे देना चाहता है कि वह ज्ञानामुदी के पंचत पर रहे हैं। बेरोजगार नौजवान कहता है कि मैंने कीनसा गुनाह किया है, हमको काम दो, हमारे हाथ-पैर मजबूत कीविएं, हम कौम और मूलक की बिद्रमत करना चाहते हैं। भगव यहां 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 सिर्फ़ इनकी ओट देते जा रहे हैं और एमजेसी के नाम यह हम कायदा उठा रहे हैं। ऐसा तुम कब तक करोगे, आपात काल की बात हमेशा कहने से मसला देन नहीं हो सकता जब तक हम समाजी, सुदूराशी, मियासी और मजहबी मामले में तरीमी नहीं करेंगे, बुनियादी इन्काल नहीं लायेंगे और मिक्कह इकनामी को हमेशा के लिए खत्म नहीं करेंगे। समाजवादी घरती पर समाजवादी अवस्था कायम नहीं करेंगे, सरमायादारी निजाम को खत्म नहीं करेंगे तब यह कायम नहीं हो सकता है।

प्राविर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 30 बाबा साहेब प्राविर, 30 बसवेड़र, छपरपति किंवाजी महाराज, ज्योति राव कुले, महाराणा प्रताप और जैता जी सुमारबद्द बोल, जैसे कहूँ-कहूँ यादौर

पुल हैं उनकी जनकी पर या पुण्य तिथि पर तारीख देने की भी ज़रूरत है। उनका ही नहीं उनकी किताबें और उनका चरित्र हर भावा में परिचय होनी चाहिये। हमारा जीवन कैसा हो, त्याग और बलिदान कैसा हो, इसके लिए यह करना भी ज़रूरी है। भगव यह करने के बायां हृकूमत उनके भूलाना चाहती है, उनको खत्म करना चाहती है। मैं दोबारा जिनी कहना कि जब तक हिन्दू-स्तान के अन्दर इन महायुद्धों की जश्नी और पुण्य तिथि छुट्टी दे कर नहीं बनाई जाती, उनकी किताबें, आदर्न, जीवन चरित्र नवजनाओं की मांगों के सामने नहीं रखे जाते तब तक कैसे काम खल सकता है, उनकी किताबों को जाया करना चलती है।

हिन्दूस्तान के अन्दर मालूम होता था कि जैसे एमजेसी के बाद कोई नया जमाना आया है। हरेक जनता पक्ष का नेता कहता है कि दूसरी आजादी हमने लाई है। हरेक कहता है कि हमने यो किया है। ये आजादी के खुद खुद ही टेकेदार अलमबदराद बन गये हैं, अब लाइसेंस इनके पास है। जैसे कि आजादी इन्होंने ही सी हम गुलाम थे, हमने कुछ भी नहीं किया। आज यह सब अलमबदराद बन गये हैं, टेकेदार बन गये हैं और इक्का नाजायज़ फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। ये डिक्टेटर बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आजादी किसी के चर की मिलिक्यत नहीं है। समाजवाद किसी के चर की मिलिक्यत नहीं है। यहां की दूसरी आजादी भी ही यहां के बहाउर लोगों से यहां की मूलक की आजादी कायम रखने के लिए मूलक के नौजवानों ने काम किया है। लिहाजा मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मूलक को मध्यूत करना है, दलित और उपेक्षित को मध्यूत करना है। एजुकेशन की पालिसी में भास्तु काली की ज़रूरत है। नौजवानों को लकड़ी लिखण देने की बहुत ज़रूरत है। इसके लिए गरीबी, बेकारी हमेशा के लिये खस्त किये बरीर महां दूसरी धीरों की बात नहीं होती चाहिये। जात पात तूर करने की बात कही जाती है भगव आज जात-नात कहां है, ? हिन्दू धार्मिक धर्मों में जात-नात है, वर्ण अवस्था है, संकराचारों की बातों में जात-नात है। क्या हम धर्मधर्मों में से जात-नात वर्ण मेद को लोड़ना चाहते हैं ? हम धर्म-धर्मों में से वर्ण-व्यवस्था धर्मस्थिता को नहीं हटाना चाहते हैं। हम वर्ण-व्यवस्था, चारुर्ण्य व्यवस्था स्वास्थ्य तन्म और बाहुल्यवाद को खत्म नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हम महज उर्चोंवय और अन्तोंवय का ढोल बजाते हैं।

हिन्दूइन्द्र में जातिवाद और बर्जाधिम को कायम
एक कर आप हनकलाव नहीं ला सकते हैं, सम्पूर्ण
ज्ञानि नहीं ला सकते हैं, भले ही आप कितना ही
प्रस्तोत्र और सर्वोदय की बात करें। जय
ज्ञानि ।

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
28, 1970/Phalguna 1, 1970 (Saya)*