

Thursday, July 14, 1977
Asadha 23, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Series)

Vol. IV

[July 05 to 15, 1977/ Asadha 14 to 24, 1899 (Saka)]



Second Session, 1977/1899 (Saka)

(Vol. IV contains Nos. 21 to 30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

CONTENTS

No. 29, Thursday, July 14, 1977/Asadha 23, 1899 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 465, 466, 468 and 469	1—27
Short Notice Question No. 18	27—38
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 467 and 470 to 484	38—51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3462 to 3470, 3473 to 3477, 3480 to 3488, 3490 to 3504, 3506 to 3526, 3528 to 3531, 3533 to 3562 and 3564 to 3591	51—164
Papers laid on the Table	164
Matters under Rule 377—	
(i) Certain Remarks made by the Home Minister in his speech on 13th July, 1977	165—74
(ii) Alleged bank accounts abroad in the names of Shri Sanjay Gandhi and Shrimati Maneka Gandhi	174—77
Demands for Grants, 1977-78—	
Ministry of Energy	177—307
Shri M.N. Govindan Nair	183—94
Shri Yuvraj	194—200
Dr. B.N. Singh	200—208
Shri R. Venkataraman	208—18
Shri A. Murugesan	218—21
Shri A.K. Roy	222—27
Shri Gauri Shankar Rai	227—37
Shri Durga Chand	237—44
Shri T.A. Pai	244—52
Shri Subhash Ahuja	252—57

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

COLUMNS

Shri Tulsidas Dasappa	257—63
Shri R.L.P. Verma	263—67
Shri P.K. Deo	267—71
Shri Shrikrishna Singh	271—78
Shri P. Ramachandran	279—98

Statement *re.* Deaths due to consumption of poisonous liquor in Delhi—

Shri Charan Singh	221—22
-----------------------------	--------

Statement *re.* Agreement arrived at between the Port and Dock Workers and the Management—

Shri Ravindra Verma	279
-------------------------------	-----

Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1977—

Motion to consider—

Shri H.M. Patel	307—308
---------------------------	---------

Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	309
--------------------------------	-----

Motion to pass—

Shri H.M. Patel	309—10
---------------------------	--------

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 14, 1977/Asadha 23,
1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Asian Collective Security

+

*465. DR. HENRY AUSTIN:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union has
spelt out her idea of Asian Collective
Security in clear terms;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Gov-
ernment have examined the same;
and

(c) if so, their reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The
Soviet Union had, in 1969, put forward
the concept of Asian Collective Securi-
ty but concrete proposals have so far
not been made. In our view, it is for
the countries of the region to discuss
various ideas on the subject and to
evolve, after mutual consultation, ways
and means of promoting peace and
stability and strengthening mutually
beneficial cooperation on bilateral and
regional basis.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: As early as
1969 the Soviet Union had offered cer-
tain proposals for checkmating the then
emerging danger in relation to the
security of various Asian countries.

2

Since then the Helsinki Conference on
Co-operation and Security in Europe
was held in July, 1975 which worked
out a system of security for European
and some other countries. The concept
of detente that had emerged out of
the Conference seems to be providing
some security to the European and
North-Atlantic Powers, but, an effort
is being now made to confine the bene-
fits of that to the European countries
only. This is the position that I want
to highlight here. This has to be re-
lated to the situation emerging in Asia.
After this Helsinki Conference there
seems to be a free-for-all situation in
Asia and Africa.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is
the question? This is the Question
Hour.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: So, I want to
know whether the Government are
taking adequate steps to meet the situ-
ation of insecurity in and around our
country. The paper reports show...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the
Question Hour. It is neither Calling
Attention nor a Bill on which you can
speak at length. You must put a
specific question.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: May I know
whether Government are aware of the
unrestrained accumulation of lethal
weapons around our country, parti-
cularly in Saudi Arabia, Iran and
Pakistan, and whether any collective
security arrangements are being
thought of with countries interested in
checkmating these developments and
assuring a unclear-free zone in Asia?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Without
being involved in bloc arrangement
for military security, we are doing all
that we can to see that security is pro-

perly ensured. But that does not depend only upon us. If it has again deteriorated into a bloc we are not interested in it. Russia has not yet specified what exactly they mean by what they are saying.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: In recent weeks some Moscow papers have been highlighting what actually they mean by this Asian Security. But that apart in view of the menacing situation around us, whether the Government will exchange views with countries in the neighbourhood to take stock of the situation.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We will exchange views with whosoever wants to have exchange of views with us.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Whether the recent Helsinki deliberations and the spirit of detente would be extended to Asian security Club. Whether our country is taking any initiative in this regard.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not concerned here with Helsinki at all.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने यह घोषणा की कि किसी भी मिलिट्री पंक्त या ब्लाक में हमारा विश्वास नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आर्थिक सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से श्री आपने क्या एशियन कन्ट्रीज के लिए कोई रक्षा की व्यवस्था की है क्योंकि वर्तमान समय में ये जितने बड़े बड़े ब्लाक्स हैं ये इनको एक्सप्लायट कर रहे हैं? तो आर्थिक सुरक्षा के लिए आप ने क्या कोई योजना बनायी है?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जो एक्सप्लायट हो रहे हैं और एक्सप्लायट होना चाहते हो तो मैं क्या कहूँ ?

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि एशियन कलेक्टिव सेक्योरिटी के नाम पर और इसी किस्म की और संस्थाओं के नाम पर बिग पावर्स वहाँ के

इलाकाई मामलों में दखल देने की और वहाँ की सियासत में दखल देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और क्या भारत सरकार यह कोशिश करेगी कि एशिया में ये बिग पावर्स अपना पंजा न घुसा सकें और यह शांति का जोन बना रहे ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : हमें किसी पर आरोप करने की जरूरत नहीं है, मगर इतना सम्मानित सभा में विश्वास रखें कि हम किसी को अपना पंजा अपने ऊपर डालने नहीं देंगे।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: When the Soviet Foreign Minister recently visited us, did he again refer to this concept? If so, whether that was the variation on the original concept. Secondly, the Soviet Union also consider itself to be an Asian country. So, when the hon. Prime Minister said that it was for the countries of this region to consider their security problem, did he also include Soviet Union amongst those countries?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He did not mention it even by a long fork.

श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एशियन सेक्योरिटी के लिए एशिया महाद्वीप के तमाम देशों से मिल कर कोई पालिसी निर्धारित की है सुरक्षा के लिए या भविष्य में कोई विचार विनिमय कर के स्वयं सुरक्षित रहने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : स्वयं सुरक्षित रहने के लिए तो हमारी योजना है ही और वह हम करते ही रहेंगे।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Now in the nuclear weaponry, neutron bomb has been added and laser-power-base weapons are also there. Whether the attention of Soviet Russia will be drawn that real collective security for Asia can be provided only if the big powers agree to give up this competition of

nuclear weaponry and weaponry of other destructive nature. If so, whether India will take initiative to raise the matter in the forum of the United Nations.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Before we take any initiative, we should qualify ourselves to have the initiative on the basis of our strength. We have, first of all, to have that position of strength in the world. In this matter, I have no doubt in my mind that there can be no security in Asia or in the world as long as there are atomic weapons. Therefore, it has been our attempt to see that these weapons disappear.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the fact that the Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that they have no bases in the Indian Ocean or in this part of the world which is one of the biggest threats to the Asian security and also, in view of the fact that the United States is planning to have bases in addition to Diego Garcia even in the Bay of Bengal, is the Government doing anything to protest against this attitude of the United States in accelerating the tension in this region which is a threat to the Asian security?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This has nothing to do with the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All the questions of Asian security include the question of bases also. The bases are not excluded from the collective security.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are specifically discussing the proposal of Asian Collective Security put forward by Soviet Union.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The question is:

"Whether Soviet Union has spelt out her idea of Asian Collective Security....."

In that, the question of bases is also included. If you say it is not included, let us know.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Firstly, the hon. Member is wrong in stating that the Soviet Union has no base whatsoever. It has its spheres of influence in the Indian Ocean. That cannot be denied. It is a race between the two powerful nations. It is from that that we have to save Asia. That is what we are trying to do.

Weeklies and Monthlies Published by Foreign Embassies in India

*466. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) names of weeklies and monthlies published by the Embassies of Soviet Russia, East European countries and U.S.A. in India and volumes of their circulations;

(b) whether they are sold or circulated free;

(c) whether similar weeklies and monthlies are published by the Indian Embassies in those countries; if so, their names and volumes of circulation; and

(d) whether Soviet Russia and other countries, as stated above permit Indian awards for the Russian readers of the type of Soviet Land Nehru Awards as prevalent in India; if so, facts thereabout?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Relevant information is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-695/77].

(c) Yes, Sir.

The Indian Embassy in Washington brings out a weekly publication entitled "India News". It is distributed free on request and has a circulation of over 32,000. The Indian Embassy in Moscow brings out a quarterly magazine in Russia "INDIA" with a circulation of 40,000. It is priced at 40 Kopeks (approx. Rs. 4.75).

(d) Yes, Sir.

A quiz competition was conducted by our Embassy in Moscow through the quarterly journal 'INDIA' in the year 1975-76. The first prize was a two-week trip to India. The other prizes were Indian souvenirs, Nehru coins, long playing records, bound volumes of past issues of 'INDIA' magazine and books on India.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Going through the figures that have been given by the Government, it is seen that every month about a million Soviet literature, Soviet Land and in different names and in different languages are circulated in India. I also find that about a lakh of American literature, Spain, etc., are circulated. Then, I find that most of the publications, periodicals, monthlies, weeklies, etc., circulated by the Soviet Union are mainly for the purpose of dissemination or circulation of their political news and political information.

I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether our magazines in the Soviet Union and other communist countries as also in U.S.A. are mainly dealing with political information regarding India or culture, education or other information also? If it is found on scrutiny that all these magazines are mainly dealing with political matters—magazines printed, distributed and circulated here by the communists—(mainly political literature)—I want to know whether the Government will consider to contain distribution of such kind of literature?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have seen some of them, I don't think I can say that they contain any propaganda of their political beliefs. They only make propaganda of what they are doing in Russia and show their country in good light. But if they indulge in objectionable propaganda, we can certainly take action. That is not allowed. Similarly we propagate our culture and disseminate information in other countries of our development and progress.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the reply given by the hon. Prime Minister

for the Minister of External Affairs, will he kindly agree to appoint a committee of the Members of Parliament to go through all these literatures that are published by US, USSR and other Embassies in India? I also want to know whether they include the political propaganda or propaganda directed towards friendly countries one against the other? Thirdly, I would like to know from him whether that Committee will go into the question of printing presses? This is a very important thing. It is found—in the Consultative Committee's meeting, I have raised this matter more than once—that this medium of literature publication from the printing presses is owned by a particular political party, which means giving of some kind of aid to a political party by foreign Embassies. I want to know from the Government—these are three points on the basis of which—whether a review or a scrutiny or some kind of examination, will be made by the Government through a Parliamentary Committee?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am sorry, I do not propose to appoint any such committee.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know, is it permissible that one political party will get all the patronage from foreign Embassies in the shape of millions of rupees every year?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are putting a third question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: No, Sir. This is a very important point. One particular political party is getting all the advantage of printing of material of the communist countries and they are getting millions of rupees every year. I want to know whether it is permissible?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have put the question.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Why do you raise your voice unnecessarily?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He always gets excited.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I can hear you properly. Raising the voice is not the best way of deciding the point. On the contrary, it deflects from the value of the question. This is a free country and anybody who wants to print anything anywhere is free to do so at his cost and consequences. I cannot say you print it here or print it there. If they want to print only in one printing press, it is not for me....

AN HON. MEMBER: This is not true also.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Whether it is true or not, I do not know.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Tomorrow, I have a deal. I will show whether it is true or not.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: What is happening now will be the result even if I appoint a Parliamentary Committee. Therefore, this is not the way it can be carried on.

(Interruptions)

No foreign relation can be sustained or maintained by a Parliamentary Committee. This kind of patronage is not possible and here if they do so, it does not give great credit to the party to which it goes. On the contrary, it also creates great prejudice in the minds of the people. Therefore, it has its own advantages in my view.

श्री जगदीश चन्द्र माथुर : क्या सरकार का ध्यान कुछ ऐसी बातों की तरफ भी गया है कि कुछ विदेशी दूतावास अपने स्वयं के समाचार-पत्र प्रकाशित करने के बजाय, वहाँ के कुछ पत्रों के अन्दर नियमित रूप से विज्ञापन देते हैं ? जैसे कोरिया की एम्बेसी अपने राष्ट्र-पति का प्रचार या अपने विचारों का प्रचार करने के लिए कुछ समाचार-पत्रों को पूरे पृष्ठ का विज्ञापन देती है, क्या यह यहाँ के समाचार-पत्रों को प्रभावित करने की बात नहीं है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : समाचार-पत्र स्वतंत्र हैं। जो एडवर्टाइजमेंट देना चाहें, क्या उनकी स्वतंत्रता पर हम रोक लगायें ? ऐसा तो ठीक नहीं होगा।

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह है कि विदेशों की सरकारें यहाँ अपना लिट्रचर लाकर जमा करती हैं और इसे यहाँ बेचती हैं ? फिर जो धनराशि उन्हें यहाँ प्राप्त होती है उसे वे यहाँ की राजनीतिक गतिविधियों पर या सी०पी०आई०की गतिविधियों पर खर्च करती हैं। क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह है ? अगर हैं तो इसे रोकने के सरकार के पास क्या प्रबन्ध है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इससे कोई उन्हें आम्दनी होती है, ऐसा नहीं लगता। मदद करने के अन्य तरीके हैं। उनसे अगर वे करते हैं तो करते रहें, इससे उनका काम सफल होने वाला नहीं है।

श्री भारत भूषण : अनेक बार इस बात की चर्चा हुई है कि विदेशों से यहाँ धन आता है और यहाँ की राजनीति में लगता है। यह भी प्रश्न उठे हैं कि जो धन विदेशों से आता है उसे रोका जाना चाहिए। क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि विदेशों से यहाँ धन आता है ? क्या यह भी सत्य नहीं है कि विदेशों से बहुत सा साहित्य यहाँ आता है और उसे यहाँ नामिनल प्राइस पर बेचा जाता है ? यहाँ जो रुपया इकट्ठा होता है उसे क्या यहाँ की राजनीति में नहीं लगाया जाता ? क्या ये सारी बातें सरकार की जानकारी में हैं ? अगर हैं तो इनको रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जानकारी में तो है मगर कई बातें रोकी नहीं जा सकतीं। उसी प्रकार से नहीं रोकी जा सकतीं जिस प्रकारसे

किसी सदस्य के सवाल पूछने को नहीं रोका जा सकता।

श्री उपसेन : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मास्को, रूस में विदेशी भाषाओं का खास करके एशियाई भाषाओं का खोज की जो इंस्टीट्यूट है वह विदेशों की कुछ प्रमुख पुस्तकों का अनुवाद करके छपवाता है भारत की भी गीता, महाभारत और कन्नड़भाषा की राजतरंगिणी का अनुवाद करके उन्होंने छपवाया है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि जो रूसी साहित्य है उसमें भी अच्छी अच्छी बातें होंगी, उन पुस्तकों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कराकर भारतीय दूतावासों के माध्यम से विदेशों में उसको वितरित कराया जाए ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यहां अनुवाद करके वहां बंटवाना, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में बंटवाने का सवाल हो तो यहां का साहित्य इतना सम्पूर्ण है कि दूसरों के साहित्य की हमें जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि तमाम दूतावास अपना साहित्य छपवा कर भारत में बंटवाते हैं ? क्या इससे इन्कार किया जा सकता है ? क्या हमारे साहित्य को भी विदेशी भाषाओं में छपवाकर भारतीय दूतावासों के माध्यम से विदेशों में बंटवाने की कोई योजना है ? पिछली सरकार ने जो कर्म किये, और अब जो भारत की तस्वीर है, उसका उल्लेख करते हुए क्या किसी साहित्य को विदेशों में बंटवाने की आप व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : हम अपना झगड़ा बाहर नहीं ले जाना चाहते।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम किसी की स्वतंत्रता में दखल नहीं दे सकते, तो यह बड़ी हेरानी की बात है कि

मुल्क की सिक्योरिटी के मामले में हम दखल न दें। हिन्दुस्तान में सोवियत लैंड और दूसरे रिसाले आते हैं और बिकते हैं, और कम कीमत कर बिकते हैं, और उसका पैसा वापस नहीं जाता है। वह रुपया वापस नहीं जाता है यह रह जाता है और यहां वह दे दिया जाता है। इसके बारे में अखबारों में छप चुका है और मेरा ख्याल है कि एक बार सरकार ने जवाब भी दिया था कि यह पैसा यहीं रहता है और जाता नहीं है। बाहर के मुल्क वाले जो यहां लिट्रेचर बेच कर और यहां की एक पॉलिटिकल पार्टी को पैसा दे देते हैं, इसको रोकने में क्यों सरकार असमर्थ रहती है, इसके रास्ते में कौन सी रुकावट है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इसका जवाब दे दिया गया है।

Integrated Medical Graduates

*468. **SHRI DHARAMSINHBHAI PATEL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 8th Executive Meeting of Central Council of Indian Medicine on the 10th February, 1973 approved the eligibility of integrated medical graduates to perform major operations and decided that a list of such institutions should be drawn up whose graduates could enjoy the right; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not drawing up the said list so far?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) “एकीकृत चिकित्सा स्नातक” शब्द का अर्थ पूरी तरह स्पष्ट न होने के कारण यह सूची तैयार नहीं की जा सकी क्योंकि भारतीय और आधुनिक चिकित्सा पद्धतियों का एकीकरण अभी नहीं हुआ है वैसे, 3 मार्च, 1977 को हुई भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् की 7वीं बैठक में यह निर्णय किया गया है कि

भारतीय चिकित्सा की जिन संस्थाओं और ग्रंथानुसंधानों के पाठ्यक्रमों में बड़े आपरेशन करने के प्रशिक्षण की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है, उनकी एक सूची तत्काल तैयार की जाए और उसे अन्तिम रूप देने से पहले परिषद् के सभी सदस्यों को उनके विचार जानने के लिए भेजा जाए।

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : यह जो सूची तैयार की जाती है इसको अन्तिम रूप कब तक दे दिया जाएगा ?

श्री राज नारायण : अन्तिम स्वरूप देने का प्रश्न वास्तव में बड़ा जटिल प्रश्न है। हमारे यहां एक भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् है और उसके 82 सदस्य हैं और श्री शिव शर्मा जी इसके अध्यक्ष हैं। यह विवाद आज का नहीं है। यह विवाद आज सारे देश में खड़ा हुआ है कि आयुर्वेद और यूनानी और एलोपैथी इन दोनों का इंटेग्रेटिड कोर्स चले, दोनों को एक में मिला करके चले या दोनों अलग अलग रहें। यह विषय आज से नहीं 1920 से चला हुआ है। राज्य सरकार भी फैसला लेती है, केन्द्रीय सरकार भी समय समय पर कोई समिति बना करके निर्णय लेने पर विचार करती रही है। अभी यह काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है। जैसे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की सम्मति है और हमारी अपनी भी सम्मति है कि आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा शुद्ध रूप से अलग रूप से, पथक करके दी जाए ताकि आयुर्वेद क्या है समुचित रूप से हमारे देश के लोगों को जानकारी हो सके, होम्योपैथी क्या उसकी पथक से ठीक से अलग से जानकारी हो सके, यूनानी पद्धति की भी जानकारी ठीक रूप से हो और इनको एलोपैथी के साथ मिला करके, तालमेल करने से कोई बड़ा भारी हित नहीं हुआ है। जिस तरह से ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद ने भारतीय जीवन के प्रत्येक पहलू को प्रभावित किया उसी तरह से चिकित्सा पद्धति को भी प्रभावित किया (व्यवधान) ... अगर नहीं सुनना चाहते तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं। सुनना चाहते हैं तो मैं बताने के लिए तैयार हूं।

यह एक बहुत बड़ा विवाद का विषय है। आज हम भी दो घंटे तक अपने सचिवों के साथ बात कर रहे थे। आयुर्वेद में शल्य प्रथा थी या नहीं और आयुर्वेद के जानकारों को सर्जरी के मेजर आपरेशन करने की इजाजत दी जाए या नहीं? यही तो पूरा साबल है आज। कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि नहीं दी जाए, कुछ लोगों की सम्मति है कि दी जाए। और मैं यहां अगर आ कर स्पष्ट रूप से कहूं तो कल से बाहर घेराव शुरू होगा क्योंकि जो विद्यार्थी अब तक पढ़े हैं, अब एक सम्मति है कि अब तक इंटेग्रेटिड कोर्स की पढ़ाई जिन्होंने की है उनको आपरेशन करने की इजाजत दी जाए। बाकी की राय यह है कि यह 82 सदस्यों की सम्मति आ जाए उसके बाद एक कोर्स तैयार हो गया है, उस कोर्स की समुचित पढ़ाई हो। उस पढ़ाई के बाद आगे क्या किया जाए उस पर विचार किया जाए तो उनको इजाजत दी जा सकती है। यह दोनों बातें हैं। हमारी अपनी निजी राय है और हमने प्रधान मंत्री जी की भी राय बता दी। जो लॉग एलोपैथी के बड़े भारी समर्थक हैं वह भूलते हैं कि शंकर से बड़ा कोई भी सर्जन उनके यहां है जिन्होंने श्री गणेश के सर को काटा और हाथी का सर ला कर के लगा दिया? मैं जानना चाहता हूं। यह एलोपैथी के सारे डाक्टर इसको खोजें। भारतीय इतिहास इसका साक्षी है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा अलग हो। इंटेग्रेटिड कोर्स का विषय बड़ा व्यापक है, इसकी शुद्ध परिभाषा हो। और मैं फिर श्री शर्मा जी को निवेदन करके बुलाऊंगा। उनकी भी यही राय है कि आयुर्वेद की पढ़ाई अलग हो। इंटेग्रेटिड कोर्स की एक साथ पढ़ाई की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि भारतीय प्राचीन और आधुनिक चिकित्सा पद्धतियों का एकीकरण कब किया जाएगा ?

श्री राज नारायण : मैंने पहले ही कह दिया इस पर कई तमिऴीय जर्नलिस्ट हैं और वह अन्तिम राख तक पहुँचाने की अवधि तक पहुँच चुके हैं। मगर मैं पुनः इस पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार हूँ और लोगों को बूला रहा हूँ कि सचमुच 'इंटेग्रेटेड कोर्स' नाम की परिभाषा जो हुई है वह सही है या गलत है। मेरी राय में अब तक जो परिभाषा हुई है वह गलत है।

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तो मुझे यह कहना है कि यदि हम प्रश्नकर्त्ताओं को अपने प्रश्न पर कुछ अधिक कहने का अधिकार नहीं है तो उत्तर भी उतने ही संक्षेप में माना चाहिए। मैं शुद्ध आयुर्वेद का पक्षप्रायी हूँ। मेरा यह कहना है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि देश के स्वास्थ्य के हित में और एक रोगी के हित में जो एक प्रकार की चिकित्सा पद्धति से ऊब कर दूसरी ओर जाता है उसको किसी खिचड़ी चिकित्सा पद्धति के सुपुर्द आप करने वाले हैं, या जैसी कि विशुद्ध चिकित्सा पद्धति वह चाहता है वह देने वाले हैं ?

श्री राज नारायण : मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह विशुद्ध चिकित्सा पद्धति चाहे और हम उसको वही विशुद्ध चिकित्सा पद्धति दें।

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that his Ministry's Annual Report has not yet been circulated to the Members. If it would have been circulated, we would have known more about this subject as also many other things. Will he kindly now circulate the Report at least today because otherwise tomorrow the Finance Bill will be discussed and we will be handicapped?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a suggestion, not a question.

श्री वेवन्त बरुआ : जो लोग मैडिकल ग्रेजुएट होते हैं वह लोग शहर में चले जाते हैं, और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट इंगलैंड चले जाते हैं।

इसलिए चाहना में जैसा है कि बेयर फुट डाक्टर जो 6 महीने की ट्रेनिंग के बाद गांवों में काम करते हैं, तो क्या मंत्री जी उसी तरह से विशुद्ध डाक्टर हिन्दुस्तान में भी पैदा करेंगे जिससे वह जनता का काम कर सकें ?

श्री राज नारायण : इसका उत्तर मैं दे चुका हूँ। मुझे अफसोस है कि उत्तर को संमुचित न सुनने से पुनः प्रश्न किए जाते हैं। मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि आयुर्वेद, यूनानी, होम्योपैथी और नैचुरोपैथी आदि जितनी भारतीय पद्धतियाँ हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि ये विकसित हों और सस्ती से सस्ती दवाएं ग्रामीण और गरीब से गरीब जनता तक हम पहुँचायें। अभी तक स्थिति यह रही है कि हम शहरों की ओर देखते हैं, जितनी मैडिसन की बात हो रही है वह शहरों तक ही रही है, हमारी 82 फीसदी ग्रामीण जनता दवाओं से वंचित रही है। हमारा मंत्रालय चाहता है कि हम उनकी ओर पहले देखें जो अब तक उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इसीलिए आयुर्वेद, यूनानी की सस्ती दवाएं बनाना, योग की साधना, नैचुरोपैथी, एलोपैथी, यूनानी सिखाना, इन बातों से सस्ती से सस्ती दवाएं बनाकर हम चलेंगे।

जहाँ तक एलोपैथी का जो अपना स्थान है, मैं निहायत अदब के साथ डाक्टरों और एलोपैथी के समर्थकों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके महत्व को गिराना हमारा मकसद नहीं है, अनावश्यक ढंग से वे टैरीफाइड न हों। उनके महत्व को हम नहीं गिरायेंगे, उनकी हम समुचित समादर देंगे, उनकी इज्जत करेंगे और उनसे यह भी चाहेंगे कि वे शहर मुखापेक्षी न होकर देहात की ओर ही देखें, उधर जायें और गरीबों की ओर ताकें। यह मैं उन से अपेक्षा करूँगा और मुझे उम्मीद है कि हमारी अपील का असर हुआ है। जितनी जगहों पर मैं गया हूँ, प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिशनरों से मिला हूँ, वे इस बात पर राजी हुए हैं कि हम देहातों में प्रो. मैडिसन बांटने के लिए तैयार हैं, सरकार हमारे लिए सवारी की व्यवस्था करे।

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : पिछले 30 सालों में आयुर्वेद पर एक परसेंट भी खर्च नहीं हुआ है। वह 1 परसेंट भी इन इन्स्टीट्यूट कोर्स के माध्यम से बाद में एलोपैथी पर ही खर्च किया गया। आयुर्वेद कालेजों से निकले हुए 99 फीसदी लोग एलोपैथी की ही प्रैक्टिस करते हैं, अपने नाम के आगे डाक्टर लगाते हैं, इससे आयुर्वेद तबाह हो रही है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि शुद्ध आयुर्वेद चलाना चाहते हैं। पिछले 10 साल में हेल्थ कार्डिसल और हेल्थ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग में यह तय हुआ है कि इन्स्टीट्यूट कोर्स आगे से बन्द किये जायेंगे, जो पढ़ चुके हैं, उनको भुविधा दी जायेगी? वह कोर्स बन्द नहीं किये जा रहे हैं।

क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जब हेल्थ कार्डिसल और हेल्थ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग में यूनिनिमसली तय हो गया कि यह पढ़ाई आगे न हो तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

श्री राज नारायण : मल्होत्रा साहब ने जो प्रश्न किया है, वह बिल्कुल ठीक है। आयुर्वेद और यूनानी पर अभी तक हमारे बजट का बहुत ही कम खर्च हुआ है, न के बराबर ही है। उसको मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ। और उसके नाम पर जो खर्चा हुआ वह भी एलोपैथी पर चला गया।

मैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी निश्चित मत के हैं कि आयुर्वेद, यूनानी और दूसरी भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों पर समुचित रूप से भारतीय बजट को खर्च किया जाये, उसकी व्यवस्था हम करने जा रहे हैं।

॥ पढ़ाई के लिए मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन हमारे पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि साहब हमारे बजट पर गिलोटिन हो जाएगा, हमारे बजट के भाषण का गला कट जायेगा, तो अब मैं क्या करूँ? लेकिन

फिर भी मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि हमें लोगों एक कोर्स बना चुके हैं और अब चूँकि 9 राज्यों के नये-नये स्वास्थ्य मंत्री बने हैं, कुछ स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों की ओर से पत्र आये हैं कि हम लोगों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया जाए, तो हमें एक सम्मेलन बुलाने जा रहे हैं, तारीख भी 29 उसकी तय हो चुकी है। उस सम्मेलन में सभी राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य सचिवों और विशेषज्ञों के सामने तैयार किये गये कोर्स को रख देंगे। जो हमारा कोर्स है, उस पर करीब-करीब सब की सहमति हो चुकी है।

डा० कर्णसिंह : यह हमारा सौभाग्य है कि आज शंकर भगवान् जैसे सर्जन नहीं हैं, नहीं तो न जाने किस का सिर काट कर किस पर लगा देते। माननीय सदस्य, श्री मलहोत्रा, ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उस में दो सवाल मिल गए हैं। एक तो यह है कि भविष्य में जो शिक्षा पद्धति होनी चाहिए, क्या उसमें एलोपैथी और आयुर्वेद इत्यादि का कोई सम्मिश्रण, इन्टिग्रेशन, होना चाहिए या नहीं। दूसरे, कुछ वर्ष पहले एक इन्स्टीट्यूट कोर्स चला था। जहाँ तक मुझे स्मरण है, वह इन्स्टीट्यूट कोर्स अब बन्द हो चुका है, नहीं चल रहा है। पहले तो मैं यह स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह सो-काल्ड इन्स्टीट्यूट कोर्स चल रहा है। मैं समझता था कि वह बन्द हो गया है, और जिन लोगों ने वह कोर्स पढ़ा है, केवल उनके प्रैक्टिस करने का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय यह स्पष्ट करें कि क्या वह इन्स्टीट्यूट कोर्स चल रहा है या बन्द है।

यह ठीक है कि हमारी सभ्यता अच्छे विचारों का सम्मिश्रण है—“आ नो भद्राः कृतवो यन्तु विश्वतः”। लेकिन जब हम सम्मिश्रण की ओर जायें, तो ऐसा भी न हो कि हमारी जो प्राचीन परम्परायें चली आ रही हैं, वे ऐसे ढंग से सम्मिश्रित हो जायें कि आयुर्वेद केवल निमित्त मात्र रखा जाए, और सारा प्रभाव एलोपैथी का हो जाए।

श्री राज नारायण : मुझे माननीय डा० कर्णसिंह को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना

है कि जो बातें अभी तक प्रकाश में नहीं आई थीं, उन्होंने यह अवसर प्रदान किया कि मैं उन्हें प्रकाश में ला दूँ। वास्तव में अभी साढ़े तीन महीने ही हुए हैं, जब से डा० कर्णसिंह स्वास्थ्य मंत्री नहीं हैं। भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह सवाल हम से पूछ रहे हैं, यद्यपि इस सवाल का उत्तर उन्हें अपनी ओर से देना चाहिए था कि इन्टिग्रेटेड कोर्स चल रहा है या नहीं, डा० कर्णसिंह ने उसे बन्द किया या नहीं। 1977-78 से सारे भारत में जो पाठ्यक्रम लागू हो रहा है, उसमें आयुर्वेद के शुद्ध स्वरूप पर ही विशेष बल दिया गया है। इन्टिग्रेटेड कोर्स डा० कर्णसिंह के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रित्वकाल से ही चल रहा है। भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् के माध्यम से यह लागू किया गया है। हमने कहा है कि अब इन्टिग्रेटेड कोर्स मान्य नहीं होगा।

डा० कर्णसिंह : वह चल रहा है या नहीं ?

श्री राज नारायण : वही तो मैं बता रहा हूँ। एकट मेरे पास है। अगर इस एकट को पढ़ा जाये, तो मालूम होगा कि वह चल रहा है। मगर अभी हमने तमाम राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों, स्वास्थ्य सचिवों और आयुर्वेद के धुरंधर विद्वानों की जो बैठकें कीं, और श्री शिव शर्मा की अध्यक्षता में जो समिति बनी, उन्होंने स्वतंत्र और शुद्ध रूप से यह विचार प्रकट किया है कि इन्टिग्रेटेड कोर्स को नहीं चलने देना चाहिए। अब हम उस पर पूरी तरह से अमल करने के लिए तैयार हैं। उस पर अभी सदन में चर्चा आयगी, और अच्छी तरह से विचार होगा। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, हम 29 तारीख को बैठक बुला रहे हैं, जिसमें यह विचार किया जाएगा कि इस कार्यक्रम को किस तरह से लागू किया जाये। मैं यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ कि अगर माननीय डा० कर्णसिंह के पास चिट्ठी न भी पहुँचे, तो भी वह 29 तारीख की बैठक में आ जायें।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैं मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि डा०

कर्णसिंह के आने से भी बहुत पहले, 1967 से पहले, इन्टिग्रेटेड कोर्स को समाप्त कर दिया गया था, जब कि मेरा सम्बन्ध इस मंत्रालय से था, और शुद्ध आयुर्वेद का कोर्स बना दिया गया था। किन्तु शुद्ध आयुर्वेद के कालेजिज में पढ़ने वाले बहुत से विद्यार्थियों के बार-बार आग्रह पर राज्यों ने 1967 के बाद फिर अपने यहां कुछ-कुछ इन्टिग्रेशन का ही स्वरूप उस कोर्स को दोबारा दिया। तो माननीय मंत्री जी क्या बतायेंगे कि अब फिर, वह जब शुद्ध आयुर्वेद कोर्स करने जा रहें हैं, ऐसे आग्रह आने पर उन की क्या प्रतिक्रिया होगी, वह उस का क्या जवाब देने वाले हैं ?

श्री राज नारायण : मैं असल में उस समय गलती कर गया, केवल डा० कर्ण सिंह जी का ही नाम लिया, मैं माननीय सदस्या को भी आमंत्रित करता हूँ कि 29 तारीख की बैठक में वह भी आने की कृपा करें। डा० सुशीला नायर जी को आप लोग जानते हैं कि ये एक सम्मानित डाक्टर हैं और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री भी रह चुकी हैं तो इन की उपस्थिति से हम लाभान्वित होंगे। इन का कहना सही है, वही परेशानी हमारे लिए है कि बहुत से राज्य अभी तक पूर्ण-रूपेण इस चीज को नहीं मान रहे हैं। उन्हीं को मनाने के लिए बार बार उन की हम बैठक कर रहे हैं। एक बार मंत्रियों और सचिवों के साथ बैठक की और फिर एक बार सचिवों को बुलाया है। जो नये चुनाव हुए हैं उस के बाद जो नये मंत्री बनें हैं वे आना चाहेंगे तो उन को भी बुलायेंगे और अपने पुराने अनुभवी स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जो रह चुके हैं, डा० कर्ण सिंह जी और डा० सुशीला नायर जी, इन को भी हम आमंत्रित किये देते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त इस सदन के जो माननीय सदस्य वास्तव में कुछ देन दे सकते हों वे भी स्वतः आने की कृपा करें। मगर हम चाहते हैं कि आज देश में जो एक विचार खड़ा हुआ है वह विचार समुचित रूप से लोगों को ग्राह्य हो और लोग उस को मान लें।

डा० सुशीला नायर : ने यह बात सही

कही है कि भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को लिखा, उन को शुद्ध कोर्स चलाने का आग्रह किया था परन्तु यह पूर्णतया सफल नहीं हुआ। उनका कहना सही है। डा० सुशीला नायर ने जो बात कही वह बिल्कुल ठीक कही। राज्य सरकारों ने नहीं माना। मैं खुद ही जानता हूँ। हमारे यहां श्री सम्पूर्णानन्द जी मुख्य मंत्री थे। वहां पर इंटीग्रेटेड कोर्स को लेकर झगड़ा हुआ, हड़तालें हुई, उन हड़तालों में हम लोगों ने विद्यार्थियों की तरफ से प्लीड किया मगर सम्पूर्णानन्द जी की भी वही राय थी जो कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की राय है और इन लोगों के चरणों में बैठ कर जो हम ने शिक्षा ली, हमारी भी अपनी वही राय है। अब जो यह लागू होगा वह अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत होगा और इसलिए राज्यों को उसे मानना हो होगा और इसलिए संसद को एक अधिनियम इस के लिए पास करना होगा।

Conference on Mines' Safety

+

*469. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAG

HELA:

SHRI ANANT DAVE:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a tripartite conference on mines' safety was held in New Delhi in the month of May, 1977;

(b) the persons who participated in the conference;

(c) the salient features of the recommendations or suggestions made in the conference; and

(d) whether Government have examined those recommendations or suggestions and if so, the decision taken by Government for implementing them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) A tripartite meeting was held on the

18th May, 1977 to consider various aspects of safety in mines.

(b) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 696/77].

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 696/77].

श्री शंकरसिंह जी बघेला : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन बड़ी खान दुर्घटनाएं इस देश में हुई हैं—चासनाला, सुदामडीह और केसरगढ़ और वह प्रबन्धक इस के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं जिन्होंने लापरवाही दिखाई, इतने पर भी सरकार ने कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया जिस से यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटना नहीं होगी। अभी भी पता नहीं सरकार ने ऐसे अधिकारियों के खिलाफ जो स्टेप्स लेने चाहिए वह लिए या नहीं जो उस के लिए जिम्मेदार थे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि खान दुर्घटनाओं में जो मारे जाने वाले श्रमिक थे, उन श्रमिकों को उपयुक्त मुआवजा देने का कोई कानून है जैसे रेलवे और हवाई जहाज में है? यदि है तो मरने वालों को क्षतिपूर्ति कैसे की जाएगी?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, the question was about the Conference on Mines Safety. The hon. Member has raised the question of the accidents that take place—the gruesome tragedy that took place in Chasnala and other mines. Unfortunately, perhaps, the hon. Member was not present during the debates under the Demands of the Labour Ministry when, in fact, to question, it was stated in this House that the reports had been laid on the Table of the House. The Labour Ministry, the administrative ministry concerned as well as the ministries of the States concerned will look into and study the report and take appropriate action under different heads.

श्री शंकरसिंह जी बघेला : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि जब हर साल देश में तीन सौ लोग

मारे जाते हैं और इन दुर्घटनाओं में सारे चार-सौ लोग मारे गए तो जो कांफ्रेंस ने सिफारिशें कीं, खान सुरक्षा के बारे में, उन सिफारिशों पर किस तिथि तक अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, the Conference was convened, particularly, because the Government was anxious to see that all rules regarding safety were enforced. A review was undertaken at this Conference at which, for the first time, the representatives of the Central Trade Union Organisations were present, other professional organisations were present and representatives of the management and the representatives of the ministries were also present. It was because the Government was anxious to see that all these rules were adhered to that the Conference was convened.

At that conference, it was decided that the review committee should be revived and that review committee should monitor the progress of the implementation of the measures concerned with safety.

SHRI ANANT DAVE: Sir, I want to know from him whether Government has decided to introduce compulsory insurance scheme for the mine workers.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, this question does not arise out of the main question. But, this is a suggestion and that will be considered.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि भारत के सभी नागरिकों को एक समान माना जायेगा और सभी के समान अधिकार होंगे तब हवाई जहाज और रेल दुर्घटनाओं में जो मरते हैं उनको एक लाख और 50 हजार मुआबिजा क्यों दिया जाता है और खान में काम करने वाले मजदूर मरते हैं तो उनको दो, चार या छः हजार की छोटी रकम क्यों दी जाती है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ जब संविधान में सभी को समान अधिकार हैं तो मरने के बाद, चाहे वह

हवाई जहाज में मर या खान में, चाहे वह भिखारी हो या महाराजा हो, उनकी जिन्दगी की कीमत एक क्यों न आको जाये ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, I appreciate the hon. Member's concern for equality of the citizens. Government certainly believe in the concept of equality of citizens. The question of compensation is related to many factors. But, the sentiment behind the hon. Member's question or his suggestion will be borne in mind.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब चास्ताला खान दुर्घटना हुई थी उस समय तत्कालीन खान मंत्री की एक अपील ब्राडकास्ट हुई थी कि जो भी वैज्ञानिक उसमें मदद कर सकते हैं वे आकर मदद करें। इस अपील पर इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नालाजी, इनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के डायरेक्टर डा० एस० एस० सलूजा ने वहां पर जा कर पम्प फैब्रीकेट किया और उसका इस्तेमाल भी करके दिखा दिया जिससे दो तीन दिन के अन्दर पहलो मतह का पानी निकालकर बाहर किया जा सकता था लेकिन वहां के अधिकारियों ने उसको इस्तेमाल नहीं किया और बाद में भी उस पम्प को ठीक से डेवलप करने का प्रयास नहीं किया गया। क्या श्रम मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि आने वाले समय में जबकि खान दुर्घटनायें हो सकने की सम्भावना हो सकती है, क्या इस पम्प को जोकि इंडीजिनस पम्प है डेवलप करने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ताकि खान दुर्घटनाओं में लोगों को मरने से बचाया जा सके ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Such devices contribute to the creation and maintenance of safety. That will be given high priority as far as this Government is concerned. They will be thought of not when accidents materialise but before they materialise.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: A tripartite meeting was held on 18-5-77. May I know from the hon. Minister how many from the public sector and how

many from the private sector and from the trade unions took part and what was the criterion adopted by Government in selecting the representatives for such participation?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, the statement referred to in reply to the question which has been laid on the Table of the House contains a list of invitees as well as the organisations or departments that are represented. The hon. Member can calculate that from the number.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : चासनाला खान दुर्घटना इस संसार की सबसे बड़ी खान दुर्घटना और मजदूरों की हत्या कही जा सकती है। जब हम लोग ज.नों में थे तब सोचा करते थे कि मजदूरों के साथ कितना अन्याय और जुल्म हो रहा है और यहां पर आकर हम इसके लिए कुछ करेंगे।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ—हम पुरानी हुकूमत की आलोचना किया करते थे, क्या हम उसी बुनियाद पर चल रहे हैं या हमने उस से बाहर निकल कर चासनाला खान के मजलूमों के साथ कुछ विशेषता दिखाई है और मुजरिमों के खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाया है? क्या पुरानी बुनियाद बदस्तूर कायम है या उसमें कुछ अन्तर आया है?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, when this tragedy occurred I was also under imprisonment and I felt the same way as the hon'ble Member felt at that time or feels today. Sir, the reports of the courts of enquiry have been received and also placed on the Table of the House. These reports have to be examined by various authorities. One such appropriate authority is the State Government; another is the Ministry of Labour and the third is the administrative ministry, namely, Ministry of Steel and Mines. At all these points in the reports are being considered and studied. The Chasnala report has come to the conclusion that four officers

are guilty. In view of the fact that persons responsible, through negligence, for tragedy have been identified the government will consider as to what steps should be taken at the level of the Labour Ministry, administrative Ministry and the Government of Bihar.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कई वर्षों की लिखा-पढ़ी के बाद भी डायरेक्टर जैनरल, माइन्ज सैफ्टी का एप्वाइन्टमेंट नहीं हुआ था और चासनाला के जो मैप थे वे सही नहीं थे? इस काण्ड को छिपाने के लिए—मुझे क्षमा करेंगे—भूतपूर्व श्रम मंत्री ने भी कुछ कार्यवाही की थी, क्योंकि श्रम मंत्रालय की ओर से सैफ्टी के डायरेक्टर जैनरल की एप्वाइन्टमेंट नहीं हुआ था। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ—कितने समय से डायरेक्टर जैनरल, माइन्ज सैफ्टी की जगह खाली पड़ी है, इसके लिए कौन दोषी है? क्या रिपोर्ट में ऐसे लोग जो सैफ्टी के लिए काम करते हैं उन को भी दोषी पाया गया या नहीं तथा जो मैप गलत था, उस के लिए क्या व्यवस्था हुई?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, as it is a very specific question on a particular aspect of the report of the court of enquiry it needs a long answer. But to be brief I can say that the report points out to the fact that certain plans which should have been made available when the mine was nationalised were not to be found. In spite of the efforts that the court of enquiry made they could not get these plans. They, therefore, came to the conclusion that somewhere something happened as a result of which plans which were necessary and essential were not traceable.

It is a fact, Sir, that the post of the Director General of Mines Safety has not been filled for the last three years. The reasons for not filling this post are many and this government is not answerable for that period.

However, I can assure the hon'ble Member that the necessary formulation of the recruitment rules has been expedited and we hope that in the near future this post as well as other posts which have been lying vacant for quite some time will be filled up.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Grant of dearness allowance to Central Government employees

+

S.N.Q. 18. SHRI VASANT

SATHE:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 12-monthly average consumers price index has crossed 305 mark in May, 1977;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken a decision for a grant of additional D.A. to the Central Government employees and if not, how soon the decision is likely to be taken in the matter, and

(c) indicate the rise in the consumer price index for industrial workers for the months February, 1977 to the latest month available/computed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government employees are at present getting dearness allowance with reference to the 12-monthly index average of 304. The question of payment of further instalment of dearness allowance can be considered only when there is an increase in the index average by 8 points beyond 304, that is, when the index average reaches 312.

(c) The index figures were 310, 312, 313 and 318 respectively during February, March, April and May, 1977.

The corresponding 12-monthly average of the index figures for these months are 298.83, 301, 303 and 305.33 respectively.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It seems that there is some confusion in the information which the hon. Finance Minister has just now given. Last year, in October, when the workers and the Central Government employees had already become entitled to a certain D.A., when the 12 monthly index average having gone beyond 8-points and because the moving monthly index average came below 304, their D.A. was reduced. The point is that they would have been entitled to a higher D.A. which they were getting in October last itself when the index average had exceeded 304. You do not have to wait for a further rise of 8 points in another 10 months. The question is that the moving index average having gone up now beyond 304, will you restore them the D.A. that they were getting in last October?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I said, the point is that the dearness allowance is given in accordance with the 12-monthly index average and when 8-points are either up or down, there is a variation of D.A. It is in accordance with this principle. Earlier 9 instalments were given. First one was given on 1st May, 1973, the second on 1st August 1973, the third on 1st October 1973, the fourth on 1st January 1974, the fifth on 1st February 1974, the sixth on 1st April 1974, the seventh on 1st June 1974, the eighth on 1st July 1974 and the ninth was given on the 1st September 1974 to cover the price rise upto the index average level of 272. At that point according to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, discussions were held with the staff and what was agreed then was that additional instalments of D.A. were to be given. These were given on 1st October 1974, on 1st November 1974, on 1st December 1974 on the 1st February 1975 and on the 1st March 1975.

This covered the price rise 12 monthly average price index 312. In April 1975 the 12 monthly index average crossed 320. While discussing the payment of the 5th additional instalment the staff side contended that the sixth additional instalment should also be paid from 1st May 1975.. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete the answer; do not be impatient.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Because of financial constraints and the repercussions on the state Governments who were already complaining of the liberality of the central Government in this regard, government did not find it possible to grant the 6th additional instalment of the D.A.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which government?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The then government. Meanwhile at the end of January 1976 the 12 monthly index again averaged below 320 points and accordingly the basis for the payment of the 6th instalment of D.A. no longer existed as on 1.2.1976. When however persistent demands were made for the payment of the 6th instalment of D.A. through parliament questions and otherwise, the Houses were informed that the question of payment of the 6th instalment of D.A. would be considered in the context of the declining price trend and that before a final decision was taken in the matter the staff side would be consulted.

That was the history till then. The 12 monthly index dropped below 312 points in April 1976 and below 304 points in June 1976 and consequently one instalment of D.A., fifth instalment already sanctioned, became due for withdrawal from 1-5-1976 and another instalment from 1st July 1976 since the index average had dropped below the level at which this instalment had been sanctioned. After discussing the matter with

JCM the government decided to withdraw only one instalment of D.A. from 1st July 1976. The order for withdrawal was however issued in October 1976 and later in the light of representations received from staff associations and others it was also decided as ex-gratia measure to waive the recovery of excess payment of DA from 1st July 1976... (Interruptions). Hon. Members opposite should realise that all this history took place when this government was not in power. I take it that this government was not in power on 20 September 1976.. (Interruptions). Why do you not wait and listen as to what was behind the thinking of that government....I am giving you the whole history.

..AN HON. MEMBER: We do not want history.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is necessary for you to know. It is necessary for the entire House to know the history of this case. When you ask a question, you must be prepared to hear the full answer.

We did not withdraw the excess payment made from 1st July, 1976 to 30th of September, 1976. With the withdrawal of only one instalment of D.A. from 1st October 1976, instead of withdrawing two instalments, one from 1st May and another from 1st July, as Government were entitled to do, the Government have, as on 1st July 1976, only compensated the employees for the non-payment of the sixth instalment of D.A. which was due for a period of nine months from 1st May 1975 to 31st January, 1976. Since this benefit of withdrawing only one instead of two continued right upto the end of May 1977, as the index average upto that period was throughout below 304 points, the advantage to the employees became all the greater. The index at the end of May 1977 was 318 points and the 12-monthly average index worked out to 305.33 points, as I said. Since the employees are already getting D.A. with reference to

the index average of 304 points, any claim for a further instalment of D.A. can be considered only when the index average has advanced by 8 points after 304, i.e., when the Index average reaches 312 points. Till then, no further instalment of D.A. can be due. This is my answer.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now, I do not know whether this House is better educated and better informed after this whole narration of history. My simple question was and it was made clear in what facts you have stated, that the D.A., which had become due on 304, which was reduced because the average fell below 304 to 297, should have been restored when you yourself admit that the index figures have gone to 310, 312, 313 and 318 respectively in February, March, April and May. When it is a fact that it has become already due, how are you denying them? You say, we have been charitable enough; we would have withdrawn two instalments, but we did not do that. Is it a reply to the question I asked?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Once again, I remind you that it is the 12-monthly average that matters. (*Interruptions*). You do not allow me to give you a reply. Are you giving me a reply?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Your information is not correct and you are misleading the House.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the remark that I am misleading the House is absolutely wrong and objectionable. I am not misleading the House. I am giving all the facts. In fact, you are objecting to my giving more facts than you want. Our point is that it is 12-monthly average that matters. In a given month, whatever be the index, you work out the 12-monthly average and that is the figure to be considered. Each month you go on counting. The result will be this. Though the index for May alone was 318, the

12 monthly average was 305.33. It means that in June, the 12-monthly average will be more than 305.33 and in July, it will be still higher so that by about August or so, if this trend of increase in price continues like this, the 12-monthly average index will go to 312 when the next instalment will become due. 12 monthly average means it is a moving average and this is how it must be arrived at.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Finance Ministry cannot get over the situation by giving false information to this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Be careful in the words you use.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He means misleading information.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The instalment of DA was withdrawn when the index was at 312. The index at present has crossed 318. The prices are soaring for the last three months. Your compilation of the index is completely wrong and erroneous and so, the conclusion drawn by the ministry is also erroneous. Why have the figures for June and July not been given? We have asked the figures for the current month also. May I know why this legitimate demand of the employees has been denied? Will you kindly review the whole method of compilation of the index in the light of the circumstances of rising prices and the attitude of the present government for the last three or four months?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know if the hon. member has corrected his statement that I gave any false information.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I said, the index compilation is wrong and the conclusions based on that are also erroneous.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: When you said 'false' perhaps it was a slip of your tongue. The hon. member should understand that DA is given in accordance with the Pay Commission's recommendations. It is paid to Central Government employees to compensate them for the rise in the cost of living. The pay structure recommended by the third pay commission was linked to the 12 monthly average of the All India Consumer Price Index level of 200 for industrial workers (1960 is equal to 100). The 12 monthly average is clearly spelt out there. This is how the previous government functioned and the present government is functioning.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the hon. minister explain the new principle that is being enunciated now, viz., "moving average"? The index was 307 in January 77, 312 in February, 313 in March and it is spiralling like this every month. The new principle of moving average frustrates the hopes of the employees to get their legitimate demand fulfilled, particularly when the DA was withdrawn when the index went below 304. Has the new principle has been evolved to frustrate their hopes?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There is nothing to explain. 12 monthly average means, each month you go back 12 months and work out the average. If you want, I can give the index figures month by month. The hon. member wanted to know how the 12 monthly average is arrived at. Suppose you take the month of May. You go back 11 months. May is the 12th month. You work out the average for the 12 months. That is how you arrive at the 12 monthly average. In the previous months the figures were low. It started rising only from a certain month. The 12 monthly average will go on rising and that is why I said though it is 305.33 in June, it will go up next month if the rise continues.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The hon. Minister seems to be very

pessimistic and he does not seem to reflect any command over economic forces.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am very glad that the hon. Member tells me that I am very pessimistic. I am neither pessimistic nor optimistic when I am trying to explain the basis on which the dearness allowance is given. The hon. Members should realise that it is not the stage at which I should deal with the economy of the country. I will, if they so desires, when I am given an opportunity. This is not the right time for me to do so.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Lakkappa, as usual, comes to this House with ignorance. He does not know that the Government of India has appointed a Committee to review the cost of living index compilation and he is saying that the cost of living index is fraudulent and asking what the Government is doing about it. He should come better informed to the House before attacking the Minister.

I would like to ask the Minister that in view of the fact that on the question of payment of dearness allowance to the employees and also the question of restoration of what was taken back from them by the people sitting there, and in view of the fact that the question of cost of living index is also very much under dispute and also in view of the financial stringency as he put it, whether he would resume the dialogue with the Central Government employees specially with some of the key unions, which was suspended during the Emergency.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will certainly consider that suggestion.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: From the statement of the hon. Minister it is clear that when due to fall in cost of living index two instalments had to be reduced, the previous

Government reduced only one and as a further concession, withdrawing the above from the employees was also stopped. From what he has said, it seems by his present way of calculation the concession that was given to the Central Government employees by the previous Government is taken away.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member has just not understood everything in spite of the fact that he says that he has understood clearly. If he wants, I will re-read the whole thing. There is no question of our having taken away anything. We are acting according to the scheme that is approved by the Third Pay Commission. We are adhering strictly to the arrangements that have been made with the staff.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी रांगनेकर : मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि वर्कर्स के लिए जो प्राइस इंडेक्स होता है, वह फ्राडुलेंट होता है। यह सवाल ट्रिपार्टाइट कमेटी में लिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जब सैट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज के डी० ए० के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा, तो क्या सरकार इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखेगी या नहीं। और जैसा गोविंदन नायर ने पूछा है, यह साफ साफ बताना चाहिए कि जब प्राइस इंडेक्स कम हो गई थी उस के बाद गवर्नमेंट ने उन से डीअरनेस एलाउंस का पैसा जो उन को देते थे वह नहीं काटा था और अभी तक आप की सरकार ने वही चालू रखा है या नहीं? आप ने भी नहीं काटा है।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We have made no further cuts.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : मार्च में जब यह सवाल आया था तो मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा था कि एक इंस्टालमेंट ड्यू हुआ था और एक इंस्टालमेंट कटना था, वह बराबर कर दिया गया, अब दूसरे इंस्टालमेंट का सवाल कहां पैदा होता है क्योंकि जो दो

इंस्टालमेंट काटे गए थे उस में से एक काटने का फैसला किया था और दूसरे को छोड़ दिया था। अब जो प्राइस इंडेक्स का प्वाइंट बढ़ गया है उस के बाद जब ड्यू हो गया है तो उस को देने में तो एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए, उस को देने में एतराज क्यों हो रहा है?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am afraid the hon. Member is wrong. It is not due yet. When it rises from 304 to 312 points, it will become due.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: At 297, points, it was reduced. It has already gone up by 8 points; and it is due. It has already become due. (Interruption).

श्री धनरा सिंह गुलशन : यह सरकारी कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता जब वापस लेने की तजवीज बनी तो उस समय इस राजमंच पर किस पार्टी की सरकार थी?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It was not done by the present government.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडेक्स का कैलकुलेशन बहुत कम्प्लिकेटेड है। कैलकुलेशन के कम्पाइलेशन का जो मंत्री महोदय ने बताया एक तो वह तरीका है और जो गवर्नमेंट सर्वेड्स बताते हैं वह दूसरा तरीका है और बहुत कम्प्लिकेटेड है, यह मैं मानता हूँ। इस मामले में गवर्नमेंट सर्वेड्स में काफी डिसेटिस्फैक्शन है और दाम चूँकि पहले से बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं तो गवर्नमेंट सर्वेड्स पहले से काफी गरीब भी हो गए हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप के पास गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज की कोई रेप्रेजेंटेशन आई है? अगर आई है तो क्या आप उन को बुला कर या स्वतः ही सरकार की क्या पालिसी है, तफसील के साथ जनता के सामने रख देंगे ताकि लोगों के सामने सारी तस्वीर आ जाये।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There are regular meetings with the staff; and I shall certainly put down whatever the staff side says; and the result of whatever we have discussed.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The first question is whether he has received any representation from the employees. If the reply is 'yes', what are its details? Will he clarify the government's position regarding this issue?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I said that at present, as far as I know, I have received no representation from the staff side. But I have also said that there are regular meetings with the staff. As soon as there are any further points, we will be willing to discuss them.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: If I have understood correctly what the hon. Minister said, the previous Government reduced two instalments of DA, because there was a fall below 297, while the present Government reduced it by only one. Now it has gone up to 304. So, naturally, they are entitled to one instalment. Is it the view of the Government that the other government reduced two instalments, while you have reduced only one? Are you computing that one, along with this, instead of giving one more DA? Are you simply giving an argument that they have reduced two instalments and you have reduced only one or are you going to give one instalment, to which they are entitled?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The index rose to 320, at which point of time they would have become entitled to one more instalment of DA. At that stage Government decided that because of financial constraints they would not do so. They discussed it. While the discussions were going on, the prices started coming down and, when they came to 312 already, really speaking there was a reduction of

one instalment. From 312 to 304 was the second reduction. Government considered it and decided to give one instalment. That is the situation. Now, as soon as the prices rise from 304 and go beyond 312, they will become entitled to another instalment of DA. If it falls, there will be a reduction.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mandays lost

*467. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of mandays lost due to industrial unrest since April, 1977 has been very high as compared to similar period in last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether any step is contemplated to check the flood tide of industrial unrest?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). Complete reports in regard to the number of mandays lost due to industrial unrest are still awaited from several State Governments; till such reports are available, it is not possible to reach any conclusion. Government is watching the situation and wherever necessary intervening in disputes with a view to promoting settlements. Government is also proposing to make change in the law relating to industrial relations and for this purpose is setting up shortly a tripartite Committee which is to report in a period two months. The report of the Committee will enable the Government to bring forward the necessary legislation on the subject.

देश में डाकघर

*470. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में देश में कितने नये डाकघर खोले गए और अगले वर्ष कितने डाकघर खोलने का विचार है;

(ख) भारत में ऐसे गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जहां डाक पहुंचने में तीन दिन से अधिक समय लगता है; और

(ग) डाक समय पर पहुंचे यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा): (क) अप्रैल, 1974 से मार्च 1977 के दौरान तीन वर्षों में 4,545 डाकघर खोले गए थे। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 3,100 नए डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) और (ग). लगभग 11,000 ऐसे गांव हैं जहां डाक का वितरण सप्ताह में दो बार या इससे अधिक के अंतराल पर किया जाता है। करीब 15,700 गांवों में डाक सप्ताह में तीन बार बांटी जाती है। शेष गांव दैनिक डाक वितरण योजना के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।

आशा है कि इस वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक लगभग सभी गांवों में दैनिक डाक वितरण योजना का विस्तार कर दिया जाएगा।

Wage Productivity Structure

*471. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether most industrial executives in the northern region feel that it is better to pay incentive bonus rather than overtime allowance to factory workers and are of the opinion that over payment prevents

proper utilisation of both manpower and capital; and

(b) if so, whether Government have called for a thorough reconsideration of the wage productivity structure?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Government have no information in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Sale of Nuclear Reprocessing Plant to Pakistan by France

*472. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have seen a report appearing in a local daily about the sale of Nuclear Reprocessing Plant to Pakistan by French Government; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has consistently stood for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and is opposed to its use for making nuclear weapons

Assistance from U.S.A. for Health Development

*473. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and U.S. have agreed or reached an agreement for co-operation and help to India in regard to health;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance and the help the U.S. Government will give to India in regard to the health development;

(c) whether Government have decided to give a free medical treatment in all the important hospitals in the country to the patients as was done previously; and

(d) whether at present in all the big hospitals the patient has to bring his own medicines for treatment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There has been no change from the practice of giving free medical treatment in the Government run hospitals.

(d) No, Sir, Medicines are supplied to patients free of charge if available with the hospitals.

Developing Sepsis from Burn Cases

*474. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at recent Symposium held in New Delhi, it was disclosed that in the city hospitals no fewer than 57 out of 63 burn cases developed sepsis;

(b) whether it was also disclosed that in another hospital 40 out of 202 children were infected; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. In one of the papers presented at the Symposium on hospital infections held on 31-3-1977 at the I.C.M.R. Headquarters, it was revealed that in the Burn Unit, Irwin Hospital, New Delhi, out of 63 burn cases, 57 patients developed wound sepsis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India had appointed a Committee to go in depth to determine the prevalence of hospital induced infection and suggest measures for its control. This committee has made certain recommendations which include: (i) establishment of a Hospital Infection Committee (ii) establishment of a Central Sterile Supply and introduction of approved techniques and (iii) training of hospital personnel in handling potentially infected cases such as burns.

Cooperation between India and Canada in Peaceful uses of Nuclear Science and Technology

*475. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India and Canada have agreed to resume cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology; and

(b) if so, broad details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). No formal agreement has been concluded between India and Canada to resume nuclear cooperation. However, during the talks between the Prime Ministers of India and Canada at the time of the Commonwealth Conference in London in June, they reviewed the problems which had come up in the way of cooperation between the two countries in this area and they agreed that within the frame work of their respective national policies efforts should be made so that beneficial cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy could be resumed.

Reorganisation of D.G.M.S.

*476. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Govern-

ment to reorganise the Directorate General of Mines' Safety;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and by when it is likely to be implemented;

(c) the number of senior level and junior level posts in the DGMS and the number of posts lying vacant at both the levels and since when; and

(d) the steps being taken to fill them up?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Government have sanctioned a scheme to restructure the Directorate General of Mines Safety. Under this scheme, the Directorate will comprise

mainly of three levels under the Director General viz., the Deputy Director General, Director and Deputy Directors. The level of the Joint Director will be abolished. The number of posts of Assistant Director of Mines Safety will be reduced from 20 to 14. The posts of Deputy Director General of Mines Safety will be increased from 1 to 5 and those of Directors of Mines Safety from 9 to 26. A Selection Grade will be introduced in the grade of Deputy Director of Mines Safety, whose strength will be increased from 80 to 88 (including 18 posts in the Selection Grade). Steps are being taken for the speedy implementation of the scheme.

(c) and (d). The position is indicated in the Statement attached.

Statement

Vacancy position of the posts in the Directorate General of Mines Safety in Cadres covered by the Reorganisation Proposals

Sl. No.	Name of the post	No. of existing sanctioned post(s)	No. of vacant post(s)	Date(s) from which the post(s) is/are vacant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Director General of Mines Safety.	1*	1	26-8-1974	*Temporarily held in abeyance from 12-10-76 (AN). Will be filled up on revival.
2	Dy. Director General of Mines Safety.	1@	Nil	..	@Created in lieu of the post of Director General of Mines Safety temporarily held in abeyance.
3	Director of Mines Safety.				
	(a) Mining	9	Nil	..	
	(b) Electrical	..	..	..
	(c) Mechanical	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
4 Joint Director of Mines Safety.					
(a) Mining	26	Nil	..		
(b) Electrical	2	Do.	..		
(c) Mechanical	1	Do.	..		
5 Deputy Director of Mines Safety.					
(a) Mining	61	15	(i)	30-4-71	The post is vacant owing to the non-availability of a SC/ST candidate. It has once again been advertised by the UPSC.
			(ii)	28-10-75	The posts have been advertised by the UPSC.
			(iii)	1-5-76	
			(iv) &	10-5-76	
			(ix)	24-7-76	
			(x) &	26-7-76	
			(xi)	27-12-76	
			(xii)	17-2-77	
			(xiii)		
			(xiv)		
			(xv)		
(b) Electrical	14	-3	(i)	10-5-76	The post is lying vacant owing to the non-availability of a SC/ST candidate. The UPSC are again being requested to make recruitment.
			(ii)	10-5-76	Offers of appointment have been sent to the candidates recommended by the UPSC.
			(iii)	24-7-76	
(c) Mechanical	5	3	(i)	15-9-75	The UPSC have nominated a candidate & case under process.
			(ii)	1-3-76	The UPSC are being requested to make recruitment.
			(iii)	10-5-76	

Indian Council of Cultural Relations

*477. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to make the Indian Council of Cultural Relations a major instrument for spreading goodwill and friendship throughout the world through the medium of Indian culture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. This in fact is one of the main objectives of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

(b) Since the transfer of ICCR to the Ministry of External Affairs in 1970, its endeavour has been to become an instrument to promote understanding of our culture and goodwill towards our partner nations throughout the world. An Evaluation Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Ashok Mehta has been appointed recently to review and evaluate the scope and functions of the ICCR in particular and our cultural relations with other countries in general.

Rate of Interest on Employees Provident Fund

*478. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the rate of interest on employees provident fund contribution; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Government have enhanced the rate of interest payable under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme from 7.5 per cent to 8 per cent per annum for the year 1977-78.

Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic facilities in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi

*479. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state: .

(a) whether in view of the great demand of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic system of medicine Government propose to extend the facility to each of these dispensaries of C.G.H.S. in Delhi where not available; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). At present six Ayurvedic dispensaries and 4 homoeopathic dispensaries are functioning in Delhi. It is the objective of the Government to promote indigenous systems of medicine including homoeopathy. Although at present there is no proposal to make available the facilities for Ayurvedic and homoeopathic systems to C.G.H.S. beneficiaries in all dispensaries in Delhi, the question of opening more dispensaries under these systems is under examination and additional dispensaries will be opened as and when necessary facilities for the establishment of the same become available.

भारतीय दूतावासों में भारतीय पोशाक प्रयोग

*480. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावास अपनी राष्ट्रीय भाषा तथा स्वदेशी पोशाक में कोई रुचि प्रकट नहीं करते;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनकी विदेशों की हाल की यात्रा में उन्हें इसकी झलक प्राप्त हुई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों तथा भारतीय दूतावासों के भारतीय कर्मचारियों द्वारा भारतीय पोशाक एवं अन्य सामान का उपयोग किये जाने के बारे में कोई निदेश जारी किये हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख) : जी नहीं । यह कहाव ठीक नहीं कि विदेश स्थित भारतीय राज-दूतावास कोई वचि प्रकट नहीं करते ।

(ख) विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनो में भारतीय अधिकारियों को ये स्पष्ट निर्देश हैं कि औपचारिक और रस्मी मौकों पर वे निर्धारित भारतीय वेशभूषा ही पहनें । अपेक्षाकृत कम औपचारिक अवसरों पर उन्हें बंद गले का कोट और पतलून पहनने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है । दूसरे मौकों पर और सामान्य पहनावे के लिए भारत की भांति ही वहाँ भी कोई वेशभूषा निर्धारित नहीं है; लेकिन, यह कहा जा सकता है कि लोग अपने आप ही भारतीय वेशभूषा अधिकाधिक अपना रहे हैं ।

Night Airmail Service

*481. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to reintroduce night airmail service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA):

(a) and (b). The matter is under examination in consultation with the Indian Airlines Corporation.

Electronic Equipment for Telephone .. Exchange

*482. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government made any proposal for the production of large electronic equipment for telephone exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it will be a part of development and expansion of production of electronic equipment at ITI, Palghat?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Industrial Relations Bill

*483. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to introduce a new Industrial Relations Bill soon;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) what is the total strength of the organised and unorganised labour force separately in the country at present; and

(d) how far the new Industrial Relations Bill will cover them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Government has decided to set up a Tripartite Committee to study, in depth, all the problems relating to a Comprehensive Industrial Relations Law. It would be for the Committee to recommend a framework of the proposed law.

(c) Out of a total working population of 180.4 million, according to 1971

census, about 20 million are in the organised and the rest in the unorganised sector.

(d) This will depend upon the recommendations of the Committee referred to in the reply against parts (a) and (b).

High Strength Low Alloy Steel at Bokaro

*484. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether high strength low alloy steels are to be manufactured on a commercial scale at Bokaro;

(b) if so, whether foreign exchange will be saved on this account; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) After production stabilises, Bokaro will be in a position to produce upto 4,000 tonnes of high strength low alloy steels per annum. The imported price of HSLA at present is around Rs. 4,000 per tonne.

Steel Production

3462. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total steel production in the country in the first quarter of the financial year 1977-78 together with the corresponding production during 1976-77;

(b) the reasons for the increase or decrease of Steel production; and

(c) the net saleable quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The total production of ingot steel from the six integrated steel plants in

the quarter, April-June 1977, was 2,036 million tonnes as against the production of 1,879 million tonnes in the corresponding quarter of 1976-77 i.e. an increase of 1,57,000 tonnes (8.4 per cent).

(b) The increase in production was due to higher volume of production from Bokaro Steel Plant and due to the improvement in the working of the other plants.

(c) The total production of saleable steel in the quarter, April-June 1977, was 1,681 million tonnes.

Recognised Medical Colleges

3463. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number and location of Government recognised Medical Colleges in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): The number of medical colleges recognised by the Medical Council of India for the purpose of award of M.B.B.S. degree at present is 94 though the total number of colleges imparting education to M.B.B.S. students is 106. The list of the 94 medical colleges is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-697/77.]

Compulsory Retirement of P&T Employees of Maharashtra

3464. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANAWE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees from Posts & Telegraphs Deptt. of the State of Maharashtra have been asked to retire premature during the period of emergency;

(b) whether because of the political vindictiveness many of them are

the victims of this compulsory retirement; and

(c) whether Government intend to look into such cases and do the justice?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):
(a) In Postal, Telecom. Circles and Telephone Districts in Maharashtra, 118 employees were prematurely retired during the period of emergency.

(b) and (c). The premature retirement was ordered only after following the procedure laid down in the rules. The representations as and when received from the concerned persons are considered on merits by a Review Committee in the P&T Directorate.

Priority to Postal and Telecommunications Facility in Orissa

3465. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of identified backward districts in postal and telecommunications of Orissa given priority to provide better postal and telecommunications in the year 1976-77;

(b) the programmes proposed by the Orissa Circle to implement in the year 1977-78; and

(c) the reasons for delay to provide the communications in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) *Postal* . . . (i) Seven complete districts and some parts of 3 districts.

Telecom. . . . (ii) Nine complete districts and some parts of one district.

(b) *Postal* . . . Programmes proposed by the Orissa Circle for 1977-78 are :

(i) Opening of Post Offices in rural areas—89 including 40 Mobile Post Offices on cycles.

(ii) Opening of Post Offices in urban areas—25.

(iii) Conversion of existing Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices into Mobile EDBOs to provide counter facilities to additional villages—455.

(iv) Installation of additional letter boxes—3000.

(v) Extension of daily delivery facilities to additional villages—1000.

Telecom. . . . (vi) 70 long distance PCOs and 70 combined (Telegraph) offices.

(c) Proposals for extension of Postal and Telecom. facilities to very backward districts are examined on priority

and sanctioned in accordance with the prescribed norms. Therefore, the question of any delay does not arise.

Construction of Building for Post Office at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra

3466. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether present Head Post Office building at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra Postal Circle was constructed some 60 years back;

(b) if so, whether Postal Department had acquired a plot of land for the said post office building in the heart of town, 20 years back and the plans and estimates of the building were approved some 8 years back;

(c) if so, whether this item of construction was taken in J.C.M. and it was included in the priority list and it was promised to start the work before the monsoon of 1977 and the work has not yet been commenced;

(d) whether the amount sanctioned for the construction of Ratnagiri Post Office Building is being diverted for the construction of Post Office Building at Kolhapur; and

(e) if not, when the Government propose to start the construction of Ratnagiri Post Office Building?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) Yes, more than 60 years ago.

(b) No Sir.

(c) In the Regional J.C.M. meeting held on 30-3-77 the issue of extension to the old H.O. building was discussed and it was stated that this work would be started before the monsoon of 1977. This work has since been completed.

The issue regarding construction of new Departmental building for Ratnagiri Head Post Office was also discussed but no promise to start this work before monsoon of 1977 was made. This work has been included in the priority list of works released in 1976-77 for execution. This work will commence shortly.

(d) No Sir.

(e) The work is expected to start during the current financial year.

Production Cost of Copper at Khetri Copper Complex

3467. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether inventory of copper has shown about 30 crores of Rupees at Khetri Copper Complex;

(b) if so, why this copper is not being sold; and

(c) cost per tonne of copper produced at Khetri Copper Complex?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir. The total stock of finished copper wirebars at Khetri Copper Complex as on 30th June, 1977 was 2,825 tonnes valued approximately at Rs. 5.57 crores (exclusive of excise duty).

(b) Though the stocks of copper are not excessive, yet copper sales have been adversely affected in the recent months due to substantial imports of copper and brass scrap under Registered-Exporters Policy as announced in the Import Policy for 1976-77.

(c) The average cost of production of copper wirebar at Khetri Copper Complex during the year 1976-77 was Rs. 28,746/- per tonne.

इन्दौर के भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

3468. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अर्थ मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर, मध्य प्रदेश के भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के विरुद्ध गबन और अनियमितताओं की अनेक शिकायतें हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). इन्दौर, मध्य प्रदेश के भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के विरुद्ध किसी गबन के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं है। भविष्य निधि की राशि छलपूर्ण ढंग से निकालने के कुछ मामले क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, इन्दौर में पकड़े गए और इन मामलों को भविष्य निधि आयुक्त द्वारा केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो, स्थानीय पुलिस प्राधिकारियों के पास जांच के लिए भेज दिया गया। केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है और उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Opening of Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices during Fifth Five Year Plan in Madhya Pradesh

3469. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices, sub-post offices opened in the villages of Madhya Pradesh during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the target fixed during the Plan period;

(c) whether its achievement is much behind the fixed target; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) 696 Branch Post Offices have been opened and 178 Branch Post Offices upgraded into Sub-Post Offices in the villages of M.P. during the first three years of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) Madhya Pradesh Postal Circle has been assigned a target of opening 750 Branch Post Offices during 1977-78. Target for 1978-79 will be fixed on finalisation of the Annual Plan 1978-79.

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

Radio Sets in the country

3470. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state how many radio sets are working in the country and how many of them are licensed and unlicensed and how much Government are losing every year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): The licences for working of radio sets are issued for the calendar year. The number of radio licences in force as on 31-12-76 was 1,73,59,710 and revenue collected was Rs. 23,50,82,179.50.

The number of radio sets which are being worked without valid licences and the loss of revenue on this account is not available.

विदेशी भाषाओं में दुभाषिये

3473. श्री राघवजी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के पास हिन्दी विदेशी भाषाओं में तथा विदेशी भाषाओं से हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के लिये कितने दुभाषिये मेवारत हैं;

(ख) क्या यह संख्या पर्याप्त है और यदि नहीं, तो पर्याप्त संख्या में दुभाषिये नियुक्त करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या देश के विश्व विद्यालयों में विदेशी भाषाओं के स्नातक, जो हिन्दी भी जानते हों पर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख). विदेश मंत्रालय में भारत अस्थानी दुभाषियों के 27 पद हैं। इनमें से कई हिन्दी जानते हैं लेकिन यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि ये लोग हिन्दी से विदेशी भाषा में और विदेशी भाषा से हिन्दी में आशु अनुवाद करने में सक्षम हैं। बहरहाल,

दुभाषियों का एक उच्चस्तरीय 'संघ' बनाने के लिए मंत्रिमंडल का अनुमोदन प्राप्त कर लिया गया है जिसमें प्रारम्भ में 35 दुभाषिये भरती होंगे। सरकार इस बात का प्रयत्न करेगी कि जो नए दुभाषिये भरती किए जायें वे हिन्दी से विदेशी भाषा में और विदेशी भाषा से हिन्दी में भाषांतर करने में भी निपुणता प्राप्त कर लें और अगर जरूरी होगा तो इसके लिए प्रशिक्षण भी देगी।

(ग) ये पद संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से भरे जायेंगे और उम्मीद की जाती है कि इसमें काफी अच्छे लोग आयेंगे।

Stainless Steel Re-Rolling Units

3474. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have in their policy reserved the stainless steel rolling and re-rolling industry for public sector undertakings only;

(b) if so, whether in past some officials allowed establishment of stainless steel re-rolling units in private sector; and

(c) if so, whether the responsibility is going to be fixed on the officials and the matter handed over to C.B.I. for a probe?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The industry is being regulated in accordance with the licensing policy determined from time to time.

(c) Does not arise.

Indo-British Association

3475. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is Government aware of the fact that there is one Indo-British Association with head-quarter at London in U.K.;

(b) who are the members on its board of trustees and who is the chairman;

(c) please give their names and addresses;

(d) names of the persons invited by this Association for U. K. and who are the main financiers of this Association;

(e) how Mr. N. K. Singh, I.A.S. was taken on its board and how many times he visited foreign countries in the last 3 years;

(f) what was the reason for his foreign visit and who paid the bill of his staying in five star hotels; and

(g) will government make inquiry into the activities of the Association?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Association has no board of trustees. The Chairman is Mr. Swraj Paul. The Association does, however, have a board of directors whose membership is as follows:

DIRECTORS

Mr. Swraj Paul (Chairman)	Chairman of Natural Gas Tubes Ltd.
Mr. Elden Griffiths M.P. (Vice-Chairman)	Conservative Member of Parliament for Bury St. Edmunds.
Mrs. H. Natwar Singh	Member All India National Congress Committee.
Mr. Robin O'Neill	Head of South Asia Department at Foreign & Commonwealth Office.
Mr. Christopher Roberts	Assistant Secretary, Department of Trade.
Mr. Robert Scholey	Deputy Chairman & Chief Executive British Steel Corporation.
Prof. F. R. Allchin FSA	Reader in Indian Studies at the University of Cambridge.
Mr John Grigg	Writer and Journalist.

Mr. N.K. Singh Formerly Special Assistant to the Commerce Minister of India.

Captain S. Vasudeva Business Executive in India.

(d) Not known.

(e) and (f). Shri N. K. Singh was requested by the Chairman of the Association to become a Director on Board of Directors of the Association in his personal capacity for which permission was granted to him by the former Government. Information in regard to various countries visited by Shri Singh during the last 3 years including reasons for these visits is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(g) It will not be possible for the Government of India to inquire into the activities of an Association registered in a foreign country.

Problem of Unemployed Labour of Sick Industries

3476. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to relieve the distress of the labour of the sick mills or sick industries who have to remain unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Under the existing law, workers who have lost their employment as a result of closure, retrenchment etc. in sick mills are entitled to compensation payable under the I.D. Act. Government are keen that as far as possible, through a system of monitoring and timely corrective action units are not allowed to get sick. Government are also considering the question of setting up a special cell for this purpose.

Memorandum from Central Food Laboratory Employees' Association

3477. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Central Food Laboratory Employees' Association;

(b) if so, the salient points raised in the memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The salient points raised in the memorandum are:

1. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1976 was framed by the previous congress Government during emergency for political reasons and in the interest of dishonest traders.

2. The amendment of section 4 of the Act for the setting up of more Central Food Laboratories has not been supported by specific reasons.

3. Provison of stringent action against the traders under section 16 of the amended Act is not desirable, as most of the traders are illiterate and ignorant.

(c) The position in respect of the points raised is as follows:

1. The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 12-8-74.

2. For a country like india, one appellate Food Laboratory i.e. the Central Food Laboratory of Calcutta is not considered adequate for effective implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. There is need for more such appellate laboratories. In this context, it is proposed to establish three such laboratories, one in the north zone at Ghaziabad, one in the

Western zone at Pune and one in the southern zone at Mysore.

3. Ignorance of law is no excuse. The traders, who adulterate foodstuffs and thus jeopardise the health of the innocent people, commit a social crime which should be dealt with severely.

Opening of Post and Telegraph Office in Shobhapur, Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh

3480. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received for opening a post and telegraph office in Shobhapur, Hoshangabad district, Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) No, Sir.

There is already an extra departmental Sub Post Office at Shobhapur. It has a Public Call Office and Telegraph Branch working on phonocom.

(b) Does not arise.

Jobs in Highly Educated Persons in Delhi

3481. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether highly educated persons who had qualification of B.Sc. (Hons.) 1st Class, M. Sc. 1st Class and B. Ed. etc. could not get a job for the last two to three years;

(b) if so, the number of such candidates registered in employment exchange, Arab Ki Sarai, New Delhi till 31st March, 1977; and

(c) by when Government would provide jobs to them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The number of job-seekers registered with the employment exchange Arab-ki-Sarai, New Delhi for two years or more as on 31st March, 1977 was as follows:—

(i) B. Sc. (Hons.)		
1st Class	—	3
(ii) M. Sc. 1st Class	—	5
(iii) B. Ed.	—	8,485

(c) Government propose to follow an employment-oriented strategy and the Planning Commission have been asked to formulate the 6th Five Year Plan with a high employment content in order to tackle the problem of unemployment both among the educated as well as uneducated persons.

चलते फिरते डाकघर

3482. श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झुग्गी झोंपड़ी बाहुल्य क्षेत्रों में चलते फिरते डाकघरों की व्यवस्था करने के कार्य को प्राथमिकता देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :

(क) और (ख). शहरी और देहाती दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को डाक सुविधायें प्रदान करने में प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाले इलाकों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये 47 चलते फिरते डाकघर पहले से ही काम कर रहे हैं। यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि जहाँ भी आवश्यकता हो और डाक यातायात के आधार पर शोचनीय हो, ऐसे और अधिक डाकघर खोल दिये जायें।

Sanction of Malaria Attack Phase Unit to Kerala

3483. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government's request to sanction one attack phase unit (Malaria) to cover susceptible areas in the State consequent on deforestation and colonisation has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) From 1st April, 1977, the Government of India have introduced a modified plan of operations for the control of malaria in the country. Under this modified plan, central assistance is provided to states for efficient control of Malaria where the incidence is two cases or more per thousand of population commonly known as two plus Annual Parasitic Index (API). As the A.P.I. in Kerala is below two per thousand of population central assistance for a separate Malaria Unit could not be provided. The Central Government have, however, allocated to Kerala an outlay of Rs. 1.66 lakhs during the year 1977-78 to meet the expenditure on operational cost for the Headquarters and one Zonal tier. Over and above the operational cost, the Government of India is also providing assistance to Kerala in the form of material and equipment at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.49 lakhs per annum.

Disparity in Pay Scales in V.I.S.L., Bhadravathi and A.S.P., Durgapur

3484. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a disparity in the pay scales and service condi-

tions amongst officers of the Visveswaraiya Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravathi and A. S. P., Durgapur;

(b) the norms that guide the authorities in fixing them; and

(c) steps Government propose to remove disparities and create healthy conditions in the interest of the industries?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (c). It is true that there is a difference in the pay scales and emoluments as well as the terms and conditions of services of officers of VISL and those of the major integrated steel plants including A.S.P. Durgapur. The reason for this is that till 1962 VISL was a departmental undertaking of Karnataka State Government and the pay scales were being determined keeping in view the pay scales prevailing in other departments of the State Government. Subsequently, after VISL became a company under the Companies Act, 1956 the pay scales of the officers have been revised from time to time with a view to narrowing down the difference between these scales and the scales of officers in the integrated steel plants. Comparison with pay scales of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur which is a wholly owned Government of India undertaking would not be quite proper for the reason that the majority of shares i.e. 60 per cent in VISL are held by the State Government while 40 per cent shares are held by SAIL. However, the Board of the Company is seized of the matter and is constituting a panel for examining all the relevant issues so that definite recommendations can be made for consideration both by the State Government and the Government of India for a final decision.

Telephone Calls from Bombay to Poona

3485. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether telephone calls from Bombay to Poona are being considered as local calls?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): No, Sir. The calls from Bombay to Poona are considered as trunk calls.

Indo Iran Talks on Rail Link

3486. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been talk between the Prime Minister of India and Shah of Iran regarding the rail link between India and Iran; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the decision taken thereat?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). India and Iran are already cooperating in the field of railways. The recent discussions between the Prime Minister of India and the Shahanshah of Iran at Tehran were wide ranging and covered expansion in the field of railway cooperation with a view to ultimately develop and overland route linking the Indian sub-continent with Iran. The various aspects of the issue are under consideration of the two governments.

Tripartite Conference for Determining Allocable Surplus

3487. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would soon call for a tripartite conference between labour, employers and Government to discuss and recommend amendments in the existing formula for determining the allocable surplus; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to call a tripartite conference to discuss this issue.

Mini Steel Plants

3488. SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in all mini steel plants in Uttar Pradesh has come to a grinding halt due to the 100 per cent power cut imposed by the U. P. State Electricity Board;

(b) if so, the details of the production loss incurred by this power cut; and

(c) the immediate steps being taken to restore the power supply?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production loss in the last three months was reported to be about 60,000 tonnes.

(c) The matter had been taken up with the U.P. State Electricity Board and power is now being supplied to the mini steel plants from 9.00 P.M. to 6.00 A.M. with effect from the night of the 10th July, 1977.

Extension after retirement given in Ministry of External Affairs

3490. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Foreign Service Ambassadors of India have been given extension after their retirement by the Government of India during the last 3 years; and

(b) how many Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Directors in the Ministry of External Affairs have been granted extension after retirement during the last 3 years?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Eight Foreign Service officers who were or are serving as Heads of Mission abroad were given such extensions.

(b) The position with regard to these categories is as follows:—

Secretaries :	2
Addl. Secretaries:	Nil
Joint Secretaries	Nil
Directors:	3

उत्तर प्रदेश में डायल घुमा कर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

3491. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी लखनऊ के साथ प्रत्येक कमिश्नरी (डिवीजन) और प्रत्येक कमिश्नरी के साथ प्रत्येक जिले को डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था से जोड़ दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो अभी तक ऐसे कितने स्थानों को इस प्रकार जोड़ा जाना है और इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) : (क) अभी तक नहीं ।

(ख) 11 कमिश्नरियों में से 7 को लखनऊ से सीधे डायलिंग के जरिए जोड़ना है और 40 जिला मुख्यालयों को अभी संविधित कमिश्नरियों से जोड़ना है । जिला मुख्यालयों को राज्य की राजधानी से उत्तरोत्तर जोड़ा जा रहा है और यह कार्यक्रम 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति तक पूरा होगा ।

(Voluntary Sterilisation

3492. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of voluntarily effected sterilization cases during April and May 1977?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): The number of voluntary sterilizations performed during April and May 1977, according to the information so far available, is 90,328. Instructions have been issued on 28th March 1977 that family planning should be purely on a voluntary basis and that there is no place for compulsion or coercion.

Reduction in Aid to Bangladesh

3493. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has reduced aid to Bangladesh this year;

(b) if so, the amount of aid given to Bangladesh uptil now;

(c) the reasons for the reduction in aid; and

(d) whether the reduction in aid will harm the relation between the two countries?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Since the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent country in December, 1971, India has given government-to-government assistance in the shape of grants and credits totalling Rs. 233.02 crores upto 31st March 1976. Thereafter no fresh government assistance has been committed to Bangladesh; therefore there is no question of reduction in our aid to that country during this year. However, goods are continuing to be supplied to Bangladesh against grants/credits committed earlier.

(d) Does not arise.

**Telephone Exchange in Car Nicobar
and Rangat**

3494. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telephone Exchange at Car Nicobar remains out of order for 3 weeks a month;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to improve the said Telephone Exchange; and

(c) the position about the Telephone Exchange at Rangat?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. The telephone exchange at Car Nicobar is working satisfactorily. One technician will be posted there for prompter attention to faults.

(c) A 50-line automatic exchange has been opened at Rangat on 31-3-77. There are ten working connections and the exchange is working satisfactorily.

**जिला भागल में पुनिसभा उप-डाकघर में
डाक-तार सुविधाएं**

3495. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भागलपुर जिला में पुनिसभा उप-डाकघर में तार सुविधाओं के अभाव में वहां के लोगों को भारी कठिनाई हो रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपयुक्त उप-डाकघर में सरकार का विचार कब तक तार सुविधा प्रदान करने का है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा): (क) पुनिसभा नामक स्थान का जहां उप-डाकघर है उसका पता नहीं चल सका ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

बिहार में डाकघर तथा टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलना

3496. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में डाकघरों की संख्या अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बहुत कम है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार में डाकघरों तथा टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा): (क) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर-प्रदेश को छोड़कर बिहार में अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा अधिक डाकघर हैं ।

(ख) (i) डाक-तार विभाग ने डाकघर खोलने के लिए कुछ मानदंड निर्धारित किये हैं । मानदंडों के अनुसार जिन प्रस्तावों का औचित्य सिद्ध होता है, उपलब्ध साधनों के अन्तर्गत उनका मंजूरी दे दी जाती है । इन शर्तों के अर्धेन चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में बिहार के देहाती इलाक़ों में 100 नए डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है । शहरी इलाकों में भी आवश्यकतानुसार डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं । बशर्ते कि वे डाकघर आत्मनिर्भर या आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभकर हों ।

(ii) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान बिहार में 250 लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

**Encouragement to Ayurvedic
Practitioners**

3497. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government have given encouragement to the practitioners of Ayurvedic system of medicines in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): Yes. Under the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, certain privileges have been given to registered Ayurvedic practitioners.

मैगनीज खान श्रमिकों के लिये मजूरी बोर्ड

3498. श्री कचर लाल हेमराज जैन: क्या संसदीय कार्य और श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में मैगनीज खानों में कितने श्रमिक कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उन्हें बहुत कम मजूरी दी जाती है तथा उनकी मजूरी सभी खानों से असमान है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मैगनीज खान श्रमिकों के लिए मजूरी बोर्ड बनाने का है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उनकी मजूरी बढ़ाने तथा श्रमिकों को शोषण से बचाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, देश में 1974 के दौरान मैगनीज खानों में औसत दैनिक रोजगार 25,810 था ।

(ख) से (ङ) : जून, 1976 में मैगनीज खानों में रोजगार के लिए, न्यूनतम मजूदारी अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन, निम्नलिखित न्यूनतम मजूदारी-दरें अधिसूचित की गई थी :

अकुशल श्रमिक	5.80 रु० प्रतिदिन
अर्ध कुशल श्रमिक	7.25 रु० प्रतिदिन
कुशल लिपिकीय श्रमिक	8.70 रु० प्रतिदिन

उपर्युक्त दरें सम्पूर्ण देश की सभी मैगनीज खानों में लागू होती है । मैगनीज खान श्रमिकों के लिए मजूदारी बोर्ड गठित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Targets and achievements in sterilisation operations

3499. SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the figures in regard to the targets and actual achievements in sterilisation operations in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77;

(b) the expected reduction in the birth rate achieved thereby; and

(c) whether Government expect this reduction to be reflected in the Census figures of 1981?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) The required information is given below:

Year	Targets	Achievements
1974-75	2,000,000	1,353,859
1975-76*	2,491,800	2,668,754
1976-77*	4,299,000	8,106,639

(b) As a result of the Family Planning performance upto the end of 1976-77, including methods other than sterilizations, it is expected that the birth rate in 1977-78 will be less than 33 per thousand population.

(c) The 1981 census is expected to reflect the impact not only of what has been done so far, but also of what happens upto 1980.

*Provisional figures.

Bonus Review Committee

3500. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bonus Review Committee had submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The final report of the Bonus Review Committee was received by Government on the 14th October, 1974.

(b) The payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 was promulgated on the 25th September, 1975, in the light of the decisions taken by Government on the recommendations made in the report. The Ordinance was later replaced by an Act of Parliament. The entire question is now again under examination.

केन्द्रीय मरुस्थल अनुसंधान संस्थान में राजस्थान की जड़ी-बूटी के बारे में अनुसंधान

3501. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी इलाकों में उगने वाला एक जंगली पेड़ गर्भ निरोधक गोलियों के लिए आवश्यक रासायनिक तत्व का बढ़िया स्रोत सिद्ध हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय मरुस्थल अनुसंधान संस्थान के वैज्ञानिक इस सम्बन्ध में आगे अनुसंधान कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) राजस्थान के जंगल में जो बल्लानीतिल बूटी पाई गई है, उसमें डायोजेनिन का प्रतिशत बहुत कम होता है जो जन्म नियंत्रण खाद्य गोली के निर्माण में इस्तेमाल किये गये हमोंन का पूर्णगामि है।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय शोध अनुसंधान संस्थान, लखनऊ के वैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार भारत में अब उगाई जा रही डायोस्कोरिया नामक बूटी के मुकाबले बल्लानीतिल में डायोजेनिन की मात्रा बहुत कम है। इसलिए, बल्लानीतिल का रासायनिक सत्व निकालना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

Monthly Average of Consumer Price Index

3502. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state the twelve monthly averages of the All India working class consumer's Price Index for the industrial workers (base 1960=100) and the monthly figures of the above price index for the last three years, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): A statement is attached.

Statement

All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers (General) for Industrial Workers and twelve monthly moving averages on base : 1960-100.

Month	Monthly Index Numbers				12 Monthly Moving Average			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
January	264	326	298	307	240.50	308.67	318.58	297.17
February	267	325	299	310	245.00	313.50	315.67	298.83

Month	Monthly Index Numbers				12 Monthly Moving Average			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
March	275	321	286	312	249.92	317.33	312.75	301.00
April	283	323	289	313	255.08	320.67	309.92	303.00
May	294	327	290	319	260.58	323.42	306.83	305.33
June	301	328	291		266.25	325.67	303.74	
July	311	324	297		271.92	326.75	301.50	
August	321	321	298		278.08	326.75	299.58	
September	334	319	302		285.25	325.50	298.17	
October	335	316	304		292.00	323.92	297.17	
November	331	315	306		298.00	322.58	296.12	
December	326	306	306		303.50	320.92	296.42	

Reserves of Minerals in Orissa, Bihar and M.P.

3503. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated reserves of the different ores and minerals in Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, state-wise and item-wise;

(b) the ores extracted during the last three years and extent of their indigenous utilisation and extent of export, item-wise and state-wise during the said period; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to maximise indigenous utilisation of the ores and minerals?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The information regarding estimated reserves of the important mineral deposits of Orissa, Bihar and M.P. and despatches for internal consumption and export during the last three years are given in Statements I to V laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-698/77].

(c) To maximise domestic consumption of minerals, Government have encouraged the setting up of mineral based industries and expansion of existing capacities.

Creation of Instant Doctors

3504. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have consulted the Indian Medical Association in launching a 78-crores rupees scheme to create a band of 5,80,000 'instant doctors'; and

(b) the effect of these 'instant doctors' on the already unemployed qualified doctors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) The draft plan on the Health Care Services in rural areas was discussed in the Health Ministers' Conference held on 28th-29th April, 1977. The plan was given a wide publicity to elicit views of people in various walks of life. The views of the Indian Medical Association have also been received. The ideas under-

lying the proposed plan of the Government for rendering the health care services in the rural areas will be explained to the Indian Medical Association and efforts to seek their co-operation will be made by convincing them of the correctness of our plan.

(b) The community health worker (Jan Swasthya Rakshak), as his nomenclature indicates, will not be a doctor. He will be a worker selected by the community from within the community, who after training in the simple and basic health services, will render preventive, promotive and curative services at the level of the community itself. He will act as an agent of inter-action between the community and the professional health and medical services.

One of the proposals in the draft plan is to involve medical graduates in rural health services for 2 years on completion of the M.B.B.S. course. This period will provide them training and will expose them to field conditions obtaining in the rural areas and simultaneously make available their services for rural areas. This will be in line with what the Indian Medical Association wants in terms of making qualified doctors available in the rural areas.

Production of Marble and Granite

3506. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of marble and granite and names of places where these are mined broadly;

(b) whether Government have undertaken a survey to assess their export potential and names of countries to which marble and granite are being exported at present;

(c) whether Government propose to accept such mineral stones as an industry and provide loan to this sector for a boom in export; and

(d) number of indigenous units, mechanised and modernised, to process and polish these stones and whether Government propose to provide them technical know-how for foreign exchange earnings? .

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) The production of marble and granite in 1975 was 1,44,858 tonnes and 16,30,000 tonnes respectively. Marble is mainly produced in Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat. Granite production comes mainly from Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(b) A market survey for granite is being undertaken by Indian Bureau of Mines. At present marble is chiefly exported to Bangladesh and the Middle-East, whereas granite finds export market mainly in Japan and the United Kingdom. Small quantities are also being exported to a number of other countries including the U.S.A., Italy, Hongkong, the Federal Republic of Germany, the G.D.R. and Canada.

(c) There is no such proposal at present. Some State Financial Corporations and banks have sanctioned loans for this activity.

(d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have about 20 and 35 respectively mechanised units for granite. Rajasthan has about 275 mechanised units for marble. Some other States also have such units. No proposal for provision of technical know-how is under consideration.

Price Index and Real Wage

3507. SHRI CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price index formula is defective and it does not show upward trend with the increase in prices;

(b) whether as a result thereof the real wages payable to employees are on decline compelling them even to abandon the basic necessities of life; and

(c) whether in view of the above, Government propose to revise the index formula and grant dearness allowance to employees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR SHRI
RAVINDRA VARMA (a) and (b). No.
Sir, the Consumer Price Index Numbers
for Industrial workers is compiled by
using the internationally accepted
Laspeyres's formula under which the
index shows an upward trend when-
ever there is rise in prices of items in-
cluded in the consumption basket and
therefore cannot cause a fall in the real
wages.

(c) No Sir, there is no proposal to
revise the index formula as such.
However, in view of the demands
from labour organisations, a Commit-
tee has been set up to review various

aspects of the index and recommend
measures for making improvements
in the method of compilation.

बरोजगार तकनीशियन तथा स्नातक

3508. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या संसदीय
कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में 15 जून, 1977
के दिन पंजीकृत शिलित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों
की संख्या क्या थी और उनमें से तकनीशियनों
स्नातकों तथा अन्य की अलग-अलग संख्या
क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री
रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : उपलब्ध सूचना संलग्न विवरण
में दिए गए रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू
रजिस्टर में 31-12-1976 को दर्ज शिक्षित
नौकरी चाहने वालों (जो सभी अनिवार्यतः
बेरोजगार नहीं हैं) की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में
है।

विवरण

क्रमांक राज्य/संघ-शासित क्षेत्र

31-12-1976 को रोजगार कार्यालयों
के चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने
वालों की संख्या

शिक्षित कालम (3) कालम (3)
(मैट्रिकुलेट में सम्मिलित में सम्मिलित
तथा अधिक) स्नातक इंजीनियरी
इंजीनियर डिप्लोमा-
(स्नातकोत्तर धारी
सहित)

1	2	3	4	5
राज्य				
1 आंध्र प्रदेश		3,17,479	1,483	0,493
2 असम		89,027	16	478
3 बिहार		5,05,366	3,982	7,297

1	2	3	4	5
4	गुजरात	2,08,497	119	3,303
5	हरियाणा	1,37,970	386	1,210
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	36,484	45	851
7	जम्मू-व-कश्मीर	20,255	152	289
8	कर्नाटक	2,74,497	2,191	4,541
9	केरल	4,09,449	1,764	3,650
10	मध्य प्रदेश	2,56,253	1,249	3,806
11	महाराष्ट्र	4,79,498	819	1,312
12	मणिपुर	23,396	79	10
13	मेगालय	5,100	5	18
14	नागालैंड	640	—	10
15	उड़ीसा	1,32,623	257	823
16	पंजाब	1,68,911	249	2,372
17	राजस्थान	1,35,186	580	1,319
18	सिक्किम*	—	—	—
19	तमिलनाडु	4,09,866	2,086	5,390
20	त्रिपुरा	28,912	45	170
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	6,33,734	516	9,711
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	6,13,981	1,252	6,892

संशोधित क्षेत्र

1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	738	3	37
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश*	—	—	—
3	चंडीगढ़	21,032	155	504
4	दादर व नागर हवेली*	—	—	—
5	दिल्ली	1,67,966	869	2,796
6	गोवा, दमन व दीउ	16,751	59	56

1	2	3	4	5
7 लक्ष द्वीप		694	—	13
8 मिजोरम		1,517	—	4
9 पांडिचेरी		8,307	25	92
ग्रहिल भारतीय.योग		51,04,129	18,385	62,447

नोट: 1. *शिक्षित रोजगार चाहने वालों के संबंध में आंकड़े रोजगार कार्यालयों से छमाही अन्तरालों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के 30 जून और 31 दिसम्बर को एकत्र किए जा रहे हैं। इसलिए 15 जून, 1977 की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

2. *इन राज्यों/संघ-शासित क्षेत्रों में कोई रोजगार कार्यालय कार्य नहीं कर रहा है।
3. चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज सभी नौकरी चाहने वाले अनिवार्य रूप से बेरोजगार नहीं हैं।
4. दिल्ली और महाराष्ट्र के सिवाय विश्वविद्यालय रोजगार सूचना और मार्गदर्शन केन्द्रों से संबंधित आंकड़ों को छोड़कर।

Take over of Bolani Iron Ore Mines

3509. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the various complaints made on the mismanagement of the Bolani Iron ore mines; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon and the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). A complaint regarding mismanagement and corruption at the Bolani Iron Ore Mines and alleging lack of attention to machinery and thefts has been received very recently. This is being scrutinised.

Bolani Ores Limited, has been having adverse working results for the past few years. The main reason for this is that the Company could not provide adequate financial resources for their expansion programme and for the replacement of old machinery.

49.5 per cent of the shares of the company are presently held by a private sector company, Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited. This company has offered to sell its shareholding in Bolani Ores Limited to Steel Authority of India Limited, which holds the remaining 50.5 per cent, on a mutually acceptable basis. This is under examination.

It is also proposed to make suitable organisational changes in the company. It has already been decided to appoint a Managing Director for the company instead of a General Manager, as hitherto.

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड,
कलकत्ता की हुआ लाभ तथा हानि

3510. श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड, 1, शेक्सपियर लेन, कलकत्ता को अलग-अलग कितना लाभ और हानि हुई;

(ख) क्या वहां के प्रबन्धक और निदेशक मंडल बोर्ड की मनमानी और पक्षपातपूर्ण गलत व्यवस्था के कारण इस कम्पनी की आर्थिक स्थिति निरन्तर खराब होती जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) वर्ष 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 के दौरान हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता को हुआ शुद्ध लाभ नीचे दिया गया है :-

लाख रुपये

	कर देने से पूर्व शुद्ध लाभ	कर देने के पश्चात् शुद्ध लाभ
1975-76	129.42	48.66
1976-77 (अस्थायी)	163.00	उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं। कम्पनी की वित्तीय स्थिति यथोचित रूप में अच्छी है। कम्पनी पिछले कुछ वर्षों से बराबर लाभ कमा रही है। कम्पनी के कारोबार में भी काफी वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष 1965-66 में कम्पनी ने कुल 4 करोड़ रुपये का कारोबार किया था जबकि 1975-76 में 65 करोड़ रुपये का कारोबार किया और 1976-77 में 76 करोड़ रुपये (अस्थायी) का कारोबार किया जो एक रिकार्ड है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आगरा स्थिति हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के स्टाकयार्ड से लोह और इस्पात की सप्लाई

3511. श्री शम्भूनाथ जतुबंदी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि अनुमोदित निर्माताओं को आगरा स्थित हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के स्टाक यार्ड से लोह और इस्पात की अपनी सप्लाई प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या इन याडों से केवल विप्रेताओं को, न कि निर्माताओं को, सामग्री सप्लाई करने की सरकार की नीति है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि लघु व्यापार एक कम्पनी अथवा अपने स्थानीय स्टाकिस्टों से सीधे ही, न कि बिचो-लियों के माध्यम से, अपनी सप्लाई प्राप्त कर सकें ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के आगरा स्थित स्टाक यार्ड से माल की प्राप्ति न होने के बारे में इस क्षेत्र के ग्राहकों से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) जी नहीं, स्टाकयार्ड की नीति यह है कि पहले वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं की मांगों की पूर्ति की जाती है और जो माल बच जाता है वह व्यापारियों को दिया जाता है।

(ग) सरकार की नीति लघु उद्योगों को माल की आपूर्ति राज्य लघु उद्योग नियमों अथवा उत्पादकों के स्टाक याडों की मार्फत सुनिश्चित करना है।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में नेशनल हेराल्ड समाचारपत्र समूह द्वारा दिया गया अंशदा

3512. श्री शिवनारायण सरसूणिता : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल हेराल्ड समाचारपत्र समूह ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में अपना अंशदान गत कई वर्षों से जमा नहीं किया है और उन की ओर ढाई लाख रुपये से भी अधिक राशि हमेशा बकाया रही है;

(ख) क्या उन के विरुद्ध 22 मार्च, 1977 तक कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और न ही उन से विलम्ब से भुगतान करने के लिए कोई राशि ली गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और इस के लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) समाचारपत्रों के इस वर्ग के दो एकक हैं अर्थात् एसोसिएटेड जनरल्स लि 0, लखनऊ तथा नेशनल हेराल्ड, नई दिल्ली। दोनों ही एकक, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा प्रकोण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 और उस के अधीन बनाई गई योजना के उपबन्धों के अनुपालन में दीर्घकालिक ढोषी रहे हैं। कभी कभी तो इन एककों की ओर भविष्य निधि अंशदान की बकाया राशि ढाई लाख रुपये से अधिक हो गई।

(ख) दिल्ली एकक के विरुद्ध अगस्त, 1971 से सितम्बर, 1972 के दौरान, 12 अभियोजन मामले चलाए गए थे। धारा 8 (देय राशियों की वसूली भू-राजस्व के रूप में) तथा धारा 14ख (हजाने की वसूली)

के अधीन भी इस एकक के विरुद्ध कार्यवाई प्रारम्भ की गई। इस वर्ग के लखनऊ एकक के विरुद्ध भी धारा 14 (अधिनियम तथा उस के अधीन बनाई गई योजनाओं के उपबन्धों के अनुपालन में की गई वृत्ति संदधी अभियोजन) के अधीन तथा भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 406/409 (न्यास के धन के दुरुपयोग) के अधीन कार्यवाई प्रारम्भ की गई। दोनों ही एककों में अनुपालन की स्थिति अब लगभग अद्यतन है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

परिवार नियोजन के राज्यवार लक्ष्य

3513. श्री छबिराय अग्रल : क्या स्वास्थ्य औरपरिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974, 1975 और 1976 में परिवार नियोजन का राज्यवार कितना लक्ष्य रखा गया था और इन वर्षों में यह लक्ष्य कहां तक पूरे हुए थे; और

(ख) वर्ष 1974, 1975 और 1976 में परिवार नियोजन पर राज्यवार कितना व्यय हुआ ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) तीन विवरण, जिन में 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 के वर्षों की अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है, विवरण I, II और III में दी गई है। जो सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी-699/77]

(ख) एक विवरण जिस में 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 के वर्षों की अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण IV में दी गई है। जो सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी-699/77]।

दिल्ली के टेलीफोन आपरेटरों द्वारा भूख हड़ताल

3514. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :

जी के० कुन्हम्बू :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काया किरदवाई भवन, नई दिल्ली के तीन टेलीफोन आपरेटर भूख हड़ताल पर हैं;

(ख) इस हड़ताल के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार इस मामले को हल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री वृजलाल वर्मा) :

(क) जी हाँ। भूख हड़ताल तारीख 27-6-77 को दोपहर 12 बजे से प्रारम्भ हुई और 28/29 जून, 77 को रात के बाद समाप्त हुई।

(ख) और (ग) : दिल्ली सकिन की आल इंडिया टेलीफोन ट्राफिक एम्प्लाइज असोसिएशन ने 5 मांगों की एक सूची पेश की है, जिन की जांच की जा रही है।

Collection of Cess for Welfare of Bidi Workers

3515. SHRI G. NARASIMA REDDY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount being collected towards cess for welfare of bidi workers per year;

(b) the plans of Government for utilising these funds towards the welfare of the workers; and

(c) whether Government are going to contribute its share to this fund and if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The Beedi Workers Cess Act has come into force with effect from 15th Feb-

rurary, 1977. During the period 15th February to 31st March, 1977 a sum of approximately Rs. 32 lakhs was collected and during 1977-78 it is expected that Rs. 2 crores will be collected.

(b) The draft Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Rules have been notified for public comments and replies received are being examined. After the Rules have been finalised prototype welfare schemes would also be drawn up for implementing in various places where there is concentration of Beedi workers. It is proposed to give priority to the medical care of the workers and their dependents.

(c) No.

Transfer of Doctors of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

3516. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any set rules for the transfers of doctors working in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries inside Delhi and at other out-stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of doctors have continued to work in a particular dispensary for more than the normal term of 5 years and they had political influence; and

(d) if so, what action is proposed in such cases and to regulate the working conditions of the CGHS doctors to mitigate their grievances on this account?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). The Medical Officers working in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi and other places are generally transferred from one dispensary to another on completion of 3-5 years. However, transfers in

the exigencies of service are made as and when required irrespective of the normal tenure.

(c) and (d). There are only 7 medical officers out of 168 in Delhi who have completed 5 years in their present places of posting during last 4 months and their cases for transfer are being processed.

Representation from Federation of Medical Representatives Association of India for Removal of Wage Ceiling

3517. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any representation from the Federation of Medical Representatives Association of India for the removal of wage ceiling from the Sales Promotion Employees' Act, 1976; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). A representation dated the 20th June, 1977 from the Federation of Medical Representatives' Associations of India has been received in the Ministry of Labour. One of the demands of the Federation is the removal of wage/commission ceiling from the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976. The Federation has already been informed that the matter is receiving Government's attention.

2. Arising out of the decisions of the Tripartite Labour Conference, held on the 6th-7th May 1977, a Committee is being constituted shortly to study, in depth, all issues concerning the comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill; the question of including medical and sales representatives within the definition of 'workman' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

is likely to come up before the Committee. Any amendment to the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976 would be considered in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.

Social Security Tax

3518. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are intending to introduce Social Security Tax as in other countries; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Material in Orissa

3519. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delay in implementation of proposed programmes and projects by the Department of Telecommunications is due to non-availability of materials in time particularly for the distant and backward districts of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide the materials on priority basis to speed up the progress?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VARMA): (a) No, Sir, Stores required for development of telecommunication facilities, as per plan, are procured and distributed to various units, which includes Orissa Circle. No specific shortfalls are anticipated as far as 1977-78 plan for Orissa Circle is concerned, and all

works are expected to be carried out in a phased manner.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey of District Koraput, Orissa

3520. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry and Government of Orissa fully surveyed the District Koraput (Orissa) to locate the minerals;

(b) if so, the names of the minerals, so far found; and

(c) how many of them exploited and to be exploited in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir. Out of the total 25,510 sq. km. of the district, approximately 18,035 sq. km. of area have been covered by geological mapping till April, 1977.

(b) Minerals so far found in the district include Bauxite, Limestone, Manganese Ore, Asbestos, Graphite, Quartz and Quartzite, Iron ore and Red Ochre. Occurrences of Gold and Tin have also been reported from a few areas.

(c) So far only Manganese Ore, Quartz and Graphite have been exploited. The exploitation of Bauxite and Limestone deposits is under active consideration of the Government.

Bonus for Chandmari Copper Project Workers

3521. SHRI S. G. MURUGIAYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) total expenditure on Chandmari Copper Project up to March, 1977;

(b) whether the Chandmari Copper Project have earned profit in the financial year 1976-77;

(c) if so, the amount of profit; and

(d) whether the workers are entitled for production Bonus?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) The total expenditure at Chandmari Copper Project upto March, 1977 was Rs. 624.07 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The provisional figure of profit earned by the project during the year 1976-77 is Rs. 15.50 lakhs.

(d) There is at present no scheme for payment of production bonus at Chandmari Copper Project.

Bargaining Agency for Workers at Chandmari Copper Project

3522. SHRI S. G. MURUGIAYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bargaining agency for workers is functioning at Chandmari Copper Project;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the management is thinking of recognising such an agency in near future; and

(d) if so, the method and time limit thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) As of today, there is no recognised union of workers at Chandmari Copper Project.

(b) The Hindustan Copper Mazdoor Sangh has been registered recently at Chandmari Copper Project. Two other unions viz. Khetri Tamba Shramik Sangh and Rashtriya Khetri Tamba Project Mazdoor Sangh which operate at Khetri Copper Complex also claim to represent Chandmari workers. None of these unions is recognised at present, as the claims of the membership are under verification.

(c) and (d). The management has no objection to recognising a bargaining agency for Chandmari Copper Project. The recognition of a bargaining agency will be decided im-

mediately on completion of verification of membership as may be undertaken by the appropriate agency under the Ministry of Labour.

Separate Existence of Chandmari Copper Project from Khetri Copper Complex

3523. SHRI S. G. MURUGIAYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons due to which the Chandmari Copper Project of Hindustan Copper Ltd. has been kept separate from Khetri Copper Complex;

(b) whether the Project Manager of Chandmari Copper Project is holding dual posts, one under the Control of General Manager and the other under Chairman;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether this dual control of Project Manager creates administrative problems?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Chandmari Copper Project is an open-cast mine whereas the Khetri Complex has underground Mines. The technology used in an open-cast is quite different from the technology used for the operation of an underground mine. It was for this reason that the Chandmari Project, which was started in December, 1972 has been kept as a separate project with a distinct entity.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Considering the nature of the operations and the requirements of administrative control thereof, and the management available at Chandmari, the Project Manager at Chandmari reports directly to the Chairman of Hindustan Copper Ltd. for the Chandmari operations. As Agent for the Kolihan mines, he is responsible to the General Manager, Khetri Complex.

(d) There has been no administrative problem of any significance due

to this dual control of Project Manager.

Production at Chandmari Copper Project

3524. SHRI S. G. MURUGIAYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) production figures month-wise of Chandmari Copper Project since the start of production with grade of ore;

(b) percentage of production achieved against the targetted production at Chandmari Copper Project;

(c) reasons for not achieving the targetted production; and

(d) production targets fixed for Chandmari Copper Project for the years 1977 to 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Production figures month-wise of Chandmari Copper Project since the start of production with grade of ore are given in Statement-I.

(b) For the year 1976-77, the target of production of ore at Chandmari was fixed at 1,00,000 tonnes. The actual achievement was 1,18,557 tonnes i.e. about 118 per cent of the target.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Year	Production Target (in tonnes)
1977-78	1.50 lakhs
1978-79	1.50 lakhs
1979-80	3.00 lakhs
1980-81	3.00 lakhs

Month	Production in Tonnes	Grade Cu. %
1975-76		
December 1975	1,881	0.76
January 1976	1,845	0.59
February 1976	5,504	0.74
March 1976	7,085	0.72
1976-77		
April 1976	5,797	0.61
May 1976	10,002	0.67
June 1976	9,134	0.86
July 1976	13,011	0.94
August 1976	7,713	0.87
September 1976	11,481	0.77
October 1976	12,100	0.90
November 1976	12,225	0.15
December 1976	10,262	1.00
January 1977	9,705	1.27
February 1977	8,562	1.12
March 1977	6,765	0.80
April 1977	1,772*	1.18
May 1977	1,520*	0.50
June 1977	6,395	0.61

*Emphasis during these months given to overburden removal as per programme.

Paris Conference

3525. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the out-come of the recent Paris Conference towards narrowing down the gulf between the developed and developing nations;

(b) whether Government have received assurances from any country to increase economic aid;

(c) if so, names of the countries thereof; and

(d) quantum of assistance expected to be received?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Developed countries have accepted a commitment to "progressive and substantial" increase in their Official Development Assistance to developing countries. This should help in accelerating the rate of growth in developing countries though the gulf between the developed and developing countries may continue to widen unless more radical steps are taken. It is a matter of regret that even the modest Official Development Assistance target of 0.7 per cent of G.N.P. set for the Second Development Decade has not yet been accepted by some of the major industrialised countries.

(b) to (d). Since the Paris Conference was a multilateral forum for a dialogue on relations between the developed and the developing countries, the question of any bilateral assurances to India on the quantum of economic aid did not arise.

Passport Offices

3526. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where the Passport offices are functioning in the country, with their jurisdiction;

(b) whether existing offices are sufficient to dispose of the increasing number of applications;

(c) if not, is there any proposal under consideration of the Government to improve the working and facilitate the applicants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a)

(a) Location of Regional Passport Office	Jurisdiction
1. Ahmedabad	Gujarat and the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
2. Bombay	Maharashtra.
3. Chandigarh	Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.
4. Calcutta	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and the Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.
5. Delhi	Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Delhi.
6. Ernakulam	Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.
7. Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh.
8. Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
9. Madras	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Union Territory of Pondichery.

As regards Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu, the Union Territory Administrations there are empowered to issue passports.

(b) Yes, Sir. The strength of the various offices is currently under review, which will take into account the increase in the rate of inflow of applications.

(c) and (d). The Rules made under the Passports Act, 1967 are

being reviewed with the object of simplifying the procedures and thus reduce the time lag between submission of applications and issue of passports. Measures are being taken to standardise office procedures and improve systems in the offices so that processing delays in the grant of passports are also minimised.

Transport and accommodation facilities to women telephone operators of Delhi

**3528. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI K. KUNHAMBU :**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that women telephone operators of Delhi are facing problems of transport and accommodation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to solve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA) : (a) and (b). The P & T staff like other Government employees use the facilities provided by the Delhi Transport Corporation. These facilities are adequate. The local Telephone authorities are in constant touch with the Delhi Transport Corporation for adjustment of routes and timings as necessary to the extent possible to suit the convenience of the staff.

The problem of accommodation is not peculiar to the telephone operators of Delhi but is faced by others staff in Delhi and all over the country. The percentage staff satisfaction of quarters is 6.23 for the whole country. The staff satisfaction in Delhi Telephone District is 10.80 per cent for all the staff and 11.4 per cent in respect of officials eligible for type II quarters in which category the telephone operators are classified. The

Department is constructing 266 quarters in Delhi this year. Construction of more quarters would be taken up based on availability of capital resources.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Project

3529. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in terms of the agreement entered into with Iran on the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project the work is split up into phases for completion in a time-bound schedule;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how much amount of the loan, according to the agreement will become payable by Iran on completion of each phase of the work with full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) to (c). The Financial Agreement with the Imperial Government of Iran provides for financing the development of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project and the related infrastructural facilities on the basis of a total credit not exceeding U.S. \$ 630 million from Iran. The Agreement is linked to the Purchase Contract concluded on 4-11-1975 which provides for the production and delivery of approximately 150 million tons of iron ore concentrate to the National Iranian Steel Industries Company over a period of about 21 years commencing from September, 1980. Under the Agreement an advance of \$ 100 million was received on the 23rd February, 1976. Further disbursement of loan under the Financial Agreement is related to the pace of actual expenditure on the project, and not to the completion of specified phases of work as such. The next draw-down will be admissible after the expenditure from the aforesaid advance of \$ 100 million has exceeded \$ 75 million.

Khetri Copper Smelter Capacity

3530. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for under-utilisation of Khetri copper smelter capacity;

(b) the ore requirement per day and actual availability thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not planning adequate supplies of ore beforehand and the steps being taken to increase the supply to the required quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) The main reasons for under-utilisation of capacity of Khetri Smelter are the shortage in the supply of copper ore, and technological problems at the Smelter due to which its operations have not yet stabilised.

(b) The average requirement of ore per day for full capacity utilisation of this plant is 9,600 tonnes. The actual average daily availability of copper ore during 1976-77 was around 3800 tonnes; this is expected to go up to 4500 tonnes during 1977-78.

(c) The rate of production build-up at the Khetri Copper Complex has been slower than envisaged primarily due to the difficulties of hard rock underground metal mining operations. The Hindustan Copper Ltd. have taken a number of steps for speeding up mining operations. These include construction of independent mine entry systems, introduction of trackless mining operations, training of Company's Mining Engineers in similar mining operations abroad and training of miners and operators at the mines with the help of expatriate specialists under CIDA Miner Training Programme. The Hindustan Copper Ltd. have also engaged a well known firm of Mining Consultants to help them in bringing about improvements in their Mining plans and for increasing the present rate of production of ore at the project. As a result of the steps taken, the ore production at Khetri Copper Project has

increased steadily over the last four years as will be seen from the following figures :

	Tonnes
1973-74—	3,22,671
1974-75—	6,13,539
1975-76—	7,75,393
1976-77—	10,51,569
1977-78— (Target)	12,00,000

The Company has also developed the Chandmari Copper Project which is adjacent to the Khetri Copper Project for the production of 1,50,000 tonnes of ore per annum. The capacity of this mine is being expanded to 3,00,000 tonnes per annum. In addition, the copper concentrates being produced at Dariba Copper Project which has a capacity of 100 tonnes per day of ore milling, are also being fed to the Khetri Smelter. Full capacity production at the Khetri Smelter is however, expected to be achieved only when the Malanjkhand Copper Mine and concentrator plant goes into production. Work on this project has started during this year and ore production of 1 million tonnes per annum is expected to be reached within about 4-1½ years from now.

For overcoming the technological problems of the Smelter, the company is arranging to obtain the services of a well known firm of foreign metallurgical consultants.

Migration of Lepers from Bombay to Gujarat

3531. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the beggars suffering from leprosy have migrated from Bombay to Gujarat;

(b) whether they are being settled; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the citizens of that State from the health hazard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

However, for anti leprosy measures, 8 leprosy control units, 260 Survey Education and Treatment Centres in the rural areas, 16 Urban Leprosy Centres for the urban areas, two Re-constructive surgery Units for correction of deformities of patients, two temporary Hospitalisation Wards for treatment of acutely ill and complicated cases of leprosy and one Leprosy Training Centre for training of Para-Medical Workers have been established in the State under the National Leprosy Control Programme. Besides, there are two Government and 3 Voluntary Leprosy Hospitals having 745 beds. Five voluntary organisations also participate in the leprosy control work. All the 25,000 estimated cases of leprosy have been detected and registered for treatment.

Opening of Post and Telegraph and Telephone Offices in Rural Areas

3533. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any programme for setting up new post office and telegraph and telephone offices in the rural areas during the year 1977-78;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) state-wise break-up of the figures of such proposed post, telegraph and telephone offices in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to open 3100 post offices in rural areas, and 2300

Telegraph Offices and 2000 Long Distance Public Call Offices in the country, mostly in the rural areas, during 1977-78.

(c) State-wise break-up for post offices and Telegraph/Public Call Offices is given in Statements 'A' and 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-705/77].

Screening of Medical Degrees

3534. SHRI DHARAMSINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 17th April, 1976 the Jt. Meeting of Central Council of Health and Family Planning recommended screening of degrees included in Schedules of Indian Medicine Central Council Act so that holders of qualifications who have undergone Institutional training of not less than 4 years' duration will be recognised and be eligible for privileges under the Act and derecognise substandard Indigenous System of Medicine teaching institutions;

(b) whether screening done by Indian Medicine Central Council is an eyewash and qualifications given by All India Ayurved Vidyapeeth without any regular training are being recognised; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to get these substandard qualification, sold by teaching shops, derecognised?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Yes. The Joint meeting of the Central Councils of Health and Family Planning in their meeting held on the 17th April, 1976, *inter-alia* adopted a resolution to the effect that the Government should direct the Central Council of Indian Medicine to screen the degrees etc. included in the second schedule of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act,

1970 so that hereafter only holders of qualifications who have undergone institutionalised teaching and training of not less than four years duration in Ayurvedic Colleges etc. recognised by the Central Council of Indian Medicine will be eligible for the rights and privileges envisaged in the Act.

(b) and (c). The Central Council of Indian Medicine has notified the minimum standards of undergraduate education in Indian System of Medicine to be followed from the academic year 1977-78. The Institutions not maintaining the minimum standards will be de-recognised after following the procedure prescribed in the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970. The Council is already thoroughly screening the qualifications at present recognised including those awarded by All India Ayurveda Vidyapeeth.

Bedbugs working against Malaria

3535. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Medical Research has reported that bedbugs are working against the success of the malaria control programme; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet this menace?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research have stated that though bedbugs are not directly related in any way with the transmission of malaria, they have assumed a negative force working against the success of the malaria control programme, because of the refusal of householders to have DDT sprayed in their houses under an impression that the increase in bedbugs nuisance is due to DDT.

(b) With a view to fighting the bedbugs nuisance along with malaria, Diazinon is mixed with DDT before spray.

Post Offices in Urban and Rural Areas of the Country

3536. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices working in urban and rural areas separately in India;

(b) the maximum and minimum distances of post offices from villages in rural areas; and

(c) the maximum and minimum number of days usually taken by a letter to reach the post office situated in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA : (a) On 1-4-77, there were 12508 post offices in urban areas and 108491 in rural areas in India.

(b) Generally, post offices are opened at a distance of 2 to 3 miles from each other in rural areas. However, in hilly areas where means of transport are difficult, post offices are widely apart. The maximum and minimum distances of post offices from villages without post offices in rural areas are 188 Kilometers and 200 meters respectively.

(c) The time taken in normal cases may vary from 1 to 5 days depending upon the place of posting and the place of destination. However, in case of villages in hilly areas/forests/desert, it may take longer for letters to reach their destination depending on the place of posting and the situation of the village to which the letter is addressed.

Recanalisation of Sterilised Persons

3537. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply given to U.S.Q. No. 632 on 16th June, 1977 regarding recanalisation in case of unsuccessful vasectomy operations and state the number of persons recanalised during the last three months State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN) : The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Measures for Mines' Safety

3538. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to take immediate steps and also intensify measures for mines' safety and rescue operation;

(b) if so, the main proposals considered by Government this year in this regard;

(c) whether the compensation due to the mine explosions has been increased;

(d) whether the Mines Act has not been so far strictly enforced; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government for mines' safety?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (e). A statement is attached.

(c) Persons employed in any mine as defined in clause (J) of Section 2 of the Mines Act, 1952, in any mining operation or in any kind of work, other than clerical work, incidental to

or connected with any mining operation or with mineral obtained, or in any kind of work whatsoever below ground and in receipt of wages not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- per month, are eligible for compensation under the Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 in case of industrial accident and of certain occupational disease resulting in death or disablement. The rates of compensation under the Act have been increased with effect from 1-10-1975.

(d) The Mines Act, 1952 is being enforced as strictly as practicable.

STATEMENT

The following steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken in the nationalised coal mines:

1. Formation and effective functioning of Internal Safety Organisations.

2. Review of the safety measures in the coal mines which are waterlogged and/or are having fires.

3. Adoption of measures to reduce accidents due to fall of ground, including—

(a) Purchase of more timber from State Forest Corporations.

(b) Replacement of timber support by steel friction/hydraulic props and other forms of advanced type of supports wherever possible.

(c) Greater utilisation of coal cutting machines.

4. Adoption of measures to reduce accidents due to gas, including—

(a) Provision of adequate number of methanometers in Degree II and II gassy mines.

(b) Provision of self-rescuers in Degree III gassy mines.

(c) Provision of alternate power supply arrangement in Degree III gassy mines.

(d) Provision of adequate number of Flame Safety Lamps.

5. Adoption of measures to reduce haulage accidents, including—

(a) Replacement of lighter section rails by heavier section rails.

(b) Proper lighting of haulage roads with red lights/hooters/luminous paint on tubs to indicate that the haulage is in operation.

6. Adoption of measures to reduce accidents due to water, including—

(a) Installation of automatic warning systems along the rivers, nullahs etc. to alert the nearby coal mines of the rise in water level beyond the danger mark.

(b) Provision of adequate number of Burnside Boring Apparatus.

7. Improving safety consciousness among the employees, including—

(a) Proper training of workers to make them less accident prone.

(b) Broadcasting of safety instructions through tape recorders.

(c) Provision of cap lamps, helmets and boots to eligible workers.

(d) Appointment of "Workers' Inspectors" with Overman's Certificate.

(e) Organisation of Pit Safety Committees.

(f) Making good the deficiency in the categories of mining Sirdars, Overman and Surveyors through training.

(g) Provision of underground transport to workers where long travel is involved.

(h) Linking of career prospects of officials with the performance in the field of safety.

8. Laying increased emphasis on long wall and opencast mining.

9. Stepping up of stowing.

10. Introduction of electronic equipment in mines.

Similarly, measures for the improvement of safety conditions in mines other than coal mines are expected to have been taken by the concerned managements in the light of the discussions at the Conference.

2. In order to keep a watch on the progress of implementation of such safety measures, it has been decided to reconstitute the Committee set up in pursuance of a recommendation of the Third Conference on Safety in Mines. This Committee will not only review the implementation of the decisions of the various Safety Conferences but also the progress of action taken on the recommendations of other Conferences having bearing on safety in mines and the follow-up action on the recommendations contained in the published reports of the Courts of Inquiry constituted under Section 24 of the Mines Act, 1952. For making this Committee more effective, broader representation is given on the Committee to workers as well as managements.

3. In regard to rescue operations, a scheme for the modernisation of the existing rescue stations and opening of new rescue Stations has been finalised.

Recognition of Bonus as Deferred Wage

3539. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider to recognise bonus as deferred wage; and

(b) if so, the gist?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). All aspects of the Bonus question are under examination and a decision is expected to be taken soon.

Raising of T. V. Licence Fee

3540. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the T. V. licence fee was raised from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 50/- during emergency;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is proposed to reduce the fee?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir. The T.V. licence fee was increased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 with effect from 1-6-76.

(b) The element of licence fee on a T.V. set was proportionately less as compared to that on a radio set. To rectify the anomaly, the licence fee was increased.

(c) No proposal to reduce the fee is under consideration of Government.

Closure of Industrial Establishments

3541. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of (1) large, (2) medium and (3) small industrial establishments closed down during the period June 25, 1975 to March, 1977 State-wise;

(b) the total number of workers laid off/retrained as a result of these closures;

(c) factors responsible for these closures;

(d) the number of establishments—small, medium and large, re-opened up-to-date; and

(e) the steps being taken to get all the establishments reopened?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Ahmedabad Telephone Advisory Committee

3542. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Advisory Committee of Ahmedabad is functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the names of the personnel of the said Committee;

(c) if not, when will such a Committee be reconstituted and when will it resume functioning; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The term of the Telephone Advisory Committee for Ahmedabad expired on 31-5-76. The constitution of Telephone Advisory Committees has recently been revised and nominations have been called for.

Diplomatic Appointments in USA and U.K.

3543. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make very soon the new top

diplomatic appointments at Washington and London;

(b) if so, main indications thereto;

(c) whether the present Indian Ambassador in U.S.A. and the Indian High Commissioner in U.K. resigned their posts or were asked to leave; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Government weighs various considerations in considering whether incumbent Heads of Mission should be changed or continued. No final decision in respect of these appointments has yet been taken. According to normal diplomatic practice, if and when any changes are proposed, the agreement of the Governments of the countries concerned is obtained before any public announcement can be made.

(c) and (d). The Government has the right to make changes as and when it deems necessary.

Charging donations from students by medical colleges

3544. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several medical colleges, Government as well as private in the country, charge exorbitant amounts by way of forced funds or donation—much more than the prescribed "capitation fees"—from students seeking admissions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps Government are taking to curb the said evil practice;

(d) whether the attention of Government are drawn to some private medical colleges in Karnataka indulging in such practices; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to control them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). The Government of India are not aware of any of the State Government medical colleges charging exorbitant amounts by way of forced funds or donations. The Government medical colleges charge tuition fees as prescribed by the State Government concerned. The tuition fees charged by the private medical colleges are much higher than the fees charged by the Government colleges. Some of the private medical colleges are charging capitation fees/donation for admission to the medical college and this also varies from college to college and State to State. The medical colleges that charge capitation fees from students for admission are the following:—

1. Kasturba Medical College, Manipal/Mangalore.
2. J. J. M. Medical College, Devangaree.
3. M. R. Medical College, Gulbarga.
4. J. N. Medical College, Belgaum.

The amount of capitation fee charged in medical colleges in Karnataka is Rs. 5,000 from the students who belong to Karnataka State and Rs. 35,000 from outsiders.

The following medical colleges in Bihar which had been charging capitation fee have been taken over by Government.

1. C. M. G. M. Medical College, Jamshedpur.
2. Sri Krishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur.
3. Madadh Medical College, Gaya.
4. Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad.
5. Nalanda Medical College, Patna.

(c) The Government of India are greatly concerned about the charging

of high capitation fees by some of the private medical colleges and have impressed upon the concerned State Governments to take over those medical colleges.

(d) and (e). The Government of India are aware that some of the private medical colleges in Karnataka are charging capitation fee. It is for the State Government to take over such medical colleges.

Theft of properties from insured Parcels

3545. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the circumstances under which the thefts of properties from insured parcels occurred in the Market Road Post Office, New Delhi in May, 1977;

(b) the number and other particulars of persons arrested in this case and the value of property recovered;

(c) the total amount paid by Government for claims against theft of properties from insured parcels during last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure more safety of insured parcels and the action taken against the persons arrested?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The police have arrested two outsiders:

(i) Shri Om Parkash resident of village Khara Khurd, Delhi State; and

(ii) Shri Ved Pal, resident of village Naya Bans, Delhi State.

Property worth about Rs. 34,000 has been recovered from these two persons.

(c) The amount of compensation paid by the Government by way of

claims in respect of insured parcels in Delhi Postal Circle is given below:—

1974-75 . . .	Rs. 13,953.00
1975-76 . . .	Rs. 33,966.61
1976-77 . . .	Rs. 52,529.40

(d) The number of night chowkidars has been increased in Market Road Post Office. Action has also been initiated to provide iron grills to the windows, ventilators and doors of the entire building to guard against any mishap in future.

Visit of Vice-President of European Commission in Charge of External relations

3546. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice President of the European Commission in charge of external relations visited India in May this year at the invitation of the Government of India;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) the names of the persons accompanying the distinguished guest; and

(d) whether any concrete talks were held and agreements were reached between the Government and the visiting team on one or more subjects of mutual interest and benefit?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mr. Haferkamp was in India from May 14—17 and ours was the first Asian country he visited after taking over as Vice-President of the European Commission in charge of External Relations.

(c) Mr. Haferkamp was accompanied by Franz Froschmaier, his Chief

de Cabinet, Mr. John Hansen, Head of Division in the Asia Directorate, Mr. Martin Vasey, Member of the Commission's Spokesman's Group and Mr. David Reinert, Interpreter.

(d) During the course of his visit, Mr. Haferkamp was received by the Prime Minister and had discussions with the Ministers of External Affairs, Finance, Commerce, Communications and Steel and Mines. There was a useful exchange of views on the further development of economic co-operation between India and the EEC, as also on the North-South dialogue in Paris.

Mr. Haferkamp had not come to India to conclude any agreements, but rather to meet members of the new Government and to get a better understanding of our approach to matters of mutual interest to India and the EEC.

Visit by Inspectors of D.G.M.S. for ensuring safety of Mines

3547. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that one of the main reasons of the accident in mines is that the Inspectors of the Directorate General of Mines' safety do not pay the required visits to the mines in the interior; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action being taken in this matter to ensure more safety of miners?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): (a) Inadequacy of inspections has not been identified as one of the main causes of accidents.

(b) A statement indicating the steps which has been taken or are proposed to be taken to improve safety of miners is attached.

Statement

The following steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken in the nationalised coal mines:

(1) Formation and effective functioning of Internal Safety Organisations.

(2) Review of the safety measures in coal mines which are water-logged and/or are having fires.

(3) Adoption of measures to reduce accidents due to fall of ground, including—

(a) Purchase of more timber from State Forest Corporations.

(b) Replacement of timber support by steel friction/hydraulic props and other forms of advanced type of supports wherever possible.

(c) Greater utilisation of coal cutting machines.

(4) Adoption of measures to reduce accidents due to gas, including—

(a) Provision of adequate number of methanometers in Degree III & II gassy mines.

(b) Provision of self-rescuers in Degree III gassy mines.

(c) Provision of alternate power supply arrangements in Degree III gassy mines.

(d) Provision of adequate number of Flame Safety Lamps.

(5) Adoption of measures to reduce haulage accidents, including—

(a) Replacement of lighter section rails by heavier section rails.

(b) Proper lighting of haulage roads with red lights/hooters/luminous paint on tubs to indicate that the haulage is in operation.

(6) Adoption of measures to reduce accidents due to water, including—

(a) Installation of automatic warning systems along the rivers,

nullahs etc. to alert the nearby coal mines of the rise in water level beyond the danger mark.

(b) Provision of adequate number of Burnside Boring Apparatus.

(7) Improving safety consciousness among the employees, including—

(a) Proper training of workers to make them less accident prone.

(b) Broadcasting of safety instructions through tape recorders.

(c) Provision of cap lamps, helmets and boots to eligible workers.

(d) Appointment of "Workers' Inspectors" with Overman's Certificate.

(e) Organisation of Pit Safety Committees.

(f) Making good the deficiency in the categories of Mining Sirdars, Overmen and Surveyors through training.

(g) Provision of underground transport to workers where long travel is involved.

(h) Linking of career prospects of officials with the performance in the field of safety.

(8) Laying increased emphasis on long wall and open cast mining.

(9) Stepping up of stowing.

(10) Introduction of electronic equipment in mines.

Similarly, measures for the improvement of safety conditions in mines other than coal mines are expected to have been taken by the concerned managements in the light of the discussions at the conference.

In order to keep a watch on the progress of implementation of such safety measures, it has been decided to reconstitute the Committee set up in pursuance of a recommendation of

the Third Conference on Safety in Mines. This Committee will not only review the implementation of the decisions of the various Safety Conferences but also the progress of action taken on the recommendations of other Conferences having bearing on safety in mines and the follow-up action on the recommendations contained in the published reports of the Courts of Inquiry constituted under Section 24 of the Mines Act, 1952. For making this Committee more effective, broader representation is given on the committee to workers as well as managements.

C.G.H.S. Homoeopathic Dispensaries

3548. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Homoeopathic dispensaries functioning under Central Government Health Scheme and their location;

(b) whether the number of these Homoeopathic dispensaries is adequate and if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to open more such dispensaries under CGHS;

(c) whether the Homoeopathic dispensary is an independent unit and if so, the particular reasons for keeping the Doctors of Homoeopathic dispensaries under the Inchargeship of the Medical Officer, Allopathic dispensary; and

(d) whether generally there is shortage of tonic and other medicines for the treatment of general debility in Homoeopathic dispensaries and if so, the steps taken to remove the shortage of the medicines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) to (c), At present there are 14 Homoeopathic dispensaries/Units functioning under Central Government Health Scheme,

(4) dispensaries at Delhi, one each at Meerut, Allahabad, Kanpur, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Madras, Patna and Bombay). The question of opening additional Homoeopathic dispensaries in Delhi is under active consideration. In the case of other CGHS-covered cities, the question of opening additional Homoeopathic dispensaries will be decided after taking into account the average daily attendance during the period of one year of functioning dispensaries.

In so far as speciality is concerned, the Homoeopathic physicians are not under the Inchargeship of the Medical Officer of Allopathic Dispensaries. However, administrative control of the entire Allopathic dispensary and Homoeopathic Unit is of the Medical Officer Incharge of the dispensary.

(d). No.

Increase in number of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi

3549. SHRI SUKHDEO PARSHAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the heavy rush of patients at each of the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries working at present in Delhi, Government are considering to increase their number; and

(b) if so, the location of the additional dispensaries and the time by which they are likely to function?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The location of the new dispensaries and the dates of their opening will depend upon the availability of suitable accommodation for opening the new dispensaries.

Expansion of Gole Market C.G.H.S. Dispensary

3550. SHRI SUKHDEO PARSHAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the coming up of large number of multi-storey flats in the Gole Market area of new Delhi; Government propose to expand the present dispensary of the area; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Decrease in production of electronic Exchange in Palghat I.T.I. Industry

3551. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of electronic exchange at Indian Telephone Industry Palghat has reduced; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA (a) and (b). The Palghat unit of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. is being set up to manufacture electronic type of small telephone exchanges. As these exchanges are being designed and developed by ITI for the first time, their production at Palghat could be started only during 1976-77. The value of production during 1976-77, was about Rs. 20 lakhs. According to the Budget Estimate, the factory is expected to produce equipment worth Rs. 250 lakhs during the current year, i. e. 1977-78. There is, thus no reduction in production at Palghat.

Iron Ore Deposits

3552. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken an overall stock of existing iron ore deposits;

(b) if so, the facts thereof state-wise;

(c) how many existing iron ore mines are at present exporting with quantity thereof, and names of the countries; and

(d) how much iron ore is used by our country annually?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total reserve of Hematite iron ore in the country is currently estimated at 10,447 million tonnes. In addition, the total reserve of Magnetite iron ore in India is currently estimated at 2,981 million tonnes. The State-wise break-up is as follow:

(in million tonnes)

	Sate	Hematite
Andhra Pradesh	.	16
Bihar	.	300
Goa	.	396
Karnataka	.	1448
Madhya Pradesh	.	2687
Moharashtra	.	231
Orissa	.	2596
Rajasthan	.	16

State	(In million tonnes) Magnetite Ore
Andhra Pradesh	198
Assam	50
Bihar . . . . .	..
Haryana	7
Karnataka	2132
Kerala	83
Nagaland	9
Tamil Nadu	502

(c). Excepting the Goa sector all private and public sector mines in India are at present selling the iron ore to MMTC who are exporting the ore to Japan, South Korea, Taiwan in Asia; Romania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in Eastern Europe; the Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands and Belgium in Western Europe, and Iraq in the Middle East.

In 1976-77 MMTC exported 11.74 million tonnes of iron ore. 17 private sector mines from the Goa sector have exported 11 million tonnes of iron ore during the same period.

(d) In 1976-77 approximately 16 million tonnes iron ore have been consumed by our country.

Copper Mines

3553. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) number of copper mines running on profits and facts thereof;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision to expand the projects which are there at Khetri, Karnataka, Kota; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Based on the financial results (provisional) of 1976-77, the following copper projects of Hindustan Copper Ltd. are likely to make a profit:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Unit	Provisional Profit in 1976-77
(i) Indian Copper Complex, Singhbhum (Bihar) of Hindustan Copper Ltd.	1032.59
(ii) Dariba Copper Project (Rajasthan) of Hindustan Copper Ltd.	53.63
(iii) Chandmari Copper Project (Rajasthan) of Hindustan Copper Ltd.	15.50
(iv) Rakha Copper Project, Singhbhum (Bihar) of Hindustan Copper Ltd.	11.45

(v) The Bhatang Mine at Rangpo of Sikkim Mining Corporation which also produces copper concentrates along with lead and zinc concentrates made a nominal profit of Rs. 3,000 during 1976-77.

(b) and (c) (i) Khetri: At Khetri, there are 2 project, viz. Khetri Copper Complex and Chandmari Copper Project. There is no proposal to expand the Khetri Complex. However, Government had in June, 1976, decided to expand the Chandmari Project to raise the ore production from 500 tonnes per day to 1,000 tonnes per day at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.70 crores. Work on the expansion scheme is in progress.

(ii) Karnataka: In Karnataka, there are two projects—the Ingaldhal Copper Project of Chitradurga Copper Company Ltd., which is a State Govt. Undertaking of Karnataka, and Thinthini Copper Project of

Hutti Gold Mines Company Ltd., which is also a State Government Company of Karnataka. There are no proposals, at present, for the expansion of these two projects

Exploratory and development work has been in progress in the Kalyadi Copper Project of Karnataka Consortium Ltd., a State Govt. Undertaking of Karnataka. Proposals have been formulated for mining and concentration of 250 tonnes of ore per day initially, to be stepped up to 500 tonnes of ore per day later at an estimated cost of Rs. 370 lakhs. This is a new project and the State Government have approved the same. Financing institutions have been approached for assistance in financing the project.

(ii). No copper mine exists in Kota.

Sale of defective products by H.S.L.

3554. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether out of the sale of defective products at the two centres of the Hindustan Steel Limited a total loss of Rs. 34 lakhs have been reported.

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Hindustan Steel Limited is worried about the inordinate delay in payment of dues by Government and public sector units against supply of steel and iron items by it; and

(d) if so, steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Members are referring to the report about the sale of steel materials at the two stockyard of HSL at Gauhati and Tinsukia that appeared in 'Economic Times' of June 20, 1977. During the last six months, Gauhati and

Tinsukia stockyards had sold 5741 tonnes of defective, old and slow moving materials to prevent undue accumulation of stocks. The shortfall in realisation was Rs. 25.7 lakhs, when compared to the normal stockyard prices.

(c) and (d). There is some delay in recovering dues from Government Departments and Public Sector units. Attempts are being made to realise the outstanding amounts expeditiously.

Restoration of impounded passports

3555. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have restored the passports impounded by the previous Government during the emergency;

(b) if so, how many of them have been restored and on what conditions;

(c) the total passports impounded during the year 1975 and 1976; and

(d) the reasons for their passports being impounded and on what grounds?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Passport facilities have been restored to 256 persons whose passports were impounded or were refused passport facilities during the Emergency. These passports have been restored without any conditions.

(c) and (d). After the commencement of Emergency, during 1975 and 1976, a total of 2023 persons had their passports impounded or were denied passport facilities in the interest of the general public, under Section 10(3) (c) or Section (6) (2) (i) of Passports Act, 1967.

Functioning of Post Offices without Telegraphic and Telephone facilities

3556. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many branch post offices are functioning in the country without telegraph and telephone facilities;

(b) whether some of these branches were functioning for years together;

(c) whether the question of upgrading these branch sub-post offices has been considered; and

(d) if so, how many of these branches are to be upgraded in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VARMA). (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Restrictions on persons seeking Employment abroad

3557. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have placed any restrictions on the people to go abroad to accept employment;

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

(c) what are the restrictions imposed?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Emigration Act 1922 seeks to regulate the emigration of persons belonging to various categories of skilled and unskilled labour. Indian nationals seeking domestic employment abroad, sweepers, minor girls/boys are not permitted to emigrate. Only Government approved and registered Indian recruiting agencies are per-

mitted to do bulk recruitment of labour for employment with foreign employers abroad.

Recruitment of experts e. g. doctors, engineers, for service with foreign bodies is done from a panel compiled in the Department of personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(b) The intention behind these restrictions is to prevent exploitation and obtain equitable employment conditions abroad.

(c) The restrictions are such as to ensure that the offers and conditions of employment are, to the extent possible verified so that the interests of people proceeding abroad are safeguarded.

Indians working in Gulf Countries

3558. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:
SHRI OM PRAKASH
TYAGI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any study of the problems of the Indians working in Gulf states; and

(b) if so, what are the details and findings of the study?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b) It is the policy of the Government to respond favourably to requests from friendly developing countries for deputation of Indian experts and other personnel, subject to their availability and making provision for our own requirements, to assist in the task of development of the economies of these countries. In pursuit of this policy, an increasing number of Indian experts and other personnel have, in recent years, been working in Gulf countries. Their problems are under constant study. Broadly speaking, they relate to fair and equitable terms and conditions of

Technical and Economic aid to Afro-Asian countries

3559. SHRI. P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is giving technical and economic aid to Afro-Asian countries; and

(b) the names of the countries getting the above aid?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Countries to which technical and/or economic assistance has been extended during the years 1975 and 1976 are as follows:

- (1) Afghanistan
- (2) Angola
- (3) Burma
- (4) Bhutan
- (5) Bangladesh
- (6) Botswana
- (7) Ethiopia
- (8) Fiji
- (9) Ghana
- (10) Guinea
- (11) Indonesia
- (12) Kenya
- (13) Laos
- (14) Malawi
- (15) Maldives
- (16) Malaysia
- (17) Mauritius
- (18) Nepal
- (19) Nigeria
- (20) Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yeme (Aden)
- (21) Senegal
- (22) Somalia
- (23) Sudan
- (24) Sri Lanka
- (25) Singapore
- (26) Sierraleone
- (27) Swaziland
- (28) Tanzania

(29) Tonga

(30) Thailand

(31) Uganda

(32) Upper Volta

(33) Yemen Arab Republic

(34) Zambia

(35) Zimbabwe

(36) Zaire.

Manufacture of Teleprinters

3560. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tele-printers are manufactured in our country; and

(b) if so, the names of the factories manufacturing them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The only factory manufacturing teleprinters is the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras, which is a Central Government Undertaking.

New Mini Steel Plants

3561. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the proposals of the present Budget how many new mini steel plants will be set up in the country;

(b) whether Government are considering of setting up mini steel plants at Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Madras; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Considering the demand, the restricted availability of inputs like power, etc., and the large capacity lying unutilised, Government's policy is not to encourage setting up of new mini steel plants in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Invitation to Prime Minister of U.K. to visit India

3562. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has extended invitation to U.K. Prime Minister to visit India;

(b) if so, when the U.K. Prime Minister will visit India;

(c) whether it is proposed to extend an invitation for holding the next Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in Delhi; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). When the Prime Minister was in the U. K. to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference he extended an invitation verbally to the Prime Minister of the U. K. to visit India. This has been accepted in principle. The dates of the visit will be settled in due course.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

आंध्र में कृत्रिम लैस लगाना

3564. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विगत अग्रिल में प्रोफेसर फयोडीरोव के नेतृत्व में भारत आये रूसी नेत्र शल्य चिकित्सकों के एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल के सदस्यों द्वारा मोतियाबिन्द का आपरेशन कर के कमजोर नेत्र-लैस को निकाल कर उस के स्थान पर नया कृत्रिम लैस रोपने के सम्बन्ध में कोई अध्ययन करवाया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस अनुभव से किस प्रकार लाभ उठाने का है; और

(ग) यह प्रयोग कितने स्थानों पर करके दिखाया गया और इसमें कहां तक सफलता प्राप्त हुई ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं। वैसे मोतियाबिन्द शिफ्टमण्डल के सदस्यों ने कुछ आपरेशन किये थे परन्तु यह एक नियमित अध्ययन नहीं था।

(ख) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् के सहयोग से एक अनुसंधान परियोजना की स्थापना कर ली गई है।

(ग) ये आपरेशन सरोजिनी देवी नेत्र अस्पताल, हैदराबाद और डा० राजेंद्र प्रसाद नेत्र विज्ञान केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली में किए गए थे। अभी तक इसके परिणाम काफी अच्छे नहीं निकले हैं।

POLITICAL AMBASSADORS

3565. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many political ambassadors were appointed by the previous Government and to what countries they were sent and their names; and

(b) will the Government state its policy towards appointing political ambassadors and also its policy with regard to the continuance of the present political ambassadors appointed by the previous Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A statement giving the required information as

from March, 1971 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-700/77].

(b) Government takes into account the experience and eminence of the person whom it appoints from public life to senior diplomatic assignments abroad. Bearing in mind the need for a proper projection of India's image Government will take suitable steps in the national interest to select appropriate persons whether from within the foreign service or outside it to hold such posts. Decisions taken from time to time reflect Government's broad policy in this regard.

Opening of Telephone Exchanges in Andaman and Nicobar

3566. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Telephone Exchange at Port Blair is without minimum modern equipment causing bad service by wrong connection, dead etc. very frequently causing subscribers much hardship; if so, the proposals to rectify the defects;

(b) whether Government received complaints from the Administration if so, what action has been taken; and

(c) the new exchanges to be opened in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) and (b). Port Blair is a 600-line MAX-II. The automatic telephone exchanges of this type are in use in large number of places in India. Earlier on receipt of a complaint from the local administration a team was sent to Port Blair for overhauling the equipment. It was decided to replace two equipment racks (100 line each) by new racks for further improvement in the service. These racks are in transit and will be installed soon after their receipt at Port Blair.

(c) Four new MAX-III type exchanges have been planned to be opened in Andaman and Nicobar Islands at (1) Nan Cowrie, (2) Campbell Bay, (3) Diglipur and (4) Maya Bunder.

Infection by Doctors and Nurses in Hospitals of Gujarat

3567. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the news published in the 'Indian Express' on the 16th June, 1977 that a study in a hospital in Gujarat has revealed that doctors and nurses are a major source of hospital infection and a number of doctors and nurses are found a major source of carrying staphylococcal germs in their nose and finger nails;

(b) if so, whether Government also realise that the hospital staff, who are carriers, are responsible for the spread of the germs in wards and operation theatres; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Yes. The news item was based on an article published in the Journal of Indian Medical Association dated June 1, 1977 by Dr. Saifee-et-Al. The article has analysed the presence of staphylococcal germs in the nose swabs and finger nails of the staff, but no co-relation has been established between the spread of infection and the presence of these organisms.

(b) The Government is fully aware of the dangers of spread of infection through carriers in the staff members and are taking necessary precautionary measures in this respect.

(c) The practice of wearing masks, washing of hands and preventing

entry of unauthorized persons in Operation Theatres, Labour Rooms, Intensive Care Units, Burn Wards and other sensitive areas is being strictly enforced in the Hospitals.

Admission facilities for Medical Colleges

3568. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps to ensure adequate admission facilities for medical students in various Medical Colleges of Delhi and in other States for the next academic session;

(b) whether lack of adequate admission facilities for medical students in various States generate numerous problems and discontent among the student community at the beginning of each academic session; and

(c) if so, the Government's plans to meet the situation on long term basis?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). The medical colleges in Delhi affiliated to the Delhi University, namely (1) The Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital (2) Maulana Azad Medical College and (3) University College of Medical Sciences have a combined admission capacity of 410. Besides these, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences also admits fifty students for MBBS course through an all-India competitive entrance examination.

The existing medical colleges in India have a total admission capacity of about 12,500. This is adequate to meet the country's requirements.

(c) The Fifth Five year Plan does not visualise.

Korba Aluminium Plant

3569. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PAR-ULEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased state:

(a) whether Government had entrusted to BALCO the responsibility of planning and constructing aluminium plants at Korba in M.P. and at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra in 1965 and while aluminium plant at Korba had already gone into production years back the work of construction of Ratnagiri plant has not yet commenced;

(b) whether in the revised estimate of Ratnagiri plant increase by two crores of rupees approximately has been shown by taking the electricity unit charges at nine paise per unit while Government of Maharashtra has promised to supply electricity at seven paise per unit; and

(c) when Government propose to start the construction of Aluminium Plant at Ratnagiri?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The construction of the Korba Aluminium Project in M. P. and the Ratnagiri Aluminium Project in Maharashtra has been entrusted to BALCO. The first phase of the Korba Aluminium Smelter was Commissioned in May, 1975. Owing to financial constraints, work on the construction of the Ratnagiri Project has not been taken up.

(b) The capital cost estimate of the project does not depend on the power rate. In estimating the working results, a power rate has been assumed by BALCO on the basis of rationalised power tariff for aluminium smelters introduced as part of the integrated aluminium policy of July, 1975.

(c) The revised cost estimates of the Ratnagiri Project are under examination. Construction of the project can commence only after the required financial resources are available.

बीड़ी श्रमिकों को समय पर मजूरी का भुगतान

3570. श्री कचरू लाल हेमराज जैन :
क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बीड़ी उद्योग में कितने
श्रमिक काम करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि
इस उद्योग में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों को
समय पर मजूरी न मिलने से अत्यधिक
कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है;
और

(ग) उन्हें समय पर मजूरी का भुगतान
करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही
है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री
रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) देश में बीड़ी उद्योग
में नियोजित या लगे व्यक्तियों की कुल
संख्या के बारे में कोई विश्वसनीय आंकड़े
उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, ऐसा अनुमान
है कि यह संख्या लगभग 30 लाख है।

(ख) और (ग) : बीड़ी श्रमिकों के
सम्बन्ध में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम,
1948 और मजदूरी संदाय अधिनियम,
1936 के कार्यान्वयन तथा प्रवर्तन की
जिम्मेदारी 'संगत सरकारें' होने के नाते
संबन्धित राज्य सरकारों की है।

Gifting of Motor Cycles to Rajasthan
by UNESCO and World Health
Organisation

3571. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UNESCO and World
Health Organisation had recently
gifted 11 motor cycles to Rajasthan
for small pox eradication and whe-
ther only one of those motor cycles is
being used and nothing is known
about the remaining ones; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NA-
RAIN): (a) and (b): Under National
Smallpox Eradication Programme the
World Health Organisation supplied
23 motor-cycles (14 Honda and 9 Royal
Enfield) to Rajasthan State upto 1975.
After achieving smallpox free status
from International Commission, World
Health Organisation have decided to
hand-over jeeps, motor-cycles and
other equipments already in use under
the programme to the respective State
Governments to utilise them under
other health programmes.

दिल्ली टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में टेलीफोन

3572. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि दिल्ली टेलीफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट के प्रत्येक
टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 'अपना टेलीफोन खरीदो'
विशेष और सामान्य श्रेणियों में 31 मई,
1977 तक प्रत्येक प्रतीक्षा सूची में कितनी
संख्या तक टेलीफोन दिये गये तथा प्रत्येक
केन्द्र में कितने आवेदकों को अभी टेलीफोन
कनेक्शन दिये जाने हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :
दिल्ली टेलीफोन के प्रत्येक एक्सचेंज में
तारीख 1-6-1977 की प्रतीक्षा सूची में

आवेदकों की संख्या और तारीख 31-5-77 तक जिन अर्जियों पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जा चुके हैं, उनकी रजिस्ट्री संख्या विवरण 'क' में दी गई है, जो सभा पटल पर रखी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल-टी-701 / 77]।

देश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

3573. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सम्पूर्ण देश में इस समय कुल कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं ;

(ख) उनका राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है और प्रमुख दस बड़े नगरों में कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं; और

(ग) क्या टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए जिन्होंने अब तक नाम दर्ज कराये हैं उन सभी को आगामी दो वर्षों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिये जायेंगे और यदि नहीं, तो इसमें क्या बाधाएं हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :

(क) 31-3-77 को देश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या 16,16,590 थी।

(ख) दो विवरण-पत्र जिनमें 31-3-77 को राज्यवार और 10 प्रमुख नगरों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की कुल संख्या प्रदर्शित की गई है, विवरण-पत्र 'क' और 'ख' के रूप में दे दिए गए हैं, जो सभा पटल पर रखी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० — 702 77]

(ग) 31-3-77 को देश में प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज आवेदकों की कुल संख्या 1,83,512 थी।

टेलीफोन की बकाया और नई मांगें पूरी करने के लिए अतिरिक्त एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने और मौजूदा एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार करने की योजना बनाई गई है। बम्बई के कुछ इलाकों को छोड़ कर विभाग में 31-3-77 तक दर्ज अधिकांश आवेदकों को 3 वर्ष की अवधि में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जाएंगे। टेलीफोन की मांगें शीघ्रता से पूरी करने में मुख्य बाधाएं ये हैं कि मौजूदा एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार करने और नए एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने के लिए अपेक्षित साज-सामान और वित्तीय साधन सीमित हैं।

दिल्ली टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी

3574. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री रामजी लाल सुमन :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली टेलीफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट की टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी हिंदी और अंग्रेजी में कब कब प्रकाशित हुई और वितरित की गई ;

(ख) हिंदी और अंग्रेजी में टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी की कितनी कितनी प्रतियां मुद्रित कराई गई ;

(ग) हिंदी और अंग्रेजी में टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरियां कब तक वितरित की जाएंगी ;

(घ) दोनों भाषाओं में साथ-साथ डायरेक्टरियां प्रकाशित करने, उन्हें शीघ्र छापने तथा प्रत्येक टेलीफोन उपभोक्ता को दोनों भाषाओं में डायरेक्टरियां उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :

(रु) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी टेलीफोन डाइरेक्टरीयों के 1976 संस्करण अगस्त, जून और जुलाई, 1976 में निकाले गये थे। ये डाइरेक्टरीयां 30-9-76 तक विभिन्न वितरण केन्द्रों से प्राप्त की जा सकती थीं। उसके बाद उपभोक्ता एक केन्द्रित स्थान से डाइरेक्टरीयां ले सकते थे।

(ख) हिन्दी डाइरेक्टरी की 15,000 प्रतियां और अंग्रेजी डाइरेक्टरी की 1,99,500 प्रतियां छपाई गई थीं।

(ग) से (ङ) आशा है कि वर्ष 1977 के दिल्ली टेलीफोन डाइरेक्टरी के हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण अगस्त, 1977 के अन्त तक प्रकाशित हो जाएंगे और उसके बाद वे उपभोक्ताओं के लिए उपलब्ध करा दी जाएंगी। उपभोक्ता को हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी डाइरेक्टरी की केवल एक प्रति निःशुल्क दी जाती है। दूसरी भाषा की डाइरेक्टरी की प्रति मूल्य देकर प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर

3575. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में जिलावार कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर हैं तथा वे कहाँ-कहाँ स्थित हैं ;

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में जिलावार कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) किसी स्थान पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने का क्या मानदंड है ?

संसार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :
(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में जिलेवार सार्वजनिक

टेलीफोन घरों की संख्या और उनके स्थानों का उल्लेख विवरण-I में दिया है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी-703 / 77]।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 1977-78 में जिलेवार खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की संख्या का उल्लेख विवरण-II में किया गया है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी-703 / 77]।

(ग) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर सामान्यतः उस स्थान पर खोला जाता है जहाँ डाकघर हों बशर्ते कि वह प्रस्ताव लाभ कर हो। परन्तु अविकसित क्षेत्रों में इस सुविधा का विस्तार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित वर्गीकृत क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सुविधा की व्यवस्था करने के निमित्त उदारीकृत नीति अपनाई जाती है भले ही उससे कितना ही लाभ या हानि हो :

- (1) जिला मुख्यालय
- (2) उप मंडल मुख्यालय
- (3) तहसील मुख्यालय
- (4) उप-तहसील मुख्यालय
- (5) खण्ड मुख्यालय, और
- (6) वे स्थान जहाँ 10,000 से अधिक आबादी हो।

निम्नलिखित वर्गीकृत स्थानों पर टेलीफोन सुविधा इस शर्त पर दी जा सकती है कि वार्षिक अनुमानित राजस्व उसके वार्षिक आवृत्ति खर्च का कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत हो।

- (1) वे स्थान जो कार्य कर रहे टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से 40 किलोमीटर से दूर हों।

- (2) वे स्थान जो किसी मौजूदा एक्सचेंज से 12.5 किलोमीटर के भीतर हों और उनकी आबादी 5,000 या उससे अधिक हो।

- (3) पर्यटन। तीर्थ स्थान।

- (4) कृषि सिंचाई। बिजली परियोजना स्थल और टाउनशिप।

इन चार वर्गीकृत स्थानों में पिछड़े इलाकों के मामले में कम से कम राजस्व की शर्त में ढील दे कर वार्षिक आवर्तों खर्च का 15 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है और पहाड़ी इलाकों के मामले में इसे 10 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। पिछड़े और पहाड़ी दोनों इलाकों के लिए आबादी की सीमा में भी ढील दे कर 2500 कर दिया गया है।

यदि कोई स्थान उपर्युक्त किसी वर्ग में नहीं आता और उस स्थान पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव घाटा दिखाता हो तो यह सुविधा किराये और गारंटी के आधार पर दी जा सकती है बशर्ते कि कोई इच्छुक पार्टी विभाग को होने वाले घाटे की पूर्ति करने के लिए तैयार हो।

Postal facilities in rural and adivasi areas in Orissa

3576. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether postal facilities in rural areas especially in the Adivasi areas of Orissa are very poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the services in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

The postal facilities compare favourably with the national average.

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

Financial Assistance to Patients of Chronic Diseases

3577. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to grant financial assistance to patients suffering from chronic diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy and mental retardation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). No. At present there is no proposal under consideration of Government to grant financial assistance to patients suffering from chronic diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy and mental retardation. However, financial assistance is given to poor and needy chronic patients suffering from these diseases and to the blind and disabled out of the Health Minister's discretionary Grant, as far as possible.

Resultant Improvement in Industry due to participation of Workers

3578. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state: (a) whether Government have made some efforts for the participation of workers in all commercial and service organisations in the public sector on trial basis; and

(b) if so, the conclusion regarding the improvements in the industry concerns?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). A Scheme for Workers' Participation in Management in commercial and Service organisations having large scale public dealings was introduced through Government Resolution dated the 4th January, 1977. The Scheme is applicable to Organisations like hospitals, P&T offices, railway stations/hooking offices, banks, road transport undertakings, State Electricity Boards, public distribution

system, etc. Copies of the Scheme have been sent to all Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments/Administrations and others concerned with the request to ensure effective implementation in the units under their control. Since the Scheme is a recent one, Government is yet to assess its impact. However, arising out of the decisions of the Tripartite Labour Conference, held in May, 1977. Government is constituting a Committee shortly to study, in depth, all issues concerning the workers' participation in management and equity.

Indo-Bangladesh Treaty

3579. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Bangladesh observed in a London press meet during recent Commonwealth Conference that many people were opposed to Indo-Bangladesh Treaty;

(b) if so, the fact thereabout; and

(c) whether the President of Bangladesh suggested either revision or abrogation of the Treaty?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Maj Gen. Ziaur Rahman, the President of Bangladesh is reported to have stated in a press conference in London on June 10 that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation & Peace between India and Bangladesh is under review by the Bangladesh Government. However, we are not aware of details of such a contemplated review.

भागलपुर मेडिकल कालेज की इमारत

3580. डा० रामजी मिह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भागलपुर मेडिकल कालेज को अब तक कुल कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त हुई है और क्या इसका उपयोग उसी प्रयोजन के लिए किया जा रहा है जिसके लिए यह सहायता दी गई थी यदि हां, तो किन कारणों से कालेज की इमारत का निर्माण अब तक नहीं हुआ है; और

(ख) क्या सन्थाल परगना, जिसमें भागलपुर स्थित है एक अन्यन्त पिछड़ा जिला है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का अन्य मेडिकल कालेजों की अपेक्षा इस कालेज को अधिक सहायता देने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) और (ख) : पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान देश में प्राईवेट या राज्य मेडिकल कालेजों को सहायता देने की कोई केन्द्रीय योजना नहीं है ।

Meghatuburn Iron Ore Project

3581. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Meghatuburn Iron Ore Project was closed on the 18th December, 1976; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Meghatuburn Iron Ore Project was not closed on 18th December, 1976.

(b) Does not arise.

Provision of Accommodation to Bolani Iron Ore Mine Employees

3582. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the employees of the Bolani Iron Ore Mines have been provided with accommodation;

(b) if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (c). Of the total number of 1168 employees of Bolani Ores Ltd., 373, constituting about 75 per cent, have been provided with quarters in the township. This is more than the norm of 70 per cent prescribed for provision of housing to employees of public undertakings. Further, some employees of the Company who live in the surrounding villages have their own housing.

Wages to workers of Bolani Iron Ore Mines

3583. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the wages of the workers of the Bolani Iron Ore Mines are not paid on the first day of every month;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to disburse the wages on due date?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Normally, the wages of the workers of Bolani Bros. Limited are paid on the 1st of every month. However, owing to the difficult ways & means position of the company arising out of the fall in production and despatches, in some months the payment of wages could not be made on this date.

(c) Steps to improve the working of the company, including some organisational changes are under consideration of the Government.

Revision of Wage Agreement and payment of Bonus to employees of Bolani Iron Ore Mines

3584. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the employees of the Bolani Iron Ore Mines have not been paid bonus for the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the term of wage agreement with the employees has expired and is due for revision since February 1976; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take for payment of bonus and revision of wage agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Bonus at the rate of 4 per cent was paid for the year ending September, 1975 as per the rules then in force. No bonus was payable for the year ending September, 1976 as there was no allocable surplus.

(c) and (d). The term of the last Wage Agreement was up to the 31st January, 1976. If a fresh agreement is not concluded, the old agreement continues to operate and the wage scales, dearness allowance etc., are continued as per the terms of the old agreement. There have been a series of meetings between the representatives of workers and management on the issue of wage revision. This issue is still under discussion.

Amount involved in Provident Fund Defalcation

3585. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount involved in provident fund defalcation by employers as on 20-3-77;

(b) the steps taken by Smt. Indira Gandhi and her erstwhile Government; and

(c) how many prosecutions have been launched so far till the date?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): The Employees' Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) As on the 31st March, 1977, the total amount of provident fund contributions in arrears by the employers in unexempted establishments stood at Rs. 18.27 crores.

(b) Action has been taken by the Provident Fund Authorities against the defaulting employers under section 8 (recovery of dues as arrears of land revenue), and sections 14, 14A, 14AA (prosecutions) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Additionally, prosecutions under sections 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code (breach of trust and criminal misappropriation) are instituted by them where the employers deduct employees' share of the provident fund from the employees' wages but do not remit the same to the Provident Fund. The Courts are approached under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code for binding the defaulting employers for good behaviour.

(c) 77,412 prosecution cases have been launched from the date the Act came into force upto the 31st March, 1977 against the employers of covered establishments. During the same period, 846 complaints have been filed under section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code against defaulters.

Statement made by President of Indian Medical Association.

3586. SHRI P. M. SAYEED. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the state-

ment made by Dr. A. P. Shukla, President of the Indian Medical Association; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The conceptual changes underlying the draft plan on health care services in rural areas prepared by the Government of India will have to be explained to the Indian Medical Association. Efforts will be made to obtain their co-operation by convincing them of the correctness of the plan.

स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के लिए ब्रिटेन द्वारा दिये गये अनुदान का उपयोग

3587. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 28 जून, 1977 को नई दिल्ली में भारत और ब्रिटेन के बीच एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर हुए थे जिसके अनुसार ब्रिटेन भारत को 30 लाख पौंड का अनुदान देगा जिसे 1000 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और 325 ताल्लुक अस्पतालों पर खर्च करने का प्रावधान है और यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्यक्रम किन राज्यों में चलाया जायेगा और उस पर होने वाले खर्च का व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : 28 जून, 1977 को नई दिल्ली में एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे जिसके अन्तर्गत ब्रिटेन सरकार परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम की सहायता के लिए भारत सरकार को 30 लाख पौंड अनुदान देगी। इस समझौते के अधीन जो सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी उसका उपयोग 1000 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों तथा 325 ताल्लुक स्तर के अस्पतालों में परिवार

कल्याण सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए ग्रामीण और अर्ध-ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत ढांचे को मजबूत बनाने के लिए किया जाएगा। वर्ष 1976 तथा 1977 के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता प्राप्त करने हेतु जितने-जितने प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों ताल्लुक स्तर के अस्पतालों को चुना गया उनकी राज्यवार संख्या तथा उन पर होने वाला अनुमानित व्यय का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [स्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल०-टी-704/77]। शेष उप-प्रभागीय अस्पतालों/केन्द्रों की सहायता 1978 में स्वीकृत की जाएगी।

दिल्ली में नसबंदी पर हुआ व्यय

3588. श्री कंवर लाल गप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली में नसबंदी पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है;

(ख) यह राशि किस-किस मद के अधीन खर्च की गई तथा प्रत्येक मद के अन्तर्गत कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(ग) उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं और जिनके आदेश से श्रीमती रुकमाना

सुलताना और श्रीमती राधारमण तथा अन्य कांग्रेसी नेताओं की नसबंदी के सम्बन्ध में धन दिया गया ;

(घ) क्या सरकार उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई विभागीय कार्यवाही करेगी; और

(ङ) सरकार ने उन अधिकारियों को, जिन्होंने जबरन नसबंदी के लिए परिपत्र जारी किया था, अब तक निलम्बित क्यों नहीं किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) और (ख). व्यय के व्योरे का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक डेस्क यदि किसी व्यक्ति को नसबंदी आपरेशन के लिए प्रेरित करता है तो वह प्रेरणा राशि लेने का हकदार है। इस प्रेरणा राशि का भुगतान दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा नसबंदी और लूप निवेशन कार्यक्रम के लिए रखी गई अग्रिमों में से क्रियान्वित एजेन्सी द्वारा किया जाता है।

(घ) उपर्युक्त उत्तर के भाग (ग) को देखने हुए, यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण

1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान नसबंदी और लूप निवेशन कार्यक्रम पर हुए व्यय का विस्तृत व्योरा

	1975-76	1976-77
	रुपये	रुपये
(1) नसबंदी और लूप निवेशन के लिए मुआवजा	6,00,000	1,48,49,759
(2) नसबंदी एककों और नसबंदी पलंगों के लिए संस्वीकृत अनुरक्षण अनुदान	98,050	74,535
(3) अस्पतालों में नसबंदी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था	—	40,000
योग	6,98,050	1,49,64,294

* यह लूप-निवेशन और नसबंदी के मुआवजे के लिए विभिन्न कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को दिए गए अग्रिम धन को प्रकट करता है। नसबंदी और लूप निवेशन पर हुए व्यय के अलग-अलग व्योरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। उपर्युक्त व्यय का व्योरा इस प्रकार है:—

	1975-76	1976-77
	रुपये	रुपये
(1) डिमांड नं० 46/48-परिवार नियोजन	6,00,000	1,03,98,269
(2) दिल्ली क्षेत्र डिमांड	—	20,26,490
(3) भारतीय रेडक्रास में प्राप्त धन	—	24,25,000
योग	6,00,000	1,48,49,759

दिल्ली टेलीफोन विभाग के बारे में
शिकायतें

3589. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष सरकार को दिल्ली
टेलीफोन विभाग के सम्बन्ध में कितनी
शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) इन शिकायतों का व्यौरा क्या है
और सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीफोन के
के विस्तार के साथ सेवा का स्तर गिरता जा
रहा है और

(घ) सरकार ने टेलीफोन विभाग,
दिल्ली की सेवा सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्य-
वाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान
(30.6.77) प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या
लगभग 1,62,904 है ।

(ख) ये शिकायतें स्थानीय टेलीफोन
सेवा (अर्थात् वे टेलीफोन जो संतोषजनक
ढंग से कार्य कर रहे हों) ट्रंक सेवा, टेली-
फोन के बिलों, ज्यादा मोटर रोडिंग आना
तथा अन्य विविध मदों से संबंधित होती
हैं। अधिकांश मामलों में उचित कार्यवाही

की गई है । ट्रंक सेवा और ज्यादा रकम
मामलों से सम्बन्धित कुछ शिकायतों
की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं । दिल्ली
टेलीफोन प्रणाली के उपभोक्ताओं को जो सेवा
दी जा रही है उसकी कार्यकुशलता
उसी स्तर की है जो पहले थी। इस संबंध
में लगातार निगरानी रखी जा रही
है और सेवा के स्तर का नियमित
रूप से मूल्यांकन किया जाता है । सेवा
में आगे और सुधार लाने के लिये विभाग
ने क्रासवार एक्सचेंजों का दर्जा बढ़ाने,
केबलों को प्रेसराइज करने, ट्राफिक के
संतुलन को कम करने के लिये राहत देने
वाले उपस्कर लगाने और उपभोक्ताओं
को फिटिंग और संस्थापनाओं का योजना-
बद्ध निरीक्षण और उन की देख भाल के
के लिये कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है ।

Nursing Home of Willingdon Hospital

3590. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA: Will the Minister of
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rooms in
the Nursing Home of Willingdon Hos-
pital and the number out of them
which have air-conditioning facility;

(b) how many of the rooms in Nursing Home are reserved for VIPs and how many out of them have air conditioning facility;

(c) how many rooms are reserved for private persons who are not Government servants; and

(d) whether a Government servant who is entitled for a room in Nursing Home has to complete many formalities and he does not get the room even for weeks together after registration though several rooms remain vacant on the plea that they were reserved for V.I.Ps. only and what is the definition of a V.I.P.?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Total number of rooms in the Nursing Home is 48 including four intensive cardiac care beds. Out of these 23 rooms are air-conditioned.

(b) Only one room (Room No. 1) is kept reserved for admitting any emergent case of high foreign dignitary. Ministers of Cabinet Rank, Chief Ministers of States or Justices of Supreme Court, etc., taking suddenly ill.

(c) 10 per cent of the rooms are meant for non-Government servants.

(d) No. Registration for admission to the Nursing Home is done on the reference of the case by Physician/Surgeon or Specialist in charge of the case. This is done strictly on merit, i.e., entitlement, seriousness of the case and availability of rooms.

हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि०, उदयपुर में कर्मचारी और अधिकारी

3591. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972 में जबकि आई० सी० एल० के आंकड़े तैयार करने की मशीन स्थापित की गई थी, हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० में कितने कर्मचारी और अधिकारी थे और उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की गई थी और यदि हां, तो कब और कितने कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की गई और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; छंटनी किए गए कर्मचारियों को कहाँ भेजा गया और उन्हें निन पदों पर भेजा गया और इसके लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया ;

(ग) इन मशीनों पर पहले किए गए कार्य का और अब किए जा रहे कार्य, पहले प्रयुक्त क्षमता और अब प्रयुक्त क्षमता ; पहले अदा किए गए किराए और कर्मचारियों की छंटनी के बाद अदा किए जा रहे किराए का तुलनात्मक विवरण क्या है ;

(घ) क्या हिन्दुस्तान जिक के पास कुछ अन्य ऐसी मशीनें हैं अथवा उनकी प्राप्ति के लिए क्रियादेश दिए हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी किराया लागत कितनी होगी और वे स्वदेशी होंगी अथवा आयातित ;

(ङ) क्या नई मशीनों का संचालन करने के लिए कुछ कर्मचारियों को वापस बुलाने का प्रस्ताव है अथवा नई भर्ती करने का विचार है ; और

(च) वर्ष 1972 में अब तक कितने कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नति दी गई ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० में 31-3-1972 को अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या (डाटा प्रोसेसिंग सेंटर के कर्मचारियों सहित) क्रमशः 186 और 4,300 थी। यह संख्या मार्च, 1977 के अन्त में बढ़कर 423 अधिकारी और 6,555 कर्मचारी हो गई। आई० सी० एल० डाटा प्रोसेसिंग सेंटर में 1972 में एक अधिकारी और 16 कर्मचारी थे और इस समय एक अधिकारी तथा 6 कर्मचारी हैं।

(ख) आई० सी० एल० डाटा प्रोसेसिंग मशीनों द्वारा यांत्रिक लेखा पद्धति शुरू किए जाने के फलस्वरूप कोई छंटनी नहीं हुई है।

अगस्त, 1975 तक मुख्यालय, जस्ता प्रद्रावक, जावर खानों और मातोन खानों के सभी कर्मचारियों के वेतन बिल और अनु-सूचियां तथा कटौतियों और भुगतानों के संगत ब्यौरे आई० सी० एल० मशीनों से तैयार किये जाते थे। दूरस्थ इकाइयों के वेतन-बिल समय से तैयार करने में प्रायः कठिनाई होती थी। अगस्त, 1975 के बाद मातोन व जावर खानों तथा देवरी जस्ता प्रद्रावक के कर्मचारियों के वेतन बिलों तथा मात्र मातोन के अधिकारियों के वेतन बिल बनाने का काम का विकेन्द्रीकरण कर दिया गया और इस काम पर लगे स्टाफ को सम्बन्धित इकाइयों में भेज दिया गया। शेष बचे हुए 10 मंचारियों में से 3 कर्मचारी ऐसे थे जिन्होंने अपनी शैक्षिक योग्यता छिपायी थी और उनके खिलाफ अनुशासन का मामला बनता था। लेकिन उनकी पिछली सेवा को देखते हुए तथा मान्यताप्राप्त यूनियन के साथ समझौते के ज्ञापन के सन्दर्भ में इन लोगों को अगले कम ग्रेड में जावर खानों को स्थानान्तरित करने का फैसला किया गया तथापि उनके कुल वेतन को, विशेष मामले के रूप में पूर्ववत् रखा गया। शेष 7 लोगों को अन्य इकाइयों में समान पदों पर निम्नलिखित प्रकार से पुनः नियुक्त कर लिया गया :—

विवरण

व्यक्तियों की संख्या व पदनाम समान पद जिन पर पुनः नियुक्त किया गया

1 पंच बेरीफायर आपरेटर	देवरी जस्ता प्रद्रावक में क्लर्क
2 पंच बेरीफायर आपरेटर	मुख्यालय उदयपुर में क्लर्क
2 मशीन चालक	मातोन खानों में सहायक
2 तकनीकी सहायक	मुख्यालय, उदयपुर में सहायक लेखाकार

(ग) अगस्त, 1975 के पहले और बाद में आई० सी० एल० मशीनों पर हुए काम विवरण-1 में दिखाया गया है। अगस्त, 1975 से पूर्व मशीनों से बहुपारी आधार पर काम लिया गया। इस समय एक पारी आधार पर ही मशीनों की कुल उपलब्ध क्षमता का उपयोग हो रहा है।

मशीनों के 1972 के किराया-मानदंड के आधार पर रु० 6,995/- प्रतिमास की दर से किराया दिया गया। बाद के वर्षों में किराये में इस प्रकार वृद्धि हुई :—

(i) 1-3-73 से रु० 7,740/-
(रु० 6,995/- + रु० 745/- अतिरिक्त 8 काउंटर व्हील, 10 पाइंट व्हील तथा टेबुलेट्स के दो सेलेक्टिव डिजिटएमीटर्स के लिए)

(ii) जनवरी, 1974 से रु० 8,260/-
(रु० 7,740/- + रु० 520/- दूसरे सार्टर हेतु)

(iii) 1-9-1975 से रु० 8,673/-
(रु० 8,260/- + रु० 413/- किराया अनुसूची में 5 प्रतिशत वृद्धि के कारण)

(घ) हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० में दो सोमेट्रेन गणना मशीनें (जावर खानों तथा देवरी जस्ता प्रद्रावक के लिए एक-एक) खरीदी हैं। ये मशीनें रु० 2,73,700 प्रति मशीन के हिसाब से पूर्वी जर्मनी से मंगाई गई हैं।

(ङ) नई सोमेट्रेन गणना मशीनों की संचालन विधि आई० सी० एल० मशीनों से भिन्न है तथा पूर्तिकर्ता के विशेषज्ञों के इनके

चालकों के लिए कुछ योग्यताएं आदि निर्धारित की हैं। इन मशीनों के संचालन हेतु कार्मिकों के चयन के लिए विभागीय कर्मचारियों को अवसर दिया गया था लेकिन अन्य विभागीय उम्मीदवारों के साथ आई० सी० एल० मशीनों पर पहले काम करने वाले केवल एक उम्मीदवार को उपयुक्त पाया गया। दो बाहर के उम्मीदवारों का भी चयन किया गया। उल्लेखनीय है कि इन गणना मशीनों के लगाने से किसी कर्मचारी की छंटनी नहीं की गई।

(च) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डाटा प्रोसेसिंग सेन्टर के पंच बेरीफायर चालक अच्छे सेवा रिकार्ड और ट्रेड परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने पर पांच साल की सेवा के बाद अगले ग्रेड में पदोन्नति के पात्र होते हैं। वे अब अगले ग्रेड में पदोन्नति के पात्र हो गए हैं। पदोन्नति हेतु उम्मीदवारों के चयन के लिए यथा-समय ट्रेड-परीक्षा ली जाएगी।

विवरण

आई०सी०एल० मशीनों पर हुए काम का तुलनात्मक व्यौरा

क—अगस्त, 1975 से पूर्व

(i) मुख्यालय, जस्ता प्रद्रावक, जावर खानों तथा मातौन खानों के सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए सभी अनुसूचियों और कटौतियों एवं प्रेषण से संबंधित व्यौरों सहित वेतन बिल तैयार करना।

(ii) एस०आर०बी०-एस० टी० बी० विवरण, मूल्य भंडार खातों, वार्षिक माल सूचियों, एक से तीन साल के दौरान न हटाए गए सामान तथा मालसूची नियंत्रण हेतु ए० बी० सी० विश्लेषण सहित सामान की गणना।

(iii) कंप्यूटर से भूवैज्ञानिक आंकड़े तैयार करना, विस्तार परियोजनाओं का आंशिक विश्लेषण का भविष्यनिधि की गणना।

ध्यान दें —मशीनों का 8 घंटे प्रति पारी आधार पर क्षमता से अधिक उपयोग करना।

ख—अगस्त, 1975 के बाद

(i) मुख्यालय के कर्मचारियों तथा जस्ता प्रद्रावक और जावर खानों के अधिकारियों के वेतन बिल व अन्य अनुसूचियां और व्योरे।

(ii) एस० आर० बी० एस० टी० बी० विवरण, मूल्य भंडार खातों, वार्षिक मालसूची व्यौरों, एक से तीन वर्ष के दौरान न हटाए गए सामान तथा मालसूची नियंत्रण के लिए ए० बी० सी० विश्लेषण सहित सामान की गणना।

(iii) भूवैज्ञानिक आंकड़े, विस्तार परियोजनाओं का आंशिक विश्लेषण, जमा आयोजना से संलग्न बीमा व्योरे तथा सभी यूनिटों के कर्मचारियों के सामूहिक बीमा, आनुषंगिक बीमा आदि के आंकड़े।

ध्यान दें —मशीनों की उपलब्ध क्षमता का एक पारी आधार पर सामान गणना कार्य, मालसूची विश्लेषण आदि के बढ़े हुए काम में उपयोग हो रहा है।

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIA-
TION FOR 1977-78

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-678/77.]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) STATEMENT MADE BY THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS ON 13TH JULY, 1977

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: (Satara): Sir, I am raising a very important and serious point. I am very happy that both the Prime Minister and the Home Minister are present here. Yesterday, in the course of the reply to the Demands of the Home Ministry, the Home Minister has made a very, I would say, tendentious and malicious statement, which has appeared in the press today. I have got the copy of the Times of India, which has got a two-column headline "Plan to Kill top Opposition Leaders during Emergency". I tried to go through the proceedings of the House, and this is what the Home Minister has stated:

तैयारियां हो रही थीं कि उस दिन चन्द
आदमियों को शूट कर दिया जाये जैसा
ढाका जेल में शूट कर दिया गया था।"

(Interruptions) Please listen to me now. We have given all the time to you. You are the ruling party. You should have some patience to listen.

When my colleague, Dr. Karan Singh, interrupted the Home Minister and said: "I am astounded to hear this thing. If you have any information, please tell us."—then the Home Minister said there was no such proposal but only "vichar." I would like to ask in all seriousness, is this the way statements can be made without any evidence? Government have stated that they have appointed a Commission to look into the excesses during emergency and that the Commission can go only on the basis of evidence. They have also stated that they want the Government to be run by the rule of law. Is this the way of running the government by rule of law, or is it merely a Government run by baseless rumours? This rumour has spread all over the country that there was a plan to kill all the leaders of the opposition. I would like to ask the

Home Minister if you have any information, or if you have any evidence, certainly you provide it to the Commission, or substantiate it here, or you withdraw the allegation....(Interruptions).

You have appointed a Commission. I do not ask for anybody's mercy. I can certainly say that whatever responsibility we have, we are not running away from that responsibility. Please do not forget that, though we may be in a minority here, we also represent the people here. We are not sitting here because of anybody's mercy. We are also representing the people. And I must say that such statements are made only with a view to bring our party into disrepute. I would make an appeal to you. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat. He has been permitted by the Chair under rule 377 to make a submission and he is making it. If the Home Minister has something to say, he will say it. Let not the other Members unnecessarily get excited over this.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I appeal to hon. Members on this side and on that side too that this is not the way to carry on the discussions here? When the Leader of the Opposition makes a statement, it should be heard properly, and no one should make this kind of noise. Then the Home Minister will give a reply. I would like to plead with my hon. friends not to get into a passion. Why did they not get into a passion on this side when this statement was made? Let us not get into a passion. We should hear quietly, and let the Home Minister say what he has to say.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I would make an appeal. I am not

[Shri Yashwantrao Chavan]

making any cheap allegation against anybody, but certainly I would be failing in my responsibility if I do not raise this question and allow this to go unchallenged. If you have got evidence, certainly make enquiries and bring to book all those who were responsible, but the Home Minister of a country, particularly India, making such a statement on the floor of the House and not trying to substantiate it would certainly expose the credibility of the Government. That is what I wanted to say. I would, therefore, like to make an appeal to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister: particularly on this aspect, if you have got any evidence, you substantiate it, or kindly withdraw it.

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह कहा था कि तैयारियां इस बात की हो रही थीं—अगर जरूरत पड़े तो शूट कर दिया जाय, जेल में लीडर्स को—ये मेरे लफ्ज हैं। तो अगर जरूरत पड़े तो शूट कर दिया जाय, उस की तैयारियां हो रही थीं। राइट टु लिव सस्पेंड कर देना उसकी तैयारी थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—जीने का अधिकार किस लिए सस्पेंड किया गया? अखबारों का राइट... (व्यवधान)... राइट आफ असेम्बली, राइट आफ स्पीच—ये सस्पेंड कर दिए, बात समझ में आई कि अखबारों में आप के खिलाफ कुछ न कहा जा सके, जवानी भी कुछ न कहा जा सके। और भी अधिकार सस्पेंड किये गए, लेकिन जीने का अधिकार भी क्यों सस्पेंड किया गया, आज तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ। सिवाय इसलिए कि वह एक तैयारी थी कि जब जरूरत पड़े तो ढाका की तरह से रिपिटीशन यहां किया जाय—बस यही मेरा जवाब है। मैंने खुद यह कहा है—कोई प्रोपोजल था, यह मैंने नहीं कहा है, विचार था, थिंकिंग थी, उसी की यह तैयारी थी। तो तैयारी का मतलब यह नहीं था कि पुलिस को आर्डर्स दे दिए गए थे, फौज बुला ली गई थी या आपसे

मशविरा किया गया था या राइटिंग में कोई स्कीम बनी थी। उसकी पहली चीज है राइट टु लिव सस्पेंड करो,

every thing else, if necessary will follow—

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is merely trying to depend upon an argument of a lawyer in a court and trying to say that it was happening in the administration. These are two different propositions. I, therefore, do not think, he is, in any way, justified in making that statement. Unless he substantiates it, I request him to withdraw it.

(Interruptions).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiravinkil): I am on a point of order. This is a very serious allegation. Rule 370 clearly states:

"If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice or a summary thereof on the Table."

The opinion is that there is a thinking that somebody may be killed in the jail. He is as good as the Government of India. He is the Home Minister of the entire country. So the files and documents are accessible to him. These files are the authority. He must have laid.... (Interruptions) Such opinion, expressed on the floor of the House from an authority and that authority is the files and documents, must be laid on the Table of the House. Otherwise, he must withdraw it. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The Home Minister never said.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to give concrete examples about

the plan of killings. (*Interruptions*). Please allow me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, this is not the way to behave in this House. You are a senior Member; you should know how to behave.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Mr. Murahari, you were not behind the bars for 19 months. Why do you hit in the back? Why do not you allow him? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, this is not the way to behave in this House. You cannot blackmail me, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. I know what I am doing as a Presiding Officer. And for your information—you just listen to me—for the last so many months, as a presiding officer I have done nothing which I am ashamed of. If at all, I have protected the rights of the Members, I am proud of that.

Regarding Mr. Vayalar Ravi's remarks, I must say this that the Home Minister never made any remark in which he had said that he had any documentary proof or that he was giving opinion of any officer. Therefore, the question of producing the document or officer's opinion does not arise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Kindly allow me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The matter is closed. You can raise it on some other occasion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As the matter has been raised, I want to make a submission to you. A serious matter has been raised. Let me give two concrete examples.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you raise something, something else will be raised from that side. There will be no end to this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: These are concrete examples.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have ample opportunities to say what you want to say. There are so many discussions. You can quote all your instances in so many discussions going on in the House. Let us go to the next item.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is not the way. I want to make a submission. A challenge has been thrown not only to the Home Minister but to all of us. We were kept as prisoners. We were deprived of our freedom for so many months. I want to give two concrete examples. You must allow me. I appeal to you to permit me to give two concrete examples.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Let no hon. Member say to the Chair, "You must allow me." That is not proper. This is not the language one should use, nor is this the way to address the Chair. You can make whatever request you want to make.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I honestly say, I did not mean anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, I am appealing to you, please do not unnecessarily provoke other Members. There will be ample occasions, so many discussions, when you can give all your examples. You may not have two, you may have more examples. Let us go on with the business of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would like to make a submission in the most dispassionate manner. Many hon. friends in the Opposition do not know what ugly things, ghastly things, happened during the Emergency. They do not know. For that reason I want to give at least two concrete examples.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Many people do not know many things. Even I do not know many things. I did not know many things. You cannot be reeling out all those instances in the House now. There is a Commission of Inquiry appointed.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

They will find out all the facts. They will come before the public and before Parliament. If you have any specific instances, you can send them to the Home Minister. You can also mention them on the floor of the House at some stage or other. Therefore, let us not unnecessarily go on with these things now.

श्री चरण सिंह : मैंने यह कहा था कि प्रेजीडेंट का यह आदेश कि राइट टूलिव सस्पेंड कर दिया गया है—

श्री वसन्त साठे (अकोला) : बार बार आप गलत कह रहे हैं। यह गलत है।

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, let him complete; please take your seat now. (Interruptions). Let him complete what he has to say. The Home Minister has a right to say what he wants to say. If you do not accept it, it is for you. You need not accept it. But the Home Minister will say what he wants to say. (Interruptions).

श्री चरण सिंह : माननीय साठे या किसी और माननीय सदस्य के विगड़ जाने में कोई दलील बनती नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितनी सच्ची बात कही जाएगी उतना ही आप नाराज होंगे।

अब मैं यह कहने जा रहा था कि मैंने यह नहीं कहा बल्कि श्री नीरेन डे ने जो अटार्नी जनरल थे, गवर्नमेंट का लाइयर था, उस ने नवम्बर में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में यह कहा कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के किसी व्यक्ति को जीने का अधिकार नहीं है। यह प्रेजीडेंट के आर्डिनेंस का इन्टर-प्रोटेशन करते हुए उन्होंने कहा। अगर यह बात नहीं थी तो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह कम्युनिक जारी होना चाहिए था कि यह गलत है। . . . (व्यवधान)

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि यह बात भेरी कही हुई नहीं है, लेकिन नहीं है।

नीरेन डे जो सरकार का अटार्नी जनरल था, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गवर्नमेंट का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव था उस वक़्त कायदा है सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने। . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot allow this sort of running commentary now.

श्री चरण सिंह : दूसरी बात यह है कि गवर्नमेंट जब भी कोई काम करती है तो उस के लिए एक अलग कानून बनाती है। कोई तैयारी करती है तो कानून बनाती है। हम कर्प्शन को मिटाना चाहते हैं उस के लिए लोकपाल बिल ला रहे हैं। और भी जितने बिल लाते हैं वह किसी काम को करने के लिए तैयारी होती है। तो आपने आर्डिनेंस जारी कर के तैयारी कर ली कि अगर जरूरत पड़े तो शूटिंग भी कर दी जाय। . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Take your seat now.

(Interruptions.)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We are unnecessarily losing ourselves. It was the Attorney-General who made a statement in the Supreme Court while speaking on behalf of the Government which I read while I was in detention and I was shocked. He said that the Ordinance empowers the Government to detain anybody it likes, to kill him if it likes, to seek to starve him to death and there will be no remedy and the court has no right. (Interruptions)

I asked Mr. Niren De as to why he spoke things like that. He had no reply. I do not want to go further. If this is proved to be wrong, I will certainly say, I am sorry. But this is what he has said in the Supreme Court. (Interruptions)

SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN: I would like to say that I have also functioned some years on that side of the House. The Attorney-General was making a theoretical interpretation before the court. (Interruptions) Does it mean that the Government

had a plan to kill people. This is absolutely twisting the whole thing. (Interruptions)

श्री नरसिंह यादव (चन्दौली) :***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Nothing will go on record, when I am on my legs. Please take your seat. Now, we have had enough of this. We go to the next business. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Again I submit that I cannot prove to be a liar. I have said that I have got two concrete examples. Unless you permit.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will not go on record. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, I beg of you not to make unnecessary.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, my reputation is at stake. I do not indulge in political gimmicks. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody is making any political gimmick here. The cases of persons who called something a political gimmick or a cheap gimmick have been sent to the Privileges Committee only three days back. Does the hon. Member not know that? Nobody is doing any political gimmick here. Now, let us close that subject and get on with the business; otherwise, there will be no end to this. I have already submitted to you that there is an inquiry going on and you will have ample opportunities to say what you want to say—in some other discussion or so. Therefore, let us go on with the business.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As the Government have not substantiated the statement and have merely

referred to the irresponsible argument given by the Attorney-General, the only thing that we can do is to walk out of the House.

Some hon. Members then left the House.

(ii) ALLEGED BANK ACCOUNTS ABROAD IN THE NAMES OF SHRI SANJAY GANDHI AND SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The other day I produced a photostat copy which alleges that Shri Sanjay Gandhi and Smt. Maneka Gandhi are maintaining bank accounts abroad. The Finance Minister has neither confirmed the genuineness of the document nor denied the same. The real confirmation or denial could only be made by the Swiss Bank concerned. Nothing short of that could possibly satisfy us. We have no knowledge whether the Enforcement Directorate has summoned Shri Sanjay Gandhi and Smt. Maneka Gandhi to interrogate them with regard to their alleged bank accounts abroad.

I have now the fullest details about these foreign exchange dealings.

The Maruti Heavy Vehicles Private Ltd., which Shri Sanjay Gandhi virtually owns, in their letter dated 29th January, 1976, addressed to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the matter of purchase of eight cranes from DEMAG stated:

"We desire to compete (with) our competitors for this order and as such we have foregone the entire commission in this transaction."

Accordingly, foreign exchange equivalent of Rs. 1.7 crores was released for payment to DEMAG account in West Germany for purchase of cranes. This had happened around January,

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

1976, and the cranes were actually imported into India between October, 1976 and January, 1977. This was done presumably after making full payments to DEMAG in foreign exchange.

In the meantime, in March, 1977, Shri Sanjay Gandhi's mother went out of power and the new Government started enquiring about assets and bank accounts abroad of Smt. Indira Gandhi, Shri Sanjay Gandhi and others. This caused alarm in them and to hide their misdeeds, they took recourse to the following method:

On 22nd June, 1977, the Deutsche Bank, A.G. Hamberg, West Germany, have remitted by telegraphic transfer an amount of DM 3,69,600|-, equivalent to Rs. 13,62,463.65 to the Central Bank of India, Bombay, for being credited to the account of Maruti Heavy Vehicles Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon, and the amount was sent by the Central Bank, Bombay, to the Central Bank Branch in Gurgaon the very same day.

13.00 hrs.

This payment and particularly its delay in bringing the money to India indicate the following:

- (a) that the declaration made by Maruti Heavy Vehicles that there will be no payment of commission was totally false and was done to mislead the exchange control department as well as the Income-tax Department of India;
- (b) That Maruti Heavy Vehicles received their commission and other dues from DEMAG (W. GERMANY) as soon as the Oil and Natural Gas Commission obtained a release order of foreign exchange in 1976.

(c) Although the payment was made by DEMAG long before the last year ended, this commission of Rs. 13,62,463.65 paise (which constituted, I suspect, only a part of the commission and other dues) was being kept in Germany against our laws.

(d) The above goes to show that Shri Sanjay Gandhi and his associates are/were maintaining foreign bank accounts which is a cognisable offence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You wanted it to be admitted as a question and it is under consideration....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are getting emotional, but I have no intention of offending you.

In this context I want to say that the Finance Minister and the Home Minister may kindly take note of this and come back before this House with information as to whether this amount of Rs. 13 lakhs and odd was kept in Germany against the law of the land and if so, whether prosecution is going to be launched or not.

श्री उपसने (देवरिया) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि भारत सरकार ने स्विस् गवर्नमेंट से पूछा था कि क्या 25,000 फ्रैंक का ड्राफ्ट श्री संजय गांधी ने श्रीमती मेनका गांधी को भेजा था और स्विस् गवर्नमेंट ने कह दिया कि हमारे यहां यह कायदा नहीं है कि यह बताया जाये कि किस किस व्यक्ति का एकाउंट हमारे किस बैंक में है। क्या सरकार स्विस् सरकार और स्विस् बैंक को यह बताने पर विवश करेगी कि क्या श्रीमती मेनका गांधी के नाम यह ड्राफ्ट भेजा गया था या नहीं? अगर यह सम्भव नहीं है, तो मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, की इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ कि सरकार स्वयं इस मामले की जांच करे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a very serious matter that Rs. 13 lakhs, 62 thousand and odd should have been kept in a foreign bank...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You cannot keep getting up like this and raising all kinds of matters without notice. Nothing will go on record if you persist.

13.03 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*, 1977-78
—contd.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 31 to 33 relating to the Ministry of Energy for which six hours have been allotted.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, today is a fearful day—the day of the guillotine and I am sorry to say that my fears and forebodings which I had voiced the day before yesterday have unfortunately come true. A look at the clock shows only five hours are available today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Members were so excited that they have taken up more time on other matters.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You announced that six hours have been allotted for the Ministry of Energy, but even this quantum of time may not be available today for discussion on the demands of this Ministry. You had also said that the time allotted for the Ministry of Energy might be reduced.

I submit that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting being in my judgement, in my estimation, far more important than the Energy Ministry should not be subjected to a desultory casual discussion in this House, because it may get only one and a half hour or an hour even if the time allotted for the Ministry of Energy is cut. I do not want that. I would submit, and I am sure, the House will agree with me, that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should have a full-dress discussion in this House in this session, either next week or the week after the next before the session comes to a close. On that understanding, I would let the guillotine descend at 6.00 O'clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have written to you also and I want to make a submission in support of Shri Kamath's submission. At the same time, I would like to point out that when Shri Advani lays down a White Paper on his Ministry's working, which I am told would be laid in 7-10 days, it is better that we have a full-fledged discussion under rule 184 on that White Paper. I do hope that the Chair and the House would agree with me in this regard.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the entire business of the House is being regulated by the Business Advisory Committee. They have gone into the priorities of the Ministries and allocated time, and we should stick to it. The Business Advisory Committee is represented by all the parties. Taking into consideration that we have fully approved the minutes of the Business Advisory Committee in this House, we should stick to the schedule. So far as the importance of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is concerned, I do not want to belittle it. As suggested by my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, there would be

*Moved with the recommendation the Vice-President acting as President.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

a substantive motion for a discussion on the working of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting under Rule 184. I would submit that there should not be any time restriction so far as the discussion on the Ministry of Energy is concerned.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी जो ज्योतिमय बसु ने कहा है उस का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मेरे विचार से आज तो जो प्रोग्राम है उस को टालना नहीं चाहिए लेकिन फुल प्लेज्ड डिस्कशन इस के ऊपर होना चाहिए इसलिए कि 20 महीने इस मास मीडिया का पिछली सरकार ने जितना मिसयूज किया है वह अनपरेलेल्ड है दुनिया में। एक अनकांस्टीच्यूशनल एथारिटी का प्रचार इस मास मीडिया के जरिए से किया गया है हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे विचार सरकार अच्छी तरह से सुने और क्या तथ्य थे वह देश के सामने आने चाहिए। आप को मालूम होगा, 29 तारीख को हम जेल में थे तो हम बे रेडियो से सुना कि उस समय की प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा कि मुझे और मेरे परिवार को ये लोग सब मारना चाहते थे। इस प्रकार का भी प्रचार किया गया। आज वह पूछने हैं कि हमारे पास क्या सबूत है? इस समय वे चले गए, मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन के पास क्या सबूत था?(व्यवधान).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not bring other issues.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह का अनगल प्रचार रेडियो से और टेलीविजन से किया गया उस के बारे में हमारे विचार क्या हैं वह मुनें और सरकार क्या करना चाहती है इस संबंध में वह हमारे सामने आए इसलिए पूरा डिस्कशन आप प्लान बीजिए, यही मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I want to say something in support of the Point of Order raised by my esteemed friend, Shri Kamath. As you know, he has been raising this particular point for the last three days consecutively and you were good enough to assure him, and through him the House, that some time at least will be available to the I&B Ministry, two or three hours to-day. Unfortunately, it so happens that we will not be able to get even full time for Energy Ministry. I suggest that there are two possibilities, if the House agrees, of course,—and you will ask it, whether it agrees—we may have only three hours for Energy Ministry, 1.00 to 4.00, and we will still have two hours for I & B Ministry and then we can have further longer discussion on the document which the Minister is going to lay on the Table of the House sometime next week. I say this, because after the lifting of the emergency and after the restoration of the Rule of Law and of democracy in this country, it is only now that we can discuss freely, and the people in the country and outside the country will know what we discuss here, as to what exactly happened during those 19 dark months of emergency when freedom of information was completely curtailed. Therefore, my submission is this, that this is a very vital Ministry. I do not know how and why this Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was rated low in priority. I am not a member of the Business Advisory Committee. But if I were there, I would have certainly stressed the importance of this Ministry and would have pleaded for priority being given to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in view of what had happened during the 19 months of emergency. Having not been there, my submission today in the House is this. Let us have some time to-day for giving vent to our views. If that is not possible, let us have an assurance that during this very session we will have a full 8 or 10 hour debate.

if necessary spread over two days, so that the entire working of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting can be looked into, both in terms of media, newspapers, Samachar and the harassment to journalists and what not. All those matters may be brought before this House to a full extent.

SHRI UGRASEN rose—

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please make your submission from your seat.

श्री उग्रसेन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। विधान सभाओं का कुछ अनुभव हमें भी है। वहाँ पर प्रमुख विभागों की मांगों पर बहस होती थी और उस के लिए समय भी ज्यादा होता था लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ यहाँ पर समय की कमी है लेकिन स्वास्थ्य जैसा विषय बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, जो कि माननीय राज नारायण जी के पास है और उस को गिनोटोन नहीं होना चाहिए।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में कामत महाब ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है उस का मैं पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ, इस मंत्रालय पर पूरी बहस होनी चाहिए। होनी तो आज ही चाहिए थी लेकिन अगर आज नहीं कर सकते हैं तो आगे इस के लिए समय मिलना चाहिए। मुझे तकलीफ होती है जब हम जेलों में थे, जेल के दफ्तर में जाते थे और माननीया मोहतरमा मलकाए मोइज्जमा की बातें सुनते थे तो बड़ी तकलीफ होती थी। आज जनता ने जनता पार्टी को यहाँ पर भेजा है, आज हम अपनी राय भी यहाँ पर न रख सकें तो यह उचित नहीं होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ समाचार, हिन्दी समाचार, उर्दू समाचार, अंग्रेजी समाचार—सारी बातों पर पूरी पूरी बहस होनी चाहिए।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): During the nineteen months we had only a Ministry of

Misinformation. That was the position. Now that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has come into being again, let us have a proper discussion on this Ministry which is a very vital Ministry. So, we want a full debate on this.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): I appreciate the desire of the hon. Member to discuss the media in a thorough detail. Ever since this government has come into office, it has been seized of the fact that during the last 19 months the media has been abused. Therefore, a committee has been appointed to investigate the views of the media and on that, a White Paper is being presently prepared and it is at the final stages of preparation and I hope I will be able to lay that paper on the Table of the House very soon. If the House so desires, we can have a full-fledged debate on that. The Government has no objection because that would cover the entire gamut of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. That way, even though this House would not be able to discuss the Demands as such, the working of the entire Ministry would certainly be open to them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think it is now the sense of the House that we have a full discussion on the basis of the White Paper. Therefore...

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: May I have an assurance that the discussion on the White Paper will be not only on what is said therein but on the working of the entire Ministry?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I have already said that the White Paper covers the entire gamut of the Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up the Demands for Grants of the Energy Ministry.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of

India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 31 to 33 relating to the Ministry of Energy." *

Demands for Grants, 1977-78 in respect of the Ministry of Energy submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 30-3-1977		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF ENERGY					
31.	Ministry of Energy .	22,75,000	..	45,51,000	..
32.	Power Development .	17,28,69,000	48,52,31,000	34,57,39,000	140,54,62,000
33.	Coal and Lignite .	7,57,68,000	113,10,00,000	15,35,35,000	211,20,02,000

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Congress Benches are empty....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They will come back after refreshing themselves.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those who want to press their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the cut motions they want to move.

Yes, Mr. M. Govindan Nair.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Now after the question of political power has been amicably settled among all political parties through the recent elections, we are discussing the question of electric power.

I know it is not fair on my part to blame the present Minister for the

shortcomings in the working of the Ministry of Energy, nor do I want to applaud him or compliment him for the gains that they have made therefore, I would try to concentrate on one point—i.e., shortage of electric power. It is a common knowledge that there is a great shortage of electric power in this country excepting perhaps Kerala and Gujarat. It is also a common knowledge that if you want any economic growth either in the industrial sector or in the agricultural sector, electricity is a must. I do not want to go into the percentages of cuts. In Madras it is 30 per cent. Karnataka is no better. Maharashtra is no better. So, it is an admitted fact that there is a great shortage of energy in this country hampering our economic growth. Even though top priority was given to this sector, the target set up for the completion of these projects could not be achieved.

ed. If the present Ministry wants to fulfil the promises that they have made and the challenges that they have taken up, then they also should give top priority for the generation of electricity in our country.

I have been noticing that with regard to the generation of Hydel Power the Ministry has a step motherly attitude. Up to this date, I am sure, we have yet assessed the potentialities that are there in our country for generating power from the hydel resources. I know, if the Central Government is interested to find the necessary amount, something to the tune of 1,000 megawatts can be additionally produced from Kerala alone. It is the question of funds that stands in the way.

Further, a new obstacle has been now raised by the Ministry of Forests preventing the working of all Hydel projects. They are taking great interest in maintaining forest reserves as such; I am not against maintaining the forests. But it should not be at the cost of more important national interests. There is the Silent Valley Project in Kerala. Planning Commission approved of it, and even allocated funds. But unfortunately, some ecology-minded interests came in the way. They were very much impressed by the beauty of the place and now there is a general order that if the Government wants to clear more than 10 hectares of forest land the permission should come from the Centre. There is now a Government at the Centre who claim to respect Constitution in letter and in spirit. Forest is not a Central subject. Somebody wanted to put it in concurrent list and I do not know whether the Government now is going to stick on to it. They are thinking of constitutional changes which would enable the States to get what they have been provided for in the constitution. That has become a need of the hour. Excuse me for going back to the question of political power. After the recent elections on the political scene an entirely new picture has emerged. The intelligent electorate has equit-

ably distributed political power in States to all political parties. At Kashmir you have the govt. of the National Conference with Sheikh Abdullah as its leader. In Rajasthan you have Jan Sangh ministry. Same is the case with Himachal. In UP you have the BLD and in Madhya Pradesh you have Jan Sangh. Although they have merged in Janata, they want to remain as separate components. My point is, you have Jan Sangh headed Ministry in four places, the congress in 3 or 4 places and even a party like ours, the CPI, has a share in Kerala Ministry. In Tamil Nadu it is the Anna DMK headed by Mr. M. G. Ramachandran. What I want to point out is that an entirely new situation has emerged.

[SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI in the Chair]

13.25 hrs.

[SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI in the Chair]

Previously, the Central Government and the State Governments were all controlled by one single party. They could ignore the Constitution, steam-roll anything they wanted.

Now, that situation has changed. The Central Govt. should end this interference in forest matters which is a State subject. At the same time, on principle, I am prepared to accept whatever good advice they give; they want to maintain beauty of the forests. All right. That does not mean that all the hydel projects that had been taken up by Kerala or any other State should be sacrificed for maintaining the beauty.

The I.G. (Forests), Delhi has informed the Government that they are going to convert silent valley into a national park. We completely disagree with it. We want that to be converted into a hydel project whereby the people of Kerala and the neighbouring States may benefit. The ecologists need not worry. We can do it without disturbing the beauty of the forests.

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]

Take for example Idiki. It has underground tunnel and underground power house. If Silent Valley is also built in the same way and if the government decides that there shall be no habitation or township there, then these forests can be maintained as they are. Further the presence of reservoir will not only help tree growth but also help the animal growth. True, certain areas will be covered by the reservoir, but the overall benefits to the country will be very much higher than what it is to-day. I am not here speaking for Kerala alone. I feel that this generation of energy through hydel project is to be undertaken all over the country as there are rivers which have very big potentialities. I would, therefore, request the Minister concerned to look into this matter and appoint a high-power Commission which would make a thorough and exhaustive study of our hydel potential.

There is now an agreement against the hydel project. It is said that more time will be needed for completing it. I completely disagree with that argument. There was a time when you had to depend only on masonry dams. That took more time for completion of the project. But, now, concrete dams—mechanised concrete dams—can be built up in no time. So, the hydel projects can compete with the thermal project as far as time needed for completion of it is concerned provided, of course, the modern techniques are utilised. I feel that our resources are immense. The whole of Meghalaya region and North-Eastern Region and even Madhya Pradesh may be a source. I want someone to make a study; I want a high power Commission to make a study of it and then take up projects after projects because, according to me, hydel projects will give cheapest power possible. Further, unlike the thermal plants, once the projects are completed, there is no problem.

Another point I want to make is about the restructuring of the Electricity Boards. The Planning Commission and Finance Commission have been always harping that the Electricity Boards are not giving enough returns. The first thing that you have to do is to re-structure it in a scientific manner.

Now you claim that the Electricity Board as an autonomous public undertaking. There are other public sector undertakings in the country. Compare the Electricity Boards with them. Do they have one single pie by way of capital? For every public undertaking, fifty per cent is equity and fifty per cent is loan. The entire fund of the Board is based on loans. Even the loans that you get from foreign countries bearing an interest of 2 per cent or 3 per cent, when you hand that over to the Electricity Boards, you exact a higher percentage. Not only that other Ministries are exploiting the electricity boards. The State Government wants to give power at a subsidised rate to agriculturists. That is a national need. I agree. My suggestion is whatever subsidy you want to give to the agriculturists in the matter of electricity that should be debited to the Head of the Agriculture Ministry and not to the Electricity Boards. So also with regard to industries. So, Sir, I would like to make here a suggestion to kindly re-structure all the electricity boards in such a way that they are on a par with other public undertakings.

Sir, I would like also to say a few words about the electricity workers. There should be a national wage policy for the electricity board workers. Today the position is that if some State Government decides to give an increment to its State electricity board employees, the electricity workers working on other State electricity boards start agitating. It results in many problems. Therefore, I would suggest to the hon'ble Minister that he, in consultation with the Labour Minister, should evolve a

national wage policy for all the electricity workers so that there may not be strikes and stoppage of work.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say that the previous government wanted everything to be under their control. They were of the view that nothing can be done effectively, promptly and properly without Centre's supervision. I disagree with this view. On the other hand I would like to suggest that if you want to achieve some results then you must decentralise. At present, the Planning Commission makes a lumpsum allocation of funds to the State Governments. The State Governments in turn allocate these funds under various heads of expenditure according to their priority. Thereby the question of national priority may go. Therefore, when plan allocations are made and if the Government of India wants to give priority to certain sectors, money has to be found by the Centre and should be taken out of the State plan and when money is allotted to the States, it should be earmarked for the particular projects. If that is done, I think you will be able to take many projects in hand.

Then again the question of transmission is a very important factor. There is the regional grid and there is the national grid. You have to spend for them also. Then only you will be able to follow a system.

Now, I have to revert to two other points. Even though I have been laying stress on the potentialities of the hydel power, unless it is matched with thermal power, you cannot be sure of steady supply of power. Even when I stressed on the need for utilisation of hydel potentialities, I do not want you to do it at the risk of giving up the thermal projects that are already there. You have to build them up. There is already a plan to have a few super-thermal power stations. Now, people are quarrelling whether it should be in Andhra Pradesh or Karnataka or in Tamil Nadu. On this silly point we are wasting

time. What I would suggest is that steps should be taken immediately to start them nearest to the coal-pits and arrangements for transmission should be made so that power can be supplied to any part of the region. Yesterday, there was a talk about a power-station which should be beneficial to both North-Bengal and Bihar. Therefore, as much as you produce hydel power, there should be an equal or a little more of the thermal power generated. Then only will you be able to have a steady flow of power.

Now, the third thing is the atomic power stations. That is another source of power. I know it is very costly, but with the growing demand for power, I would request the hon. Minister to consider the possibility of encouraging atomic power stations also. In Madras there is one atomic power station. I do not know at what stage it is now. In North-Bengal also there was an idea of starting one. I do not know whether it is still in cold storage. Therefore, the Minister for Energy should have enough energy to persuade his colleagues, especially the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister, that if the plan for economic growth and giving employment to everybody in the country are to materialise, topmost priority has to be given for the generation of power in the country. I may mildly remind the hon. Minister that on the sins of the past Government, you will not be able to survive long. It may be possible for this session or for another session, but unless you tackle these problems—the economic problems facing this country—you will lead us nowhere. If you want economic growth, the Minister for energy is the key man and he has to energise his other friends and get enough funds for the working of the schemes.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri P. K. Deo]

[Desirability of tapping Geo-thermal energy in the hot springs of Athmalik, Taptapani of Atari in Orissa (15)].

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of uniform development of rural electrification with priority to backward areas (16)]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of having a National Power Grid (17)]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of taking up big hydro-electric projects by National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation where the resources of respective States are limited (18)]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for expeditious electrification of Harijan bastis in Orissa (19)]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of harnessing hydro-power in collaboration with Nepal from rivers like the Kali, the Rapti, the Gandak, the Karnali, the Bagmati and the Kosi (20)]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of taking up the Upper Indravati Project Hydro-Power Station which will generate 600 MW of electricity (21)]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of tapping solar energy to meet the country's power shortage (22)]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of developing power by Magneto Hydro Dynamic process wherever possible in the country (23)]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of harnessing energy from the tide near the coast (24)]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of popularising Gobar Gas Plant in rural areas to meet the power shortage in those areas (25)]

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Mechanisation of the collieries with imported machines causing unemployment amongst miners and wagon loaders (35)]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Elimination of 10000 Harijans and Adivasis from employment in BCCL and ECIL within last 3 years (38)]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to provide safety arrangement to the colliery workers increasing fatal accidents (40)]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to return CDS to the colliery workers (45)]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to announce 8.33 per cent bonus to the colliery workers (46)]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Impersonation of 9 Adivasi workmen by non-adivasis in Tentulmari colliery under B.C.C.L. (47)]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Driving out of 85 adivasi workers from West Muridih colliery under B.C.C.L. by the money lenders (48)]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Employment by the Nirsa Mugma Zone of the E.C.I. Ltd. (51)]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Atrocity committed on the workmen of Ram Kanali colliery and their women folk on 7th and 8th July, 1977 (53)]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Assault of C.I.T.U. leaders by the goondas engaged by the Sudamdih colliery N.C.D.C. on 30-5-77 (55)]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Dismissal of union representatives of the C.I.T.U. in Amlabad colliery in B.C.C.L., Dhanbad (56)]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Retrenchment of 500 workmen from Damuda and Kessergarn colliery during Emergency (57)]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Termination of service of 200 Adivasi workers from Jogta colliery, B.C.C.L. (Dhanbad) in last 33 years (58)]

श्री यशराज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ :

जब हम ऊर्जा की प्रगति का सिंहावलोकन करते हैं, तो ऐसा लगता है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक संकट पैदा हो गया है और हर एक राज्य में बिजली की भारी कमी हो गई है। हमारे यहां एक तो थर्मल पावर है, दूसरे, हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक पावर है और ऊर्जा के कुछ अन्य स्रोत भी हैं। केरल, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात ऊर्जा के सम्बन्ध में सब से ज्यादा प्रगतिशील प्रदेश हैं। मगर हम देखते हैं कि कर्नाटक में 25 से 40 प्रतिशत तक और तामिलनाडू में 15 से 30 प्रतिशत तक बिजली की कटौती की गई है, और इन दोनों राज्यों को केरल से सहायता लेनी पड़ी है। इसी प्रकार महाराष्ट्र में भी 15 से 30 प्रतिशत तक कटौती हुई है और उसे गुजरात से सहायता मिली है।

समूचे विद्युत सैक्टर के लिए 1976-77 में 1453 करोड़ रुपये का ब्रांडन किया गया था। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बिजली

[श्री यूवराज]

को प्रति-व्यक्ति खपत 109 के० डब्ल्यू एच० आंकी गई है। 1976-77 में (31-3-77 तक) विद्युत का कुल उत्पादन 89,185 मिलियन यूनिट था। 11 राज्यों में 3185 मेगावाट (थर्मल) और 1550 मेगावाट (हाइड्रो) की योजनाएँ मंजूर की गई हैं। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार की घोर उपेक्षा की जाती रही है, हालांकि वहाँ विद्युत के उत्पादन की सब से अधिक पोटेंशैलिटिज हैं।

पूरे देश में रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकल कनेक्शन प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत 1,95,993 गांवों को बिजली दी गई है और 2931 लाख इरिगेशन पम्प सेट और ट्यूबवैल एनर्जाइज किये गये हैं। लेकिन बिहार के 67,665 गांवों में से 16 प्रतिशत गांवों को भी बिजली नहीं मिल सकी। हमारे यहाँ विद्युत का जेनरेशन थर्मल पावर से होता है। हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक का बहुत ही कम इंतजाम है। जब तक दोनों का कंबिनेशन नहीं होगा तब तक हम मांग के अनुरूप बिजली की आपूर्ति नहीं कर सकेंगे।

हम जब अपने प्रदेश की स्थिति पर विचार करते हैं तो देखते हैं कि जो अभी हाल की प्रस्तावित पंच वर्षीय योजना थी उसमें बिहार राज्य की तरफ से 800 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई थी। अधिक से अधिक रुपये ट्रांसमिशन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पर खर्च होने थे। रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकल कनेक्शन को छोड़ कर 70 प्रतिशत रुपये इन्हीं कामों में लगते हैं। 24 जार गांवों में और विद्युत देने की योजना है। कुल मिला कर बिहार में जहाँ 11 सौ करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत थी वहाँ यह कहा गया कि अपनी योजना में और अपनी मांग में कटौती करो, आधी मांग करो तो उस पर विचार होगा। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ बहुत बाद में बिजली के डेवलपमेंट का काम स्टार्ट

हुआ। 1922 में हम रूस से भी आगे थे लेकिन आज पर कैपिटा कन्जम्प्शन बिजली का 90 यूनिट हमारा है जब कि अमेरिका 7000 यूनिट का कन्जम्प्शन करता है, रशिया 3000 करता है और यह अभाग प्रदेश बिहार है जिस के उत्तरी बिहार और दक्षिणी बिहार दो हिस्से हैं, उत्तरी बिहार में 9-10 यूनिट ही हम पर कैपिटा कन्जम्प्शन करते हैं। हमारी खेती, हमारे छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धन्धे सभी नष्ट हो रहे हैं। जहाँ बांस का बोरिंग लगा कर दो एकड़ तीन एकड़ जीतने वाले किसानों ने दो सौ, तीन सौ रुपये की लागत पर नलकूप बिठाए थे वहाँ उन्हें डीजल से ही पम्प चलाना पड़ा। उनको जरूरत थी कि निरन्तर अपने खेतों को पानी देकर सींचे, लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ। इस बार खेतों में समरपैडी के जो पौधे थे वह अधिकतर बर्बाद हुए। इस सामयिक वर्षा से कुछ उनकी रक्षा हुई है लेकिन जिस धान की रोपनी हुई थी बड़े पैमाने पर उसकी अधिकतर फसल बर्बाद हुई। लेट सोइंग जिस धान की हुई थी उसमें किसानों को कुछ नहीं मिला।

हमारी जनसंख्या पूरे देश की जनसंख्या की 10 प्रतिशत है। हम अपने की खानों से कोयला, अभ्रक, लोहा, आदि बड़ी मात्रा में देश को देते हैं लेकिन बिजली की उत्पत्ति के लिए थर्मल पावर स्टेशन और हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक का इंतजाम करने के लिए 800 करोड़ रुपये की मांग हमने की तो वह रुपया देने में केन्द्र की सरकार को बहुत परेशानी है। हमारा काम प्लानिंग कमीशन के सामने लम्बित पड़ा रहता है। हमारी उपेक्षा होती है और आपको यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि उत्तरी बंगाल की सरहद से लगा हुआ जो हमारा उत्तरी बिहार है, जिसकी पावर-डिमांड उत्तरी बंगाल से दस गुना ज्यादा है वहाँ एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बँटाने की बात कटिहार में चली थी। 11 जून 1972 में बिहार की

विधान सभा ने सर्वसम्मति प्रस्ताव द्वारा इस बात की मांग की थी कि बिहार के उत्तरी इलाके में, जहाँ 3 करोड़ लोग बसते हैं, एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की स्थापना कटिहार में हो।

तमाम राजनीतिक दलों के विधायकों का एक डेलीगेशन प्रधान मंत्री एवं विद्युत् मंत्री जी से मिला और उस समय के हमारे तत्कालीन विद्युत् मंत्री ने एक बिजली की प्लानिंग कमेटी बना कर उसका प्रतिनिधित्व केन्द्र से करवाया था। तत्कालीन विद्युत् मंत्री डा० के एल राव से उनकी बातचीत हुई थी। इस पर छाम-ब्रीन हुई और समस्या खड़ी हुई कि दालकोला हो या कटिहार। लेकिन न तो दालकोला बना और न कटिहार बना, कहीं भी नहीं बना और आज भी वह मामला खटाई में पड़ा हुआ है। मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार कब तक हमारी उपेक्षा होती रहेगी। ऐसी जगह पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की स्थापना होनी चाहिए जो कि बाढ़ से मुक्त हो। कटिहार बाढ़-मुक्त एरिया है। 12 करोड़ की लागत पर वहाँ एक बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना बनी है, वहाँ माइक्रोवेव कम्युनिकेशन है और एन० एफ० रेलवे का डिबीजनल हेडक्वार्टर है तथा नेशनल हार्डवे से उसका सम्बन्ध है। वहाँ पर छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित हैं। इनकी टीम वहाँ जा कर देख आई, इनके बड़े बड़े अफसर वह जाते रहे लेकिन आपको जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि अन्त में उन्होंने एक रिपोर्ट दी कि बी जी लाइन के नजदीक कुरेठा, जो कटिहार के नजदीक है, वहाँ थर्मल पावर स्टेशन हो लेकिन वह भी नहीं हुआ। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में विद्युत् की कमी को देखते हुए, वहाँ की विधान सभा और बिहार की 6 करोड़ जनता की भावनाओं को मद्देनजर रखते हुए जो

वहाँ पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव था उस पर अमल होना चाहिए। अगर इस तरह से बिहार की उपेक्षा होती रही तो उस क्षेत्र में जो हमारा एग्रीकल्चर का सबसे बड़ा उद्योग है, जो वहाँ मार्जिनल फार्मर्स हैं, जो बीकर सेक्शन के लोग हैं, उनको बहुत बड़ी परेशानी होगी और उनके सामने समस्या पैदा होगी कि-वे क्या खाये? वे लोग महाजनों के फेर में पड़कर, बैंकों के फेर में पड़कर, वहाँ से कर्ज लेकर, धीरे धीरे भूमिहीन होते जा रहे हैं। इस प्रकार से अगर समाज में गरीबी बढ़ती है, उत्पादन घटता है और बेकारी बढ़ती है, तो फिर हमारे लोक-तांत्रिक जीवन के जो मूल्य हैं वह भी टूटते हैं। इसलिए आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि वहाँ पर खेतों की सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध किया जाये, ताकि जमीन को पानी मिल सके। जमीन के नीचे जो पानी का भण्डार है उसको निकालने की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जैसों आपने तमिलनाडु में किया है। हमारे यहाँ चूँकि नदियों की बहुतायत है इसलिए आप वहाँ पर हार्डड्रोएलेक्ट्रिक के जरिए भी पावर जनरेशन कर सकते हैं। तमाम नदियों और प्रचुर पानी के स्रोतों के बावजूद आज तक बिहार में कुछ नहीं किया गया। वह हमारी एग्रीकल्चरल बेल्ट है और वह हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था का मेरुदण्ड है इसलिए अगर उसकी उपेक्षा हुई तो फिर आर्थिक दृष्टि से बिहार टूटेगा और उसकी आर्थिक हालत गिरेगी। बिहार आज देश में सबसे अधिक खनिज देता है। जो सब से ज्यादा कोयला देता है—

"The country is rich, but people are poor"

कहावत है—देश धन-धान्य से भरपूर है, लेकिन जनता गरीब है। इस जगह के कोयले से दूसरी जगह कारखाना बैठता है, लेकिन यहाँ एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन सरकार नहीं बैठती। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है—

[श्री युवराज]

कटिहार में जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन का प्रस्ताव है, जिसको जून, 1972 में बिहार की विधान सभा में सर्व-सम्मति से पास किया गया था, उस को पूरा किया जाये। विधान सभा किसी भी प्रदेश की स्थानीय जनता की भावना का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि केन्द्र की सरकार उस समय की सरकार के बारे में कुछ आलोचना कर सकती है, उसने उपेक्षा की थी, लेकिन जो सरकार जनता-की-सरकार कहलाने का दावा करती है, वह जनता की भावनाओं के प्रतिकूल आचरण करे, ऐसी मेरी आप से अपेक्षा नहीं है।

जहाँ तक रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन प्रोग्राम का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे यहाँ बहुत कम प्रगति हुई है। पूरे देश के सभी प्रदेशों में जितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हुआ है, उस की तुलना में बिहार में केवल 16-17 प्रतिशत गांवों को ही बिजली मिली है और वह भी कुछ चुने हुए गांवों को, जहाँ मंत्री लोग जाते थे, जहाँ उन की मोटिग्न बराबर हुआ करती थी, जहाँ की पैरवी ज्यादा होती थी, कुछ कालोनियों को, जहाँ उपनिवेश है, जो बड़े लोगों के उपनिवेश थे—उन में बिजली गई, लेकिन हरिजनों के गांवों में, आदिवासियों के गांवों, संथाल-परगना, छोटा नागपुर, आदि स्थानों पर बिजली तो दूर किरासिन तेल भी उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। ऐसी उपेक्षित बस्तियों में, जो बिहार में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं, जिन की आबादी 22 प्रतिशत है, वहाँ 2 प्रतिशत लोगों को भी बिजली नहीं मिल सकी। इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि जो बिहार आप को खनिज देता है, उस की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए और उस की जो योजनाएँ आप के विचारधीन हैं उन पर शीघ्र अमल होना चाहिए और बिहार की विधान सभा ने जिस सर्व-सम्मति प्रस्ताव

के द्वारा आप से मांग की थी, कटिहार में उस थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की शीघ्र स्थापना होनी चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपने प्रदेश की दयनीय हालत की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा—बरोनी में आप ने एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बँठाया है, लेकिन वहाँ की कई यूनिट खराब पड़ी हुई हैं। पश्चात्तु में थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है उसकी भी सभी यूनिटें काम नहीं करती हैं। यह ठीक है कि डी०वी०सी० से आज हम को कुछ बिजली मिल रही है, उसके बावजूद भी आज हमारी बहुत सी इण्डस्ट्रीज विद्युत् के अभाव में बन्द हैं, तीन-तीन, चार-चार घण्टे चल कर बन्द पड़ी रहती हैं। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगे हुए हैं, वे पूरी तरह से चलें, उन के बेकार यूनिटों को ठीक किया जाये, उन को ठीक से तेल मिले, कोयला मिले और जिन थर्मल पावर आदि योजनाओं को स्वीकृत करने का आप के सामने प्रस्ताव है, उन पर तेजी से अमल हो।

14.00 hrs.

DR. B. N. SINGH (Hazaribagh): Coal has been recognised as the primary source of energy in India; but I am afraid that it is far from establishing its mark as an alternative fuel for India's rural population. Although there has been a steady growth in the production of coal from 1973-74 to 1975-76, i.e. from 78.2 million tonnes to 98.67 million tonnes, the production in 1966-67 was more or less the same, as was produced in the previous year. The reasons for this stagnation in growth is given in the Performance Budget of the Ministry of Energy. It reads as follows:

"After meeting the coal requirements of all the sectors in the country in full, the production had to be regulated more or less at the level

which obtained in the previous year, due to this slow growth in demand."

In chapter 3 of the Report, it has been claimed that the coal industry today is in a position to meet the country's requirements of fuel in full. This is not the correct picture of the demand of coal in this country. Both these tall assertions are very far from the truth. I am afraid that this negative satisfaction which the Department has drawn, is derived from the fact that they have completely overlooked rather ignored the demand of the rural population. What to speak of the far-flung rural areas i.e. far from the coal fields, the people of the villages which are in the periphery of the coal mines in the district of Hazaribagh in the State of Bihar which is one of the major coal-producing districts of India, are starved of coal. They do not get the coal that they want. A survey was conducted by the National Council of Allied Economic Research, New Delhi; and its findings are really revealing. These findings say:

"Nearly 100 million trees are being cut every year and burnt as fuel in the rural and semi-urban areas. Taking into account that there are nearly 580,000 villages in the country with an average population of 800, the surveys have worked out the per capita energy consumption at 0.8 tonne per annum. Based on this, it has been calculated that the amount of fire-wood used as fuel is the equivalent of 58 million tonnes of coal per annum."

This is more than 50 per cent of the coal produced in India by the Coal India Ltd. Every one in this country has come to realize how very important it is to grow, preserve and protect our forests from denudation. If felling of the trees for the purpose of keeping the kitchen fire burning is at the rate of 100 million trees and more per year, what will be left of our forests? If we cannot prevent our forests from this wanton though necessary destruction, -I deliberately use the words 'necessary'-since there is no alternative fuel which has been supplied to

the rural population, they have to go on cutting the timber and cutting the forests and thus keep their hearths and kitchen fires burning. If this process continues, in not too distant a future our paddy fields and our agricultural lands will be converted into a big desert. The catastrophe towards which this heavily populated agricultural country is proceeding can very well be imagined.

So, unless the Government provides alternative fuel to the rural population in the shape of coal or soft coke, if needs be even at subsidised rates, if they do not do this how can they stop the denudation of forests, how can they stop the erosion of valuable top soil, how can they prevent famine from occurring in our country from year to year? There is destruction in another field too. Coal India Limited does not supply soft coke to the rural population. There is available in the country 117 million tonnes of cow dung. Because they are not supplying soft coke, because they are not supplying coal to the rural areas, half of this 117 million tonnes of cow dung goes for fuel, which otherwise could have gone into agriculture as very cheap manure for increasing the food yield per acre.

Coal India Limited is expected during the current financial year, 1977-78, to produce 104 million tonnes of coal. During the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fifth Plan, the coal production figures were greatly slashed, and for the year 1978-79 the figure of production has been reduced from 135 million to 124 million tonnes. The planners have done so, because they have not taken into account the requirements of coal in the rural sector. When 90 per cent of the production of coal goes to feed the public sector, the private sector and, if I may say so, the affluent sector in the urban areas, and 10 per cent of coal is there as pit-head stock, what coal is left for supply to the rural sector? If we want our precious forests to be preserved, if we want to utilize cow dung in our fields as cheap manure, then Coal India Limited must raise its production. If it cannot be stepped up, at least let us maintain the

[Dr. B. N. Singh]

production figures at the original levels before the figures were slashed during the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Fifth Plan.

I find in the current year's budget that the allotment for production of coal, even as compared to the revised estimates of 1975-76, has been reduced by Rs. 15 crores. With this reduction, how does Coal India Limited consider that it is going to step up its production? With this background, I fail to understand the logic, the wisdom, in closing 54 collieries after nationalisation. These collieries were being worked by private owners. I have no disputes about the scheme of nationalisation of mines. It has been decided that they should be worked in the public sector; very good; I have no disputes to raise. But what I fail to follow is, what was the reason for closing these collieries after their nationalisation. At the time when the Government took over the management of these private collieries, 54 of them—47 falling in the State of Bihar, mostly in the district of Hazaribagh, and 7 in West Bengal—these collieries collectively were raising 30,000 tonnes of coal every day, in other words, 10 million tonnes of coal roughly in the year, which used to cater to the needs of the rural sector. Now, it may be that Coal India Limited is not interested in working the small collieries.

They might have got used to working big chunks with massive machinery in collaboration with Russia and Poland. If the CIL is not interested, let it be given to another public sector undertaking, Bihar Mineral Development Corporation, which was started to look after the mineral wealth of Bihar and its exploitation. But the CIL is following a dog in the manger policy, that neither will it work nor allow anyone else to work, when there is growing need of coal. Had they worked these mines, apart from solving the fuel supply problem or meeting the requirements of the rural sector to a great extent, they would have at least

prevented the escalation of unemployment which the CIL has created due to its wrong policies. At the time of the takeover of these coal mines, they were employing 1.75 lakh workers in the categories of managerial, clerical, skilled semi-skilled and unskilled. It is the policy of the Janata Government that in the next ten years they are going to give employment to all who are unemployed, but unfortunately by closing these 54 collieries where 1.75 lakhs people were being employed, the CIL is creating a new unemployment problem instead of trying to solve the existing unemployment problem in our country. The worst sufferers due to the nationalisation and the closure of these mines have been the labourers. Their number was 1,50,000, 40 per cent of them coming from the District of Hazaribagh.

Through the closure of these mines, the Government has suffered a three-fold loss; loss in production, loss of employment opportunities and loss of revenue to both the State and Central Exchequers. Through the closure of these collieries, the Bihar Government has lost, by way of royalty, local cesses and sales tax, more than Rs. 5 crores per annum, and the Central Government has lost nearly Rs. 3 crores annually. I request the hon. Minister of Energy to get this matter examined in great depth and, if he finds logic in my submission, to immediately order the re-starting of these collieries either under its own supervision or through the Bihar Mineral Development Corporation.

Coming to safety in mines, apprehensions were expressed at the time of the nationalisation of the coal mines. Even today in the Question Hour we were discussing this point. The increase in accidents only shows the careless manner in which the public sector Managers are trying to manage and work these collieries and also the slackness on the part of the Directorate of Mines Safety. All the eminent persons appointed by the Government to preside over the courts of enquiry

to enquire into the circumstances that led to these major accidents have held that precious lives have been lost due to the carelessness of the managerial staff. These could have been avoided through care and caution. Along with the colliery officers, the officers of the Directorate of Mines Safety are also responsible for not exercising strict supervision on safety measures. Before these collieries were nationalised, the attitude of the Directorate of Mines Safety was pre-labour and anti-management. They used to enforce safety measures in the mines with great firmness. But I find that after nationalisation, the attitude of the officers of the Directorate is pre-management and anti-labour. I would, therefore, like the Minister, rather the Labour Minister, to see that their attitude, if it is not pro-labour, let it be neutral. Let them see whether all safety laws are properly observed by the collieries so that accidents do not occur.

When collieries were being run in the private sector, for any offence under the Mines Safety Act, the owner, the director and the manager of the colliery used to be prosecuted. Since the Government took over the management of these collieries, for reasons best known to the bureaucracy, the Managing Directors of these collieries and the Chairman of the CIL are not being prosecuted which is against the law. The law says that the owner and the Managing Director are to be prosecuted. Because of this intentional omission, you will see that there is a carefree attitude in the collieries and officers do not observe safety rules scrupulously. I would request the Minister to see that whenever there is any mining offence or violation of any safety laws or violation of rules and regulations under the Mines Act, the Managing Directors of these collieries, the Chairman of the CIL and other managerial staff should be prosecuted. If it is done, I am sure the number of fatal accidents will be reduced considerably because they will then see that all the mines safety laws are properly observed in the collieries.

There is an urgent need of having good relations with the labour. The labourers are being prosecuted for minor offences vindictively. The officers are not prepared to sit at the round table with the labourers in order to negotiate and settle their genuine grievances. If healthy working conditions are to be introduced and a sense of participation inculcated in the minds of workers, then bossism must end.

The living conditions of the workers are very pitiable. There is gross inadequacy of the houses. The CIL employs 6,45,000 workers and the number of the houses taken over at the time of nationalisation and hutments constructed since then and those under construction, is 1,63,591. This means that the number of houses is very much below the number of workmen enrolled by the CIL. 75 per cent of the workmen are still without houses. I would request the hon. Minister to have the construction work speeded up so that these labourers, these workmen, can get a roof over their heads and are not to live in improvised palm-leaf huts indefinitely.

I have also to request the Minister that while taking up new construction work, he should allow a bit more of plinth area. The dhauras that exist now are no better than pig sites. They are so huddled up together that they are just human stables. There is no privacy in the houses that have been allotted to the workmen. So, when new houses are being constructed, they should be properly spaced, they should have a little more of breathing space and a little more of plinth area of the comfort of the workmen.

This moves me to the next important point of pure drinking water. It is a matter of great pity that even after 30 years of democratic socialist rule of the Congress, we have not been able to supply pure drinking water to the workmen. At the time of nationalisation of mines, a population of 1,93,655 was covered in the pure drinking water scheme. Since nationalisation, an additional coverage of 6,12,050

[Dr. B. N. Singh]

persons has been provided. Assuming a family of five members to each worker, the requirement of water is for 32,25,000 persons. Therefore, 24 lakh workmen are still drinking the contaminated pit water, thus falling a prey to all sorts of water-borne diseases. I would request the Minister to instal water purification plants. These are not very expensive. There is plenty of water inside the pits which can be chlorinated, pumped up and supplied as pure drinking water to the labourers of the mines.

Another important point is with regard to the employment policy of the CIL and its subsidiaries. I am concerned with the collieries which are working in the two divisions of Chota Nagpur. Chota Nagpur is considered to be very rich in mineral deposits. There are plenty of industries too both in the public sector and in the private sector. Ordinarily, anyone would think, with this background, with the industrial growth of the area, that the people of Chota Nagpur are very well off. Though it may sound paradoxical, the deduction is not correct. Because of the inherent simplicity of the people of Chota Nagpur, they have been continuously ignored, exploited, overlooked and continuously pushed back with the result that they continue to be backward and continue to suffer utter poverty in their land of plenty. Even against the vacancies of Class III and Class IV categories, the people from outside are recruited for the jobs of clerks, *durwans* and even sweepers. The people of Chota Nagpur are not preferred. The people are brought from outside. I would request the Minister of Energy, the Minister of Industry and the Minister of Labour to issue strict orders that when the vacancies in Class III and Class IV categories are to be filled up, the local people of Chota Nagpur should only be eligible for such employment. For higher jobs where skill and talent are needed, if the people of Chota Nagpur can offer matching qualifications, if they are equal in all other respects, I would suggest that the people of

Chota Nagpur should be preferred to others. If the Government agrees with this policy and, I do not see why they should not agree because it is the policy of the Government to remove regional imbalances, to uproot backwardness, then we can bring forward those people who have been suffering for these days. This is also to which our Party is committed. So, if we agree, I am sure that in not too a distant future the people of Chota Nagpur will find a place of honour and will be respected by their more affluent brothers outside. With these words I support the Demands of the Ministry of Energy.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this demand is perhaps the most important demand in our administration because without power, without electricity, it is not possible to develop any other branch of economic growth, be it industry, agriculture, communication, transport or whatever it is. Therefore, this is the most important infrastructure that is required for the economic growth and I feel that we should give greater attention to this particular department of administration.

Actually, the Estimates Committee mentions that next only to Defence the Department of Energy must get the highest priority in allocation of resources. I am putting a very strong plea in favour of the Department of Energy for larger resources and better consideration because I consider that unless we develop this particular Department, unless we are able to make great progress in this field, all other fields will suffer.

Let me briefly touch a few points with regard to the achievements in the last few years. In the last few years, we have been adding at the rate of 1.62 million kw of energy every year. Then our thermal generation efficiency has gone up. Actually, we were producing only 3000 kwh from every kw of installed capacity and now we are producing 5000 kwh out of the same installed capacity. I am glad

that the Beas Sutlej Project which is a marvel of engineering has been completed. I had something to do with it, and therefore, I know the difficulties involved in it. There are two tunnels of about 13 km in length, an open channel and a very important dam. All these things have been completed very successfully.

In rural electrification, in 1975-76, 1.85 lakh and odd villages were electrified. In the next year, practically two lakh villages have been electrified. As far as pump sets are concerned, from 27 lakhs it has increased to nearly 30 lakhs during the last year. These are on the credit side.

Now looking at the future, unfortunately, the power generation appears to give a lot of scope for better development and in fact it causes concern. Over the entire plan period, we have always fallen short of the target we have set. In the First Plan period, our shortfall was only 15 per cent. We targetted 3.50 million kw, but we performed only 2.25 million kw resulting in the deficit of 35.7 per cent. In the Third Plan, we targetted 7.04 million kw, but our achievement was 4.52 million kw resulting in the deficit of 36 per cent and in the Fourth Plan period, our deficit was nearly 50 per cent. As against the plan target of 23 million kw, we ended with 16.8 million kw. In 1974-75, we have achieved 1.7 million kw and in 1975-76 we have achieved 1.8 million kw, thus bringing the total to nearly 20 million kw. By adding 1.7 million kw last year we have reached roughly 22 million kw of energy.

Now, the Fifth Plan target is 33 million kilowatts and the shortfall is 11 million kilowatts. It means that, in the next two years, in the current year and in the next year, we will have to achieve at the rate of five to six million kilowatts of installed capacity in a year which is clearly beyond the realm of possibility. (Interruptions) The performance has always been poorer than the promises. People

come and promise the Planning Commission that they will perform many things and on the basis of their promises, the Planning Commission allows certain investments. But unfortunately the performance has been poorer than the promises. Not only that, the costs have been going up. I will give the figures later.

I would draw the attention of the House to this very important aspect, namely, at the end of the Fifth Plan period, we will be left with a deficit of 11 million kilowatts, and this is going to affect very seriously our development in agriculture, industry, communications and every other aspect. The chronic shortage is reflected in the power cut which has been found throughout the country. In 1975, except two States, Gujarat and Kerala, all the other States suffered power-cuts. It is a very regrettable state of affairs. All the States except Gujarat and Kerala have suffered a power-cut and this is likely to continue in the years ahead because the shortfall in the Fifth Plan period is going to be of the order of 11 million kilowatts.

Now I have a suggestion to make in this regard. Power planning should be done not on the basis of Five-Year Plans but on the basis of a long term, or even longer term than ten years. I would suggest that a plan be drawn up for power position upto the end of this century, 2,000 A.D., what will be the power that will be required at the end of this century and then work back on the basis of our requirements and then say how much will have to be done in each Plan period. If you do that, we may be able to organize better our generating capacity. Now we plan only for a period of five years, and as most of our schemes spill over five years, it becomes difficult to organize our entire production programme over a long period and certain distortions occur. My suggestion is that the Ministry may take up with the Planning Commission the idea of having a long-term projection, nearly 20-year projection, by which they will achieve a

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

particular level of generation. In this connection, it may be useful to compare what the other countries have and see what our target should be. I shall not quote the United States of America which is one of the biggest power consumers and where it is 418 million kilowatts; in the USSR it is 186 million kilowatts. It would be better for us to compare ourselves with Yugoslavia where it is 85 million kilowatts now and it is further going up. Japan also has 85 million kilowatts. My estimate is that, if you want to have a fairly comfortable power position at the end of 20 years, you will have to plan for 150 million kilowatts of energy—at the end of this century. It is only then we will be able to organise our power generation during the entire period and prevent any shortfalls during the period. One of the reasons for the shortfall is the poor estimation of cost as well as the time required for the project.

I will cite only one or two examples. The Salal Project which was sanctioned in 1970 was estimated to cost Rs. 55 crores and it was estimated that we will establish three units of 290 mw; the revised estimate is Rs. 225 crores (i.e., it has gone up by more than 400 per cent) and the new generating capacity is 345 mw (i.e. about 27 per cent). Now, you can compare the cost: the estimated cost was Rs. 55 crores but within just five or six years the revised estimate became Rs. 222 crores. It is not only that: It is said that this project will be commissioned only in 1982 while it was sanctioned in 1970. That means that we want 12 years to complete a power project. I do not know whether, if originally the suggestion had gone to the Planning Commission that it would cost Rs. 222 crores and would take 12 years to be completed, they would have accepted this scheme or not. Anyway, this merely shows how unrealistic our estimates are and how very casual we are about the time we take to complete a project.

The same thing can be said about the Siul Project. Sanctioned in 1970, the original estimate was Rs. 20 crores but the revised estimate is Rs. 92 crores.

I am submitting this only to show that the norms relating to the capital cost as well as the time for commissioning the projects have never been adhered to. Whether it is a hydro project or a thermal project or a nuclear project, we have never adhered to the time or the cost originally estimated for the projects.

I have sat on both sides of the Table and I can therefore say one or two things. The State Governments always give an under-estimate of the cost of the projects as well as of the time that would be taken to complete them. On the other side, the Central Government has some very theoretical norms and it will not approve the schemes unless these theoretical norms are satisfied. So, between these two, they give the Planning Commission an estimate, both in regard to time and the cost, which is totally untrue to their own knowledge—that is, the knowledge of the persons who are submitting the schemes and the knowledge of the people who are sanctioning these schemes.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Why do they do it? Is it only to convince the Planning Commission that the State Governments and the Central Government do this?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is really to get the schemes passed: We are trying to pass a camel through the eye of a needle! This is how it has been going on. So, now at least, let us start with a clean slate. Let us make a realistic estimate, both of the time and the cost, and then sanction schemes on that basis so that we may know when the projects will fructify and when the power will become available.

Similarly, we should also know what the cost would be. Take, for

instance, the Fourth Plan. The amount sanctioned was Rs. 1250 crores and the actual expenditure was Rs. 1550, but the performance is only 50 per cent which means that, for each kilowatt of energy generated, the capital cost has gone up twice and, therefore, the cost of the electricity supplied to the people has gone up twice. We are living in a time when utmost economy is required, when we want to produce electricity as cheaply as possible for the people; yet we find this kind of things taking place—that is, the expenditure remains the same but the performance is only 50 per cent, resulting in doubling the cost of the projects.

I would therefore submit that the Government has got to do a great deal in the matter of thinking about the projects which are put forward or approved.

There is another reason also. We have not utilised the indigenous capacity in our country. We are always bitten by the bug of size and scale. When we could produce 60 megawatt sets in our country, the Ministry or whosoever was concerned, insisted on 110 megawatt sets. When the BHEL developed the capacity to produce 110 megawatt sets, the insistence was on 200 megawatt sets. And now when we have achieved the capacity to produce 200 megawatt sets, the talk in the air is that we must install 500 megawatt sets. I went to Yugoslavia when I was the Minister for Electricity to see their projects. At one place, they had a series of 50 megawatt sets. I asked them, why they had a series of 50 megawatt sets; it would have been more economical to put in 100 megawatt or higher capacity sets. The answer was that this was the capacity that they had at that time and they could produce at that time 50 megawatt sets and, therefore, utilised it. Had we also done similarly during the earlier period instead of going in for larger capacity sets on the plea that there was economy of size and scale, we would have done much better than what we have done.

Even now my suggestion to the Government is that they should standardise on the 200 megawatt sets for the Fifth and Sixth Plan period with interchangeable parts and components. Let us install at each Thermal Power station five 200 megawatt sets, instead of two 500 megawatt sets. 500 megawatt sets are not being manufactured here; these have to be imported and we will have to spend foreign exchange for that. Taking all these things into consideration, my suggestion is that we standardise our equipment and we should see that we use them as we produce. If the idea of using 200 megawatt sets is adopted, we will be able to do much much faster and quicker than we would have done with 500 megawatt sets to come from other countries.

I would also like to make a suggestion in this regard not because Shri Ramachandran is my friend, but for valid reasons. The railway workshops and the P&T workshops are under their respective controls. Why not allow the BHEL to go under the control of the Energy Ministry? It would then be possible for the Energy Ministry to plan their production, match their manufacture with the requirements and also observe the delivery schedules. I know on previous occasions, there was such a hiatus between the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Power that one would not buy the products from the other. One Department of the Government would not buy a product from another Department of the Government. Therefore, it is better that you transfer BHEL and the associated units at Bhopal, Hardwar, Ramachandrapuram and also Tiruchirappalli to the charge of the Ministry of Energy so that we may at least have coordination between the two.

So far as the location of these super-thermal power stations is concerned, there is a great argument whether these should be located on the pithead or consumption place. It is a question of economy in each case; there is no general rule which can be applied. If

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

you establish a super-thermal power station at the pit-head, you have to use high tension wires for the purpose of carrying power to long distances, otherwise the line losses will be great. In our country, we have hardly 230 KV lines, while the development in the other countries has gone upto 600 and 800 KV to reduce the transmission losses.

It is a matter to be calculated in each case. There is no general rule that if you have it in the pithead, it will be cheaper. Other people say that if you have it in the consumption areas, it will be cheaper. In each case it depends upon the relative position and the economy of operation and one has to calculate on the basis of investment in the transmission and the line losses which will occur so that you may be able to arrive at the right conclusion.

On this occasion I will urge that if a super-thermal power station is going to be set up at Neyveli, it cannot be sustained at the present level of lignite production in the area and a second mine cut will have to be necessarily ordered. I think it has already been mentioned and I think it is already within the knowledge of the Government and I hope they will immediately take action. It will take a long time to develop a mine—to remove the over-burden and then to mine the lignite, etc. Unfortunately, in our country, lignite is in a far deeper place than it is in the other parts of the world. Therefore we have to go nearly 200—300 ft down. It is an open cast mine and a second mine will have to be sanctioned. Otherwise, there is no use in having a super-thermal station there....

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
What is the estimated investment?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: For the second mine cut?I do not know.

SHRI T. A. PAI (Udipi): I think it is Rs. 600 crores.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Well, I will not detract from all these projects.

Sir, I want to make one simple suggestion for increasing power in a very quick manner. Of course, I made a simple suggestion how to control monopolies. Similarly, I will make one or two very simple suggestions.

Thermal stations have high capital investment and high consumption costs because it consumes coal. Hydel stations have high capital costs but low consumption costs because it requires only water, whereas if you take up number of "run of the river" schemes, schemes are cheap, the cost will be low, the execution will be early and we will get a lot of power within a short time. We are always after big things which are a mirage that we are chasing. If you do have a number of small stations, the sum total of benefit that will accrue out of them will be far greater than one big project. Here, I will suggest that there are a number of projects which can be undertaken on the run of the river. The Energy Survey Committee has made this calculation and has said:

"The unutilised hydro-electric power in the country is of the order of 29.5 MKW. One-third of this represents the potential of the run of the river projects. This does not require expensive investigations as dependable power drafts have been estimated on the basis of gauged data available for Himalayan rivers for fairly long periods."

I am sure these are with the Ministry and they could take it up immediately so that within a very short time they could put through a number of run of the river stations whereby they can avert power shortages.

While on this subject, I would also like to mention that there is a very good project between Mysore and

Tamil Nadu on the border, the Hogenekal Project which is on the river Kaveri. It has been investigated and it has been almost approved, I should say, by the then government, but it did not go through. This is a project which will give 800 MW of power. The cost can be shared between the two States and the power can be shared. Alternatively, the Centre may take it up under the Central Generation Scheme and then distribute it according to the needs of the region. I am not particular whether it should be inter-State or at the Centre. My suggestion would be that this should be taken up immediately and investigated.

Regarding tidal wave projects I wish to say something. Natural source as you know, is always cheap. I have seen the La Rance project in France. This is a tidal wave project. This works during the high tide. At that time water rises and goes into the river and when it goes number of turbines are motivated. When the tide goes down the water flows from the river into the sea and then the process is reversed. By this system they generate electricity. You have 10 M.W. units and so on. The cost of generation is very cheap. I don't know if there is any place where we could have that kind of tidal wave. I was told that you should have 5 metres of tide in height and if that is available you can give priority to this kind of project. In everyone of the estuaries of the big river you can try that. This is one of the things which I wanted to say.

The state of the State Electricity Boards is in utter confusion. They are running in the red. The Sixth Finance Commission has stated that the arrears of interest from the State Electricity Boards to State Governments would be of the order of Rs. 400 crores. Very few State Electricity Boards are able to earn 6 per cent on the capital invested. There was a

committee which went into the working of the State Electricity Boards, and that committee recommended that 11 per cent return should be earned by each of the Electricity Boards. That would have been possible if they followed the two phases which were suggested. The first phase was that they should adjust the working expenses, the interest charged and the depreciation and the second was to get 11 per cent return including the electricity duty. It has been suggested to the Committee that so far as the Electricity Board's loans are concerned they could be treated part as equity and part as loan on the ratio 1:1. If you can have half of the advances as equity and half of this as loan you may be able to improve matters.

While on the subject I wish to refer to one of the recommendations of the Public Undertakings Committee which should receive the serious consideration of the Ministry. It said that the Centre should assume statutory power to direct transfer of surplus power from one State to another. It can arbitrate on disputes relating to rates for export of power by Electricity Boards. If this is done, number of disputes arising all over the country in this regard could be solved. If this is done perhaps we will be able to share the power and the All India Grid which is coming will enable us to share whatever power is available in the country amongst all the States.

*SHRI A. MURUGESAN (Chidambaram): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the All India Anna D.M.K. I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. At the very outset, I would like to pay my congratulations to the hon. Minister of Energy who hails from Tamil Nadu.

Sir, it is axiomatic that industrial growth is the essential prerequisite for economic development. None can dispute that the primary requirement for

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. Murugesan]

industrial growth is power. In other words, power is the life-breath of economic development. If the power generation is not cared for, then the economic development is neglected.

During the past thirty years, we have been able to exploit only 22 per cent of the hydro electric power potential in the country. If to-day there is acute shortage of power throughout the country, it is due mainly to power projects not having been implemented vigorously and expeditiously. We have the potential to produce 25257 MW of electric power, but we have so far produced only 6461 MW. This also substantiates my contention that by neglecting the generation of power we have hindered the economic progress in the country.

Sir, the pace of economic development is accelerated if the entire rural area of our country is supplied with power. Out of 5.75 lakh villages in the nation, only 1.95 lakh villages have been connected with electric supply. This also proves the fact of our callous attitude towards power generation.

In Tamil Nadu, there is no scope for any hydel project, and therefore only thermal plants should be planned. So, it has become essential to sanction the second-mine cut in Neyveli. Then only we will be able to execute and run the super Thermal Plant with the help of lignite produced in the second-mine cut in Neyveli. The hon. Minister of Energy should exert his energy in getting this sanctioned from his colleague, Shri Biju Patnaik.

In April, 1977 there was 40 per cent power cut in Tamil Nadu and it was raised to 50 per cent in May, 1977. If the recurring paucity of power is to be solved, then the projects taken in hand must be executed promptly. The hon. Minister of Energy, who fought the Parliamentary elections in alliance with the D.M.K., has blamed the D.M.K. Government's inefficiency

in running the power projects. There is another factor also which should be looked into by him. The machinery supplied by BHEL has proved to be defective, which in turn affected the power generation. The hon. Minister should take up this issue with the BHEL, and ensure that quality equipment is supplied by the BHEL for power projects.

In Tamil Nadu 12000 pumpsets, as on 1-3-1977, are awaiting power connection. Unless the pumpsets are given power connection agricultural production cannot be augmented. It is being mentioned that the first unit of Tuticorin Thermal Plant, which is to be completed in 1978-79, may be delayed further. I would like to know the reasons for such delays in the execution of power projects. The Tamil Nadu Government has submitted to the examination of Central Electric Authority 330 MW Mettur Thermal Plant. If at least 50 per cent of the anticipated power demand in 1983 in Tamil Nadu, i.e., 5022 MW, is to be met, then this project must be approved and executed without delay, on a war footing. Since 1965 we have been talking about Pandiyar-Ponnu-n-puzha Power Project. The Planning Commission gave its approval in 1968. The Central Electric Authority has given its views only in April, 1977. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Energy will clarify why such a long time should have been taken in this case. I appeal to him that this project also must be taken up for execution at the earliest.

The first unit of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant should have been completed by 1973-74. It is felt authoritatively in the official circles that this project may not be completed even after 4 or 5 years. I request that the hon. Minister of Energy hailing from Tamil Nadu must take personal interest in completing the prestigious project of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, the coal based Thermal Plants produce 54 per cent power of the total power generated in the country. At

the moment we have 146 lakh tonnes of coal. This is the time for planning, more coal-based Thermal Plants in Tamil Nadu so that the power problem of Tamil Nadu can be solved once and for all. As on 31-3-1977 there were 6.45 lakh workers in the public sector coal industry, out of whom only 1.45 lakh workers have got residential accommodation. The remaining 5 lakh workers live in filthy environment. In 1976, the coal workers were compelled to go on strike demanding minimum basic amenities of life, which resulted a loss of 1.50 lakh tonnes of coal production. If the Government wants to step up coal production, then the only alternative is to accord all basic amenities for the workers whose work is both hazardous and arduous.

With these words, I conclude my
contd.

15.00 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DEATHS DUE TO CONSUMPTION OF POISONOUS LIQUOR IN DELHI

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Sir, it is a matter of deep regret that some deaths due to consumption of poisonous liquor have occurred in Delhi last night, as also this morning. According to information available so far, 7 persons have died, 3 in Willingdon Hospital, 1 in Irwin Hospital and 3 in Karol Bagh area. 3 persons admitted in the Willingdon Hospital for consumption of poisonous liquor are still under treatment. 7 separate cases are being registered by the police u/s 304-A IPC in connection with this matter. The Crime Branch of the Delhi Police is being entrusted with the investigation of these cases. The District Magistrate, Delhi, has also ordered an enquiry by an ADM regarding the cause of deaths and other related matters. The SHO, Karol

Bagh, the SI in charge of the area and the beat constable have been placed under suspension for their failure to take preventive action in regard to distillation/sale of poisonous liquor in the area. Action is also being taken by the Excise Commissioner, Delhi, to get the liquor in various shops chemically analysed.

15.02 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1977-78— contd.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY—contd.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I wish the Minister of Energy would be more energetic in dealing with the affairs in the Ministry of Energy because it is not only that the things are stationary but also we have reached a point where we are feeling that we have started going back from where we started.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there were three causes for nationalisation of the coal industry. First, slaughter mining, bad mining and wrong mining; Second, scuttling in production and thirdly bad industrial relations. Sir, coal is the nucleus of energy as 57 per cent of the entire energy in electricity comes from coal only. In the industrial area coal has been accepted as the nucleus on which the entire citadel of our energy pattern has been made. I want to know from the hon'ble Minister whether he has gone deep into it that not only the very basic idea on which we did nationalisation has been lost sight of but also the fundamental proposition, namely, the recommendations of the Fuel Policy Committee are going to be reversed. Sir, today when the world is moving not only from the coal age but also from the petroleum age to the nuclear age we still stand in the fire-wood age where the industrialised countries were in the beginning of the 19th century.

[Shri A. K. Roy]

Sir, the findings of the Fuel Policy Committee were that only 12 per cent of the energy used in this country is being provided by coal. By the end of 20th century or by the beginning of 21st century, we expect that 40 per cent of our source of energy would come from the coal and they have calculated this on a very very modest estimate. The world is moving from coal—it has already moved—to petroleum age and it is searching for energy in other spheres. At that time we were using only 12 per cent of our energy source from coal and by 1988-89 we would be able to get 40 per cent of our energy from coal. It gives a very dismal picture. It is understood that for the last 3 years or so, there has not been any increase in the production of coal. The target of power for the Fifth Plan was slashed down from 135 million tonnes to 124 million tonnes. Now, it has been openly admitted that it would be further slashed, that is, by the end of the current financial year it would be near about 104 million tonnes. I suspect whether that would be achieved. I think that we would end the Fifth Five Year Plan with a very sorry figure. If this thing takes place, it means that at the end of the Fifth Plan we would be reaching 104 million tonnes. This would again mean that the pattern of energy source to the industries will change. It is feared that the long term programme of industrialisation will be hampered.

Secondly, they have decreased the production of coal. They have intentionally decreased the production of coal. It is a suicidal act. When there is already a decrease in production, they have started mechanisation. I have never heard of mechanisation in the history of industrialisation when there is a decrease in production. If mechanisation is introduced at a time when there is a decrease in production, the result would be a large scale unemployment in the coal field areas. A large scale unemployment is already taking place in those areas. It appears that the House is not very much serious about the situation in the coal

fields. It is a very explosive situation. The mechanisation is taking place in the coal fields when there is a decreasing production and at the same time retrenchment has also created an explosive situation. I would like to tell you a very basic thing because at the time of nationalisation we were in the coal-fields. 'We know about a basic idea that has been propagated, that is, that free enterprise means more efficiency and public sector undertaking means socialism, I would like to tell you that the process of nationalisation of this industry has proved neither private sector to be efficient nor that the public sector undertaking means a socialism, because there is a limitation for this which is binding class character of the State.

We have seen the performance of the private sector during the Second Plan. The target of 60 million tonnes could not be fulfilled by the private sector. Not only that, towards the end of the Fourth Plan when it was decided to achieve a target of 93.5 million tonnes, in 1973-74 we could produce—we were trying to produce—only 77 million tonnes of coal. Coal industry in the private sector is not safe and about Rs. 100 crores of investment would have been required to have the Fifth Plan target fulfilled. But that was not expected. The money was not coming from the private sector. It was because of failure on the part of the private sector that the public sector was forced to come forward to rush this industry. After their entering into the field, the production has increased by 10 million tonnes per year and after sometime it reached 99 million tonnes target and it remains there stationary. If the progress of the public sector, that is 10 million tonne increase every year, continues, I can dare say that with this cumulative increase of 10 million tonnes every year we can very easily accomplish the target. But production was stopped. That means that the basic idea of nationalisation itself was defeated.

Secondly, there is, this question of slaughter mining I should like to appeal to our Minister to have a parliament-

any committee to probe into the manner in which mining is done. Mines which would last 25 years will not last even 15 years under this system. In that way a lot of mines have been closed. Even if a layman were to go and see Dhanbad, half of Dhanbad is literally burning, due to faulty mining by the private sector. They had not done sand stowing underground; so the coal got fire. Even in Asansol it is so. In Dhanbad it is quite serious; nearly eighty lakh tones of coal are burnt and we are afraid that it will spread to other collieries also. That means that the two objectives with which coal was nationalised, namely, prevention of slaughter mining and increasing production, had been defeated.

If you go through the report of the enquiry commissions into the three major accidents. Chasnala, Kessurgarh and Sudamdi, you will find that one thing is common. It is not the technical failure but the wanton neglect of the colliery managers that was responsible for the entire mishap. Chasnala was debated here many times; it was misreading of the maps. Nowhere in the world have people heard that water can rush from nearby closed pit and drown 375 miners. In Kessurgarh mishap, the enquiry commission refers to the elementary thing that was done even a hundred years ago: in coal mines pillars are required to give support to the roof. That was not given and so the roof fell and killed 12 persons. Everybody knows about Sudamdi; things which should be checked before a new shift started were not checked. I shall read out one or two lines from the report of the enquiry committee which went into the Kessurgarh mishap; Mr. J. P. Singh was the manager and he is still there; he was there at the time of the accident; it happened during the emergency. The enquiry report has this to say about him;

"The duty of an officer at this level, on the other hand, is to ensure that there is a good reporting system which would keep him in touch with what is going on underground in his

charge. It is also his duty to scrutinise these reports, pass necessary orders and to make sure that his orders are carried out by his subordinates. This I consider to be the primary function of a manager, and in this the manager, Shri J. P. Singh has failed miserably for reasons which I mention hereafter."

Therefore they hold him guilty. They express suspicion that the manager did not go inside the mines but by pressurising people got them to misreport. The records were wrong records. The manager was expected to countersign certain reports but they say: "Not one of these reports bears the counter-signature of the Manager." The Manager cannot, therefore, be acquitted of the charge of gross negligence. Even after such observation, that Manager is still there terrorising workers and doing all sorts of malpractices. Mr. J. P. Singh is not the only person doing like that. It has become quite common. The report has further commented:

"If the General Manager was merely trying to defend a weak case to defend his organisation, there would be something to say for his loyalty, though not his regard for truth. If on the other hand, he really meant all that he said, it would be difficult to regard him as a person fit to hold the responsibilities of a General Manager." Such persons are holding responsibilities everywhere. Our Energy Minister will have to pre-empt this type of an Empire.

Regarding Industrial Relations, I would like to say one thing on feudal system. I read in Encyclopedia Britannica, the definition of a feudal system. They say "where private rule takes the place of a public rule, that is a feudal system" and if you are to see a very ideal feudal system, it is the Coal India Limited. There every officer says 'I am the monarch of all I survey'. I have seen myself. The Managing Director is not obeying the orders of the Chairman: the General Manager is not obeying the orders of the Managing Director; and nobody obeys the Minister's orders. At least that is sure. I would like to say that

[Shri A. K. Roy]

the Energy Minister should be bit more energetic.

Regarding distribution, we used to hear, as my friend Shri D. N. Singh has said, 'carrying coal to new castle'. That is true in Dhanbad. In Dhanbad coal field, villagers do not get coal. There is a scandalous thing that happens in the name of D.O. order. I would request the Energy Minister that in India he should carry coal to new castle. That means to Dhanbad. There we consulted at the panchayat level and the district level. If necessary, through fair price shops he should try to distribute coal. Agricultural waste has now become our main source of energy, which can be otherwise used as manure. That means India is losing 9 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, the production capacity of 9 Sindri Plants. This is the quantum of fertilizer content we are losing.

Further I would request the Energy Minister to review the entire Industrial Relations of his department of coal. During Emergency, nearly 10000 workers have been retrenched from this Department. Out of this, 95 persons were harijans and adhivasis and they were retrenched on very flimsy grounds. There has been a general request to take back all the workers who had been retrenched during emergency, as has been done in Railways. I would request the Minister to review these cases. There are Officers who think themselves to be the monarchs ruling over every law. They are not only negotiating with the workmen at the colliery level, at the union level but they are also not obeying the awards of the Industrial Labour Tribunal. I hope, this Janata Government which seems to be a very legal Government, law-abiding Government and law-minding Government, unlike the previous Government, will persuade those monarchs to obey the awards of the Industrial Labour Tribunals.

श्री गोरी शंकर राय (गाजीपुर) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहने की

आवश्यकता नहीं कि ऊर्जा का आज़ भी सर्वाधिक महत्व है। दुनिया में जिन देशों को सब से बड़ा देश समझा जाता है, वह इसी कारण से समझा जाता है कि वे ऊर्जा सब में अधिक सम्पन्न देश हैं, उनके यहां से ऊर्जा के सब से अधिक साधन हैं। आज अमेरिका और रूस जो सब से आगे हैं और दूसरे देश इनके पीछे हैं, वह इसीलिए कि इन दोनों देशों में ऊर्जा सब से अधिक उपलब्ध है। वहां सब से अधिक कंजम्पशन होता है ऊर्जा का।

अभी मैं कहीं देख रहा था कि एक दफा लेनिन पांच मेगावाट के एक प्लांट का उद्घाटन करने जा रहे थे। उनके दोस्तों ने कहा कि लोग तुम्हारे ऊपर हंसते हैं कि पांच मेगावाट के प्लांट का उद्घाटन करने जा रहे हो। इस पर लेनिन ने कहा 'ही लापस बेस्ट हू लापस लास्ट', हंसने वाले को हंसने दो। इसलिए ऊर्जा का महत्व सारी दुनिया में समझा गया।

एक चीज़ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में नेशनल लेवल पर ऊर्जा के लिए कोई योजना नहीं बनी, जो कि बननी चाहिए। अभी हमारे से अधिक जॉनकार, और प्लानिंग कमिशन के भूतपूर्व सदस्य ने बताया कि इस सेंचुरी के अन्त तक 150 मीलियन किलोवाट की जरूरत होगी। अगर इसके लिए हमारी कोई कल्पना नहीं हुई, इसके अनुसार हमारी कोई योजना नहीं बनी तो आगे चल कर हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश में आने वाले तीन सालों के लिए कोई योजना नहीं है। वहां उस समय कोई प्लान्ट निकल कर नहीं आयेगा। कोई योजना आगे की नहीं है। कोई प्लान्ट विचाराधीन नहीं है जिसको सरकार के सामने पेश किया जाए और उससे स्वीकृति

ली जाए। ये जो चलती हुई योजनाएं हैं, उनके समाप्त होने के बाद हमारी खेती और इंडस्ट्री किस दिशा में पहुंचेगी इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं सोचा जा रहा है। इसके सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि देश के स्तर पर एक योजना होनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, जेनरेशन के सिलसिले में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। इस सदन में सारे देश के लोग हैं, वे देश और प्रदेश की बातों के बारे में ज्यादा जानते होंगे, मुझे उतना ज्ञान नहीं होगा। लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जेनरेशन के सम्बन्ध में, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एकरूपता का प्रयास होना चाहिए। उसमें यूनिकाफिटी होनी चाहिए, उसके बारे में पालिसी में एकता होनी चाहिए। हो सकता है कि किसी स्टेट के पास नेचुरल रिसोर्सिज हों, किसी के पास हिमालय और गंगा का साधन हो लेकिन उसके पास रुपया न हो। इसलिए हमारे सामने यूनिकाफिटी का सवाल है। हो सकता है कि अभी हमारे मंत्री जी कुछ न कर पायें क्योंकि अभी पहले का इंतजाम उनके हाथ में आया है।

मान्यवर एक बार मुझे तमिलनाडु जाने का इतिहास हुआ। पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी उत्तर प्रदेश नाइवेली गई थी। उसका उत्थान होना चाहिए, जैसा हमारे सदस्य ने कहा। यह खुशी की बात होगी अगर वहां एक हजार मेगावाट नहीं दो हजार मेगावाट बिजली बने। लेकिन मुझे वहां की इकोनोमी देख कर बड़ा विचित्र लगा। यह नाइवेली कारपोरेशन सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अधीन है। उस समय, जब मैं वहां गया था तब साढ़े सात पैसे यूनिट बिजली का दाम था और साढ़े पांच पैसे पर यूनिट पर बिजली तमिलनाडु स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को दी जाती थी।

यह ढाई पैसे या दो पैसे यूनिट का परपीचुअल लास हो रहा था। यह कारपोरेशन सेण्ट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड है और इण्डायरेक्टली सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट यह लास बर्दाश्त करती थी या सबसीडी देती थी। यह कारपोरेशन कम दाम पर तमिलनाडु इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को बिजली देता था और तमिलनाडु इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड मुनाफा लेकर केरल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को बिजली देता था। मैं केरल भी गया था।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: But they do not get any royalty for the mine.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : अगर यह जस्टिफिकेशन रिपोर्ट के आधार पर हो तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ। खैर यह इंसॉफ किसी और के लिए छोड़ दीजिए। मैं इसमें पक्षपात की बात नहीं करता हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि इसमें यूनिकाफिटी हो। इसमें आपको एम्बैरेस फील नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर आपने योजना बनाई हो तो पता नहीं आप का जस्टिफिकेशन इसमें क्या होगा।

मैं अपने मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो नाइवेली कारपोरेशन बन रहा है, उस जमीन के बदले से बन रहा है, अगर यह अनन्तकाल तक बनता रहेगा तो क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उसे अनन्तकाल तक पैसा देती रहेगी। क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस घाटे को बर्दाश्त करती रहेगी ताकि तमिलनाडु को सस्ती बिजली मिलती रहे? किसी स्टेट को अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार सबसीडी देती है तो उससे मेरा शिकवा नहीं है। लेकिन इस मामले में एकरूपता होनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार के जस्टिफिकेशन को लंगड़ा जस्टिफिकेशन, अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे लोग लेम एक्स्क्यूज कहते हैं। इस चीज को न्याय के राजू पर रखा जा सकता है। मैंने इस बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और प्लानिंग कमिशन को चिट्ठियां लिखीं लेकिन जवाब

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

नहीं आता है। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का इंतजाम न हो।

मेरा कहना यह है कि केन्द्र सारी जैनरेशन की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर ले। जिस को सुपर जैनरेशन आज कहा जाता है वह कोई वस्तु नहीं होती है बड़े जैनरेशन को ही मेरे ख्याल से सुपर जैनरेशन कहा जाता है। सुपर जैनरेशन का काम सेंटर की तरफ से किया जाना चाहिए और योजनायें उसके पास होनी चाहिए। उसके पास थर्मल की योजनायें हों। चार तरह से बिजली बनती है, पानी, कोयला, पेट्रोल, और गैस। अब तो सूरज की धूप से भी बनने वाली है और शायद जमीन के भीतर जो गर्मी है उससे भी बनने वाली है। सूरज और जमीन के भीतर की गर्मी की बात तो वैज्ञानिकों के मस्तिष्क में है लेकिन मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि थर्मल और हाइड्रल में हमारी योजना होनी चाहिए। हाइड्रल के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि कुछ लोग समझते हैं कि यह आज लाभप्रद नहीं होगा। लेकिन हाइड्रल की योजना करने से कम से कम कोयले के इंतजाम से तो हम बंचित रहते हैं। प्राकृतिक साधनों का उस में प्रयोग होता है। यह सही है कि योजना कुछ लम्बी चलती है, इनफ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर बनाना पड़ता है, पहाड़ पर जाने का रास्ता बनाना पड़ता है, प्राकृतिक साधनों का उपयोग करना पड़ता है और दूसरी कोई योजना अगर छः साल में पूरी हो जाती है तो इस में दस साल लगते हैं। हमारे पास दस पंद्रह साल की ही नहीं संचरी के अन्दर पूरी होने वाली योजनायें होनी चाहिए। हम योजना बना कर चलें। अगर योजना बना कर हम नहीं चलेंगे तो कुछ प्लानिंग हम नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं फिर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेवेली की सबसिडी को आप जस्टिफाई न करें और उसको परपैचुएट न किया जाए। लेकिन अगर किया जाता है तो इस तरह की सबसिडी में आपको यूनिफार्मिटी लानी चाहिए और अन्य प्रदेशों

के इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों का भी आपको ध्यान करना चाहिए।

इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के साथ रिमूवल आफ इम्बैलेंसिस की बात को जोड़ा जाता है। इससे क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन को हटाने का प्रयास किया गया है। बिहार के एक माननीय सदस्य ने आपकी सेवा में निवेदन किया है अपने प्रदेश का। सारे देश में बिजली के मामले में पिछड़े हुए कई इलाके हैं जो उत्तर बंगाल, उत्तरी बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश का जितना मैंने कई जगहों पर देखा है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में जो साहित्य है उस में इम्बैलेंस को हटाने का कोई प्रयास किया गया हो यह मुझे दिखाई नहीं दिया है। बिजली के मामले में जब तक इम्बैलेंस हटेगा नहीं तब तक तरक्की का इम्बैलेंस भी नहीं हट सकेगा।

हमारे वरिष्ठ मित्र तथा नियोजक ने बताया है कि पहले जितने यूनिट बिजली एक हजार रुपए में पैदा होती थी आज उतनी ही बिजली 2500, 3000 रुपए में बनने लगी है। हमारे खर्च बढ़ने के साथ-साथ इसकी एक वजह यह भी है कि जो हमारा कार्यक्रम था उसको हम जल्दी और समय से पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं। उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि खर्च बढ़ जाते हैं।

बिजली के बटवारे का भी प्रश्न है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ। मैं उन बदकिस्मत लोगों में से हूँ जिस को लोग समझते हैं कि मेरा कोई बिड़ला घराने से झगड़ा है। बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों से झगड़ा है। स्टील मंत्री यहाँ बैठे हुए थे। इन्होंने एक व्यान दिया था कि एल्यूमीनियम को बिजली देने के मामले में प्रायोरिटी देनी चाहिए और ऐसा अगर हमने किया तो हम देश भक्ति का परिचय देंगे क्यों कि एल्यूमीनियम देश की सुरक्षा के लिए जो सामान आवश्यक है उस से लगता है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को भी कभी प्रायोरिटी

दी जाएगी या नहीं ? हमारी न रें 24 घंटे चलेंगी या नहीं ? आप को मुन कर हंसी आएगी कि ऐसी पम्पिंग कैनाल्ज हैं जो छः घंटे के लिए चलती हैं फिर बन्द कर दी जाती हैं जब खेतों में पानी नहीं गया होता है फिर छः घंटे के लिए चला दी जाती हैं और फिर बन्द कर दी जाती हैं। पानी का यह जो साधन है इसका प्रायोरिटी भी दी जानी चाहिए। जो बड़े-बड़े कारखानेदार हैं, जो एल्यूमीनियम फैक्ट्रीज चलाते हैं खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश की एल्यूमीनियम की फैक्ट्री को बहुत ही रियायती दर पर बिजली दी जाती है। इसके बारे में मुझे केन्द्र से शिकायत है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार वह उदारता नहीं भी बरतना चाहती तो भी केन्द्रीय सरकार पिछले छः सात सालों से हुकम देती आ रही है कि एल्यूमीनियम फैक्ट्री को कंसेशनल रेट पर दो और यह जो कंसेशनल रेट पर बिड़ला को बिजली दी जाती है इसका वीझा किम के सिर पर पड़ता है ? छोटे किसान के सिर पर पड़ता है। प्रायोरिटी आप एग्रीक्लचर को भी दें। बड़े-बड़े कारखानों को जरूरत है तो आप उनको दो तीन साल का समय दे दें ताकि वे अपने कारखानों के वास्ते बिजली का प्रबन्ध कर लें। वे लगा सकते हैं लेकिन लगाते नहीं हैं। उनको आप कोयला दें, दूसरे साधन उनको आप मुहैया करें। लेकिन आप उनको स्पेशल कंसेशनल रेट जब देते हैं, कंसेशनल रेट देते हैं तो उसका बोझा किसान पर पड़ता है। कारखानेदार जानते हैं कि उनको सस्ती बिजली मिल रही है इस वास्ते वे अपने पावर प्लांट नहीं लगाते हैं। बिड़ला आदि को आप कहें और उनको दो साल का समय दे दें कि वे अपना इंडिपेंडेंट बिजली का प्रबन्ध कर लें, अपनी बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के वास्ते अपने प्लांट लगा लें। फिर भी अगर आपको उनको रियायत देनी है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को सबसिडाइज करना चाहिए। आप सबसिडाइज नहीं करते हैं और एल्यूमीनियम फैक्ट्री को रियायती दर पर बिजली दी जाती है तो यह चीज किसान के सिर पर

लाठी की तरह लगती है। हमें सरप्लस पैसा देना पड़ता है। और हमारे साथ रियायत यह है कि बिजली लें या न लें, हमको मिनिमम चार्ज देना पड़ता है। लेकिन उनको नहीं देना पड़ता है। और वह पैसा भी नहीं देते हैं, मुकदमा लड़ते रहते हैं। वह तो हमारे भाइयों की कृपा रही है वमूल भी नहीं करते थे और बिजली भी देते थे। उससे मुझे शिकायत नहीं है, लेकिन अगर इधर के लोग भी वही करेंगे तो कम से कम हम रोने से, चिल्लाने से नहीं रुकेंगे।

नेशनल ग्रिड बनने की बात हो रही है। जो नेशनल ग्रिड बने सारे देश में जैनरेशन एक मा हो। सारे देश के जैनरेशन की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने किसी कारपोरेशन के जरिये, नहीं तो एक मुनियोजित योजना के अनुसार 2000 शताब्दी के अन्त तक हमारी बिजली की जरूरत को देखते हुए नियोजित की जाये तब देश बन सकता है।

हमारे यहां सिंगरीली की बड़ी चर्चा हुई, वहां बड़ा पोटेंशियल है। चाहे जमीन किसी की हो, चाहे ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी माफ भी करें लेकिन कृपा कर के सिंगरीली के साथ वह रियायत न करियेगा जो नैवेली के साथ करते हैं। यह रियायत का सिलसिला तो बन्द कीजिये। डबल स्टैंडर्ड्स नहीं होने चाहिए, डबल डीलिग्स नहीं होनी चाहियें। यह बात बन्द होनी चाहिये। तो सिंगरीली का काम तेजी से शुरू करना चाहिये। वहां इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की कमी है, रेल की कमी है। मैंने रेल मंत्री को कहा है कि रेल की कमी है। उन्होंने लिखा है कि हम तैयारी कर रहे हैं। वहां आने जाने का इंतजाम नहीं है, जब कि वहां 3000 मैगावाट का पावर स्टेशन बन सकता है। मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश की बहस बन्द करके केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी तरफ से उसको चलावे।

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है। अभी मुझ से पहले हमारे एक अनुभवी मित्र ने बताया कि बी०एच०ई०एल० को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। तो हाथ में लें या न लें, लेकिन बी०एच०ई०एल० की एक मोनोपली है, जितने दाम बढ़ाते जायें कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। और ऐसे पब्लिक सैक्टर में घाटा नहीं लगता है क्योंकि खरीददार मजबूर है। हमारे माननीय रामचन्द्रन साहब मजबूरी के गाहक हैं, वहीं से खरीदेंगे। हम भी कहेंगे कि पब्लिक सैक्टर से क्यों नहीं खरीदा? इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में अगर कोई इनफ़्रीशियेंसी है, डेफ़्रीशियेंसी है, कोई अकोशल है बी०एच०ई०एल० की तो उसके लिये भी बिजली विभाग पर उसका दाम ले लेते हैं। दाम इतने बढ़े हैं, मेरे पास उसके आंकड़े नहीं हैं, लेकिन दाम आसमान छू रहे हैं और उस पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। तो उस पर भी बन्धन लगाना चाहिये। उनके वहां तो बोनस मिलता है। लेकिन उसके बाद जब बिजली महकमे में मशीन आ कर पड़ती है तो उसका बोझ बिजली विभाग को ही वहन करना पड़ता है।

एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूं, मैंने सदन के प्रारम्भ होने के पहले विद्युत मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा था कि रोज़ जो हमारे प्लांट्स खराब होते हैं उसके लिये आप क्या करते हैं? मैंने निवेदन किया था कि एक स्पेयर पार्ट्स बैंक स्टेट्स में रहे सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के लेबिल पर। आज अगर कोई बीमार होता है, एक हजार आदमी काम करते हैं और कोई बीमार हो तो फ़र्स्ट एड के लिये अस्पताल में जायें ऐसा तो नहीं होता है। तुरन्त ही मौके पर फ़र्स्ट एड मिलनी चाहिये। इसी तरह से प्लांट में खराबी आने के वक्त स्पेयर पार्ट्स तुरन्त मौके पर मिलने चाहिये जिसके लिये स्पेयर पार्ट्स बैंक की व्यवस्था होना बहुत जरूरी है। ऐसी व्यवस्था अभी न स्टेट में है, केन्द्र में होगी तो शुरूआत होगी, और अगर है तो नाकाफ़ी होगी।

बदरपुर प्लांट हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश को बिजली दिया करता था हमेशा से। लेकिन इस समय जब उत्तर प्रदेश आफ़त में पड़ा है तो बदरपुर प्लांट ने हड़ताल बोल दी और हमको बिजली देना बन्द कर दिया है। लेटेस्ट क्या पोज़ीशन है, आप जानते होंगे।

मान्यवर, बोर्ड्स के आर्गनाइजेशन के बारे में केन्द्र को देखना चाहिये। मैं नहीं कहता कि इंटरफ़ीयर करना चाहिये। लेकिन उनकी वर्किंग में यूनिफ़ार्मिटी होनी चाहिये, कोई तालमेल होना चाहिये। यह फ़ोरम भी नहीं है उत्तर प्रदेश के बोर्ड की बात करने का, लेकिन चूंकि हम पब्लिक सैक्टर के पक्ष में हैं इसलिये जब कोई आलोचना करते हैं तो बड़ा डरता हूं कि कहीं उससे पब्लिक सैक्टर की शिकायत न हो जाए। लेकिन बोर्ड्स की वर्किंग, उनकी सारी मैथोडोलॉजी पर, उनके परफ़ॉरमेंस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है, और इसके सम्बन्ध में स्टेट की सरकारों के साथ कोऑर्डिनेशन, बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में, टैरिफ़ के सम्बन्ध में, रेट्स के सम्बन्ध में होना चाहिये। रेट्स के सम्बन्ध में मनमानापन नहीं चलना चाहिये। क्योंकि जब सरकार रेट्स बढ़ाती है तो ठीक नहीं है। क्या खर्चा है, क्या उस पर लागत है इसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है। यह तो मजबूरी के गाहक हैं गांव के लोग या छोटे-छोटे इंडस्ट्री वाले और उन पर जो चाहें रेट्स लगा देते हैं।

देश का जो पिछड़ा हुआ हिस्सा है उसको अगर बिजली से नहीं जोड़ेंगे तो यह देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है। और जहां बिजली से गांव जुड़े हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में जो व्यवस्था है वह कागज पर कुछ है और वास्तविकता कुछ और है। कागज पर तो बिजली मिलती है 12 घंटे, असलियत में 3, 4 घंटे मिलती है, उनके पार्ट्स, पुर्जे कोई न कोई बिगड़े रहते हैं, इसकी मेन्टेनेन्स की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

उत्तर प्रदेश की इतनी दयनीय हालत है, मेरा तो अनुमान है कि अगले 2 वर्ष में वहां तबाही होने वाली है। नये प्लान्ट नहीं आ रहे हैं। क्योंकि बिहार की हालत खराब हो रही है, पहले डी०बी०सी० से सरप्लस मिल जाया करता था, लेकिन डी०बी०सी० बिहार के डैफिसिट को पूरा करने के लिये नाकाफी है। इधर हरियाणा, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश भी डैफिसिट में हैं। दिल्ली स्वयं डैफिसिट में है। एक दरिद्र दूसरे दरिद्र से पैसा नहीं मांग सकता है और न उधार ले सकता है। इसलिये बड़ी दयनीय स्थिति होने वाली है।

कोयले के सम्बन्ध में भी सिर्फ मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। इन 19 महीनों के अज्ञात-वास में एक दफा सरकारी कोल व्गैरह दुकान के पास रहने का हमें मौका मिला। हमने वहां यह देखा कि जो इन्तजाम हमारी कोलफील्ड का है वही रहेगा तो इससे हमें बड़ी चोट लगी कि पब्लिक सैक्टर क्या करने वाला है। लाटसाहब की तरह दफ्तर खुलता है, जब तक उनके कागज देखिये 10 ग्राहक लौट जाते थे। मैं कभी इसका विस्तृत विवरण कहूंगा, इस समय टाइम नहीं है। लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से यही कहूंगा कि कोयले की आर्गेनाइजेशन पर वह निगाह रखें और इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन डिमान्ड्स का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री दुर्गा चन्द (कांगड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी देश की प्रगति के लिये एनर्जी बहुत जरूरी है। इसके बगैर न इंडस्ट्री चल सकती है और न एग्रीकल्चर का काम हो सकता है। हमारे डोमेस्टिक परपोजेज हों या ट्रांसपोर्ट हो, चाहे किसी किस्म की भी तरक्की हमें करनी हो, उसके लिये एनर्जी आवश्यक है, किसी भी देश की खुशहाली का राज एनर्जी है।

लेकिन हमारे देश में जहां कि एनर्जी के बहुत बड़े पोटेंशियल हैं, चाहे पानी के हैं, कोयले या कूड आयल के हैं, उनको ठीक तरह से अभी इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है। हमारा देश अभी तक बिजली के लिहाज से, एनर्जी के हिसाब से लोअस्ट कंज्यूमर है। जहां तक यू०एस०ए० और यू०एस०एस० आर० का सवाल है, वहां एनर्जी की इतनी प्रगति की गई है, जिसका कोई हिसाब नहीं। यही कारण है कि आज दुनिया में यह दोनों मुल्क सबसे आगे बढ़े हुए हैं।

हमारे देश में जहां तक हरियाणा और पंजाब का ताल्लुक है, वहां बिजली की कंजम्पशन 190 यूनिट्स पर कैपिटा है और एनर्जी की आल इंडिया कंजम्पशन पर कैपिटा 97 यूनिट्स है। हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में, जिस को मैं बिलांग करता हूं, उसमें 47 यूनिट्स है। हिमाचल प्रदेश से दरियाए चिनाव, रावी, व्यास, सतलुज और कुछ जमना का भी हिस्सा गुजरता है। लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश आज तक अपने पोटेंशल को हारनेस नहीं कर सका है। उसको बिजली की इनस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी सिर्फ 50 मैगावाट है। वहां पर अगर गिरिबाटा प्राजैक्ट एक साल के अन्दर कमीशन हो गया, तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा 110 मैगावाट बिजली तैयार होगी। हमारे देश में एक लाबी का कहना है, और गवर्नमेंट की यह थिंकिंग है, कि थर्मल पावर ज्यादा ठीक है, क्योंकि वह डिपेंडबल है और उस में कान्टीन्युइटी रहती है, जब कि हाइड्रो-इलैक्ट्रिक पावर में कान्टीन्युइटी नहीं रहती है और वह डिपेंडबल नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह खयाल गलत है। अगर हमें देश की, और खास तौर पर अपने देहात की, तरक्की करनी है, तो हमें इस रश्यान को बदलना पड़ेगा और हाइड्रो-इलैक्ट्रिक पावर की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा।

15.41 hrs.

[MISS ABHA MAITI in the Chair]

[श्री दुर्गा चन्द]

हमारे देश में कोयले के रिज़र्व बहुत कम हैं। जहाँ अमरीका में कोयले के रिज़र्व 1800 बिलियन टन्ज और यू०एस०एस०आर० में 4100 बिलियन टन्ज हैं, वहाँ हमारे देश में जियोलाजिकल सर्वे और इनवैस्टीगेशन के मुताबिक कोयले के रिज़र्व केवल 100 बिलियन टन्ज हैं। अगर हम इन को कनज्यूम करते चले जायेंगे, तो आने वाले वक्त में हमें बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक पावर के जेनरेशन में पैसा और टाइम ज्यादा लगता है, जब कि थर्मल पावर के लिए कारखाना इनस्टाल कर दिया जाता है और कोयला गाड़ी से ला कर बिजली का उत्पादन बहुत जल्दी होने लग जाता है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह थिंकिंग गलत है। अगर हमारे देश में हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक स्कीम्स तेज़ी से, टाइम-बाउंड प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक, पूरी नहीं होती हैं, तो उस में मैनेजमेंट का कुसूर है, न कि उस स्कीम का या हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक पावर जेनरेशन के तरीके का।

अंग्रेजों के वक्त में जोगिन्दरनगर में 45 किलोवाट बिजली का एक पावर हाउस बना था। इतना काम्प्लीकेटिड प्रोजेक्ट होते हुए भी अंग्रेजों ने उसे तीन साल में पूरा कर दिया। उस वक्त मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया, बल्कि हाथों से टनल खोदी गई थी, और पठान लोगों ने वहाँ काम किया था। आज बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें काम करती हैं, मगर फिर भी देखने में आता है कि मैनेजमेंट खराब होने की वजह से हमारे प्रोजेक्ट्स के पूरा होने में देर हो जाती है, और हम सोचते हैं कि हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक पावर जेनरेशन को छोड़ कर हमें थर्मल पावर की तरफ़ जाना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ कि सतलुज-व्यास लिंग प्रोजेक्ट का मैनेजमेंट ठीक न होने की वजह से उस का लैंग्विआफ़ टाइम और कास्ट दोनों बढ़ गये। लेकिन जब से श्री टी० जगन्नाथन्, जो फ़ीज के रिटायर्ड मेजर-जनरल हैं, वहाँ मैनेजर बनाये गये तब से काम तेज़ी से होने लगा। पहले सोचा जाता था कि इस प्रोजेक्ट का काम तीन साल में पूरा होगा, लेकिन आज व्यास का पानी सतलुज में डाल दिया गया है और रेज़रवायर, टनल तथा कैनाल तैयार हो गये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक साल में वहाँ का बिजलीघर कमीशन हो जायेगा।

मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस थिंकिंग को हमें बदलना पड़ेगा। थर्मल से जो बिजली पैदा होती है वह महंगी पड़ती है। यानी 20 पैसे 25 पैसे यूनिट पड़ती है और जो हाइड्रो-एलेक्ट्रिक पावर जेनरेशन की हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुछ ऐसी स्कीमें हैं जिन का जिक्र मैं करूँगा, उन से पाँच पैसे यूनिट और 1 पैसे यूनिट भी लोगों को बिजली मिल सकती है। हिन्दुस्तान के लोग बिजली को आसानी से तभी इस्तेमाल कर सकेंगे जब कि वह सस्ती होगी। अगर महंगी होगी तो कारखानेदार ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करेंगे या बड़े बड़े अमीर इस्तेमाल करेंगे। मुझे पता है कि जब बिजली के रेट गावों में बढ़ जाते हैं तो गरीब लोग और हरिजन जो अपने घरों में लट्टू लगाए होते हैं उन के मोटरों को भी उखाड़ कर ले जाने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं क्योंकि वे पैसा नहीं अदा कर पाते हैं इसलिए हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि बिजली सस्ती कैसे मिल सकती है और वह हाइड्रो-एलेक्ट्रिक बिजली ही हो सकती है जो सस्ती हो।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हाइड्रो-एलेक्ट्रिक में हमें फ्यूएल की ज़रूरत नहीं होगी। उस में परमानेन्सी होगी। वह सोर्स एग्जास्ट नहीं

होगा। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि पैसा उस में ज्यादा लगता है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में नाथपा झाखरी प्रोजेक्ट है, 1974 में वह सेंटर के पास भेजा गया। आज उस की टेक्निकल अप्रूवल हो चुकी है। पहले एस्टीमेट 170 करोड़ का था, बाद में बढ़ कर हो सकता है कि वह 300 करोड़ तक चला गया हो। पैसा ज्यादा लगेगा लेकिन उस में 2 हजार मेगावाट बिजली तैयार होगी। आप अन्दाजा लगाइए और वहां तक कोई सड़क भी ले जाने का प्रश्न नहीं पैदा होता है। हमें इस तरीके से सोचना पड़ेगा कि सतलुज व्यास लिंक का प्रोजेक्ट कामयाब हो चुका है, उस का काम खत्म होने वाला है और 35 हजार मजदूर वहां रिट्रेंच होंगे। वह भी एक मसला आप के सामने है। दूसरा मसला यह है कि वहां इतना इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर पड़ा हुआ है कि अगर उस के नजदीक कोई और प्रोजेक्ट लग जाय जैसे कि कोल डैम प्रोजेक्ट है, वह केवल 6 किलोमीटर के फासले पर है, वह भी आसानी से तैयार हो जायेगा। कोई ज्यादा सड़क उस के लिए नहीं बनानी पड़ेगी। वहां जा कर डैम बनाया जाय तो सी करोड़ से ज्यादा खर्च नहीं होगा और उस में 500 मेगावाट बिजली तैयार होगी उस कोल डैम से। मंत्री महोदय को इन की तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत होगी।' जैसा मैं ने कहा इस में फ्यूएल की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती और इस का सोर्स कभी एग्जास्ट नहीं होगा। यह एम्प्लायमेंट को क्रियेट करने वाली चीज है और इसलिए रूल एरियाज में अगर आप को औद्योगीकरण करना है तो जहां जहां हाइड्रो-एलेक्ट्रिक स्कीमें हैं उन की तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में तीन किस्म के

हाइड्रो-एलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट बनाए जा सकते हैं। एक तो माइक्रो-प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, एक मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं और एक हैं मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स। यह बुकलेट हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार ने भारत सरकार के पास भी भेजी होगी। इस में सारी इन्वेस्टिगेशन की गई है, सर्वे किया गया है और यह बताया है कि माइक्रो हाइडल स्कीमें 11 हैं जिन का एस्टीमेट बन चुका है। सर्वे हो चुका है। इस में 110 मेगावाट बिजली तैयार हो सकती है। मीडियम स्कीमें पांच हैं। उस में 500 मेगावाट बिजली तैयार हो सकती है और मेजर स्कीमों से 2 हजार मेगावाट बिजली तैयार हो सकती है। मैं समझता हूं कि माइक्रो स्कीमों जो हैं जिन में तीन मेगावाट, दो मेगावाट, पांच मेगावाट बिजली तैयार हो, उस में पैसा ज्यादा लगता है, कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है और बड़ी स्कीमों में कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कम पड़ती है और बिजली ज्यादा तैयार होती है। वह बिजली सस्ती भी होती है इस में कोई शक नहीं इसलिए हमें चाहिए कि जहां हमारे यहां ऐसी रेंज हैं जहां से कई दरिया निकलते हैं, उन दरियाओं के पानी को इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। आप भाखड़ा को देख लीजिए, वहां एक डैम बनाने से पंजाब, हरियाना और राजस्थान की धरती सैलाब हो गई, 36 लाख एकड़ भूमि को पानी मिला और 500 मेगावाट बिजली उस से तैयार हो रही है। और व्यास दरिया जो है, वह जब सतलुज में डाला जायगा, तो उस की कैपेसिटी 500 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करने की और बढ़ जायगी। इस लिए पहाड़ों में पोटेन्शल है और हिमाचल प्रदेश में तो मैं समझता हूं—इतना पोटेन्शल है कि अगर उस का इस्तेमाल किया जाय तो तमाम हिन्दुस्तान को हम बिजली दे सकते हैं। इस के लिये नेशनल ग्रिड बनाया जाय, क्योंकि सबाल यह पैदा होगा कि उस बिजली को कौन

[श्री दुर्गा चन्द]

लेगा ? हिमाचल प्रदेश में तो सारी बिजली इस्तेमाल हो नहीं सकती है, वह बिजली पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान में इस्तेमाल हो सकती है और जहां कहीं भी बिजली की कमी हो, वहां पर इस्तेमाल हो सकती है। थर्मल प्लांट लाये जाएँ, लेकिन जहां कोल रिजर्व हैं, खानें हैं, वहीं पर लगाये जाएँ, हर जगह थर्मल प्लांट लगायेंगे तो इस का नतीजा यह निकलेगा कि हमारे जो हरल एरियाज हैं, वे डवेलप नहीं हो सकेंगे और जो हमारे नैचुरल रिसोर्सेज हैं, वे भी इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकेंगे। जो पिछड़े प्रदेश हैं, जैसे हमारा हिमाचल प्रदेश है, वहां पर एक प्रोजेक्ट लगाने से उस क्षेत्र का विकास होता है। वहां पर सड़कें बनती हैं, लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है और सस्ती बिजली भी उपलब्ध होती है और बिजली पैदा करने का वह एक ऐसा सोर्स है, जो कभी एग्जास्ट नहीं होता, हमेशा चलता रहता है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय की नोटिस में एक बात और लाना चाहता हूं। हम यह समझते हैं कि भाखड़ा डैम जब भरा हुआ होता है, तब वहां बिजली ज्यादा बनती है, लेकिन जब उस में पानी की कमी हो जाती है, तो बिजली कम बनती है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि जैसे नाथपा-जाकड़ी में जो आप को प्रोजेक्ट बना है, वहां डैम नहीं बनेगा। वहां दरिया को डायवर्ट की बात है, इस लिए मैक्सिमम पानी का जो डिस्चार्ज हो, उस पर प्रोजेक्ट न बतायें, बल्कि जो मिनिमम डिस्चार्ज पानी का हो, उस के आधार पर प्रोजेक्ट बनायें इस तरह से हम उस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठा सकते हैं। मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश या और दूसरे राज्यों से जो प्रपोजल प्रोजेक्ट के सम्बन्ध में आप के पास एप्रूवल के लिये भेजे हैं उन को आप मंजूर कीजिये। जहां तक पैसे की कमी का सम्बन्ध है—आप फटिलाइजर के कारखाने बनाने के लिये

दूसरे देशों से कोलाबोरेशन करते हैं, वहां से पैसा और मशीनरी लेते हैं और तब अपने यहां कारखाना इंस्टाल करते हैं, हमारे ये प्रोजेक्ट्स तो बहुत पेइंग होंगे, आप झाल इण्डिया लेवल हाइड्रोइलैक्ट्रिक कारपोरेशन बनायें और दूसरे मुल्कों से कर्ज ले कर प्रोजेक्ट्स को चलायें। उन के पैसे, जो हम इन्टररेस्ट के साथ वापस दे सकते हैं। हमारे देश में अगर बिजली का जाल बन जायगा तो कारखानों का जाल भी बिछेगा और गांवों में भी हम वाटर-सप्लाई की व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे। एग्रीकल्चर और डोमेस्टिक परपेजज के लिये बिजली का इस्तेमाल हो सकेगा। आज जो हमारे जंगलात कट रहे हैं, वे भी कटने से बच सकेंगे।

अन्त में मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के जो नैचुरल रिसोर्सेज बिजली पैदा करने के हैं, उन को जल्दी से जल्दी एप्रूवल दें ताकि वहां के लोगों को काम मिले। इस से हिमाचल प्रदेश का अपना मसला तो हल होगा ही, साथ ही साथ सारे देश में जो बिजली की शार्टेज का मसला है, वह भी हल हो जायेगा।

SHRI T. A. PAI (Udipi): Madam Chairman, the Ministry of Energy has become a Ministry of lack of energy. We are having power cuts in several States. I am afraid, the Ministry of Energy, unfortunately, in this country has either failed to convince the Planning Commission or it has always not succeeded in that.

As far as I know, power is one commodity which in spite of all your foreign exchange you will not be able to import. You can import any manufactured article. Today, India represents a scene of mismanagement of power resources. Whenever there is a power break-down, how power is managed in this country is also something about which I do not think we have got to be proud. As against 25,000 MW installed, if this country

generates only 12,000 MW and takes a pride in it, I am afraid, the things have got to improve a great deal. If the private sector plants like those of Birlas can generate 90 per cent of the capacity or a private company can generate 92 per cent of the capacity, why is it that only three or four public sector power generators or stations are to generate only that much.

Why is it that we want to be so generous to the Electricity Boards and allow their mismanagement? They themselves have contributed 250—crores of rupees to the loss every year. And I do not know if in a poor country like ours, we are not worried about the huge investment that we made and fail to get the best out of it. That is something which we should not permit to continue.

I had been a member of the Electricity Board for six years. I had the privilege of financing the Electricity Boards as a banker, as the Chairman of the LIC. I had the privilege of supplying coal to the Electricity Board as a Minister in charge of coal. I had also the privilege of supplying power generators to them as a Minister in charge of manufacturing of power generators. And unfortunately I feel that at every stage, there are 18-19 crores of rupees due from the consumers to the Electricity Boards. Sometimes all the Electricity Boards are supposed to owe about Rs. 150 crore to the BHEL for the supply of plants. I do not know whether they are also getting them financed by the Coal Authority by giving credit to them because the Coal Authority cannot possibly give money because some times they run into loss of 70-80 crores of rupees.

I do not know how far you would be able to bring about a sense of discipline in the Electricity Boards and also see that they are managed efficiently. Unfortunately, apart from this, there is still, by an international standard, a higher leakage because greater attention has not been given to transmission losses and also distribu-

tion. We have always a tendency and taken pleasure in having big installations but not getting out of them any return. We should try to concentrate on preventive maintenance. In fact, I would like even the instrumentation of the power plant is taken care of so that we are always trying to get the maximum out of it.

It is hardly remembered by the Electricity Board that a meter which does not work cannot be charged, though I know, of course, the tendency is to raise the minimum for the inefficiency because they know full well that only when the meter works, which means when the supply is made to the consumer, then they are able to charge

Apart from what many hon speakers have pointed out about it, in this country, we have taken enormous time even to bring a power station in existence, while in other countries it has been possible. Today, BHEL has committed to complete a power station in Libya in 36 months and they took up a challenge. I was glad when they had taken up this challenge. Why should they not do it in India, it is because of the vested interest of the State Government in the contract that they can give and they give it for the civil works. Unless we get away from these things, it is not possible to do it. There are many important points of leakage in this huge construction. Unless we become purely business-like that the same authority which supplies the power generator is also responsible for the supply of construction works, it is not possible to do it. In other countries, if the civil construction is completed earlier, if the project is completed earlier, a bonus is given to the workers rather than you see the other way round here where we get the cost escalated. I would like to say on thinking of having experience of all this that I still feel whether we could go into the other aspect of financing this project.

In our country, if the Finance Minister says that he is raising resources, he raises resources from the Government itself when he charges.

[Shri T. A. Pai]

excise on the cement and steel that the Government uses. What is the idea of his saying that he has raised resources; resources are raised only from the public. About the construction of the civil works, how much excise is collected from the cement and steel that goes into the civil works of our plant. I would very much wish if there is a concept of total efficiency. That is why, I was resisting reduction of prices of the BHEL Plant. Otherwise, if you are willing to accept the total efficiency concept, BHEL could also supply plant without profit at cost so that there may be an exercise in bringing down the cost of the installation itself because we in this country cannot afford to have a high-cost economy any more. We have got to see why inefficiency should last anywhere in any sector.

16.00 hrs.

The Minister for Energy comes from the south, but it is no substitute for the deficit or shortage of power that the south has been suffering from acutely. Therefore, let him not be accused of parochialism, and I hope, he will have the courage to tackle this problem. Karnataka has been suffering from a severe power-cut, 50 per cent, for the last few months. Karnataka's fault was that it went in for hydro-electric power. When we have been suffering so acutely, even a plea for balancing it with a thermal plant has been ruled out. Recently the Karnataka Government had approached the Central Government for permitting them to import gas turbines. So also Maharashtra has done. In February we had tried to clear it. I would like to know why they are sleeping over it even now. In Karnataka alone, the loss in production is about Rs. 40 crores per month. Today our industrial economy is so integrated that parts have to come from Haryana for a plant working in Maharashtra or from Maharashtra for a plant working in Karnataka. Take the case of even aluminium. What a tragedy it is that, because of power

failure this year we will be compelled to import aluminium from other countries, having the largest amount of bauxite in the country. Is this something which we should continue? I would very much wish that the whole House gives all the support that the Energy Minister requires. This concept of planning for shortage of power should go. There is no harm in having surplus power. I cannot understand the idea that there is no demand for power, I do not know how it is worked out in the Planning Commission or in Delhi, because, I know thousands of pump-sets have been installed at a heavy cost borrowing money from banks, but they have no power. It is suicidal for any industry to commit itself. But, of course, it has been a fashion for some of the Electricity Boards to cut out power for the existing units and give new connections to the new ones. This becomes a corrupting practice. Whenever there is any shortage, you cannot expect things to be all right. Even giving power connection becomes a point for corruption. I would like the Minister to see that, when there is a shortage, there is a clear concept of power management, who should get power and who should wait for power. These guidelines have to be given. To what extent you are able to dominate the working of the Electricity Boards, I am not sure. But your predecessors have not succeeded. I wish you the best of luck. But the whole country must awaken to this that we cannot afford to continue in this manner if both our agriculture and our industry have to be provided with power.....

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Do you agree that the Minister for Energy should have the political power to put his line through?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I think so. If he is lacking in that, all of us, from both sides of the House, must strengthen his arms because he is not working for himself but for the country. If

the industrial production this year is cut down severely merely because of power shortage the answer is not surplus of foreign exchange to import anything from other countries. Then why did you have this industry at all? Why are you throwing out the workers? Therefore, I would request the Minister to clear the file regarding import of gas turbines.

Last year when I visited Assam and the North-East area, I knew that our planning process was going to sow, certainly, all the seeds of disintegration whatever the politicians might say. The North-Eastern region is rich in minerals, coal and oil, it is, perhaps, richer than many of the countries in the Far East. If it was a part of OPEC, all of us would have rushed there and asked them how we should develop that. Because it is a part of India, the associated gas that burns in Assam is not being used for generating power, and the whole region is suffering for want of power. How do you expect the country to continue like this? The very object of planning is to create emotional and economic integration; but I am afraid as things are working out, this does not happen.

Again, the Energy concept and the Fuel policy are very, very relevant to each other. In many parts of the country forests are being denuded or cut down and fuel costs are going up. Firewood is becoming expensive. While we are talking of cheap food, cheap clothing and cheap housing, this aspect cannot be forgotten because, without fuel, the people cannot live. But, unfortunately, while we have coal today and while the CME has also taken up coal now, the Planning Commission thinks there is no demand. I would like the Minister to consider this seriously: is the CME marketing organisation functioning in such a way that it creates demand for coal and creates confidence in the people that they can commit themselves to the change-over? In South Karnataka, recently, for the modern-

isation of the tile industry, they wanted coal. They started one or two factories but are regretting it because they are not getting coal at all. So, there should be some assurance in regard to coal.

And what about soft coke? In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and even in the South I am afraid they say they have plenty of soft coke and can sell it, but why don't you also produce and transport it? This is the only way a lot of fuel problems can be solved.

This country is somehow very, very orthodox. If you go to Berlin you will find that power generation is made out of the garbage collected from cities. They why cannot the garbage collected from our cities like Calcutta and Bombay used as fuel? We should experiment with all possibilities. As Shri Venkataraman pointed out, it will be more useful to have small plants. I do not want to think of an all-India grid: it will take another 50 years. If you want power in all corners of India, it would be better to have small plants at various places rather than think of transmission all along. This cannot be done unless your transmission system improves and shows more efficiency.

I know that, as things stand, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, and Karnataka are among those afflicted with power shortage...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There is shortage in all states except Gujarat and Kerala.

SHRI T. A. PAI: But if all the industries rush to Gujarat and Kerala because power is available there, I am sure that Gujarat and Kerala also will be short of supply and there will be a picture of shortages all over the country.

I very much wish that, having the capacity to manufacture generators, we could take advantage of it. Whereas BHEL can manufacture up to 5000 MW generators, it has orders for not more than 3000. What a tragedy that.

[Shri T. A. Pai]

we have to go and sell them outside. Please tell the Planning Commission that the workers of BHEL are being paid wages and all that we are asking of them is to convert those wages into power plants. Otherwise I am afraid that wages will be paid but power generation will not be made and there will be a period of power shortages all along. Let us make a determination at least.

Again, I would like to appeal to you that hydro-electric resources of the South and the coal and lignite resources of the South should be developed for the benefit of the entire region and not only for the benefit of Tamil Nadu or Andhra Pradesh. This has always been the practice. If you talk of Ramagundem, somebody says 'why not Neyveli' and if you talk of Neyveli, somebody says 'why not Ramagundem'. Ultimately, as a result of the quarrel between Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, neither will have anything. Let us make up our mind that these belong to the people of one region and they must be benefitted. If we are surplus, there is no objection to transmitting it even to the Himalayas. But let the resources be developed, not in the narrow manner that we have done but with a broader perspective.

Now, we have been talking of super-stations. We have been talking about them for about two years now. The idea was to bring the super-thermal stations into existence in four years, but two years have already been spent only on planning and discussions, without any decisions. I would like to know how long we are to wait even for these super-thermal stations. I would rather prefer what Shri Venkataraman has suggested: try to do what you can and let all your dreams be deferred till tomorrow. Let us manage the small assets we have efficiently. If you want to install a power generator of 200 MW in order to get 100 MW out of it or if you want to install a generator of 500 MW in order to get 200 MW out

of it, I think this country is too poor to afford this luxury at this stage.

श्री सुभाष आहजा (बेतूल) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे ऊर्जा की मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है। उसके जिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में आर्थिक तथा औद्योगिक दोनों क्षेत्रों में विद्युत शक्ति का बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है। हमारी 20 प्रतिशत बिजली उत्पादन कार्यों में खर्च होती है और बिजली की कमी से खेती की पैदावार और औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने की क्षमता में कमी आ जाती है। इसलिये हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था के दो मुख्य अंगों, खेती की पैदावार और औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये, यह आवश्यक है कि बिजली की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिये सभी प्रयत्न किये जायें।

आजादी के बाद बिजली की मांग बढ़ती गई है। बिजली का सबसे अधिक खर्च उद्योगों में होता है। 1951 में 46,250 लाख किलोवाट बिजली खर्च हुई है, जब कि 1973-74 में यह मांग बढ़ कर 3 लाख 85 हजार किलोवाट हो गई है। खेती के क्षेत्र में इसी तरह 1951 में 6,400 पम्प बिजली से चलते थे जिन पर 125 किलोवाट बिजली खर्च होती थी। इस समय 2,605 लाख पम्प हैं जो बिजली पर निर्भर करते हैं। 5 लाख 64 हजार के करीब गांवों में से सिर्फ 1 लाख 75 हजार 280 गांवों तक बिजली पहुंची है। मध्य प्रदेश में 70 हजार के करीब गांव हैं जिनमें से सिर्फ 10, 12 हजार गांवों में बिजली है, जब कि मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली अधिक होती है। लेकिन चूंकि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है इसलिये गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने में मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार असफल रही है। इसलिये सरकार को गांवों की तरफ अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये और ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के सम्बन्ध में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में देश की खान सम्पदा का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहता है। हमारे देश में भी कोयले का देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ करने में अत्यधिक योगदान रहा है क्योंकि हमारे देश के अधिकांश बिजलीघर, कपड़ा मिलें तथा अन्य कारखाने सब कोयले पर निर्भर हैं। हमारे देश की बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने में कोयला खदानों काफ़ी मात्रा में सहायक हुई हैं। कोयला खानों में राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भी कोयले के मूल्यों में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है और इसका प्रमुख कारण अधिकारियों द्वारा बरती गई लापरवाही है। उदाहरण के लिये एक तरफ़ हमारी पिछली सरकार कहती थी कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं है और हमें देश में समाजवाद लाना है। और समाजवाद के नाम पर गरीबों के पैसे का किस तरह दुरुपयोग होता रहा वह मैं आपको बताता हूँ। उदाहरण के लिये कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के करीब 500 प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं और प्रत्येक प्रोजेक्ट में करीब 5 आइने, 6 फीट बाई 4 फीट के अपनी शकल देखने के लिये लगाये जाते हैं। प्रत्येक आइने की कीमत 600 रु० होती है। प्रत्येक प्रोजेक्ट में 5, 5 आइने हैं और इस प्रकार 500 प्रोजेक्ट्स में 2,500 आइने होते हैं जिनकी कीमत 15 लाख रु० होती है जो कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने लगाये हैं। इसी तरह से बाजार से अच्छा माल नहीं खरीदा जाता रहा है। जैसे कि खदान से कोयला निकालने के लिये कनवेयर में छोटे रोलर और बड़े रोलर की आवश्यकता होती है। एक छोटे रोलर की कीमत 200 रु० से 250 रु० होती है तथा बड़े रोलर की कीमत 300 रु० से 350 रु० होती है, और इन्हें कम से कम तीन साल तक चलना चाहिये। परन्तु माल अच्छा न होने के कारण यह 6 और 8 महीने में टूट जाता है और जिसकी खपत पाताखेड़ा माइन में कम से कम प्रति-माह 500 नग हैं। यदि माल सही खरीदा जाता तो प्रतिमास 100

रोलर्स से ही काम चल सकता था और इस तरह कंपनी को एक लाख 20 हजार रुपये प्रतिमाह कोयले से बचत हो सकती।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान कोयला खदानों में पाई जाने वाली अनियमितताओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। अपने क्षेत्र की पाताखेड़ा कोल माइन, जो वेस्टर्न कोल फ़िल्ड, कलकत्ता के अन्तर्गत है, उसकी ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। आपात-स्थिति के दौरान शासन को खुश करने के लिए उत्पादन अधिक बताया गया था, जब कि वास्तव में उतना उत्पादन नहीं होता था।

वहां के अधिकारियों ने चुनाव में खुलकर कांग्रेस का काम किया था तथा सैकड़ों कार्यकर्ताओं को वोट डालने के अधिकार से वंचित रखा था, यह तो माना जा सकता है कि उस समय कांग्रेस को सरकार थी, परन्तु जनता पार्टी की सरकार के आने के बावजूद भी, जब कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का आर्डर था कि पोलिंग के दिन सारे कार्यालयों में छुट्टी रखी जायेगी, उन अधिकारियों ने अपनी मनमानी की। उस दिन जब कि उनसे निवेदन किया गया कि पूरे दिन की छुट्टी अगर नहीं रखते तो 12 बजे से ही छुट्टी रखी, लेकिन उन्होंने 2 बजे छुट्टी की और इस तरह से 3 हजार लोग वोट डालने से वंचित रहे। चुनाव परिणामों को देखने के बाद जैसे ही उन्हें यह लगने लगा कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार आ रही है तथा कांग्रेस हारने जा रही है तो जो स्टॉक शासन को अधिक खुश करने के लिए बताया गया था, उसे पूरा करने के लिए वहां के अधिकारियों ने करीब 4 हजार टन कोयला निकटवर्ती खान शोभापुर से बिना रिकार्ड नोट किये ही अवैध रूप से निकाला और उसे कैपिटल

[श्री सुभाष आज़ा]

सागत की पूंजी में शो किया, जिसका आज तक हैड आफिस में भी कोई रिकार्ड नहीं। वहां से 4 हजार टन कोयला निकालकर उसकी पूर्ति की। जब कि कोयले का जितना उत्पादन होता है, वह सब विद्युत् मंडल सारणी को ही देना होता है, उसके बावजूद भी वहां के अधिकारी सौपट कोक बनाकर बेचते हैं तथा सौपट कोक बनाकर बेचने में सरकार को करीब 10 रुपये प्रति टन का घाटा होता है। उसके बावजूद भी सौपट कोक बनाया जाता है। जब कि मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत् मंडल सारणी को विद्युत् बनाने के लिए कोयला दूसरे जिले की खानों से मंगाना पड़ता है।

अब मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान वहां के श्रमिकों के ह्रास होने वाले अन्याय की तरफ आकर्षित करता हूं। आपात्-स्थिति के दौरान 542 मजदूरों को नौकरी से जबरदस्ती हटा दिया गया था। अभी तक सिर्फ 100 व्यक्तियों को नौकरी में लिया गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि बाकी बचे हुए व्यक्तियों को भी जल्द से जल्द सर्विस पर बहाल किया जाये।

वहां कहा जाता है कि 90 दिन के बाद प्रत्येक मजदूर का कन्फर्म कर लिया जाता है। लेकिन वह किमी भी मजदूर के 90 दिन पूरे होने ही नहीं देते, बल्कि 60, 70, 85 दिन में ही मजदूरों को निकाल दिया जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय आदेश दें वहां के एरिया मैनेजर को कि वह मजदूरों के साथ अन्याय न करें।

खेद है कि खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भी खान मजदूरों की स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ और खानों में पेय जल भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। खान मजदूरों के लिए आवास सुविधाएं भी नहीं हैं। मजदूरों के लिए मकानों की समस्या को भी हल

किया जाये। पाताखेड़ा खान में काम कर रहे सैकड़ों व्यक्तियों के लिए कंपनी आवास की व्यवस्था नहीं जुटा पाई है। श्रमिकों के पास रहने के लिए झोंपड़ी नहीं है। आपात्-स्थिति के दौरान भूतपूर्व मुख्यमंत्री श्री श्यामाचरण शुक्ल और केन्द्रीय ऊर्जा मंत्री श्री के० सी० पन्त जब वहां गये थे तो वहां के अधिकारियों ने सफाई के अभियान के नाम पर हजारों व्यक्तियों की झोंपड़ियां तुड़वा दी थीं ताकि गांव को साफ-सुथरा किया जाये।

मैं मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपात्-स्थिति के दौरान पाताखेड़ा कोयला खदानों में हुए घपलों तथा अनियमितताओं की जांच होनी चाहिए और इस के लिए एक जांच समिति बिठानी चाहिए। मैं इस बारे में दो-तीन ज्ञापन मंत्री महोदय को दे चुका हूं और उन का उत्तर भी मुझे मिला है। लेकिन मैं उस उत्तर से संतुष्ट नहीं हूं, क्योंकि वह उत्तर तो उस कंपनी द्वारा भेजी गई रिपोर्ट में है, और वह रिपोर्ट तो हमें वहां से भी मिल सकती थी। यदि कंपनी को स्वयं अपने कार्यों की जांच करनी हो, तो वही बात हो जायेगी कि "सैयां भये कोतवाल, तो डर काहे का"। जो चोर चोरी करता है, अगर उसे ही उस की जांच करने के लिए कहेंगे, तो वह क्या जांच करेगा? आज वहां यह हालत है कि मजदूरों और प्रबन्धकों में हर समय तनाव बना रहता है। बेझारे मजदूर तीन-चार बार हड़ताल करने पर विवश हो चुके हैं। कलेक्टर द्वारा किसी प्रकार हड़ताल को समाप्त कराया गया है।

श्रमिकों को बोनस दिया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि जनता पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में बोनस को वेतन का अंग माना था।

पाताखेड़ा खदान के श्रमिकों को नार्मल संडे दिया जाये। कई कोलमाइन्ज में नार्मल संडे दिया जाता है, लेकिन वहां अभी तक नार्मल संडे नहीं दिया जाता है।

आपात-स्थिति के दौरान निकाले गये श्रमिकों को जल्दी नौकरी में वापस लिया जाये।

मध्य प्रदेश में खनन इंजीनियरिंग की शिक्षा का केन्द्र खोला जाये, क्योंकि देश में खनन इंजीनियरिंग की शिक्षा के सिर्फ दो केन्द्र हैं, जो बढ़ते हुए कोयला उद्योग को देखते हुए अपर्याप्त हैं।

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के अधिक से अधिक गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाई जाये और इस के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अधिक से अधिक आर्थिक सहायता दी जाये।

वैस्टर्न कोलक्रील्डज लिमिटेड के जनरल-मनेजर का कार्यालय मध्य प्रदेश में खोना जाये। इस से खदानों पर नियंत्रण ठीक तरह से हो सकेगा।

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA (Mysore): It is now mostly a debate on the sources of energy, that of coal, more than anything else. During the couple of hours I think we have rightly devoted, much of our attention on the advisability of coal, on the utilisation of coal, and also thermal-power and hydel-power. But we should understand that energy is an all-pervading thing. We have to cut across thinking on conventional lines and go to the arena or sphere of unconventional thinking. This is what is required for the Energy Ministry to consider. It is not that they have not been able to apply their minds in recent times but what is required is an eye to see the sources of energy. We have the technology which can come to our help to harness it and to tap these sources of energy. Long ago the great statesman of our

country Dr. M. Visveswarayya said this with reference to the Jog falls: What a colossal waste of energy over millions and millions of year!

Unless we have that perspective to tap the new sources of energy, we will not be able to make a break-through in this field. It is well known that the world requires probably not 10 fold but 100 fold of energy. If you go through the statistics, it can be said that to-day, the whole world is suffering from shortage of power and energy. The question is: how it has to be harnessed. There is need for technological advancement and, at the same time, capital requirement for this technological application to harness the energy.

India, as we all know, is a poor nation in so far as our ability to invest capital is concerned. Therefore, naturally, we have to think of the sources which are immediately available and, therefore, it is quite obvious that most of our Members here are concerned with the question of application or utilisation of coal, coke, lignite and also hydel-power for the generation of power and energy.

Then, there was a talk just a few days ago that this country had not planned certain things on proper lines. For instance, Shri George Fernandes, the other day, was commenting upon our ability to put 100 k.m. of rail track in this country per year as against what the British did. I do not know with what authority he had been able to collect that data of 1,000 k.m. per year during the British Raj.

This is a very sweeping comment. We can understand the purpose behind the British Raj in laying the rail track in this country. That was both for exploitation of the natural resources in this country like the minerals etc to transport them to their own country, but also at the same time to establish certain links between the different continents and this country. It was for this reason that they were in a hurry to lay down the rail track.

[Shri Tulsidas Dasappa]

The progress made by this country during the last thirty years in negligible and it is going on at snail's pace. I think it would be more uncharitable on the part of such persons to remark in a way which was not responsible.

There is need for a national energy policy and, as probably, the Minister for Energy has come to know already, great strides had been made by the Ministry of Energy during the days of Shri K. C. Pant and earlier by Dr. K. L. Rao. I am sure he will acknowledge the great foundations laid in this country so far as production of energy and power is concerned.

However, I would eagerly await the comments of the Minister in this regard as to how his mind is thinking about or how his Government is thinking about in augmenting the sources of energy for meeting the great need of our country, especially in view of the fact that they have repeatedly laid the importance on rural development and the rural development always goes with rural electrification. Therefore, I am eagerly looking forward for spelling out a national policy in so far as energy is concerned by the Minister of Energy, Shri Ramachandran.

Now, I would also like to say, within the limited time, that the conventional sources of energy like, for instance, fossil fuel or what we call petroleum and coal, are exhaustible commodities. Some day or other we are going to fall short of the same even occasionally for that matter as years go by. So, the production of coal becomes costlier and costlier because the commodity itself becomes scarce even in earth. Therefore, it is very necessary that the Ministry should apply its mind on hydel power. I am glad that one of the Members earlier said that even though the capital investment on hydel power would be more, the running expenses would be much less.

So, Sir, it is a well-established fact that hydel power is the cheapest in the

world. We have only to take care of the full generating capacity of the hydel power stations. If there is no proper management these things are going to cost more.

Sir, I give you the example of Shrivathi hydel power station in my State. We were not able to utilise unit No. 10 which went out of production in June 1976. The coils of this unit had got burnt. Although one year has already been taken we are still not quite sure when it is going to be put in order. Even according to the Annual Report of the Department this unit will not be re-commissioned for another year. So, I would like to urge upon the hon'ble Minister that repair of this unit must be undertaken in right earnestness. Because of bad management the cost per unit has unnecessarily gone up. In this connection I would like to suggest better coordination between the Planning Commission and the Central Power Authority on the one hand and the Planning Commission and the State Electricity Boards on the other hand. This is very very necessary. Unless there is proper coordination among these three institutions which help in the generation of power it would be difficult to achieve the target that we have placed before ourselves.

Now, Sir, I would like to say a few words about rural electrification. It is no mean achievement on the part of the previous government which during the past 25 years supplied more than 14 times the electricity which used to be supplied in 1951. In 1951, Sir, hardly 3,000 villages were being electrified whereas in 1977 more than 2 lakh villages are electrified. It is not a small achievement. To say that nothing has been done in this field by Members from the Janata party benches would be uncharitable to the previous government. There was a great vision in Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru when he laid the foundation for many of these big projects. It is a thing to be acknowledged that today if Janata party is in a position to think on the lines of rural electri-

fication or rural development it is only because of the ground prepared by the previous government.

Then the achievements of previous Governments both at the Centre and in the States have all in a cumulative way contributed to reach a stage of take-off and from that take-off stage, development of rural areas can start. The integrated approach to the rural areas also pre-supposes that there should be infrastructure in the rural areas. Now, you find that most of the villages are having roads, having schools, dispensaries and hospitals in the cluster of villages, and also rural electrification is done to a large extent. And this infrastructure has already been built which gives you confidence to think of setting up all rural industries and the cottage industries. Mr. Pai and Mr. Venkataraman have already said that the need for power is insatiable and we have to think in terms of producing power which should be ten-fold, if not just two-fold. It should be a plan for making power available to the rural India and that means you have to make cheap power. You cannot go in for a costly power. I would like to plead with the hon. Minister that of there should be any further investment on the nuclear power, I am afraid it would become a costly affair. Not only that. The nuclear power has also many other inhibitions.

Now, I would like to mention about the nuclear waste. Can we imagine that almost Rs. 13 crores are being spent to keep this nuclear waste which come out of the nuclear power plants in safe deposits? It is a very dangerous thing. If some day something happens, it will spoil the whole atmosphere. Moreover, the money that is being spent on this is going to be fantastic.

Regarding the future plan, I would like to say a few words. In this connection I would like to refer you to what Prof. Mesarovic has stated in one of the seminars which was held in Delhi sometime ago. He has called for a global strategy. It is not merely that we should think on the lines of our

own country's progress so far as electricity is concerned or power is concerned, but it is a question of ultimately as to how we can utilise these resources which the nature has bestowed on us. There are on the one hand depleting resources like fossil fuel, etc. and on the other hand there are a perpetual power producing things like hydel, solar, wind, tidal and other sources of power. Now, as was mentioned by one of the hon. Members, even though it would mean a little more investment on the part of our Government, it should be possible for us to see that these sources of solar energy and cow-dung energy are utilised for the purpose of heat as well as power. All these things have to be thought of by the Ministry. Unless you think on those lines, I do not think you would be making any new contribution in this field. It would be unwise on the part of the Ministry to depend on the conventional type of sources of energy. Even though for practical purposes, today you may think of thermal stations, super thermal stations, and so forth, I feel that science and technology have gone far too ahead for India to really cope up with. It is not that we are short of scientists or technologists. In the most modern technological advancement they say there are thermo nuclear sources of energy where even sea water which contains deuterium and tritium can be used for power generation and that would be an inexhaustible source of power for the next 600 billion years, whereas the life of earth is only about five billion years. That is the thinking of scientists; experiments are going on in the United States and the USSR. Our scientists are appraised of this theoretically; our scientists have also been able to understand the magnitude and the necessity of making a breakthrough in this field. While that is in the realm of the future, we should use such of the sources which are perennial and perpetual and which could be had in a decentralised fashion. The hon. Minister himself said somewhere that he was keen on decentralisation of power generation. So he should ask the ministry to apply its mind to this

[Shri Tulsidas Dasappa]

problem. I wish him well in his great task, it is no small task because energy is the source of all progress, whether agricultural or industrial. I conclude by hoping that whatever contributions or suggestions that were made here would be accepted by the hon. Minister in good spirit and that he would try to implement them as much as possible.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदया, ऊर्जा जो मानव जीवन के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है और इस औद्योगिक क्रांति के युग में जिसका अत्यन्त महत्व है, उसकी मांगों के समर्थन में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। कांग्रेस शासन ने कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। उसके बाद जनता की सरकार आई। इस दरम्यान में इस सम्बन्ध में जो स्थिति हमारे सामने उपस्थित हुई, उसके विषय में मैं कुछ प्रकाश डालना चाहूंगा।

माननीया कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पहले सर्वत्र चर्चा थी कि छोटी-छोटी कोयला खानों के जो मालिक हैं वे लखपति और करोड़पति हो जाते हैं और इनकी मुनाफाखोरी को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रगतिशील कदम उठाया है। कहा जाता था कि जनता के हित में, उद्योग के विकास के लिए और मजदूरों की भलाई के लिए खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। अच्छी बात थी, बहुत ही उत्तम बात थी। लेकिन इसके बाद क्या देखा जा रहा है? कोयले के दामों में तीन गुनी वृद्धि हो गई है। भूतपूर्व ऊर्जा मंत्री श्री के० सी० पन्त जी ने विगत वर्ष में बतलाया था कि कोयले के उत्पादन में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि हुई है। 1973-74 में जो कोयला खानों से निकाला जाता था उससे अब 13 प्रतिशत अधिक, अर्थात्

एक सौ मिलियन टन अधिक कोयला निकाला जा रहा है। यह भी कहा गया कि इसका खनन 84.7 मिलियन टन से बढ़ कर 91 मिलियन टन हो गया है। जहां रेलवे पहले 8386 बैगन पर डे कोयले को ढोती थीं वहां 1976 में बढ़ कर उन्होंने 10146 बैगन पर डे लोड करना शुरू कर दिया। इस प्रकार से उपलब्धियों का भागी भरकम हिसाब किताब दिया गया है। लेकिन जो जनता को सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए थी इतना होने के बावजूद भी नहीं मिली है। जनता को तीन गुना कोयले का मूल्य अधिक देना पड़ रहा है। जब कोयला प्राइवेट सैक्टर में पैदा होता था उस समय वह 28 से 32 रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से जनता को मिल जाता था लेकिन अब 67 से 85 रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से मिल रहा है। लगता ऐसा है कि प्रशासनिक ढांचा जो है उस में बहुत गड़बड़ी है। व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। उस में खामियां हैं, गलतियां हैं। सरकार की प्रशासकीय नीतियां गलत हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान सरकार इसको अच्छी तरह से देखे, इसका पुनरावलोकन करे। इसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक पत्र एक सीनियर माइनिंग इंजीनियर श्री एम०एल० गोयल का मिला था। इस पत्र को उन्होंने भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री के० सी० पन्त को दो साल पहले लिखा था। इस पत्र में उन्होंने कहा था कि कोयले के दामों में वह बस प्रतिशत की कमी कर सकते हैं और ऐसा करने के लिए उनको छः महीने का समय दिया जाना चाहिए। इस अवधि में मैं कीमत घटाने को सारी विधि और कार्यक्रम लागू करूंगा और छः महीने में इसके दाम दस प्रतिशत घटा दूंगा और, अगर मैं ऐसा नहीं कर सका तो मुझे जो भी सजा हो दी जा सकती है और मैं उसको भुगतने के लिए तैयार हूँ। इसका उसको क्या पुरस्कार मिला। इसकी उसको सजा मिली और उसे काम से निकाल बाहर कर दिया गया। जो वित्त के प्रधान

हैं सी आई एल के उन्होंने भी एक वक्तव्य 28 मई, 1977 को निकाला था और कहा था कि उन्होंने सी करोड़ रुपये केवल ओवर हैड कास्ट में घटा दिए हैं। दस रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से कोयले के मूल्य को कम करने के लिए सी करोड़ रुपया ओवर हैड कास्ट में घटाया गया है। पहले वाली सरकार ने ओवर हैड कास्ट को बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया था। कहां खर्चा होता था? मुझे विश्वसनीय सूत्रों से पता चला है कि ओवर हैड कास्ट को बराबर गलत ढंग से बढ़ाया जाता रहा है, अपनी दलीय राजनीति को चलाने के लिए ऐसा किया जाता रहा है, पब्लिक सेक्टर में जितने उद्योग चलते हैं, उनमें गड़बड़ी करने का इस प्रकार का ही ढंग रहा है और इस गड़बड़ी के पीछे दलीय राजनीति काम करती रही है।

इसी प्रकार से ब्लाक आदि के स्तर पर कांयला ब्लैक के दामों पर मिलता है। इसके वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि सरकार हर ब्लाक के स्तर पर और प्रखंड के स्तर पर दो चार दुकानें, सरकारी डीपो कोयले के खोले। ये शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को दिये जा सकते हैं, जो हमरा युवक वर्ग है उसको दिए जा सकते हैं और ऐसा करके आप हजारों लोगों को काम पर लगा सकते हैं और बेरोजगारी को कम कर सकते हैं।

बहुत सी कोल माइंज आज भी बन्द पड़ी हैं। संथाल परगना में कोई 20-25 माइंज बन्द हैं। इसी तरह से बिहार में गिरीडीह जिले के आस पास गाहरवारा क्षेत्र में भी बहुत सी माइंज अभी भी बन्द पड़ी हैं। मिनरल कंसेशन रूल्स में यह व्यवस्था थी कि प्राइवेट लोग जो लीज पर खानें चलाते थे व अगर खानों को बन्द कर देते थे तो उन खानों को दूसरे आदमियों को दे कर चलाया जाता था और उनकी लीज समाप्त कर दी जाती थी। वही रूल

सरकारी उद्योग पर भी समान रूप से लागू होना चाहिए। इन माइंज को चालू किया जाना चाहिए। ऐसा करके हजारों हजार लोगों को काम मिल सकता है। संथाल परगना के हरिजनों, आदिवासियों तथा दूसरे क्षेत्रों के इन लोगों को रोजी रोटी देने के लिए इनका चलाया जाना बहुत जरूरी है।

जहां कोयला क्षेत्र में बहुत सी गड़-बड़ियां हैं वहां माइन सेप्टी का प्रश्न भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। अभी बहुत से हमारे मित्रों ने इसकी चर्चा की है। पहली बात तो यह है कि तीन बरस हो गए हैं लेकिन लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ माइन सेप्टी की बहाली नहीं की है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि सुदामाडीह, चासनाला, केसरगढ़ और हाल में रांची के पास उत्तरी कर्णपुरा में भी भयंकर खान दुर्घटना हुई है। यह माइन्स की भयंकर दुर्घटना हुई है जिसमें काफ़ी लोग मरे हैं। तो बारबार दुर्घटनायें हो रही हैं जब कि माइन्स सेप्टी के इन्विमेंट्स के लिए 38 करोड़ रु० के साधनों की व्यवस्था की गई है। ऐसा लगता है कि अधिकारी चुपचाप बैठे रहते हैं और अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करते हैं। जैसे नियम है कि सप्ताह में चार दिन उन्हें माइन के अन्दर जाना चाहिए। लेकिन वह बाहर रहते हैं। इसीलिए दुर्घटनायें होती हैं और कुछ छोटे छोटे अधिकारियों को, जो कि दोषी नहीं होते, सजा दे कर के असली दोषी आदमियों को छोड़ दिया जाता है। जो भूतपूर्व खान मंत्री थे उन्होंने उचित व्यवस्था की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया।

अब मैं बिजली के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। जनता सरकार ने घोषणा की है कि हर क्षेत्र में पानी की व्यवस्था करेंगे, किसानों को अधिक पानी देंगे और सीमेंट, लोहा तथा अन्य किसानों के उपयोग के लायक जो उद्योग-

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

धंधे हैं उन सब को चालू रखेंगे। लेकिन इस के लिए शक्ति चाहिए। इसी तरह से और जो बहुत सी योजनायें बन्द पड़ी हैं उन सब को देखने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाने चाहिये। लेकिन इस बारे में जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए वह नहीं दिया जाता है। रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन के द्वारा भी जो काम देहानों में होता है उसको केन्द्रीय सरकार को स्वयं अपनी एजेन्सी के द्वारा करना चाहिए क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के भ्रष्ट अधिकारी ऐसे का नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं।

इसी तरह से पतरातू थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में दो नई यूनिट लगनी थीं जिसके लिए 15 करोड़ रु० का प्रावधान था। लेकिन 15 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 25 करोड़ रु० तक खर्चा हो चुका है और काम भी पूरा नहीं हुआ। इसी तरह से बरोनी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में 37 करोड़ के स्थान पर 67 करोड़ रु० खर्च हो चुका है लेकिन अभी तक यूनिट नहीं लगाई है। बिहार इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष ने काफ़ी पैसा हड़प लिया है और पिछले चुनाव में 100 से ज्यादा जीपें खरीद कर कांग्रेस के लोगों को दी थीं। इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए और जहाँ जहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार का पैसा बिजली के उत्पादन में लगता है उसकी देखरेख केन्द्रीय सरकार को स्वयं करनी चाहिए।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Madam Chairman, instead of dilating on the various aspects of this important ministry, I would like to pinpoint my observations on some very important points. We are all aware that we are passing through a power crisis. This is the phenomenon throughout the world. If we continue the consumption of power at this rate, more so fossilised power, that is oil, coal or lignite, if we convert it into metric

tonnes of coal, it is estimated that it will last for 400 years. But with the rise in the standard of living and the population explosion, according to the experts, it will last hardly 40 years. So, we should realise the gravity of the situation and try to tap other sources of energy. The answer lies in tapping hydro power, nuclear energy, solar energy, magnetohydrodynamics, tidal energy and geothermal power.

All hydro-electric projects were frozen because of the inter-State water disputes. The Godavari Commission, Cauvery Commission and Narmada Commission took such a long time. It is only due to the good offices of Babu Jagjivan Ram that some settlement has been arrived at and some of the hydro power projects have been cleared. Because of the happy settlement of the Krishna-Godavari dispute, we would be getting the Upper Indravati hydro power project in western Orissa. It has been cleared by the Central Water and Power Commission and is about to be cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. It is a multi-purpose project and is going to generate 600 MW of hydro electric power because the Indravati river will be diverted from the Eastern Ghats to the Hathi Valley and it will have a drop of 1200 feet. Besides generating 600 MW of hydro power, it will irrigate five lakhs of chronically drought affected area of a very backward district and by the side of it, to our good fortune, we have got the largest concentration of high grade bauxite ore with low silica and low titanium to the tune of 10,000 million tons. If that has to be tapped, a big aluminium complex will automatically grow and any aluminium complex means electro-metalurgical industry and power is one of the raw material and it will require at least 220 MW of cheap power. And it is only the Indravati power house which can fulfil the requirements of this project. In 1969, it was estimated at 68 crores. Now prices and wages

have escalated. It is estimated that this Upper Indravati project will cost Rs. 220 crores. It is beyond the capacity of the Orissa Government to take up this project. So I most respectfully submit that this project should be split into two parts: (1) the power generation and (2) the irrigation. And the power generation part is going to cost Rs. 140 crores. That may be taken up by the Central Electrical Authority as a Central sector project under the Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd. and Rs. 70 crores will be mainly used for the construction of the irrigation channels to utilise the tail waters of the power house. That can be taken up by the Orissa Government and it would be spread for a period of five years and it will cost only Rs. 70 crores.

My point is this. I want the highest priority should be given to this project and token provision should be made in this year's Budget if not possible in the supplementary budget that is to come. My second point is that so far as our cooperation with Nepal is concerned, there are so many common rivers like the Kali, the Karnali, the Rapti, the Gandak, the Bagmati and the Kosi. All these rivers have their eternal source of water supply from the Himalayas and if the hydro electric power could be generated properly, Nepal could be the power house for the entire Asia.

Coming to nuclear energy, though it is not a part of this Ministry, as this Department is not going to be discussed, I would like to point out and request the Minister to convey to the Department concerned that under the nuclear energy there are two processes. One is fission and the other is fusion. By fission we split the radio-active molecules like uranium or thorium and those ores are very much limited. Now, we are importing these high grade uranium for our Tarapore plant. We have some ore in Jaduguda. So it is likely to exhaust whatever little we have got. In Ganjam there is Rare Earths. It is a Central Government project and

it is being taken up. But, Madam, this source is also a limited sources. By fusion process, as pointed out by my friend, Mr. Tulsidas Dasappa, we have got the heavy water in the sea, i.e., H30 which has got the extra molecule of hydrogen and it can easily generate energy. So this heavy water which is mostly available off the Orissa coast and which is inexhaustible, should be fully tapped.

Another inexhaustible source is our solar energy and India is situated very near to the Equator and having so much of solar energy and sunshine nearly 8 to 9 months in a year and that too nearly 8 to 10 hours a day, we could easily develop the solar energy and store in batteries, even in the back-yard of the house. We have got the sun's rays. Much development has been made even in countries of the temperate zone like the USA and Canada. I do not understand why this technology should not be developed. I am glad to learn that Dr. H. N. Sharma of the BHEL has done some work in this regard; and there has been collaboration with a West German firm. We can tap this eternal solar energy, because of the perpetual sunshine which we get here. Another point in this regard is that there is no problem of pollution. If we go to the thermal plant, we see that even in a beautiful city like Delhi, the atmosphere is polluted because of the thermal station near the Jamuna.

17.00 hrs.

I would like to say something regarding the magnetic hydro-dynamics. Electricity can be developed by that method also, if the fluid in constant motion is utilised and cuts across the magnetic field spread from the North Pole to the South Pole. Electricity can be generated by this method; and I think that this source should also be tapped.

There are so many hot springs in this country. By geological thermal method also we should try to generate power.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

I would like now to come to gobur gas plants. We consume as much as 67 per cent of our total energy potential, by burning the cow-dung. If the gobur gas plant can be developed and popularized, it can be used for domestic purposes, i.e., for cooking etc. as also for lighting and even running a small generator. This way, we may be able to conserve energy and utilise it for useful purposes like fertilizing our fields.

Now about rural electrification. If you compare the various regions, you will find that the eastern region viz. Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal are very backward in this respect. If you take the statistics of energized pumps and villages that have been electrified, you will find that these 3 States in the eastern India are lagging behind the national average.

Lastly about tariff. It varies from State to State. I think there should be some uniformity, so far as electric tariff is concerned. There should be uniform development of the area and uniform industrialization of the various parts of the country. There should be a Central guideline in this regard.

Our ambition is to have a national grid. I hope it will be realized very soon.

I also submit that the Ramagundem super-thermal plant and the Korba super-thermal plant on which much has been spent, should be given top priority.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण सिंह (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, किसी भी देश के जीवन में ऊर्जा का एक विशेष महत्व होता है, चाहे वह ताप-विद्युत हो और चाहे जल-विद्युत। देश की सभी योजनायें, इंडस्ट्रीज़ और खेती आदि सब का आधार ऊर्जा ही है। पिछले तीस वर्ष में इस क्षेत्र में काम जरूर किया गया है, पर सुनियोजित तरीके से

नहीं। इस तरफ ध्यान दिया गया। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि कोई एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बना कर अगर इस काम को किया गया होता तो बड़ा देश का कल्याण होता। ऐडहाक तरीके से कहीं कुछ, कहीं कुछ कर दिया। लगता है सारी चीजों को पोलिटिकल ढंग से किया गया। जब सारा ही देश एक है तो नेशनल इंडीपेंडेंस के ड्याल से भी टैरिफ भी जो लगना चाहिए, वह एक ही लगना चाहिए, चाहे दक्षिण हो चाहे उत्तर हो, चाहे पूरब हो, चाहे पश्चिम हो। आज जो बिजली बनती है उस में जो कंसेशन या सब्सिडी देते हैं किसान को, या जो हम देते हैं छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धे वालों को, वह एक ही ढंग का होना चाहिए। एक ही ढंग का रेट होना चाहिए था, लेकिन कहीं तो बहुत कम है और कहीं बहुत ज्यादा है। एक राष्ट्रीय विद्युत नीति होनी चाहिए।

बिहार की बात मैं बताता हूं। बिहार के किसानों पर तो रेट भी ज्यादा है। उत्तर बिहार हो या दक्षिण बिहार हो, सब जगह एक तो बिजली का कन्जम्प्शन कम है। समूचे देश में अगर 100 से ज्यादा यूनिट कन्जम्प्शन है तो बिहार का बहुत कम 40 या 45 यूनिट है। वह भी अधिकांश दक्षिणी बिहार के बड़े बड़े शहरों में और इंडस्ट्री में खपती है। दक्षिण बिहार और उत्तर बिहार के गांवों में जहां कि अधिकांश लोग तेल जला कर और लकड़ी जला कर अपना काम किसी तरह करते हैं बिजली का कन्जम्प्शन बहुत कम है। लेकिन जो टैरिफ का रेट है वह बहुत ज्यादा है। हम समझते हैं कि दक्षिण हो या उत्तर हो, सब जगह के लिए सरकार कोई एक ऐसी नेशनल पालिसी बनाए जिस में सब को एक ही रेट पर बिजली दी जाये। अब उस के ऊपर भी मिनिमम गारंटी लग गई। कहीं कहीं यह भी है कि छोटी इंडस्ट्री को ज्यादा रेट देना पड़ता है और बड़ी इंडस्ट्री वाले कंसेशन

ले रहे हैं। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि ऊर्जा मंत्री इन सब चीजों पर विचार करेंगे और एक नेशनल डंग से इन सब की देखभाल करेंगे।

जो सेंट्रल पावर कमीशन बना हुआ है उसमें बड़े बड़े टेकनिशियंस और टेक्नो-क्रेट काम कर रहे हैं और सारी चीजों की देखभाल कर रहे हैं। लेकिन एक बात में कहना चाहूंगा कि क्या वजह है कि इतने दिन हो गए, बिहार की जो तीन चार स्कीमें हैं वे पड़ी हुई हैं? कोयल-कारो में 6 प्लांट बैठने वाले थे 115-115 मेगावाट के। अभी आप ने फक्त उस की डिजाइन की मंजूरी दी है। इसी तरह सुवर्णरेखा स्कीम में दो प्लांट बैठने वाले थे 65-65 मेगावाट के। उस की क्या प्रगति है पता नहीं। अपर कोलाब में तीन प्लांट बैठने वाले थे 80-80 के और मेघाहाट्ट वारी जल प्रदाय का काम था, वह भी बहुत पीछे पड़ गया है। कटिहार में एक बड़ा थर्मल प्लांट बैठने वाला था। सुना है कि उस को वहां से हटा कर कहीं दूर ले गए और वह भी खत्म हो गया।

इसी तरह बरोनी का ले लीजिए। बरोनी का प्लांट जो तेल के बल पर चलता था, कुछ दिन पहले कह दिया इंडियन आयल रिफाइनरी कारपोरेशन ने कि हम तेल नहीं दे सकते हैं तो वह प्लांट बदला गया। उसे कोयले के प्लांट में बदलने की विवशता हुई। तो कोयले के बल पर कन्वर्ट करने का खर्चा सेंटर को देना चाहिए। आप के कहने पर ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ कि यह तेल के बल पर चलेगा। जब उसे कोयले के बल पर चलाने के प्लांट में बदलने की बात हुई तो वह खर्च आप को देना चाहिए।

बरोनी में थर्मल पावर के तीन प्लांट हैं 15-15 के, और दो हैं 50-50 के। 145 मेगावाट की कैपेसिटी है बरोनी की

उत्तर बिहार में लेकिन उस का प्रोडक्शन कितना है? प्रोडक्शन मात्र 50 मेगावाट है। दुनिया में कोई देश ऐसा नहीं है जहां कैपेसिटी का 25-30 प्रतिशत प्रोडक्शन होता हो। जर्मनी है, जापान है, जो उस की क्षमता है उस क्षमता का 80-90 प्रतिशत प्रोडक्शन हो जाता है। लेकिन यहां 25-30 प्रतिशत हो रहा है। सेंट्रल पावर कमीशन से हम उम्मीद करेंगे कि बरोनी जिसकी क्षमता 145 मेगावाट की है लेकिन जहां बिजली महज 45 मेगावाट पैदा होती है उसको वे देखें। कारणों का पता लगायें और निदान खोजें।

इसी तरह पतरातू में चार प्लांट हैं पचास पचास के। उस में एक दो तो बन्द ही रहते हैं। चार हैं 110 मेगावाट के और दो हैं एक एक सौ मेगावाट के। क्या वजह है कि 6-7 सौ मेगावाट की क्षमता वाले पतरातू के प्लान्ट्स से मैं बिजली सिर्फ 200 मेगावाट पैदा होती है? इससे अधिक चिन्ता की बात और क्या हो सकती है? क्या बात है? डी वी सी के भरोसे बिहार बहुत पीछे पड़ गया। इसी पार्लमेन्ट में कानून बना था और डी वी सी जालू किया गया। फिर बाद में बंगाल और बिहार के लेजिस्लेचर ने उसका समर्थन किया था। 1950 से 60 के बीच बिहार डी वी सी पर भरोसा करता रहा लेकिन उसको उचित हिस्सा नहीं मिला। डी वी सी से क्या बिजली मिलती है बिहार को? बड़ा अफसोस है कि डी वी सी से मात्र सौ मेगावाट बिजली दामोदर बैली में सप्लाई होती है। मात्र दो सौ मेगावाट बिजली दामोदर बैली के बाहर सप्लाई करने के लिए है लेकिन दो सौ मेगावाट बिजली मिलती नहीं है। नतीजा यह है कि बिहार पीछे पड़ गया। 1960 के बाद बिहार का नींद टूटी—डी० वी० सी० से धोखा खाया, तब तक बहुत विलम्ब हो चुका था और हम बहुत पीछे पड़ गये। पतरातू और बरोनी में भी हम

[श्री श्रीकृष्ण सिंह]

मार खा गए। गण्डक का काम भी पीछे पड़ गया। हम पावर कमीशन से प्रार्थना करेंगे कि अगर इनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तो आने वाले तीन साल के बाद सारा उत्तर भारत और खासकर बिहार का भविष्य अंधकारपूर्ण हो जायेगा। हमारी खेती चल नहीं सकेगी। अभी अभी बिजली के अभाव में गेहूँ के धेरें गांवों में बन्द थे और अब गरमा धान मर रहा है। दक्षिण और उत्तर बिहार की हालत बड़ी नाजुक है।

17.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

कटिहार की जूट मिल अगर इण्डस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट के कुछ करने से खुल भी जायेगी तो बिजली की कमी के चलते वहां काम गड़बड़ हो जायेगा। जब तक आप बिजली के बारे में इंटिग्रेटेड तरीके से काम नहीं करेंगे, हमारा विकास रुक जायेगा और आने वाले तीन साल बड़े काले दिन होंगे।

सुवर्ण रेखा हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में इस किताब में दावा किया गया है जिसको पढ़ कर खुशी हुई लेकिन उसकी एक 65 मेगावाट की यूनिट 76 के अन्त तक चालू होनी थी, अब 77 चालू है और तीन महीने पहले तक की खबर है कि वह चालू नहीं हो पाई। गण्डक जल विद्युत केन्द्र की एक क्षतिग्रस्त टरबाइन थी वह अभी तक क्षतिग्रस्त है और वह चालू नहीं हो पा रही है।

इसी प्रकार गांवों को बिजली देने के लिए जो ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम की स्थापना की गई है उसका कर्जा सभी सूबों में पहुंच रहा है। सहकारी समितियों और निगम से कर्जा दिया जा रहा है खासकर हरिजनों के गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने के लिए,

लेकिन बिहार इस काम में भी बहुत पीछे पड़ गया। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम बिहार के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया खर्च करेगा।

जहां तक कोल इंडिया लि० का सम्बन्ध है, उसका प्रोडक्शन घट रहा है। क्यों घट रहा है? इसका सीधा मतलब है कि पिछले दो सालों से जो कोयला निकल रहा है वह खदानों पर इकट्ठा हो गया है, 1973-74 और 1974-75 में ज्यादा कोयला निकाला गया। 78 मिलियन टन से बढ़ कर वह 88 मिलियन टन हो गया और उसके बाद 100 मिलियन टन तक पहुंच गया। कोयला बिक नहीं रहा है क्योंकि उसके दाम चढ़ गए हैं। इन सब बातों को ऊर्जा मंत्री को देखना चाहिए। नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ जो बहुत अच्छा हुआ। प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग माइन्स को उजाड़ रहे थे लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर में आने के बाद अगर इसमें एफीशिएन्सी नहीं आई, ठीक से काम नहीं हुआ तो क्या होगा क्योंकि हमको मालूम है कुछ बेस्टेड इन्फ्रेस्ट्रस हैं और यूनिटन वाले हैं जो काम को रोकते हैं। बिहार के कुछ राजनीतिक नेता और एक पुलिस के आफिसर ने—मैं नाम नहीं बतलाऊंगा लेकिन ऊंचे रैंक के डी० एस० पी० हैं—दोनों ने मिल कर कोयला खान को उजाड़ना शुरू किया। लेकिन नीचे के एक इंस्पेक्टर ने लिख दिया कि हमारे डी० एस० पी० और लीडर साहब मिल कर कोयले की लूट मचा रहे हैं। यह घटना चुनाव के पहले की है, उस इंस्पेक्टर को बेरभोगिरीडीह से बदल दिया गया। यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि एक इंस्पेक्टर अपने बास के बारे में लिख सकता है कि वह कोयले की लूट मचा रहा है, लेकिन इस का परिणाम क्या निकला—उसको वहां से हटा दिया गया। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री जी इन सब चीषों पर बारीकी से ध्यान देंगे।

जहां तक कोयले के उत्पादन का सवाल है—जब तक आप उस का दाम घटाने की बात नहीं करेंगे, काम नहीं चल सकेगा। लेकिन दाम कैसे घटें? आप को इस विभाग के एक्स्ट्रेवेगेंस को रोकना चाहिए। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक कमेटी बनाइये कि जो इस बात का अध्ययन करे कि एक्स्ट्रेवेगेंस को कैसे रोका जा सकता है। एक बात और भी है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग मजदूरों को किसी प्रकार की सुविधा प्रदान नहीं करते थे, जसे श्रमिकों के रहने का प्रबन्ध, पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था, उन की चिकित्सा, बच्चों की पढ़ाई-लिखाई, आदि। कोल इण्डिया को ये सब सुविधायें देनी पड़ी हैं, इस लिए उन का खर्चा बढ़ना स्वाभाविक था।

एक बात मैं यहां पर कहना चाहता हूँ—अभी तक उन के पीने के पानी का ठीक इन्तजाम नहीं हो पाया है—धनबाद, झरिया में पानी की बहुत कमी है। झरिया वाटर बोर्ड के पास फण्ड्स नहीं है कि वह पीने के पानी का पूरी तरह से इन्तजाम कर सके। बेरभो, फुसरो तथा उन से सम्बन्धित गांवों में अभी तक पीने के पानी की एक बाल्टी 8 आने में बिकती थी। हमने कोयला उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण इसलिए भी किया कि कोयला उद्योग के मजदूरों की दशा का सुधार हो सके, लेकिन अभी तक उन के पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं कर सके हैं, यह कितने कलंक की बात है। मैं ऊर्जा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे मजदूरों के पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम तत्काल करें।

सहकारी समितियां बना कर उन के रोजमर्रा के इस्तेमाल की जो वस्तुएं हैं, जैसे आटा, दाल, चावल, इन वस्तुओं को उचित दामों पर बिकवाने की व्यवस्था करें। आज उन को ये चीजें बहुत महंगे दामों पर

मिलती हैं, लेकिन सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा दुकानें खुलवा कर इन चीजों के उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था करें तो इस से उन को बहुत राहत मिल सकती है।

हमारे जो ईस्टर्न कोल, सेंट्रल कोल, वेस्टर्न कोल और भारत कुकिंग कोल हैं, इन के मैनेजमेंट को हमें बदलना चाहिए। इन में जो आफिसर्स इस समय काम करते हैं वे पुराने मोटिव से काम करते हैं, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने और एक्स्ट्रेवेगेंस को कम करने की दृष्टि से नहीं सोचते हैं। हजारी बाग जिले में एक जगह एक आफिसर रहलन नाम के थे, वे बहुत ईमानदार और काम करने वाले आदमी थे, उन को वहां से हटा कर रांची हैड-आफिस में ट्रांसफर करवा दिया गया। जिन्होंने वहां की कांग्रेसी यूनियन की मदद नहीं की, उन के साथ ऐसा किया जा रहा है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि ऊर्जा मंत्री जी इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे और जो ईमानदार लोग हैं, काम करने वाले लोग हैं, जो पैदावार को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं—ऐसे लोगों को आगे लायेंगे। वहां पर कांग्रेस की यूनियन रिकागनाइज्ड यूनियन है, इसलिए उनके कहने से आफिसरों को इधर से उधर किया जा रहा है। आफिसरों को ब्लैक-मेल किया जा रहा है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ, ऊर्जा मंत्री जी इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे। सारे लूपहोल्स हैं, उनको निकाल करके, ऊर्जा को बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया जाए, यही मेरा निवेदन है। इसके साथ ही उत्तर, दक्षिण और पूर्व, पश्चिम भारत के एकीकरण के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय नीति और टैरिफ नीति भी बननी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

71.20 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. AGREEMENT
ARRIVED AT BETWEEN THE PORT
AND DOCK WORKERS AND THE
MANAGEMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I ask the Minister of Energy to reply to the debate, Shri Ravindra Varma to make a statement.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad to inform the House that as a result of detailed discussions that were held with the representatives of the All India Port & Dock Workers Federation, Indian National Port & Dock Workers Federation, Port, Dock and Water-front Workers Federation and Water Transport Workers Federation of India on the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Revision Committee for Port and Dock Workers, an agreement has been reached today. Such of the Federations as had served strike notices have also agreed to withdraw the strike notices served by them and their affiliates on different Port authorities and other employers.

I would like to place on record my deep sense of gratitude to the representatives of the Federations for their cordial and cooperative attitude which enabled us to reach an agreement and thereby avert a strike in this vital sector of the national economy. I am sure, the House will join me in expressing satisfaction at the fact that an agreement has been reached with the Federations.

17.22 hrs

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1977-78—
contd.**

MINISTRY OF ENERGY—contd.

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am indeed grateful to all the hon. Members of this august House for the keen interest they have taken in the debate on

the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy and also for the perceptive and constructive suggestions that have been made in the course of the debate. Before I respond to the observations made by the hon. Members, I would like to place before the House a few thoughts that occurred to me with regard to the functioning of this Ministry.

The interest that has been evinced in this debate underlines the importance of the energy sector and of power development in particular. Power is one commodity, as the hon. Member, Mr. T. A. Pai, remarked, which we cannot import at will. It is also a basic infra-structure which is upstream of all development and an essential pre-requisite of the schemes of integrated rural development that we intend to promote.

There has been understandable concern expressed in the House about the power availability position in the country. After all, what is important is that the consumer must get power when he needs it most to fulfil his minimum demands. Despite considerable investments which have gone into the power sector, we have today a situation where there are deficits in some States, surpluses in a few and suppressed demand in others. We have to see the situation in the current perspective as well as from the point of view of future planning. In the three months that I have been in office, I have undertaken a detailed study to see what short-term as well as long-term measures are required to meet the growing need for power. The construction of power projects is a long-gestation activity and therefore, while pre-planning to meet the future load demand is required, the immediate problem is how to maximise generation from the existing installed capacity.

Here, we have to reduce the number of forced outages that plague power plants in the country and cut down on the time taken for maintenance as well as rectification of

faults. The health of a power plant requires continuous and careful supervision. It is dependent on a number of factors which require constant attention. While we are fortunate to have large coal reserves in this country, the bulk of it has high ash content and also abrasive characteristics which make efficient power generation difficult. Yet this is the coal which we must use and our equipment manufacturers must try and adapt the design progressively for improved performance even with this quality of coal.

Whenever an outage occurs we have found that the time taken in rectification, whether on the shop floor or on site, is far too long. This causes loss of revenue to the Electricity Board as well as loss of power production. All efforts will have to be made to see that the time taken for repairs is reduced wherever possible. Generation again is affected by the pattern of load in the different regions. Where high peak demands occur in certain parts of the day and low demand at night or there are seasonal peaks and troughs, the optimum utilisation of thermal capacity is adversely affected. Here the development of a proper hydro-thermal mix helps in optimum utilisation of thermal plants. An effective integration of the regional grids also will assist in making available a balanced mix of hydro and thermal capacity. I intend to see that the technical problems that act as a constraint for effective integration of the regional grids are removed, that interstate lines are completed expeditiously, and that a framework of high voltage transmission lines is developed in course of time to form a base for eventually allowing the operation of a national grid.

The problem of generation from existing installed capacity is so important that I have directed that a plant-by-plant review be undertaken of the forced out ages, partial outages and the constraints on output of the plant by the technical experts to diagnose the problems and find urgent

technical solutions. We also face the problem of stabilisation of new sets which have been commissioned, from which full output is not available for long periods of time. It will be necessary for all suppliers of plant and equipment to gear up their organisations to ensure not only delivery on schedule, but a satisfactory performance of the sets which are being commissioned in the country. We cannot reconcile to a lower output than what is possible, when vast regions starve for power. The same is true for ensuring the quality of instrumentation and control arrangements which is the brain in any power station. We must constantly try to improve the quality and performance of our equipment to enable maximum output from existing capacity.

While we have the best technical expertise for operating our power system, where necessary we would be willing to utilise assistance from professional institutions and groups outside the country to supplement and further improve our own efforts. We have some contacts already with an association of power plant owners and operators in West Germany, and the Central Electricity Generation Board of Great Britain has offered assistance in training our instructors and trainers to enable an intensive programme of training in maintenance and operation to be organised in the country. Training, as will be appreciated, has to be a continuous process to catch up with improved technology in modern methods of maintenance and operation. As it is I am happy to note that already the thermal plant utilisation in the country has increased to 56 per cent in recent months from 52 per cent in 1975-76. As the House would probably be aware, a 100 per cent utilisation is never possible, as a certain part of the installed capacity is not available at all times due to the requirements of maintenance and on account of forced outages.

While, as a short-term measure, improved generation is bound to help

[Shri P. Ramachandran]

the power position we must also ensure that the time taken for construction of projects, is, as far as possible, reduced. This requires organisational re-structuring, coordination and also the application of management techniques for monitoring and supervision. We have set up a monitoring organisation to review the progress of projects under construction and to see that as far as possible there is no slippage in the construction schedule drawn up. I have also requested the Chief Ministers to ensure that the projects in the pipeline do not suffer for lack of funds or due to organisational deficiencies.

As I see it, the major reason for the current power shortage in most of the States is due to lack of pre-planning and starting on projects in time with adequate funds and with a proper organisation for implementation. We have recently concluded an exercise to estimate the anticipated load growth in different States and Regions by the end of the Sixth Plan, and is estimated that there will be annual growth of at least 10 per cent in the power demand during the Sixth Plan period. I have therefore instructed the Central Electricity Authority to ensure the expeditious technical clearance of economically viable projects keeping in view the deficits that are likely to arise in particular regions. We will also see that new projects are cleared and the construction organisations are geared to the task of implementing them on time. Here, we will need the cooperation of the States to ensure that the funds, as programmed, are made available for project construction and that the organisation is strengthened to meet the challenge of installing new generating capacity of an order far larger than what has been done in the past.

We are preparing an action plan for adding to installed capacity with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in meeting the power demands at

least by the end of the Sixth Plan. Meanwhile, even with our best efforts, there may remain shortages here and there. This will call for prudent utilisation of power and avoidance of waste. Our effort should be to ensure that at least the priority requirements of development, both in agriculture and in industry, as well as the requirements of essential services are fully met. We will need the fullest cooperation of all sections of the country engaged in production, namely, labour, management, our engineers and operators as well as State Governments to see that the available power is utilised in the most efficient and orderly manner. We will need to create a climate of public opinion which will condemn waste of power and which can, with some effort, stagger the demand in a way that the available power is put to the maximum use.

The capital intensiveness of the power sector requires large investment of funds. We are conscious of this difficulty and of the strain that the requirement of power sector places on other claimants for resources from the State Plans. While the bulk of additions to new installed capacity will have to continue to be in the State sector as before, we are helping the States, to supplement their efforts, by considerable Central investments. The three most difficult hydro-electric projects in the country in the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan regions have been taken up in the Central sector. Apart from the high cost of these projects, they require technical expertise of great sophistication and competence to be able to tackle the complex geological problems which are encountered in these regions. We also intend to go ahead with the programme of installation of large thermal complexes at the pitheads of coal for making power available on a regional basis. *Prima facie* feasibility of locating such thermal complexes, popularly known as super thermal stations, has been established for five locations in the Northern, Western, Southern and

Eastern Regions. We intend to expedite the investigations for all these sites and obtain early clearances so that work could be taken up in a phased manner for all these locations. Last year work on the Singrauli super thermal station for the Northern Region has started, and this year we hope to be able to sanction at least two new super thermal stations.

Improvement in power availability is dependent not only on the generation capacity but also on the transmission and distribution network. Unfortunately transmission has so far lagged behind generation not only in terms of financial outlays but also in terms of programmes and physical progress. Even in the Fifth Plan, the financial provision for transmission and distribution is about 40 per cent of the provision for generation. We have not only to expand the transmission and distribution network but also to ensure that transmission losses are reduced to the extent technically possible.

I am also concerned that, apart from shortage of power some areas and the constraints of the transmission and distribution systems, the quality of power supply, especially to the rural consumers, is so unreliable and erratic. We have received complaints of agricultural pumpsets burning out due to low voltage, power not being available at the time when the agriculturists need it most, and of rectification of faults taking an unconscionably long time. I have requested the Chief Ministers of the States to review the power problems in their States with special attention to ensuring stable power supply, and I will be discussing these matters further with the Power Ministers of the States in the very near future. We have also introduced, through the Rural Electrification Corporation, a scheme for systems improvement to ensure that the quality of power supply is made stable and reliable.

The efficiency and improvement of the power sector is dependent very much on the efficient management of the State Electricity Boards. We have proposals under consideration for suitable amendments under the Electricity (Supply) Act for improving the financial working of the State Electricity Boards. While further professionalisation and specialisation would be needed to ensure that the various technical functions of State Electricity Boards are performed with a modern approach to problems and in line with the appropriate technology required, the adaptation of the effective management techniques would also be necessary for successfully discharging the heavy responsibilities which these organisations have to shoulder now. The Electricity Boards together form the largest public sector enterprise in the country dealing in this essential utility. Their management and financial viability is therefore a matter of immediate concern to all of us. Keeping in view the need for having organisations which can construct and operate power projects with a commercial bias in a financially viable manner, we have set up two Central Corporations the National Thermal Power Corporation and the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation to execute and operate Central sector projects. Similarly, for constructing and operating a regional hydro-electric project in the North-eastern region, the North-eastern Electric Corporation has been set up.

While we have to give high priority to the efficient performance of the power sector today, we have also to plan our strategy taking note of the developments in utilisation of alternative sources of energy, based on an over-all Energy policy. I have already shared with the House the information that our objective is oriented to meet the energy requirements of the country in the most economical manner, and give priority to meet the rural energy needs. We have to take note of the resources

[Shri P. Ramachandran]

available in the country for pursuing the objective of acquiring maximum self-sufficiency in respect of our energy needs. Against this background, coal will continue to be the major fuel and source of energy for a long period of time.

As regards unconventional sources of energy, I see a great future for bio-gas development which is a programme we want to promote actively and with speed. Research has been undertaken to ensure economy in design so that the use of bio-gas becomes commercially a better proposition through the adoption of community type bio-gas projects.

Harnessing of solar energy is another field which offers possibilities. R&D is being pursued in this field to enable solar energy to be adapted mainly for agricultural uses suitable for Indian conditions. But, by and large, our energy policy has to take note of the situation prevailing in this country in the context of our resource potential.

Sir, whatever be the futuristic options, one thing stands out and that is the crucial role of coal in the energy economy of the nation. I know that in the short time available to me, I cannot do justice to the complexities and commitments of an industry spread over many States from Assam to Andhra Pradesh, which employs 6 lakh workmen and whose turn-over is nearly Rs. 700 crores per annum. But I do wish to take this opportunity to indicate the priorities of Government with regard to this vital industry. I am aware of the sordid legacies which the coal industry inherited at the time of nationalisation. I am also aware of some of the achievements since then, especially the significant increase in the level of production from below 80 million tonnes to a little over 100 million tonnes per annum accompanied by increases in the productivity manifested in the output per man-shift.

Similarly, some advances have been made in the direction of better labour welfare. All this, no doubt, redounds to the credit of the workers and the management of the coal industry. But with my brief acquaintance with this industry, I have come to realise that there are several tasks which are unfinished and several more which have not been taken up at all.

First of all, it is the duty of the nationalised industry to ensure that there are adequate supplies of the grade and kind that the consumers require. For reasons more than one, there is today a sizable stock at the pitheads. As most of you would be aware, a target of 135 million tonnes had been projected to be achieved by the coal industry by 1978-79. This, as the first two years passed, had to be brought down to 124 million tonnes. Even during the year 1976-77, the original target was 109 million tonnes and then it was brought down to 103.5 million tonnes and finally the industry had to rest content with 101 million tonnes. The demand for coal is a derived demand. It was because of the actual demand falling short of the projections in the different sectors of the economy in the last two years that coal production had to be pegged down.

There had been a general deceleration of the economy, notwithstanding the tremendous pride taken by some of my friends opposite in the 'gains of emergency'. We have been able to effect a reduction of nearly 2 million tonnes in the pitheads stocks in the last three months but the situation is still far from satisfactory. What struck me was that in the midst of this plenty I have been confronted by grievances from specific quarters that the supply of coal has not been up to their requirements. On a closer analysis, it came to notice that the availability of steam coal specifically required by the Railways and some of the industries has to be augmented. Apparently, there has not been

sound harmonising of the production efforts with the precise qualitative requirements of the different sectors. It has now been impressed upon the coal industry that unless it has the requisite resilience and responsiveness, one of the basic objective of nationalisation would not be fulfilled. Steps have already been initiated to reclaim steam coal from the stocks of appropriate grades of coal to launch special production drive of the required type of coal, to regulate the crushing of steam coal in selective collieries and to strictly enforce separation of steam from slack coal during loading. I am sure all these measures will have a salutary effect.

Another area of priority is the supply of adequate coking coal for the steel plants. The paucity of coking and good quality coal resources have been highlighted in various forums from time to time. This has been a cause of anxiety to those planning for large tonnages of steel to be produced in the coming years. One of the basic objectives of nationalising the coking coal mines was to introduce scientific development of the coking coal reserves and ensure conservation. It has been estimated that large tonnages of prime coking coal are locked up in barriers underlying rivulets, railway lines, colliery boundaries and surface structures. I am told many of the barrier zones are not even approachable. Millions of tonnes of coal are lying in collapsed areas and in abandoned pillars. In the total plan of reconstruction of the Jharia coalfield, the possibility of adopting opencast mining techniques to extract coal from considerably deeper horizons than attempted so far, is under serious consideration. Should this be feasible, it would help in achieving a much higher rate of extraction from the coal reserves. Added to this is the possibility of salvaging coal locked up in the upper horizons, which was all along considered irrecoverable. These will augment our coking coal reserves to a significant extent apart from improving the safety standards and reducing

the dependence on sand for stowing. In fact, the inadequacy of stowing materials is in itself a matter of serious concern for maintaining the present level of coal output in the Jharia coalfield. Ultimately, opencast mining might also provide a complete answer to the numerous fires raging in the coalfield.

One of the complaints generally relates to the increase in the price of coal since nationalisation. I have gone into this aspect. It is a fact that the major element in the price increase is relatable to the increase in the emoluments of the workers which has been nearly two times. There has also been the effect of inflation on the various other inputs that come into the coal industry. In spite of the price increase, the coal industry has been incurring losses partly because of the belated implementation of the price increase and the lack of provision for depreciation and return on capital. But I have impressed upon the Coal India management that it should be their ceaseless endeavour to devise ways and means to cut down costs at all levels. There can be no alibi for inefficiency and extravagance.

I would also like to take the House into confidence on this occasion about the organizational set up of the Coal India. At the outset having regard to the diverse ownership with widely varying terms of employment that prevailed on the eve of nationalisation, it was necessary to bring about a unified control under one single company. This resulted in the formation of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., to cover the coking coal mines and the Coal Mines Authority which took over the ownership of the subsequently nationalised coal mines. Even then, it was recognised that a single monolithic set-up would not be conducive to efficient administration. As soon as conditions permitted these two companies were merged into a Holding Company under the name Coal India Ltd., the erstwhile divisions getting converted into subsidiary

[Shri P. Ramachandran]

companies, with their respective Boards of Management. To bring about the required measure of coordination, the Chairman of Coal India was made the Chairman of the Subsidiary Companies also. We have now decided as a further measure of decentralization and delegation of authority that the subsidiary companies should be headed by full-time Chairman cum Managing Directors. This will strengthen the subsidiary companies who will assume more responsibility and become squarely accountable for their performance. They will not have to look up to the holding company for resolving their day-to-day problems. I expect that the faith reposed in them will be amply justified and I also expect that this reorganization will bring about economies in overhead expenditure and improve the efficiencies of their working.

The development of ancillaries in the medium and small scale sector, both to provide materials to the coal industry and to utilise coal, has not made any significant progress. Hon. Members will appreciate that these ancillaries can provide employment in a large way.

An expert committee has been set up to go into the question of development of ancillaries by the coal industry. On the basis of the recommendations of this committee, the coal companies have been directed to identify the components needed by them and to make an assessment of the available manufacturing capacity of these components. After identifying the areas in which development of manufacturing capacity for these ancillaries is required, the companies will act as promoters of ancillary industries in consultation with the State Governments concerned. The State Governments will be requested to provide the necessary infrastructural facilities and Coal India will provide assistance in determining design and specifications for these items. We shall work in close co-ordination with

the State Governments so as to ensure that the manufacturing capacity for such components where it is inadequate at present is developed in and around the coalfields with the assistance of the State Governments.

We have also taken up the diversification of utilisation of coal. A number of processes are at different stages of development and we have set up a Standing Committee for continuous review of the progress in this field so as to ensure that use of coal as a source of energy in this country gradually increases.

I am deeply conscious of the need to bring about improvements in the safety standards in the coal industry. A reduction in the accident rate comes about as a result of improved safety consciousness among officers and workers, improved equipment and higher levels of skills. We are giving high priority to all these aspects. Training arrangements for those employed in the coal industry are being strengthened and better and safer equipment is being purchased for use in the mines. Although the fatality rate has shown only a slight improvement during this year, there has been a substantial reduction in the injury rate every year since nationalisation. I do believe that statistics are irrelevant where even the loss of one human life is concerned and I would like to assure the House that safety will receive the highest priority from me.

I am aware that the efficient performance of any industry depends on the health and contentment of its workers. While no miracles are possible overnight, I would like to say that the welfare of the workers in the coal industry shall occupy an important place on our agenda. The magnitude of the task in physical and financial terms is stupendous. But we shall undertake the welfare programmes in a determined and phased manner. This will include provision of houses, water supply, medi-

cal and educational facilities and elimination of the evil of moneylending in the colliery areas.

After making these general observations, I will try to just respond to certain remarks made by some of the hon. Members of this House.

Hon. Shri Govindan Nair, hailing from Kerala, was very particular in his speech that the Silent Valley Project is being neglected of late. I do realise the importance of power generation in the State of Kerala. Even though it is in surplus, still there is a lot of potential in that State. Unfortunately, power generation is in the State sector depending on the recommendations not only of the State Electricity Boards but also the State Governments and also other agencies that come in the way. Particularly, with regard to the Silent Valley, as he himself pointed out, the Ecological Team that visited advised against a big project there which will spoil the topography as well as the flora and fauna that are available there in plenty. That is why it is getting delayed. In fact the recommendation was that the Silent Valley Project should not be developed in the interests of preservation of the forest region in that State. However, a review will be made and if further recommendations are forthcoming, we will try to do whatever is possible in that direction....

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: What about the vast resources of Monazite in Kerala and Tamil Nadu and a fast breeder reactor there?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Unfortunately, that subject is with the Prime Minister.

So I will not be in a position to answer that. I do appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members for developing power generation in the southern region which is chronically defi-

cit in power. Enough attention will be devoted to power generation in that region also.

With regard to the various suggestions made by my esteemed friend Mr. R. Venkataraman in his speech. I would say, I am very grateful to him for the very constructive suggestions made by him highlighting the necessity of certain technical methods that should go along with electricity generation as well as conservation of energy. He suggested various methods by which different forms of energy can be developed in various parts of the country. He has made those observations with his wide knowledge in regard to the power sector and these observations will receive due consideration from my ministry.

Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and other States in the South are chronically deficit in power. That is why the hon. Members from that region even cautioned me.

श्री उपसैन : उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में क्या है ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: So far as the Ministry of Energy is concerned I can assure this House that no parochial considerations will be taken into account. At the same time no region will be neglected. All the areas will receive due consideration from this Ministry.

My hon. friend Mr. T. A. Pai was eloquent in his observations about the management of the Ministry. Many of the ills which I am confronted with today are because of the equipments and also the instrumentation which has gone into these power generation projects. I wish he had devoted enough attention when he was Minister of Industry to see that these industries are streamlined and equipment is sup-

[Shri P. Ramachandran
plied with high-rated capacity. But whatever might have happened in the past, I am not going to cast any aspersion on the previous Government for the simple reason that there were deficiencies, but I would assure you that this Ministry will endeavour to see that these defects are rectified as early as possible and that the fullest utilisation is brought about in the power generation sector.

Then, Mr. Venkataraman was speaking about the large thermal plants that we are trying to plan in this country. I would assure him that it is not because we want massive power generation units for the sake of prestige that we are planning these big power units. It is because we are now aiming at a growth rate higher than what it was to meet the deficit in power. In that direction when we plan, small power plants may be all right to a certain extent. But, at the same time to keep pace with the growth in demand we have also to plan for larger units.

It is not that we are going to plan for the larger power units indiscriminately without going into technical aspect of it. But, at the same time, we should not also reject the suggestions or any recommendations that might be made by the technical experts in that direction. So, we shall keep in mind both the growth rate that has to be met and also the reliability of power units that we are going to instal. So, it is not a question of prestige; it is not a question of our going in for bigger projects/units just for the sake of bigger units. I do not think we think in that way. We only think in the way of electrifying the entire country, particularly, the rural parts of the country. That is why we are going in that direction.

Sir, with regard to the bigger thermal stations that we are planning, as

I said in my general statement we are trying to undertake five thermal stations out of which already Singarauli in the northern region is being implemented. The other four stations on our list are: Ramagundam, Korba, Farakka and then Neyveli. With regard to Neyveli, it is an integrated project covering the Neyveli lignite second cut mine and also the power station. All these projects are under consideration and, of course, resources permitting, we will definitely take up these projects as quickly as possible as soon as we receive the techno-economic feasibility report.

One more thing which I wanted to bring in here about the grievances of the employees in the Electricity Boards. In fact, it was brought to our notice. I would like to impress upon this House that this is a problem which is mostly at the State level. And Electricity Boards are bodies that are run under the aegis of the State Governments. So, we have done very little in that direction excepting to advise the State Electricity Boards with regard to the wages and other facilities to the workers.

Now, some hon. Members had raised the question of revision of wages of workes in the Electricity industry. While we are conscious of the need for maintaining industrial peace and for ensuring fair working conditions in the electric supply industry, the House will appreciate that the question of revision of wages and the deterioration in the conditions of services of the electricity workers are essentially matters for bilateral negotiations between the electricity workers and the respective Electricity Boards concerned. I shall, however, draw the attention of the Chief Ministers to the problems of the electricity workers in the States and request them to see that these receive their urgent attention. I think this should satisfy the hon. Members who who raised this question both through their letters and through representations.

Then, with regard to coal industry also, the hon. Member Shri Rao was very critical about it as the same is being manned by the present Government. I do not have information to give excepting that all those grievances will be looked into. As regards the workers who have been retrenched because of emergency, we will take every step to reinstate them. But, at the same time, if the workers had been employed by the private unauthorised coal mine authorities, then it will be very difficult for us to reinstate them also unless they are legally employed before nationalisation. That is the problem that has to be gone into in detail and all those problems will be gone into. Even though we have taken over this ministry just three months back, what had been done in the past has to be looked into. I think I shall come to this House again (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-MINISTER: Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I would like to assure this House that on another occasion, I would like to answer all the points raised by hon. Members for which I am not able to reply because of paucity of time.

18.00 hrs.

About DVC, the other coal mines and the electricity projects in Bihar and Bengal, I would like to say, they are receiving the attention of the Energy Ministry. As far as DVC is concerned it is performing to the best possible manner in the power sector and it is distributing power both to Bihar and Bengal.

As regards the other points, Sir, on another occasion I will try to satisfy the hon'ble Members.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please say a word about rural electrification.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, as I have already said the endeavour of this government would be to cater to the needs of the rural people. Already we are moving in that direction. The Rural Electrification Corporation is looking after this aspect and helping the State Governments.

With these few words, Sir, I once again thank all the hon'ble Members who have participated in the debate and made valuable and constructive suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Cut Motions except Cut Motions 38 and 40 of Mr. A. K. Roy to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 15 to 25, 35, 45 to 48, 51, 53 and 55 to 58 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now Put Cut Motions 38 and 40 of Mr. A. K. Roy to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 38 and 40 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 31 to 33 relating to the Ministry of Energy."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, as regards the other Demands for Grants, I shall put them together.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Sir, I want to say a word. We knew that the other Demands for Grants were not coming up for discussion. Normally, it is the practice, Sir, we could—if we wish—send certain cut motions on these Demands. Unfortunately, the Report of the Ministry of Health has not so far been received by us. I would like to suggest that at least in future we should be given a little more time and the Report should be made available to us in time. Health is a very important subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:—

(1) Demands Nos. 17 to 21 relating to the Ministry of Communications;

(2) Demands Nos. 35 to 47 relating to the Ministry of Finance;

(3) Demands Nos. 48 to 50 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

(4) Demands Nos. 65 to 67 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

(5) Demands Nos. 70 and 71 relating to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs;

(6) Demands Nos. 74 to 79 relating to the Ministry of Planning

(7) Demands Nos. 80 to 83 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport;

(8) Demands Nos. 87 to 89 relating to the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation;

(9) Demands Nos. 90 to 93 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation;

(10) Demands Nos. 94 to 98 relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing;

(11) Demands Nos. 99 to 101 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy;

(12) Demand No. 104 relating to the Department of Electronics;

(13) Demand No. 105 relating to the Department of Space;

(14) Demand No. 106 relating to Lok Sabha;

(15) Demand No. 107 relating to Rajya Sabha;

(16) Demand No. 108 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs; and

(17) Demand No. 109 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President."

A1
The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1977-78 which were voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 30-3-1977		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS					
17.	Ministry of Communications	54,34,000	4,27,33,000	1,08,68,000	7,54,67,000
18.	Overseas Communications Service	3,59,10,000	2,83,45,000	7,18,21,000	5,66,90,000
19.	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses . .	203,52,45,000	..	407,54,88,000	..
20.	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	54,56,43,000	..	109,12,23,000	..
21.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . . .	..	115,02,67,000	..	231,55,33,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE					
35.	Ministry of Finance . .	10,28,04,000	..	20,56,09,000	..
36.	Stamps	7,82,67,000	38,26,000	15,65,33,000	76,51,000
37.	Audit	19,75,00,000	..	39,50,00,000	..
38.	Currency, Coinage and Mint	16,11,77,000	8,35,12,000	32,23,54,000	16,70,23,000
39.	Pensions	17,78,50,000	..	27,28,50,000	..
40.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments . .	182,48,33,000	..	362,60,94,000	..
41.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	59,81,33,000	155,32,73,000	112,59,75,000	289,58,83,000
42.	Loans to Government Servants, etc. . . .	..	19,33,33,000	..	38,66,67,000
43.	Department of Revenue and Banking . . .	2,22,19,000	38,33,49,000	5,47,75,000	76,66,98,000
44.	Customs	8,92,94,000	..	18,57,86,000	..
45.	Union Excise Duties . .	15,89,20,000	..	31,78,39,000	..
46.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	14,77,60,000	..	29,55,21,000	..
47.	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	24,69,87,000	24,50,000	5,42,68,000	48,99,000

1	2	3	4	5
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE				
48. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare . . .	28,17,000	..	56,34,000	..
49. Medical and Public Health . . .	38,85,35,000	19,31,41,000	76,40,14,000	38,62,82,000
50. Family Welfare . . .	43,38,28,000	4,67,000	64,15,06,000	9,33,00
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING				
65. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . . .	27,95,000	..	54,91,000	..
65. Information and Publicity . . .	6,62,44,000	27,57,000	11,84,87,000	55,13,000
65. Broadcasting . . .	19,55,04,000	8,53,59,000	38,33,09,000	14,85,17,000
MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS				
70. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs . . .	4,43,60,000	..	8,87,20,000	..
71. Administration of Justice . . .	12,56,000	..	25,11,000	..
MINISTRY OF PLANNING				
74. Ministry of Planning . . .	2,70,000	..	5,40,000	..
75. Statistics . . .	4,48,70,000	..	8,56,89,000	..
76. Planning Commission . . .	2,25,75,000	..	2,89,60,000	..
77. Department of Science and Technology . . .	6,92,55,000	55,00,000	13,28,54,000	1,13,00,000
78. Survey of India . . .	6,24,57,000	..	12,43,43,000	..
79. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research . . .	17,17,09,000	..	33,09,19,000	..
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT				
80. Ministry of Shipping and Transport . . .	99,24,000	..	1,98,47,000	..
81. Roads . . .	30,80,99,000	32,68,04,000	57,61,97,000	57,86,08,000
82. Ports, Lighthouses, and Shipping . . .	10,58,01,000	72,72,88,000	21,16,03,000	139,13,75,000
83. Road and Inland Water Transport . . .	20,78,000	2,85,53,000	41,57,000	7,98,20,000

1	2	3	4	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION				
87. Department of Supply.	8,14,000	..	16,28,000	..
88. Supplies and Disposals	2,54,58,000	..	5,06,15,000	..
89. Department of Rehabilitation	8,41,75,000	3,17,76,000	16,71,00,000	6,25,53,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION				
90. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	18,70,000	..	37,40,000	..
91. Meteorology	5,75,05,000	1,23,45,000	11,05,73,000	2,31,55,000
92. Aviation	8,28,34,000	12,60,52,000	14,82,69,000	19,84,04,000
93. Tourism	1,54,82,000	2,61,67,000	3,09,63,000	2,73,35,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING				
94. Ministry of Works and Housing	41,80,000	..	83,61,000	..
95. Public Works	21,49,55,000	9,80,26,000	42,99,11,000	15,57,23,000
96. Water Supply and Sewerage	1,00,37,000	..	42,00,74,000	..
97. Housing and Urban Development	4,39,22,000	11,10,75,000	8,78,44,000	20,21,49,000
98. Stationery and Printing.	10,51,73,000	..	21,03,46,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY				
99. Department of Atomic Energy	16,96,000	..	33,91,000	..
100. Atomic Energy Research Development and Industrial Projects	21,95,70,000	31,71,41,000	43,91,41,000	61,92,81,000
101. Nuclear Power Schemes	13,92,89,000	19,34,68,000	26,52,77,000	33,76,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF ELEC- TRONICS				
104. Department of Electronics	2,82,33,000	1,48,43,000	5,64,67,000	2,96,85,000
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE				
105. Department of Space	12,99,72,000	2,91,61,000	25,99,45,000	4,12,22,000

1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
106.	Lok Sabha	1,54,10,000	3,02,35,000
107.	Rajya Sabha	65,45,000	1,30,91,000
108.	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	6,43,000	12,87,000
109.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	1,88,000	3,75,000

18.06 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL,* 1977

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78 be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 14-7-1977.

†Introduced / moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4, the Schedule Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

18.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 15, 1977/Asadha 24, 1899 (Saka).