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Sravana 18, 1905 (Saka)

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(Twelfth Session)



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C O N T E N T S

No. 12, Tuesday, August 9, 1983/Sravana 18, 1905 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, August 9, 1983/
Shravana 18, 1905 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at 3 minutes past
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Proposal for Reduction in ESI Benefits

***222. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce Employees State Insurance benefits to check alleged misuse of cash benefits and to control the fast growing expenditure; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to extend medical care by bringing other areas under this scheme with the money released from plugging wasteful expenditure on cash benefits by reducing the maximum period of sickness from 91 days to 56 days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMVIR) : (a) and (b) The estimated revenue expenditure of the Corporation including the cost of administration during the year 1983-84 is Rs. 233.78 crore, as against the estimated income of Rs. 229.50 crore. The gap between income and expenditure is likely to widen during the coming years. On the

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other hand, there is a demand for raising the ceiling of expenditure on medical care. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation are, therefore, exploring various possibilities of effecting economy in expenditure. Meanwhile, the Corporation is making every effort to extend the scheme in a phased manner to new areas and new sectors of employment, which are not at present covered, in the light of resources available.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :

The ESI Act covers only a very small part of social security; and that too, in a most niggardly way. Surely, more could have been provided when the ESI Corporation has got Rs. 300 crores in fixed deposits in various banks. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether the Central trade unions, including the INTUC (I) are opposed to the proposal of curtailing the benefits now enjoyed by the workers.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : So far as this proposal regarding reducing the sickness period from 91 days to 56 days is concerned, this is being considered in the Corporation and also the Standing Committee. It is not correct to say that all trade unions are opposed to this. There are certain trade unions which are opposing. That is why the Corporation has not been able to take a final decision in this matter. They have referred it. I understand that the Corporation is going to meet shortly and they are again going to reconsider this proposal.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :

Is it a fact that some of the conditions imposed by the World Bank pertain to curtailing the benefits now enjoyed by the workers?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I do not know how it is relevant. He is asking something about the World Bank. If he explains it, then I will be able to tell him if I have the information.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Has the ESI corpoartion actually accumulated more than Rs 300 crores ; if so, what steps the government are taking to extend the area of medical care of the work force in the country?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The hon. member wants to know about the reserve fund. The total accumulated reserve fund as on 31.3.83 is Rs. 363.69 crores. Out of this reserve fund, every year more than Rs. 40-50 crores by way of interest the Corporation is getting. Otherwise, if you do not take the interest that is accrued on the reserve fund, the deficit could have been much more; because if you compare the expenditure to income, the deficit is mounting every year. In 1980-81, the deficit was Rs. 8.28 crores; in 1981-82 it was Rs. 19.57 crores, in 1982-83 the deficit was Rs. 33.64 crores and in 1983-84, the anticipatory deficit is Rs. 43.78 crores. Whatever reserve fund is there, by giving more concessions and more benefits, to the employees, if we spend this reserve fund and if it is eaten away, then there would not be any interest accrues to this reserve fund; and in course of time, the Corporation will be in deep red.

श्री कमल नाथ भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एम्प्लॉयज स्टेट इंशोरेंस स्कीम के तहत जो मजदूरों को मेडिकल बेंनिफिट दिया जाता है, इससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले खेत मजदूरों को अभी तक अलग रखा गया है। इन खेत मजदूरों को एक पैसे की सुविधा एन्ट्री-क्वीनॉल और सल्फागोनायडीन आदि दवाइयों की नहीं मिलती है। इन लोगों के काम करने की स्थिति से आप सभी परिचित हैं। चिलचिलाती धूप,

बरसात और जाड़े में कंपा देने वाली सर्दियों में वह खेत में काम करता है। क्या उनके लिए भी सरकार के पास कोई योजना है ?

श्री धर्मवीर : अध्यक्ष जी, सुझाव तो माननीय सदस्य का बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन यह योजना अभी खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में लागू नहीं है। इसलिए वहां पर इसकी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लागू करने के लिए विचार करिए।

Dependence on Foreign Organisations for Power Project

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*223. DR. SUBRAMANIAM
SWAMY :
SHRI BIJU PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India will have to depend on foreign organisations for power projects;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the total funds required in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The bulk of the demand for power generating equipment is met by indigenous manufacturers. Government, however, take decision to import equipment selectively in certain cases depending on the totality of circumstances. Import is permitted where projects receive World Bank bilateral assistance or where available credit facilities are intended to be utilised. Some specialised equipment, which is

not manufactured in the country, is also imported.

SHI BIJU PATNAIK : Sir, kindly see my question. I have asked 'if so, the fact thereof' He has given no facts at all; I would like to know from the Hon. Minister facts, and also the amounts. Nothing is mentioned in this answer. I do know whether this is an answer at all. The Minister himself had stated in this House a couple of days back that BHEL, which is supposed to be the indigenous manufacturer, I presume, has orders only up to 1985. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the total expenditure or foreign exchange committed for import of power equipment, stores and spares and technology import for the last three years, since this Government came into power.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Sir, The total amount of imports envisaged in the Sixth Plan programme is of the order of eleven per cent.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : I wanted the figures, the total, in absolute terms. How many rupees are spent ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : That cannot be calculated in rupees because that is a hypothetical proposition. The total capacity envisaged in the Sixth Plan is 19,666 Megawatt.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : That is not the question. My question is :

- (1) What has been the total amount of imports in rupee value allowed or committed for technology import?
- (2) What is the amount spent for the import of stores and equipment?
- (3) What are the countries from whom you are importing? That is all I wanted to know.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : That break up has not been

worked out, and it cannot be given off hand. (*Interruption*)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Do you mean to say that foreign exchange is not given to them?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : What would be the cost of commissioning 20,000 Megawatts capacity cannot be precisely envisaged; because it depends on the consumption, on the type of capacity, whether it is hydel, or thermal, or nuclear...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Sir, please ask the Minister to get the information.

MR. SPEAKER : It should not be difficult.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : We will place all the details on the Table of the House within a week.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Now, it is better managed.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Since the Minister is not able to answer these questions, may I ask him, what the policy of the Government is? I had specifically asked :

"Whether India will have to depend on foreign organisations for power projects".

That is what I have asked. The Minister answers two days back that BHEL has got orders up to 1985. If that be the situation, what sort of planning is this, I would like to know for the nation. If you go on importing that amount will go to the foreigners and you say that the BHEL'S order book is full beyond 1985.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : The policy of the Government is very clear on this point. That is to depend on indigenous capacity and not on imports, that even during the period 1980 to 1983 and henceforward we

have been depending largely on BHEL's capacity; and the imports, if any, shall have to be made in the circumstances and I had mentioned, that whether it is through World Bank assistance or bilateral arrangement or when it is beyond the manufacturing range of the BHEL in selective areas, we have to import; to meet the situation.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : This is the answer he has given. I do not know why he was trying to go round the question. The Minister has stated that he will lay a statement of facts for the last three years from the time this Government has come into power. I wanted to ask, if this is your policy, why are you mentioning World Bank and other things? For any special thing you will import. So many conditions you have given where you are going to import. What I am asking is : Does the Government think that we are self-sufficient in producing the equipment and spares for the power generation in the country and not to depend on imports? That was the main thrust of my question.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : We are largely self-sufficient so far as plant equipment in the power sector is concerned. I have stated that imports are made only when these situations arise and the order envisaged in the Sixth Plan is upto 11 per cent.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : What is the total demand and generation of power in the country?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : The gap between the availability of power and its generation in the current year is of the order of 6 per cent.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : The Hon. Minister has said that the country is going to depend largely on indigenous manufacturers. But from the Minister's own admission and from official reports it has come out that BHEL has got enough capacity but the major constraint being faced by BHEL is financial

uncertainty, because the State Electricity Boards owe to BHEL about Rs. 260 crores and they do not have the money to pay for the equipment. In order to see that BHEL functions in a better way, more efficient manner and to raise its installed capacity, will the Government come forward with effective proposals to help the Electricity Boards financially so that they can pay the money due to BHEL for a long time?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : The question of dues of BHEL to the Electricity Boards is not directly related to this particular issue. But we have taken in the past steps to see that SEBs pay their dues to the BHEL. We have been pursuing it.

Working of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.

*224. **SHRI ANAND SINGH :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that business of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., has come down after its nationalisation; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to appoint a senior I.A.S. Officer to head this organisation and streamline its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) No, Sir. After nationalisation in December, 1980, the sales of the company have increased. Details of sales and profitability before and after nationalisation are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

The Company is making efforts to improve its performance which is being monitored by the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

Year	Total Sales Rs. lakhs	Net profit (+)
		Loss (—) after interest, tax (Rs. lakhs) & depreciation.
1979-79	690.3	(—) 75.83
1979-80	801.9	(—) 146.45
1980-81	890.3	(—) 284.5
1981-82	1111.2	(—) 212.6
1982-83	1131 0	(—) 145.0

*The Company was nationalised in December, 1980

SHRI ANAND SINGH : Looking at the figures from 1978 to 1983 I notice one thing that during the period of 1978 to 1980 though the production has increased, the losses also had increased. I would like the Hon. Minister to tell me the chief reasons for this peculiar situation.

SHRI R. C. Rath : The reasons for the losses are old and out-dated plant and machinery, obsolete technology for bulk drugs like Dapsone and weak marketing. Restoring the viability of a sick undertaking is a large exercise involving restructuring elements including financial restructuring, further infusion of capital, product-mix change and strengthening of management.

Regarding later part of the question of the Hon. Member I would like to draw his attention that the losses have gradually been decreasing from the date of nationalisation. I would like to read the figures.

Year	Losses
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	284.5
1981-82	212.6
1982-83	145

The company was nationalised in the year 1980. From these figures, the trend is that we are trying to arrest the losses.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : Sir, the Minister has given the position from 1980

to 1983. What I want to know is that particular situation arose in this factory, from 1978 to 1980 when the production was on increase, yet the losses were also on increase at the same time. Normally it so happens that when the production goes down, the factory goes into losses but here the factory was going into higher and higher production every year from Rs. 690 lakhs to Rs. 801 lakhs and then to Rs. 890 lakhs or something and yet the losses went up from Rs. 75 lakhs to Rs. 146 lakhs and then to Rs. 284 lakhs. Probably this was the reason why this company had to be nationalised. Therefore, I would like to know what were the chief reasons for the losses? Was it the unstability in the State or insecurity during the period 1977 to 1980 that led to these massive losses?

SHRI R. C. RATH : In reply to the Hon. Member's question I would say that costs have also increased during this period and interest charges were high and these were apart from other contributory reasons for the increase in losses. But from the figures I have mentioned the Hon. Member will certainly appreciate that there has been effort to arrest the trend in increase in losses.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : I am sorry that the Minister here is repeating what has been told by the Department...(Interruption) In your reply you have stated that obsolete technology affected the manufacturing of drugs and while stating the drugs you have mentioned the

name of dapsone. Dapsone was produced by Bengal Chemicals through independent research in 1950. At that time the multinationals used to sell dapsone at Rs. 18 per 1,000 tablets but Bengal Chemicals used to sell it at Rs. 10 per 1,000 tablets. After that in 1957, specially Burroughs Welcome and ICI started under-cutting Bengal Chemicals by selling dapsone first at Rs. 8.50 per 1,000 tablets and then it came down to Rs. 7.80 per 1,000 tablets. Bengal Chemicals did not have the power to stay in the market against the competition of these multinationals. Then in late 1950s..... (Interruption). Why don't you bear with me? In late 1950s, the Government of India gave to the Burroughs Welcome, a 100 per cent holding company, the licence to produce dapsone. Will the Government please tell the House whether they are going to take measures so that the multinationals do not under-cut the indigenous producers and allow them to be sick? And allowing them to be sick, they come out with the statement that they have obsolete technology and they cannot produce on economical basis.

SHRI R. C. RATH : The technology is an indigenous technology and dapsone being manufactured by a process of indigenous technology developed by this unit. But the fact remains that this is an outdated technology and the cost of production is higher because of the outdated technology. We are trying to make efforts to improve the technology and we have negotiating with different agencies like the UNIDO and hopefully I think we would be able to get better technology where we would be in a position to compete with the multi-nationals.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : The Minister has just now said that this unit was nationalised in 1980. He has also said that because of the obsolete technology and out-dated machinery it is suffering loss.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Bad management also.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : I do not know of bad management.

PROF. N. C. RANGA : He has said it.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : I am sorry, I did not hear it. Before this Company was taken over, with all that obsolete technology and out-dated machinery, the losses were Rs. 75 lakhs in one year and Rs. 146 lakhs in the immediately preceding year. But, after it was taken over, just the same year, the loss doubled to Rs. 248 lakhs. Does it mean that within that year the technology has changed and the machinery has deteriorated to such an extent that the losses have doubled? Then, subsequently, it still remained at Rs. 212 lakhs. Then it came down to Rs. 145 lakhs, which is equal to that the year when it was nationalised. I would, therefore, like to know whether, apart from the obsolete technology and out-dated machinery, there are any other reasons which the Minister would attribute to the bad management of the establishment? Is it because the people who are in the unit as managers are not aware how to produce and market a product as a national product? Because I know this Company's products used to be known as No.1 some years ago. Now it has deteriorated to such a great extent. Is it because you are depending on IAS or such officers, who may be having a very good knowledge of administration, but not possessing the business or commercial ability, because they have not undergone training in MBA and they are not business management people. Will you attribute the losses to this and, if so, what steps do you propose to take to check the loss?

SHRI R.C. RATH : If the Hon. Member had listened carefully to my earlier reply, he would have seen from the figures which I read out that we have tried to arrest the trend of losses. As he has mentioned, there have been losses... (Interruptions) We have tried to arrest the trend of losses. When this Company was nationalised in 1980, we wanted to make full utilisation of the capacity. You would appreciate that the production figure has gone up. While he has

referred to the figure of loss, which has gone up, the figure of production has also gone up. The moment the production has gone up, with obsolete technology and out-dated machinery, the cost of production has increased and the loss has gone up. But the fact remains that the trend of loss is decreasing as will be seen from the figures which I read out. In 1981-82 when the sales has gone up to Rs. 11.11 crores, the loss, was Rs. 2.12 crores. In the previous year, when the sales was 8.90 crores, the loss was Rs. 2.84 crores. So, when the production had gone up, there was corresponding less loss.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : With the out-dated machinery when the production has gone up, the profits should go up. Why should there be a loss? Sir, I would seek your protection. If the production has come down and there is a loss, I can understand it. But the production has gone up, which shows that the machinery is producing all right.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मशीनरी को ठीक चलाने से काम चल जाता है।

श्री भीखू राम जैन : इसीलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि पालियामेंट के सामने इस किस्म की बात करते हैं, मशीनरी ठीक क्यों नहीं चलाते हैं?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : May I try to help my hon. colleague? Actually, the nationalisation took place in December 1980. So, the loss which the Hon. Member referred to of Rs. 2.84 crores in 1980-81 was before nationalisation. That was the picture. In 1981-82 it came down to Rs. 2.12 crores. After that, it is still high, I agree. In 1982-83 it has come down Rs. 1.45 crores.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Loss in spite of the high production?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes, be-

cause mere higher production will not help us as the cost of production is higher. We had old and obsolete machinery and a technology which had not been modernised before nationalisation. This will have to be done. Unless it is brought up, both in terms of technology and equipment, mere nationalisation is not a magic wand. Therefore, this is what we propose to do and we hope that Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. which, as he himself said, had a good name once will again be able to come up.

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन के तार की चोरी

***227. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :** क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में प्रतिदिन टेलीफोन के तार की चोरी हो जाने की खबरें मिलती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अब तक किसी ऐसे मामले का पता लगाया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसमें कितने व्यक्ति शामिल हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. Occasionally some cables have been reported stolen.

(b) Yes, Sir. Two cases have been detected.

(c) Five persons were arrested in both the cases. The cases are in the Court of Law.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : There are large-scale thefts of telephone

wires not only in Delhi but in many parts of the country, including West Bengal. The law and order situation is not satisfactory. The cooperation of the police department is also not there. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether he is going to create a Cable Protection Force like Railway Protection Force in his Department?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : At present the Department is not proposing to have its own protection force. But if the State Governments can extend their help in investigating the cases on priority basis, that will be a welcome step and, for that matter, the Secretary of the Department as early as in February, 1981, has written to all the Chief Secretaries to extend help in this regard.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Two types of wiring are used in telecommunication. One is copper wiring and the other is aluminium wiring. Copper is costlier than aluminium. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether he is going to replace copper wiring by aluminium wiring?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : The copper wiring has become a thing of the past. It was being used about 20 years ago. We are now using ACSW or copper-coated steel wiring. Previously, the copper wire was being stolen. We changed—it is aluminium wiring. It is also being stolen in some places. That is why we require the cooperation from State Governments in giving priority for investigation of such cases and also the cooperation of villagers in this regard. These wires do not have any current. So during night time, they are an easy prey for thieves.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में टेलीफोन तारों की बढ़ती हुई चोरी की घटनाओं और दिल्ली में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था की दुर्दशा को देख कर क्या सरकार दिल्ली में आधुनिकतम टेलीफोन प्रणाली, वायरलेस टेलीफोन सिस्टम स्थापित करने की ओर कदम

उठाने जा रही है, ताकि न रहेगा तार और न रहेगी तार की चोरी की समस्या।

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : It is not for Delhi. It is for other rural areas. We have thought of this system, which is called long distance wireless telecommunication. We have selected 12 districts in Madhya Pradesh. Behind is one of them where we are going in for wireless telephone system.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : I wanted to know whether there is a proposal for installing local wireless telephone system in Delhi.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about U. P. ?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : The questioner is from Madhya Pradesh. That is why I mentioned about Madhya Pradesh. 12 districts in Madhya Pradesh have been selected...

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : I wanted to know whether a wireless telephone system is to be installed for local purpose in Delhi itself, as this type of system obtains in other advanced countries of the world.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : In Delhi it is not necessary. The theft is of cables.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would like the Hon. Minister to give a clarification. Quite a number of wireless telephones are used in Delhi. Is it legally allowed?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : It is not legally allowed. If we come across any such cases, the necessary action will be taken.

Amedments in Election Laws

***228. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make comprehensive amendments in the Election laws before the next general elections to Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, the main points under consideration of Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which a comprehensive Bill will be introduced by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c) The various proposals on electoral reforms which have been under consideration of Government, cover a wide spectrum and they relate to a variety of matters like, alternate system of elections avoidance of misuse of official authority, removal of corrupt practices and money power at elections, reduction of election expenditure, reduction of voting age, defections, fresh delimitation of constituencies, special privileges, safeguards and powers for the Election Commission etc. Of these, for implementing the proposal relating to fresh delimitation of constituencies, it is proposed to introduce a Bill in the current session of Parliament providing for fresh delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in each State and Union Territory so far as their extent is concerned after every decennial census, without altering the present total number of seats allotted to various States in the House of the People and the various State Legislative Assemblies.

The other proposal, which have far reaching implications, would require careful consideration of their full import before final decision can be taken on them. Some of these would require consultations with the political parties and also with State Governments, wherever necessary, and hence, reaching conclusions on them will necessarily take time and it is not possible to indicate at this Stage by what time the final decisions on them can be reached.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सत्र में एक विधेयक सदन में पुरःस्थापित करने का सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है, इसलिए मैं इनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। इन्होंने कई मुद्दे इसमें विचारणीय रखे हैं। हम समझते हैं कि यह काफी महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इसके अलावा कई ऐसे विषय हैं, जो संशोधन करने योग्य हैं। एक इन्होंने जनसंख्या के आधार पर सीटों की बढ़ोतरी पर पाबन्दी लगा दी है। जनसंख्या के आधार पर जो सीटें बढ़नी चाहिए, वे नहीं बढ़ायेंगे। सीटों की संख्या वही रहेगी, लेकिन क्षेत्र का घटाव या बढ़ाव हो सकता है। जनसंख्या के आधार पर सीटें चाहे विधान सभा की हों या लोकसभा की, उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए था। हम समझते हैं कि इनके लिए संविधान में आपको परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप जो विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करने जा रहे हैं, क्या उसमें ऐसे तत्वों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगायेंगे, जो समाज के आतंक पैदा करने वाले और अवांछनीय तत्व हैं? क्योंकि चुनाव में जिस तरह से धन का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, उसमें इसी प्रकार के तत्व आ रहे हैं। वे चुनाव में प्रभावकारी कदम बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं और उनका प्रभाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। इनमें कुछ ऐसे तत्व भी हैं तो कानून की धारा 320 के तहत मुजरिम हैं। ऐसे लोग भी चुनाव में आज चुन कर प्रतिनिधि के रूप में आते हैं। क्या आप उन पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाएंगे ताकि ऐसे लोग चुनाव में चुन कर न आ सकें। इसके बारे में आप विचार कर रहे हैं या नहीं?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : जैसाकि मैंने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि जो इम्पोर्टेंट

क्वाइन्ट्स रेफर किये हैं, उन सब पर ही विचार किया जा रहा है। एक बान आपने यह कही है कि इलेक्शन में गलत अन्सर आ रहे हैं, उन अन्सरों को रोकने के लिए भाया कोई कायवाही जेरे-गौर है या नहीं, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ये सब बातें जेरे-गौर हैं। बाकी आपने जो 302 दफा वाली बात कही है, तो यह चीज तो पहले से ही कानून में है और ऐसे लोगों को इजाजत नहीं है। जो मौजूदा कानून है, उस कानून के तहत इस तरह के गलत लोग नहीं आ सकते और अगर गलत लोग आते हैं, तो उनके खिलाफ इलेक्शन पेटीशन होती है और उनको डिस्क्वालीफाई किया जाता है। ये सब चीजें तो पहले ही कानून में मौजूद हैं।

जहां तक आपने सीटें बढ़ाने की बात कही है, उसके बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि हम सीटें नहीं बढ़ा सकते क्योंकि कांस्टीट्यूशन को आलरेडी एमेंड किया जा चुका है कि 2000 ई० तक कोई सीटें नहीं बढ़ेंगी लेकिन डिलिमिटेशन का बिल हम लाने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं।

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : अभी कुछ दिन पहले एक बयान आया था कि बहुत से ऐसे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हैं; जो कि आजादी के बाद से आज तक सुरक्षित क्षेत्र रहे हैं, चाहे वह विधान सभा का क्षेत्र हो या लोक सभा का क्षेत्र हो तो ऐसे क्षेत्रों को दूसरे क्षेत्रों में परिवर्तन होते रहना चाहिए, क्या आप इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : माननीय मेम्बरों को पता है कि जब यह विधेयक पास हो जाएगा, तो उसके बाद डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन बैठेगा और जब डिलिमिटेशन

कमीशन काम करता है, तो कुछ आधार हैं, जिन पर काम किया जाता है। सिर्फ इस वजह से कि कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी लगातार रिजर्व चली आ रही है, इसलिए उसको बदल दिया जाए, यह आधार डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन मानेगा या नहीं, यह अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। आमतौर पर सब लोगों को मालूम है कि कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ पापुलेशन, कन्टीगुयेटी, डिस्टेंसेज और सुविधाएं, ये सब देख कर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज का डिलिमिटेशन किया जाता है। इसके मुत्तालिक आज कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन क्या काम करेगा।

श्री पी० नामग्याल : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो हाल ही में जम्मू व कश्मीर में इलेक्शन हुए थे, तो उनमें कुछ बातें हमारे नोटिस में आई थीं जैसे कि इलेक्शन कमीशन का जो आर्डर है, उसको डिफाई किया गया और डुप्लीकेट बैलेट पेपर छापे गये।

شری پی نام گیاں :- میں مان نیہ منتری
جی سے یہ جاننا چاہوں گا کہ جو حال ہی میں جموں و
کشمیر میں الیکشن ہوئے تھے ان میں کچھ باتیں ہائے
نوش میں آئی تھیں، جیسے کہ الیکشن کمیشن کا جو
آرڈر ہے اس کو ڈیفائن کیا گیا۔ اور ڈپلی کیٹ
بیلٹ پیپر چھاپے گئے۔

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : यह क्वेश्चन इसमें कहाँ आता है। आप हमें भी एलाऊ कीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot object.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको तो ये अपने आप देखेंगे और अपने आप बताएंगे।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : तो फिर हमें भी कहने की इजाजत दीजिए ।

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
Because he wants to...

MR. SPEAKER : You first study the rules and then come to me. How can you object to it ?

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : इसका परपज नेशनल कांग्रेस को मेलान करना है ।

*(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It will not go on record.

It is irresponsible on your part. If it is irrelevant, I will declare it irrelevant. Who are you to pre-judge it ? How are you concerned with it ? Something very funny.

PROF. SAFI-UD-DIN SOZ : It is not a question arising out of this.

MR. SPEAKER : Who are you to decide ? Who are you ?

श्री पी० नामग्याल : इसी तरह से जो आफिशियल मशीनरी थी, उसका हर एक कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में मिसयूज किया गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में आप क्या स्टेप्स लेने जा रहे हैं ?

شری پی زام گبال :- اس طرح سے جو آفیشل مشینری تھی اس کا ہر ایک کانٹسٹی ٹوئنسی میں مس یوز کیا گیا، میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سلسلے میں آپ کیا اسٹیپ لینے جا رہے ہیں۔

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : इलेक्शन कमीशन के पास जम्मू असेम्बली के इलेक्शन होने के बाद बहुत सी शिकायतें आई हैं ।

यह बात ठीक है कि इलेक्शन कमीशन के आर्डर्स को भी डिफाई किया गया है ।

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
This is an one-sided version. We protest.

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : यह बात ठीक है कि हर इलेक्शन के बाद एक नई स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है । जम्मू कश्मीर के इलेक्शन के बाद भी बहुत सी नई बातें नोटिस में आई हैं । बहुत सी बातों पर इलेक्शन कमीशन ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से रिपोर्ट मांगी है । गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट जब इलेक्शन कमीशन के पास आ जाएगी, उसके बाद इलेक्शन कमीशन अपनी सही राय कायम कर सकेगा ।

DR. KARAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the former Election Commissioner, Shri Shram Lal Shakhder, and the present Election Commissioner, Shri Trivedi, have from time to time made a number of very significant recommendations with regard to amendment of election laws, and two of the most important recommendations are (a) State financing to some extent of elections which are becoming increasingly expensive, as everybody in the House knows regardless of party, and which really are a great burden upon the nation; and, secondly, (b) some element of proportional representation. I would like to know from the Government whether they have seriously considered these far-reaching proposals made by no less a person than Election Commissioner and if so, what they are doing. Secondly, may I know from the Government whether they will consider the desirability of making voting in this country compulsory? In Australia, voting is compulsory. We live in a democratic society and we take advantage of it. Would it not be desirable to make voting a civic responsibility also so that along

with rights you fulfil your responsibility?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : Two questions have been raised by the Hon. Member. One is that the previous chief Election Commissioner and the present chief Election Commissioner have sent a number of proposals relating to the reforms. One or two proposals about which the Hon. Member has spoken do form part of those proposals. He wants to know whether the Government is seriously considering the matter. Surely when we consider, we consider seriously.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I have been in Government longer than you, and I know what that means.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I am sorry, if you, in your time, were not serious, then it is a reflection on you and not on others. We are seriously considering all the proposals which have been sent by the present chief Election Commissioner as well as by the earlier chief Election Commissioners.

Regarding the question that voting should be made compulsory; nobody has sent any such suggestion. He might send that suggestion. We will examine that also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The word 'serious' has to be given a different meaning in the dictionary from now on. In 1971 a Committee was formed...*(Interruptions)* Try to understand; if you have any mind, apply it.

AN HON. MEMBER : He understands booth-capturing, not elections.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : In 1971 Hon. Speaker of Lok Sabha formed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jagannath Rao, and in that Committee all the political parties were represented. There were unanimous recommendations on various as-

pects, including making the Election Commission a multi-member body. From 1971 this Government is seriously considering those unanimous recommendations of all the political parties. I would like to know which are the proposals still under serious consideration, which are under active consideration, which are not being considered at all and which have been finalised.

MR. SPEAKER : And which are under 'over-serious' consideration.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : Sir, I have stated more than once that all proposals are under the active and serious consideration of a Committee of the Cabinet. We have made a satisfactory progress and I do hope that when all proposals are finalised by the Committee, then the Government's view will be formulated and we will come to the Opposition Parties for consultation and also the States concerned where necessary. We are trying to do it as quickly as we can.

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any proposal for the seriousness under consideration? *(Interruptions)*. No more question on this. Next Question. Shri Desai.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : You have not allowed us to put any question. In protest, I walk out.

11.51 *(Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli then left the House.)*

*(Interruptions)**

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ rose.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Nothing goes on record. Not like this. You learn the rules first Mr. Soz. You are free to give any motion on this. I have passed over to the next question.

11.52 *(Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz then left the House.)*

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.
Shri Desai

Rajadhyaksha Committee Recommendations

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

(a) whether the Union Government have urged the States to accept the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power;

(b) if so, whether one of the recommendations of the Committee was that control and ownership of high tension transmission system linking Central power projects to the State systems should be vested in the Centre;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Committee had recommended that the Central Government should be vested with the ownership of transmission lines of 220 KV capacity and above;

(d) if so, whether State Governments have agreed to the suggestions made by the Rajadhyaksha Committee ; and

(e) how many of the recommendations have been accepted and implemented so far by both the Centre and the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Committee on Power has recommended that high tension transmission system connecting the Central projects to State systems and transmission links of 220 KV and above which are required to ensure integrated operation of the regional grids, should be under the ownership and control of Central Government. While the concept of a National Grid has found general acceptance, some of the States have reservations regarding Central ownership and

control. This is being further discussed with the States.

(e) Guidelines have already been issued in respect of 140 recommendations whose implementation lies within the competence of the State Govts. and State Electricity Boards.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, about half-an-hour back, the Hon. Minister was kind enough to reply to a question of a similar type wherein he has mentioned that the gap between the demand and availability of power—energy—is of the order of 6%. I take this as the average percentage for the whole of India.

But, then, why there is power cut even upto 100% in some of the States when there is average tapering only of 6%. It means that such a higher percentage of power cut is due to maldistribution. My question now arises from this. To avoid this maldistribution, the essential thing to do is to have the regional grids as well as the national grid to taper off this power shortage. In this regard, Rajadhyaksha Committee has given so many recommendations. I requested the Hon. Minister to reply as to how many of these recommendations have been accepted and implemented so far by both the Centre and the States. The reply is very unsatisfactory in the sense that he has said like this. I will read out :

‘Guidelines have already been issued in respect of 140 recommendations whose implementation lies within the competence of the State Governments and State Electricity Boards.’

Simply giving the guidelines and sending them to the State Governments is not sufficient. I wanted to know as to how many of them have been accepted by the Centre and the States and how many of them have been implemented. To this his answer was ‘Yes, Sir.’ Regarding the national grid, he has replied as follows :

'While the concept of a National Grid has found general acceptance, some of the States have reservations regarding Central ownership and control.'

Central Ownership and control is quite different from the national grid. Reservations of some States need to be there regarding the control and ownership. Regarding the national grid, unless we go ahead with this, we are not going to have even distribution of the power in this country. May I know from him as to what steps he is taking regarding the regional grids as well as connecting the regional grids with the central grid.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : As for part of the question relating to the recommendations under implementation, I would like to inform the Hon. Member that while 140 recommendations have been considered fit to be implemented by the State Governments and the SEBS, there has to be a continuous monitoring of the implementation of these recommendations by the SEBS and from our Ministry. It is not that we can say that a particular recommendation has been implemented. This is a continuous process like reduction in T & D losses, inventory control, training programmes etc. So this is being continuously implemented, and we are doing the monitoring for it.

As for the national power grid concept and the control and ownership of 220 Kv and above transmission lines, I would like to inform the Hon. Member that the national power grid concept has generally been accepted and it is in the process of evolution; and the control and ownership of 220 kv. and above transmission lines and associated sub-stations forms an integral part of the national power grid.

So far as the latter part is concerned, many states have expressed their reservations, but we are discussing this subject with them and we are trying to persuade them to come to a concrete, final decision. At the recent meeting which the Minister of Energy held with

Northern States this was discussed; and a Committee was constituted with the chairman of CEA and the chairman of the SEBS, to suggest modalities of implementation of this aspect, viz. how power can flow throughout the length and breadth of this country in an integrated manner from the central power projects, so that the beneficiary states can get their allocations of power. So, this is under discussion.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : The Hon. Minister was pleased to state that some of the states have got reservations, even regarding national grid. Am I right? No ?...

So, the national grid is an accepted thing. Actually, with regard to power as well as water resources, the grid system is most important from the point of view not only of even distribution of shortages, but of prosperity also, From that angle, which are the states which have got reservations regarding ownership and control; and what are the steps which the Government of India is taking to convince the State Governments that whichever State has shortage of power, they should not at least charge exorbitant rates, so far as power selling i. e. energy sale is concerned? Has the Government of India intervened in certain cases wherein it has been brought to their notice?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Generally, the response of the States has been that they have reservations regarding ownership and control of EHV and 220 Kv transmission lines and associated sub-stations. Nearly all the States have expressed their reservations about it; but, as I said, this point has been discussed and a committee has been constituted of technical persons who are likely to suggest how to ensure, which is a crucial question, the flow of power from the Central projects to the beneficiary States. After this proposal or formula is evolved, guidelines are laid down. Then, I shall have another round of discussion with them.

As for inter-State tariffs, this ques-

tion was also discussed with the Northern States, and it has been agreed by them that the CEA. evolve broad guidelines, in consultation with the States. So, we are in this process at the moment. Some very tangible results have been achieved even in this, because there has been a general acceptance of the idea of the national power grid. We have, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on power, introduced—and this House has accepted and passed the Electricity (Amendment) Supply Bill. And so many things are on the move regarding the recommendations of the Committee on power.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि डिमांड और सप्लाई में 6 परसेंट का फर्क है। मगर राजस्थान में ट्रांसमिशन लासिज 40 परसेंट है और उत्पादन कितना होता है, यह मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं। वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज में 100 परसेंट कट है और एग्रीकल्चर को प्रतिदिन चार घंटे से कम बिजली दी जाती है। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उन्होंने मॉनिटरिंग की व्यवस्था कर रखी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने राजस्थान में मॉनिटरिंग की क्या व्यवस्था की है, जिससे एग्रीकल्चर और इंडस्ट्रीज को ठीक प्रकार से बिजली मिल सके।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : राजस्थान के ट्रांसमिशन लासिज 40 परसेंट नहीं हैं, कम हैं। राजस्थान के लिए हम लोगों ने व्यवस्था की है। उसी का नतीजा है कि फरवरी-मार्च में काफी मात्रा में बिजली की सहायता दूसरी जगहों से राजस्थान को दी जा सकी। हम लोग इस बात की ताक़ीद कर रहे हैं कि अगर बिजली की एक्कूट कमी हो, तो राजस्थान को यथासंभव दूसरी जगहों से सहायता दें। राजस्थान की जरूरतों की तरफ हमारा बहुत ही सहानु-

भूतिपूर्ण रख है, यह मैं माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Checking of Layout of Equipment and Building of Small Industrial Units to Protect Workers

*225. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :

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

(a) Whether there is a proposal under the consideration of his Ministry to check the layout of equipment and buildings of small industrial units to ensure safety of workers employed in different organisations;

(b) if so, in which small and unorganised units, the safety and health care measures will be taken in the first instance; and

(c) to what extent the safety officers would be able to conduct surveys and guide small establishments about their safety and health care measures ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. The Factories as defined under the Act are required to be approved by the competent authority, and have to comply with the provisions for safety measures and promotion of health and welfare of workers employed therein.

(c) There is a proposal to utilise the services of the safety officers in factories employing 1000 workers or more under the Act, for conducting surveys and providing guidance on matters of safety and health to managements of small establishments.

Expansion of Haldia Refinery

***226. SHRI NIREN GHOSH :**
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expansion of Haldia Refinery has been finally approved;

(b) whether the funds have been allocated for the purpose;

(c) whether the work for expansion has been started; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (d) The Feasibility Report submitted by Indian oil Corporation for expansion of Haldia Refinery is under consideration of the Government.

Plan to Harness Hydro, Thermal and Tap Power Potential of North Eastern Region

***230. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN**

DEV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had drawn up a plan to harness hydro, thermal and tap power potential of North Eastern Region; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost, different stages of generated capacity of projects, total installed capacity and availability of power to the State and Union territories of the N. E. Region ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The exploitation of the power potential of the North Eastern region forms part of the successive Five Year Plans. Details of the new generating capacity already commissioned during the Sixth Plan and schemes under construction in the North Eastern region are given in the Annexure-I and II.

Annexure-I

Schemes already commissioned during the 6th plan period.

S. No.	Name of the Project	State	Installed Capacity (MW)
<i>A. Thermal</i>			
1.	Bongaigaon Unit I & II	Assam	2 × 60 = 120
2.	Lakwa Gas Unit I & II	Assam	2 × 15 = 30
3.	Mobile Gas Units	Assam	3 × 7 = 21
<i>B. Hydel</i>			
4.	Loktak	Manipur (Central Sector)	3 × 35 = 105
5.	Gumti III Unit	Tripura	1 × 5 = 5
Total			281

Note : Power from the Central/NEC Projects is shareable by all the constituent States in the Region.

Annexure-II

Name of the projects under construction in the North Eastern Region	State	Installed capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)	Benefits (MW) during 1980-85 1985-90 (VI Plan) (VII Plan)	
<i>Thermal</i>					
Bongai gaon Extn.	Assam	2 × 60	47.16	120	—
Lakwa Gas Unit III	Assam	15	15.64 (for 3 Units)	15	—
Lakwa Gas Extn.	Assam	1 × 15	6.21	—	15
Namrup waste Heat	Assam	1 × 22	9.01	22	—
Chandrapura Extn.	Assam	1 × 30	12.92	30	—
Bargolai	Assam	2 × 30	45.64	—	60
Garo Hills	Meghalaya (MEC Project)	2 × 30	43.20	—	60
Baramura Gas	Tripura	10	4.63	—	10
<i>Hydro</i>					
Lower Borpani	Assam	2 × 50	63. 5	50	50
Dikhu	Nagaland	1	1.78	1	—
Maharani Micro Hydel	Tripura	1	1.67	—	1
Serlui	Mizoram	1	1.02	—	1
Umiom Umtru St.IV	Meghalaya	2 × 30	88.37	—	60
Nungsung Khong Micro Hydel	Manspura	1 × 5	1.58	—	1.5
Kopili	Assam/ Meghalaya(NEC Project)	150	149.02	150	—
Doyang	Nagaland (NEC Project)	150	96.31	—	150
Total :				388*	363.5@

Note : * In addition to this, installed capacity of 281 MW has already been commissioned in the NE Region during the VI plan period.

@ The power available from Central & NEC projects is shareable by all the constituents of the region.

Shortage of Power in Karnataka

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

(a) whether Central Government are aware regarding the situation being experienced due to the shortage of power in Karnataka :

(b) if so, whether Government realise that Karnataka could never get over the paucity of power unless hydel production in the State supplemented by the nuclear power plant;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in regard to the sites to set-up a mini-hydel power generator in that state; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes Sir, Karnataka State has been facing shortage of power from October, 1982 on account of poor rains in the catchment areas resulting in reduced hydro power generation.

(b) Hydro power generation can be supplemented by either thermal or nuclear power generation. A thermal power station with two units of 210 MW each is already under construction at Raichur.

(c) and (d) Survey of sites for both large and small hydro power plants is carried out by the State Electricity Board. One small hydro electric project with two units of 4.5 MW each is under construction, while feasibility studies of three projects have been submitted for clearance of Central Electricity Authority. The State Electricity Board has finalised four other project reports and is investigating 22 more sites.

Desu Facing Financial Crisis

*232. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is facing financial crisis due to non-payment of dues by Haryana and two local bodies i.e. Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) if so, details of dues from them; and

(c) what steps Central Government have taken to recover the dues from them?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Dues recoverable by DESU from HSEB, MCD and NDMC are as under :

	<i>Rs/Crores</i>
(i) H.S.E.B.	21.30
(ii) M.C.D.	18.80
(iii) N.D.M.C.	37.12

The financial crisis in DESU is not mainly due to amount receivable by DESU from the above organisations.

(c) D.E.S.U. has been pursuing with the different organisations for recovery of the dues. There are disputed amounts in the bills raised by D.E.S.U. Discussions are being held by DESU to arrive at agreed figures.

**Introduction of Gentex and Store/
Forward Systems in Telegraph
Offices**

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

(a) the advantages of the Gentex and Store/Forward systems which are being introduced in the telegraph offices;

(b) the total amount being spent under this scheme;

(c) whether the machinery being imported; and

(d) the names of the offices/circles where this system is being introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The transit traffic passing in telegraph offices which is at present handled manually is routed automatically.

(b) All-India plan for these systems is still to be drawn up. Gentex Exchanges at Bombay and New Delhi cost Rs. 28 lakhs. Each Store Forward Telegraph system cost Rs. 12 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Gentex System is already working at Bombay and New Delhi and Store Forward Telegraph Systems at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Amedabad and Patna. Store Forward Telegraph systems will be commissioned shortly at Agra, Bhopal, Ernakulam, Jaipur and Bhubaneswar.

Steps Taken to Reduce Prices of Essential Drugs

*234 SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the steps taken to reduce the prices of essential life saving drugs for the facility of the economically weaker sections of the population;

(b) whether Government intend to move in the matter;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RAHII) : (a) to (d) The following steps have been

taken to bring down the prices of medicines including essential and life saving medicines :—

(i) As a result of cost studies by the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices, the prices of some bulk drugs have been reduced under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. The prices of corresponding formulations have also been reduced.

(ii) The prices of a number of formulations based on imported bulk drugs like Rifampicin and Cimetidine consequent upon the import prices of such drugs have also been reduced.

(iii) As a result of exemption from excise duty on certain intermediates and on patent & proprietary medicines based on specified bulk drugs, there have been reduction in the prices of formulations.

(iv) Customs duty on certain drug intermediates is levied at a concessional rate of 25%. This has resulted in reduction in prices of bulk drugs which is reflected in the prices of formulations.

Study of cost and fixation/revision in prices of bulk drugs and formulations is a continuous process aimed at fixing fair and reasonable prices for drugs & medicines from time to time so as to safeguard consumer's interest.

Proposals for effecting some further reduction in the prices of formulations based on Cimetidine, Rifampicin, Trimethoprim and Sulphamethaxazole are already in progress.

उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र में लिफाफों,
अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों और पोस्टकार्डों
की कमी

*235. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या

संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखंड क्षेत्र में लिफाफों, अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों और पोस्टकार्डों की भारी कमी है और ग्रामीणों को सादे लिफाफे पन्द्रह पैसा प्रति लिफाफे की दर से खरीदने पड़ते हैं और कभी-कभी ये लिफाफे भी उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा करने के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार ने इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की है और यह सामग्री वहां कब तक उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। इन वस्तुओं की इस प्रकार की कमी की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। फिर भी ऐसी जानकारी मिली है कि जून 1983 के दूसरे पखवाड़े में रानीखेत में केवल अंतर्देशीय पत्रों की कमी हुई थी और वह भी इसलिए कि ट्रेजरी में अंतर्देशीय पत्र कम थे। इस

कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किए गए थे और अब उत्तराखंड के सभी मंडलों में स्थिति संतोषजनक है।

Prosecution of Coal Companies for Violation of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act

*236 SHRI M. ISMAIL : Will the minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many coal companies were prosecuted during 1980-83 for violation of the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970; and

(b) the results of prosecution?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the names of the coal companies; the number of prosecutions launched against these companies for violation of the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, and the Rules framed thereunder during the period 1.1.80 to 31.7.83 and the result of the prosecutions is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement-I

1. Name of the Coal Companies	No. of prosecution cases filed during the period only.	No. of cases resulting in convictions	No. of cases resulting in acquittals.	No. of cases in which writ petitions have been filed.	No. of prosecution cases which are pending with the Courts at the end of the period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	58	6	5	5	47	
2. Central Coalfields Ltd.	21	1	1	6	19	
3. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	72	27	3	13	42	
4. Western Iron & Steel Company Ltd.	25	—	—	—	25	
5. Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd.	4	—	—	4	4	
6. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1	—	—	—	1	
7. Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd.	4	—	—	4	4	
Total :	185	34	9	32	142	

Jute Mills in West Bengal Under Closure/Lockout

***237 SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that at present there are eighteen jute mills in West Bengal under closures/lockouts;

(b) if so, names of the units and the numbers of employees affected by the lockouts/closures unit-wise;

(c) the details of the representations made by the trade unions in this regard and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the details of the discussions held by him with trade union leaders on 30 June, 1983 and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) According to information received as on 2.8.1983, 19 jute mills were under closures/lockouts. Names of the mills and mill-wise number of workers affected by the closures/lockouts are given in the Annexure.

(c) Government has received representations from the National Union of Jute Workers, Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union and the All India Jute Workers

Federation raising a number of demands which include, among other things, immediate reopening of jute mills remaining closed or under lockout and an end to rotational lockouts in jute mills. The issue relating to closures and lockouts in jute mills in West Bengal was discussed at the first meeting of the re-constituted Industrial Committee on Jute held on January 31st, 1983. The Committee decided that the Labour Minister, West Bengal may convene a meeting to resolve the issue of closures and lockout. According to Government of West Bengal, the disputes concerning all the cases of lockouts and permanent closures are in various stages of conciliation before the State Conciliation Machinery.

(d) As All Party Delegation of the members of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly met the Labour Minister on the 30th June, 1983 and reported the issues raised in the Assembly Resolution copy of which was enclosed to letter dated June 4, 1983 from the Chief Minister, West Bengal to me. In my reply sent on June 14, 1983 I had informed West Bengal Chief Minister that the problems of Jute Industry such as nationalisation of the Industry and Jute Trade, minimum support price for jute etc., are matters dealt with in the Government of India by the Department of Textiles in the Ministry of Commerce and suggested that these matters be taken up for discussion with the Minister of Commerce. This suggestion was reiterated by me to the All party delegation also.

Annexure

Statement showing names of Jute Mills in West Bengal under closures/lockouts and number of workers affected mill-wise as on 2.8.1983

S. No.	Name of Mill	Approximate No. of workers	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Premchand Jute Mills	3100	Permanently closed.
2.	Naskarpara Jute Mills	2300	Wound up under orders of High Court, Calcutta.

1	2	3	4
3.	Shri Ram Jute Mill	1500	Permanently closed.
4.	Kankinarah Jute Mill	4100	
5.	Shri Gourishanker Jute Mill	2000	
6.	North Brook Jute Mill	3500	
7.	Eastern Mfg. Co.	2100	
8.	Hasimara Jute Mill	2300	
9.	Bernagore Jute Factory Co.	5600	
10.	Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co.	1100	
11.	Victoria Jute Co.	4800	
12.	Shree Hanuman Jute Mill	3000	
13.	Agrapara Co.	3600	
14.	Fort William Co.	3400	
15.	Hukumchand Jute Mill	7000	
16.	Kanoria Jute Mill	4000	
17.	Dalhousie Jute Co.	3000	
18.	Angus Co.	4800	
19.	Prabartak Jute Mill	2200	

**Public Sector Undertakings Which
Have Not Complied with the
Provisions of Provident Fund Act**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several public sector undertakings have not complied with provisions of Provident Fund Act;

(b) if so, whether any penal action has been initiated against defaulting public sector undertakings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

According to a report placed before the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund at their last meeting held in July, 1983, there were 1077 non-complying Public Undertakings. The list of non-complying establishments included as many as 732 departmental understandings belonging to Central/State Governments and Local Bodies. These establishments have been requesting for their exclusion from the purview of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act on the ground that their employees are already enjoying benefits in the nature of pension, provident fund, gratuity etc., which are no less favourable than the benefits provided under the Act. The

matter was considered by the Employees' Provident Fund Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri G. Ramanujam and it had specifically recommended exclusion of departmental undertakings and other establishments run departmentally by Central and State Governments from the purview of the Act, provided that the benefits available to their employees were not less favourable than those under the Act. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government.

The action taken or proposed to be taken following the acceptance of the recommendation of the Ramanujam Committee is as given below :—

- (i) The departmental undertakings under the Central Government whose employees are in receipt of provident fund and pension under Government rules have been granted exemption, as a class, under section 16(2) of the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The effect of exemption granted under Section 16(2) is that the establishment concerned goes out of the purview of the Act altogether and the question of compliance with any of the Act does not any longer arise. The number of non-complying establishments in this category was 323.
- (ii) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to consider grant of exemption under section 16(2) of the Act to the departmentally run establishments under them provided their employees are also in receipt of provident fund and pension as per Government rules. This number of non-complying establishments in this category was 343; and
- (iii) The E.P.F. authorities have been asked to consider whether the establishments under local bodies/

Municipal Corporations could also be granted exemption under section 16(2), provided their employees are in receipt of provident fund and pension as per Government rules. The number of non-complying establishments in this category was 66.

The remaining 345 non-complying establishments were companies/corporation under Central/State Governments. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioners have been instructed to expedite assessment of dues in their case and to take further necessary action in accordance with the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952, for securing full compliance.

World Bank Loan For Indravati Project

***239 SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Multipurpose "Indravati" Project works of Kalahandi Orissa is under progress;

(b) how much amount has been negotiated with the World Bank for Indravati Power Project; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The loan agreement for the Upper Indravati Hydroelectric Project with the World Bank is for SDRs 156 million (equivalent of US \$170 million) from IDA and US \$ 155.4 million from the IBRD. The rate of interest on the IBRD loan will be 0.5% above the total weighted cost of a pool of the Bank's borrowings starting from 1st July, 1982 and is repayable over 20 years, including a grace period of five years. The IDA Credit carries a service charge of 0.75% on the disbursed portion and it is repayable over 50 years, including a grace period of ten years.

Setting up of Caprolactum Plant in Kerala

*240. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a caprolactum plant in Kerala;

(b) if so, the total outlay of the proposed plant;

(c) whether any final decision has been taken in the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH): (a) to (c) The proposal to set up a caprolactum plant in Kerala was sanctioned in April, 1982. The total outlay for the proposed plant is Rs. 147.94 crores.

(d) Does not arise.

Commissions and Committees under Ministry with Non-Technical Secretaries

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

(a) how many Commissions or Committees under his Ministry are functioning at present where the Secretary to such bodies are non-technical persons;

(b) whether the Ministry have been compelled to fill such posts only because there is dearth of senior technically qualified persons in the Ministry;

(c) whether the appointment of IAS and other such non-technical persons who have no knowledge of the matter lends a bureaucratic touch to the report and deprives it of its technical thrust; and

(d) if so, whether Government would

change its present policy and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) None, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Guidelines for TV news-casts

*242. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to revise guidelines for TV news-casts, programmes oriented for different sections of the population, etc. to ensure that coverage is not confined to the views and claims of the ruling party?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): No, Sir. There is no proposal to revise the guidelines for TV news-cast, which have been laid down by the Government to ensure accuracy, objectivity, impartiality and balanced representation to the activities of all parties, groups as well as events.

Doordarshan is already making efforts to give greater emphasis on programmes for weaker sections of society, tribals, youth, women, children etc.

Supply of Crude by Soviet Union to India

2557. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Union have agreed to provide India with one million tonnes of crude in addition

to what it supplies under the existing trade agreement; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the terms and conditions of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) :

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. An addendum to the contract dated 21-1-1983 was signed on 11.7.1983 between Indian Oil Corporation and Sojuznefteexport of Soviet Union for import of additional 1 million tonnes of crude oil during 1983.

Payment for crude oil supplied by Sojuznefteexport of Soviet Union would be made in Rupees under the Trade Agreement between the two countries.

Demand for Phone Instruments

2558. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that demand for phone instruments jumped from 4.24 lakhs to 6.5 lakhs in the last three years and to meet the heavy load of replacements and new demand, the Sarin Committee, years ago had recommended "expeditious action" to set up two factories each of 5 lakh instruments capacity to manufacture new digital push-button telephone; and

(b) whether due to infighting between the different Government departments, instead of "expeditious action" now another Committee consisting of the "fighting departments" has been appointed to look into the matter which is likely to further delay action resulting in escalation of cost and shortage of instruments for many more years to come?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) and (b) The anticipated demand for telephone instruments based on P&T's 6th plan forecast and estimates of non-P&T requirements, is as under :

	P&T	Non-P&T	Total
1980-81	3.98	0.60	4.58
1981-82	4.73	0.71	5.44
1982-83	5.81	0.87	6.68
1983-84	7.12	1.07	8.19
1984-85	8.38	1.25	9.63

The actual demand during 1980-81 to 1982-83 has been nearly of the same order. The Telecommunications Services Review Committee under the chairmanship of Shri H. C. Sarin had recommended expediting decision on the proposal for the establishment of two units each with production capacity of 5 lakh telephone instruments per annum under ITI with foreign collaboration. The Committee, however, has made no recommendation regarding the type of telephone to be manufactured. The Government have already approved of the investment proposal for setting up manufacturing

capacity for a total number of 10 lakh telephone instruments and 15 lakh important components thereof with foreign collaboration, at the Naini and Bangalore units of ITI. In addition to ITI, four State Electronic Undertakings have also been licenced to manufacture telephone instruments. For this purpose, the Department of Electronics has recently set up a Working Group to consider coordinated purchase of technology for manufacture of electronic telephones and related special purpose components in the State Electronic Corporations. This Working Group is not

connected with the investments decision, referred to above, for the manufacture of telephone instruments in the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.

Separate Channel on Akashvani for National Integration

2559. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a separate channel on Akashvani for promotion of national integration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the said separate channel is likely to be introduced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) and (b) There is an approved proposal in the 6th plan (1980-85) to make a beginning for the development of a dedicated national channel for broadcasting programmes for about 18 hours a day. The scheme envisages setting up of a 1000 kv mw transmitter is expected to be commissioned during the year 1985-86.

Enquiry Against Retired Official of Ministry

2560. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 11065 on 10th May, 1983 regarding retired officials working in private companies and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a retired official of his Ministry along with a Senior Executive of the firm manufacturing synthetic fibres in which the former is employed on lucrative remuneration, were interrogated by the C. B. I. in the leakage case referred to in the reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 654 on 27th July, 1982 ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the steps he has taken to rotate Officers who had been in their vulnerable and patronage-wielding seats for the last more than 3 years and with whom very close rapport has been built by the Industry through the latter's Liaison Officers, particularly those who at one time worked in his Ministry in the same very Sections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The report received in the Department of Petroleum does not show that a retired official of this Department was interrogated by the C. B. I.

(c) Transfers are effected at suitable intervals as far as possible.

Improvement in Reception of All India Radio in North-East Region

2561. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the reception of the All India Radio in all the States in the North-East region is extremely weak;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to improve the reception; and

(c) how much time will be required to complete the necessary arrangements to improve the reception ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, sir. This is not the general situation in all the North-East region, the present AIR coverage is not satisfactory.

(b) and (c) In order to improve the

coverage, it is proposed to set up now radio stations at the following centres :

S No.	Place	State
1.	Itanagar	Arunachal
2.	*Shillong	Meghalaya
3.	Tura	Meghalaya
4.	Diphu	Assam

In addition it is proposed to upgrade the power of the following transmitters as indicates against each :

Sl No.	Place	State	Proposed power
1.	Dibrugarh	Assam	300 kw mw
2.	Gauhati	Assam	50 kw sw

These schemes are expected to be completed during the current plan period.

* An integrated service is proposed to be provided from a High Power 50 kw sw transmitter.

Power Cuts in Punjab

2562. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the drastic power cut for the general industrial and bulk consumers imposed in Punjab recently ; and

(b) if so, whether Government will come to the rescue of Punjab by getting some power assistance from the Grids in the neighbouring States to help save its industry from ruination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY : (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Due to increased agriculture load, power cuts on other consumers had to be enforced from 7. 7. 83.

(b) All possible efforts are being made to distribute the surplus power in an equitable manner.

Proposal to Provide Mobile Post Office facilities

2563. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) the number of villages covered so far in regard to providing mobile post offices facilities in each State ;

(b) the number of such villages which are yet to be covered for each State ;

(c) what is the Government's programme for providing such facilities in village during the year 1983-84; and

(d) whether any target year has been fixed and by when the whole India will be covered by this facility, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) 73,485 villages in the country have so far been covered up by provision of mobile post office facilities. Statewise break up is given in column 3 of the annexed statement.

(b) Number of villages without mobile post office facilities is given in col. 4 of the annexed statement. It may be added that it is not possible to extend mobile P.O. facilities to all these remaining villages as they are introduced only at places where it is practicable to do so.

(c) 1750 additional villages are proposed to be covered up by provision of mobile P.O. facilities during the year 1983-84. Statewise break-up is given in column 5 of the annexed statement.

(d) 10,000 villages are proposed to be covered up with this facility under the current Plan (1980-85). Further extension will take place in phases.

Statement

Statement showing extension of mobile counter facilities in the country

S. No	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of villages covered by mobile counter facilities so far.	No. of villages without mobile counter service facilities	No. of villages proposed to be provided with mobile counter service facilities during 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5269	7389	50
2.	Bihar	9258	48270	220
3.	Delhi	79	28	—
4.	(i) Gujarat	4152	6450)
	(ii) Diu and Daman area of the Union Territory of Goa, Dui and Daman	6	8)
	(iii) Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	13)
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	185	5049	—
6.	(i) Kerala	192	—	—
	(ii) Lakshadweep	—	—	—
	(iii) Mahe area of Pondichery union territory	—	—	—
7.	Karnataka	3842	14775	40
8.	Madhya Pradesh	11031	56080	255
9.	(i) Maharashtra	5623	19879)
	(ii) Goa, area of Goa, Daman and diu	73	107)
10.	(i) Assam	1141	17908	88
	(ii) Arunachal Pradesh	—	2767	—
	(iii) Manipur	126	1296	11
	(iv) Meghalaya	—	4180	—
	(v) Mizoram	—	492	—
	(vi) Nagaland	—	749	—
	(vii) Tripura	95	4064	26
11.	(i) Punjab	1554	7346	35
	(ii) Haryana	818	3781	35

1	2	3	4	5
	(iii) Himachal Pradesh	993	13602	35
	(iv) Chandigarh U.T.	4	15	150
12.	Orissa	3158	37058	100
13.	Rajasthan	6580	19892	
14.	(i) Tamilnadu	4691	2590)	40
	(ii) Pondichery and Karaikal area of Union territory of Pondichery	29	240)	
15.	Uttar Pradesh	11304	85225	365
16.	(i) West Bengal	3242	27886)	
	(ii) Sikkim	8	96)	120
	(iii) Andaman and Nicobar Island	8	316)	
Total :		73485	387554	1750

**Opening of a Branch Post Office in
Kolari Malli Village in District
Pauri Garhwal**

2564. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open a branch post office in village Kolar Malli in district Pauri Garhwal this year keeping in view the inconvenience being experienced by people there in this regard; and

(b) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) A post office at the place is not justified by distance norms as the nearest post office is at distance of 1.5 km from Kolar Malli. However orders have been issued for providing mobile counter service facility to the village

through Bhatwaron EDBO situated at a distance of 1.5 kms from the village.

Employees Under Suspension

2565. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees of his Ministry and its attached and its subordinate offices who are under suspension or were under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings were taken or are in progress during the last five years together with reasons for taking such a recourse;

(b) when were they suspended or disciplinary proceedings taken and in how many cases was the suspension reviewed;

(c) was the subsistence allowance reviewed immediately after 90 days of suspension, if not, reasons thereof; together with details of steps proposed

to be taken to authorise them the increased or decreased allowance with retrospective effect;

(d) in how many cases were the charges not communicated to these Government servants after suspension; and

(e) the present position of the cases pending investigation or trial and what steps are proposed to be taken to expedite them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (e) During the last 5 years disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against 3 employees of this Ministry on grounds other than criminal. Of these, only one employee was suspended w.e.f. 20th September, 1982 because of seriousness of the charge against him. The delinquent official was chargesheeted on 18.11.1982 and disciplinary proceedings are in progress. Therefore, the occasion for reviewing his suspension has not arisen. He has been allowed to draw the enhanced subsistence allowance from the date he became eligible.

Collaboration with an Italian Industry to Produce Telephone Instruments

2566. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that F.A.C.E., the Italian subsidiary of I.T.T. is being awarded the contract to collaborate with the Indian Telephone Industry to produce telephone instruments;

(b) if so, the details of tenders received from other telecommunication multinational companies and the merits on account of which F.A.C.E. has been awarded with the contract;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the tender offered by Seimens was found suitable and their system was also recommended by the expert committee; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not awarding the contract to Seimens ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Decision on the award of the contract is yet to be taken.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में सूक्ष्म तरंग दूरसंचार प्रणाली की स्थापना

2567. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में सूक्ष्म तरंग दूरसंचार प्रणाली का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारियों की कमी के कारण काम में देरी हो रही है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर जिले के मुख्यालय जगदलपुर को जोड़ने वाला सूक्ष्मतरंग दूरसंचार सर्क का कार्य चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूरा किए जाने की संभावना है वशों कि उपस्कर उपलब्ध रहे ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) इस योजना पर पहले ही कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

**Neg'ecting the Qualified Persons for
Promotion in Mines Rescue Orga-
nisation, Sonawani (Madhya
Pradesh)**

2568. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the unhealthy trend of neglecting the qualified persons for promotion in Mines Rescue Organisation particularly in Mines Rescue Station, Sonawani, District Surguja (Madhya Pradesh); and

(b) the steps taken to arrest this unhealthy trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA-VIR) : (a) and (b) Recruitment Rules for various grades of employees in Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee lay down methods of selection and promotion. Cases of promotion are thus decided by the Committee in accordance with the procedure laid therein.

**Committee for Departmentalisation
of Contract Labours Working in
Coal Washeries**

2569. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee was formed of officers of the Central Coalfields Limited, Trade Unionists and Labour Department in 1978 on the issue of Departmentalisation of Contract Labours working in coal washeries;

(b) if so, facts in details about the committee giving the names of the members and the date of the last sitting;

(c) details of the recommendations made by the committee and their implementation in the washeries till 1st June, 1983;

(d) whether the recommendations are applicable also for the washeries under BCCL and COCO; and

(e) whether committee is still functioning, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA-VIR) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. A Committee to go into the question of abolition of contract labour system in coal washeries was constituted under the powers conferred under Section 5 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in February, 1977. The constitution and terms of reference of the committee is indicated in the copy of Resolution placed at Annexure-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6841/83]. The Committee recommended in its report submitted on 20th August, 1978 that the contract labour system may be prohibited in the following operations in coal washeries :—

(a) Unloading of raw Coal;

(b) Charging of Magnetite; and

(c) Plant cleaning, including removal of slippage, waste, muck cleaning, magnetite removal, etc.

The above recommendations have been accepted by the Government and employment of contract labour has been prohibited in coal washeries by a Notification issued on 25th July, '83 (Vide Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6841/83]).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Committee has ceased to function after it submitted its report.

**Funds Smetioned by World Bank for
Hydro-Electric Project**

2570. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned certain funds for hydro-electric projects in India;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for each Project and particularly for the hydro electrical Project in Orissa by the World Bank; and

(c) what is the progress made so far in regard to the establishment of the hydro-electrical Project in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Agreement with World Bank has been signed for IDA credit of SDRs 156 million (equivalent of US \$ 170 million) and IBRD loan of US \$ 156.4 million for only Upper Indravati Hydro-electric project in Orissa.

(c) The infrastructure works at site are in advanced stage of completion. The excavation on 4 dams, 5 dykes and one link canal has been started. The work of excavation of power house area and the regarding of penstock slopes has been started. Also the pre-qualification tenders for the major items of works like dam, tunnel and generating plant and machinery have been invited.

Saving of Foreign Exchange on Imports of Crude

2571. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that country is likely to save some foreign exchange on import of crude and petroleum products in the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the deals as well as other factors in this regard favouring India's position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY

(SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Contracts have been concluded with National Oil Companies of Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Nigeria and USSR for import of crude oil during 1983. Contract has also been entered with USSR for import of petroleum products during 1983. Prices charged would be the official selling prices of the respective countries.

The reduction in foreign exchange outgo is made possible due to anticipated increased availability of indigenous crude oil and petroleum products during the current year as compared to the previous year. Further there has been a reduction in import prices during 1983.

Study Regarding Site

2572. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of studies were conducted on Satellite Instructional Television Equipment (SITE), during 1975-76;

(b) if so, the main findings of these studies particularly those relating to the expansion of TV network and the programmes to be relayed;

(c) whether any of these findings have been made use of by implementing the appropriate steps in line with these findings in both these sectors (Expansion & programming);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Studies by Door-

darshan as well as Space Applications Centre were conducted on Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) during 1975-76.

(b) The findings of these studies in respect of expansion of TV network and the programmes to be relayed were not specific. However, the main findings of the studies in the case of community viewing television service are as under:-

1. The Planning of software should precede the hardware requirements.
2. Television needs a separate set of Managers, Producers and Researchers for the programme on rural development.
3. Higher investment in community TV training of TV Custodians and a better maintenance system is called for.
4. Social scientists must always be involved with the future planning.
5. During SITE, acceptance of community TV was found to be quite high and also emerged as an important factor for the breaking of community barriers. It emerged as an unprecedented force in respect of collective interest, common goal and desirable social change.
6. A new common language should be developed with higher proportion of visuals for TV programmes.
7. Field demonstration formats are more comprehensible.
8. For ETV programmes—children should be segmentised into different age groups.

(c) Yes Sir. All the findings have been taken into account while planning the programme for telecaster post-SITE

of transmitters as well as under the INSAT Scheme.

(d) As per details given in the statement attached.

(e) Question does not arise.

Statement

1. From the post-SITE Transmitters, the planning of programmes were done taking into consideration the findings of the studies. For the INSAT Scheme, the selection of States have been done on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group for the Utilisation of INSAT. The identification of villages for the installation of community viewing sets have been undertaken keeping in view the approach, necessity and the backwardness in the particular district. Programme planning for telecast is done in the case of Educational TV one year in advance and the production process continues throughout the year. In the case of Area Specific Programmes, the topicality is retained. Hence, too much of advance planning is not possible. However, in the case of health, social awareness, family welfare, nutrition etc. the planning is done well in advance and we have the recorded programmes.

2. All post-SITE Centres and the INSAT Centres have Producers recruited with Specific qualifications of agricultural background and training.

For other programmes also the recruitment are done keeping in view the requirements of the service operating from a particular transmitter. The producer and researcher work as a team for the planning and production of a particular programme in all priority areas.

3. The entire INSAT-Scheme is based on community viewing sets of the two categories (a) Direct Reception Sets (DRS), and (b) Very High Frequency (VHF) sets in the selected districts of 6 States—Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. 2000 DR Sets and 2000 VHF

Sets are under installation. They are in addition to the existing community viewing VHF Sets in different States.

4. There is Research and Evaluation Cell attached to each of the Door-darshan Kendra in the INSAT Centres as well as in the post SITE Centres. These Researchers work as a team along-with the Producers right from formulation of programmes to their evaluation.

5. Under the INSAT Scheme, community TV is the main plank to give support to all developmental programmes in the field of agriculture, health and development. These community sets to rural will be fed by Area Specific Programmes based on the needs and requirements of the people as well as programmes of National importance which will bring in national integration and communal harmony, in addition to breaking of social barrier.

6. The language acceptable for the region for the Area Specific programmes with more visuals is being used.

7. However, INSAT Centres have been provided with Electronic News Gathering Equipment (ENG), which will be used for field based programmes and by this method the field demonstration programmes will increase significantly.

8. The ETV programmes in the INSAT States and also the post-SITE Centres has been divided into two age groups (a) 5-8 years, and (b) 9-12 years and separate programmes have been devised for each age group.

Abolition of Sales Tax and Custom Duty on Newspapers

2574. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an All-India Small Newspaper Editors Conference was held in New Delhi recently, and it was

suggested to abolish sales tax and custom duty on newsprint;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the other suggestions made to solve the problem of newsprint and the action taken by the Government thereon ?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) Press reports on the Conference have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) The matter of abolition of Sales tax on newsprint purchased by Small and Medium Newspapers has been taken up with the State Governments & Union Territory administrations and this is being pursued. Small newspapers have been exempted from paying customs duty on imported newsprint.

(c) No resolution or memorandum arising out of the deliberations of the All India Small Newspaper Editors Conference has been received by the Government. Hence no action can be taken at this stage on other suggestions, if any, regarding newsprint made at this Conference.

Deterioration of Telephone Service in Raniganj

2575. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the deterioration in telephone services in Raniganj; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation?

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

There is no deterioration in telephone service in Raniganj area rather there is visible improvement since September, 1982.

(b) Following steps have already been taken to improve the telecom services further in Raniganj :

- (1) During the months of September-October, 1982, special exercises and investigations were carried out in the coal-belt area of Raniganj resulting in considerable improvement in telecom services.
- (2) Additional traffic relief equipment was installed at Raniganj on 29th-30th June, 1983, thereby improving the traffic flow between Raniganj-Asansol and between Raniganj and Group Dialling exchanges
- (3) To improve the performance of STD service from Raniganj to stations such as Delhi, Dhant, Durgapur etc., certain modifications in Asansol TAX equipment have been proposed. On their implementation service will improve further.
- (4) Development programme in telecom system has already been programmed for installation of 3 PCM systems in 1983-84 and efforts are being made to provide main automatic exchange.

Steps to Relieve West Bengal of Power Shortage

2576. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Ministry of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what steps do Government propose to take to relieve the State of West Bengal of Power shortage it has faced during the last many years;

(b) whether the Central Government will consider the necessity of diverting power from the north-eastern region,

being surplus in power, for the benefit of consumers in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by them in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The following steps are being taken to mitigate power shortage in West Bengal :—

- (i) Commissioning of ongoing projects are being expedited;
- (ii) Performance of existing thermal power station is being improved to maximise generation;
- (iii) West Bengal will be supplied some power from Chukha Hydel Project when commissioned in 1984-85.
- (iv) West Bengal will also get power from Farakka Super Thermal Power Station.

(b) and (c) North-Eastern Region is already supplying power to West Bengal. Additional power from North-Eastern Region will be possible after 132 KV single circuit line from Alipurduar to Birpara and 220 KV double circuit line from Bongaigaon to Birpara are commissioned.

Reorganisation Plan of ONGC

2577. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has undertaken the programmes to reorganise its structure and working in a big way;

(b) if so, the objectives of the reorganisation plan;

(c) the different aspects of the above programme; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) With the object of meeting the challenges ahead and to undertake tasks of wide ranging exploration activities, an internal reorganisation schemes has been prepared by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(c) and (d) The scheme envisages introduction of a 'Business group' approach for effective coordination and monitoring. Existing Regions are proposed to be restructured Basin-wise. Enhanced powers are proposed to be vested with Operational Managers to ensure effective and efficient management of exploration and production activities.

हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर लिमिटेड द्वारा निर्मित हिन्दी वर्ण-माला का टेलीप्रिन्टर

2578. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर लिमिटेड द्वारा निर्मित हिन्दी वर्णमाला के टेलीप्रिन्टर में प्रयोजित अक्षरों के टाइप का अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला के टेलीप्रिन्टर के टाइप की तुलना में क्या साइज है;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी वर्णमाला के "टाइप" की "साइज" बढ़ाने, आधे अक्षरों को सम्मिलित करने, स्वरों की संख्या बढ़ाने तथा क्ष, त्र, ज्ञ, व्यंजन अक्षरों को सम्मिलित करने की कार्यवाही हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टर को अधिक उपयोगी बनाने हेतु की जायेगी; और

(ग) उपरोक्त (ख) में वर्णित तथा अन्य सुधार सहित टेलीप्रिन्टर कब तक निर्मित किये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री

वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) से (ग) हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड द्वारा इन दिनों तैयार किए जा रहे इलेक्ट्रो-मकेनिकल टेलीप्रिन्टर्स में प्रयुक्त देवनागरी वर्णों का "साइज" रोमन लिपि के वर्णों के साइज से कुछ भिन्न है। क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड इलेक्ट्रानिक टेलीप्रिन्टर बनाने जा रहा है, अतः संचार मंत्रालय ने इलेक्ट्रानिक टेलीप्रिन्टर के कुंजी-पटल का डिजाइन तय करने के लिए एक उच्च-स्तरीय अन्तर मंत्रालय समिति का गठन किया है। आशा की जाती है कि इस प्रकार तय हुए कुंजी-पटल के डिजाइन से समस्त भारतीय भाषाओं की ध्वनियों को परम्परा द्वारा स्वीकृत देवनागरी लिपि में भेजा और प्राप्त किया जा सकेगा। उपर्युक्त समिति की सिफारिशें प्राप्त हो जाने पर इलेक्ट्रानिक देवनागरी टेलीप्रिन्टर के उत्पादन का कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किया जाएगा।

Selection of Clerks for Darbhanga, Arrah and Motihari Division.

2579. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was advertisement for selection of clerks for Darbhanga, Arrah and Motihari postal Divisions:

(b) if so, details thereof including total number of candidates applied, total number of those selected and appointed;

(c) whether candidates with lower marks have been selected at the cost of those with higher marks particularly at the cost of those with Madhya certificates;

(d) whether it is proposed to

enquire into the papers leading to selection; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (e) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as possible.

**Percentage of Indian Population
Engaged in Agriculture**

2580. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of people and its percentage with the total population in the country engaged in agriculture;

(b) its comparison with other countries of the world;

(c) whether Government have any proposal of diverting the people from agriculture to industry with a view to ensure balanced growth of the country; and

(c) the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL) : (a) According to the provisional results of the 1981 Census the number of the agricultural labourers and cultivators was 148 million and this constituted 22.25% of the population. (These figures exclude Assam, where the 1981 Census was not conducted). The number of cultivators and agricultural labourers constitute roughly 2/3rds of the total work force.

(b) Available information pertaining to other countries relates to the percentage of the economically active population in the agricultural sector, namely, agricultural and allied activities like livestock, etc. The same are given below :

Country	Year to which information relates	Percentage of econo- mically active popu- lation in Agriculture sector
1	2	3
Indonesia	1977	60.7
Pakistan	1981	53.9
Philippines	1977	48.7
Japan	1980	10.6
Argentina	1970	14.8
Canada	1981	4.9
USA	1980	3.4
Poland	1978	30.2
India	1977-78	70.7*

*Percentage of usual status workers.

Source : 1. Pocket Book of Labour Statistics—1983

2. Sixth Five Year Plan document.

(c) and (d) Programmes such as the Industries, Services and Business (ISB) component of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and schemes for the development of Khadi, village and small industries, including handloom, handicraft, sericulture, etc. generate substantial employment opportunities in the non-agricultural sector.

Allotment of Petrol Pumps and L.P.G. Agencies in Tribal Areas of Orissa

2581. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOM-ANGO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had identified the places for opening the petrol pumps and L.P.G. agencies in Tribal Areas of the Orissa State;

(b) if so, the names of the places, district-wise thereof and places out of them reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes to provide licences by his Ministry;

(c) the total number of petrol pumps and L.P.G. Agencies opened so far in Tribal Districts and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who got such licences; and

(d) if the number is very low, the reasons for the same and the steps to be taken to fill the gap by his Ministry, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The Oil Industry has plans to put up 6 retail outlet dealerships and 13 LPG distributorships in Orissa during the current year, of which 4 retail outlet and 5 LPG locations are reserved for SC/ST category. Details are as under :

Retail Outlet		L.P.G.	
Panposh	— ST	Berhampur	— ST
Bhuban	— SC	Jharsuguda	— ST

Bahjuiba	— SC	Bhadrak	— SC
Tengarini	— ST	Angul	— SC
		Sambalpur	— ST

(c) and (d) The Oil Companies have awarded 38 retail outlet dealerships and 18 LPG distributorships against their 1980-82 plans in Orissa as on 30.6.83. Out of them, 4 have been awarded to Scheduled Castes and 8 to Scheduled Tribes. Short-fall in the 25% reservation quota for SC/ST is being made good in the current year's plan.

New Telephone Connections in Orissa

2582. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the target set for new telephone connections in the State of Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the achievement district-wise in that State in this regard at present; and

(c) the number of applications for telephone connections still pending with the Telephone Department for that State and the efforts being made by Government to meet the demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) A target of 12000 lines is set for the State during 6th Plan period.

(b) 4289 lines have been provided till 31-3-83. District-wise achievement is in the statement attached.

(c) Pending applications as on 1.8.83. are 3970. It is proposed to expand the existing exchanges and open new exchange to expedite disposal of pending applications.

Statement

Telephone connections given for the year 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 in 13 revenue districts of Orissa are as follows :

1.	Balasore	...	288
2.	Bolangir	...	178
3.	Cuttack	...	431
4.	Dhenkanal	...	211
5.	Chattarpur (Ganjam)	...	340
6.	Bhawanipatna (Kalahandi)	...	190
7.	Keonjhar	...	255
8.	Koraput	...	393
9.	Baripada (Mayurbhanj)	...	181
10.	Phulbani	...	98
11.	Puri	...	711
12.	Sambalpur	...	449
13.	Sundargarh	...	564
			4289

Production and Import of Petroleum Products

2583. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details regarding the quantity of petroleum products produced in the country and imported from other countries during the last two years;

(b) whether there have been any decline in the import of petroleum products in view of their production in India;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) the time by when the country is likely to attain self-sufficiency in matter of petroleum products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) The following Table gives the quantity of petroleum products produced in the country and the net imports from other countries during 1981-82 and 1982-83 :

Qty : '000 Tonnes

	Petroleum Products		
	1981-82	1982-83	Variation
	Qty.	Qty.	
Indigenous Production	28122	31074	(+) 2952
Net imports	4829	4225	(—) 604

(d) While a number of steps have been taken to augment both indigenous crude oil production and refining capacity in order to reduce the overall need to import crude oil as well as petroleum products, achievement of self-sufficiency in this regard will depend on factors such as the rate of growth in demand for petroleum products, the levels of production of indigenous crude oil actually achieved from fields already discovered and from new fields that may be discovered in the future.

**Rules Re : Broadcasting on A.I.R.
and T.V. by Chief Ministers**

2584. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed any rules regarding Broadcast on the All India Radio, Television by the Chief Ministers and other Ministers of State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The position is that Chief Ministers and other Ministers in the State Governments are welcome to broadcast/telecast over Air/Doordarshan. Such broadcasts will, however, be subject to the provisions of the AIR Code.

Apparel Export Promotion Council

2585. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is obligatory under the Companies Act, 1956 for a company to place annual accounts before Annual General Meetings and to appoint Auditors for the next year;

(b) are Government aware that annual accounts of the Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi for the year 1981 and 1982 have not been laid before the Annual General Meetings and no Auditors have been appointed;

(c) the reasons for not taking penal action against the company and its directors and officers; and

(d) whether Government will appoint Auditors for the year 1982-83 and 1984 as the company has failed to appoint Auditors for examining the account for the years ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From the fact that annual accounts of M/S Apparel Export Promotion Council for 1981 have not been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi so far, it appears that the said

annual accounts have not been laid before annual general meetings and that no auditors for 1982 have been appointed. The accounts for 1982 becomes due for filing with the Registrar of Companies only by 30.7.1983.

(c) Default notices under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 have already been issued to the company and its directors in respect of the default in filing the accounts for the year 1981.

(d) The question of Central Government appointing auditors under subsection (3) of section 224 of the Companies Act, 1956 will arise only if auditors are not appointed at the annual general meetings held by the company in accordance with law.

Transfer of Cameramen

2586. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) number of Cameramen Grade-I staying at Delhi T.V. Upgrah Doordarshan Kendra, New Delhi; Madras T.V. Centre and Lucknow T.V. Centre for more than 3—5 years with reasons;

(b) whether rotation policy of transfer is not being adopted in the case of Cameramen Grade-I in Doordarshan;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether justice will be done in the cases demanding for transfer to Delhi T.V./Upgrah Doordarshan Kendra ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING & IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The number of Cameramen Grade-I working in the Doordarshan Kendras for more than 3—5 years are :

1. Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi

—2.

2. Upgrah Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi —2
3. Doordarshan Kendra, Madras —1
4. Doordarshan Kendra, Lucknow —2

(b) Rotational transfers are generally made keeping in view the need for economy in expenditure and in the interest of service.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Requests for transfers are, as far as possible, considered sympathetically subject to availability of vacancies and administrative requirements.

Details of Fertiliser Plants Affected by Power cut

2587. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some fertilizer plants in the country were adversely affected by the power cut;

(b) if so, their names and locations; and

(c) the steps to ensure uninterrupted power supply to fertilizer plants ?

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

(b) Names/locations of the plants are given below :

1. Madras Fertilizers Limited, MADRAS.
2. Steel Authority of India, ROURKELA.
3. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, TALCHER.

4. Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Limited, BARODA.
5. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited :—
 - (i) Udyogamandal
 - (ii) Cochin
6. Hindustan Copper Limited, KHETRI.
7. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited, TUTICORIN.

(c) Captive power facilities are being planned or installed as a long term remedial measure in the plants affected by unstable power supply. However, in the short run, the position can improve only if the State Electricity Boards are able to supply full power requirements of the affected fertilizer plants. As regards the new plants, Government have decided to equip them with captive power facilities right from the beginning so as to make them independent of the grid supply.

Inquiry Re : Handing over of Singareni Mines Affairs to Private Dealers

2588. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that difficulties are being faced by the authorities of the Singareni mines that they have handed over the whole affairs to over 600 private dealers to take out about 6000 to 7000 tonnes of coal per day;

(b) whether it is also a fact that authorities cannot handle the goings on themselves and avoid private agencies;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore, are they incompetent or are they unwilling to do the job themselves;

(d) in view of perennial losses sustained by the mines, whether Govern-

ment propose to conduct an indepth inquiry in the goings on in the mines; and

(e) if not, why ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. suffered a loss of Rs. 18.81 crores during 1980-81, earned a profit of Rs. 4.22 crores during 1981-82 and accounts of the Company for the year 1982-83 have not yet been finalised. The Company is under the administrative control of State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Government of India have no proposal to conduct an inquiry into the affairs of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.

विदेशों में रोजगार मांगने वालों को ठगो से बचाने के लिए कार्यवाही

2589. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि देश में अनेक ऐसी ट्रेवल एजेन्सियां चल रही हैं जो बेरोजगार और टेकनिकल लोगों को आकर्षक नौकरी विदेशों में दिलाने के लिए दस से 50 हजार रुपये तक प्रति व्यक्ति से लेती हैं;

(ख) अभी तक सरकार ने कितनी ट्रेवल एजेन्सियों को यह काम करके की अनुमति दी है और सरकार ने समय-समय पर उनके कार्यकलापों की समीक्षा करने हेतु क्या व्यवस्था की है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार भोले-भाले भारतीयों को गैर-सरकारी ट्रेवल एजेन्सियों द्वारा ठगे जाने से बचाने की दृष्टि से "जनशक्ति निर्यात निगम" का गठन करने का है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) बेईमान तत्वों द्वारा बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों से पैसा ऐंठने तथा उन्हें धोखा देने के मामले सरकार के ध्यान में आए हैं। ट्रेवल एजेन्सियों को लाइसेंस देने वाले प्राधिकारियों से पता लगाया गया है कि उन्हें ट्रेवल एजेन्सियों के विरुद्ध इस बारे में कोई विशिष्ट शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई। तथापि, गुप्त संक्रियाओं में लाइसेंस न प्राप्त ट्रेवल एजेन्सियों का हाथ होने से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता।

(ख) पर्यटन तथा सिविल विमानन मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदित 152 ट्रेवल एजेन्सियां तथा 28 टूर आपरेटर हैं। इन ट्रेवल एजेन्सियों इन टूर आपरेटरों को पहले एक वर्ष के लिए मान्यता दी जाती है। उनकी मान्यता को उनके कार्य के आधार पर प्रत्येक वर्ष नवीकृत किया है। ट्रेवल एजेन्सियों को टूरिस्ट ट्रेफिक (जिसमें विदेशी टूरिस्ट ट्रेफिक भी शामिल है) की व्यवस्था करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया जाता है न कि जनशक्ति की भर्ती करने के लिए। इस समय विदेशी भर्ती एजेन्सियों को लाइसेंस देने या उन्हें पंजीकृत करने की कोई प्रक्रिया नहीं है।

(ग) इस समय "जनशक्ति निर्यात निगम" सूचित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। उत्प्रवास विधेयक, 1983 जो इस समय सदन के समक्ष पड़ा है, के कानून के रूप में लागू हो जाने पर विदेशों में नौकरी

चाहने वालों के लिए पर्याप्त सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी।

Profits Made by MRTP Companies

2590. SHRI R. R. Bhole : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total profits made by companies registered under the MRTP Act, during the year 1978-79, 1982-83; and

(b) if there is an increase, reasons for so much increase in profits ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The available figures of profits before tax relating to companies registered under the MRTP Act as on 31st December of the relevant year are given below :

Year	Profits before tax (Rs. crores)
1978	712.52
1981	1334.09

(b) there is an increase in the amount of profits before tax in the year 1981 over the year 1978. The reasons for increase in profits are, *inter alia*, the continuous increase in the number of registered undertakings and also increase in their turnover.

Occupations Brought Under Purview of Minimum Wages Act

2591. SHRI TRILOKCHAND :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH
KASHYAP :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH :

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

(a) the occupations brought under the purview of the Minimum Wages Act since its enactment;

(b) whether Government have made any review to know the implementation of the Act by the State Governments and its working; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the measures contemplated by Government to improve the implementation and the working of the Minimum Wages Act?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) according to available information, 239 scheduled employments have so far been brought under the purview of the Minimum Wages Act by the States as well as the Central Government. A list indicating the names of these employments is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No Lt 6842/83)

(b) and (c) the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act is kept under constant review by the States and the Central Government. The enforcement of the provision of the Minimum Wages Act have been reviewed from time to time in the State Labour Ministers' Conference which have in the past made the following recommendation to improve its enforcement in the field.

- (1) There should be a separate machinery for implementation of labour laws in general and implementation of minimum wages in agriculture in particular at District and Taluk levels. Such machinery should take the assistance of Revenue, Panchayat and other Departments depending upon the conditions in individual States.
- (2) Tripartite Committees should be formed at different levels to oversee the implementation of minimum wages in agriculture.
- (3) Workers education programme be intensified in rural areas to bring about an awareness among the agricultural workers about their rights in regard to minimum wages.

(4) Steps should be taken to promote the organisations of labour in rural areas.

(5) For effective implementation of minimum wages; the inspecting machinery should be strengthened by involving Block Development Officers, Tehsildars and other revenue officials.

(6) Effective steps should be taken for securing implementation of minimum wages in respect of agricultural workers by strengthening the inspectorate staff exclusively for the implementation of minimum wages in agriculture, devoting special attention to those areas where there is concentration of agricultural workers who belong to SC or ST or which are low wage pockets.

Under the new 20 Point Programme review and revision of minimum wages in agriculture and their enforcement have been given special attention by all States. Since, 1980, almost all the States have revised minimum wages in agriculture and there has also been an appreciable improvement in the enforcement of these wages in the States. Senior Officers of the Department of Labour have also been visiting State to make an in depth study about the implementation of minimum wages in agriculture sector. So far 9 States have been visited and deficiencies noticed have been brought to the notice of the State Governments concerned. Labour Bureau under the Department of Labour has been also entrusted with studies regarding enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture in some States.

Allocation for Srisailem Project

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

(a) the amount allocated to Srisailem project this year; and

(b) when this project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The approved outlays for Stage-I and State-II of the Srisailam project in 1983-84 are Rs. 25 crores and Rs. 15 crores respectively.

(b) First two units of State-I were commissioned in 1982-83 and the other two units are expected to be commissioned during 1983-84. The stage-II of the project is expected to be commissioned in 1985-86.

Demand for Opening of P. C. Os and Small Auto Exchanges in Maharashtra Villages

2593. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand for opening of public call offices and SAX (small auto exchanges) from Oundhe; Sengam, Niwagha, Sarsam Islapur, Asti and Manatra in Nanded and Parbhani districts in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

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

(b) The details of action taken (latest position) are given below :

1. *Oundhe* :

A long distance Public Telephone exists and there is no demand for telephone connections.

2. *Sengam and Islapur* :

Long distance public telephones exist and small Auto Exchanges have been sanctioned and these are likely to be opened during 1984-85.

3. *Niwagha, Asti and Manatra* :

These villages are not entitled for P. C. Os on subsidized basis at present. The facility would be extended as and when these become entitled for the same.

4. *Sarsam* :

The proposal for opening an SAX is under examination.

रायबरेली टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्री के अस्पताल में दवाइयों की खरीद में लाखों रुपयों की गड़बड़

2594. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

श्री राम किकर :

श्री जगपाल सिंह :

क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को रायबरेली टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्री के अस्पताल में दवाइयों की खरीद में अनियमितताओं की जानकारी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ महीनों पूर्व मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी ने श्रमिकों के सहयोग से 4000 रुपये की दवाइयां बरामद की जो संभवतया बेचे जाने के लिये ले जाई जा रही थीं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस अस्पताल में प्रति वर्ष लगभग 8,00,000 रुपये दवाइयों की खरीद पर खर्च किये जाते हैं जो आस-पास के अस्पतालों तथा जिला अस्पताल के वार्षिक खर्च से कई गुना ज्यादा हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई उच्चस्तरीय जांच की है, और

बदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) इण्डियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज के रायबरेली एकक के अस्पताल के लिए दवाई आदि मशहूर निर्माताओं या अधिकृत वितरकों से सरकारी अस्पताल के लिए अनुमोदित दरों से खरीदी जाती है। इस तरह की खरीद का निर्णय इंडियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज के विभिन्न विभागों के प्रतिनिधियों को लेकर बनाई समिति करती है। दवाई आदि की खरीद के बारे में अभी तक कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ख) कुछ समय पहले दवाइयों के अस्थायी भण्डार को इण्डियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज के अस्पताल में बने भण्डार में ले जाया गया था। उस समय दवाइयों के कुछ पैकिटों, खास तौर पर डिस्टिल्ड वाटर की शीशियों को नहीं ले जाया जा सका था। कुछ समय बाद पुराने भण्डार की सफाई करते समय इन्हें बाहर रखे जाने पर बरामद किया गया। इन पैकिटों का कुल मूल्य लगभग 4,000 रुपए था। इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है। प्रारंभिक जांच से किसी तरह की बदनियत का होना नहीं पाया जाता।

(ग) पिछले तीन वित्त वर्षों के दौरान रायबरेली के आई० टी० आई० अस्पताल द्वारा दवाइयों की खरीद पर किए गए खर्च का व्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

1980-81	7.41 लाख रुपए
1981-82	10.43 लाख रुपए
1982-83	18.95 लाख रुपए

यह अस्पताल लगभग 4,000 कर्मचारियों और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों की चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी जरूरतें पूरी करता है। एक परिवार में औसतन 5 सदस्यों के आधार पर वर्ष 1982-83 में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिवर्ष औसतन 95 रुपए खर्च हुए। पास के अस्पताल और जिला अस्पताल के खर्च की जानकारी सरकार के पास नहीं है।

(घ) उपर्युक्त तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए और इसलिए भी कि कोई खास किस्म की शिकायत नहीं मिली है, उपर्युक्त पैरा (ख) से उल्लिखित सीमित जांच के अलावा और कोई जांच न तो इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज ने की है और न ही सरकार ने।

Large Deposit of Lignite in Rajasthan

2595. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are huge deposits of lignite in Kapurdi-Shiv-Fategarh (Jaisalmer district) in Barmer district of Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is a fact that Mines Department of Rajasthan, Geological Survey of India and Mineral Exploration Corporation of Central Government are carrying out exploration, detailed survey and investigation work there;

(c) the progress made by them so far; and

(d) the time by which exploration work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The State Department of Mines and Geology of Rajasthan has estimated a gross in-situ reserve of 31.4 million tonnes of lignite

from Kapurdi sector. The details of lignite deposits in Sheo-Fatchgarh in Barmer-Jaisalmer Districts are yet to be ascertained.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Rajasthan, Geological survey of India and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited are carrying out explorations of Lignite in Kapurdi-Bothia-Bharka-Sheo in Barmer District. The MEC have commenced drilling work in July '83 and is expected to complete the work by November '83. The geological report of MEC is expected by early 1984. G. S. I. are carrying out gravity survey and probe drilling for ascertaining the necessity for intensive drilling programme in the Barmer District adjoining Kapurdi field. DGMR are carrying out scout drilling in Hira Ki Dhani and Gurha areas of Bikaner District. The data obtained by the present drilling operations in different areas through various agencies will be reviewed periodically and further intensive drilling will be taken up where necessary. Hence drilling operations are expected to go beyond 1983-84.

Waiting List for New Telephone Connections

2596. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) how many applicants are on the waiting list for new telephone connections; in DAHOD (Gujarat) and since how long;

(b) are there any specific complaints received by P & T Department that these new connections of telephone under waiting list are provided only if illegal demands of the concerned authorities are fulfilled;

(c) if answer for (b) be in affirmative, how many complaints have been received so far and the action initiated and against whom; and

(d) when will the new connections of telephones on waiting list be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) 18 applications are on waiting list since March 1983.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) About 7 connections are likely to be provided during 1983-84 and the rest in 1984-85.

आसवनशालाओं में उत्पादन

2597. श्री बीजू पटनायक :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में अनेक आसवन कम्पनियां अपनी क्षमता से अधिक उत्पादन कर रही हैं, यदि हां, तो उन कम्पनियों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच और उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामचन्द्र रथ) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य प्रशासनों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार देश में अल्कोहल के उत्पादन के लिए आसवन क्षमता लगभग 9945 लाख लिटर है। इसकी तुलना में

अल्कोहल वर्ष 1981-82 (दिसम्बर-नवम्बर) के दौरान उत्पादन केवल 5154 लाख लिटर हुआ जो आसवन क्षमता का केवल 51.82% है। आमवनी-वार उत्पादन पर निरन्तर निगरानी रखने का काम शुरू करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं।

Approval to Eastern Gandak Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme in Bihar

2598. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that approval has been given for the Eastern Gandak Hydro-Electric Scheme in Bihar during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) The estimated cost thereof, the details of the scheme and when the same is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme envisages utilisation of a drop of 5.2 metres along the Eastern Gandak Canal in its initial reaches for power generation. It involves construction of a power house with an installation of 3 bulb type units of 5 MW operating under a head of 5.2 metres. It is estimated to cost Rs. 17.40 crores and is expected to be completed in 5 years.

Proposal for Expansion of Fact Kerala

2600. SHRI V. S. VAJAYA RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any proposal for the expansion of the Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the work has started; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Caprolactam Plant has been sanctioned in the month of April, 1982 with a cost of Rs. 147.94 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Changes in Telephone Numbers in North Avenue, New Delhi

2601. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the necessity to change the telephone numbers in North Avenue; and

(b) whether he is aware that it is causing a lot of difficulties to the M.Ps and public who want to contact them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The change was necessary in order to give relief to the Secretariat Exchange which was heavily loaded.

(b) The proposed number changes were published in the Supplementary Directory issued by the General Manager Telephones, New Delhi. Individual letters were also sent to all the North Avenue subscribers whose telephone numbers were changed. Telephone calls coming to the old (37 level) numbers are intercepted and the caller is informed of the change in number.

The transfer of numbers were done in the larger interest of the subscribers and all possible steps have been taken to minimise the inconvenience to the subscribers.

Report of Energy Conservation

2602 SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Energy Advisory Board have received report of the working Group headed by Shri D. V. Kapur on "Energy Conservation" and the reports of its sub-groups; and

(b) whether the Energy Advisory Board headed by Shri K. C. Pant has also appointed a Panel on Energy Conservation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

रोजगार के लिए बिहार में रांची के आदिवासी मजदूरों का अन्य स्थानों को प्रस्थान

2603. श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि गरीबी और बेरोजगारी के दबाव के कारण मजदूर होकर अकेले रांची जिले से ही ढाई लाख आदिवासी मजदूर रोजगार की तलाश में विभिन्न राज्यों में चले गए हैं ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : रोजगार की तलाश में श्रमिकों द्वारा बिहार से हरियाणा और पंजाब में प्रस्थान करने के बारे में भारत सरकार को सूचना दी गई है। रांची जिले से प्रस्थान करने वाले आदिवासी श्रमिकों की संख्या के बारे में यथार्थ आंकड़े सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

एकाधिकार प्राप्त गृहों की पूंजी में वृद्धि

2604. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद से एकाधिकार प्राप्त गृहों की पूंजी में बराबर वृद्धि होती जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1947 की तुलना में 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1980 और 1983 के वर्षों में उनकी पूंजी में हुई वृद्धि का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इन कम्पनियों द्वारा सरकार को कितना कर और ऋण अदा किया जाना शेष है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके असीमित मुनाफे को नियंत्रित करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) से (घ) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है एवं यथाशीघ्र सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

Royalty on Natural Oil

2605. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Minister of Finance, very recently

at Gujarat has stated that the Union Government was considering the demand of Assam and Gujarat for raising the rate of royalty on natural oil found in the two states;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken and how it will be effective;

(d) what is the Royalty fixed at present and given to both the states; and

(e) how much increase has been sought and demanded by Gujarat and Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) During his recent tour of Gujarat the Union Finance Minister in reply to one of the questioners had said that the question of raising royalty on natural oil in Assam was under consideration and the final decision would apply to natural oil produced in Gujarat also.

(c) It will take some time to take a final decision in the matter.

(d) at present the rate of royalty payable on crude oil to the states is Rs. 61/- per metric tonne.

(e) Government of Gujarat has requested that the rate of royalty should be fixed with reference to the international price of crude oil. The Government of Assam have requested that the revised rate of royalty should be Rs. 400/- per tonne.

एलफिस्टन स्पनिंग एण्ड वीविंग
मिल्स, बम्बई

2606. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री एलफिस्टन स्पनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल्स, बम्बई के बारे में 22 मार्च,

1983 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3927 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने एलफिस्टन स्पनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स, बम्बई की ओर देय कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के 8460 रुपए तथा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के 3.43 लाख रुपए की वसूली के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है और ये राशियां कितने समय में वसूल हो जाने की आशा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन आरोपों की जांच की है कि उपरोक्त कम्पनी ने दोहरे रजिस्टर बना रखे हैं और उनमें दिहाड़ी मजदूरों का अलग से रिकार्ड रखती है तथा विक्री कर की अदायगी से बचने के लिए उत्पादन की कम मात्रा दिखाई गई है; और

(ग) कम्पनी का इस समय मासिक उत्पादन कितना है और क्या यह उत्पादन श्रमिकों की वर्तमान संख्या के अनुपात में है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय लोकसभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Action taken on 43rd Law Commission's Report on Offences against National Security

2607. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided not to proceed with the implementation of 43rd report submitted by the LAW Commission on 31st August, 1971 dealing with offences against the national security; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The Forty-third Report of the Law Commission pertaining to the offences against national security also enclosed draft of the National Security Bill. It has been decided not to process the National Security Bill for the reason that a substantial portion of the recommendations made in the said Report and the Bill related to amendment to the Indian Penal Code. The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill 1978, was introduced. The same was passed by the Rajya Sabha lapsed on the dissolution of the sixth Lok Sabha. The question of undertaking legislation on the lines of the lapsed Bill and certain other suggestions is under consideration. It has, however, been decided not to proceed with the proposal for the amendment to the official secrets Act.

Increase in Production of drugs

2608. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of drugs has registered a significant increase in the recent past;

(b) if so, what is the corresponding reduction in the price of the life saving essential drugs; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure quality and purity of the drugs produced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) There has been overall increase in the production of bulk drugs. Regarding individual bulk drugs in accordance with the demand, the production of certain bulk drugs has substantially gone up whereas the production of certain other bulk drugs have registered a decline.

(b) The prices of bulk drugs are studied from time to time by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. The prices are fixed keeping in view the achievable production which is related to installed capacity. Overall increase in production is achieved by new licensing also. So overall increase need not necessarily bring down prices. Where there is considerable production of individual drugs by competing parties price reduction such as in the case of Trimethoprim and Sulphamethoxazole have been achieved.

(c) Quality control in drugs is exercised under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Before any drug is allowed to be marketed, clearance in regard to quality and standards is necessary prerequisite under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

गुजरात में खाना पकाने की गैस की कमी

2609. श्री नरसिंह मफवाना : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में खाना पकाने की गैस की बहुत अधिक कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उपभोक्ताओं को दो महीने से गैस सिलिण्डर नहीं मिल रहे हैं;

(ख) गुजरात को पहले हर महीने कितने गैस सिलिण्डर दिए जाते थे और अब कितने दिए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) सरकार गुजरात के लोगों को गैस सिलिण्डरों की नियमित आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) शकूरबस्ती बॉटलिंग संयंत्र में आग लगने से

हुई कमी को पूरा करने के लिये कोयाली शोधनशाला से दिल्ली को सिलेंडर भेजने के कारण गुजरात में हाल ही में एल० पी० जी० सप्लाई में कुछ कमी रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त कोयाली शोधनशाला के बॉटलिंग संयंत्र में आग लगी थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इसके बन्द रहने से भी सप्लाई में बाधा आई।

(ख) पिछले छः महीनों के गुजरात को गैस सिलेण्डरों की सप्लाई निम्न प्रकार है : —

जनवरी, 1983	3,14,734
फरवरी, 1983	2,85,834
मार्च, 1983	3,10,684
अप्रैल, 1983	3,13,645
मई, 1983	2,48,868
जून, 1983	1,81,545

उपर्युक्त से देखा गया है कि मई और जून के महीनों के दौरान सप्लाई में कमी रही। ऐसा उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में दिये गये कारणों से था।

(ग) कोयाली शोधनशाला में पुराने एल० पी० जी० संयंत्रों को पुनः क्रियाशील करने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाये गये थे जिनको नये वाटलिंग संयंत्र के चालू करने के पश्चात् विखण्डित किया जा रहा था। इसी दौरान गुजरात में उपभोक्ताओं को राहत देने के उद्देश्य से कोयाली शोधनशाला द्वारा पोषित अन्य क्षेत्रों को मथुरा रिफाइनरी से संलग्न कर दिया गया था। नये एल० पी० जी० संयंत्र को 23-6-83 को पुनः चालू किया गया था। स्थिति में धीरे-धीरे सुधार हो रहा है। अगस्त, 1983

के अन्त तक सप्लाई को सामान्य बनाने के लिए प्रत्येक प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Agreement Between Hindustan Lever and Lipton to Avoid Restrictions of MRTP and FERA

2610. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reported agreement between M/s. Hindustan Lever and M/s. Lipton Co., both subsidiaries of the multinational Unilever, has been approved by Government;

(b) whether the agreement would enable Hindustan Lever to avoid the restrictions of the MRTP Act and FERA; and

(c) whether the rights and interests of Hindustan Lever Shareholders and employees are being prejudiced by transfer of profitable production units to a losing concern like Lipton's ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble member is referring to the proposal of Hindustan Lever Ltd., for transfer of its certain undertakings to Lipton India Ltd., as referred in the company's annual report for the year 1982. If so, neither any approval in this regard has been sought, nor accorded by this Department.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) The proposal for transfer of the undertakings aforesaid, is reported to have been approved by the shareholders of the company in its annual general meeting held on 24.6.83. In the explanatory statement to the notice convening the general meeting of the shareholders, it has, inter alia, been stated that "arrangements have been made with Lipton India Ltd. that the services of employees in both management and non-management cadre in the undertakings in question will be transferred to that company unbroken and with pro-

tection for their existing terms and conditions. The transfer of the undertakings would thus not cause any hardship to the employees concerned."

प्रसारण नीति

2611. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने नई प्रसारण नीति तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) नई नीति तैयार करने के पीछे क्या उद्देश्य है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Extension of Telecommunications Facilities in the North-Eastern Region

2612. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to extend telecommunications facilities in the North-Eastern region, which is the most backward area in the country;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof;

(c) is there any progress made so far;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

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

(b) The scheme is already under implementation. The details of the proposed scheme during the 6th Five Year Plan are given below :

<i>Name of the scheme</i>	<i>Number to be added</i>
1. Long Distance Public Telephones.	— 330
2. Telegraph Offices.	— 330
3. Telephone Exchanges	— 60

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The progress made during the first three years of the current plan is given below :

<i>Name of the scheme</i>	<i>Progress made</i>
1. Long Distance public Telephones.	— 80
2. Telagraph offices	— 8
3. Telephone Exchanges	— 42

(e) Does not arise.

Film on the Life of Tipu Sultan

2613. SHRI G. M. BANTWALLA : SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to produce a film on the life of Tipu Sultan, a great freedom fighter on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi;

(b) if so, by what time it will be ready for screening; and

(c) financial implications thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) No one has approached the NFDC for making a film on 'Tipu Sultan' and there is no proposal under consideration for producing a film on his life.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Extension of Telecommunication Facilities the Rural, Backward, Hilly and Tribal Areas

2614. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN ; Will the Ministrer of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for extending the telecommunication facilities in the rural, backward, hilly and tribal areas in the country;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof;

(c) is there any progress made so far; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) The departmental policy for provision of telecommunication facilities on loss basis at category stations which includes backward, hilly and tribal areas is already under implementation. This policy is placed at Annexure-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. 6597 Long Distance Public Telephones and 6692 Combined Offices (Telegraph Offices) have been provided during the first three years of the current Five Year Plan in category stations including hilly, backward and tribal areas.

Annexure-I

Policy for Provision of PCOs on Loss Categories of Stations

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

CONDITION FOR PROVSION OF PUBLIC OFFICES.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any condition of minium revenue.

CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF COMBINED OFFICES.

Will be provided progrssively irrespective of loss and without any condition of minimum revenue.

7. *Places with police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police or above.*

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE in ordinary

1

2

recurring expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

8. *Out of the way places.*

(a) Should be beyond 40 Kms. (Radial Distance) from an existing exchange.

(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas & 10% ARE in hilly areas.

9. *Tourist/Pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites townships.*

(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

10 *All other stations.*

On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis

areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

a. Should be beyond 20 Kms. (Radial Distance) from an existing Telegraph Office.

b. The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

c. The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

(b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

Note : 1) A. For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in the case of tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village, can be considered. No two public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 10 Kms. from each other.

B. When identifying important central villages for provision of Public Telephones, preference will be given in the following order :

(i) Tribal Development Block Headquarters

(ii) Places where LAMPS (Large Sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies) are established; and

(iii) Centres identified by the local Tribal Development Departments for development of rural industries and/or irrigation projects for intensive agricultural development.

(2) No Telegraph Office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within 8 Kms. of the proposed office,

Losing of Jobs by Indian Labour in Gulf Countries Due to Fall in Oil Prices

2616. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that on account of fall in price of oil, developmental activities in Gulf Countries have slowed down resulting in number of Indian labourers to lose their jobs;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any estimate of number of workers to be thrown out of job and if so, country-wise figures; and

(c) whether Government have proposal for rehabilitation and alternative employment for the thrown-out labourers, and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Government are aware that on account of fall in oil prices, developmental activities in many Gulf countries have either slowed down or are being re-scheduled. However, reports from our Missions in these countries indicate that the effect of this on Indian labourers employed in these countries is marginal and it is not expected that many Indian labourers would lose their jobs before completion of the contract period.

(b) Since the number of Indian labourers to lose their jobs is not expected to be substantial and no retrenchment proposals from private employers have ever been received, a realistic estimation of the number cannot be made.

(c) No, Sir.

हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी तथा क्षेत्रीय फिल्मों के प्रसारण के समय में परिवर्तन

2617. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीविजन पर दिखाई जा रही हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी तथा अन्य क्षेत्रीय फिल्मों के प्रसारण के वर्तमान समय में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ताकि फिल्म 8.00 म० ५० तक, जैसा कि इस समय है, चलने के बजाय 10.30 म० ५० तक चलती रहे; और

(ख) क्या वर्तमान समय अनुपयुक्त है और इसमें परिवर्तन करने हेतु अनुरोध किया जा रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के समय में परिवर्तन करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। इससे फीचर फिल्मों के समय सहित अन्य कार्यक्रमों के समय पर प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

Fire in the Kothar Washery

2618. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government expect any sabotage in the fire to the Kothar washery;

(b) if so, the action initiated by Government to nab the culprits of the action initiated;

(c) if there was no sabotage, the reasons for the fire; and

(d) remedial measures taken by the Government to prevent the occurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) As a result of fire in the belt conveyors of gantry between the raw coal secondary crusher house and raw coal bunker house at the Kathara Washery on 20.5.83 a portion of the gantry collapsed. The Enquiry Committee constituted by the management to determine the causes and circumstances leading to the fire and collapse of the gantry could not come to any conclusion about the exact location and sources of heating or fire and also could not conclusively determine the exact cause and mode of gantry collapse. The Enquiry Committee has made some suggestions for preventing such accidents, and they have been brought to the notice of CMD's of all coal companies.

Role of MRTP Commission in expansion and setting up New Units

2619. DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the role of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has been grossly diluted over the last 2/3 years.

(b) how many applications were examined from MRTP companies for (1) substantial expansion of capacity, (2) setting up new units (give figures for 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83);

(c) of the above, how many were (i) approved, (ii) rejected, (iii) kept pending, and (iv) withdrawn or closed in each year;

(d) how many of the above in each year were referred to the MRTP commission under section 21 of the MRTP Act for assessment and remarks; and

(e) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Annual

Report of the Ministry on MRTP Act being grossly diluted and to the Justice Rajinder Sachar High Power Committee criticising the attitude of Government on this report ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No, Sir. The role of the MRTP Commission is clearly spelt out in the MRTP Act, 1969, and the same position continues.

(b) and (c) A statement containing the requisite information is annexed

(d) The number of proposals relating to section 21 only of the MRTP Act which were referred to the Commission is as under :

1980-81	-	5
1981-82	-	1
1982-83	-	4

In addition 11 applications under Section 22 of the Act were also referred to the MRTP Commission for their recommendations during the same period.

(e) The intention of the Hon. Member by the expression "to the Annual Report of the Ministry on MRTP Act being grossly diluted" is not quite clear. Apparently, his intention is to suggest that the MRTP Commission is not being made to play a significant role in relation to references under Sections 21 and 22 of the MRTP Act. In this connection, it is true that the Sachar committee in its report has made recommendations suggesting compulsory reference of certain types of cases to the MRTP Commission. This was also endorsed by the commission in its report on the functioning of the MRTP Act for the year 1979. In this regard, Government is pursuing a pragmatic approach and whenever there are serious objections or clashes of interests or the small-scale or public sector angles are involved or there are overriding considerations of public interest, proposals are referred to the Commission. However, references without due justification will only add to delays and eventually add to the cost of projects which could be counter-productive.

Statement

Statement showing the number of applications under Section 21 and Section 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 examined during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83

Section	No. of applications pending	No. of applications received	Total No. of applications examined during the period	Details of disposal during the period					No. of applications pending
				Approved	Rejected	Exempted	Withdrawn/ Total Closed		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1980-81 (As on 1-4-80)									
Section 21	83	99	182	33	14	1	10	58	124
Section 22	106	101	207	33	18	1	13	65	142
Total :	189	200	389	66	32	2	23	123	266
1981-82 (As on 1-4-81)									
Section 21	124	81	205	67	34	3	21	125	80
Section 22	142	165	307	79	48	—	27	154	153
Total :	266	246	512	146	82	3	48	279	233
1982 83 (As on 1-4-82)									
Section 21	80	137	211	76	28	6	9	119	92
Section 22	153	142	295	85	59	5	18	167	128
Total :	233	279	506	161	87	11	27	286	220

दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और बम्बई में हजारों
बेकार पड़े टेलीफोन

2620. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री वीलत राम सारण :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और बम्बई जैसे महानगरों में हजारों टेलीफोन बेकार पड़े हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बड़े महानगरों में 6 महीनों से अधिक, 3 महीनों से अधिक और एक माह से अधिक अवधि से कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन खराब पड़े हुए हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि प्रति वर्ष टेलीफोन विभाग के कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों में वृद्धि होती है, टेलीफोन प्रभाग में वृद्धि होती है और इसके साथ ही टेलीफोन सेवाओं में भी गड़बड़ी बढ़ रही है; और

(घ) टेलीफोन सेवाओं में तत्काल सुधार लाने के बारे में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जी नहीं। कभी-कभी मानसून की वर्षा के दौरान ही काफी अधिक संख्या में टेलीफोन खराब हो जाते हैं।

(ख) मानसून वर्षा के कारण हुए सभी

दोषों को युद्ध स्तर पर तुरन्त ठीक किया जाता है और आम तौर पर एक महीने से अधिक कोई भी टेलीफोन खराब नहीं छोड़ा जाता है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) सेवा में और अधिक सुधार लाने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय पहले ही कर लिए गए हैं तथा उन पर कार्रवाई चल रही है। इनमें से कुछ उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) दोषों का पता लगाने तथा सेवा पर बुरा असर डालने से पहले उन्हें दूर करने के लिए जंक्शन, प्राथमिक और गौण केबिलों का ड्राई एअर द्वारा दाबीकरण किया जा रहा है।

(2) भूमिगत केबिलों को डकटों में बिछाया जा रहा है ताकि उन्हें क्षतिग्रस्त होने से बचाया जा सके।

(3) अधिक नम्यता लाने के लिए अतिरिक्त केबिनेट और खम्भे स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं।

(4) दोषों की संख्या कम से कम रखने के लिए उपभोक्ताओं के कार्यालयों के पास ऊपरी तारों के बदले इंस्यूलेटेड ड्राप तारें लगाई जा रही हैं।

(5) "677" कोड वाले टेलीफोन उपस्कर की बेहतर किस्म भारी संख्या में परिपथ जाल में लाई जा रही है।

**छ: बड़े उद्योगों पर भविष्य निधि की
32 करोड़ रुपये की राशि बकाया**

**2621. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :
श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :**

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक
14 जुलाई, 1983 के "जनयुग" में "6 बड़े
उद्योगों पर भविष्य निधि की 32 करोड़
रुपए की राशि बकाया" शीर्षक से प्रका-
शित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश,
पश्चिम बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश
में इन छः उद्योगों पर कर्मचारी भविष्य
निधि की क्या 91 प्रतिशत राशि बकाया
है;

(ग) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने
के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है कि कर्म-
चारियों को भविष्य निधि की बकाया
राशि का तुरन्त भुगतान किया जाये तथा
तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण विवरण क्या है; और

(घ) यह बकाया राशि कब तक अदा
कर दी जायेगी ?

**श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र
पाटिल) :** (क) जी, हाँ। कर्मचारी भविष्य
निधि के केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड को जुलाई,
1983 में हुई अपनी अन्तिम बैठक में यह
स्थिति सूचित की गई थी।

(ख) छूट न प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों की तरफ
कुल बकाया राशि में से 66 प्रतिशत राशि
इन 6 बड़े उद्योगों की ओर बकाया है।

(ग) निधि को छोड़कर जाने वाले
सदस्यों के सम्बन्ध में कर्मचारी भविष्य
निधि योजना के अन्तर्गत दावों को उनके
नियोजकों के नाम बकाया राशि के रहते
हुए भी निम्नलिखित हद तक निपटाया जा
रहा है :—

(1) श्रमिकों की मजदूरी से वास्तव में
वसूल किए गए, परन्तु जमा न
किए गए कर्मचारियों के हिस्से के
अंशदान की पूरी राशि सदस्यों
को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि
संगठन के विशेष आरक्षित निधि
से दी जाती है;

(2) जिस सीमा तक नियोजक से
उसके हिस्से का अंशदान प्राप्त
होता है, उस सीमा तक वह
सदस्य को दे दिया जाता है और
उसे शेष भुगतान नियोजक से
बकाया राशि के वसूल होने पर
किया जाता है।

(घ) बकाया राशि की अदायगी के
लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्दिष्ट करना
कठिन है क्योंकि, विशेषकर इस कारण कि
बकाया राशि की प्राप्ति वसूली प्रमाणपत्र
के निष्पादन, न्यायालय से पड़े मामलों के
निपटान आदि पर निर्भर करती है।

Capacity Utilisation of IDPL Rishikesh

**2622. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :**

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

(a) the capacity utilisation of the
Rishikesh Plant of Indian Drugs and
Pharmaceuticals Ltd;

(b) the utilisation rate;

(c) if it is under-utilised, the reasons for the same; and

(d) Government's plan for full utilisation of the Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) (a) and (b) Percentage capacity utilisation of the Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL), Rishikesh Plant during the last three years has been as under :

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Bulk Drugs	73	49.3	58.0
Formulations	60.5	81.6	78.6

The total value of production in Rishikesh plant in 1982-83 was higher than that in 1981-82. The value of production in 1982-83 was Rs.47 crores as against Rs. 37 crores in 1981-82.

(c) and (d) The reasons for under-utilisation as reported by IDPL are as follows :

(i) The Rishikesh plant was originally based on USSR technology. In 1977 a collaboration was entered into with M/s. Farmafin of Italy for updating some of the technologies and also securing technologies for a few new products. In 1980-81 as well as 1981-82, the production based on the new technology was being established.

(ii) The production of some of the items could not be increased due to market constraints.

(iii) In 1982-83, due to large scale imports of Oxy-tetracycline Hcl, the production of Oxy-tetracycline was reported to be affected. Similarly, the production of Tetracycline was affected as Tetracycline Urea Complex was being imported under OGL even though the import of tetracycline was canalised. In

the light of those reports, import policy was modified so as to include Oxy-tetracycline Hcl. in Appendix-4 of the Import Policy. The Chief Controller of Imports & Exports also clarified through a circular that Tetracycline Urea Complex would not be allowed to be imported under OGL and that it would be treated as a canalised item like Tetracycline. Following reports that Vitamin B1, a canalised item, and being produced by IDPL, Hyderabad, was being imported as Betabion Mononitrate, instructions were issued to the Collectors of Customs not to allow import of Betabion Mononitrate. Reports received from all the Collectors of Customs indicate that there have been no imports of Vitamin B1 as Betabion Mononitrate subsequently.

The production performance is regularly monitored by the Govt. to assist the company in taking steps to increase the production and sales. A plant wise action plan has been prepared by the company and the progress is being reviewed.

Proposal of Drugs Council to Review Policy, Pricing and Licensing etc.

2623. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Drugs Council propose to review policy and pricing, licensing and export promotion;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council in this regard with the number of working groups formed and their conditions and terms of reference and the time by which they are likely to submit their reports; and

(c) how far the steps proposed to be taken are likely to go to achieve objectives of increased production and making available drugs at cheaper prices to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council would review the various facets of the Drug Industry *inter alia* including, policy and procedures, Industrial approvals, planning, export promotion etc.

(b) Three Working Groups are being constituted for the purpose. Steps have been taken to constitute such Groups along with their terms of reference.

(c) Government is committed to make available medicines in adequate quantity at fair and reasonable prices to the consumers.

Export of Indigenous Crude

2624 SHRI MADHAVRAO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated quantity of indigenous crude proposed to be (i) exported, (ii) and refined within the country during 1983-84; and

(b) what is the extent of crude likely to be imported during 1983-84 and what is the estimated amount of the difference in cost of the crude to be exported and that to be imported, freight and shipment charges being including in the case of imported crude ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PETROLEUM & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) As per present estimates it is proposed to export about c.8 million tonnes of BH crude oil during 1983-84. The total quantity of indigenous crude oil to be refined in the country during 1983-84 is estimated at about 20.5 million tonnes.

(b) During 1983-84 it is proposed to import about 14.1 million tonnes of crude oil, valued at about Rs. 3034

crores. The value of the exportable surplus of indigenous Bombay High Crude is estimated at about Rs. 1454 crores.

कोयले का उत्पादन

2625. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा :

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द :

श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल :

श्री नवीन रावणी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालय के सचिवों की हाल ही में हुई बैठक में प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा दिए गए निदेशानुसार वित्तीय वर्ष 1983-84 में कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विशेष कदमों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त विशेष कदम किस तारीख से उठाए गए हैं और उनके परिणामस्वरूप हो रहे लाभों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) कोयले की लदान प्रणाली से किए गए सुधारों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इन प्रयासों पर एक वर्ष में कुल - कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) दिनांक 8-7-1983 को कोयला विभाग में ऊर्जा मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में कोयला कंपनियों के मुख्य अधिकारियों की एक बैठक हुई थी। यह बैठक वर्ष 1983-84 की पहली तिमाही में कोयले के उत्पादन और वितरण की पुनरीक्षा के लिए हुई थी।

बैठक में उत्पादन और वितरण से संबंधित विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर चर्चा हुई और लक्ष्य के अनुसार उत्पादन सुनिश्चित करने और कोयला उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव डालने वाली अड़चनों को दूर करने के लिए निम्नलिखित निर्णय लिए गए :—

(1) कोल इंडिया लि० की सहायक कंपनियां शेष वर्ष के लिए अपने मासिक लक्ष्यों में संशोधन करेगी ताकि वित्तीय वर्ष की शेष अवधि में अधिक उत्पादन द्वारा प्रथम तिमाही की कमी पूरी की जा सके।

(2) विप्लव स्तरों पर कोयला और बिजली के क्षेत्रों में लगातार संपर्क रखा जाना चाहिए ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि पर्याप्त बिजली उपलब्ध न होने के कारण कोयले के उत्पादन में हानि न हो।

(3) खान-मुहानों पर कोयले की बिक्री न्यूनतम की जाए और इसकी बजाए कोयला क्षेत्रों में केंद्रीकृत बिक्री केन्द्रों पर और उपभोक्ता केन्द्रों के स्टोकयार्डों से बिक्री बढ़ाई जाए।

(4) विभिन्न उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रों में स्टोकयार्ड खोलने में शीघ्रता करना।

(5) खान-मुहानों से रेलवे लदान स्थलों तक परिवहन प्रबन्धों को युक्तिपूर्ण करना।

(घ) इन प्रयासों पर कोई विशेष खर्च नहीं होगा।

2. इस सम्बन्ध में किए गए उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप कोल इंडिया लि० और सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि० में कोयले के उत्पादन में जुलाई, 1983 से वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति आई है और उत्पादन 4.23 लाख टन अथवा जुलाई, 1982 के वास्तविक उत्पादन से 4.6% अधिक हुआ है। इन दोनों कंपनियों में वर्ष 1983-84 की प्रथम तिमाही (अप्रैल-जून, 1983) में उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि के उत्पादन से कम हुआ था।

Glass Production Hit by Shortage of Coal

2626. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that production schedules of glass production is likely to be hit in the current year due to shortage of coal of right quality; and

(b) if so, what steps have since been taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Mostly glass industry uses furnace oil as medium of firing. There are however, a few units using coal as medium of firing. In respect of such industries using high grade coal mainly from Raniganj, the demand could not be met in full as production of such coal was affected by shortage of power, absenteeism of workers and law and order problems in the Eastern Region. However, necessary steps have been taken to bring about improvement in power supply from DVC and in law and order situation with the assistance of the State Governments concerned, so that production can be increased,

Silent Valley Project Report

2627. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen news item on the Kerala Silent Valley project Report by the Joint Committee; and

(b) if so, what corrective steps are taken/proposed to undo the damage already done to the ecology and environment of the Silent Valley ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government are aware of the reports appearing in the newspapers from time to time regarding Silent Valley Project. The report of the Centre-State Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. MGK Menon has been submitted to the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of Kerala and the same is under examination.

Setting up T.V. Centres

2628. SHRI AHMED MOHAMMED PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of T.V. centres and relaying stations functioning in India;

(b) the number and details of T.V. centres which are under construction and the progress made and the reasons for delaying the construction; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to start more T.V. stations or T.V.

relaying centres by the end of year, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) At present, Doordarshan net work comprises of 7 full fledged Centres, 14 Relay Centres (including 3 interim set ups) and 20 Low Power Relay Transmitters.

(b) During the Sixth Plan period, 4 full-fledged TV Centres at Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Trivandrum and Gauhati and eight Relay Centres at Kasauli, Murshidabad, Kodaikanal, Asansol, Vijayawada, Cuttack, Varanasi and Panaji are being set up. In addition, under INSAT TV Utilization Scheme TV Relay Centres with limited editing and capsuling facilities are being set up at Ranchi, Rajkot, Gorakhpur and Nagpur during this plan. At Bangalore, Nagpur and Panaji an interim service has already started. Also low power TV Relay Centres are operating at Trivandrum and Gauhati. A statement showing the progress made about construction of these centres is enclosed. There has been no delay in construction of these centres except at Bangalore where construction work has been held up because of problems connected with land acquisition.

(c) It is proposed to commission an interim TV service with 1 KW Transmitter output at Allahabad with effect from 15th August, 1983. Interim TV Set-ups are also expected to be commissioned at Ahmedabad and Asansol by the end of 1983-84.

Statement

Statement Showing Progress Made for Commissioning Sixth Plan Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	Details of Progress made
1	2	3
I. VI Plan Projects		
1.	TV Centre, Ahmedabad	Building construction is progressing as per scheduled and is nearing completion. A Transmitter has been received. An interim service is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1983.
2.	TV Centre, Trivandrum	Transmitter block completed. Work on office block and studio block is in progress. Equipment has been ordered.
3.	TV Centre, Jaipur	Building work progressing as per schedule. Existing equipment at Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi is proposed to be utilised.
4.	TV Studio, Hyderabad	Site acquired. Building plans have been approved. Estimates are under preparation.
5.	TV Tower, Delhi	Foundation work has been completed. Target date of completion is March, 1985.
6.	TV Relay Centre, Asansol	Building work completed. Transmitter has been received. Interim service is proposed to be commissioned by the end of 1983.
7.	Programme Production Centre, Patna (Muzaffarpur)	Studio Centre approved for Muzaffarpur is proposed to be shifted to Patna. Land at Patna has been taken over. Building plans are under preparation.
8.	Relay Centre, Kodaikanal	Building under construction. Transmitter is expected to be received by the end of the year. 150 meter high steel tower has been ordered. P & T are providing micro-wave link between Madras and Kodaikanal.

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|----------------------------------|---|
| 9. Relay Centre, Varanasi | Land has been acquired. Building projects have been finalised. Equipment has been ordered. |
| 10. Relay Centre, Vijayawada | Permanent site under acquisition. Construction of approach Road by State Government is in progress. Transmitter has been received. |
| 11. Relay Centre, Cuttack | Site under acquisition. Equipment has been ordered and is expected to be received by the end of the year. |
| 12. Relay Centre, Kausauli | Site has been acquired. Equipment is available. Building plans have been finalised. |
| 13. TV Centre, Gauhati | Site has been acquired. Equipment ordered. Building Plans under finalisation. |
| 14. TV Relay Centre, Murshidabad | Site taken over. Building Plans are under preparation. |
| 15. TV Relay Centre, Nagpur | ENG Cameras have been received. Transmitter has been received. Estimates for R.C.C. tower are being scrutinized. Estimates for permanent building are being prepared. |
| 16. TV Relay Centre, Ranchi | Site has been taken over. Orders for transmitter and steel-tower have been placed. |
| 17. TV Relay Centre, Rajkot | Site has been selected. Orders for Transmitter and steel tower have been placed. |
| 18. TV Relay Centre, Gorakhpur | ENG Cameras have been received. Site taken over, building plans have been finalised. |

II. Special Plan Projects

13 nos. of 10 KW Transmitters and 118 Low Power Transmitters are proposed to be set up under this Scheme. An interim service at Allahabad is to be commissioned on 15th August, 1983. Site for other centres are under acquisition. Main equipments have been ordered.

Expansion All India Radio Network

2629. SHRI G. NARSIMHA
REDDY :
SHRI XAVIER ARAK-
KAL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the expansion of T.V. network is causing a setback to the programme of expansion of AIR network in the country;

(b) if so, what are the plans for expansions for TV and Radio during 1983 and 1984 year-wise; and

(c) the names of the places to be covered by each ?

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

(b) It is proposed to set up 7 AIR transmitters in the year 1983 and 11 transmitters in the year 1984.

In terms of the approved Sixth Plan and the Social plan for TV expansion, 26 High Power T.V. transmitters and 118 Low Power Transmitters are proposed to be set up before the end of the Sixth Plan period, i.e. March, 1985.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6843/83].

**Proposals on Electoral Reforms for
Amending the Constitution**

2630. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to make

comprehensive electoral reforms before the next Lok Sabha Elections;

(b) whether Government have examined the proposals requiring Constitutional amendment sent by the Election Commission; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the recommendations so far been made by Election Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) :
(a) and (b) Various proposals relating to electoral reforms are presently under consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Electoral Reforms. There are numerous proposals having far reaching implications covering almost the entire spectrum of electoral law, and requiring constitutional amendments. Decisions on the proposals would, therefore, require careful consideration of their full import and implications. It is, therefore, not possible to say whether it will be possible to arrive at decisions and then implement them before the next elections to the House of the people.

(c) Details of proposals relating to electoral reforms received from the Election Commission from time to time were laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 5754 for 5.4.1983.

**Action taken on 62nd Law Commission's
Report on workmen's Compensation Act**

2631. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what follow-up actions were initiated on the Law Commission's 62nd Report which deals with Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; and

(b) if no action was initiated, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) :
 (a) After the Sixty-second Report of the Law Commission on the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, was received in the Law Ministry, a copy thereof was forwarded to the Ministry of Labour who are administratively concerned with the subject matter of the Report. The Ministry of Labour circulated the Report of the State Government in November, 1976. The recommendations were also forwarded to the Central Organisation of Employers and Employees for comments. After examining the comments received from the State Governments etc., draft Note for the Cabinet for amendments to the said Act was prepared. The same was circulated to the Ministries/Departments on 31st August, 1980 for comments. The proposals for amendment are now at an advanced stage.

(b) In view of the answer to part (a) of the question, this does not arise.

Haldia Fertilizer Plant

2632. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press report which appeared in the Telegraph dated 3 July, 1983 wherein it has been stated that Haldia Fertilizer Plant costing several crore rupees, the joint fertilizer-cum-chemical project of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation now is set to go on stream;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the drawbacks of this corporation and for its proper functioning ?

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

(b) The commissioning of the plant was delayed due to the failure of the

WBSEB to supply the required quantum of Power. Once arrangements for captive power were made commissioning was further delayed due to repeated equipment failure. After start of the ammonia plant in July, urea could not be produced due to failure of equipment in the urea plant.

(c) Arrangements have been made to supply captive power for the Haldia plant. Every effort is being made to rectify equipment failures and bring the plant to production as early as possible. The methanol and ammonia plants are already producing and efforts are being made to rectify the defects in the urea plant expeditiously.

Closure of Iron Ore Mines in Orissa

2633. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
 SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
 SHRI RAM LAL RAHI :

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

(a) how many iron ore mines in Orissa have been closed down till 30 June, 1983;

(b) the number of workers retrenched from various iron ore and manganese mines in Keonjhar district of Orissa in 1983;

(c) the steps taken by Government to adjust them in some other mines;

(d) whether it is a fact that many more iron ore mines in Orissa are facing closure;

(e) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to revive all the closed mines in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) According to the information received from Chief Labour Commi-

ssioner (Central), iron ore mine has closed down as on 30-6-83.

(b) Does note arise.

(c) to (f) The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation gave a notice to the Eastern Zone Mining Association in April, 1983, for drastic cut in the procurement of iron ore from the Eastern region due to world-wide recession in the steel industry, heavy reduction of demand of iron ore from the foreign buyers and non-increase in demand of iron ore from the indigenous steel plants. In consequence thereof, notices of retrenchment and closure of establishments were received from some mine owners of Orisa. In order to avoid the closure of mines and retrenchment of workers, meetings were held in the Ministry of Commerce and Department of Labour and in these meetings inter alia the following decisions were taken :

(i) MMTC would continue procurement for another three months commencing from 1.7.83;

(ii) The Steel Ministry would undertake a detailed technical examination of the possibility of utilising iron ore produced from Eastern region by Vizag Steel Plant and also of diverting demand of domestic steel plant to this sector; and

(iii) As far as possible, further development of captive mines may not be undertaken fully utilising the capacity of iron ore mines in the Eastern sector.

Crippling blow to IDPL, Rishikesh for Clandestine Imports of Drugs

2634. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA** : Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether H Government are aware that indiscriminate and clandestine imports of drugs have dealt a crippling blow to the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd; Rishikesh Plant;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such indiscriminate imports of some drugs when the IDPL is producing them;

(c) how Government are allowing clandestine imports of such drugs freely;

(d) what are Government's plan to stop such clandestine imports of drugs soon;

(e) whether Government will desists from importing such of the drugs which are being produced by the IDPL; and

(f) the details of Government's policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C RATH) : (a) to (f) The total value of production in Rishikesh plant in 1982-83 was higher than that in 1981-82. The value of production in 1982-83 was Rs. 47 crores as against Rs. 37 crores in 1981-82. There is also an improvement in the financial performance as the loss was reduced from Rs. 17 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 9 crores in 1982-83. However, the management of IDPL had reported that due to large scale imports of Oxy-tetracycline Hcl. the production of Oxy-tetracycline was affected. Similarly, the production of Tetracycline was affected as Tetracycline Urea Complex was being imported under OGL even though the import of tetracycline was canalised. In the light of these reports, import policy was modified so as to include Oxy-tetracycline Hcl. in Appendix-4 of the Import Policy. The Chief Controller of Exports also clarified through a circular that Tetracycline Urea Complex would not be allowed to be imported under OGL and that it would be treated as a canalised item like Tetracycline. Following reports that Vitamin B1, a canalised item, was being imported as Betabion Mononitrate, instructions were issued to the Collectors of Customs not to allow import of Betabion Mononitrate. Reports received from all Collectors of

Customs indicate that there have been no imports of Vitamin B1 as Betabion Mononitrate subsequently. The Government periodically reviews Import Export Policy.

Guidelines for Sponsored Programmes on Doordarshan

2635. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the revised Guidelines for sponsored programmes on doordarshan;

(b) the details of the original guidelines for the same announced nine months ago; and

(c) the quantum of response from private parties to the revised guidelines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) The details of the revised guidelines issued on 19th July, 1983 for sponsored programmes on Doordarshan are at Annexure I laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. L.T. 6844/83)

(b) The details of the original guidelines for sponsored programmes on Doordarshan announced on 16th September, 1982 are given in Annexure II laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. L.T. 6844/83).

(c) Since the revised guidelines have been issued very recently, it is a little early to assess this response.

Lady Attendants on Daily Wages in Foreign Telegram Office at Baird Road in New Delhi

2637. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of lady and Male attendants working on daily basis in the Foreign Telegram (Post) office at Baird Road,, New Delhi.

(b) whether they were all recruited through Employment Exchange ;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of them have been working for nearly 3 years on daily wages;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to regularise them;

(e) whether Government are aware that two lady attendants were removed from service, one of whom had worked for nearly three years; and

(f) if so, whether any enquiry will be made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Ladies — 7
Male — 12

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Some of them are working for more than 3 years Madam.

(d) Regularisation is done on the basis of seniority in the entire Delhi Telephones depending upon the availability of vacancies.

(e) No, Sir. Nobody has been removed from service. However, action was taken against one lady attendant for negligence of duty in burning the boiler.

(f) A proper enquiry was held and she pleaded guilty and begged pardon and she was allowed to continue.

Telephone Exchanges on Loss Basis in the Rural Areas

2638. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have accepted the policy for the sanction of telephone exchanges on loss basis in rural area;

(b) if so, the number of such exchanges sanctioned in the country and in Gujarat and the number of exchanges already installed; and

(c) the target fixed to instal above such exchanges till the end of present Plan period and allocations made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the policy is given in the annexure.

(b)	<i>In the country</i>	<i>In Gujarat</i>
Exchanges sanctioned	1168	130
Exchanges opened.	954	119

(c) In the sixth five year plan about 1700 exchanges are likely to be opened under the liberalised policy. The expenditure is met from the bulk allotments made to the respective field units.

Statement

Policy regarding opening of new Telephone Exchanges in rural/ backward and hilly areas

Under the normal rules of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, projects for opening of Telephone Exchanges are sanctioned only after carrying out a financial appraisal of the project and ensuring that the annual recurring expenditure does not exceed the anticipated annual revenue. With increasing cost of equipment, stores and labour however, it has been found that a large number of projects for small exchanges in rural areas prove unremunerative not only in the initial stages but also after

the full connectable capacity is utilized. To permit extension of telephone services in rural areas, following liberalised policy for opening/expansion of telephone exchanges upto 100 lines capacity has been adopted with effect from 1-4-1980. This is subject to availability of finance and materials.

(i) Small automatic exchanges may be opened and expanded in rural areas upto 100 lines capacity without insisting on each individual project being remunerative. Instead the opening and expansion of such exchanges shall be governed by the demand for private and public (other than service) telephone connections.

(ii) A 10 lines exchange may be opened, provided there is a minimum telephone demand for 5 (five) such connections in a village or group of villages within a radius of 5 Kms. of the central village subject to the anticipated revenue being at least 35 per cent of the anticipated annual recurring expenditure. This is not applicable for the time being since a 10 lines small automatic exchange is still being developed, reference may also please be made to para (v) below.

(iii) The 10 lines exchange may be replaced by or a new 25 lines exchange may be installed if there is a demand for 10 such connections in a village or group of villages within a radius of 5 Kms. of the central village subject to the anticipated revenue being at least 40 per cent of the anticipated A.R.E.

(iv) The 25 lines exchange may be replaced by 50 lines exchange when the demand reaches 23 and a 50 lines exchange may be expanded to 100 lines when the demand reaches 46 subject to the anticipated revenue being 60 per cent and 70 per cent respectively of the anticipated A.R.E.

(v) In general, the initial capacity of a small automatic exchange at a new station should not exceed 10 lines. However, in view of the fact that development work is still in progress on a 10 lines electronic SAX and the smallest exchange available as on date is of 25 lines nominal capacity, there is no objection to opening of 25 lines exchanges till 10 lines SAXs are available freely, subject, of course to the minimum demand for 10 regular private and public connections (other than service). The above liberalised policy is applicable for opening/expansion of automatic exchanges.

2. Opening of small manual exchanges involves employment of a minimum of 5 Operators to provide round the clock service throughout the week. As such opening of small manual exchanges involves much higher losses. It is, therefore, normally not envisaged that a manual exchange with less than 100 lines should be opened.

3. Thus at present Heads of Telecommunication Circles are sanctioning schemes for opening of 25 lines small automatic exchanges wherever at least 10 prospective subscribers register their demands with the prescribed advance deposit of Rs. 100/-. For this purpose the prospective subscribers may contact the Sub. Divisional Officer Phones/Telegraphs of the area.

4. The opening of such exchanges involves renting out a suitable building and procurement of exchange equipment,

power plant, batteries, cables, line materials etc. It, therefore, may take upto about 24 months for the exchange to be commissioned once the scheme is approved

Legal aid to the Poor provided by States

2639. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state name of the States giving or have decided to give legal aid to people having a gross annual income of upto Rs. 5,000/- in rural areas and Rs. 7,000/- in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : On the basis of the Model Scheme evolved by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, every citizen whose income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 5000/- per annum is eligible for legal aid and advice. This limitation as to income is not applicable in cases of disputes where one of the parties belongs to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Vimukta Jati and Nomadic Tribe or is a woman or child. According to the Model Scheme there is no distinction between an Urban area and rural area. Information regarding eligibility for legal aid as prescribed by the various State Governments and the pecuniary ceiling fixed by them, as available with the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, is laid on the Table of the House. (Annexure).

Statement

Eligibility for Legal aid as Prescribed by the State Governments

S. No.	Name of the State	Rule/ Clause No.	Pecuniary ceiling	Special dispensation for SC & ST etc.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24	Less than Rs. 300 p.m. and property not exceeding Rs. 6000/-	Not exceeding Rs. 1500/- p.m. in Muffasil & not exceeding Rs.

1	2	3	4	5
				2000/- p.a. in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
2.	Assam	10	Not exceeding certain minimum limit to be fixed with the previous approval of the State Government by the Legal Aid Board.	
3.	Bihar	s.2 (a)	Not exceeding Rs. 5000/- p.a.	No income limit for women, SC, ST, landless labours, Agricultural labourers, Industrial labourers and infirm persons.
4.	Gujarat	13	Not exceeding Rs. 5000/- p.a. from all sources.	No ceiling for SC, ST, <i>Vimukta Jatis</i> and Nomadic Tribes or a woman or a child.
5.	Haryana	<i>No scheme available with the Committee</i>		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	23	Not exceeding Rs. 6000/- p.m. from all sources.	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	<i>No scheme available with the Committee</i>		
8.	Karnataka	19 (2)	Not exceeding Rs. 8,000/- p.a.	No limit for SC, ST, persons doing scavenging work, Jawans and their families ex-Jawans their families.
9.	Kerala	4 read with 2(f)	Not exceeding Rs. 4000/- p.m.	

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	33	The family of which he is a member has income not exceeding Rs. 200/- p.m. or holds one hectare of irrigated land or two hectares of unirrigated land and having no other source of income except agriculture.	Landless agricultural labourer or a rural artisan.
11.	Maharashtra	19	Not exceeding Rs. 5000/- p.a.	No limit for SC, ST, Vimukta Jatis, Nomadic Tribes and Nav Buddhas and women and children.
12.	Manipur	<i>No scheme available with the Committee</i>		
13.	Meghalaya	18	Not exceeding Rs. 6000/- p.a.	
14.	Nagaland	14	Not exceeding Rs. 8000/- p.a.	
15.	Orissa	19	Not exceeding Rs. 3000/- per annum.	No limit for SC, ST, Women & Children.
16.	Punjab	19	The family of which he is a member has income not exceeding Rs.300/-p.m. or holds one hectare of irrigated land or two hectares of un-irrigated land, having no other source of income except agriculture.	Landless agricultural labourer or a rural artisan. In case of SC & ST income not exceeding Rs.500/ p.m.
17.	Rajasthan	<i>No Scheme available with the Committee</i>		
18.	Sikkim	14	Not exceeding Rs. 7800/- p.a.	

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Tamil Nadu			
20.	Tripura	14	Not exceeding Rs. 3600/- per annum	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000/- p.a. for SC, ST and Nomadic Tribes.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17	Not exceeding Rs. 5000/- per annum.	No limitation for SC, ST, Vimukta Jatis, Nomadic Tribes, women and children.
22.	West Bengal	3	Not exceeding Rs. 2400/- p.a.	
1.	Union Territory	3.	4,	5.
23.	Andaman, Nicobar Islands.	No scheme available with the Committee		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh 2(d)		Not exceeding Rs. 6000/- p.a. Discretion, however, vests with the District/State Legal Aid Committee to grant legal aid in appropriate cases even to persons whose annual income exceeds Rs. 6000/-	No limit for SC, ST, Woman and child.
25.	Chandigarh	No scheme available with the Committee		
26.	Delhi	14	Not exceeding Rs. 5000/- per annum.	No ceiling for SC, ST, Women and children.
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	No scheme available with the Committee		
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu		Not exceeding Rs. 3600/- p.a.	
29.	Lakshadweep	No scheme available with the Committee		
30.	Mizoram	No scheme available with the Committee.		
31.	Pondichery	10	Not exceeding Rs. 5000/- p.a.	No limitation for SC, ST, or in cases of matrimonial/maintenance disputes of a woman or a child.

Damaged Caused to Talcher Fertilizer Plant by Power Break-Downs

2640. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :
SHRI R. P. DAS :

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

(a) whether there is any truth in the news that due to frequent power break-downs the Talcher Fertilizer Plant has been damaged beyond repairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the persons and agencies responsible for such power-cuts to the plant; and

(d) the steps taken against persons and agencies responsible for such power-cuts to the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) and (b) There were 6 power cuts spanning a total period of 336 days, 27 voltage fluctuations and 12 power failures since 1. 4. 81 in the Talcher Fertilizer Plant (power cut is still continuing), but they have not damaged the plant beyond repairs.

(c) and (d) The power cuts were imposed by the Orissa State Electricity Board due to paucity of power in the State. The question of getting adequate power without fluctuations is being constantly pursued with the concerned authorities.

बिलासपुर के लिए टेलीविजन केन्द्र

2641. श्री गोदिल प्रसाद अनुरागी :
श्री राम विलास पासवान :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिलासपुर में

टेलीविजन केन्द्र की स्थापना करने अथवा बिलासपुर तक के क्षेत्र को टेलीविजन के अन्तर्गत लाने हेतु कोई व्यवस्था की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश में बिलासपुर में टेलीविजन केन्द्र के कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के बिलासपुर में अल्प शक्ति वाला (100 वाट) एक दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

Closing of Offices of Samachar Bharati in the Country and Arrears of P. F. Due to the Workers

2642. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Samachar Bharati has been closing down some of its offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of employees affected thereby;

(c) whether the news agency is in arrears of Provident Fund and other dues of the workmen;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) action has been taken to recover these dues ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b)

The required formation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) The Employees Provident Fund authorities have reported that the establishment was in arrears of provident fund and other dues upto June, 1983, as under :

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
(i) Provident Fund	5.06
(ii) Family Pension	0.85
(iii) Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme.	0.22

(e) The action taken or proposed to be taken for the recovery of the dues is as under :

1. Action under section 7A of the EPF & MP Act, 1952 is under process for the period April, 1983 to June, 1983;
2. Revenue Recovery Certificates have been issued to the District Collection Officer Delhi for the periods upto March, 1983 on 11th July, 1983;
3. Action under section 406-409 IPC has been initiated for non-remittance of Employees' share of contributions for the period upto March, 1982. For the subsequent periods the action is under process;
4. Damages under section 14-B of the Act have been levied upto the periods July, 1979. For the subsequent periods the action is under process;
5. Prosecution cases have been filed in the Court for the periods upto May, 1982. For the subsequent periods the action is under process.
6. The management was granted instalment facility to pay the arrears

in instalments, subject to certain conditions. They, however, paid only one instalment of Rs. 85,000 in November, 1982. Since then, they have neither been paying the arrears nor the current dues. The Employees Provident Fund authorities are, therefore, taking necessary legal and penal action in accordance with the provisions of the EPF & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, for the recovery of the outstanding dues.

Production of Punjab Maize Products Limited

2643. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the Annual Report for 1982-83 of his Ministry and to state :

(a) what is the production of Dextrose, starch, Glucose and other items of Punjab Maize Products Ltd., during the last two years, year-wise licenced capacity and installed capacity of each of the items and the sales value of production year-wise;

(b) whether the production of Dextrose have been discontinued by this unit on account of IDPL failing to provide necessary working capital, raw materials and other assistance to this unit;

(c) whether IDPL have unnecessarily sunk its funds and the funds of the Punjab Government in the Project and they are not interested in implementing the same, if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) when the production of each of the item would be commenced on a regular basis in each of those plants; and

(e) what is the investment already made on this project, giving the details under each head and the profit or loss during last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS. (SHRI R. C. RATH): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (e) M/s, Punjab Maize Products Limited (PMPL) is a Joint Sector Venture of the IDPL and the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation (PSIDC). The Glucose plant was commissioned in October, 1980 and the Dextrose plant in June, 1982. The

Starch Plant with 50% capacity was commissioned in November, 1982. The balance of the Starch Plant is almost ready for commissioning.

The financing pattern of the project is as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Equity share :

IDPL	:	Rs. 127.5	
PSIDC	:	Rs. 1122.5	250.00
Term loans :			507.00
Interest free loan from State Govt.			25.00
Central Subsidy			15.00

797.00

On account of cost overruns and uneconomic cost of production, PMPL has been incurring losses. The provisional losses are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Profit (+) Loss (—)</i>	
1980-81	(—) 16.88

1981-82	(—) 44.26
1982-83	(—) 109.81

On account of shortage of working capital commercial production was stopped in June, 1983. PMPL is exploring the possibilities of restructuring the product mix and the financing pattern.

Statement

Production and sales of PMPL during 1981-82 and 1982-83

Qty. : MT
Units : Value : Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Capacity		Production and its sale value			
	Licenced	Installed	1981-82		1982-83	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1. Maize starch	7500*	9000*	Nil	—	69.5)
2. Liquid glucose	3500	3500	1142.7	46.85	502.8)
3. Destrose Monohydrate	3500	3000	394.66	31.57	388.9) 58.68
4. Maize germ	2000	1000	nil	nil))
5. Gluten	3000	1500	nil	nil	285.7)
6. Husk Fibre Bran	3000	1500	105	—))

*In addition to this, a capacity of 10,000 MT is for captive consumption for the manufacture of liquid glucose and Dextrose.

Note : (1) Installed capacity is as on 1.4.83

(2) Sales value during 1982-83 also includes Hydrol produced 103.2 MT during the year.

मुख्य श्रमायुक्त केन्द्रीय दिल्ली के कार्यालय में अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति

2644. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) दिल्ली के कार्यालय में ऐसे कितने अधिकारी हैं जो वहां एक लम्बे अरसे से कार्यरत हैं और इनके स्थानान्तरण दिल्ली से बाहर नहीं किये गए हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे सभी अधिकारियों का पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है और वे कितने समय से दिल्ली में ही कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल): (क) और (ख) दिल्ली में श्री वी० डी० पांडे 13-6-1975 से काम कर रहे हैं। इस समय, वह विशेष कार्य अधिकारी (योजना और सत्यापन) के रूप में तैनात हैं।

Suspension of Employees of Delhi Door-darshan Kendra

2645. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the suspension orders of three employees of Technical Staff of T. V. had been withdrawn recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether nearly 400 staff of T.V. had gone on lightening strike recently;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) [action taken against the strikers and agitators; and

(f) the action taken so that no such strike and agitation can occur in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) and (b) Three employees of Door-darshan Kendra, Delhi were placed on suspension of the grounds of negligence and dereliction of duty in the course of telecast on June, 13, 1983. Subsequently, their suspension orders were revoked to mitigate hardship to them and an enquiry instituted in the matter.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

(f) The grievances and difficulties of the staff are constantly looked into and steps are taken for solving them.

Sick and Closed Small Scale Factories In 1981 and 1982

2646. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state ;

(a) how many small scale factories have been closed and how many are sick during 1981 and 1982 (State-wise);

(b) the main reasons for such closure and and sickness; and

(c) the steps Government taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) According to Ministry of Industry, the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) has taken a diagnostic survey of small scale sector, identifying various causes of sickness of the units and suggesting measures for rehabilitating the sick units. The survey has been

completed, the results of which would be made available by the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industry) in due course.

**Incidents of Retrenchment, Lock-outs
And Closures of Industry**

2647. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the reaction of Government for the growing incidents of retrenchment, lock-outs and closures of the industry causing enormous labour problems in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : According to information received from the State Governments and in the Labour Bureau, the number of workers retrenched was 15 341 in 1980, 16,730 in 1981 and 15,564 in 1982; the number of lockouts was 355 in 1980, 344 in 1981 and 411 in 1982; and the number of closures was 251, 245 and 156, respectively, in 1980 1981 and 1982. While retrenchments and closures show a decline, the number of lockouts which came down in 1981 over 1980, marginally increased in 1982.

Government are keeping a constant watch on the industrial relations situation in the country. The Industrial Relations Machinery continues to make efforts to reduce work-stoppages through preventive mediation, conciliation, adjudication and arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements. The Conciliation and Adjudication Machineries at the Centre and in the States are being further strengthened.

Conversion of Alleppey Station of A. I. R.

2648. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal

for converting Alleppey Station of AIR into a fullfledged broadcasting Station; and

(b) if so, when will it be done ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

बिजली कनेक्शन के लिए अपेक्षित कपेसिटर्स

2649. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान विद्युत बोर्ड के आदेशानुसार वर्तमान बिजली कनेक्शन को चालू रखने तथा नये बिजली कनेक्शन लेने के लिए किसानों को कपेसिटर्स रखना आवश्यक है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या किसानों द्वारा कपेसिटर्स को न लगाये जाने की स्थिति में उनके नलकूपों की बिजली सप्लाई काट देने के आदेश भी जारी किये गये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या राजस्थान में सभी नलकूपों के लिए अपेक्षित कपेसिटर्स राजस्थान में उपलब्ध हैं;

(घ) इस समय कितने कपेसिटर्स उपलब्ध हैं और राज्य में जिलेवार कितने कपेसिटर्स की आवश्यकता है; और

(ङ) क्या उपरोक्त आदेश के जारी किये जाने के बाद बड़े भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने तथा किसानों को परेशानी से बचाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार इस आदेश को रद्द करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (ङ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Agreement with C.C.F.L. For Supply of Coal to Talcher Fertilizer

2650. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Talcher Fertilizer Plant requires about 1 million tonnes of coal annually and the Central Coal Fields Ltd. under an agreement is to supply the coal but never fulfilled its commitments resulting in loss of production of fertilizer vital for agricultural sector;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto;

(c) actions taken against the CCFL on their failure to meet the commitment;

(d) future planning to keep the factory going on; and

(e) plan to revamp the fertilizer plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) to (c) Although Central Coal Fields have not supplied the committed quantity of coal which was 1 million tonnes per annum to the Talcher Fertilizer Plant in full, the production in the plant did not suffer on account of this as the plant had to remain shut down intermittently due to various other reasons.

(d) and (e) Short-term and long-term measures have been suggested by a Technical Study Group which are :

Short-term Measures :

(i) Installation of stainless steel

collecting plates in the secondary Electrostatic Precipitator;

(ii) Provision of expansion bellows for Air Separation Unit re-generators;

(iii) Replacement of existing turbo air compressor blades with improved blades.

(iv) Improvements in and modifications to the Waste Heat Boilers of the gasifiers.

Long-term Measures

(i) Modifications to the Air Separation Plant.

(ii) Installation of the 4th Gasifier.

(iii) Atmospheric Ammonia Storage.

(iv) 4th stream of coal preparation plant (at Talcher only).

(v) Captive power plant (60MV)—one of the boilers will also act as 4th boiler for steam generation plant.

Action has been initiated for short-term measures. The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. has submitted the feasibility report for long-term measures.

Continuation of Reservation for Parliamentary/Assembly constituencies.

2651. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIA :

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

(a) the number and names of Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies in the country reserved for SC/ST and the period from which each of these constituencies have been reserved; and

(b) the time by which each of these constituencies will be dereserved and declared as general ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) :

(a) A statement received from the Election Commission showing the allocation of seats in the House of the People amongst the State/Union Territories and the number of seats in the Legislative Assemblies of the various States/Union Territories (including the Metropolitan Council of Delhi), and the number among those seats, reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, is laid on the Table of the House. The Commission has stated that it is not possible to indicate the exact number of

constituencies which continue to be reserved since 1952 because in many cases even though the name of constituencies continue to be same there may be wide variations in the actual extent of constituencies as described in the various Delimitation orders. The details of the Constituencies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are contained in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Orders issued by the Delimitation Commission from time to time which had been laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No time limit has been provided for by law for de-reservation of constituencies.

Statement

Allocation of Seats in the House of the People

Name of the State/Union territory	Number of seats in the House as subsequently constituted		
	Total	Reserved for the Scheduled Caste	Reserved for the Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4
1. States			
1. Andhra Pradesh	42	6	2
2. Assam	14	1	2
3. Bihar	54	8	5
4. Gujarat	26	2	4
5. Haryana	10	2	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	4	1	—
7. Jammu and Kashmir	6	—	—
8. Karnatka	28	4	—

1	2	3	4
9. Kerala	20	2	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	40	6	9
11. Maharashtra	48	3	4
12. Manipur	2	—	1
13. Meghalaya	2	—	—
14. Nagaland	1	—	—
15. Orissa	21	3	5
16. Punjab	13	3	—
17. Rajasthan	25	4	3
18. Sikkim	1	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	39	7	—
20. Tripura	2	—	1
21. Uttar Pradesh	85	18	—
22. West Bengal	42	8	2

2. Union Territories :

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	—	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2	—	—
3. Chandigarh	1	—	—
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	—	1
5. Delhi	7	1	—
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	2	—	—
7. Lakshadweep	1	—	1
8. Mizoram	1	—	—
9. Pondicherry	1	—	—

Total

542

79

40

Statement

Total Number of States in the Legislative Assemblies

Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of seats in the Legislative Assembly as subsequently constituted		
	Total	Reserved for the Scheduled Caste	Reserved for the Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4
<i>States :</i>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	294	39	15
2. Assam	126	8	16
3. Bihar	324	48	28
4. Gujarat	182	13	26
5. Haryana	90	17	—
6. Himāchal Pradesh	68	16	3
7. Jammu and Kashmir	76@ @	6	—
8. Karnataka	224	33	2
9. Kerala	140	13	1
10. Madhya Pradesh	320	44	75
11. Maharashtra	288	18	22
12. Manipur	60	1	19
13. Meghalaya	60	—	—
14. Nagaland	60	—	—
15. Orissa	147	22	34
16. Punjab	117	29	—
17. Rajasthan	200	33	24
18. Sikkim	32*	2	12
19. Tamil Nadu	234	42	3
20. Tripura	60	7	17
21. Uttar Pradesh	425	92	1
22. West Bengal	294	59	17
Total	3821	542	315
<i>Union Territories :</i>			
23. Arunachal Pradesh	30	—	—
24. Delhi	56@	9	—
25. Goa, Daman & Diu	30	1	—
26. Mizoram	30	—	—
27. Pondicherry	30	5	—
	3997	557	315

* Includes 1 seat reserved for Sangha constituency.

@ Metropolitan Council Constituencies.

@ Excludes 24 seats for the Pakistan occupied territory.

**Linking of Relaying System of Delhi
Doordarshan Programme With
P & T Satellite Communication
System**

2652. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to link the relaying system of Delhi Doordarshan programme's with that of the existing P & T Satellite Communication system or with that of INSAT-1B on its commission, enabling the people living in sensitive border and far-flung areas like Ladakh, Andaman and Nicobar, Aiwazole and Lakshadeep, etc. to have the facilities of Doordarshan's Programmes;

(b) if reply to (a) above be in affirmative, when such a system will be started and if such a system is not feasible, whether these areas will be provided with Doordarshan Kendra and within what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) All the existing Doordarshan transmitters are capable of relaying Delhi Doordarshan programmes by the use of either the terrestrial P & T microwave links, or Satellite (STATIONAR-6). Those stations which use STATIONAR-6 for relay at present are expected to change over to INSAT-1B after it is operationalised.

Port Blair (Andaman & Nicobar), Aiwazole (Mizoram) are already linked to Delhi through Satellite. Leh and Kargil (Ladakh) will be so linked through the Satellite after the expansion plan already in hand is implemented. There are no proposals at present to set up a TV Station at Lakshadeep.

बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम पर फिल्म निर्माण

2653. श्री राम श्रवध : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फिल्म प्रभाग तथा दूरदर्शन द्वारा बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम और परिवार कल्याण पर पिछले एक वर्ष में कितनी फिल्में बनाई गई हैं; और

(ख) वर्तमान में ऐसी कितनी फिल्में बनाई जाएंगी और इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसको लोक सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

**Misuse of Permits of High Priority
Industries by Large Industrial House**

2654. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) the reasons for permitting large industrial houses to enter certain high priority industries and services without MRTP Act clearance, details of said reasons;

(b) whether it will not lead to enormous diversion of resources from other sources; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken to check misuse of the said permission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) It is presumed that the Honourable Member is referring to the Notification No. S.O. 355(E)

dated 6.5.1983, issued under Section 22A of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, under which the proposals submitted by large industrial houses for effecting substantial expansion or for establishing new undertakings have been exempted from the requirement of obtaining approval of the Central Government if such proposals relate to the specified industries/services of 'high national priority'.

Section 22A was introduced into the Statute by the M.R.T.P. (Amendment) Act, 1982. The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the M.R.T.P. (Amendment) Act, 1982, had clearly set out the purpose of the proposed amendments as follows :

"To increase production of certain items of high national priority and goods which are meant exclusively for export outside India, it is proposed to empower the Central Government to exempt, by Notification, certain industries, services or undertakings from obtaining approval under the Act for substantial expansion or for the establishment of any new undertakings."

(b) and (c) Only such industries as are of high national priority have been included in the notification which allows exemption from the requirement of obtaining the approval of the Central Government under the M.R.T.P. Act. In respect of these high national priority industries it is the expectation of the Government that resources would be deployed in setting them up. Further more the exemption is available only if the promoters' contribution is not less than 20% of the cost of the project and the debt-equity ratio is not more than 2:1. This will also ensure that there is no undesirable diversion of resources.

Provident Fund Arrears

2655. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state ;

(a) the latest figures available of the provident fund arrears for each State and also industry-wise;

(b) the reasons for such huge arrears;

(c) steps taken from time to time to recover the arrears; and

(d) whether action is being taken against those who have defaulted in this ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Two statements showing the region-wise position of provident fund arrears and the position of arrears in respect of major industries, as on 31.3.1983 are attached (Annexure I and II).

(b) The arrears could be due to sickness, closure or liquidation of the establishment or stay orders passed by Court or wilful default by the employer.

(c) The provident fund authorities assess the dues under Section 7A, levy damages under Section 14B, issue revenue recovery certificate under Section 8 and launch prosecution under Section 14 against the unexempted establishments. So far as the exempted establishments are concerned, prosecution cases are filed under Section 14(2) (A) of the Employees' Providents Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act or Section 406/409 of the I.P.C. and action is taken to get the exemption cancelled.

(d) According to the E.P.F. authorities, they are taking necessary legal and penal action against all the defaulting establishments in accordance with the provisions of the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, except where there is a stay order from the Court,

Annexure-I

Statement showing the amount of Provident Fund Contributions in arrears (Region-wise) as on 31.3.1983 in respect of defaulting Un-exempted and Exempted Establishments

Sl. No.	Region	UNEXEMPTED Amount in Arrears. (Rs. in Lakhs)	EXEMPTED Amount not Transferred to B.O.T. (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.82	—
2.	North-Eastern Region	32.29	1.22
3.	Bihar	188.06	54.45
4.	Delhi	56.83	—
5.	Gujarat	27.37	8.01
6.	Haryana	65.06	—
7.	Karnataka	37.22	11.99
8.	Kerala	53.27	126.90
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1403.22	8.13
10.	Maharashtra	607.58	43.70
11.	Orissa	36.68	—
12.	Punjab	32.16	—
13.	Himachal Pradesh	6.95	—
14.	Chandigarh	6.93	—
15.	Rajasthan	53.28	6.40
16.	Tamilnadu	234.39	—
17.	Uttar Pradesh	485.88	7.79
18.	West Bengal	673.63	2224.79
Total		4071.62	2493.38

Annexure-II

Statement showing the position of Provident Fund arrears in respect of Major industries as on 31st March 1983

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Amount in Arrears (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Textiles	2388.33
2.	Electrical & Mechanical & General Engineering	571.75
3.	Electricity	27.31
4.	Tea	163.96
5.	News Paper	35.92
6.	Trading and Commercial	66.52
Total		3253.79

Projects Cleared by C.E.A. for Sixth and Seventh Plans

2656. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects cleared by Central Electricity Authority for execution in Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans,

(b) the total MWs of power that can be generated on implementation of those execution programmes; and

(c) the details of those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Central Electricity Authority has accorded techno-economic clearance to 172 generation projects costing more than Rupees one crore (excluding nuclear projects) from September, 1975, to June, 1983, aggregating to an installed capacity of about 42137 MW for giving benefits in the Sixth, Seventh and Eight plans. Their details are given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6845/83]. Before September, 1975, the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission had cleared 34 schemes aggregating to an installed capacity of 9757 MW. Their details are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6845/83].

‘उत्पीड़ित की चक्की में पिसते बीड़ी मजदूर’
शीर्षक से समाचार

2657. श्री शिव शरण वर्मा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 3 जुलाई, 1983 के “जन-युग” में “उत्पीड़ित की चक्की में पिसते बीड़ी मजदूर” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर ध्यान दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन बीड़ी मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजूरी और उचित सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) (i) न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन, राज्य सरकारें बीड़ी श्रमिकों के मामले में न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों के निर्धारण/संशोधन के लिए समुचित सरकारें हैं। बीड़ी श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों का निर्धारण/संशोधन करने संबंधी नवीनतम स्थिति दर्शाने वाला विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 6846/83]

(ii) बीड़ी श्रमिकों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में, एक दूसरा विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 6846/83]

Detection of Unlicensed Radio And T.V. Sets

2658. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Postal Circle had launched a drive to detect unlicensed T.V. and Radio sets;

(b) if so, when that drive had been launched;

(c) the number of cases of unlicensed T.V. and Radio sets detected in the drive; and

(d) what actions have been initiated against the persons who kept unlicensed TV and Radio sets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) Anti evasion drives are launched in all Postal Circles for a period of 8 days in every month except in the month of January which is the renewal seasons. During the current year (from 1.1.1983 to 30.6.83), 40 anti evasion drives were launched in Delhi Circle.

(c) 8930 unlicensed sets (3663 Radio and 5267 T.V.) were detected in the course of these drives.

(d) Persons in possession of unlicensed sets were asked through notices to obtain a proper licence on payment of fee/surcharge within a fortnight of detection. Prosecution of persons who fail to respond properly to the notice will be considered in due course as per the provisions of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act.

Fall in Production of Fertilizers

2659. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the various reasons responsible for the fall in the production of fertilizers in April-May this year than the corresponding months last year;

(b) the efforts made to increase the production of fertilizers in the current financial year; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Power cuts and equipment problems are the two major factors responsible for the decline in fertilizer production during April-May, 1983 as compared to the production during April-May, 1982.

(b) and (c) Measures aimed at removing the equipment difficulties are being taken on a continuous basis. As a long term remedial measure, captive power facilities are being installed or planned in the plants seriously affected by unstable power supply. Government have also decided to equip the new fertilizer plants with captive power facilities right from the beginning so as to make them completely independent of the grid supply. In the short run, however, the position can improve only if the State Electricity Boards are able to supply full requirement of power to the affected fertilizer plants.

Processing of Bombay High Crude

2660. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are facilities to process the ingredients of Bombay High crude in our refineries, if so, the details of the processing units and the products; and

(b) whether Government plan to diversify the processing units or expand the units or plan for new products at Cochin Refinery of Kerala, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) At present, Bombay High crude is being processed in the following refineries :—

- (i) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. —Gujarat
- (ii) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. —Mathura
- (iii) Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. —Visakhapatnam
- (iv) Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. —Bombay
- (v) Cochin Refineries Ltd. —Cochin.

However, the capacity for processing of Bombay High crude is dependent on :

- (i) the Secondary processing facilities to convert Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS) into lighter products;
- (ii) the special facilities required for distribution and utilization of LSHS.

The products derived out of processing of Bombay High Crude in these refineries are the following :—

- (i) Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).
- (ii) Naphtha/motorspirit.
- (iii) Kerosene
- (iv) High Speed Diesel.
- (v) Light Diesel Oil.
- (vi) Low Sulphur Heavy Stock.

(b) M/s. Cochin Refineries Ltd. are presently implementing a secondary processing scheme (FCC) and capacity expansion project which when completed will expand the refinery capacity from the present 3.3 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) to 4.5 mtpa. While this will result in the increased production of diesel oil and LPG, no new products are planned for production.

ग्राम तौर पर महानगरों में खराब पड़े बिजली घर

2661. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और अन्य महानगरों में बिजली घर ग्राम तौर पर रुके रहते हैं और पिछले कुछ महीनों से उपभोक्ताओं को नियमित रूप से बिजली नहीं दी जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन बिजली घरों की संख्या कितनी है जो कई महीनों से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं और उपभोक्ताओं की हजारों शिकायतें लम्बित पड़ी हैं; और

(ग) कलकत्ता और अन्य महानगरों में बिजली आपूर्ति और स्थिति को तुरन्त सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। दिल्ली, कलकत्ता तथा अन्य महानगरों के विद्युत केन्द्र कभी भी पूरी तरह से बंद नहीं रहे हैं तथा उपभोक्ताओं को नियमित रूप से बिजली सप्लाई की गई थी, लेकिन मांग और ऊर्जा सप्लाई पर कभी-कभी विद्युत कटौतियां/प्रतिबन्ध लगाए गए थे।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) चूंकि महानगरों की विद्युत आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने वाले विद्युत केन्द्र लगभग सभी ताप विद्युत केन्द्र हैं, इनकी क्षमता/उपलब्धता में सुधार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :

1. बन्दों की अवधियों को कम करने के लिए सुरक्षात्मक अनुरक्षण तकनीकें अपनाना।
2. स्वदेशी और विदेशी स्रोतों से फालतू पुर्जों की व्यवस्था करना।
3. कोयले की अपेक्षित गुणवत्ता और मात्रा की व्यवस्था करना।
4. विशेष रूप से 110/120 मेगावाट और 200/210 मेगावाट के यूनिटों के लिए शीघ्र स्थिरीकरण प्राप्त करने तथा कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार

के लिए कृतिक बलों का गठन करना।

5. प्रचालन पद्धति की मानीटरिंग करने और सलाह देने के लिए केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के प्रचालन विशेषज्ञों के भ्रमणकारी दलों के दौरो का प्रबन्ध करना।

6. विद्युत केन्द्रों के इंजीनियरों तथा प्रचालन एवं अनुक्षण कामिकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण।

महाराष्ट्र में बिजली की आवश्यकता और उसकी पूर्ति

2662. श्री विलास मुत्तेमदर : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में बिजली की कितनी आवश्यकता है;

(ख) इस समय कितनी बिजली दी जा रही है और पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान माहवार बिजली की कितनी कटौती की गई है;

(ग) बिजली की कटौती के कारण कृषि और उद्योग को हुई हानि का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) भविष्य में बिजली की अपेक्षित मात्रा की सप्लाई करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जुलाई, 1983 महीने के दौरान महाराष्ट्र की ऊर्जा आवश्यकता लगभग 66 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन थी जबकि औसत उपलब्धता 56

मि० यूनिट प्रतिदिन थी। पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक महीने में रांग पर 15-30% की विद्युत कटौतियां और 15-35% ऊर्जा कटौती लागू थीं। जून, 1983 से ऊर्जा कटौती में 10-20% तक छूट दी गई।

(ग) कृषि और उद्योग में हुई हानि की मात्रा का निर्धारण करना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि उत्पादन अनेक पहलुओं पर निर्भर करता है, विद्युत की उपलब्धता इनमें से केवल एक पहलू है।

(घ) ताप विद्युत यूनिटों को समुचित गुणवत्ता और मात्रा में कोयले की सप्लाई करके, जबरन बंदियों के दौरान ताप विद्युत यूनिटों की शीघ्र मरम्मत करके तथा अतिरिक्त पुर्जों की सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध करके और निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र चालू करके, कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार करके उपलब्धता में वृद्धि करने के लिए सभी प्रयास किए गए हैं।

खाना पकाने की गैस के अतिरिक्त सिलेण्डर देने की योजना को स्थगित करना

2663. श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उपभोक्ताओं को खाना पकाने की गैस के अतिरिक्त सिलेण्डर दिए जाने की योजना को फिलहाल स्थगित कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं तथा इस योजना के बारे में कब पुनर्विचार किए जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क)

जी हां। उपभोक्ताओं को खाना पकाने की गैस का अतिरिक्त सिलेंडर उपलब्ध कराने की योजना को अस्थायी तौर पर बन्द कर दिया गया है।

(ख) ऐसा सिलेंडरों की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता के कारण किया गया है। अक्टूबर 1983 से आगे सिलेंडरों की उपलब्धता में सुधार होने की आशा है तथा खाना पकाने की गैस के अतिरिक्त सिलेंडर का दिया जाना वर्ष के अन्त तक/अगले वर्ष के शुरू में पुनः शुरू किये जाने की आशा है।

Villages Yet to be Electrified in Sikar District

2664. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many villages are yet to be electrified in Sikar District under the Rural Electrification Programme; and

(b) by when are these villages expected to be electrified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) All the 810 villages in Sikar District have already been electrified.

Delay in Delivery of Mail and Demands of Employees

2665. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that letters, VPPs, telegrams, etc. take comparatively longer time than before to reach their destinations;

(b) whether the employees of these Departments had adopted "work to rule" method which caused this delay; and

(c) if so, their demands and the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Poor Telephone Service of Idgah Telephone Exchange

2666. SHRI SYED MUZAFFAR HUSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the service condition of Idgah telephone exchange particularly 51 level is very poor and the subscribers are facing a lot of difficulties; and

(b) if any action Government propose to take to improve the unsatisfactory condition of the particular exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. The service is not poor.

(b) Does not arise.

यूरिया का उत्पादन

2667. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार देश में यूरिया का कितना उत्पादन हुआ है; और

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान उत्पादन और मांग का क्या अन्तर रहा है तथा इस अवधि में वर्षवार यूरिया के मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामचन्द्र रथ) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	यूरिया का उत्पादन- नाइट्रोजन के लाख टनों में
1980-81	15.57
1981-82	24.57
1982-83	27.58

(ख) मांग (उपभोग) और यूरिया सहित नाइट्रोजन के कुल उत्पादन में अंतर निम्न प्रकार था :—

	(लाख टनों में)
1980-81	15.14
1981-82	—9.25
1982-83	—8.39
	(अनुमानित)

1980-81 से प्रभावी यूरिया के अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य नीचे दर्शाए गए हैं :—

	(रुपए प्रति मी० टन)
1980-81 (8-6-80 से)	2000
1981-82 और	
1982-83 (11-7-81 से)	2350
1983-84 (29-6-83 से)	2150

Guidelines for Employment of Women and Children

2668. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA ; Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what guidelines Government have formulated for the employment of women and children in the country; and

(b) the progress so far made in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMVIR) : (a) and (b) No specific guidelines have been formulated by the Government. However, a major objective of the Sixth Plan is a progressive reduction in the incidence of unemployment of both men and women and the Plan includes a number of programmes, having a large employment potential.

While it is not possible to eliminate child labour completely in the context of socio-economic conditions prevailing in the country, it has been Government's consistent endeavour to ensure that children compelled to work by circumstances should not be exploited and should be able to health and hygiene.

Kerala Request for A Thermal Plant

2669. PROF. P.J. KURIEN ;
SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL ;
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation from Government of Kerala requesting for setting up a Thermal Plant in the State, in view of the power crisis; and

(b) if so, the details of Government's reaction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government have not received any representation from the Government of Kerala, for setting up of a coal based thermal plant in the State. However, a communication from the Government of Kerala seeking cer-

tain details for the installation of gas turbines was received in the Central Electricity Authority and has been replied to indicating that the Central Electricity Authority does not favour such proposals. No formal proposal for installation of gas turbines thereafter has been received.

Supply of Defective Gas Cylinder Burshane

2670. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that defective and leaking gas cylinders are supplied by Burshane showing scant respect for the human safety;

(b) how much time is allowed to the gas dealers to supply the refill cylinders to the consumers and has the abnormal delay taken by them come to the notice of the Government's if so, with what results; and

(c) have some of the gas dealers fixed their own timings to receive the payments from the new gas connections thereby causing inconvenience to the public, if so, with what action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. Defective and leaking cylinders are not supplied to the customers.

(b) the distributors are expected to deliver the refill cylinders within 24 hours of the call. In most markets, refill calls received in the forenoon are complied with on the same day and those received in the afternoon are delivered the next day.

However there may be a little delay sometimes on account of unforeseen circumstances,

(c) There is no hard and fast rule for this. However, some distributors are understood to have reserved mornings for attending to refill calls and attend to release of new connection in the afternoon with a view to give better service to customers.

झबुआ और रतलाम के लिए दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

2671. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(.) क्या आदिवासी प्रधान क्षेत्रों में प्रसारण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विशेष नई योजनाएं सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश के झबुआ और रतलाम शहर के आदिवासी प्रधान क्षेत्रों को कब तक दूरसंचार का लाभ मिलने की आशा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दूरदर्शन सेवा के विस्तार की योजनाओं को कबीली क्षेत्रों सहित शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों दोनों में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध करने के लिए तैयार किया जाता है। छठी योजना के अन्त तक, दूरदर्शन सेवा के 24 करोड़ शहरी जनसंख्या की तुलना में लगभग 26 करोड़ ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को उपलब्ध हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

(ख) छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान रतलाम में अल्पशक्ति वाला एक दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। झबुआ जिले के भागों को दूरदर्शन सेवा इन्दौर में स्थापित करने के लिए प्रस्तावित

उच्च शक्ति वाले (10 किलोवाट) ट्रांस-मीटर से मिलने की उम्मीद है जिसके चालू योजना के दौरान चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

Thermal Projects Under Construction in Punjab

2672. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased state :

(a) the number of Thermal Power Projects under construction at present in Punjab; and

(b) the approximate cost of construction of each project and the funds allocated by the Centre towards their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) At present only 2X210 MW Ropen Thermal Power Project is under construction in Punjab.

(b) Latest estimated cost of this Project is Rs. 370.03 crores as indicated by Punjab State Electricity Board during last Annual Plan discussions. An outlay of Rs. 140.00 crores was approved by Planning Commission for this Project for the year 1983-84.

Offices of Ministry of Energy in Rented Buildings

2673. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) since when the various offices of the Ministry of Energy are in rented buildings in Delhi;

(b) names of each office and the monthly rent of each building occupied by these offices;

(c) total rent paid in respect of

each building since the day of hiring of each building to date;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government is not interested to shift its offices from rented buildings to the Government buildings; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if the answer to (d) above in the negative, what are the reasons that Government have not so far taken effective steps to shift its offices from rented buildings to lessen the burden on exchequer?

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

Setting up of a Panel to Decide Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour

2674. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a panel to decide minimum wages to paid by various States to the Agricultural Labour; and

(b) if not, when that panel is going to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal with the Central Government to set up a panel for the purpose.

Improvement in Telephone Service From Delhi to Faridabad, Bahadurgarh and Ghaziabad

2675. SHRI CHIRANJITLAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that subscribers of Delhi have to wait for long for getting their local calls matured for Faridabad, Bahadurgarh and Ghaziabad; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to improve the local services of above stations?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps are being taken to improve the local services :—

1. *To Faridabad :*

- (i) Auto to Auto relay sets at Okhla Tandem on all the physical pairs of the outgoing junctions to Faridabad are being interposed to improve signalling.
- (ii) Six PCM systems (180 channels) are under installation and expected to be commissioned by September, 1983.
- (iii) The coaxial cable system has been planned between Janpath and Faridabad and expected to be commissioned in about two years.

2. *To Bahadurgarh :*

- (i) A new cable for Bahadurgarh Mandi has been planned. 5 Pulse Code Modulation systems (150 channels) are programmed to be installed during 1984.
- (ii) As a long term measure a Digital Microwave System between Janpath and Bahadurgarh Mandi has also been planned.

3. *To Ghaziabad :*

- (i) A coaxial system (cable) is already working between Janpath and Ghaziabad. All the circuits will be diverted on the coaxial

system when the route is fully established.

Production, Import and Sale of Erythromycin

2676. PROF. AJIT KUMAR METHA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the various issues concerning production, import and sale of derivatives of Erythromycin and various anti-national activities associated therewith and, if so, corrective steps taken/or proposed to be taken;

(b) whether it is a fact that the IDPL management has been deliberately misguiding and misrepresenting facts of this case which is costing the country heavily in the form of the multinationals ; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the basis of the facts in their possession and if no action has been taken/proposed to be taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (c) Government are aware of the various issues involving production, import and sale of derivatives of Erythromycin.

I.D.P.L. was producing Erythromycin during 1980-81 and 1981-82 but discontinued the production due to high cost of production and market constraints. However, I.D.P.L. has re-started the production very recently and their performance is being watched by the Government.

Amonnt Spent on Fixture and Furniture During 1982 by M/s Escorts Ltd

2677. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Escorts Ltd, purchased fixture and furniture worth Rs. 1.12 crores during the year 1982;

(b) if so, full details of the fixture and furniture purchased, purpose thereof and places where used;

(c) whether nominees of the financial institution who reportedly control bulk of the Company's equity capital exercise any control on such lavish and extravagant spendings by the Company if not, who authorised such a large expenditure;

(d) whether Government have any control to ensure that the funds/assets of the Company are not squandered to the detriment of the interests of company and its minority shareholders; and

(e) if not, will Government consider taking appropriate safeguards in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the furniture and fixtures purchased, purpose thereof and the places where these are used are not required statutorily to be furnished in the annual accounts as this is essentially a matter of internal administration of the Company.

(c) It is normally expected that the nominees of the financial institutions, who are principally concerned with the security of their funds and the sound financial functioning of the companies concerned, would also exercise reasonable control on expenditure of lavish nature and resist extravagant demands. The financial institutions, however, are administratively under the control of the Ministry of Finance.

(d) Company LAW confers a number of powers on the Government to effectively intervene wherever malpractices or acts of mismanagement con-

cerning the affairs of the companies in the private corporate sector come to their notice. They have powers to inspect and investigate into the affairs of the companies; and if necessary, appoint Government Directors on the Boards of the companies. Even Courts could be moved to protect the interests of the minority shareholders. In this connection, provisions of Sections 233A, 234, 335, 237 and especially 397, 398 and 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 may be referred to.

(e) Does not arise in view of the (d) above.

Growth of Drug Industry Under I (D & R) Act

2678. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Industries (D & R) Act provides for natural growth of all industries and whether Government have any reservation in allowing similar growth of the drug industry;

(b) the reasons for shortage of some vital bulk drugs like, Ampicillin, Erythromycin, Chloramphenicol and several canalised intermediates necessary for the production of vital bulk drugs; and

(c) why these bulk drugs were canalise and in how many cases State Trading Corporation have failed to provide the raw materials in time, giving details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals are a Scheduled industries coming within the purview of the Industries

(Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and Rules made thereunder. However, the Parameters contained in Drug Policy, 1978, are also applied while processing individual Industrial Licence applications. The facility of 5% annual automatic growth announced by Government in August, 1980, is applicable to Drug Industry as per the provisions of Press Note dated 22nd May, 1982 issued by Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

(b) and (c) No specific complaint of shortages of Ampicillin, Erythromycin and Chloramphenicol or canalised intermediate has been received by this Ministry. In fact, allocation of Ampicillin, Erythromycin and Chloramphenicol by the canalising agency namely State Trading Corporation (STC) has been entirely on the stocks of indigenous manufacturers. The STC have been providing the raw material according to their Schedule. They were canalised when indigenous production was insufficient and imports were necessary to supplement the indigenous production to meet demand. This position will continue till indigenous production becomes stable and ample.

Technology for Public Sector Drug Industry

2679. SHRI KRISHNA CHAN-

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

(a) whether it is a fact that public sector drugs Industry has been allowed to obtain best technology and how does it compare with other sectors of industry;

(b) items for which public sector have already imported technical know-how; details of the approval of technology from time to time; and

(c) whether it is a fact that for one item, technology has been imported twice; if so, details and the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) At the time of procuring technology, the Public Sector Undertakings produced the best available technology. These undertakings have been continuously striving to upgrade the technology by their own R & D efforts as well by further procurement of available technology. The technology with the Public Sector Undertakings compares favourably with other sectors of industry in respect of many products.

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

Statement

Statement Showing the Details of Technical Know-How Imported For Public Sector Drug Companies-

S. No.	Name of the product	Source of Technology	Year in which purchased	Cost paid	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. IDPL-Rishikesh :					
1.	Penicillin 1st Crystal	USSR/Farmafin (Italy)	1964/1977US	\$4,00,000	For updating
2.	Sod. Penicillin	USSR	1964	4*	old-techno-
3.	Proc. Penicillin	"	"	*	logy.
4.	Strepto. Sulphate	"	"	*	
5.	Tetracycline	USSR/Farmafin (Italy)	1964/1977	US \$ 8,2,83,920	For upda-
6.	Oxytetra-cycline	USSR	1964	"	ting old
7.	Erythromycin 'E'	Farmafin (Italy)	1977	US \$ 2,68,460	technology
8.	Amp. Trihydrate	"	1977	US \$ 5,00,000	
9.	Amoxyoycline	"	1977	"	
10.	Dicloxacillin	"	1977		
II. IDPL Hyderabad :					
1.	Acetazolamide	USSR	1964	*	
2.	Analgin	"	1964	*	
3.	Doxycycline	Farmafin (Italy)	1977	US \$ 1,22,000	
4.	Folic Acid	USSR	1964	*	
5.	P. Phenotidine	USSR	1964	*	
6.	Phenacetin	USSR	1964	*	
7.	Praacetanol	USSR	1964	*	
8.	Phenobarbitone	USSR	1964	*	

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

9. Phenobarbitone Sod.

USSR

1964

*

10. Phenytoin Sod.

Own

—

—

11. Piperazine Salts

USSR

1964

*

12. Sulphadimidine

USSR

1964

*

13. Sulphaguanidine

"

1964

*

14. Sulphanilamide

"

1964

*

15. Vitamin B1.

"

1964

*

III. IDPL-Muzaffarpur (Commissioned in 1979-80)

1. Niacin

Bofer

Sw.

(Sweden)

Krs. 34.36

2. Nia-cinamide

"

Millian

* : In case of USSR total payment of Rs. 9.52 crores included plant equipment and design reports.

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

1. Pencillin

(i) Who

1954

Free

(ii) M/s. Toyo Jozo. Japan

1976

\$ 4,10,527

For updating
old technology

2. Streptomycin

(i) M/s. Merck & Co. USA

1956

N. A.

(ii) M/s. Glaxo, UK

1973

No payment made

for strandinand

know-how. for updating old

5% Royalty of for sale Tech.

7 years.

American Home Product

Co.

1971

4. Gentamycine

M/s. Medimpex (Chinoi

Rs. 9 lakhs for

strain and Rs. 3.6

lakhs for Technology.

**Revival of Labour Appellate
Tribunal**

2680 SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether suggestions were made by different organisations for the revival of Labour Appellate Tribunal; and

(b) if so, whether the above suggestions have been examined and a decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No specific suggestions have been received in this regard

(b) This issue will be considered in the context of the recommendation made by the National Labour Conference and Sanat Mehta Committee for changes in Industrial Relations Laws, which are under examination.

**News Item "Mukunda Coal Washeries
Soviet Aid to be Sought"**

2681. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item appeared in the "Economic Times" dated 8th June, 1983 under the caption "Mukunda coal washeries Soviet aid to be sought";

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other Members of Soviet delegation who visited India in this regard and outcome of discussions held with Indian counterparts;

(c) the names of the mines which are proposed to be developed with Soviet aid, how much expenditure is expected to be incurred and how it is proposed to be met;

(d) whether similar aid has also been sought from the other developed

nations viz, Japan, U.K. USA, Canada, etc, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Soviet delegation led by H. E. Mr. I. V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U. S. S. R. comprised of the following :

1. H. E. Mr. I. V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U. S. S. R.
2. Dr. V. I. Litvinenko, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.
3. Mr. I.D. Vozvishayov, Head of Mr. Arkhipov's Secretariat.
4. Mr. I.P. Nesterenko, Executive Secretary of Soviet side of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission.
5. Mr. K.V. Mishak, Adviser to the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission.
6. Mr. M. Nesterov, Head of Legal Department of the State Committee.
7. Interpreter.

Mr. Arkhipov had discussions with Foreign Minister and also met Minister of Industry, Finance Minister and Minister of Energy. During discussions between Foreign Minister and Mr. Arkhipov, as also in Mr. Arkhipov's meeting with other Ministers mentioned above, a general review of bilateral economic relations took place, No. specific discussions involving commitments regarding setting up of coal washeries attached to the Mukunda Coal Mines took place.

(c) There coal mines namely Mukunda OCP, Nigahi O.C.P. and Jhanjhara U.G. mine are among the four coal projects, which have been identified for Soviet assistance under protocol dated 10.12.1980 for Rouble 520 million credit. These four coal projects are expected to utilise about Rouble 80 million. No identified, project-wise allocation of Rouble credit has been indicated in the protocol nor done. The credit is to be utilised on first come first served basis.

(d) Yes, Sir. U.K., France, Canada and West Germany are also rendering assistance in preparation of project reports and in supplying of equipment which are not indigenously available. The details are as follows :

U.K.

Preparation of Feasibility Report for Ghusick and Asnapani underground mines for introduction of mechanised longwall technology.

FRANCE

Preparation of Feasibility Report for Nandira, Pipradih, Ananta, Chora, Moira, Prasia, East Katras and Kendwadih for introduction of longwall sub-level caving and blasting gallery method of mining.

F.R.G.

Preparation of Feasibility Report for introduction of Hydraulic Mining at Gopalichak mine (B.C.C.L.) and design and installation for degassification scheme at Ghusick.

CANADA

Preparation of Feasibility report for introduction of Hydraulic mining at Baragolai and East Katras.

(e) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों के लिए दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

2682. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या सूचना

और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूरदर्शन के लिए विस्तार योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों को लाने का विचार है ताकि उस क्षेत्र के टेलीविजन दर्शक भी वहां दूरदर्शन प्रसारणों को साफ-साफ देख सकें; और

(ख) क्या इस योजना अवधि के दौरान अल्मोड़ा जिले में चौबतियां या चिताईघार में कोई दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि इन क्षेत्रों को इस विस्तार योजना का लाभ मिल सके ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) छोटी योजना अवधि के दौरान अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ में दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इसी प्रकार, अल्मोड़ा जिले में चौबतिया या चिताईघार में इस प्रकार का ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Opening of new Offices in the Villages of Tamil Nadu

2683. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted by his Ministry for opening new post offices in villages in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the number of villages in various districts of Tamil Nadu; district-wise which had post office facilities as on 1 January, 1980;

(c) the number of villages in various districts of Tamil Nadu, district-wise which were without post offices on 1 April 1983;

(d) the details of phased future programme for opening post offices in these villages where there is no post office at present;

(e) the average cost of setting up of a post office in a village and the average cost of running the same; and

(f) the date by which all villages in Tamil Nadu will be provided with post offices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The norms for the opening of the post offices in rural areas are set out in statement-I.

(b) and (c) The number of inhabited villages district-wise, showing the number of post offices in them and in the villages without post offices is given in statement-II. It is, however, likely that all the villages not having post offices will not be fulfilling the norms for having a post office as set out in statement-I.

(d) 120 post offices are to be opened in various districts of Tamil Nadu in 1983-84. Future allocation of targets will be based on the total targets approved by the Planning Commission.

(e) The average cost of setting up a Branch Post Office in Tamil Nadu is Rs. 1335/—. The average cost of running a post office is Rs. 350/— per month.

(f) Planning is a continuous process and depending on the targets approved by the Planning Commission and the level of postal development in the various States, targets are fixed from year to year.

Statement-I

Norms for opening of Post Offices in rural areas

Post offices to be opened in rural areas have now been classified into two main categories :—

1. Post offices in normal rural areas; and
2. Post offices in tribal or backward areas.

(1) Post Offices in normal rural areas;

(i) Post offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

- (a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and
- (b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25% of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post offices in non gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;
- (b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed office, and
- (c) The post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25% of its estimated cost.

(2) Post offices in tribal and backward areas :

(i) Post offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10% of its estimated cost.

post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(ii) Post offices in non gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :—

(c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10% of its estimated cost.

(a) The village (or an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms.) should have a population of 1,000 or more;

3. Notwithstanding the above, the Postmasters General are hereby empowered to relax (in consultation with the Internal Financial Advisor) any of the above cited norms in 10 percent of the cases in opening of post offices every year.

(b) There should not be another

Statement-II

District	Total Number of		
	inhabited villages	Villages which had post offices as on 1.1.80	Villages which were without post offices as on 1.4.83.
1. Chengalpattu	1856	774	1065
2. North Arcot	1873	973	870
3. South Arcot	2280	996	1261
4. Dharmapuri	1065	355	699
5. Salem	972	663	294
6. Periyar	481	355	116
7. Coimbatore	447	413	20
8. Nilgiris	43	43	—
9. Madurai	1000	676	298
10. Tiruchirappalli	894	873	8
11. Thanjavur	1728	1001	708
12. Pudukottai	747	291	452
13. Ramanathapuram	1411	610	783
14. Tirunelveli	947	764	172
15. Kanyakumari	87	87	—
Total	15831	8874	6746

**Upgradation of Doordarshan Centre
at Srinagar**

2684. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state what steps are being taken to upgrade the Doordarshan Centre at Srinagar in view of its importance for catering tourists national and foreign, visiting Kashmir Valley every year and all the year around ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar is already operating as a fullfledged TV Centre with a 10 KW transmitter. This does not require any augmentation.

Energisation of Pump Sets in Bihar

2685. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have expressed serious concern over the unsatisfactory performance of Bihar in the energisation of pump sets; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the progress in the State while comparing it with other States during last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The progress of energisation of pump sets in Bihar has been quite slow. The assessed ground water potential in Bihar in terms of number of pumpsets/tubewells is 10 lakhs. Upto 31.3.1983, only 1,82,189 pumpsets/tubewells had been energised. This matter has been reviewed in meetings and the Government of Bihar has been requested to increase the pace of progress under this programme.

(b) A statement indicating the comparative position of achievement vis-a-vis targets in various States during the last two years is enclosed.

Statement

Statement indicating target and achievements in respect of energisation of pumpsets for the period 1981-82

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Progress of energisation of pumpsets during 1981-83	
		Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,05,000	1,00,352
2.	Assam	4,135	46 (a)
3.	Bihar	75,180	22,457
4.	Gujarat	45,000	30,535
5.	Haryana	40,000	26,528
6.	Himachal Pradesh	831	355
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	122	147
8.	Karnataka	38,040	49,394
9.	Kerala	25,000	19,759

1.	2	3	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	90,000	76,135
11.	Maharashtra	1,10,000	1,22,587
12.	Manipur	100	2
13.	Meghalaya	270	6
14.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
15.	Orissa	20,010	6,706
16.	Punjab	48,400	50,026
17.	Rajasthan	57,045	33,898 (b)
18.	Sikkim	Nil	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	60,000	45,855
20.	Tripura	540	490
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,08,010	57,929
22.	West Bengal	16,140	2,604
Total (States)		8,43,823	6,45,811

(a) Progress received upto 30.11.82.

(b) Progress received upto 28.2.83.

Supply of Coloured Instrument by the Telephone Department

2686. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at present no extra charge is levied by the Telephone Department for the supply of coloured instruments;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued by the General Manager, Delhi Telephones for the exchange of such instruments with the coloured ones at subscribers residences (other than serving Government officers);

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of cases pending for exchange of coloured instruments with the Divisional Engineer, Telephones, Chanakyapuri Exchange, New Delhi for the last more than one year; and

(e) how long will it take to comply with the pending requests ?

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

(b) No, Sir. A waiting list is maintained for the pending requests for change of instruments.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) 62 applications are pending in Chanakyapuri Division.

(e) These instruments would be replaced on receipt of coloured instruments from the supplier.

Offer of Financial Help for Power Projects from Foreign Countries

2688. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the offers have been received from different countries providing for financial assistance to new power projects in the country;

(b) if so, name of those countries from whom offers have been received by Government;

(c) terms and conditions put forward by them and those which have been accepted by Government; and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :

(a) to (d) Various offers have been received from West Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Sweden, Poland, Yugoslavia, Japan, Austria, Canada, Romania and United Arab Emirates expressing their interest to supply power equipment to India with possibilities of financing through Government credit, suppliers credit and commercial loans. These offers are only indicative in nature. No decision has been taken by Government on these proposals.

Allotment of L.P.G. Agencies in Punjab

2690. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the commissioning of Refinery in Mathura, the position of supply of LPG for cooking purpose to the upcountry regions, has improved; and

(b) if so, the places in Punjab where new LPG Agencies are expected to be opened during the current year and number of connections to be released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) New distributorships at following places are proposed to be commissioned during the current year :

1. Muktasar
2. Khanna
3. Fazilka
4. Sesnagar (Mohali)
5. Kot Kapura
6. Barnala
7. Banga
8. Ludhiana
9. Amritsar
10. Pathankot
11. Malerkotla
12. Jagraon
13. Rajpura
14. Gobindgarh
15. Nangal
16. Jalandhar
17. Patiala
18. Mansa
19. Rampura Phul
20. Nawshahar

The oil companies to release 68000 new connections in Punjab during 1983-84.

Coal Productions in B.C.C.L.

2691. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) production of coal by the BCCL in the last six months with month-wise break-up in details;

(b) same for the same months in 1982, whether there is less production in the corresponding period in 1983; if so, the reasons thereof ?

(c) whether less supply of power is responsible for loss in production; and

(d) if so, quantity of loss attributable for power failure in the last six

months, facts in details and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The production in BCCL during the period February'83 to July'83 compared to February'82 to July'82 has been as given below :—

(in lakh tonnes)

Months	1983	1982	Variation from '82
February	24.15	23.82	+ 0.33
March	29.52	27.68	+ 1.84
April	17.15	17.93	— 0.78
May	13.15	17.06	— 3.91
June	15.18	18.93	— 3.75
July	17.71	16.32	+ 1.39
	116.86	121.74	— 4.88

The production in BCCL during the period April'83 to June'83 had been less than the production in the same period last year. This is due to loss of coal production on account of erratic power supply to the collieries, law and order problems in the jharia coalfield and absenteeism of workers.

(c) and (d) The loss of production in BCCL on account of power shortage for the last six months is indicated below :

(in lakh tonnes)

1983	Loss of production due to power failure
February	0.77
March	0.88
April	1.26
May	1.55
June	1.63
July	0.96
Total :	7.05

The following measures have been taken to improve the availability of power :—

- (i) Higher priority to the coal sector in power allocation from the DVC system and transfer of power from Northern grid to Eastern grid for supply to coal mines.
- (ii) Generation of power from some captive gas turbines and diesel sets to supplement power supply from DVC.
- (iii) Segregation of non-coal laid on the coal feeders for supply of DVC power.

Production of Electricity from D.V.C.

2692. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) details of the production of electricity from the Damodar Valley Corporation in the last six months and the Capacity utilisation;

(b) same for the same months in 1982; whether there is any fall in production; if so, reason thereof;

(c) whether the supply of bad quality coal is one factor responsible for less production of power from its thermal plants; and

(d) if so, amount of loss in units that could be attributed to the coal in

the last six months and the steps taken thereon in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The production of electricity from D.V.C. and the capacity utilisation during January-June, 1983 and during the corresponding period of last year are as follows :—

Months	Production (MU)		Production (MU)		C.U.F.(%)	
	1983		1982		1983	Thermal 1982
	Thermal	Hydel	Thermal	Hydel		
January	542.59	1.17	502.00	2.65	49.7	53.7
February	442.13	0.38	469.36	0.82	44.8	55.5
March	519.70	0.26	480.03	0.77	47.5	51.7
April	445.51	0.12	489.91	2.36	42.9	53.8
May	475.99	0.14	468.02	3.49	44.3	49.4
June	467.16	1.16	453.30	12.27	44.2	49.7
Total/ Average	2893.08	3.23	2862.62	22.36	44.7	52.2

The gross thermal generation in 1983 has been higher compared to that in 1982. However, the utilisation factor (PLF) has been lower due to certain technical problems at the DVC thermal power stations and poor quality of coal. The quantification of loss attributable exclusively to poor quality of coal is difficult to assess. Coal suppliers have been requested to improve the quality of coal.

Construction of M.A.X. II Building at Hamirpur and Head Post Office and Postal Division at Dehra

2693. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the latest progress in

the construction of (i) MAX II building at Hamirpur; (ii) Head Post Office and Postal Division building at Dehra in Hamirpur for which the foundation stones have already been laid by the Minister of Communication in June 1982 and April 1983 respectively; and

(b) the likely date of the completion of the buildings, the estimated cost of construction and the reasons for delay in undertaking the construction work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Tenders for both the work are being invited by 31.8.83.

(b) (i) The likely date of completion of the building

(a) Telephone Exchange March 1985

(b) Head Post & Office Postal Division Feb. 1985

(ii) Estimated cost of construction

(a) Telephone Exchange building Rs. 26.28 lakhs

(b) Head Post Office & Postal Division Rs. 25 Lakhs

(iii) There is no delay in undertaking the construction of these buildings.

Electrification of Kangra in H.P.

2694. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh was adopted by the Rural Electrification Corporation for 100 per cent electrification;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard for each of the four sub-division namely Kangra, Narpur, Palampur and Dehra;

(c) whether it is a fact that while the target date for the implementation of this programme was 31st March, 1983 in respect of the first three sub-divisions Dehra Sub-Division was excluded from this target date; and

(d) if so, the reasons for excluding Dehra Sub-Division and the likely date of 100 per cent electrification of Dehra Sub-Division ?

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

Assistance to Calcutta Film Industry

2695. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that till recently Bangla Film Industry is hard-hit and Calcutta which at one time was a pride of the film industry—both Hindi and Bangla movies—is 'shorn of this glamorous industry—for want of finance and updating of the necessary infrastructure; and

(b) if so, assistance, financial and technical, his Ministry or the Film Finance Corporation have rendered, to the Calcutta Film Industry or propose to do so now to save it from impending ruination ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PRALIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Cinema is a matter which comes under the jurisdiction of the State Government. However, the National Film Development Corporation encourages good films by providing loans for production of films and also for construction of theatres as also for joint ventures with the State Governments. A special project providing facilities for 16 mm films production has been set up in Calcutta by NFDC at a cost of Rs. 80.45 lakhs to encourage production of 16 mm films in the Eastern region under the Sixth Five Year plan. The private entrepreneurs in West Bengal can avail of these facilities.

Circulation of Annual General Meeting Report to Shareholders by Companies

2696. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that at the Annual General Meetings of the Companies, their Balance Sheets/Reports are

passed with the proxies with which the Directors are armed and even relevant issues raised by the shareholders present are not recorded;

(b) whether he will make it mandatory for the record of such Annual General Meetings to be kept and circulated to all shareholders even by amending the existing law;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No such case has been brought to the notice of the Government. However, the legal position is that under section 177 of the Companies Act, unless a poll is demanded under section 179 *ibid*, the resolution is decided on a show of hands. The voting by proxies is taken on any resolution in the Annual General Meeting of a company only when a poll is specifically demanded.

(b) and (c) Section 193 of the Companies Act requires keeping of the minutes of the proceedings of the general meetings, including annual general meetings of the companies and that such minutes shall contain a fair and correct summary of the proceedings of the meetings; Furthermore, under section 196 of the Act, the minutes of the proceedings of any general meeting are open for inspection by any member and any member shall also be entitled to be furnished, after he has made a request in that behalf to the company, with a copy of the minutes of any general meeting on payment of prescribed fee. These provisions are considered to be quite adequate for safeguarding the legitimate interests of the shareholders.

Development of Coal Mines

2697. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Britain had decided to join hands in developing coal mines in third countries;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the UK had recently shown its interest in entering joint projects with India in the coal sector with the third countries;

(c) if so, to what extent the agreement has been reached; and

(d) the countries where India and UK have agreed to establish such coal-mines developments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The collaboration in developing coal mines in third countries was discussed recently during Seventh Session of Indo-UK Steering Group meeting held in London in July 1983. It was agreed that whilst there were no immediate prospects of collaboration ventures in third countries, planning on the framework within which such a venture could take place should continue so that speedy and effective response could be given should an opportunity arise.

Unauthorised Additions in Sky Scrapers in Delhi

2698. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many sky scrapers in Delhi have added in an unauthorised manner, rooms and covered areas and have let them out to such users who pose a genuine threat to the building for fire hazard;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had cut off power to some of the sky scrapers in the capital by way of punishment; and

(c) if so, the particulars of the buildings which were thus punished and the particulars of those which have been found indulging in the above irregularities or yet to be taken to task ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY : (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Power supply connections to the sky-scrapers in DESU Area were not cut off. In NDMC area to some of the sky-scrapers, which were inspected by the Committee appointed by the Lt. Governor of Delhi, and which posed a genuine threat to the building for fire hazards, the power supply was disconnected. These buildings were Nirmal Tower and Rohit House. In case of the following buildings, the electricity supply was disconnected on account of the faulty electrical installations :

- (i) 16, Barakhamba Road
- (ii) 22, Barakhamba Road
- (iii) 22, Kasturba Gandhi Marg
- (iv) 28, Ferozshah Road.

Linking of Mathura with Delhi by S.T.D.

2699. SHRI DIGMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Trunk Services between Delhi and Mathura are in utter shambles and it takes long hours for a call to be put through;

(b) whether at times, the call is not put through;

(c) what are the difficulties which lie in the way of Government in linking Mathura and Delhi with STD, when Agra is already linked with Delhi;

(d) whether contrary to his predecessor's assurance in the House that in case of inordinate delay in putting through calls, the Trunk Exchange will automatically inform the subscriber of the delay, no such action is being taken; and

(e) if so, the steps he proposes to take to tone up the Delhi Trunk Ex-

change and put some more lines for complaint to Supervisor and Asstt. Engineer and above whom it is impossible to contact their nos. being all long engaged or they put down their receivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. Normally the trunk calls between Delhi and Mathura are put through without much delay.

(b) Occasionally when the trunk circuits between Delhi and Mathura are faulty the trunk calls are delayed.

(c) Capacity is not available at present in long distance transmission medium and long distance switching centre for linking Mathura and Delhi with STD.

(d) Delay information is given to the subscribers and when they enquire including at the time of booking.

(e) There are 4 Telephones for attending to complaints and enquiries and these are normally adequate except in times of heavy congestion under abnormal conditions. These telephones are not kept receiver off under idle conditions.

Special Postage Stamp to Commemorate the Peshawar Kand

2700. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion/representation during the last three years for issue of special postage stamp to commemorate the Peshwar Kand;

(b) if so, action thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

TIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The proposal was considered in the context of issue of a series of stamps depicting landmark in India's struggle for freedom but was not recommended.

बिहार में उद्योगों का बन्द होना

2701. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के अनेक राज्यों में विशेषकर बिहार में बिजली के उत्पादन में गिरावट आने और बिजली अधिभारों की दरों में असामान्य वृद्धि होने के कारण हजारों लघु एकक बन्द कर दिए गए हैं अथवा रुग्णावस्था में हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में बिजली-अधिभारों की दरों में एकरूपता लाने और बिजली के उत्पादन में पाए जा रहे असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का विचार इस बारे में एक सर्वेक्षण कराने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Dual Pricing for Drug Production

2702. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Drug Industry in India has been allowed to adopt dual pricing for its production, while speci-

fied important drugs are controlled and other are not;

(b) what is the permissible profitability to the producers with regard to the uncontrolled products;

(c) whether all life saving drugs are controlled; and

(d) any proposal to streamline the pricing of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Price controlled bulk drugs and formulations are specified in the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1979. The bulk drugs and formulations which are not specified in the said Order are not price controlled.

(b) There is no permissible profitability limit in respect of price decontrolled bulk drugs and formulations Government have, however taken powers under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 to revise the price of any formulations including price decontrolled formulations if the profitability limit exceeds the stipulated limit of 8 to 13% per-tax on sales turnover as specified in the Fifth Schedule to the said Order.

(c) and (d) Essential and mass consumption formulations which include life saving formulations are price controlled under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council which has been constituted would also discuss review of Policy and procedures relating to fixation of prices of drug.

मुक्त कराये गये बन्धुआ मजदूरों का बन्धुआ मजदूरी के लिए बाध्य होना

2703. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार तथा अन्य राज्यों में राज्यवार अब तक कितने बन्धुआ मजदूरों को मुक्त कराया गया है और इसके लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये कि वे स्वतंत्र जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 15 अप्रैल, 1983 में "इण्डिया टूडे" में "दि बर्डेन आफ फ्रीडम" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित विशेष समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि जीविका के साधनों के अभाव में मुक्त बन्धुआ मजदूरों को फिर से पुराने जमींदारों की गुलामी स्वीकार करनी पड़ती है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे मजदूरों को मुक्त कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या किये जाने की संभावना है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त नवीनतम रिपोर्टों के अनुसार 31-5-1983 तक विभिन्न राज्यों में पता लगाये गए और मुक्त कराए गए बन्धुआ श्रमिकों की संख्या दर्शायी गई है।

बन्धित श्रम पद्धति (उत्पादन) अधिनियम, 1976 के अधीन बन्धुआ श्रमिकों का पता लगाने और उन्हें मुक्त कराने तथा मुक्त कराये गए श्रमिकों को फिर से बसाने का उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का है। राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों की अनुपूर्ति के उद्देश्य से, 1978-79 में एक केन्द्र संचालित योजना चलाई गई जिसके अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को बन्धुआ श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए अनुदानों के अनुसार बराबरी (50 : 50) के आधार पर केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। योजना में

प्रत्येक बन्धुआ श्रमिक के पुनर्वास के लिए 4000/- रुपए अनुदान की परिकल्पना की गई है, जिसका आधा भाग केन्द्रीय हिस्से के रूप में दिया जाता है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता का पैटर्न या तो भूमि पर या गैर-भूमि पर या कुशलता/दस्तकारी पर आधारित हो सकता है। राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित योजना का वैसी ही अन्य योजनाओं अर्थात् आई० आर० डी० पी० एन० आर० ई० पी०, अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशिष्ट कम्पोनेट प्लान और आदिवासियों सम्बन्धी "सब प्लान" और राज्य सरकार की अन्य चालू योजनाओं के साथ समाकलन करें/सामंजस्य स्थापित करें ताकि मुक्त कराए गए बन्धुआ श्रमिकों के प्रभावी तथा स्थायी पुनर्वास के प्रयोजनार्थ विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध साधनों को पूल किया जा सके। पुनर्वास के विभिन्न अवयवों के बारे में विस्तृत मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों सम्बन्धी ब्लूप्रिन्ट अपनाए जाने तथा कार्यान्वित किए जाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को भेजा गया है। राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों को लागू करते समय लाभ पाने वाले को ही केन्द्रीय बिन्दु (फोकल प्वाइंट) बनाया जाना चाहिए और किसी विशेष योजना का चयन करने या उसे लागू करने से पूर्व लाभानुभोगी की अनुभूत आवश्यकताओं, प्राथमिकताओं, अभिरुचि, प्रवीणता और कोशल पर मुख्य कारकों के रूप में विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) जी हाँ। राज्य सरकारों से कहा जा रहा है कि वे मुक्त कराए गए बन्धुआ श्रमिकों को फिर से दासता में बन्ध जाने से रोकने के लिए कदम उठायें।

विवरण

राज्य का नाम	पता लगाये गए और मुक्त कराये गए बन्धुभा श्रमिकों की संख्या
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	13,491
2. बिहार	8,303
3. गुजरात	63
4. कर्नाटक*	62,699
5. केरल	829
6. मध्य प्रदेश	1,956
7. महाराष्ट्र	322
8. उड़ीसा	26,278
9. राजस्थान	6,163
10. तमिलनाडु	28,046
11. उत्तर प्रदेश	8,667
	योग 1,56,817

*नोट :—कर्नाटक राज्य के सामने दर्शाये गए आंकड़े 28-2-1983 तक के हैं, क्योंकि मार्च से मई, 1983 तक के महीनों के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रगति रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

Proportional Representation in the Elections

2704. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the response of Government to the proposal that proportional representation should be introduced as a part of electoral reforms; and

(b) the details of other proposals, which are being considered by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI

JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Various comprehensive proposals on electoral reforms have been under consideration of Government for some time. These include proposals relating to alternate methods of elections also and no final decision has so far been taken on them.

(b) Other proposals which are under consideration of the Government laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5754 for 5th April, 1983.

Solar Cookers Sold Last Year

2705. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of ENER-

GY be pleased to state the number of Solar Cookers sold in each state last year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Solar Cooker is an unlicensed item. Infor-

mation regarding number of Solar Cookers sold under the Central/State Subsidy scheme is furnished in the Statement attached herewith. Production and sale by individual manufacturers not covered by the said scheme will be in addition to the figures given.

Statement

No. of Solar Cookers Sold During Last Year (1982-83)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	No. of Solar Cookers Sold	Remarks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	748	Includes 662 solar cookers delivered and 86 booked.
2.	Assam	—	
3.	Bihar	—	
4.	Gujarat	3223	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5	
6.	Haryana	1	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	
8.	Karnataka	205	
9.	Kerala	—	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	131	
11.	Maharashtra	23	
12.	Manipur	—	
13.	Nagaland	—	
14.	Orissa	159	
15.	Punjab	213	
16.	Rajasthan	562	
17.	Sikkim	—	
18.	Tamil Nadu	108	
19.	Tripura	—	
20.	Uttar Pradesh	300	
21.	West Bengal	—	
22.	Meghalaya	—	
<i>Union Territories</i>			
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	—	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	
25.	Chandigarh	—	
26.	Delhi	2397	Includes 1745 Solar Cookers delivered and 135 booked by Super Bazar, Delhi.
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	
28.	Lakshadweep	—	
29.	Mizoram	—	
30.	Pondicherry	—	
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	

**Cost and Quantity of Imports of
Crude and Petroleum Products**

2706. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the cost and quantity of imports of crude and petroleum products this year incomparison with last year;

(b) how much amount can be saved in foreign exchanges on imports

of crude and petroleum products in the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The following statement gives the net imports of crude oil and petroleum products during 1982-83 and 1983-84.

	1982-83 (Provisional)		1983-84 (estimated)	
	MMT	Rs./crores	MMT	Rs./crores
Crude Oil	12.6	3026	7.3	1580
Petroleum products	4.2	1408	6.26	1882
	16.8	4434	13.56	3462

(b) and (c) The saving in foreign exchange on import of crude oil and petroleum products during 1983-84 is estimated at about Rs. 972 crores based on estimated net import bill of Rs. 3462 crores for 1983-84 as against net import bill of about Rs. 4434 crores during 1982-83.

Import of Crude •

2707. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to import crude to restore the trade imbalance in the current year;

(b) if so, the names of the countries from which crude is expected to be imported;

(c) the quantum of crude proposed to be imported; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PETRO-

LEUM & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (d) Addendum to the original contract dated 21.1.1983 was signed on 11.7.1983 between Indian Oil Corporation and Sojuznefteexport of Soviet Union for import of additional 1 million tonnes of crude oil during 1983.

Payment for crude oil supplied under the contract is made in Rupees under the Trade Agreement between the two countries.

**Disposal of Sulphuric Acid Plant by
Fertilizer Corporation of India**

2708. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizer Corporation of India run sulphuric acid plants, have not been working satisfactorily and these will soon be disposed off;

(b) what was the cost of setting up these plants and whether exports were

consulted about economic viability of these plants.

(c) the reasons of poor performance of the sulphuric acid plants; and

(d) the details in this regard?

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

(a) The old sulphuric acid plant (transferred by Pyrites & Chemicals Development Corporation to Fertilizer Corporation of India) and the sulphuric acid plant set up under Sindri Rationalisation Project have not been working satisfactorily. The action for the disposal of the former has been initiated. The latter plant is working intermittently.

(b) The old sulphuric acid plant was set up at a cost of Rs. 4.3. crores. The sulphuric acid plant set up under Sindri Rationalisation Project formed part of Phosphoric acid plant and TSP plants. The total cost of the Sindri Rationalisation Project is 60.77 crores. The technoeconomic viability of the Sindri Rationalisation plants was recently studied by a foreign consultant whose report has been considered for making necessary action.

(c) and (d) The main reasons for poor performance of the sulphuric acid plant which are :—

- (i) Design deficiencies and equipment problems.
- (ii) Poor quality of pyrites.
- (iii) Frequent equipment breakdown.
- (iv) Inadequate grinding, crushing and handling system for pyrites.
- (v) Problems in roaster, cinder disposal, gas cleaning, conversion and acid cooler pipes.

Low Production of coal due to Power Shortage

2709. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI AJIT BAG :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the power shortage is leading to lesser production of coal in BCCL and ECL and CIL;

(b) if so, how far this power shortage is due to less supply of quality coal and use of inferior grade coal which cause damage to delicate power equipment; and

(c) the reasons why most of the captive power plants at the coal mines have been kept idle even in a situation of acute power shortage with all its attendant economic evils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There has been some loss of production of coal in BCCL and ECL due to shortage of power. CIL is the holding company.

(b) The shortfall in production has not affected the supply of coal to power stations. The Power Stations have received 16.5% more coal, this year in the first quarter, than in the same period of last year and the position of coal stocks at the Power Stations is generally satisfactory.

As regards inferior grade of coal supplied to power stations, the process of mining, particularly in mechanised opencast mines, sometimes results in a small percentage of extraneous materials from the overburden getting mixed with coal. Consequently, some complaints regarding the receipt of oversized coal and presence of extraneous material i.e. shales and stones

in coal supplied to certain Thermal Power Stations have been received.

(c) The captive generating capacity available in the coal sector is being utilised. Some of the gas turbines of coal companies have, however, gone out of order and it may take some time to set these gas turbines right.

कोयले से तेल निकालना

2710. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :
श्री बीजू पटनायक :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान केन्द्रीय ईंधन संस्थान के उपनिदेशक द्वारा दिए गए इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत में कोयले से तेल निकालने का प्रस्ताव उपयोगी नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत में कोयले से तेल निकालने वाले कितने संयंत्र हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन संयंत्रों के उत्पादन के आर्थिक पहलू का मूल्यांकन किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Aliments of Talcher Fertilizers Plant

2711. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Talcher coal based fertilizer plant of Orissa is suffering from various ailments;

(b) if so, what are those;

(c) whether the coal supplied is of a very poor quality and injurious to boiler;

(d) whether adequate power is being supplied to the plant;

(e) what steps are being taken to remedy the position; and

(f) whether there is any attempt to denigrate the coal based technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b) The Talcher coal based fertilizer plant of Orissa is suffering from equipment problems, equipment imbalances, power failures and power cuts. The plant has been shut down due to power cut from 24th March, 1983.

(c) Yes, Sir. The coal supply contains as content more than the design requirement.

(d) No, Sir. The Talcher Fertilizer Plant has remained shut down because of the non-availability of power from Orissa State Electricity Board from time to time.

(e) A Technical study Group was appointed to study the problems faced by coal based fertilizer plants of Talcher and Ramagundam. It suggested short-term and long-term measures to achieve full rated daily and annual production capacities which are:

Short-term Measures :

(i) Installation of stainless steel

collecting plates in the secondary Electrostatic Precipitator;

(ii) Provision of expansion bellows for Air Separation Unit regenerators;

(iii) Replacement of existing turbo air compressor blades with improved blades.

(iv) Improvements in and modifications to the Waste Heat Boilers of the gasifiers.

Long-term Measures :

(i) Modifications to the Air Separation Plant.

(ii) Installation of the 4th gasifier.

(iii) 4th stream of coal preparation plant (Talcher only).

(iv) Atmospheric Ammonia Storage.

(v) Captive power plant (60 MW)—one of the boilers will also act as 4th boiler for steam generation plant.

Action has been initiated for short-term measures. The Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. has submitted the feasibility report for long-term measures.

(f) No, Sir.

Agreement with USSR for Oil Exploration

2712. SHRI NIREN GHOSE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new agreement has been signed between India and USSR on oil exploration;

(b) at what places joint seismic survey will be made; and

(c) what are the results of seismic surveys so far made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In Tripura and West Bengal.

(c) The surveys are still in progress.

कमी वाले राज्यों की बिजली संबंधी आवश्यकताएं

2713. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फालतू उत्पादन वाले राज्यों से कमी वाले राज्यों की बिजली की कमी की पूर्ति के लिए क्या तरीके अपनाए जाते हैं; और

(ख) क्या वर्तमान तरीका संतोषजनक है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) फालतू बिजली वाले राज्य से कम बिजली वाले राज्य/राज्यों को विद्युत की सप्लाई इस प्रकार की जाती है :—

1. फालतू बिजली वाले तथा कम बिजली वाले राज्यों के बीच द्विपक्षीय समझौते के द्वारा दीर्घकालिक आधार पर विद्युत की सप्लाई ।

2. किसी प्रणाली में फालतू बिजली की उपलब्धता का पता क्षेत्रीय बोर्ड द्वारा समय-समय पर लगाया जाता है तथा पारेषण सुविधाओं और प्रणाली परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर

करते हुए बोर्ड द्वारा जरूरतमंद राज्यों के लिए विद्युत सप्लाई का प्रबंध किया जाता है। तथापि उपर्युक्त मामलों में टैरिफ आदि समेत प्रबंध का निपटान संबंधित राज्यों के बीच स्वयं किया जाता है।

3. भारत सरकार/केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण भी केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के उत्पादन केन्द्रों में विशेष रूप से अनाबंटित विद्युत की जरूरतमंद राज्यों को अल्पकालिक आधार पर सप्लाई करने का प्रबंध करते हैं।

(ख) जी, हां, वर्तमान प्रबंध कुल मिलाकर संतोषजनक है।

Investment in Projects Approved for Seventh Plan

2714. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a massive investment of Rs. 50,000 crores in power sector will be required to commission an additional capacity of 25,000 MW in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether a shelf of projects worth 23043 MW has been approved for 1985-90 period;

(c) if so, whether due to the fund shortage, the power plan will be hit; and

(d) if so, what are the provisions that are being considered for acquiring funds to meet the needs of these power projects and to what extent Union Government have succeeded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH):
(a) to (d) The Seventh Five Year Plan

is yet to be drawn up. The Planning Commission has recently constituted a Working Group on Energy in the context of the preparation of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Projects with an aggregate capacity of about 23,000 MW have been approved for benefits during the Seventh Plan. The allocation of funds for the power sector in the Seventh Plan will be decided when the Plan is finalized.

Anticipated Shortfall of 5,500 MW In Sixth Plan

2715. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether comparative neglect of hydel-power projects and the delay in setting up of thermal plants is causing anxiety to the Planning Commission which anticipates a shortfall of about 5,500 MW in the Sixth Plan power target;

(b) whether it has been pointed out that while the need for accelerating hydro-electric development has been recognised, due attention is not being accorded to construction and running of hydel projects for a variety of reasons;

(c) if so, whether the Commission has given its views in regard to the shortfall of power projects;

(d) if so, whether his Ministry has considered the report and the difficulties pointed out by the Planning Commission;

(e) if so, what are the details of difficulties that have been pointed out by the Planning Commission; and

(f) to what extent, the Ministry has helped ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (f) The declining share of hydro power has been engaging the attention of the Government. The need for accelerating hydro development is recognised. The matter has been taken up with the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance.

The Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged the generating capacity of 19666 MW. During the first three years of the Plan, total capacity of 7058 MW has been commissioned. It is anticipated that a generating capacity of about 14000 MW would be added during the Sixth Plan.

Delay in commissioning of power projects occurs on account of variety of reasons including weak project management, delay in supply of plant and equipment, inadequate availability of funds. Various steps have been taken by Government to expedite the Commissioning of power projects.

In order to expedite the commissioning of on-going projects, review meetings are held periodically in the Department of Power. The Planning Commission also holds quarterly review meetings to review the implementation of power programme in the Sixth Plan. Monitoring of various activities of these projects has been considerably stepped up by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). Coordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the project authorities, equipment manufacturers, construction agencies, etc. Senior Officers of the CEA visit project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing bottlenecks. A close watch is also being kept on all constraints for corrective action.

Production of Crude Oil

2716. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of crude oil in the country during the first quarter of the current financial year has shown 19 per cent increase over the production during the same period last year;

(b) if so, the cumulative production from offshore and on-shore wells during the period 1982-83; and

(c) to what extent ONGC is likely to improve the same in 1983 ?

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

(b) The cumulative production from the offshore and onshore wells of ONGC and Oil India during 1982-83 was 21.06 million tonnes.

(c) An increase in production of about 27% is expected.

Remuneration of Executives of Birlas, Tatas and Dalmias

2717. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3552 on 2nd November, 1982 and state :

(a) the particulars of contraventions of sanction orders issued by Government relating to remuneration and perks of Directors, Executives and managers of Public Ltd. Companies and the Private Ltd. Companies which are subsidiaries of Public Limited Companies which had been brought to notice of his Ministry by Statutory Auditors in the recent past;

(b) the action taken thereon by his Ministry against these companies;

(c) whether he is aware that Statutory Auditors whose appointment is in the hands of Directors themselves, are always obliging and cannot function as such without any fear or favour; and

(d) whether any check is being exercised by his Ministry on its own on receipt of Actual Accounts/ Reports in this behalf and if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Culling out details of particulars of contraventions relating to remuneration of managerial personnel pointed out by the statutory auditors and action taken thereon would involve immense labour not commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. However, if the Hon'ble Member wants information about specific case or cases the same can be furnished.

(c) Barring the appointment of first auditors the statutory auditors are appointed by the shareholders in the annual general meetings. It is not correct that statutory auditors' appointment is in the hands of the Directors themselves and therefore they cannot function without any fear or favour.

(d) Copies of the Balance Sheets are filed by the Companies with the concerned Registrars of Companies as required under Section 220 of the Companies Act, 1956 and the same are scrutinized by them. If any irregularity comes to their notice the Registrar of Companies, takes necessary action in the matter.

देश में बाल श्रमिक

2718. श्री मूल सन्ध डागा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 10 से 14 वर्ष तक की आयु के ऐसे कितने बच्चे हैं, जो मेहनत-मजदूरी का काम करते हैं;

(ख) उन बाल-श्रमिकों में लड़के और लड़कियों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या क्या है;

(ग) उन्हें शोषण और ज्यादातियों से बचाने के उद्देश्यों से उनके हित में छठी पंच-

वर्षीय योजना में क्या व्यवस्था की गई है तथा वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान ऐसे नियोजताओं के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, जो कानून का उल्लंघन करते हुए उनसे काम लेते हैं अथवा उनका शोषण करते हैं या उनके साथ ज्यादाती करते हैं या उन्हें न्यूनतम मजदूरी नहीं देते हैं; और

(च) उसके क्या निष्कर्ष रहे ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

(ग) और (घ) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बाल श्रमिकों की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, क्योंकि बालक नियोजन अधिनियम, 1938 के अधीन उनके रोजगार को विनियमित करके बाल श्रमिकों को शोषण और ज्यादातियों से बचाने के लिए पहले से ही श्रम कानून विद्यमान हैं ।

जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के क्षेत्र, अर्थात् मुख्य पत्तनों और रेलों का सम्बन्ध है, 1981-82 से कम उम्र के बच्चों के बारे में बहुत कम अनियमितताएं हुईं । इन्हें ठीक भी कराया गया । प्रश्नगत अवधि के दौरान मुख्य पत्तनों और रेलों में बाल श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी-दरों का भुगतान न करने का किसी मामले का पता नहीं लगा ।

कोयला उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

2719. श्री मूल सन्ध डागा :

श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान

कोयला उत्पादन के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए थे और इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी कमी रह गयी है तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) वर्ष 1980, 1981, 1982 और 1983 के गत चार वर्षों के लिए कोयले के कुल उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था तथा इन वर्षों के दौरान कितना उत्पादन हुआ और उसके परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष वार सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में कोयला उत्पादन का 165 मि० टन का लक्ष्य छठी

योजना के समाप्ति वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए रखा गया था। किन्तु उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रों से कोयले की मांग का निर्धारण वार्षिक योजना बनाते समय वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष किया जाता है और कोयला उत्पादन लक्ष्य तदनुसार वार्षिक आधार पर निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। इस प्रकार कोयला उत्पादन के वार्षिक लक्ष्य अब तक वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 तक के केवल चार वर्षों के लिए निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

इन चार वर्षों के लिए कोयला उत्पादन के लक्ष्य और वास्तविक उत्पादन नीचे दिए गए हैं :

(आंकड़े मि० टनों में)

वर्ष	लक्ष्य	वास्तविक उत्पादन
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1980-81	113.50	114.00
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1981-82	124.00	124.90
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1982-83	133.00	130.61
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1983-84	142.00	29.06
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(अप्रैल से जून, 1983 तक)

यह स्पष्ट है कि लक्ष्य की तुलना में उत्पादन केवल 1982-83 में ही कम रहा। यह कमी बंगाल-बिहार कोयला क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त बिजली न मिलने तथा सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि० में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की और औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों की समस्याओं के कारण हुई।

कोल इण्डिया लि० को पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान जो घाटा/मुनाफा हुआ उसका विवरण पृ० 253 पर दिया गया है :

वर्ष	घाटा/मुनाफा (रु० करोड़ में)
1980-81	(—) 33.34
1981-82	(+) 34.20
1982-83	खाते अभी तैयार नहीं हुए।

Bonded Labour In Palamau District In Bihar

2720. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of bonded labourers are living in abject poverty in the district of Palamau in Bihar ; and

(b) whether the Union Government have taken any step towards the liberation of those bonded labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) As per the latest report received from the Government of Bihar, 1014 bonded labourers have been identified and freed and out of which 806 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated in Palamu district as on 15-5-1983

(b) State Governments including Bihar have been requested from time to time to secure early release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers wherever found existing. With a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been launched from 1978-79 under which the State Governments are provided central financial assistance on matching grant (50:50) basis for rehabilitation of released bonded labourers. The scheme envisages provision of rehabilitation grant of Rs. 4,000/- per bonded labourer, half of which is given as central share. So far Central assistance amounting to Rs. 13.58 lakhs for the rehabilitation of 679 bonded labourers in Palamau district has been sanctioned

by Central Government. In order to ensure that the bonded labourers are rehabilitated on a permanent basis, the State Governments have been advised to suitably integrate/dovetail the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with similar other schemes viz. IRDP, NREP, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-plan and other on-going schemes of the State Governments so as to pool and integrate the assistance under different schemes for the purpose of effective and permanent rehabilitation of released bonded labourers. A set of detailed guidelines has also been sent to the State Governments for bringing about such an integration for securing a meaningful rehabilitation if released bonded labourers. The State Governments have been told that it is the beneficiary who should constitute the focal point and his felt needs and preferences, aptitude, ingenuity and skill should be the main factors for consideration before selecting and implementing any particular scheme.

Minimum Wages Fixed For Agricultural Workers

2721. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) state-wise break-up of the minimum wages fixed for the Agricultural workers in different States in terms of Minimum Wages Act of 1984; and

(b) whether Government contemplates any measure to ensure a higher minimum wage for the Agricultural workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) A Statement indicating minimum rates of wages in the employment of agriculture as fixed by the Central Government and reported by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. Lt 6847/83).

(b) The appropriate Governments for fixation/revision of minimum wages in agriculture are the State Governments except for a few establishments. The State Governments have been requested to consider enhancing the rates of minimum wages wherever they are found to be too low.

बिजली का छीजन

2722. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ताप बिजलीघरों में स्थापित क्षमता से आधी बिजली पैदा हो रही है;

(ख) क्या विद्युत वितरण से 21 प्रतिशत छीजन के रूप में नुकसान हो जाता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सन 1980 से कितनी बिजली छीजन के रूप में बर्बाद हो गई है; और

(घ) इस नुकसान को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) विद्युत वितरण में विद्युत हानि केवल लिकेज तक ही सीमित नहीं है । इस हानि में तकनीकी हानियों के साथ-साथ त्रुटिपूर्ण बिल बनाने, दोषपूर्ण मीटरिंग, ऊर्जा की चोरी के कारण वाणिज्यिक हानियाँ भी शामिल हैं । 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान इनके कारण हुई विद्युत हानि की मात्रा निम्नानुसार है :

वर्ष	विद्युत हानि की मात्रा (मिलियन यूनिट में)	ऊर्जा की उपलब्धता में ऊर्जा की हानि का प्रतिशत
1980-81	21216.99	20.45
1981-82	23667.68	20.77

(घ) हानि को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्रवाई की गई है :

(1) सभी बृहत शहरों के लिए दीर्घकालिक संदर्शी आधार पर वितरण प्रणालियों का युक्तिसंगत विकास करने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना क्योंकि ये

विद्युत भार के महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र होते हैं और प्रणाली हानियों को कम करने की इसमें काफी गुंजाइश होती है;

(2) माडल अध्ययनों पर प्रणाली सुधार स्कीमें तैयार करना;

(3) शन्ट कैपेसिटर के प्रयोग के

लिए विशेष क्षेत्रों का पता लगाना और इनको शीघ्र प्रति-
ष्ठापित करना ताकि विद्युत
अनुपात को सुधारा जा सके
और उसके परिणामस्वरूप
हानियां नम हों;

(4) प्रशासनिक उपाय और नियंत्रण
तेज करना जिससे ऊर्जा की
चोरी को समाप्त किया जा
सके उसमें आकास्मिक निरीक्षण
कार्य शामिल है;

(5) पारेषण और वितरण हानियों
को कम करना। इसे 20 सूत्री
कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया
है, इनकी सक्रिय रूप से मानी-
टरिंग की जा रही है।

ईंधन खपत में मितव्ययता

2723. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में किमान, ड्राइवर, घर
का काम-काज करने वाली महिलाएं और
औद्योगिक एकाद ईंधन की खपत में यदि
मितव्ययता बर्तें तो 800 करोड़ रुपये की
विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत की जा सकती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समस्या को हल
करने के लिए ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में
सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;
और

(ग) यदि सरकार द्वारा कोई उपाय
नहीं किए जा रहे हैं, तो उसका क्या कारण
है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र

शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) इंटीनियम संर-
क्षण अनुसंधान एशोसिएशन द्वारा किए गए
अध्ययनों में पता चलता है कि उद्योग, कृषि
और परिवहन में अल्पकालीन और दीर्घ-
कालिक संरक्षण के उपायों के द्वारा वर्ष में
3.58 मिलियन टन तेल की बचत की जा
सकती है। अलग-अलग क्षेत्र में विस्तृत
अध्ययन करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर की
समिति और कार्यकारी दल गठित करने के
अतिरिक्त सरकार ने ऊर्जा के संरक्षण के
लिए अनेक समुचित उपाय शुरू किए हैं।
रेलवे लाइनों का तेजी से विद्युतीकरण करने
का कार्यक्रम बढ़ाएंगे। वाहनों की
उत्पादन और प्रयोग, महंगे परिवहन वाहनों
में टर्बो-चार्जर्स की शुरुआत, अकुशल और
पुराने पड़ गए वायलरों को बदलना, अधिक
कुशलता वाली बत्तियों वाले मिट्टी के तेल के
स्टोवों और लकड़ी से जलने वाले स्टोवों,
अपशेष लुब्रीकेटिंग तेलों को पुनः प्रयोग में
लाए जाने योग्य बनाना, कम नापमान वाले
कार्बोनाइजेशन संयंत्रों की स्थापना आदि,
इस सम्बन्ध में किए गए उपायों में से कुछ
उपाय हैं। उद्योगों में ऊर्जा की बचत करने
वाले उपकरणों की प्रतिष्ठापना के लिए अधिक
मूल्य ह्रास की अनुमति भी दी गई है। ऊर्जा
संरक्षण सम्बन्धी उपायों के बारे में मार्गदर्शी
मिद्धान्त भी परिष्कृत किए गए हैं।

उत्तराखण्ड में उपयोग में लिये जा रहे ऊर्जा
स्रोतों की प्रतिशतता

2724. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखण्ड में
कितनी प्रतिशत ऊर्जा स्रोतों का उपयोग
किया गया है; और

(ख) ऊर्जा स्रोतों की कुल क्षमता क्या

है और इन स्रोतों का दोहन करने सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम का व्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने उत्तर प्रदेश की जल विद्युत शक्त का 60 प्रतिशत भार अनुपात पर लगभग 8200 मेगावाट का मूल्यांकन किया है। चूँकि उत्तर प्रदेश में विभिन्न नदियों के बेसिनों का अध्ययन सम्बन्धी कार्य अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है इसलिए अनुमान को अनन्तिम माना जाए क्योंकि इसमें परिशोधन हो सकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में प्रचालन की जा रही परियोजनाएँ, कुल अनुमानित शक्त का लगभग 6 प्रतिशत समुपयोजन करती है। निर्माणाधीन विभिन्न जल विद्युत परियोजनाएँ जब पूरी हो जाएंगी तो मूल्यांकित शक्त के समुपयोजन में 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होगी।

**Withholding of Salary of Employees
by J. K. Rayon, Kanpur**

2725. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the steps taken against the managements of J.K. Rayon, Kanpur for withholding the salaries of workers for the month of May, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the management of J. K. Rayon, Kanpur have made payments due to workers upto 15-5-1983. On 12-5-1983, the management gave notice of closure of the mills which was to take effect from 15.7.1983. Alongwith the closure notice, the management sent each of the workers a cheque towards notice pay for two months in lieu of notice under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In the circumstances, the question of management withholding salaries for the month of May 1983 does not arise.

Regularisation of Services of Casual Punkha Pullers in E.S.I. Corporation in Chengail (Howrah)

2726. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the casual Punkha Pullers working in the Chengail and East Chengail local offices of ESI Corporation, Howrah district have put in nearly 10 years of services but still remain as casual labourers without being absorbed against the regular vacancies; and

(b) if so, steps taken for their absorption as Class IV staff ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

**Jute Mills in West Bengal under lockout/
closure during the Last Three Years**

2727. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the jute mills in West Bengal which were under closure/lockouts during the last three years, datewise, with the number of workers, unit-wise;

(b) the detailed reasons for lockouts and closures of these units, unit-wise; and

(c) the details of the action taken by the State Government Labour Department and the Labour Ministry in each of these cases and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) A statement giving names of jute mills under closure/lockout during the years 1981—83 (August), date of closure/lockout and number of workers affected is attached. According to the information received from the Government of West

Bengal, closures/lockouts of Jute mills are mostly due to uneconomic working, unfavourable labour disputes.

(c) The issue relating to closures/lockouts in jute mills of West Bengal was discussed in the first meeting of the Re-constituted Industrial Committee on Jute held on 31.1.1983. The Committee

decided that the Labour Minister, West Bengal may convene a meeting to resolve the issue of closures/lockouts and report the matter to the Central Government. According to the Government of West Bengal, the disputes concerning all the cases of lockouts and closures are in various stages of conciliation before the State Conciliation Machinery.

Statement

Statement showing names of jute mills under closure/lockout during 1981-1983 (August), date of closure/lockout and number of workers affected.

Name of the Mill

Date of closure/
lockout

Approximate
No. of workers

1

2

3

4

1981

1. Prem Chand	6.4.77	3100
2. Hoogly Mills	1.1.81	5000
3. Genl. Industrial Society	23.1.81	4900
4. Shree Ambica	1.4.81	3900
5. Nashkarpara	17.4.81	2300
6. Cheviot	16.6.81	3700
7. Auckland Jute	24.6.81	3650
8. Reliance Jute	25.6.81	4600
9. Titaghur Jute	5.7.81	5300
10. Ganesh Mfg. Co.	20.7.81	6400
11. Shri Ram	6.8.81	1500
12. Agarpara	31.8.81	5000
13. Anglo India	28.9.81	5189
14. Dalhousie Jute	3.10.81	4000
15. Bally—I	11.11.81	1500
16. Hooghly Mills	13.11.81	5000
17. Shree Gouri Shankar	9.12.81	2000

1	2	3	4
1982			
1. Prem Chand	6.4.77	3100	
2. Nashkarpara	17.4.81	2300	
3. Shri Ram	6.8.81	1500	
4. Shree Gouri Shankar	9.12.81	2000	
5. Bally—II	16.1.82	1500	
6. Prabartak	19.1.82	2200	
7. North Brook	27.1.82	3500	
8. Empire	7.2.82	3000	
9. Kanoria Chemical (Ludlow)	16.2.82	4500	
10. Hastings Mill	26.2.82	4500	
11. Howrah Jute	2.5.82	4300	
12. Gourepore	20.5.82	6200	
13. Eastern Mfg.	2.6.82	2100	
14. Kalvin Jute (Hashimara)	13.6.82	2300	
15. Auckland Jute	16.6.82	3650	
16. Shree Hanuman	11.8.82	3500	
17. Kamarhatty	6.8.82	5000	
18. Kanxnara	17.10.82	4100	

1983

1. Prem Chand	6.4.77	3100
2. Nashkarpara	17.4.81	2300
3. Shri Ram	6.8.81	1500
4. Shri Gouri Shankar	9.12.81	2000
5. North Brook	27.1.82	3500
6. Eastern Mfg.	2.6.82	2100

1	2	3	4
7.	Hashimara	13.6.82	2300
8.	Kankanarah	17.10.82	4100
9.	Barnagore	28.1.83	5600
10.	Calcutta Jute	30.1.83	1100
11.	Victoria	7.3.83	4800
12.	Shree Hanuman	5.4.83	3000
13.	Agarpara	2.5.83	3600
14.	Fortwilliam	13.5.83	3400
15.	Hukumchand	27.5.83	7000
16.	Kanoria Jute	16.6.83	4000
17.	Angus	16.6.83	4800
18.	Dalhousie Jute	13.7.83	3000
19.	Shree Prabartak	2.8.83	2200

**Setting up of Mini T.V. Centres at
Bhawanipatna**

2728. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state:

(a) whether there is any proposal
under consideration of Government to set
up mini Television Centre at Bhawani-
patna in Kalahandi District, Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Radio Station at Bhawanipatna

2729. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHE-
RA : Will the Minister of INFORMA-

TION AND BROADCASTING be plea-
sed to state :

(a) whether the Plan to set up a radio
station in each district to provide greater
coverage to the rural area is under active
consideration;

(b) if so, brief outlines of the plan
and the names of the places selected for
opening such station;

(c) whether Government are conside-
ring to open a Radio Station at Bhawani-
patna, a tribal and backward area of
Orissa; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPA-
RTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :
(a) and (b) In the approved 6th Plan,
there is a proposal to set up local radio
stations at the following select places :

(i) Kota (Rajasthan) (ii) Keonjhar (Orissa) (iii) Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh) (iv) Sholapur (Maharashtra) (v) Nagercoil (Tamil Nadu) (vi) Diphu (Assam).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

इंडस्ट्रीज क्रेडिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन के अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट

2730. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडस्ट्रीज क्रेडिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इन्डिया के अध्ययन दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि 500 करोड़ रुपयों के पूंजी निवेश से देश 10,000 करोड़ रुपयों की वार्षिक बचत कर सकता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने रिपोर्ट की विषयवस्तु का अध्ययन किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (ङ) भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम द्वारा मई, 1983 में हुई अपनी वर्कशाप के सम्बन्ध में तैयार किए आधार दस्तावेज में यह उल्लेख

किया गया है कि विभिन्न अल्पकालीन और दीर्घकालीन कार्यों पर 500 करोड़ रुपए निवेश करके उद्योग 1,000 करोड़ रुपए की वार्षिक बचत कर सकते हैं।

औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा के संरक्षण की गुंजाइश की विस्तार से जांच करने के लिए सरकार ने उद्योग में ऊर्जा संरक्षण पर एक कार्यवाही दल का गठन किया है। कृषि पम्पसेटों की कार्यक्षमता में सुधार लाने के उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर की एक स्थायी समिति का भी गठन किया गया है। उद्योगों द्वारा ऊर्जा की बचत के उपस्करों की प्रतिष्ठापना के लिए और अधिक मूल्य ह्रास करके वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए भी हाल ही में अनुमति दी गई है। ऊर्जा संरक्षण के लिए लोगों में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

सीमेंट उद्योग को घटिया किस्म के कोयले की सप्लाई

2731. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री नवीन रावणी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में सीमेंट उद्योग को घटिया किस्म के कोयले की सप्लाई की गई जिसके कारण उत्पादन लागत अधिक हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है;

(घ) इस प्रकार के घटिया किस्म के कोयले की सप्लाई के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) घटिया किस्म के कोयले की सप्लाई के लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) सीमेंट संयंत्रों को कोयले की सप्लाई का नियन्त्रण सीमेंट मैन्युफैक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन के साथ संस्थागत आधार पर 'संयुक्त सप्लिंग समझौता' के द्वारा किया जाता है। नमूने लदान स्थलों पर नियमित रूप से इकट्ठे किए जाते हैं और उनके विश्लेषण के परिणामों के आधार पर सीमेंट संयंत्रों को सप्लाई किए जा रहे कोयले के ग्रेड निश्चित होते हैं। फिर भी, जहां कहीं कोई निश्चित शिकायतें मिलती हैं तो उनकी जांच की जाती है।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

National Power Grid

2732. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States have agreed on the formation of National Power Grid;

(b) if not, the names of the States which have opposed the idea; and

(c) the efforts made so far to persuade these States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a)

There is general acceptance of the concept of National Grid.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to clause (a).

Decision on Financial Aspect of Palana Thermal Project

2733. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no decision on the financial aspect of the proposed Palana Thermal Plant of Rajasthan has been taken so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the specific date by which financial sanction will be accorded to the said power station and when would it start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The scheme for installation of lignite based thermal power station at Palana in Bikaner District, comprising of 2 units of 60 MW each had been technoeconomically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority on 27-5-1980 at an estimated cost of Rs. 67.38 crores on the basis of mineable reserves sufficient to sustain the proposed power station for a period of about 25 year. As per technoeconomic appraisal of the CEA, the first unit of Palana Thermal Power Project can be commissioned in 56 months from the date of approval and the second unit 6 months thereafter, assuming that power house and lignite mining projects are taken up simultaneously.

The latest cost of the project has, however, been estimated now around Rs. 277 crores. The lignite reserves have also been reassessed and are now estimated to enable operation of this power station for about 18 years only. It is also felt that the over-burden ratio is too high consequently resulting in substantial increase in the cost of lignite. Therefore,

it would be necessary to have the economic viability of the project reassessed by the CEA before according financial sanction to the proposed scheme.

REC Fails to Achieve Targets in Barmer and Jaisalmer

2734. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has failed to reach its village electrification targets in Rajasthan especially in desert districts of Barmer and Jaisalmer;

(b) if so, the reasons of its failure; and

(c) to what extent did Government make any effective endeavour to overcome the impediments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Rural Electrification Schemes are being formulated and implemented by the States and Union Territories/State Electricity Boards in their respective areas under the States Plan supplemented by financing from Rural Electrification Corporation and financial institutions. The main responsibility for formulation and implementation of the schemes is of the State Electricity Boards. The Rural Electrification Corporation mainly finances the schemes sponsored by the State Electricity Boards and assists them in formulating and implementing the schemes to the extent possible. In Rajasthan as on 28.2.83, 16,708 villages had been electrified out of a total of 33,305 census villages. The progress of village electrification in the districts of Jaisalmer and Barmer as on 31-3-1983 is as under:

Name of district	Total No. of villages	Villages electrified
Jaisalmer	518	27
Barmer	857	158

(b) The shortfall in the achievement of targets due to various reasons which include :

(i) Short supply of construction material.

(ii) Inadequate power supply.

(iii) Insufficient sub-transmission system.

(iv) Cost escalation,

(v) Difficult terrain in desert and tribal areas.

(vi) Inadequate credit facility and slow load growth.

(vii) Lack of co-ordination between State Electricity Boards and

Development Agencies of the State Government.

(c) While gearing up the rural electrification programme within the resources available for the purpose, efforts are also continuously being made to increase availability of power and distribution facilities to make the programme more effective. Review meetings are being held with the State Electricity Boards to increase the tempo of works particularly in the backward areas.

The Rural Electrification Corporation has also taken various steps which include :

(i) To ensure proper and close liaison with the field organisation of the Boards and to monitor the execution of on-

going schemes, the Corporation has opened Project Offices in all States and also sub-offices in a few States.

- (ii) The Monitoring Division at the Corporate Office maintains a close watch over the implementation of sanctioned schemes and identifies major slippages in the execution of rural electrification projects with the help of Project Offices for taking corrective measures.
- (iii) The design of the rural electrification Project and loaning policy has been revised to facilitate timely implementation of schemes.
- (iv) REC has pursued SEBS to formulate schemewise works programme indicating, inter-alia, the works proposed to be done during the year, overall requirement of material for executing the works, material ordered/procured and organisational set up in existence or proposed to be set up.
- (v) REC has set up a new Division headed by a senior officer of the Corporation to make a detailed study in respect of the States in Gangetic Valley with the objective to accelerate energisation of irrigation pump-sets for optimising ground water utilisation and also to ascertain and assess the total resources availability of the States. This Division will analyse data and prepare economic profiles and also draw up recommendations and strategy for accelerating the rural electrification programme in these States.

- (vi) REC has set up another Division which would be responsible for periodic evaluation of the 20-Point Programme in so far as it relates to rural elec-

trification with particular reference to weaker sections and backward areas.

Holding of Filmotsav at Bombay

2735. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have expressed willingness to hold the International Filmotsav at Bombay in January, 1984;

(b) if so, the reaction of the International Film Producers Association; and

(c) the details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Filmotsav '84 is scheduled to be held in Bombay from 3-17, January, 1984.

(b) The regulations, dates and venue of the festival have been approved by FIAPF.

(c) The festival is being organised by the Directorate of Film Festivals, NFDC in collaboration with State Government of Maharashtra and the Indian film industry. It will comprise of Non-competitive foreign films in the official section, Foreign retrospective Section, Indian Panorama Section and Indian retrospectives and a Market Section. The festival is non-competitive. No awards will be given but a certificate of participation will be given to all participants in the festival.

Amount due from buyers to C.I.L.

2736. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Ltd. has to receive over Rs.250

crores from different buyers some of whom are public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, names of the debtors ; and

(c) steps taken to recover the amount soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the debtors are given as under :—

Railways	Power Plants	Steel Plants	Government
B. Rly.	BSEB	DSP	MMTC
S.E.B.	UPSEB	RSP	DEFENCE
N. Rly.	OSEB	BSP	FCI
S. Rly.	PSEB	CCWO	
SE. Rly.	TNEB	BSL	
NE. Rly.	HSEB	IISCO	
SC. Rly.	MSEB		
NEF. Rly.	MPEB		
C. Rly.	GEB		
W. Rly.	WBSEB		
CI. W.	DPL		
	DVC		
	DESU		
	BIPS		
	KDCC		
	CESC		
	NTPC		
	AEC		

(c) The Coal Companies have been constantly pursuing with all their consumers for expeditious payment of outstandings. The Chairman, Coal India Ltd., has also written to the Chairman

of the Electricity Boards and Companies for early liquidations of outstandings. The matter had also been taken up with the concerned States at the Governmental level from time to time.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन और दूरसंचार की अधिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने की योजना

2737. श्री बापू साहिब परलेकर :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का तिचार विश्व-संचार वर्ष के दौरान देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन और टेलेक्स संचार की अधिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान, बिहार और महाराष्ट्र के पिछड़े इलाकों में डाक और दूर संचार सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का भी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ध्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) चालू वर्ष में विकसित क्षेत्रों और ग्रामीण पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए बजट में इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी-कितनी राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) विश्व संचार वर्ष के दौरान देश के ग्रामीण इलाकों में और अधिक टेलीफोन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है। परन्तु टेलेक्स सुविधा उपलब्ध होने पर वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता पर विचार करने के पश्चात् उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए सकलवार लक्ष्य नीचे दिए गए हैं :

लक्ष्य

सर्किल	डाकघर	सम्बन्धी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर	संयुक्त डाक तार घर
राजस्थान	70	60	60
बिहार	130	80	80
महाराष्ट्र	80	150	150

(घ) प्रत्येक दूरसंचार सर्किल को एक मुश्त अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है। यह अनुदान सम्बन्धित सर्किल में दूरसंचार सुविधाएं प्रदान करने पर व्यय किया जाता है जिनमें विकसित ग्रामीण और पिछड़े इलाके भी शामिल हैं।

वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए राजस्थान, बिहार और महाराष्ट्र सर्किलों का आवंटन इस प्रकार है :

सकिल

राशि (करोड़ रु० में)

राजस्थान

8.09

बिहार

5.63

महाराष्ट्र

14.06

ग्रामीण इलाकों में लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर/संयुक्त डाक-तार घर खोलने के लिए औसतन लगभग 1 लाख रु० परिव्यय करने पड़ते हैं और एक डाकघर पर लगभग 350 रु० का खर्चा आता है।

रत्नगिरी महाराष्ट्र में ताप बिजली घर

2738. श्री बापू साहिब पदलेकर :

श्री सत्येन्द्र सिंह :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में बिजली की बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुए सरकार ने रत्नगिरी में एक ताप बिजली घर लगाने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बारे में आवश्यक सर्वेक्षण कार्य कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) महाराष्ट्र के रत्नगिरी जिले में दो चरणों में नाममात्र: 2 × 210 मेगावाट का चरण-एक तथा 3 × 210 मेगावाट (दमोल के निकट) चरण-दो,

के साथ 1050 मेगावाट के ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की प्रतिष्ठापना हेतु परियोजना की व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन के लिए केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के पास है। कोयले की उपलब्धता, ढुलाई की व्यवस्था, पर्यावरण स्वीकृति आदि जैसे आवश्यक विदेशों की व्यवस्था पहले की जानी है ताकि तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति के लिए उपरोक्त स्कीम का मूल्यांकन किया जा सके।

Amendment to Companies Act

2739. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Companies Act keeping in view the entry of non-resident Indians to become shareholders of the Company ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) There is no such proposal as the Companies Act, 1956 is not concerned with the shareholding of non-resident Indians. It is the Foreign Exchange

Regulation Act, 1973 which is administered by the Ministry of Finance which regulates issue or transfer of shares to non-resident Indians.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Right to vote by Non-Resident Indians

2740. SHRI AMAR ROYPRA-DHAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to exercise their franchise rights Government have allowed non-resident Indians to cast votes in the Lok Sabha and Assembly Elections ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that non-residents have applied for to cast their votes in the elections to be held in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken thereon ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Certain representations have been received asking for voting rights to Indians residing abroad. The representations have been examined in consultation with the Election Commission. No decision has, however, been taken.

Demand of Non-INTUC Unions to Scrap Trade Union (Amendment) Bill, 1982

2741. SHRI AMAR ROYPRA-DHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that non-INTUC Trade Unions have demanded to scrap the Trade Unions (Amendment)

Bill, 1982 which they described as totally anti-labour ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) At a meeting convened by the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation on the 6th July, 1983, some of the Central Trade Union Organisations suggested some improvements in the Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 1982 whereas a few were totally opposed to it. Government have noted their reaction.

Discontinuance of Identity Cards to Voters

2742. SHRI AMAR ROYPRA-DHAN :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV ;

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY ;

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that identity cards system to all voters in the country has been abandoned by the Election Commission ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the name of the places where it was introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The Election Commission has so far introduced the scheme of Photo-identity cards in Sikkim, Nagaland in the assembly constituencies of 22-Leban, 60-Mahendraganj, 50-Selsella in the State of Meghalaya. In addition, the constituencies of 1-Jaintia, 2-Rymbai, 10-Nongpoh and 37-Baghmara in the State of Meghalaya were also partly covered. The question whether the scheme should

be further extended to other States and Union territories will be decided by the Commission only after a proper appraisal is made by it of the working of the scheme in the above-mentioned States.

Dual Pricing for Anti-TB Drugs

2743. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided for dual pricing for ethambutol, an anti-TB drug ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the impact on the poor patients and Government's proposal to anti-TB campaign ; and

(d) whether Government propose to supply free medicines to the poor patients ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) and (b) The prices fixed by the Government are maximum retail prices and the manufacturers are free to sell Ethambutol formulations at prices not exceeding the prices fixed by the Government. The manufacturers have however given an assurance that they will supply to Government Institutions and Private Hospitals at or below prices prevailing before the revision.

(c) The manufacturers of Ethambutol had assured the Government that prices of Ethambutol formulations for supplies to the Government/Semi Government/Local Bodies/Voluntary Organisations dealing with TB would be at or less than the earlier prices which they were charging and they would maintain adequate supply to these institutions at such prices.

(d) Government is supporting and financing National Programmes for Eradication of Malaria, Leprosy, TB etc.

तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग तथा आयल इंडिया द्वारा बम्बई में अधिग्रही मकान

2744. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग तथा आयल इंडिया के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के लिए बम्बई में कितनी संख्या में मकान प्राप्त किए गए हैं तथा उनके अलावा कितनी संख्या में मकान वापिस किए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या निजी मकानों को वापिस करने के लिए कोई नियम बनाये गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और क्या मकानों को वापिस करने के लिए कोई मानदण्ड निश्चित किए गए हैं, और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग तथा आयल इंडिया ने अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए बम्बई में कितने मकान बनाये हैं; और

(घ) जिन कर्मचारियों को ये मकान दिये गए हैं उनका ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री(श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने बम्बई तथा नए बम्बई में पट्टे पर/अपनी देखभाल से अभी तक 211 मकान प्राप्त किए हैं। इनमें से, पट्टे/रखवाल में रखने की व्यवस्थाओं की अवधि समाप्त होने पर अथवा मालिक के अनुरोध पर किराए पर से हटा दिया गया है। आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड/ओ. आई. एल. के बम्बई में कोई कार्य संचालन नहीं है और उनके पास वहाँ कोई सामान नहीं है।

(ख) निजी मकान उनके मालिकों को

वापिस करने के लिए तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा किसी प्रकार के नियम अथवा मानदण्ड निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बम्बई/नए बम्बई में अभी तक 1297 मकानों का निर्माण/खरीद की गई है। तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कर्मचारियों को इन मकानों का आबंटन उनकी हकदारी के अनुसार किया जाता है। बम्बई में कार्य-संचालन न होने के कारण, आयल इण्डिया लिमिटेड ने वहाँ मकानों का निर्माण नहीं किया है।

Convening of another Tripartite Labour Conference

2745. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he proposes to convene another tripartite labour conference this year ;

(b) if so, whether pending and proposed labour bills will be placed on the agenda for discussion; and

(c) the number of delegates to be allotted to each central trade union organisation, and basis for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) No final decision has as yet been taken by the Government on :

(i) the date of the Conference;

(ii) the items that should constitute the agenda; and

(iii) the number of seats to be allotted to the Central Trade Union organisations.

Breakdown of Power Supply in Bombay on 13-7-1983

2746. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a total break-down of power supply in Bombay city and other parts of Maharashtra State for several hours on July 13, 1983;

(b) if so, the causes of the same ;

(c) whether the Western power grid was misused by any State to draw excessive power at the expense of Maharashtra's normal requirements ; and

(d) safeguards, if any, against future repetition of such an occurrence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. There was complete break down of power supply in Bombay city and other parts of Maharashtra on 13-7-83 due to cascade tripping of generating units.

(b) to (d) Government of Maharashtra has constituted an Inquiry Committee to go into the causes of break down of power supply on 13-7-83. This Committee will also suggest the measures to be taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents in the future.

Bifurcation of Postal and Telecommunications Wings

2747. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to

separate the Postal and Telecommunication wings completely from each other ; and

(b) if so, what would be the specific advantages of such a step in respect of administrative efficiency and better public service ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints by MPs against RPF Commissioner, Bihar

2748. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether allegations contained in Member's of Parliament letters dated 9 September, 1982, 15 December, 1982, 7 February, 1983 and 30 April, 1983 against the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, Patna, have been got investigated by the Senior Officers of the Ministry/CBI;

(b) if so, the results of the investigations and actions taken against the erring officials; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Most of the allegations contained in the Member's of Parliament letters have been enquired into by the Deputy Director (Vigilance), Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. The investigation has revealed that there is no element of corruption or improper motive on the part of the officer concerned, except administrative impropriety in one case and certain other procedural lapses. So far as administrative impropriety is concerned, the explanation of the officer has been obtained and the same is being examined. As regards procedural lapses,

the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner has been asked to explain and his reply is awaited. He has also been asked to fix responsibility on other officials concerned for the commissions and omissions pointed out in the inquiry report.

Other charges are still under investigation by Deputy Director (Vigilance), Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

Installation of Powerful Transmitters at Patna and Ranchi

2749. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the people of Bihar that the villages of remote areas are not able to catch the news and other programmes of concerned All India Radio Stations of Patna and Ranchi;

(b) whether it is easy for the villagers of Bihar to catch the programmes of B. B. C and Pakistan Radio but it is difficult for them to catch the programmes of the Radio Stations in the State; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to install powerful transmitters in these Radio Stations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The day time broadcast coverage in the State of Bihar is available to 91% of the State's population. However, there are a few small areas in the State where reception is not satisfactory and some complaints have been received. In such areas, it may be possible to receive B.B.C. and Pakistan on short-wave during day time and on medium-wave during night time under favourable conditions.

(c) Yes, Sir. There is an approved Plan proposal to upgrade the power of

the AIR transmitter at Patna from 20 kw mw to 100 kw mw and also the power of the transmitter at Ranchi from 10 kw mw to 100 kw mw during the current Plan period. These schemes are under implementation.

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों में आत्मनिर्भरता

— 2750. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत 1990 तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा;

(ख) क्या इसके 50 वैकल्पिक स्रोतों का विकास करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ग) योजनाओं तथा उपयुक्त विकल्पों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) 1989-90 तक, देश में शोधन क्षमता बढ़कर लगभग 62 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन प्रतिवर्ष हो जाने की आशा है जो कि उस समय देश में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की आवश्यकता को लगभग पूरा करेगी ।

(ख) और (ग) ऊर्जा के विभिन्न वैकल्पिक स्रोत विचाराधीन हैं । इनमें सौर ऊर्जा और वायु ऊर्जा का विकास, बायो-गैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना, भू-तापीय, समुद्री तापीय, तथा वायो-मास स्रोतों का उपयोग, कोयले से तेल का निकाला जाना, भूमिगत कोयले का गैसीकरण, इथाईल तथा मिथाईल अल्कोहल का मोटर स्पिरिट के साथ सम्मिश्रण, साफ्ट कोक इत्यादि के उपयोग को प्रोत्साहन देना शामिल है ।

Power Failure in Maharashtra Brings into Focus need for operation of Regional Systems

2751. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent power failure in Maharashtra has once again brought into focus the need for discipline in the integrated operation of regional systems;

(b) whether the suggestion for delegation of greater powers to the Centre for integrated and co-ordinated operation has been put to the State Governments for acceptance; and

(c) if so, their reaction thereto and the steps being taken by the Centre to press this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) All the power systems authorities do realise that, for successful integrated operation of the regional system observance of operational discipline is a prerequisite. However, in the context of power failure on 13.7.83 in Maharashtra, a Committee, to enquire into the causes of power failures, has been constituted by the State Government. The steps/ remedial measures required to be taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents would be known after the report becomes available.

(b) and (c) The Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power recommended that "the Centre should forthwith take steps to acquire the ownership of such EHV transmission lines and sub-stations as would enable it to operate the regional grid optimally." This recommendation alongwith others was referred to State Governments for acceptance and comments, if any. Some States have furnished their written comments. This was also discussed in State Power Ministers Conferences held in 1981 & 1982 to evolve a consensus. Many of the States expressed their reservations. It has been felt desirable to continue consultations with the States before any action is taken.

इनसेट-बी छोड़ने के बाद ग्रामीण जनता को टेलीविजन सुविधाएं

2752. श्री फूल चंद्र वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आगामी माह में इनसेट-बी छोड़ने के बाद इन क्षेत्रों को टेलीविजन क्षेत्र (रेन्ज) के अन्तर्गत लाकर देश में क्षेत्र-वार कितनी ग्रामीण जनता लाभान्वित होगी; और

(ख) क्या इनसेट-बी के निर्धारित समय पर छोड़े जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) इनसेट-1 बी से दूर-दर्शन सिगनल देश भर में उपलब्ध होंगे और उनको देश में उपलब्ध सीधे संग्रहण सेटों द्वारा प्राप्त किया जा सकेगा। इनसेट स्कीम के अन्तर्गत, छः राज्यों अर्थात् आंध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन-तीन जिलों को इनसेट-1 बी के माध्यम से क्षेत्र विशिष्ट क्षेत्र आधारित कार्यक्रमों के लिए चुना गया है। सीधे संग्रहण सेटों द्वारा इन जिलों में कवर की जाने वाली ग्रामीण जनसंख्या इस प्रकार है :

	जिला	राज्य	जिले की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या
1.	रंग रेड्डी	आंध्र प्रदेश	12,00,812
2.	महबूब नगर	—तथैव—	21,79,429
3.	कुर्नूल	—तथैव—	18,14,727
4.	सम्बलपुर	उड़ीसा	19,20,957
5.	बोलंगीर	उड़ीसा	13,19,687
6.	ढेंकानल	—तथैव—	14,52,855
7.	रांची	बिहार	24,19,181
8.	सिंहभूम	—तथैव—	19,41,787
9.	पलामू	—तथैव—	18,08,060
10.	नागपुर	महाराष्ट्र	11,17,149
11.	भण्डारा	—तथैव—	15,15,581
12.	चन्द्रपुर	—तथैव—	17,92,883
13.	राजकोट	गुजरात	11,95,521
14.	जामनगर	—तथैव—	8,68,709
15.	जूनागढ़	—तथैव—	14,59,202
16.	गोरखपुर	उत्तर प्रदेश	33,94,899
17.	बस्ती	—तथैव—	34,04,916
18.	आजमगढ़	—तथैव—	32,15,334

क्षेत्र विशिष्ट क्षेत्र आधारित कार्यक्रमों के लिए इनसेट स्कीम के अन्तर्गत नागपुर, हैदराबाद, सम्बलपुर, रांची, राजकोट और गोरखपुर के बी० एच० एफ० दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटरों द्वारा कवर की जाने वाली ग्रामीण जनसंख्या इस प्रकार है :

ट्रांसमीटर	कवर की जाने वाली ग्रामीण जनसंख्या
1. नागपुर (10 किलोवाट)	21.91 लाख
2. हैदराबाद (10 किलोवाट)	25.47 लाख
3. सम्बलपुर (10 किलोवाट)	6.17 लाख
4. रांची (10 किलोवाट)	29.55 लाख
5. राजकोट (10 किलोवाट)	21.11 लाख
6. गोरखपुर (10 किलोवाट)	96.61 लाख

इसके अलावा, इनसेट-1 बी का उपयोग 26 करोड़ की कुछ ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को कवर करने के लिए अगले दो वर्ष में स्थापित किए जाने वाले ट्रांसमीटरों सहित सभी 180 ट्रांसमीटरों को जोड़ने के लिए किया जाएगा।

(ख) फिलहाल इनसेट-1 बी को 30 अगस्त 1983 को छोड़ने का कार्यक्रम है।

शहरों में खाना पकाने के गैस के कनेक्शन देने की प्रक्रिया

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस गलत कार्य को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं ?

2753. श्री फूल चन्द्र बर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन और भारतीय तेल निगम ने विभिन्न राज्यों के बड़े शहरों में खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन देने की क्या नीति अथवा प्रक्रिया अपनाई हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जिन लोगों को एजेन्सियां दी गई हैं वे केवल बेनामी विक्रेता हैं तथा यह कार्य कुछ अन्य लोगों द्वारा मनमाने ढंग से चलाया जा रहा है; और

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) बड़े शहरों में और साथ ही देश के अन्य भागों में खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन प्रतीक्षा सूचियों के आधार पर उस क्रम में जिसमें कि प्रतीक्षा-सूचियों में दर्ज उपभोक्ताओं का पंजीकरण किया गया है, प्रदान किये जाते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं, यह सत्य नहीं है कि जिन व्यक्तियों को गैस की एजेन्सियां आवंटित की गई हैं, केवल फर्जी डीलर हैं तथा कार्य कुछ अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा मनचाहे ढंग से किया जाता है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Distribution of Bombay High Gas for Fertilizer Plants

2754. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry have taken a final decision on the distribution of Bombay High Gas to various States particularly for putting up fertilizer Plants; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh and some other States are setting up new fertilizer plants and have requested the Government for supply of Bombay High Gas through Pipe line;

(c) whether Canada has agreed to lay 1,800 kilometres of Natural Gas pipe line from Bombay to Madhya Pradesh sophisticated with technology;

(d) whether Canadian Export Development Corporation has agreed to provide U.S. 800 million dollars financial aid to the proposed new fertilizer plants if so, the full details of the proposal; and

(e) whether Government are considering to establish a consortium of Canadian and State-owned Indian companies to execute this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) The gas-based fertilizer plants already approved are being established at Thal Vaishet in Maharashtra and Hazira in Gujarat; one each in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and four in U.P.

(c) to (e) No, Sir.

Study and Assessment Done on Solid Waste in Bombay

2755. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the proceedings of the All India Conference on Solid

Waste Management organised recently by the Institute of Energy Management, Bombay ;

(b) if so, whether any assessments and studies have been carried out on the quantity, cost of transportation, cost of destruction of the available Solid Waste in the Metropolis of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras, if so, details of study and assessment done on Solid Waste in Bombay ;

(c) whether Government would compel all Municipal Corporations to establish "Compost Plants" to recycle the Solid Waste ;

(d) whether steps are being taken by Municipal Corporations to set up "Incinerators" to destroy infectious hospital waste ; and

(e) what other steps are being taken to prevent pollution and infection from Solid Waste in big cities ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

दूरदर्शन तंत्र का विस्तार

2756. श्रीमती राम बागड़ी :

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूरदर्शन तंत्र का विस्तार करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को दिए गए निर्देशों और सुझावों का ब्योरा क्या है और उस पर किए जाने वाले व्यय का राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) दूरदर्शन विस्तार योजनाएं कब तक पूरी हो जाने की आशा है; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं से कितने प्रतिशत ग्रामीण आबादी को लाभ पहुंचेगा?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर लगाने के लिए अपेक्षित भूमि और भवन उपलब्ध कराएं तथा आवश्यक अवस्थापना सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध कराएं। इनसे यह भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटरों के सेवा क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक अवलोकन सीट उपलब्ध करने की

व्यवस्था करें। छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान दूरदर्शन के विस्तार के लिए होने वाले व्यय का राज्यवार ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दे दिया गया है।

(ख) छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान उच्च शक्ति वाले (10 किलोवाट) 26 ट्रांसमीटर और अल्प शक्ति वाले (100 वाट) 118 ट्रांसमीटर चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) छठी योजना अवधि के अन्त तक लगभग 52% ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के दूरदर्शन सेवा से लाभान्वित होने की उम्मीद है।

विवरण

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उच्च शक्ति वाले 26 ट्रांसमीटरों और अल्प शक्ति वाले 118 ट्रांसमीटरों की स्थापना पर होने वाले व्यय का राज्यवार ब्योरा

राज्य	उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर	अल्प शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर	कुल लागत (करोड़ रुपयों में)
1	2	3	4
आंध्र प्रदेश	2	11	7.90
असम	1	2	3.06
बिहार	2	8	6.47
गुजरात	3	6	8.97
हरियाणा	—	2	.56
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	1	1.71
जम्मू और काश्मीर	2	2	6.20
कर्नाटक	—	11	3.08
केरल	2	3	6.16
मध्य प्रदेश	2	10	7.88

1	2	3	4
महाराष्ट्र	—	18	5.04
मणिपुर	—	1	.28
मेघालय	—	1	.28
उड़ीसा	1	3	2.54
पंजाब	1	1	3.10
राजस्थान	—	11	3.08
तमिलनाडु	1	.6	3.27
उत्तर प्रदेश	4	15	14.31
पश्चिम बंगाल	3	5	8.03
पांडिचेरी	—	1	.28
त्रिपुरा	1	—	2.82
	26	118	95.02 करोड़ रु०

उक्त राशि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कुछ राज्यों में दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो सुविधाओं की स्थापना पर हो रहे खर्च के अलावा है।

Block Headquarters in the Country Provided With the Communication Facilities

2757. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Block headquarters in the country ;

(b) whether these headquarters have been provided with telecommunication facilities ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and the number of headquarters yet to be provided with telecommunication facilities ;

(d) when this facility is likely to be extended there ;

(e) whether there are any proposal in this regard ;

(f) if so, details thereof ; and

(g) progress made in this regard so far, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) 3838 Block Headquarters were identified at the beginning of the current Five Year Plan (1980-85).

(b) Most of the Block Headquarters have been provided with telecommunication facilities.

(c), (d), (e) and (g) 94 Block Headquarters are yet to be provided with telecommunication facilities. The telecommunication facility in the remaining Block Headquarters is proposed to be provided progressively

during the current Plan subject to availability of the financial and material resources.

(f) Circle-wise details of the proposals are given below :

Name of Circle	Number of Block Headquarters for which proposals are being undertaken.
1. Bihar	10
2. Jammu & Kashmir	6
3. Madhya Pradesh	1
4. North Eastern	56
5. Orissa	6
6. Uttar Pradesh	6
7. West Bengal	9

Newsprint Policy

2758. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether criticism has been voiced in some quarters over some of the provisions in the newsprint policy announced by Government for 1983-84 regarding allowance for wastage, basis of calculation of quota in weight, clubbing of different editions of newspapers for allotment of newsprint, difference in customs duty paid by small, medium and big newspapers and fixation of price of the newsprint ; and

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-

TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter of reconsidering the existing permissible percentage of wastage was referred by the Newsprint Advisory Committee to a Sub-Committee constituted by it. As members of the Sub-Committee could not come to an agreed conclusion, the matter is being considered further and till then it has been decided to continue with the existing percentage of wastage, viz., 5%. The question of exempting all newspapers from payment of customs duty on newsprint was considered by Government at the time of formulation of the budget proposals for 1983-84. However, this could not be agreed to.

Rehabilitation of Victims in Assam

2759. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the victims and

especially orphans and destitute women in Assam have been resettled and properly rehabilitated ;

(b) the detailed arrangements made for the women and children rendered destitute in Assam ;

(c) the names of organisations and institutions who had come forward to look after the relief work and other details ;

(d) the number of people provided jobs under the NRES programmes ; and

(e) the steps being taken for quick rendering of assistance to genuine persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) 46,849 affected families have been given admissible package of rehabilitation assistance and the remaining families are at various stages of grant of such assistance. Special provision for welfare of orphans and destitute women is being made under the existing and new schemes.

(b) One SOS Village in District Nowgong for 300 children and one in District Mangaldoi for 200 children have almost been completed. The ICCW will run institute for about 100 children at Tezpur.

Some destitute women will be provided jobs as foster mothers in the SOS Villages and some more as Anganwadi workers under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

SOS childrens' Villages of India, Indian Council of Child welfare, Tezpur, Assam Carbon Products Ltd., Gauhati, Indian Red Cross Society, Assam Sahayak Samity, Bharat Sevashram Sanga, Sisters of Charity and some other local Organisations.

(d) None as part of rehabilitation programme.

(e) All the refugee camps have

been closed. Central Government have released a sum of Rs. 49 71 crores for relief and rehabilitation scheme to the Government of Assam. The State Government have already given admissible package of rehabilitation assistance to a major portion of the families. The remaining families are also being given the admissible assistance.

Research By Refining Sector of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

2760. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the refining sectors of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited has not taken up basic research so far ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) It is not proposed to take up basic research work at individual refineries. However, research work for the development of products and processes is planned centrally at Indian Oil Corporation Research and Development Centre, Faridabad, Engineers India Limited Research Centre at Gurgaon, Indian Petro-Chemicals Limited catalyst development Centre at Baroda, as well as at the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun.

Setting up of Low Power and High Power T.V. Transmitters

2761. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to set up another 112 low-powered and 13 high-powered T.V. Transmitters throughout the country during the next 18 months to cover 70 per cent of the population by television by the end of 1984;

(b) if so, whether the Government have also taken steps or propose to take steps to produce new programmes for the education, enlightenment and entertainment of the vast population, proposed to be covered by television; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) It is proposed to establish additional 118 Low Power and 13 High Power Transmitters during Sixth Plan period. These are in addition to the 13 High Power Transmitters already under execution as part of the approved Sixth Plan projects. Thus, by the end of Sixth Plan, TV service is expected to become available to a population of about 70% through 180 TV Transmitters.

(b) and (c) The additional TV transmitters being set up during the Sixth Plan period will, to begin with, relay programmes, including programmes on education, enlightenment and entertainment put out by Doordarshan Kendras, Delhi. At present, programme production facilities are available at Doordarshan Kendras, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, Srinagar and Jalandhar in addition to the Base Production Centres at Delhi, Hyderabad and Cuttack. Facilities for this purpose have already been augmented at Cuttack and Hyderabad under INSAT TV Utilisation Scheme. For production of more programmes, studio facilities are being provided at Bangalore, Gauhati, Ahmedabad and Trivandrum during VI Plan Period. In addition, editing and captioning facilities are proposed to be provided at Ranchi, Rajkot, Nagpur and Gorakhpur during this plan period. Govt. has also constituted a Working Group of distinguished persons/communicators to make suitable recommendations on software planning of Doordarshan. The recommendations of this Group are expected to become available in a couple of months.

Supply of Steam Coal to Private Sector Industry

2762. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal India Limited has been stopped the supply of steam coal to private sector industry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Backlog of SC and ST Engineering India Ltd.

2763. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 131 on 2nd March, 1982 regarding filling up of posts in Engineers India Ltd. reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and state:

(a) the backlog for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes existing under various categories in Engineers India Ltd.

(b) the improvement upon the backlog this year;

(c) the steps taken to improve upon the backlog;

(d) the present position of SC/ST employees as well as total employees category-wise; and

(e) whether there is no one at Managers level and above from SC/ST category, if so, reason for this while other undertakings (EPI, NTPC, STC etc.) have Manager from this category ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM & IN THE MINISTRY OF

ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The backlog for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

under various Categories in Engineers India Limited as on 31.3.83 is as follows :

<i>Category</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>Total</i>
A	182	95	227
B	84	41	125
C	66	31	97
D	—	—	—

(b) In the year 1.4.82 to 31.3.83, increase in the number of SC/ST employees has been 43 (from 197 to 240) which is 17.5% of the increase in the total number of employees.

(c) A statement giving details of the steps taken to improve upon the backlog is at statement I.

(d) A statement giving the present position of SC/ST employees as well as total employees category-wise is at statement II.

(e) EIL is somewhat different from most other public sector undertakings in so far as it is an engineering consultancy organisation operating in sophisticated areas of technology in the field of Petrochemicals, Petroleum Refineries, Ocean Engineering, Fertilizer Plants, Metallurgical Plants requiring man-power having high degree of specialised skill. At present there is no one in managerial level and above from SC/ST category. However, concerted efforts are being made to bring about an improvement in the position as mentioned in (c) above.

Statement I

Steps taken to Improve upon the Backlog

1. EIL has designed a scheme of selecting 10 to 12 SC/ST candi-

dates every year for pursuing the under graduate engineering courses for financial assistance, who could be later available for induction into the company.

2. Specific reference is made in all advertisements/notifications to employment exchange clearly indicating that posts are reserved for SC/ST candidates as per rules.
3. SC/ST candidates are interviewed separately to ensure that they are not judged by the same standards as the general category candidates.
4. Separate advertisements are issued inviting applications exclusively from SC/ST candidates.
5. SC/ST candidates are exempted application fee while general category candidates are required to pay the same.
6. At the time of interviewing candidates from the reserved categories, all efforts are made to select employees by relaxing the standards to the maximum possible.
7. SC/ST representatives are invariably associated with the Selection Committee.

The position regarding the number of employees belonging to SC/ST vis-a-vis total employees in various grades as on 31.3.1983 is given below :

Grade	Total employees	SC	ST
2500—3000	25	—	—
A. (2000—2800	60	—	—
(1800—2500	136	—	—
(1500—2000	198	3	1
(1300—1800	466	9	—
(1100—1600	670	37	5
(800—1350	478	30	1
B. (650—920	209	11	1
(715—1100	177	5	—
(555—995	248	20	—
C. (455—830	367	42	2
(380—665	86	16	2
(350—595	202	29	—
(290—470	41*	7	2
D. (245—370	37*	3	2
(225—330	28*	10	2
	3428	222	18

*Excluding Sweepers.

Rotation System among Engineering Assistants

2764. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) is there no rotation system among Engineering Assistants (Senior/Junior) for Studios and ENG (Audio-graphy) coverages (outdoor) in Delhi T.V. and other centres; and

(b) when rotation system among all Engineering Assistants will be introduced; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKA-RJUN) : (a) and (b) The rotation of duties among Senior Engineering Assis-tants in Doordarshan Kendras for work-ing in Studios and ENG coverages (out-

door) is made to the extent possible depending upon the aptitude and suitability of personnel and keeping in mind administrative requirements.

News Item "Interview of Chairman of M/s. Escorts Ltd."

2765. SHRI GULSHER AHMED : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Escorts Ltd., New Delhi have refused recently registration of certain shares which were lodged with Company for registration and if so, full details thereof and reasons and justification for such refusal;

(b) whether the Chairman of Company had stated in an interview published in 'India Today' dated 15th May, 1983 that the registration of shares would be denied;

(c) whether Chairman of Company is competent legally to threaten refusal of such shares for registration and whether the Board of Company is dummy body in the hands of the Chairman;

(d) what is the role of nominees of financial institutions in the reported refusal; and

(e) impact of such refusal on negotiability of shares, development of the corporate sector, stock exchange and non-resident investors ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The transfer of shares of a Company is, broadly, a matter of internal administration of the company and is governed by its Articles of Association. If allowed by the articles, the power to refuse registration of transfer may be exercised by the Board of Directors. However, under the Companies Act, 1956 no intimation is required to be given by the company concerned to the Government in respect of transfer of shares lodged with the company and/or about its refusal, if any, to register the transfer of shares. In the

event of such a refusal the aggrieved person may either approach the Court under section 155 *ibid* for rectification of the register of members of the company, or alternatively, file an appeal under section 111 *ibid* before the Company Law Board, a quasi-judicial body. This Department would know of the refusal to register the transfer of shares in question only if and when an appeal is filed under section 111 *ibid* before the Company Law Board. No such appeal in respect of shares of Escorts has so far been filed with the Company Law Board. Government has no further information on this subject.

(b) The Government's attention has been drawn to the interview of Chairman, Escorts Limited as reported in 'India Today' of 15th May, 1983, wherein, *inter-alia*, he is reported to have said "Well, the law is on my side. He has not read my Articles of Association which clearly state that we can keep out undesirable investors". The point made could be considered appropriately by the Court or the Board as the case may be if and when one of these authorities is approached by the aggrieved party as referred to at (a) above.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of reply to question (a) above.

Non-Payment of Minimum Wages to the Workers in Bauxite Mines of Lohardaga Palamau in Bihar

2766. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Ministry have been drawn towards a news item captioned 'Tribals Cynical of CM's promises' as appeared in the Times of India, New Delhi of 21 May, 1983 where in the non-payment of Government fixed minimum wage to quarries workers in Bauxite ore mines in Lohardaga/Palamau districts in Bihar as also inadequate or no medical and housing facilities for such workers has been pointed out; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and proposals, if any to enquire into this matter ?

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

(b) Officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery have carried out inspections in Bauxite mines in Lohardaga and Palamau Districts. Cases of short payments were detected and taken up with the employers and payments got made to the workers. According to available information, the employers of Hindalco and Minerals have provided housing facilities to a section of these workers and have also been providing them medical facilities.

Jobs to the Workers Involved in Textile Stricke

2767. **SHRI A.T. PATIL :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of textile workers involved in the prolonged strike, report for duty every day at the gates of the mills, but that they are denied jobs by the Mill-owners, is so, what is their number according to the recent information available; and

(b) the action Government propose to take to provide jobs to these workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) There is a steady increase in the attendance of Bombay Textile Mills which stood at 1,33,132—(1,18,261 workers, 14871 technical and supervisory staff)—in 57 out of 60 mills which were open as on 5.8.1983. The pre-strike attendance in the 60 mills was 1.69 lakh workers. According to information received from the Government of Maharashtra about 50,000 workers were still out of employment; of which nearly 30,000 workers are of the 14 sick mills and about 20,000 workers are affected by the strike. Efforts are being made to

revive the sick mills under the concessional financial assistance scheme of the Reserve Bank of India, and for the absorption by the mill managements of the remaining workers within a reasonable time.

Petition Submitted by Refugees of M.P.V. Kunanpalli of Malkangiri Zones Koraput (Orissa)

2768. **SHRI AJIT BAG :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a petition submitted jointly by the refugees of M. P. V. Kunanpalli of Malkangiri Zone, Koraput (Orissa) about the meagre land allotted to them for livelihood; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The petitioners in their representation have requested for allotment of Homestead Plots of 0.46 acres.

(b) The existing allotment of 0.31 acres is almost twice that of the entitlement of 0.16 acres laid down in the present order.

मैसर्स स्वतन्त्र भारत मिल्स, दिल्ली के पास कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया धन राशि

2769. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतन्त्र भारत मिल्स, शिवाजी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-15 में मासिक और दैनिक मजदूरी पर कितने कर्मचारी काम करते हैं ;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि और राज्य बीमा योजना में कितनी धनराशि जमा की गई है

और कितनी धनराशि बकाया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को शिकायतें मिली हैं कि यह कम्पनी, कम्पनी कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर रही है और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, इस प्रतिष्ठान में 7778 कर्मचारी मासिक मजदूरी और उप कर्मचारी दैनिक मजदूरी पर काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सूचित की गई स्थिति निम्नानुसार है :

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि : इस प्रतिष्ठान को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उप-बंध अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन छूट प्राप्त है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान इसने अपने न्यासी बोर्ड को भविष्य निधि भ्रंशदानों की बावत 3.80 करोड़ रुपए की राशि हस्तांतरित की और कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा : इस प्रतिष्ठान ने पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान 1.60 करोड़ रु० की राशि जमा की है और भ्रंशदानों, ब्याज तथा हर्जानों की बावत 3.09 लाख रुपए की राशि बकाया है।

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

सरदार कार्बोनिक गैस लि०, मायापुरी, दिल्ली
पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा राज्य
बीमा निगम की बकाया राशि

2770. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरदार कार्बोनिक गैस लिमिटेड,

सी-255, रिवाड़ी लेन इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया फेज-II मायापुरी, नई दिल्ली में मासिक वेतन तथा दिहाड़ी पर कार्य करने वाले कितने कर्मचारी हैं तथा इस कम्पनी ने पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के खाते में कितनी राशि जमा की है तथा इस कम्पनी पर इस खाते में कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ख) इस कम्पनी की स्थापना से लेकर अब तक कितने कर्मचारी दुर्घटना का शिकार हुए हैं तथा इन दुर्घटनाओं में कितनों की जानें गई हैं तथा कितने अपंग हुए तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी गई; और

(ग) क्या इस कम्पनी के खिलाफ कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, इस प्रतिष्ठान में 13 कर्मचारी मासिक मजदूरी और 75 कर्मचारी दैनिक मजदूरी आधार पर काम कर रहे हैं। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि/कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की देय राशियों को जमा करने के बारे में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि/कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सूचित की गई स्थिति निम्नानुसार है :

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि

इस प्रतिष्ठान ने जून 1983 तक 2.97 लाख की राशि जमा कर दी है और कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा

इस प्रतिष्ठान ने 1.67 लाख रुपये की

राशि जमा कर दी है और कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है।

(ग) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इस कारखाने में इसके शुरू होने की तारीख से 33 दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं जिसमें से दो मामले रोजगार चोट के कारण मृत्यु के थे। कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने एक मामले में 6.25 रुपए प्रति दिन की दर से आश्रित सुविधा की अदायगी की मंजूरी दी है और दूसरे मामले में उन्होंने 14 रु० प्रतिदिन की दर से लाभ की अदायगी की मंजूरी दी है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Employees of the Ministry under Suspension

2771. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees of his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices who are under suspension or were under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings were taken or are in progress during the last five years together with reasons for taking such a recourse ;

(b) when were they suspended or disciplinary proceedings taken and in how many cases was the suspension reviewed ;

(c) was the subsistence allowance reviewed immediately after 90 days of suspension ; if not, reasons together with details of steps taken to authorise them the increased or decreased allowance with retrospective effect ;

(d) in how many cases were charges not communicated to Government servants after suspension ; and

(e) the present position of the cases pending investigation, trial or inquiry and what steps are proposed to be taken to expedite them ?

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

Public Servants Working in M/O Labour and Rehabilitation who are Under Suspension

2772. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees of his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices who are under suspension or were placed under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings are in progress during the last five years together with reasons for taking the above action ;

(b) when were they suspended or disciplinary proceedings instituted and in how many cases was the suspension reviewed ;

(c) was the subsistence allowance reviewed immediately after 90 days of their suspension ; if not, reasons thereof together with steps taken to authorise the increase or decrease therein with retrospective effect ;

(d) in how many cases were the charges not communicated to the Government servants after suspension ; and

(e) the present position of the cases pending investigation or trial and what steps are proposed to expedite them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Recognition of FDSOs which have Sufficient Workload by P & T Department

2773. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken by the P & T Department for the recognition of Extra Departmental Sub-Offices which have a sufficient workload (as distinguished from those which are declared Extra Departmental Sub-Office only on the basis of P. C. O. facility in them) as equivalent to Departmental Sub-Offices for the calculation of the co-efficient for Head Offices, Postal Sub-division and Divisions :

(b) if so, the date with effect from which the decision has been implemented and conveyed to the circle and Divisional Offices ; and

(c) the likely date of implementation in case it has not been conveyed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Extra-departmental Sub-offices opened on the basis of P. C. O. facility which justify retention on certain work load and income consideration will also be treated as departmental Sub-offices for the calculation of the co-efficient for Head Offices, Postal Sub-divisions and divisions.

(b) and (c) The instructions are being issued very shortly and will take effect from the date of issue.

Weightage in the Calculation of Work-Load for Sanctioning of Administrative Unit

2774. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the P & T Department give a weightage of 5 per cent in the calculation of workload for sanctioning of administrative units like telegraph Sub-Divisions and Divisions, in certain items, for hilly and backward areas ;

(b) if so, the exact items on which the weightage is given ;

(c) whether similar weightage is also given in respect of the sanctioning

of the administrative units in postal side ;

(d) if so, the exact details in this regard ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which this would be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) A weightage of 25% extra is given on difficult terrain i.e. terrain accepted as difficult by the Government of India.

(b) Weightage is given on equipped capacity and working lines of the exchanges.

(c) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(e) The question of giving weightage for sanctioning of administrative units like Head Post Offices and Postal Divisions in hilly and backward areas is under examination and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

Writing off Debts by M/s. Escorts Ltd.

2775. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Escorts Ltd, wrote off debts aggregating to Rs. 41.28 lakhs during the year 1982 (schedule 13 of the Balance Sheet) ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Board of Directors of the Company have given no information or justification about writing off such huge amount in their report to shareholders of the Company ;

(c) whether Government have initiated any action against the Directors of the Company for the aforesaid lapse ; if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) action proposed by Government

in this behalf in order to safeguard the interests of the company and its shareholders ; and

(e) the role of financial institutions in this behalf who reportedly hold bulk of the equity capital of the company ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from the fact that the statutory provisions do not require the Board of Directors to set out justification for write off of bad debts, it is seen that this amount as a proportion of the total turnover of Rs. 223.18 crores of this company during 1982 works out approximately only to 0.2% which may not be considered to be on the high side. There has also been no adverse comments from the statutory auditors of this company in this respect.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Selling of Plant and Machinery by M/s Escorts Ltd.

2776. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Escorts Ltd. sold Plant and machinery of the book value of Rs. 22.16 lakhs during the year 1982 (schedule 5 of balance sheet) ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that said machinery was sold by the Company to a relation of Company's Director or to a firm/company owned by Director's relation and if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Board of Directors have given no information or justification about the sale of such large assets of the company in their report to members ;

(d) if so, action taken by Government against the defaulting directors :

(e) action proposed by Government to safeguard the interests of Company and its shareholders ; and

(f) the role of financial institutions in this behalf who are reportedly owning bulk of Company's equity capital ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) As per Schedule 5 appended to the balance sheet of the company as at 31-12-1982, a sum of Rs. 22.30 lakhs has been deducted from the value of plant and machinery (including Rs. 0.14 lakh on account of change in the rate of exchange). However, there is no indication in the said balance sheet as to whether deduction was on account of sales of the plant and machinery alone.

(b) and (c) There is no requirement under the Company Law for disclosing in the annual accounts the names of persons to whom the assets, if any, are sold.

In the absence of identification of facts in this question, it is not possible to comment whether the requirements of Company Law would be attracted and/or have been complied with in this case.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

(f) As informed by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, sale/disposal of fixed assets charged to the financial institutions are subjected to their scrutiny and in case the sale/disposal exceeds 1/2% of the total written down value of assets during one accounting year, their prior approval is necessary. The financial institutions, however are administratively under the control of the Ministry of Finance.

News Item "Punjab's Concentration Camps"

2777. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item in the "Tribune" dated 1st June, 1983 titled "Punjab's concentration camps";

(b) if so, the central theme of the said write-up; and

(c) reaction of the Government on the whole matter?

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

(b) The central theme of the write-up is alleged sale and ill-treatment of the Bihari Labourers in the State of Punjab.

(c) According to information received from the State Government of Punjab, the matter has been thoroughly investigated and it has been found that the news item does not depict the true picture.

Transportation of Coal with the help of Ex-servicemen trucks Cos.-B.C.C.L.

2778. **SHRI R. P. DAS :**
SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :

Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the departmentalisation of coal transport with the help of ex-servicemen truck companies have not come up expectations of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., despite providing to such companies with trucks and other facilities at subsidised costs ;

(b) if so, how Government are going to move in correcting the whole matter ;

(c) whether the matter will be taken up with the Defence Ministry as their ex-employees are involved ;

(d) if so, by what time ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not taking up the matter with the Defence Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF SIATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL & IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) In 1979, it was proposed to departmentalise transportation of coke, coal and sand in the Coal Companies of Coal India Ltd. in a phased manner. When action in pursuance thereof was resorted to, on the basis of the intervention of Director General Resettlement, some Companies of ex-servicemen were allowed to carry out the work of transportation by the Coal Companies. It is felt that these companies, have not come up to the expectations of the BCCL and other Coal Companies.

(b) to (e) In pursuance of the experience gained, Government have taken the decision to review at an early date the decision in consultation with the Ministry of Defence as its ex-employees are involved.

Increase in minimum Wages for mine Workers

2779. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to increase the minimum wages for mines workers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether this increase would be in consonance with the present consumer price index ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d) The Central Government had last revised minimum rates of wages in the scheduled mining employments in September, 1982 based on the 12 monthly average consumer price index of 432 as it existed at the end of October, 1981. As the average index

had reached 482 points at the end of February, 1983 proposals have been notified by the Central Government on the 18th June, 1983 for a further revision of minimum rates of wages in respect of

these workers which stipulates an increase of 11.6% over the existing rates of wages. The proposed rates of wages and current rates of wages in the mining employments are as under :—

(per day)

	Existing rates		Proposed revised rates	
	Above ground	Below ground	Above ground	Below ground
<i>Mining employments</i>				
Unskilled	Rs. 8.75	Rs. 10.50	Rs. 9.75	Rs. 11.75
Semi-skilled/ Unskilled Supervisory	Rs. 11.00	Rs. 13.25	Rs. 12.25	Rs. 14.75
Skilled	Rs. 13.50	Rs. 16.25	Rs. 15.00	Rs. 18.00
Clerical	Rs. 13.50	...	Rs. 15.00	...

उत्तर प्रदेश के रायबरेली जिले में बंधुआ
मजदूर

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रति-
क्रिया है ?

2780. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र
पाटिल) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 24 जून,
1983 के हिन्दी दैनिक “जनयुग” में “राय-
बरेली में आज भी दस हजार बंधुआ मज-
दूर” शीर्षक से छपे लेख की ओर खींचा
गया है;

(ख) प्रेस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, लगभग
10,000 श्रमिक 15-20 वर्षों से अधिक
की अवधि के लिए बंधुआ श्रमिक के रूप में
रह रहे हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने साहूकारों से 500
रुपए से लेकर 1000 रु० तक ऋण लिया
था।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बंधुआ मजदूरों की
स्थिति के बारे में लेख में कही गई मुख्य
बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना
एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर
रख दी जाएगी।

Power Generation in Bihar

2781. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :**
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the replies given on 26 April, 1983 to USQ Nos. 8683 and 8693 regarding power generation capacity at the end of 1982, state-wise and power generation in Bihar and state :

(a) what are the specific factors responsible for power generation in Bihar as a whole and particularly, for Barauni and Patratu Thermal Power Stations ;

(b) whether power availability for North Bihar and the rest of Bihar have gone down drastically during the last ten years ; if so, the actual annual figures ; and

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for chronic failure ; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :
(a) The main factors for less power generation in Bihar are unsatisfactory performance of Patratu and Barauni

Thermal Power Station. The reasons for less generation of these two stations are as under :—

Patratu :

(i) Long duration outages

(ti) Prolonged period of planned maintenance in relation to normal time required.

Barauni :

(i) Low output from three units of 15 MW due to aging.

(ii) Prolonged maintenance period on two units of 50 MW each.

(b) A statement indicating electricity sold by Bihar State Electricity sold by Bihar State Electricity Board in the North Bihar during the last ten years i.e. 1970-71 to 1979-80 is given in the statement attached.

(c) The unsatisfactory situation has arisen as a result of poor performance of the existing thermal plants and also delay in commissioning of additional generating capacity. All efforts are being made to improve the position.

Statement

Electricity sold by Bihar State Electricity Board to ultimate consumers in North Bihar and rest of Bihar**

Year	North Bihar	Rest of Bihar	Total
1	2	3	4
1970-71	97.87	1252.36	1350.23
1971-72	109.44	1359.04	1468.48
1972-73	139.28	1347.15	1486.43
1973-74	169.13	1428.44	1597.57

1	2	3	4
1974-75	196.16	1648.87	1845.03
1975-76	318.07	2254.49	2572.56
1976-77	329.23	2484.10	2813.33
1977-78	348.84	2434.14	2782.98
1978-79	379.85	2298.50	2678.35
1979-80	365.96	2213.27	2579.23

Source :—The above information has been taken from the “Public Electricity Statistics of Bihar” for the year 1979-80 published by Bihar State Electricity Board.

Note : The figures of sale by licensees are not included.

Complaint Against Hindustan Lever

2782. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government alleging collusion between the bureaucracy and big companies in the matter of investigation against the concerns falling within the ambit of M.R.T.P. Act ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether M/s. Hira Lal Bajaj and Sons, Faridkot have also complained in this connection and alleged that an abrupt closure was applied to the investigation against Hindustan Lever Limited in the matter of their complaint against the company, what steps do the Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) :
(a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) M.R.T.P. Commission has stated in this regard that M/s. Hiralal

Bajaj & Sons, Faridkot, had submitted a complaint against M/s. Hindustan Lever alleging that M/s Hindustan Lever Limited had stopped supplying its products to the complainant since July, 1981 but the matter was closed as no evidence of any restrictive or monopolistic trade practice was forthcoming.

The firm submitted another complaint in June, 1983 under Section 10 of the MRTP Act, against M/s Hindustan Lever Limited. After examining this matter, the MRTP Commission has directed an investigation by the Director of Investigation, which is currently in progress.

Representation Against Sale of Some Units By Hindustan Lever

2783. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI SUBODH SEN :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

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

(a) whether the employees can

shareholders of Hindustan Lever Limited have represented to Government that the proposal to sell a number of Units belonging to Hindustan Lever Limited to another Company is an act of oppression by the foreign shareholders on the Indian shareholders within the meaning of the section 397 of the Companies Act ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) A letter has been received (on 20th June 1983) from Shri Indrajit Gupta, M.P. forwarding a copy of the resolution passed by M/s. Hindustan Lever Mazdoor Sabha, Ghaziabad Centre, Ghaziabad, in their general body meeting held on 14.6.1983, opining inter alia, that in the preamble of the resolution "restriction of sale to a pre-determined single party at an already fixed price through Uniliver appointees known as Board of Directors of the company amounts to oppression of majority on a minority of Indian shareholders." However, in the aforesaid representation, there is no mention of Section 397 of the Companies Act, 1956. According to the relative legal provisions, section 397 is invocable only by the member(s) (i.e. shareholder(s)) of a company and not by the employees as in this case.

(b) The representation is under examination.

Representation From Employees and Share-Holders of Hindustan Lever Ltd.

2784. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :

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

(a) whether a representation from the employees-cum-shareholders of Dalda Ghaziabad Factory of Hindustan Lever Limited against the collusive sale

proposed to be struck between Hindustan Lever Limited and M/s. Lipton India Limited has been received by Government ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) A letter was received by the Government (on 20th June, 1983) from Shri Inderjit Gupta, M.P., forwarding copy of a resolution passed by M/s. Hindustan Lever Mazdoor Sabha, Ghaziabad Centre, Ghaziabad, in their General Body Meeting held on 14.6.83 opposing the sale of its certain undertakings by Hindustan Lever Ltd., to Lipton India Ltd. Prime-facie, it appears that the representation is only by the employees and not the shareholders.

(a) The representation is under examination.

Procedure followed in appointment of Judges of High Court

2785. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure followed for the selection of High Court Judges ; and

(b) whether before appointment any high court judge it is ensured by Government that he had not indulged in any activity of legal favouritism or that some strictures were passed by any enquiry board or authority ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Appointment of Judges of the High Courts are made in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article 217 (1) of the Constitution. The President appoints such Judges after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State and, in case of appointment other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court.

(b) The Union Government have emphasised on the State Governments that in view of the position enjoyed by a Judge of a High Court, it is necessary that all relevant information should be available with the Union Government when his appointment is being considered. The State Governments have been requested that whenever a recommendation is sent for the initial appointment of a person, complete information regarding the character and antecedents of that person should be sent to the Central Government.

Proposal to Set up a New Monitoring Station At Bhopal

2786. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a new monitoring station at Bhopal ;

(b) the purpose for setting up of such a station ; and

(c) the cost involved in the project ?

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

(b) The proposed wireless Monitoring Station is intended to meet the requirement of regulatory monitoring of wireless operations in the Central Region of the country which is not adequately covered, at present. It will have the following main functions :—

(i) Check through monitoring the adherence of the authorised wireless transmissions to the conditions of licence/authorisation and detect unauthorised transmissions ;

(ii) Assist in the clearance of radio interference to authorised wireless services, e.g., communication, broadcasting, navigation, etc.

(iii) Study the radio frequency spectrum occupancy/vacancy with a view to finding frequencies for new authorisations and optimum use of the spectrum resource.

(iv) Assist wireless users in the region to maintain their operations within specified national and international standards.

(c) Rs. 28.95 lakhs.

Indo-Canada Agreement on Joint Mechanism

2787. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has recently been an agreement between India and Canada to establish a 'Joint Mechanism' which would facilitate transfer of technology in the fields of oil and gas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

उद्योगों के लिए कोयले का अभाव

2788. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उद्योगों को कोयले की नियमित अपेक्षित सप्लाई करने में कोई कठिनाई हो रही है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) कोयले की कमी के कारण औद्योगिक

मिक उत्पादन की हानि से बचने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1983-84 की प्रथम तिमाही के दौरान औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं की स्टीम कोयला मांग को पूरा करने में कुछ कठिनाई रही क्योंकि पूर्वी क्षेत्र में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ बिजली की कमी और कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्याओं के कारण इस कोयले के उत्पादन पर दुष्प्रभाव पड़ा था। दामोदर घाटी निगम से बिजली की सप्लाई में सुधार लाने और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए गए हैं।

State Duty Clearance Certificate in respect of Provident Fund Amount

2789. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the heirs/nominees of the deceased member of Provident Fund are required to produce Estate Duty clearance certificate, if the P. F. amount due is more than Rs. 25,000 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the section 10 (2) of Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, grants immunity to the P. F. amount from any debts, liabilities incurred, and from any attachment, decree from court or any other authorities ;

(c) if so, why the P. F. authorities should insist on a clearance certificate from the Estate Duty authorities defeating the spirit behind the section 10 (2) of P. F. Act ; and

(d) action Government propose to take to remove this anomaly ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Section 53 (1) (b) of the Estate Duty Act makes the trustees of a provident fund accountable for the estate duty to the extent of the deceased which have at any time been under their management. The provident fund authorities, therefore, insist on the production of Estate Duty Clearance Certificate before releasing the amount standing to the credit of a deceased member.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement correcting reply to USO No. 9812 Dt. 27-4-82 Re ; conversion of wakf property into a Hotel in Paharganj Delhi

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : In paragraph 2 of the reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9812 for the 27th April, 1982 by Shri Rasheed Masood, it was stated, "The said tenants have deviated from the agreement and their tenancy had been cancelled by the Delhi Wakf Board, which has also filed a suit for possession on 3-10-1979 and the case is pending in the District Court."

The fact is, however, that two separate proceedings were undertaken by the Delhi Wakf Board ; (1) an application was filed on 30-10-1979 under section 19 of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 for permission to institute a suit or permission for eviction of a tenant before the competent authority (Slums) ; and (2) the suit for possession of the covered dalan varandah and terrance (gallery) situated in the second floor of the Masjid Qaziwali, Paharganj, Delhi which was unauthorisedly occupied by the tenants, was filed on the 27th September, 1979.

The information given in reply to the answer earlier was based on the facts

made available by the Delhi Administration/Delhi Wakf Board. They have now classified the position and have corrected the information which was sent by them earlier.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I had raised a point yesterday about the misuse and defalcation of hundreds of rupees given by the Central Government to the Jammu & Kashmir Government. This relates to the rehabilitation programme which is a concurrent subject. This House is competent to discuss about the Misuse of central allocation by the Jammu & Kashmir Government. After the partition, thousands and thousands of refugees came from Pakistan and they have not yet been rehabilitated. After 1947, till today, these refugees have not been settled ; and hundreds of crores of rupees have been eaten away by them. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker. I have drawn your attention to this aspect. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I don't see anything in it. Let me consider it.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको काफी वक्त दिया है, मगर आपके साथी आपको बोलने नहीं देना चाहते। अगर मेरे पास कोई साधन होगा, जिसके अधीन आपका मोशन एडमिट हो सकता है, तो वह जरूर एडमिट होगा। लेकिन अगर कोई विधान या कानून उसको एलाऊ नहीं करेगा, तो मैं उसको डिसएलाऊ करूंगा।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The rehabilitation programme is done jointly by the State Government and the Central Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, nothing will go on record.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Whenever we raise any issue, it will not go on record. Why do we belong to this House ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे देख लेने दीजिए। मैं इसको देखूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बड़ी नम्रता से विनती कर रहा हूं कि अगर वह रूलज के तहत डिसकस हो सकता है, तो जरूर होगा। आप मुझे रूल समझा दें या मैं समझा दूंगा।

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी : रीहेबिलिटेशन प्रोग्राम केंद्र और राज्य सरकार मिल कर चलाती है। सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिए। वे मिसयूज हुए। 1947 में पाकिस्तान से आए हुए रेफ्यूजीज आज तक घूम रहे हैं। उनके पास रहने की जगह नहीं है। उनको वोटिंग राइट्स नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कानून, रूलज के तहत, यह डिसकस हो सकता है, तो जरूर होगा।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Thank you.

श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कंट्रोलर एंड आडिटर जेनेरल की रिपोर्ट 1980-81 पार्लियामेंट में पेश की जा चुकी है। उससे पता चलता है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर सरकार के अनेक विभागों में सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपयों का फ्रॉड हुआ है, एमवेजलमेंट हुआ है और कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है। यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितनी दफा आप कहेंगे ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I have sent you a notice about the very serious situation which is developing.....(*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have seen a report that the Nirankari leaders have decided to take a SHAHEEDI JATHA to Amritsar on the 15th and they have said that they are willing to become martyrs and get killed.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got your letter,

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There is a report that Bhindranwale had issued a statement saying "Let them come and I am prepared to oblige them."

From the report, it appears that this is leading to very serious possibility of a violent confrontation.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got your letter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is to be done about it ? Either the Home Minister should come and say something or we should decide what steps should be taken to defuse the situation,

MR. SPEAKER : I got your letter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Not letter. I sent you a notice for Calling Attention also.

MR. SPEAKER : I will talk to you about this. I have sent it to the Home Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Ne use talking to me. You have to talk to Nirankaris and Bhindranwale,

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am saying. You have sent me a collective letter signed by so many Members also.

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : टाइम भी नहीं है। नो तारीख हो गई है।

Today it is 9th and on the 15th they are going to Amritsar, the Golden

Temple. Bhindranwale says he is ready to receive them.

MR. SPEAKER : I have told the Parliamentary affairs Minister regarding this also. I will try to see that what you say is implemented. I will talk to you about this today.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, there is a Press report that the Punjab extremists have shifted to Delhi. That has come today. I think that on the Nirankari question the Home Minister should come with a statement. What is the matter ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : They know it.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : Mr. Speaker, we are very much concerned about the burning problem in Sri Lanka protesting about the attitude of the Central Government our MFs are on fast.

MR. SPEAKER : We have discussed it thrice here.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : But the problem is not solved. We are only extending a red carpet reception to mass killers.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : But that is the way to a dialogue.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : We are extending a red carpet reception to the mass killers. We must condemn the attitude of the Government.

SHRI N. SELVARAJU (Tiruchirappalli) : We should stop this genocide and we should also do something to send a peace committee.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHA-

KRABORTY : It is not a question of Tamilians alone. And you are laughing !

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : What do you want us to do ? We are not here to shout back.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Speaker. I seek your Protection. Nobody should laugh.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : Some MPs have been on fast for the last two days.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way.

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the issue is very serious, this morning I myself went to the Hon. Members who are sitting on fast and we expressed our concern to them on behalf of the Party and on behalf of the whole House, and we are equally serious about it. As you have kindly observed from the Chair,... it is a national issue for us and the issue is so serious that there is hardly any scope for anybody to laugh at it.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : Why do you not condemn the killings and stop them ?

MR. SPEAKER : We have already done it.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : That does not solve the problem. We have to raise the issue in the United Nations or we should send a peace committee. What is the answer to those demands ?

श्री रशीद मसूब (सहारनपुर) : मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर हजारों की आबाद में लोग सत्याग्रह कर रहे हैं ।

[श्री रशीद मसूब : मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर हजारों की आबाद में लोग सत्याग्रह कर रहे हैं ।]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रशीद जी, इसलिए मैंने आपसे बर्ज किया कि मैं इस चीज को टंकल कर रहा हूँ...

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : We are discussing this issue. With your cooperation and with your help we will do it and you will have to decide it.

श्री रशीद मसूब : पिछली दफा भी इस मामले पर डिस्कशन नहीं हो पाया था । हजारों लोग बोट क्लब पर इक्ठे हुए हैं...

[श्री रशीद मसूब : पिछली दफा भी इस मामले पर डिस्कशन नहीं हो पाया था । हजारों लोग बोट क्लब पर इक्ठे हुए हैं...]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मैं कर सकता हूँ, वह मैंने आप के हाथ में दे रखा है । जिस दिन आप कहेंगे उसी दिन डिस्कशन करवा दूंगा ।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : आपने कहा था कि आप इस मामले पर गृहमंत्री जी से बात करेंगे...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग बुलाई है । जिस दिन का फैसला करेंगे उसी दिन करवा दूंगा ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर):
कब तक करवा देंगे ? आप बार-बार कहते
हैं कि आपके हाथ में है लेकिन होता कुछ नहीं
है, मामला उसी तरह से लटका हुआ है।
हजार आदमी बोट क्लब पर इक्ठा हुए हैं...

(व्यवधान)

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : We have given a calling attention notice on the serious situation in Kerala. All the workers in Kerala are on strike today because they want rice and drought relief. They are not getting rice...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know if it befits you. To do like this daily is your vocation. I cannot do anything about it. I can only say with authority, confidence and with assurance to this House. I have assured on the floor of the House that whatever subjects you mention, they will all come one by one. That is the only thing I can do.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Admit a calling attention.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not be so impatient. I told you that you are going to have a debate. That debate is to be decided by the Business Advisory Committee. We have decided that one of the weeks we will have a discussion on food, price rise, drought and all this. That is all. The Business Advisory Committee will decide it today. I put it to you. You have to decide the priority.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I can only give this assurance. I cannot discuss all the subjects in one day. If you decide to sit the whole day and throughout night, then discuss it today.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : This is a very serious issue.

MR. SPEAKER : I know this. It can only be done one by one.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This relates to public distribution system. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : You are here to discuss it. After the discussion I will give you calling attention. I have got no objection. I am in your hands. I have assured you so many times. Shri Satyasadhan will be there. You can decide today in what manner you want.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : The people are starving...(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I can only get you discussion and that I have assured you. In spite of it, why this hulla-gulla.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We are not doing hulla-gulla. You say that we are doing it everyday ? This is the most constitutional way of drawing your attention and the attention of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : You can do it perfectly in a scientific manner, because I have allowed you full freedom. I do not disallow any subject. But you have to take them up one by one.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why. I am at a loss to understand what one should do.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : There will be starvation deaths in Kerala.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI N. SELVARAJU : Sir, Sri-Lankan President, Mr. Jayewardene's brother is coming here. You are going to give warm reception to him. You must first condemn the atrocities in Ceylon.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already done that. How many times and in what manner you want it to be condemned ?.....

(Interruptions)

DR V. KULANDAIVELU : You must condemn the Government for this. But you are not doing that.

MR. SPEAKER : We have condemned the atrocities, we have condemned the genocide. Whatever despicable words we could use we used them. What more do you want ?...

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : There was a charge from Congress (I) Members that the J & K Government has embezzled.....*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Give some notice to me. There was no charge. You said so many things, they said so many things. Now nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam) : In Kerala people are starving. What is your objection to allowing a discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is absolutely incorrect charge. When do I differ from you ? Did I differ from you ?....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : This serious matter of Kerala should be appreciated by the Government.

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : The House should pass a Resolution condemning the Sri Lanka Government for their killing and atrocities.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know whether you listened or not. I told the House yesterday that if the whole House, all the Parties, come together and they come out with a Resolution, I am there to sponsor it. There is no problem and there is no difficulty.

SHRI N. SELVARAJU : Pretending against the attitude of our Government on the Sri Lanka issue, the DMK Party is staging a walk out.

[At this stage Shri N. Selvaraju, Dr. Kulandaivelu and some other Hon. Members left the House]

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, in that case the Opposition Parties have agreed. Do you mean to say the Government is disagreeing on the Resolution ?

MR. SPEAKER : You come together.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : All right, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : May I request you, Sir, that in view of the serious situation in Kerala....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed a discussion on that...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : A general discussion on price rise situation will not help because this is a matter which follows a unanimous Resolution of the Kerala Assembly...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Jagan Nath Kaushal.

12.19 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports Under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 :—

- (1) Report under section 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the case of Messrs Rallis India Limited, Bombay for setting up of a new unit for the manufacture of synthetic Pyrethroid Fenvalerate at Ankleshwar, Gujarat and the Order dated the 30th June, 1983 of the Central Government. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6821/83].
- (2) Report under section 21 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the case of Messrs. Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta for the manufacture of Synthetic Pyrethroids (Premethrin/Cypermethrin) at its existing factory at Ennore, Madras and the Order dated the 27th June, 1983 of the Central Government. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6822/83.]
- (3) Report under section 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the case of Messrs National Organic Chemical Industries Limited, Bombay for manufacture of Cypermethrin (Ripcord) and the Order dated the 30th June, 1983 of the Central Government. [Placed in Library.

See No. LT-6823/83.]

Annual Report of Press Council of India, New Delhi for 1982.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1982 along with Audited Accounts, under section 20 of the Press Council Act, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6824/83.]

Notifications Under Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act and Apprentices Act,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 533 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1983 under sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1976.
- (2) A copy of the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notifications No. G. S. R. 535 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1983 under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6825/84.]

(3) A copy of the Limestone and

Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 487 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1983 under sub-section (4) of section 16 of the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1982, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6826/83.]

- (4) A copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 383 in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6827/83.]

Notification under Essential Commodities Act,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Drugs (Prices Control) Sixth Amendment Order, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 504 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1983 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6828/83.]

Notification under Indian Electricity Act,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 256 in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 together with an explanatory statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6829/83.]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri B. D. Singh, Calling Attention.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो इन्हीं की बातें सुनते हैं और हमारी बात नहीं सुनते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको क्या कहना है ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आपने जो आश्वासन दिया था कि आप मेरा 377 एलाऊ करेंगे लेकिन अभी तक वह नहीं आया है। हमारे साथ बड़ा अन्याय हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका हो गया है, आप जरा देख लिया करें। कल भी इधर के एक साथी कह रहे थे कि उनके सवाल एडमिट नहीं हुए जबकि वे एडमिट हो गए थे और यहां पर शोर कर रहे थे।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह

12.22 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported use of imported beef tallow in manufacture of Vanaspati ghee.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलंबनीय लोकमहत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर मानवीय खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“वनस्पति घी के निर्माण में आयातित गाय-चर्बी का कथित प्रयोग किए जाने तथा इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI

M.S. SANJIVI RAO) : I am grateful to the Hon'ble Members of this House for giving me an opportunity to make a statement on a subject which has naturally agitated the minds of Hon'ble Members of Parliament and the public.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, vanaspati is manufactured from indigenous and imported edible oils. The oils permitted for the use in the manufacture of vanaspati are specified in the Vegetable Oil Products (Standard of Quality) Order, 1972. Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947, use of any oil which is not permitted in the manufacture of vanaspati would be illegal. In terms of these stipulations animal fats whether beef or mutton tallow cannot be used in the manufacture of vanaspati.

However, of late, there have been certain press reports regarding the alleged use of mutton/beef tallow in the manufacture of vanaspati. Besides these press reports, representations in this regard were also received from various social, religious and consumer organisations. Acting on these reports, the Government arranged to collect samples of vanaspati from the vanaspati factories alleged to have used mutton/beef tallow in the manufacture of vanaspati as well as from various markets in the country. Analysis of these samples, however, did not reveal any evidence of beef mutton tallow having been used in the manufacture of vanaspati.

Recently, a report has been received from the Government of Punjab in which it has been mentioned that 50 raids were conducted on vanaspati dealers at different places in the State and 256 samples analysed so far, two samples taken from Amritsar (Peepal Brand) were found to be adulterated with beef tallow. However, on further investigations carried out in the premises of the alleged manufacturer it was found that this manufacturer is not producing vanaspati under the name (Peepal Brand) since 1975 and no dispatches of this have been recently. Another three samples of unspecified oils

drawn from the premises of a firm were reported to contain beef fat. It may be mentioned that this firm is not licensed to manufacture vanaspati and such is not entitled to produce and market vanaspati. The State Government have been asked to investigate the matter further and take appropriate action under PFA.

Insofar as import policy on the import tallow of animal origin is concerned, I may mention that import of tallow of any animal origin, including beef tallow, is canalised through State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. Import of mutton tallow has been canalised through STC since 1969-70 and continues to be canalised uptill now. For other types of tallow import policy did not make any provision upto 5th June, 1981. On 5th June, 1981 a Public Notice was issued bearing No. 29 by which the description of mutton tallow in the canalised list was amended to read as "tallow of any animal origin including mutton tallow".

Tallow can be imported under the import policy for registered exporters against REP/Additional licences including Advance/Imprest licences issued to the exporters.

It may also be pertinent to mention here that from the technical point of view, adulteration of vanaspati with animal fat, especially beef/mutton tallow is difficult as even after refining a certain foul smell would still remain embodied in vanaspati if beef tallow had been used in its manufacture. Moreover, there will be glyceride separation which would make the product heterogeneous unlike the product preferred by the Indian consumers which is homogeneous and resembles Bovine Ghee in texture.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is a very serious matter, which concerns the lives of so many people. What are you doing? We must take this thing very seriously. I am very concerned about it.

There might be a meeting or no meeting because this is a thing, which hurts sentiments. भावनाओं से जुड़ा हुआ यह प्रश्न है। यह तो भगवान की कृपा हो गई कि करने वाला कोई मित्तल था या जैन था। अगर कहीं खुदा न स्वास्ता कोई दूसरी कम्युनिटी का हो जाता तो सत्यानाश नहीं होता? यह भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाने वाली बात है। महात्मा जी के देश में, महात्मा गांधी के देश में इस तरीके से बात बनती नहीं है। आपको कोई सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिए। आपने देखा नहीं है भटिंडा में भी केस हुआ है। उसका जिक्र आपकी स्टेटमेंट में नहीं है। उसको भी देखिए। किस तरीके से काम करते हैं। इससे देश में आग लग सकती थी। आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया।

It is too much. I am very much concerned about it.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : The Government are keeping a strict vigil on the quality control of vanaspati with a view to ruling out the use of non-permitted oils including mutton/beef tallow in the manufacture of vanaspati.

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN (Rampur) : It is buffalo tallow or cow tallow ?

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : आपने, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो भावनाएं व्यक्त की हैं उनसे मैं अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले तीन-चार महीनों से बराबर प्रेस में खबरें प्रकाशित हो रही थीं कि बड़े पैमाने पर वनस्पति घी में गाय की चर्बी की मिलावट की जा रही है। देश के जन मानस पर न केवल इसका बुरा असर पड़ता है और न केवल देश के लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाएं इससे जुड़ी हुई हैं बल्कि जन स्वास्थ्य पर भी इसका बहुत बड़ा असर पड़ता है या पड़ सकता है। यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है इस दृष्टि से भी।

आठ अगस्त को एक अतारांकित प्रश्न के उत्तर में, प्रश्न संख्या 2537, उप मंत्री जी राव साहब ने कहा था कि पंजाब सरकार ने कुछ नमूने एकत्र किए थे जिसमें कुछ में गाय की चर्बी पाई गई। विस्तार से उन्होंने इसकी जानकारी नहीं दी। इससे ऐसा लगता है कि सीरियसली मंत्री महोदय ने इस मामले को नहीं लिया। आपने अध्यक्ष महोदय, भटिंडा का जिक्र किया है। 25 जुलाई को भटिंडा में कैमिकल और वनस्पति, मिल जिसको कोई लाइसेंस भी इशु नहीं किया गया है और जो अनलाइसेंस्ड तरीके से उत्पादन कर रही है, वनस्पति का उत्पादन भटिंडा में करती है, उसके पास से एक हजार टन गाय की चर्बी बरामद हुई थी। उसके मालिक को एरेस्ट भी किया गया लेकिन उसी रात को बगैर प्रासीक्यूशन से पूछे हुए या उसकी बात को सुने हुए मजिस्ट्रेट ने उनको जमानत पर छोड़ दिया। यह सारी साजिश अधिकारियों और असामाजिक तत्वों में चल रही है, अधिकारियों और इस प्रकार के हीन क्राइम करने वालों में चल रही है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने भटिंडा का जिक्र नहीं किया। इसके अलावा नरवाणा में बगैर लेबल लगा हुआ वनस्पति घी पकड़ा गया है उसी मिल का। बड़े पैमाने पर जो उसका विजनेस है जो अनलाइसेंस्ड है, उसके खिलाफ सरकार ने कोई कार्रवाई आज तक नहीं की है। पकड़ा भी गया तो प्रासीक्यूशन के लोगों से पूछे बगैर उसको जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया। सरकारी अधिकारियों की किस तरह से साठगांठ चल रही है, इससे आप इसका अनुमान लगा सकते हैं।

29 जुलाई का एक अतारांकित प्रश्न के उत्तर में राज्य मंत्री कामसं ने जवाब दिया था कि गाय की चर्बी के आयात के सम्बन्ध में

अलग से आँकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। यानी सरकार के पास कोई आँकड़े ही नहीं हैं कि गाय की चर्बी हम कितनी इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। अंत में प्रश्न के भाग 'ग' के उत्तर में बताया कि राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से कुछ कनलाइजिंग एजेंसीज उनका इम्पोर्ट करती हैं लेकिन इस समय वह कोई आयात नहीं कर रही है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह जवाब सही है? एक समाचार है 29 जुलाई का जिसको मैं कोट करना चाहूंगा :

"The import of tallow and fat of any animal origin will now be only through the State Trading Corporation. A Notification amending the import policy was issued by the Commerce Ministry today."

इसको केवल स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन इम्पोर्ट करेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इम्पोर्ट भी होता है तो बीफ टैलो क्यों इम्पोर्ट होता है, गांधी और बिनोवा के देश में इसको तो बन्द होना चाहिए।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : इम्पोर्ट हो रहा है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई मरता है तो मरने दें, लेकिन बीफ टैलो क्यों इम्पोर्ट होता है? It is a question to be discussed. It should not be allowed..

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : जवाब नहीं देते हैं। साबुन में, ग्रीस में उपयोग हो सकता है, निश्चित रूप से नहीं बता सकते। लेकिन इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं और उसका उपयोग कहाँ हो रहा है, यह नहीं बता रहे हैं। 1 मई का समाचार है जिसमें कहा गया है कि बम्बई में कस्टम के अधिकारियों ने—

[बी० डी० सिंह]

"About 5,000 tonnes of tallow are said to have been seized by the Bombay Customs."

इसमें 2,3 करोड़ का फारेन से इम्पोर्ट किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त मंत्री जी ने जो कहा कि इस समय इम्पोर्ट नहीं हो रहा है, तो पिछले 10, 12 महीने में करीब 1 लाख टन बीफ टैलो फारेन से इम्पोर्ट किया गया।

"Enquiries reveal that during June a consignment of 15,000 tonnes of tallow had arrived."

इस तरह से बराबर आ रहा है और विभिन्न जानवरों का सब मिलाकर करीब 100 करोड़ का फिगर दिया है कि बाहर से चर्बी मंगाई गई, जो कि वनस्पति घी से बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयोग की जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई?

जब यह समाचार आया तो जो सैम्पल लिए गए, उनको एनेलाइज करने के बाद क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि वनस्पति में गाय की चर्बी की कितनी मात्रा पाई गई? क्या इस बात को भी जानने की कोशिश की गई कि इसके खाने से स्वास्थ्य पर कितना तथा किस प्रकार का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा? जो लोग इस प्रकार के असामाजिक कार्यों, हीन क्राइम में लगे हुए हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ करना चाहिए ही नहीं, ठोस कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। इन्होंने कितने लोगों को ठेस पहुंचाई है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल(कोटा) : कामर्स मिनिस्टर यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे ही क्वेश्चन हो सकता है कि किस प्रकार की क्या पालिसी है और कितना यह इम्पोर्ट किया गया और कितना नहीं?

MR. SPEAKER : He is quite responsible. He will do the needful,

श्री बी. डी. सिंह : जहां पर इस प्रकार के कार होते हैं, हमेशा ही बिजनेस-मैन, ट्रेडर्स बगैर अधिकारियों की साठ-गांठ के काम नहीं करते। वहां के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई, इस पर भी प्रकाश डालें।

अन्त में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन ब्रांड्स के सैपल में यह पाया गया है, उनकी बिक्री को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं, ताकि उनका कनजम्प्शन न हो।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : With your permission, Sir, I may be permitted to answer the last part of the question namely, what steps have been taken to effectively stop any such import illegally or unauthorisedly.

On 29th July 1983, our import policy had been amended in which all tallows—not only beef tallows but also mutton tallow or whatever tallow it may be, had been shifted to Appendix IX of the Import Policy. (Interruptions) Let me first tell the policy and then explain it in details. All tallows have been exclusively canalised by/through STC and I can assure you of this. Earlier also there was no import of beef tallow through STC. There was import of mutton tallow earlier. But, now, all tallows are being canalised through STC and I can assure you of this. No beef tallow will be allowed to be imported by the STC. (Interruptions) It was not even imported earlier. It will not be allowed to be imported now and in future also. I can assure you of this. (Interruptions) Let me be allowed to answer. I have much more to say, But, in this way, I cannot proceed. The second step that has been taken is this. There was a possibility of import of mutton tallow

under the advance licence and special imprest licence. Advance licences are given consciously against export orders. So, mutton tallow can be imported against advance licence against the export orders.

To remove any such possibility of mutton tallow being diverted under REP licence, I can assure you that there will not be any such possibility. There was a possibility of sale under this; earlier they could do it. Now there is flexibility of REP licence with the manufacturers, Exporters who have got the licence to import this. To stop any such thing further, we are taking steps. We will issue a notification to see that there is no further sale of this in the market under the flexibility of REP licence. This makes it foolproof to see that there is no possibility of diversion of mutton tallow sale. The activities of the people for sale unauthorisedly and illegally are quite different. I have told you about the legal window. To be brief, I may tell you the history. Mutton tallow was put in the canalised list and it was through STC. Then, there was Dr. Alexander Committee which was appointed. They gave their report with their recommendations. That what is not mentioned either in the banned list or in the canalised list or restricted list, that will be deemed to be under the O.G.L. This was adopted. It came to the notice that they tried to import beef tallow under the interpretation that this is not mentioned as a canalised item or a banned item. Therefore, attempts were made. Earlier there was no such import. When it came to our notice, on 5th June 1981, a notification was issued that the canalisation of mutton tallow will cover all tallows. Then the case of Jain Shudha Vanaspati came.

They claim that their orders were earlier than 5th June and that they are taking this up legally in the court. But anyway, the Customs caught hold of this and imposed a penalty of Rupees one crore and nine lakhs on the party.

To put everything before the House, I may inform the House that the Revenue Department brought to our notice that

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

some imports were allowed by Calcutta customs. Immediately the Controller of Imports and Exports has written that this import is *prima-facie* illegal and unauthorised and that it should not have been cleared. However, the documents are being asked for to know how it has been done. So whatever activity was there in the unauthorised sector and whatever is coming to our notice, action is being taken and we are seeing to it that loopholes are plugged and that this does not happen in future.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Vanaspati means hydrogenated vegetable oil meant for human consumption. And the vegetable oils generally used are Rapeseed oil, Cotton-seed oil, Sunflower oil and a number of oils which are notified. Apart from that, since the Mustard oil and Groundnut oil are edible oils and are very widely used by the public, the Government of India has banned the use of these two oils for the use of vanaspati.

These oils are neutralised by Akali and are bleached by bleaching earth and also by fatty acids. And after the hydrogenation, they are othourised. According to the rules, oils of fat of animal or mineral cannot be used. This is very clear. The Prevention of Adulteration Act enacted by the Ministry of Health clearly indicated, that, they can penalise people if they use such oils.

As you have rightly said, the Health Department of Punjab have conducted a raid and have collected 256 samples. They have analysed about 81 of such samples and out of them they have found five in which there was mutton or beef tallow in the Vanaspati. Out of those five, three are from Bhatinda Chemicals and Vanaspati Factory, wherein they have found mutton/beef tallow. In addition, they also found that manufacture of Vanaspati in their plant was illegal. This fact has been found out and the Government of Punjab is taking effective steps to unearth the entire system.

Now, regarding the other two samples, they found it is under the Peepal brand said to be manufactured by Jain Shuddh Vanaspati, Ghaziabad.

But when our Officials went there they informed us that this Peepal brand, which they used to sell has been terminated as far back as 1975. Now, their brand is 'Ajantā'. As per our Officials, they have thoroughly searched the factory and from the samples taken they have not found any adulteration of mutton or beef tallow.

However, now we are pursuing the matter with the Punjab Government to see how this dealer got this Peepal brand; and this is going to give us a lot of information. I assure the House that I will follow this case myself; and if necessary, I will go to Chandigarh and see that justice is done.

AN HON. MEMBER : Please go to Bhatinda also.

डा. कर्ण सिंह (उधमपुर) : बम्बई से सारा रैकेट गुरु होता है।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Shudh Vanaspati is incongruous. Let them force the company to change its name at least.

डा. कर्ण सिंह : कलियुग में पता नहीं क्या-क्या होगा।

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : This information of mixing mutton or beef tallow with vanaspati has come up from September 1982. As soon as we got the information, the Ministry of Civil Supplies immediately asked their Directorate to go and check all the vanaspati mills in the country, whether they were in the southern, western eastern or northern zones. Fortunately, from the vanaspati manufactures they have not so far found anything illegal. But I can assure the Hon. Members that does not deter us from a close follow-up.

But here I would like to tell you one more thing, the possibility of vanaspati factories not mixing this is there. The reason is that the installed capacity of vanaspati manufacturers in the country now is 13,55,000 tonnes; and their number is 91. They are producing only 8.8 lakh tonnes, the reason being that the time required for hydrogenation of different oils is not uniform. They have

to mix up with the imported rape seed oil, or soyabean oil or even sesame oil etc. Thereby, the time consumed for hydrogenation is more; and so, it is only about 9 lakh tonnes.

Now, as you know, the problem here is that Government of India itself giving nearly 60% of the requirements by importing this edible oil, mostly soyabean oil, palm oil and others. Of late, we have also decided to give them 20% more, at a cost of Rs. 12,000 per tonne. So, with this 80% of the oil being given to them, we hope there will not be any adulteration.

MR. SPEAKER : This should not come only under adulteration. It should be under something more, because it is something which is more criminal. It could have done so many things. Otherwise also, it is not only adulteration. It is criminal.

Mr. Minister, I must thank you for disallowing or banning beef tallow in India. I owe you my thanks. I think you deserve that.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Thank you, Sir; I want to request the Minister of Commerce on one more point. He is agreeing to ban it; but he must see that under additional licence or other licences, the actual users alone are able to import; and they cannot transfer the licences.

MR. SPEAKER : That is right. Under no conditions should it be allowed. The laws should be made more stringent.

SHRI VISAWANATH PRATAP SINGH : In a nutshell, I would say that beef tallow, on no occasion, can be imported. STC...

MR. SPEAKER : Not by anybody else.

SHRI VISHWANATH PATAP SINGH : STC, I assure you, will not import it. Even now, the question is only of mutton tallow. That was a direct window only to those who are using it for export purposes. The flexi-

bility to sell the licences in the open market also we are shutting down.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, निश्चित रूप से यह मामला हमारी चिन्ता का विषय है। वनस्पति धी में गाय की चर्बी की मिलावट की बात सुन कर ही देश के करोड़ों लोगों की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंची है। मिलावट करने वाले लोग सरकार को धोखा देकर, प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों के साथ मिलकर, यह सारी कारगुजारी करते आ रहे हैं और सरकार के बार-बार आश्वासन देने के बावजूद इस पर नियंत्रण करने में हमेशा असफलता मिली है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहूंगा, आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय को चुन कर देश के लोगों के साथ न्याय किया है और जो इस देश में सांस्कृतिक आधार पर, धार्मिक आधार पर देश की एकता को बनाए रखने के लिए काम करना चाहते हैं। हमारा यह देश धर्म-निरपेक्ष देश है लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं कि हम धर्म-शून्य हो जाएं और हमारी धार्मिक भावनाओं और मान्यताओं के साथ खिलवाड़ करता रहे और सरकार उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए अपनी तैयारी न बताए। ऐसे लोगों को सामान्य कानून के तहत किस प्रकार से छोड़ा जाता है, यह सारी बात अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुई है। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। सरकार ने जो ध्यान आर्कषण प्रस्ताव का जवाब दिया है, वह पूरा जवाब नहीं दिया है और उसने कोई तैयारी भी नहीं की है क्योंकि पिछले महीने से ये सारी बातें समाचार-पत्रों में आ रही हैं और यदि सरकार चाहती, तो जांच करके सारी स्थिति को स्पष्ट कर देती और लोगों में जो आशंका पैदा हुई है, उसको निर्मूल बह कर सकती थी। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इसके

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

बारे में सारी की सारी जानकारी देशवासियों के सामने आनी चाहिए। यह 23 जुलाई का पंजाब केसरी समाचार पत्र है। इसमें सिरसा से समाचार निकला है। इसका शीर्षक है, “गाय की चर्बी पकड़ी”। इसमें यह लिखा है :

“रेलवे पुलिस ने मंगलवार की शाम को 120 क्विंटल गाय चर्बी पकड़ी है। पुलिस के एक प्रवक्ता ने बताया कि 80 हजार रुपये की चर्बी 60 ड्रमों में पैक थी। पुलिस ने गोहत्या कानून तथा धारा 425 के अन्तर्गत केस दर्ज कर लिया है।

इसी तरह से 29 जुलाई के इसी अखबार में यह निकला है, कि ‘चर्बी कांड के विरोध में आज हड़ताल’। इसमें यह लिखा है :

“धर्म संघ की ओर से गत रात्रि भगत सिंह चौक में श्री महावीर प्रसाद गनेरीवाला की अध्यक्षता में गाय की चर्बी कांड के विरोध में एक जलसे का आयोजन किया गया। इस अवसर पर सभी राजनैतिक, सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक नेताओं ने मांग की कि देश में गोहत्या बंद की जाए तथा खाद्य पदार्थों व दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुओं में चर्बी का प्रयोग बंद किया जाए।”

इसी प्रकार से चर्बी कांड के अभियुक्तों के बारे में कुछ अखबारों में आया है। जिनके बारे में ये सारे केस हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार से तत्परता से कार्यवाही की है, ऐसा लगता नहीं है। हरियाणा में नरवाणा के मामले में अभियुक्तों की जमानत हो गई जबकि उसके बारे में कोई इस्तगासा पेश नहीं किया गया। बिना इस्तगासा के लोग छूट जाएं और पूछ-

परख न हो, तो इससे मालूम होता है कि सरकार कितने सामान्य रूप से इन सारी बातों को लेती है। यह खाली गाय की चर्बी की मिलावट का मामला नहीं है। हमारा देश अहिंसा का देश है। यह गांधी, गौतम का देश है और यह महावीर का देश है। इसलिए इस देश के लोगों के साथ, बहुमत जनसंख्या के साथ खिलवाड़ होता रहे, यह कहां तक उचित है? कोई पूछ-परख न हो, लोग विरोध करते रहें और इस प्रकार से प्रशासन के अधिकारियों के साथ साठ-गांठ करके इतना बड़ा स्केन्दल छिपा दें, उसको दबा दें, यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। मैं यह जातना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार की सारी बातों को क्यों दबाया गया और ऐसे अभियुक्तों को क्यों छोड़ दिया गया? इतने लम्बे समय से यह बात चली आ रही है और जो केस है उसको दबाया गया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि ये जो दोषी लोग हैं, इनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। सामान्य कानून के तहत आप कार्यवाही करते हैं। ने एन० एस० ए० बनाया है। वह किसके लिए बनाया है? क्या राजनीतिक लोगों को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए वह बनाया है? जो जनता की परेशानियों के बारे में कुछ बोलते हैं और जो उनके हित की बातें कहते हैं, उनके लिए आप इसको लाए हैं। जो लोगों के धार्मिक भावनाओं के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं, उनके साथ विश्वासघात करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। जो लोग फर्जी काम करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ आपने इस कानून का उपयोग किया है या नहीं? यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ आप इस कानून को उपयोग में नहीं लाते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करे।

बार-बार देश में गो-हत्या बंद करने का मामला उठा है। कोई नया प्रश्न नहीं है। गांधी जी ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया था, विनोबा जी ने इसके लिए उत्सर्ग किया है और अनेक संत-महापुरुषों ने इसके लिए सत्याग्रह किया है। इस प्रकार से इस देश की सांस्कृतिक परम्परा को एक सुनियोजित षडयंत्र द्वारा खत्म करना, यह बहुत गलत बात है और इस प्रकार की बात देश में चलेगी नहीं क्योंकि आज भी देश में ऐसे लोग हैं, जो गो को माता मानते हैं और मैं भी इसको मानता हूँ। माता जो जन्म देती है, वह माँ होती है। धरती माँ है, जो अन्न उपजाती है और उससे हमारा पोषण होता है। गाय भी हमारे लिए माता के समान है और इसका केवल धार्मिक आधार नहीं है। केवल सांस्कृतिक आधार और धार्मिक आधार पर ही यह बात है, ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और इसकी अधिकांश जनसंख्या खेती पर निर्भर है। आप को पता है कि आज देश के विकास की बात तो बहुत की जाती है और उसके लिए बहुत सारी योजनाओं की बात की जाती है लेकिन हमारा जो गौवंश है, उसको सुधारने की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आप गौवंश को सुधार करके किसानों को समृद्ध बना सकते हैं। इस प्रकार की आपकी कोई योजना नहीं है। वैसे आपको पता होगा कि गौवंश संवर्धन, संरक्षण कितना जरूरी है लेकिन उसके बारे में सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट नहीं है। सरकार को एक अध्यादेश लाकर गौवंश का सुधार करना चाहिए और पशु-वध रोकना चाहिए लेकिन हम क्या देखते हैं कि इतनी सारी बातें हुई हैं, इतना बड़ा करोड़ों रुपये का यह कांड हुआ है, वनस्पति घी में चर्बी मिलावट का स्केन्डल हुआ है। बहुत गंभीर मामला है। एक करोड़ रुपये का गाय की चर्बी से वनस्पति घी बनाने का स्केन्डल पकड़ा गया और इतने

सारे अखबारों में यह निकला है लेकिन इस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। क्या इस बात की जाँच सरकार ने की है कि ये जो 'स्केन्डल' करने वाले थे, उनके पास वनस्पति घी बनाने का लाइसेन्स भी नहीं है। इस तरह से गैर कानूनी कारखाना चल रहा है, वनस्पति बन रहा है। पुलिस क्या कर रही है और प्रशासन क्या कर रहा है? इस तरह का कारखाना जिसके पास लाइसेन्स नहीं है वह वनस्पति घी का उत्पादन कर रहा है और उसको रा-घटीरियल मिल रहा है। क्या सरकार सोई हुई है, प्रशासन सोया हुआ है? इसके साथ-साथ चर्बी का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है और पकड़े जाने के बाद भी उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है। इन सब बातों से क्या अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है?

कृषि मंत्री जी ने जरूर इस बारे में चिंता प्रकट की है। राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह जी ने कहा है, वनस्पति घी में गाय या किसी और जानवर की चर्बी मिलाने वाले देश के निकृष्टतम गद्दार हैं तथा उन्होंने अपने ही लोगों के साथ धोखा किया है। इन लोगों को कड़ी सजा दी जानी चाहिए, चाहे वे कितने ही बड़े क्यों न हों। कृषि मंत्री ने वनस्पति घी में चर्बी पाए जाने के संबंध में व्यक्त किए गए रोष का उल्लेख कर रहे थे। उन्होंने डा० कर्ण सिंह के इस कथन से सहमति व्यक्त की कि ऐसे लोगों को सामने लाया जाना चाहिए।

इस मामले को राजनीतिक मत बना-इए और यह राजनीतिक है भी नहीं। इस बारे में सरकार को कड़ा रुख अख्तियार करना होगा। इन सारी बातों का मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें और इस मामले को मिलावट के सामान्य कानून के तहत न लिया जाये। यह देश की आत्मा और भावनाओं से जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है। इस बारे में की गई कार्यवाही

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

से मंत्री सहीदय अवगत कराएं और गोवध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाए जाने के बारे में सरकार अपनी नीति स्पष्ट करे। मैं इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ।

12.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully share the sentiments expressed by the Hon. Member. As explained earlier, the Government is taking active steps to see that this type of thing does not occur again.

To give you the background, as the Hon. Minister had already explained earlier, the soap manufacturers used to export to the tune of Rs. 25 to 30 crores and they used to get 5 per cent import REP licences which used to fetch them Rs. 1.5 crores worth of this mutton tallow. And with this basic background this REP licence could be sold to anyone. This is the reason why we could not have a say and control wherever the tallow is to be sent. Now since the Government is going to amend that rule and see that REP licences are actually used only for the actual users this can be blocked and we can act in the matter.

Sir, let me assure you once again that we will take further action to see that this type of thing will not occur again.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : गोवध पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ? इस प्रकार से जल्दबाजी करने से काम नहीं होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your question was also very elaborate and also his reply. I am satisfied with his reply. Now, Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : गाय की चर्बी का आयात नहीं किया जाएगा और गो-वध पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जाएगा, इसमें सरकार की क्या एतराज है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. There are three more Members. It is already late. No. No. I am sorry. There are no two sides on this issue. The Government is with you in this regard. Therefore do not go ahead. Yes, Mr. Kashyap.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Government is with you about this. Where is the difference of opinion between you and the Government ? The Government is with you in this. I am telling you. Yes, Mr. Kashyap.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jatiya, you must know that there are five members here. It is not only Mr. Jatiya.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want to do anything you have to take my permission. Be to the point and put the question straight, Mr. Kashyap.

If Hon. Members, questions are very short, I may continue without adjourning the House. Therefore, I will request you to cooperate.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : इस प्रकार के सरकार के उत्तर के प्रति असंतोष व्यक्त करते हुए मैं सदन से बहिर्गमन करता हूँ। हम वाक आउट करते हैं।

(At this stage, Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya and some other Members left the House.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know Mr. Kashyap. He respects the chair very much.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : गाय का मांस और चर्बी देश की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुँचाते हैं। हिन्दू का ही प्रश्न नहीं है अगर हलाल किया हुआ नहीं है तो मुसल-

मान के लिए उससे ज्यादा भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाने वाला मामला है।

मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है वह बयान भी मिलावटी है, एडल्ट्रेटिड बयान है। मंत्री जी एक तरफ कहते हैं कि इन शतों के अनुसार पशु वसा का प्रयोग चाहे वह गाय की चर्बी हो अथवा भेड़ की चर्बी, वनस्पति के उत्पादन के लिए नहीं किया जा सकता है। वह कहते हैं कि इसका प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता है और घी नहीं बन पाएगा। यह आपका बयान है। आगे आप कहते हैं कि अब तक जिन नमूनों का विश्लेषण किया गया है, उनमें से अमृतसर से लिए गए 2 नमूनों (पीपल ब्रांड) में गाय की चर्बी की मिलावट पाई गई थी। देश के लोगों की भावनाओं को चोट न पहुंचे और खाने से लोगों का धर्म-भ्रष्ट न हो, क्या आप ऐसी कोई पाबन्दी लगाने जा रहे हैं कि इस देश से चाहे यहाँ से प्राप्त की गई हो, या इम्पोर्ट की गई हो, दोनों में किसी भी प्रकार की चर्बी का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकेगा और उस पर पूरी पाबन्दी रहेगी? क्या सरकार यह निश्चय लेने जा रही है ताकि भविष्य में लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस न पहुंचे।

वनस्पति घी का ही यह सवाल नहीं है, इसका प्रयोग साबुन में, कैमिकल्ज में, दवाओं में या खाने की किसी भी चीज में या शरीर से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली किसी चीज में किया जाता है, क्योंकि यह सारी चीज मिलावट से जुड़ी हुई ही नहीं है बल्कि धर्म से जुड़ी हुई है, इस वास्ते इन सभी चीजों में इसके प्रयोग पर पाबन्दी लगाई जाएगी और घी की तरह साबुन, कैमिकल्ज आदि में गाय चर्बी या गाय के दूसरे हिस्सों को जोड़ा जाएगा ताकि लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाओं को चोट न पहुंचे?

यह गंभीर मामला है। बंबई की बंदरगाहों से आ रही चर्बी सारे देश में प्रयोग की जा रही है और पकड़ी जा रही है। क्या सरकार पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाएगी जो जांच करे और इसको रोकने के लिए अपने सुझाव दें?

सरकार की ओर सरकार के कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही आज तक रही है। अगर यह मामला अखबारों में उजागर न हुआ होता, प्रकाशित नहीं हुआ होता तो शायद लोगों को इसका पता भी नहीं लगता। तब सदन में मामला सामने भी नहीं आता।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि चर्बी क्या आयात ही की गई थी और कहीं किसी दूसरे माध्यम से तो प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी? आप बताएं कि आपका सोर्स आफ इनफॉर्मेशन इसके बारे में क्या है ताकि लोगों को विश्वास हो सके कि बाहर से ही यह लाई हुई थी?

आपके अधिकारियों की भी इसमें बहुत ज्यादा लापरवाही है। घी बिना लाइसेंस के बन नहीं सकता है, कोई फैक्ट्री नहीं बन सकती है। बाजार में जो घी बिकता है, बिना एग्जामिनेशन के नहीं जा सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कैसे यह मार्केट में गया? सरकार के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन्होंने इसका निरीक्षण क्यों नहीं किया और सरकार को पहले उन्होंने आगाह क्यों नहीं किया? वह घी, पीपल घी, जहां यह बनता था उस फैक्ट्री के पास लाइसेंस भी नहीं था। इसकी जानकारी आपके कर्मचारी नहीं कर पाए। कल को और कोई विषय पदार्थ घी में आप सकते हैं। ऐसे अधिकारी जो दोषी पाए गए हैं नैगलिजेंस के लिए, उनके विरुद्ध क्या कोई सख्त कार्यवाई की जाएगी?

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

जिस फैक्ट्री ने यह काम किया, जिस उद्योगपति ने यह काम किया उसके सारे लाइसेंस आप जप्त करेंगे और उनको जेल में भेजेंगे और उसके लिए अगर कानून में कोई कमी है तो संशोधन कर उसको दूर करके ऐसे लोगों को फाँसी की या आजीवन कारावास की सजा देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे क्योंकि देश के माहौल को बिगाड़ने की इन लोगों ने कोशिश की थी।

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : As we have already explained, India needs about 40 lakh tonnes of edible oil whereas we produce about 27 lakh tonnes. We are importing to the tune of 10 lakh tonnes. Now if we utilise some of the edible oil within the country for soap manufacture, our deficit will go up. This is the very reason we allow the State Trading Corporation to import this tallow of animal origin for exclusive use in the manufacture of soaps, grease or fatty acids.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Is it beef tallow ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is not beef tallow at all— not even for a soap manufacture.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Is that the correct statement that no beef tallow is allowed within the country legally at all? Be careful before you answer.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am carefully saying that no beef tallow is legally allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. SANJEEVI RAO : With this background, I hope this august House will agree with me that it is necessary for the country's economy that we should import this mutton tallow for exclusive use either in the manufacture of soap, grease or fatty acids. The Commerce Minister has just now assured that he is going to see that this imported tallow is only used by the actual users

so that we can plug it and others cannot take this tallow.

As regards Peepal brand, which the Hon. Member has mentioned, Jain Sudh Vanaspati in Ghaziabad used to make this Peepal brand upto 1975. Afterwards, they changed this to Ajanta. So, about this Peepal brand which has cropped up suddenly in Amritsar, we have to make investigations thoroughly to see from where this has come up. The Punjab Government is pursuing it vigorously. We assure you that we will take stringent action. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : Beef tallow being used as vanaspati is a matter of serious concern. Apart from health hazards, it is also a sacrilege and causes hurt to our sentiments. The statement given by the Minister is an under-statement of the operations that are being carried on. It is mainly dealt with something in Punjab. He has not mentioned Bhatinda. My friend, Mr. Jatiya, has mentioned some cases in Madhya Pradesh. I would like to draw his attention to the sale of beef tallow as vanaspati in Ranchi. On 7th of August, 'The Statesman' carried a new item from its correspondent that some traders, who are not manufacturers are dealing in vanaspati.

They have been receiving consignments of beef tallow from various places, from Punjab, Ghaziabad and other places (Interruptions) They are Hindus. They have been mixing it with vanaspati and selling it under the brand names. One is selling it under the brand name Sun Flower. Sometimes they sell beef tallow as...(Interruptions) A raid was conducted and...(Interruptions)...and out of 583 tins sealed...

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी (वाराणसी) :
नरक से बचाओ।

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : It is for you to save us. Out of the 583 tins sealed, 300 tins belonged to the brand name Sun Flower and the remaining 283 tins are pure animal tallow belonging to Raj Trading Com-

pany, who were selling it to various traders.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): And they are for the protection of the cow.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: The FIR has been registered and some of them have been arrested and three people are still absconding. This only shows the dimension of the operation which is being carried on in mixing beef tallow. . . (Interruptions) I am sorry to say that Government is not aware of the magnitude of the operation. The statement shows that they have only taken a few samples and discovered only three samples mixed with beef tallow.

The import of tallow of any animal origin, including beef tallow, has to be canalised through the STC. The import of mutton tallow has been canalised through the STC since 1969-70 and continues to be canalised up till now. According to the statement of the Minister, for other types of tallow, the import policy did not make any provision, but on the 5th June, 1981 a Public Notice was issued bearing No. 29, by which the description of mutton tallow in the canalised list was amended to read as "tallow of any animal origin including mutton tallow". So, this widened the scope. I would like to know the necessity and reason for amending this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Commerce Minister is not listening.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: When the Hon. Speaker was in the chair, I said that I hoped that the Commerce Minister will listen to the discussion and reply to the questions.

I want to know the reason for this change in policy. What was the reason behind it?

Secondly, just now the Minister admitted that import licences were issued against REP/additional licence including advance/imprest licence to exporters. To

those who were dealing in export business, licences were issued for *ad hoc* purposes. The Minister himself admitted that there is scope for selling it to others. Now they are going to plug it, that is true, but what was the need for allowing these import licences to private organisations, when the STC was dealing with imports of this type? They could have placed their orders with the STC. When the canalisation was done through STC, there was no need for allowing these people to import.

Could I know the reasons which weighed with the Government in making this exception? Was it not possible to supply the need of these exporters by the State Trading Corporation? Who are those manufacturers for which beef tallow was allowed to be imported for export purposes?

They say that they do not know the total quantity of beef tallow that was being imported. It is not clear to me. After all the import was canalised by S.T.C. and import licences were issued for a specific quantity. I do not think it should have been difficult for the Government to give us total quantity of the beef tallow that was allowed by this Government.

Government have not examined the possibility of collusion by officers or bank officials in this whole transaction. Jain Shudh Vanaspati, Ghaziabad, got a letter of credit for Rs. 13 crores. It was issued by the New Bank of India. It is this company which is responsible for sending out beef tallow or mixing up of beef tallow in vanaspati in Panjab, Bhatinda, Ranchi and elsewhere. This is a very notorious act. You are aware that there was a lot of uproar in the House itself when three or four ships allegedly loading the cargo were sunk and they claimed insurance from Singapur Government....(interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is the same concern.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: And they were granted a

[Shri Styendra Narayan Sinha]

letter of credit worth Rs. 13 crores. The Reserve Bank said it was improper to grant this letter of credit. May I know, have the Government gone into this aspect of the question to find out whether Bank Officers were in collusion with them ?

In regard to discovery of Dwarka Das case, I may say that 27 trucks were standing in front of the factory in Bhatinda on the 12th June itself. The Chief Minister has visited this place. They took such a long time that everything disappeared. It was a clear case of collusion on the part of the officers.

The Minister has stated that in September 1982 they discovered that beef tallow is being used in vanaspati Ghee and is being sold as pure vanaspati ghee and they directed their officers all over the country to keep a check on this. In their statement they have said that they have directed them to visit. Despite all this vigilance and check, it is being done in Bhatinda, Madhya Pradesh, Ranchi and other places. Ramification is so wide and large. Why is it that it did not come to the notice of the Government earlier ? Why is it that they woke up only when the political workers, the social workers made a noise about it, brought it to the notice of the Government and appointed anti-beef scandal committee ? They raised a voice of protest. Even in Ranchi our political worker made this point, and then arrests were made and raids were conducted. But this intimation has been sent out. BSOs filed Information Report. It was recorded two days later. This is what is happening. It is a clear case of collusion. Is the Government aware of this scandal ? Have they looked into this case from this aspect ? What other steps are they going to take to ensure that this kind of scandal does not take place ?

I am happy that the Minister has said that they are going to ban the import of beef tallow altogether. But I would like to know whether the Government is able to find out any substitute ingredient for the manufacture, here. Is it necessary for us to

import tallow of any kind of any manufacture ? With all our laboratories here experimenting all over the country, we are not able to find out a substitute for this. Is it necessary to use only tallow ? May I know from the Government what steps have been taken to provide a substitute indigenously ? (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is call-attention. Your name is not here. (Interruptions.)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : One thing I want to make clear. It is being interpreted that under the restrictions we have now made, even mutton tallow is being divered and now we are making provision for beef tallow. Even under the existing provision, it could not have come legally. Any import of beef tallow would have been illegally otherwise. Because, it was canalised through STC and the STC did not import it. Further stringency has been made for mutton tallow. Now, it has been intended that now we are going to stop beef tallow. I want to make it fully clear.

I will start from the first point made by the Hon. Member. Why was mutton tallow's definition changed to "all tallow" in the canalised items of STC ? I have mentioned earlier also. I will repeat again because the question has been asked. Mutton tallow was canalised through STC. Thereafter, there was Dr. Alexander Committee Report in which recommendation has been made that if a mention is not made either in the canalised item or in the banned item or in the restricted item, then it will be deemed to be on Open General Licence (OGL). When this committee report was adopted, some people tried to interpret this policy that because only mutton tallow was mentioned in the canalised item, all other tallows were on OGL and 'anybody' can import it. To block any such measure, it was therefore clarified that in the canalised item, all tallows were included. Just, it was a measure of precaution and alertness on behalf of the Government and that it was done. That clarifies this point.

One thing is, you allow a thing. Murder is not allowed but murder happens. That is a different thing. I will come to Jain Shudh Vanaspati because the Hon. Member is specific about it. I will come to that. Now, the second question has been made why REP licence, Advance licence and all this was allowed to be sold and therefore it went. Again, I would like to make it clear that under the REP and advance licences, beef tallow could not come. Even under the previous provisions, beef tallow could not come. Mutton tallow could come. Advance licence is against the export order and not for internal consumption. If somebody has got the export order and wants mutton tallow against 5% of soap they have exported, they could get mutton tallow because it was to be exported.

Now, the apprehension was shown that because the REP licence has got the flexibility of sale, it could have been done, as somebody could use the REP licence elsewhere. Even that possibility is not there. Beef tallow has already been stopped and even mutton tallow is being closed.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Where did the beef tallow come from ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am coming to that.

Now, these two points have come. (*Interruptions.*) You may raise further points. Let me answer to the points which you have raised first. I will try to explain. I am completely at the disposal of the Hon. Members.

It was asked. Why was the quantity of beef tallow not known ? When it is not authorised, how do we keep track of that ? When it was detected, it was caught. There is no question of having known about an item which we have not authorised to come in. Therefore, the figures of that are not readily available. The mutton tallow is authorised. So, we have got figures about the mutton tallow.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : I also asked : What was the

need for giving to private exporters a licence for import ? Could they not have placed an indent on the STC which was canalising the import ? Why should they give it to private exporters ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Because that was allowed to be sold.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : As regards S.T.C. of course, one was the canalised import and the other import was because they were making exports. Under REP licence, they get the facility that they can import directly. It was mutton tallow, not beef tallow. They were importing as a matter of flexibility. That was given against the export. That applies to all categories. It is not only this category. There are other categories also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : His point was that STC could have done it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It could have done it. Now, that window is for mutton tallow. Please don't confuse the issue.

How has the beef tallow come in ? That is the question. There is a question of finding loopholes in the law itself. I have explained the legal position and the steps taken under the law. It is a question of people acting against the law, just like murder is not permissible under the law, but somebody does commit a murder. Somebody has taken the risk of putting money and bringing beef tallow to the port of Bombay. As soon as it came to the knowledge of Customs, the ship was stopped. It was not allowed to come in. A penalty amounting to Rs. 1.09 crores has been imposed. The Government has not colluded in that. Had the Government done so, the ship would not have been stopped.

Now, it has been to the knowledge of the House and we have come across in the Commerce Ministry that some beef tallow has been allowed by Customs from Calcutta. We have strongly written to Customs that *prima facie* under the existing law, it is unauthorised and it

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

should not have been cleared. We have asked for original documents. It is under examination. I may assure the House that when the total picture comes out, the fullest action will be taken under the law.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Please see that it does not get into the market. They should confiscate it immediately if such a thing has happened.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The confiscated goods are sold in auction. It should be destroyed.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : So far as the law is concerned, I have made the position very clear. There has been a clearance from the customs officials. We are looking into how they have done it and we will take appropriate action. As regards the question of taking action, in respect of Bombay action has been taken and we are enquiring about Calcutta also.

As far as the Jain Shudh Vanaspati case is concerned, they have gone to the High Court. That matter is pending there.

So far as the question of sources is concerned, as regards domestic source, whether that could be possible in the domestic area, the Minister of Civil Supplies has said that under the law this cannot be used and all action is taken, whether it is domestic or imported.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : The Hon Minister has said that Calcutta Customs allowed smuggling of beef tallow. But there are two south Bombay based firms which are actually dealing in this. The last consignment that has arrived in Ranchi is from south Bombay based firm. Is Government aware that these two firms have dealings in this and that they have also been able to hoodwink the Customs in Bombay itself ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP

SINGH : The firm can be anywhere I am talking about the port.

SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO : I just want to add one more word. Our Hon. Member has said that I have conceded that beef tallow is mixed with vanaspati. I did not. I only said that in 1982 September we had reports that there is a mixture.

Let me tell you that there are 91 vanaspati factories and we have Vanaspati Directorate and from 1-1-1983 to 1-8-1983 we have drawn samples to the tune of 2,819. We have already analysed 2,742 samples and we have found nothing wrong with them.

He has read the article in the 'Statesman'. I too read it. This is where I like to differ with the Hon. Member.

As regards the vanaspati factories, 91 of them, as far as I know, so far there is no adulteration. But if in Bhatinda Chemicals and Vanaspati which is unauthorised, they do it, I cannot help it at the moment. Of course, the Punjab Government is taking action under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. But as regards Ranchi, the same thing. They are bringing the beef and mutton tallow and manufacturing in the bucket factory. Don't forget. So, we have already alerted the Bihar Government and they are taking suitable action under the Food Adulteration Act.

13.32 hrs.

PETITION RE STATUTORY PROVISIONS FOR PAYMENT OF COMMISSION TO RETAILERS ON SALE OF BIDIS AND CIGARETTES, ETC.

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस (मुजफ्फरपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, बीड़ियों और सिगरेटों की बिक्री पर फुटकर विक्रेताओं को कमीशन दिए जाने के लिए संविधिक उपबंधों, सिगरेटों का एक समान विनियम मूल्य निर्धारित करने और

सिगरेटों के निर्माताओं द्वारा की जाने वाली उत्पाद शुल्क की चोरी को रोकने के उपायों के बारे में श्री शिवप्रसाद गर्ग और अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित एक याचिका प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

13.34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

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The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

(i) Need to nationalise the firm, Messrs, Brentford Electric (India) Ltd., Calcutta.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : (Jadavpur) : Sir, it is a matter of grave concern that although the Government had decided to acquire the undertaking of M/s, Brentford Electric (India) Limited, Calcutta and undertook to introduce in Parliament the necessary Bill for nationalisation as stated by the Hon'ble Minister of Industry in May, 1983, no step has yet been taken to implement the decision and, on the other hand, a news item has appeared which indicates that the Government has decided not to nationalise the undertaking and that the Company would be put into liquidation by denotifying the same under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

The undertaking, since the takeover of the management, has been functioning well under Andrew Yule Co., a Government Company and there has been a substantial increase in the production and it is understood that most of the liabilities have been paid off or

are in the process of being discharged. The workers have rendered total cooperation for proper running of the Undertaking and initially they voluntarily accepted 60% of their wages only with a view to make the undertaking viable. There has always been excellent industrial relation in the Undertaking.

I would most earnestly request the Government to implement its decision for the nationalisation of the undertaking which, if closed, will not only result in the liquidation of a viable unit with more than 300 workers of the undertaking would be rendered jobless for no fault of theirs.

(ii) Re : Naval Singh, Cooperative Sugar Mills, Ltd., Barhanpur not being timely supplied with Turbo-alternator and other machinery by BHEL, Hyderabad and Messrs Richardson and Cruddas of Bombay,

श्री शिवकुमार सिंह (खंडवा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भेल हैदराबाद एवं रिचर्डसन एवं क्रूडस (पब्लिक सेक्टर कम्पनी) बम्बई द्वारा बुरहानपुर मध्यप्रदेश के नवल सिंह सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना मर्यादित, जो किसानों की सहकारी संस्था है, को टर्बो आल्टरनेटर व अन्य मशीनों के समय पर सप्लाई न किए जाने के कारण इरेक्शन समय पर न किए जाने के कारण उत्पादन प्रारम्भ होने में देरी होने की संभावना बन गई है। इससे क्षेत्र के 8000 एकड़ के गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों में भय एवं चिन्ता व्याप्त हो गई है। उद्योग मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि वे हस्तक्षेप कर भय का निवारण करें।

(iii) Need for Central Governments intervention to prevent destruction of crops by sheep and intimidation of people by the shepherds in certain parts of Rajasthan

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़गढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ।

[प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

राजस्थान में कुछ वर्षों से पश्चिमी राजस्थान में अकाल है। इसके नाम पर भेड़ पालक सारे ही राजस्थान में बिगर रोक-टोक के विचरण करते हैं तथा भेड़ों द्वारा उस क्षेत्र के किसानों की खून-पसीने से उगाई अंकुरित तथा अविकसित फसलों को चौपट तो करते ही हैं तथा बन्दूकों की नोक पर उस क्षेत्र के किसानों को डराते-धमकाते हैं। उनके द्वारा अब तक कई हत्यायें प्रदेश में हुईं। भेड़ों की संख्या अत्यधिक होती है। अपने पड़ाव एक-एक गाँव में कई दिनों तक रखते हैं तथा उन्हीं स्थानों पर यह जाते हैं जहाँ अफीम पैदा होती है। जैसे चित्तौड़गढ़, भीलवाड़ा, कोटा और भालवाड़। वहाँ एक निर्दोष ग्रामीणों की बहू-बेटियों के साथ अनैतिक आचरण भी बन्दूक की नोक पर करते हैं। इस का ताजा उदाहरण मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कोटा जिले में लाडपुरा पंचायत के ग्राम जोधपुरिया में 8-9 वर्ष की अबोध बालिका के साथ बलात्कार किया गया जिस की रिपोर्ट थाने में लिखाई गई। इस तरह की आए-दिन की घटना से जनता अत्यधिक त्रस्त हैं। यह तस्कर जो भेड़ पालकों के रूप में आते हैं, भेड़ों द्वारा गरीब किसानों का खून-पसीने से कमाई गई फसलों को चराते हैं। इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार हस्तक्षेप करके तुरंत रोके। भेड़ पालक अपना खुद चरागाह विकसित करें।

[iv] Need for putting up a high power Radio stations in the border areas of Jaisalmer of Rajasthan,

श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार ने रेडियो प्रसारण की दृष्टि से राजस्थान प्रान्त के सीमावर्ती एवं पिछड़े लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बाड़मेर जिसका क्षेत्रफल 70 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर है जोकि केरल प्रान्त से दुगुना और पंजाब

प्रान्त के बराबर है, की घोर उपेक्षा कर रखी है।

केन्द्र सरकार का सूचना एवं प्रसारण विभाग यह मानता है कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो स्टेशन दिल्ली, जयपुर, जोधपुर, कोटा सूरतगढ़ और बीकानेर की आवाज उक्त क्षेत्र के आधे हिस्से में मंद और आधे हिस्से में विलकुल नहीं पहुंचती है।

चौथी एवं पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में बाड़मेर एवं जैसलमेर रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव था परन्तु वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण उक्त प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी प्रस्ताव था परन्तु इसके बारे में कोई राशि का प्रावधान नहीं रखा।

उक्त क्षेत्र पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर आया हुआ है। पाकिस्तान रेडियो प्रसारण की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। उसके रेडियो स्टेशन कराची, लाहौर, हैदराबाद, बड़ी शक्ति के स्टेशन हैं जिनकी बुलन्द आवाज मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बाड़मेर एवं जैसलमेर के हिस्से में ही नहीं, बल्कि भारत के अधिकांश हिस्सों में पहुंचती है।

रेडियो प्रसारण का शांति के दिनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की जनता को जागृत करना और उनके मनोबल को बढ़ाना है और युद्ध के समय से उन्हें सारी घटनाओं से वाकिफ कर के देश के प्रहरी की जिम्मेदारी निभाना है। अतः निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार देश के सीमावर्ती बाड़मेर एवं जैसलमेर नगरों में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर क्रमशः छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बड़ी शक्ति के रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित कर सीमावर्ती जनता की आवश्यक मांग की पूर्ति करें।

(v) Need for declaring Sree Narayan Guru Deva Jayanti and Samadhi days public holidays in Kerala

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Sree Narayana Guru Deva Jayanthi and Samadhi days were public holidays in Kerala for State Government and also for Central Government. This was to enable the followers of the great saint and Guru to celebrate the birth anniversary and to worship him on the Samadhi day. But from 1983 onwards, these days are not included in the list of public holidays for Central Government Offices and institutions. Sree Narayana Guru was not only a saint, but also a great social reformer, who dedicated his life for the upliftment of the down-trodden in the society. He was above caste, creed, religion and he fought against all evils in the society. It is befitting and in accordance with the aspirations of the entire people of Kerala to declare Guru Deva's Jayanthi and Samadhi day as public holidays. I request the Central Government to include the above two days also in the list of public holidays.

(vi) Need for enforcing Multi-Unit Co-operative Society Act in the Country

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव (कन्नौज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई वर्षों से यह देखा गया है कि सहकारी समितियों के निर्वाचित सदस्यों एवं पदाधिकारियों को राजनैतिक कारणों से हटा दिया जाता है और उनके स्थान पर सरकारी एवं गैरसरकारी लोगों को प्रशासक बना दिया जाता है। इस कारण समितियों की कार्यक्षमता में काफी गिरावट आई है। सहकारिता आंदोलन का सरकारीकरण हो रहा है। खासतौर से उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से नामजद प्रशासक कार्यरत हैं जबकि नियमानुसार ये प्रशासक एक वर्ष से अधिक समय तक नहीं रह सकते। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कई बार इन समितियों के चुनाव की घोषणा कराई और मतदान

तक हो गये, लेकिन मतगणना से पूर्व इन चुनावों को रद्द कर दिया गया। इस गिरावट को रोकने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों की सहकारी समितियों से सम्बद्ध लोगों द्वारा समय-समय पर मल्टी यूनिट कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज एक्ट, 1942 लागू करने की मांग बहुत पहले से भी होती रही है।

अतः इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि देश की सनस्त सहकारी समितियों के शीघ्र चुनाव कराये जाएं और पूरे देश में सहकारी समितियों में एकरूपता लाने के लिये मल्टी सोसाइटीज कोऑपरेटिव एक्ट लागू किया जाय। ऐसा करने से केन्द्र सरकार का निष्पक्ष, स्वच्छ एवं कठोर नियन्त्रण हो सकेगा।

(vii) Need to improve supply of LPG to Ujjain and Indore, Madhya Pradesh

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) * : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में लिक्विफाइड पेट्रोलियम गैस भोजन बनाने का महत्वपूर्ण एवं आवश्यक माध्यम बन गया है। लाखों व्यक्तियों के नाम प्रतिक्षा सूची में गैस सिलेण्डर के लिए पंजीबद्ध हैं किन्तु तेल शोषक केन्द्रों में बड़ी मात्रा में यह गैस भण्डार क्षमता के अभाव में व्यर्थ हो रही है, जिससे जहां एक ओर प्रतिवर्ष राष्ट्रीय आय कोष में करोड़ों रुपयों की क्षति हो रही है, वहीं आम उपभोक्ता गैस आपूर्ति से वंचित हो गया है। उपभोक्ताओं को प्रायः एक माह से ढेढ़ माह तक "गैस सिलेण्डर" की पूर्ति नहीं की जा रही है। लकड़ी, कोयला केरोसिन तेल के भाव दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की आपूर्ति की स्थिति को सुधारने तथा अधिक लोगों को गैस उपलब्ध कराई जाना चाहिए।

* The original speech was delivered in Sanskrit.

अतएव मेरा पेट्रोलियम और ऊर्जा मंत्री से आग्रह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में भोजन बनाने की गैस प्रदाय से हो रहे विलम्ब समाप्त कर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक तहसील मुख्यालय पर गैस वितरण व्यवस्था उपलब्ध करावें। साथ ही उज्जैन तथा इन्दौर में गैस प्रदाय की स्थिति में तत्काल सुधार करने के निर्देश देने का कष्ट करें।

(viii) Need for preserving the culture of the Santhals

श्री शिवु सोरन (दुमका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1855 में संथाल परगना को विशेष अधिकार उपलब्ध है। राज्य सरकार ने बंगाल डिस्ट्रिक्ट एक्ट 1864 के अधिकार का प्रयोग करते हुए इस जिले को चार भाग में बांट दिया है। इसी तरह राँची और सिंहभूम को भी क्रमशः तीन एवं दो जिलों में बांट दिया गया है। इस बंटवारे से तो जनजातियों को औद्योगिक क्षेत्र से एकदम अलग कर दिया गया है। बंटवारे के उपरान्त नये कानूनों के जरिये संथाल परगना टेनेन्सी एक्ट तथा छोटानागपुर काश्तकारी अधिनियम को भी निष्प्रभाव बना दिया जा रहा है। इस क्षेत्र में ट्राइवल एडावाइजरी कौंसिल राज्यपाल, राष्ट्रपति को अलग-अलग ढंग से विकास में हस्तक्षेप करने का अधिकार था जिसको विभाजन के बाद राज्य सरकार ने पंगु बना दिया है।

इस विभाजन के जरिए जनजातियों के आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, ऐतिहासिक परम्परा को नष्ट किया जा रहा है। संथाल जाति की कुछ विशेष परम्परायें हैं। इस विभाजन द्वारा संथाल जाति की सारी संस्कृति नष्ट होने की आशंका है।

जहाँ तक अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, संविधान के अनुसार भारत सरकार का

विशेष उत्तरदायित्व है। पंचम अनुसूची द्वारा भारत सरकार को उन क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के लिए राज्यों को निदेश जारी करने की शक्तियाँ प्रदत्त की गई हैं।

उपरोक्त तथ्यों का तकाजा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार तुरन्त हस्तक्षेप करे ताकि संथाल परगना की इन जनजातियों की संस्कृति और विशेष स्वरूप पर कोई आँच न आये।

14.53 hrs.

JUTE MANUFACTURES CESS BILL
—Contd.

AND

JUTE MANUFACTURES DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Sangma on the 5th August, 1983, namely :

“That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection, by way of cess, of a duty of excise on jute manufacturers for the development of production of jute manufacturers and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

We also now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P.A. Sangma on the 5th August, 1983, namely :

“That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Council for the development of production of jute manufactures by increasing the efficiency and productivity in the jute industry, the financing of activities for such development and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

Now Shri Amar Roy Pradhan, and then Shri Rajagopal Naidu. We are very

much behind schedule. We have to take up two more Bills to-day, having one hour each. The time factor is there. I am prepared to sit late in the evening; and everybody will be accommodated. And we will be able to complete both the Bills.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Though the Minister is a good friend of mine, I cannot support these Bills. But I can say very loudly and very strongly that these two Bills will not serve any purpose for saving the poor jute growers, the jute workers and even the jute mills. They will serve the purpose of the jute mill-owners. I could have been very happy if the hon. Minister would have come with the Bill to nationalise the jute mills; Then I would have lent my best support to him. I can say that is the only way to solve their problems—the jute growers and the jute mill workers.

The jute—the golden fibre is playing a very important role in the economy of the country, particularly in the rural economy of jute growing States. If you look into it, you will find that jute accounts for nearly 10 per cent of the total foreign exchange earnings. I do share the same views with the Hon. Minister. Over 2.5 lakh of industrial workers are directly employed in the jute industry and more than 40 lakh farmer families of different States are engaged in raw jute production.

14.56 hrs.

[**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**
In the Chair]

It is for the House to know that about 20 lakh people earn their livelihood from secondary sectors of the jute industry; and in the jute growing States, the ration is 1 to 5. The people are engaged either in the jute growing area or in the jute mills. The jute industry even for decades directly contributed to national exchequer Rs. 200 crores in the form of export duty and Rs. 250 crores by way of excise duty. So, it is not a question of the jute growing States alone; it is a question of the national economy,

how much more and more it will come up. I cannot support these two Bills, because I think that the Bills as manufactured by the Hon. Minister and his government are just to give an eye-wash to the poor jute growers and jute workers. Now, I would like to stress the main point. The issue that is facing hard the country is to nationalise the jute mills. I think that the Bills as manufactured will help to suck the flesh and blood of the poor jute cultivators and workers by the jute barons and jute tycoons. Only those eight families who are controlling the major jute mills—Goenka, Birlas and all that—they will be benefited by these two Bills.

The Bill, as has been manufactured, I think, is going to produce another white elephant just like the Jute Corporation of India. It is no better than that of the Jute Corporation of India.

In the Jute Manufacturers Development Council Bill, 1983, on page 5, against the functions of the Council, you have mentioned only a few lines regarding increasing the yield of raw jute. It says as follows :

‘Evolving an integrated approach to jute cultivation in the matter of formulation and schemes, extension work, implementation and evaluation of schemes aimed at increasing the yield of jute and improving the quality thereof.’

I do not know how can it be possible? You have written only a few lines in the whole Bill.

15. hrs,

But I cannot find it justifying because if you do not give more Price and more incentives to the jute growers, it may not be of much use. The jute grower cannot live long, at this rate of jute price. They have produced before us these two Bills and the Proposed Council is going to be redundant because the earlier Bill that had been placed before the house was enough.

Sir, what is the condition of the jute growers in our country? The jute

growers are living in distress and in a very pitiable condition under the conditions of economic misery. It is evident from the fact that Price of raw jute which was fetching a minimum price of Rs. 447.54 per quintal according to 1977 and 1978 price level. It was the demand of the West Bengal Government that the minimum price of raw jute should be increased by Rs. 300 per quintal. Even after six years, what are you doing now? You are only shutting the doors on the fact of the agriculturists and the poor jute growers by paying them the lowest price. Even the Public Undertaking Committee had recommended a rise of Rs. 447 per quintal in the price level of 1977-78 and in 1983-84 you are paying them only Rs. 192 more. I do not know how this will serve the purpose of growing more jute at this rate. It is a very dangerous joke that you are playing on the poor people. I do not want to say much about this. I would only like to quote something to show how you are going to serve the purposes of the jute mill owners. I refer to the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (1977-78) (Sixth Lok Sabha) Eighth Report. As in the formation of the Council, we find that no purpose is likely to be served by this Bill. I am reading from page 45, para 104.

"The figures relating to international prices which form the basis of the viability of the jute industry as put forward by the Agricultural Prices Commission, are supplied to the Commission by the Jute Commissioner. The Jute Commissioner has himself admitted during evidence that in the jute industry, there is considerable amount of malpractice."

You are indulging in malpractices. You are going on with them? What is this? I quote again—

"This leaves no doubt that the figures collected by the Jute Commissioner and furnished to the Agricultural Prices Commission are not the true figures and might not, therefore, be relied upon in the

matter of determination of viability of the industry."

So, on the basis of this Report, what can I say? You are dependant on the industrialists and their data and figures, what to speak of the jute mill workers or the jute growers. Are you really sincere in your attempts to help them? I think the answer is 'No'. It is a big 'No', as is evidence from what I am quoting from the Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (1977-78) (Sixth Lok Sabha) Third Report where it has been clearly stated, *vide* page 37 :

"The Committee regret that the jute growers who are most impoverished cultivators with hardly any other substantial source of income are continuously being ruthlessly exploited by the crafty jute industrialists, traders and their dadandars (people who pay advances against crops) and they are left to fend for themselves. It is a matter of common knowledge that the jute growers get almost no credit from Government agencies for inputs and subsistence and that they have to depend for this purpose upon private money-lenders who charge abnormally high rate of interest (upto 200 per cent). As a consequence of this, the poor jute grower has always to remain under the grip of private money-lenders who make advances on the understanding that the entire produce of his jute will given to them for a fraction of its real value. The poor grower has thus no option but to sell this jute to his creditors at prices dictated by them. This is known to one and all and the Reserve Bank of India and other concerned authorities have, in order to evade the issue, till date adopted a shut-eyed policy which is deprecated. The Committee suspect that it is because of the fact that easy and liberal credit could have given the grower holding power which would have made it difficult for the industry and trade to get Jute at buyer's price that practically no credit is made availa-

able for the jute grower, not to speak of giving it at a concessional rate of interest."

The fantastic prosperity of a handful of persons (about 8 families) behind the jute industry is solely because they are able to fleece the grower at their will and with impunity."

The Government and the Reserve Bank of India, it is regretted have been more or less silent spectators and abettors, I do not know what would be a more harsh language than 'abettor.' It is the 1977-78 Report. You may say that it is a Janta Government report but today what are you doing? You are also an abettor to the jute mill owners and others. You are doing nothing for the jute growers and the jute mill workers. So, I would like to oppose the two Bills.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, I welcome these Bills because the Government is sincerely thinking of setting right the jute industry but I want to say that in formulating the Bills, the Law Department is deviating. There are certain essential features of a Bill. When any Bill is formulated, when there is a Board or a Council, its term of office, quorum must be mentioned in the Bill itself but they are absent here. I do not know why. Why these things should be given to the subordinate legislation? That means these things are placed in the hands of the bureaucrats and the Government can say that rules can be placed before the House and the Members are having the facility of amending them. It is very difficult for the Members because they have to give an amendment and it will become a Private Member's amendment. Then it is very difficult. It must come through tallot and must be discussed in the House and it is very difficult to get the rules amended. Therefore, my request to the Government is when they formulate such Bills, the Law Department must be advised to see that the essential features of the Bill are there.

With regard to the position of the jute industry I would say that it is very concentrated in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. Most of the jute comes from West Bengal and the jute mills are also there. Therefore, we have to protect them. The industries which earn foreign exchange are mainly tobacco, jute, coffee, tea and one or two more commodities. Therefore, we must be very careful in seeing that the foreign exchange is not minimised and the exports are large. On this industry, 3.5 lakhs workers and many lakhs of growers depend. Therefore, if we can protect this industry, we will be protecting not only the growers but also the workers. Therefore, the Government must find out a way to increase the exports. Now we find that our exports are decreasing. I will give one or two examples. In 1950-51 the export was to the extent of 75.5 per cent of the total production in our country. In 1979-80 it had reduced to 38.2 per cent of the production. Bangladesh is the competing country and it is increasing its exports. In 1971, the Bangladesh exports were 20 per cent of the total production whereas Indian market has fallen from 53% to 29%. The Government should find out what are the reasons for all these things. Some of our friends say that nationalisation is the solution. I also agree. From West Bengal all parties wanted nationalisation of jute industry.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Including the Congress (I).

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: All parties, I said. But I ask one question, why not West Bengal Government nationalise? It is not the responsibility of the West Bengal Government? Is it not their authority to nationalise?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under the Constitutional set-up, can a State Government nationalise a jute industry?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Yes, why not? Any industry they can nationalise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is the Central Government who can nationalise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : They can take over.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : What is take-over ? That comes to the same thing.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : I only wish that my Constituency is saved from a Constitutional pandit.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : But I am not a pandit.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : But you should study it. You are a responsible person... (Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You go on please.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : There are certain difficulties and I say them and finish. Export duty must be reduced if we want to increase the exports. Extension of foreign exchange securities up to one year is necessary but now it is not so. Consignment, transfer of jute goods and realisation of dues is given only for 180 days. If it is increased to 270 days, I think it will be easier for them to export jute.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the Hon. Members for having taken an active part in this debate & also for having expressed their concern about the present position as well as the future of the jute industry in our country. It is really a matter of great concern for all of us that the jute industry today in our country is really in bad shape. While participating in this debate, most of the Members have accused that these two Bills are not going to solve all the problems of the jute industry. I must make it very clear that I have never claimed that these two Bills are going to solve all the problems of the jute industry. I must make it very clear

that I have never claimed that these two Bills are going to solve all the problems of the jute industry. What I have said is :

“The twin Bills, when enacted, will go a long way in solving some of the pressing and persistent problems of the jute industry.”

Therefore, it is not my case that these two Bills are going to solve all the problems of the jute industry but I do hope that it will certainly help to solve some of the pressing problems of the jute industry. I am not going to speak much on the general conditions of the jute industry. I have already made it very clear at the time of my preliminary remarks when the debate had started. It is because the Government of India has realised that the jute industry today in the country is very much in bad shape that it has appointed a Task Force to go into the problems of this industry.

The Hon. Member, Prof. Rup Chand Pal, referred to the other recommendations and said that there were many more recommendations other than this particular recommendation, and that we have not said anything about them in this Bill. Though he has referred to 40 recommendations, the total recommendations of the Task Force are 58. Except for a few, by and large, the Government are in agreement with the recommendations of the Task Force and of the Empowered Committee, which has been subsequently appointed.

There are three major points on which we are not in agreement with the recommendations of the Task Force. Firstly, they have suggested that the cess should be imposed only on goods which are for export purposes and that it should not be imposed on the domestic sale of the product. We have not agreed with that proposal. We have come forward to say that it should be both on export as well as on domestic sale.

Secondly, they have suggested that the Government should contribute in cash to the development of export.

Our contention is that we are already giving cash compensatory support for export. So the question of further financial help by the Government does not arise.

A third major recommendation was that we should go in for the Jute Board. But we have come forward with a proposal for a Jute Development Council instead. In our view, this Council would be good enough and there is no need for a Jute Board.

Many Hon. Members have referred to the need for diversification of the market. Prof. Rup Chand Pal said that for export we have concentrated on the US market. It is not a fact that we are entirely depending on the US market. Certainly, that has been our major market. But, besides the United States, our jute goods are going to many other countries like USSR, Other East European countries, UK, rest of Western Europe, Canada, Argentina, East Asian countries including Japan and Australia, Africa, West Asia and many other countries. In fact, USSR is taking a major portion of our jute goods. The US has been a good market, which we have been losing for some time now. We are trying to revive our market in the United States and we are hopeful that we would be able to regain our market in that sector also.

The major problem in the industry has been the fall in exports. During the last one decade the production of jute goods has gone up from 1,061,000 tonnes to 1,360,000 tonnes. The internal consumption of jute goods has also gone up in the last ten years. The only problem is that our export has come down very sharply. As far as the domestic consumption is concerned, the Government is taking every possible step to see that there is increase in the domestic offtake. Therefore, we have been taking a number of steps. For example, we have made a policy that our cement industry should use jute bags 100%. We have tried to impress upon our Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers that 100% jute bags should be used. Somehow they have some problem

and it has not come through. I can assure you that the Fertilizers Department will use it more and more. We had an inter-ministerial meeting also in this regard.

Another problem that we have been facing on this front is synthetic substitute. This is a big problem not only in the international market, but also in the domestic market. Therefore, I think it is time when we should examine whether the manufacturing capacity of the synthetic industry could be regulated. I think we have to make this exercise so as to restrict the growth of synthetic industry to give way to more and more internal market to jute goods in our country.

Prof. Pal also spoke about the need to give more importance to Research and Development. I am fully in agreement with the Hon. Member that we must pay attention to research and development. In fact we have two research Institutions. There is Indian Jute Industrial Research Association, Calcutta and Jute Technological Research Institute Calcutta. These two Research Institutes have done a fairly good job. Prof. Pal had given some suggestions. He has cited some of the examples. We have already made achievements in this field. I am not going into its details. Detailed answer about research and development has already been given in Unstarred Question raised in this month in the House. I am not going to elaborate that.

With the passing of this Bill and coming into existence of the Development Council I hope our efforts on the research and development front will also be intensified and we can do much better.

Prof. Ranga has mentioned that the Bill does not make any provision for the representatives of the growers. But it is not a fact. In fact the Bill provides for three representatives from the growers side and these members are to be appointed by the Government and three representatives are to Represent employers. It makes six, as against six of the manufacturers and importers.

[Shri P.A. Sangma]

It is a good balance. Mr. Pradhan should not have any complaint and I do not think that you should insist on this.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur):
What about the agricultural workers?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Jute growers are also owners and they are self-employed people. There are agriculturists, wage earners also.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: 'KHET MAZDOOR'. You have to distinguish between them.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: We have representation of three members.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: I am talking of agricultural workers. That is the blunder that we commit.

They may have this in mind and when they give representation to the growers, they may do so for agricultural workers also.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: In the Bill, there is enough scope for associating members and co-opted members and this suggestion will certainly be kept in mind when we go in for co-opting more members under the provisions of this Act.

Then, many other Hon. Members have also spoken about the need to have an understanding with Bangladesh which has become our competitor. We are very much alive to this problem and in fact we have been trying to have an understanding with Bangladesh on a joint export market strategy. A couple of meetings at the level of Secretary had already been held, one in Dhaka, Bangladesh, and the other at Bangkok. We are on the job. We are trying to convince Bangladesh that we should not try to cut each other's throat but to have a common strategy for our market. Under the UNCTAD, there is also an international jute organisation. Even at this level, we are trying to solve the various problems pertaining to our export.

The most important point that the Hon. Members have raised is about nationalisation. I think, Mr. Gupta and others have raised it. I must say that nationalisation alone may not be the solution to this problem.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
Do other things also.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Mr. Gupta said that there has been nationalisation like NJMC, which is doing very bad. We have all accusations from hon'ble members against NJMC and the Jute Corporation of India. Mr. Amar Roy-pradhan was referring the JCI as a white elephant. So, in your opinion the nationalised mills are in this condition. And at the same time, you come with an argument that the nationalisation is the only solution. Well, frankly speaking, I find there is a lot of contradiction in this proposition.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
I have not referred about the Jute Corporation of India's nationalisation. I said, JCI is not doing any job and that is why it is a white elephant.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: At least, I see there is some contradiction. The Hon. Members are very much aware of the policy of the Government of India with regard to nationalisation or take-over. In fact, nationalisation is the last resort which the Government takes in order to re-vitalise the sick industry. Therefore, we are of the opinion that nationalisation of the whole industry is not going to solve all the problems and that I want to make it clear here that there is no proposal, at present, under the consideration of the Government to nationalise the entire jute industry.

Many Hon. Members have expressed their concern about the closed mills. Shri Gupta was very much vehement on this. I am one with him. He said, "lot of workers are affected". Our figure is 60,000 and he says, 80,000. Whatever may be the figure, they are really in difficulty because of the closing down of 24 mills. But I understand that a Tripartite Committee headed by the Hon.

Labour Minister of West Bengal is on the job and they did have some meetings.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is this Government doing? The Central Government has no role in getting these mills opened again? Everything is put on the State Government. These 25 or 29 mills are lying closed and the Central Government has no role to play.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : What are you going to do? What do you propose to do about the reopening of the mills?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Our Hon. Labour Minister is here. You can have some sort of exchange of words with him. It is his Department. But I am sharing your concern. They are really in difficulty and we would like to get them reopened.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The Labour Ministry is concerned with conciliation. But you are concerned with production. And the production is being halted.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are concerned that you do not want 60,000 or 80,000 workers who have been thrown out of employment should remain unemployed. Suppose the owners refuse to open the mills and all negotiations fail. In that case, what is the Government of India going to do?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I think, it is very unfair on his part to lose confidence in his Labour Minister.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Don't avoid.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The question is not whether the Labour Minister of West Bengal will be in a position to settle the dispute. The question is that you are representing the Ministry of Commerce and your interest is to see that the production of jute goes up and you can earn more foreign exchange from export. From that context, what do you propose to do?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : As a long-term solution, we have been taking a lot of measures. As I have said in the beginning, the Government of India had appointed a Task Force which has gone into various problems and their recommendations have been referred to the Empowered Committee and the Empowered Committee have in turn, given their suggestions. We have practically accepted various suggestions and we have instructed the various Departments concerned to implement those recommendations. In order to further find out their problems, the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices is also going into the cost of production aspect of this industry. The Reserve Bank has also constituted a sub-committee to go into financial difficulties. I understand; they have almost completed their report and in a few days' time, they will be submitting the report.

The Central Government trying their best to help the industry. But the problem is, that the workers blame the mill-owners; the mill-owners blame the workers; the State Government blame the Central Government and the Central Government blames the State Government. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta put it very rightly yesterday—I want to quote his language—the political exchanges will not help to solve the problem. This is what Mr. Indrajit Gupta has said. I agree with him that the political exchanges between us will not help. It is only our effort from all sides that will solve the problem.

I think, I have replied to all the major points raised by the Hon. Members.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : When I was speaking, yesterday, I had referred to the recommendations of the Task Force and a major recommendation was about the Jute Board which was not accepted. One of the recommendations was regarding the lot of workers who are seriously affected by the closing of mills. What is the reaction of the Government regarding that particular recommendation of the Task Force?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Regarding the labour, it is the Labour Ministry who deals with it.

As I have said, all the recommendations have been sent to the concerned Departments/Ministries for taking appropriate action. We take the responsibility of monitoring. It is certainly our responsibility and I can assure the House that we shall do it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection, by way of cess, of a duty of excise on jute manufactures for the purpose of carrying out measures for the development of production of jute manufactures and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clauses 2 to 6 and the Schedule. There are no amendments. I put all of them together. The question is :

“That Clauses 2 to 6 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 6 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :
“That the Bill be passed.”

Prof. Sai Fuddin Soz.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : Regarding Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill, I would

agree with my friend who said that enough representation has not been provided to larger States having larger number of jute mills. Instead of 6, it could be raised to 8 at least.

Coming to sub-sections, I find the Government rightly has the authority to nominate representatives of workers, producers and other categories.

At (h) on page Clauses 45(4) reads :
“five members to be appointed by the Central Government from amongst persons who, in the opinion of the Central Government, are experts in the technological research, jute marketing or agricultural economies.”

In view of this provision which is made for experts, technocrats, there is no need of Clause 3 (7) in which :

“Any officer of the Central Government.....”

is proposed to be put on the Council. What is the need of Central Government Officer to be on the Council? The Council has enough representation. We want technocrats, experts. What is the bureaucrat going to do with this? I think it is redundant and there is no need for this Section Clause 3 (7).

At sub Clause 3 (8) :

“The Council may associate with itself, in such manner, subject to such conditions and for such purposes as may be prescribed...”

Who will prescribe? By the Council or by the Central Government? This needs clarification.

On page 3, sub-Clause 5 (1) :

“The Council may appoint such committees as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of its duties and performance of its functions under this Act.”

Such Committees from among its members or outside the Council? It is ambiguous and I would suggest it should be from amongst its own members.

On page 6, Chapter III, Clause 10
(1) (c) :

“any grants or loans that may be made by any person for the purposes of this Act.”

I do not think any person has ever made any grants. This Clause seems to be unnecessary. I do not know. Prof. Ranga may be knowing whether any person comes forward for making any grants to such Councils.

On page 8 Clause 14 (2) :

“The Council shall furnish a programme of its activities for each year to the Central Government for its information and directions, if any.”

Everywhere we leave some loophole or a bureaucratic practice and redtapism. Why don't you say that at the close of the year the Council will furnish the annual report? We must even define the date. It could be 31st March of that particular year. Why should we make it ambiguous and thereafter no report will be forthcoming and there will be reminders for the same and, therefore, we define as 31st March.

In the financial memorandum, I feel this figure does not seem to be Correct.

Para 6 of the Financial Memorandum says that “it is not possible to indicate precisely the expenditure that may be involved in relation to the above matters”, but a non-recurring expenditure of about Rs. 1 lakh is, however, estimated. I do not know how this figure of Rs. 1 lakh has been worked out. This is non-recurring. What are the details of expenditure? This figure seems to be on the lower side. It cannot be correct. I would have been satisfied if it were Rs. 5 lakhs. But that will be on the higher side; they have indicated a smaller figure to make the Parliament agree. This figure of Rs. 1 lakh is decidedly wrong. As a student of economics I feel that it must be wrong. It can be Rs. 5 lakhs. The Minister knows better.

Can I go to the other Bill which has been clubbed with this?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Restrict yourself only to the Cess Bill for the time being. We are now taking up Bill-wise.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : The Hon. Member has practically read out the words from the Bill. I do not know what he wants ; it is very difficult for me to reply. However, I will reply to a few points. As far as the word ‘person’ is concerned—Mr. Chairman, you are a legal expert and you know—I think ‘person’ also means an institution. An institution is a legal entity. Therefore, an institution if it contributes—can also be called a person under the law.

Regarding technical persons, we have given this provision only to take advantage or benefit of their special knowledge in the industry ; therefore, we have five Members.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Why bureaucrats ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : The officers have to run the day-to-day administration; it is the administrative work that they will do. But the technical knowledge of experts is necessary. Therefore, I do not think there is any contradiction in that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up the Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill, 1983. I shall now put Amendment No. 2 moved by Shri R.L.P. Verma to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 21st November, 1983.”

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Council for the development of production of jute manufactures by increasing the efficiency and productivity in the jute industry, the financing of activities for such development and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. Clause 2. There is no amendment given notice of. The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause—Establishment and Constitution of a Council.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 2, line, 16,

for "appointed by the Central Government" substitute—
"elected by the members of the Council" (3)

Page 2, line 17,—

for "eight" substitute "six" (4)

Page 2, line 26,—

for "six" substitute "seven" (5)

Page 2, line 33,—

for "four" substitute "two" (6)

Page 2, line 37,—

for "three" substitute "seven" (7)

Page 2, line 38,—

add at the end—

"one from each raw jute growing State on the recommendation of the Government of the State concerned." (8)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you wish to add anything ?

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Yes, Sir.

My first point is about Chairman of the Council. The Hon. Minister and his Party Members keep on saying that they are democrats. But here the Chairman of the Council is to be appointed by the Central Government. I have given an amendment that the Chairman should be elected by the Members of the Council. After all, they are also your persons. Let the Chairman be at least elected.

My second point is in regard to Clause 3 (4) (b) where it is said, "such number of members not exceeding eight...". Why eight ? My amendment is that it should be 'six'. You have already mentioned Agriculture, Commerce, Finance, Industry, Civil Supplies, Cooperation. How many more ? Do you want that all the Departments of the Central Government should be represented ? There should be a stop, and that should be after six.

Who are the Four Members to be appointed by the Central Government to represent the producers of the jute ? Sir, you know very well as to who are the jute Manufacturers, who will be nominated by the Central Government. There are only eight of them such as Birlas, Singhanian etc., etc. And out of 8, only four will be appointed by the Central Government. But, look at the jute workers' number 2.5 lakhs or so. Out of them you are taking only three. But from out of 8 jute mill owners, jute barons, jute tycoons, you are taking four. So, my amendment is to make it six to be appointed by the Central Government by rotation in alphabetical order to represent the Governments of

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal. Shri Indrajit Gupta has already spoken that more persons should be appointed from West Bengal. My request is that at least this should be done. That is, all the Seven States should have representation. My amendment is that instead of this efforts may be made to see that all the States are represented. Three should be appointed by the Central Government to represent the growers of jute. In this Bill, he spoke very little about the jute growers. They are thirty lakhs in number. Out of them only three are represented here. My amendment is that let all the States be represented there. Why by the Central Government? Let different States nominate the Members. That is my amendment. I hope the Hon. Minister will accept this.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir, we are going to nominate more members from West Bengal. Don't worry about that.

About the appointment of the Chairman, we have to see the working of the Development Council. There has been a provision of election to the post of Vice-Chairman. So, I do not think there is any grievance about this. The only problem is about 4(c) regarding the six members to be appointed by the Central Government by rotation in the alphabetical order for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal. This is by rotation.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : You make it seven.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Our thinking was like this. We have seven States which are jute growing. May be, many more States may become jute growing States. In that case, it will be very difficult to accommodate every state. The only problem is that when the Board will be constituted first West Bengal will be left out. I am sorry. But, I can assure you that when we nominate at a later stage, we shall certainly give adequate representation and shall keep West Bengal in mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put all the amendments—Amendment Nos. 3 to 8—moved by Shri Amar Roy Pradhan together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 to 8 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Question is :

“The Clause 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In Clause 4 to 6, there are no Amendments.

The question is :

“That Clauses 4 to 6 stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7—Functions of the Council,

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : I beg to move :

Page 5, lines 17 and 18—

for “sale of jute” substitute “remunerative price of raw jute” (9)

Sir, if you look into Clause 7(2)(a), it reads :

“Evolving an integrated approach to the jute cultivation in the matter of formation of schemes, extension work, implementation and evolution of schemes aimed at increasing the yield of jute and improving the quality.”

I do agree with it; but how can it be possible without giving incentive to the jute growers, without giving remunerative prices to the jute growers? I think it is not possible. Again I repeat the

Public Undertakings Committee recommendation in 1977-78. They had recommended Rs. 447.54 paise per quintal and now after six years in the year 1983 you are giving them only Rs. 1982 per quintal. So, in the true spirit I would like to put it very categorically, let there be promoting arrangement for better marketing and remunerative price of raw jute. I think it is very simple and the Minister will agree to it.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir, as I have said again and again this Bill is meant to seek development of the entire jute industry, not only of the manufacturers—though it is a manufacturers Bill. It is also for the benefit of the growers. I would not agree with Mr. Pradhan that farmers are not getting remunerative prices at this time. In fact, we have received no complaint about the prices of raw jute and the raw jute prices are quite high.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Don't say this thing.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : No, Sir. At least now the raw jute prices are very high.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : No, Sir. I don't agree. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will be astonished to know that when the Central Government i.e. the Jute Corporation of India which is purchasing it, declared the rate at Rs. 192 but now the jute price selling at mill gate is Rs. 305. How is it possible ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir. Rs. 192 prices, which has been quoted by Mr. Pradhan is applicable only to a portion of West Bengal. The prices differ from place to place and according to the variety of the jute also they differ. So, there are places in West Bengal, where prices are Rs. 204 and Rs. 202 and there are places where the prices are Rs. 185, as in Assam. In my own State—Meghalaya—the jute price is only Rs. 185, purchased by the Jute Corporation of India. You are certainly getting a price better than that. But I would say that the Jute Corporation of India will enter into the market only when the

prices are very low and it will be only as a support price that we are giving. When prices are already high in the market, there is no question of the Jute Corporation of India coming into the picture. As far as our information goes, at the moment price of Jute in West Bengal is quite satisfactory and the farmers are happy. There is no distress in regard to the price of jute there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendment No. 9 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 9 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 7 do stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In Clauses 8 to 13, there are no amendments. I put all of them together. The question is :

“That Clauses 8 to 13 stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted

Clauses 8 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 14—Returns and reports of activities of the Council

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Clause 14, amendment No. 10. Are you moving it, Mr. Pradhan ? You need not speak.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : I am moving it. I beg to move :
Page 8, line 7,

omit “true and” (10)

It says in line 6 of page 8 : “...a report in such form, and before such date, as may be prescribed, giving a true and full account...” I do not know what is the justification for it. Is the Government or the Council in the habit of giving false reports, so that you have to

say that it is a true report. Whenever any report is given, it must be a true report. I think this should be withdrawn.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I don't agree. It is perfectly all right.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put amendment No. 10 moved by Shri Amar Roy Pradhan to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 10 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In Clauses 15 to 17, there are no amendments. The question is :

"That Clauses 15 to 17 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 15 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18—Offences by Companies

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Clause 18. Mr. Pradhan, are you moving your amendments, Nos. 11, 12 and 13 ?

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Yes. I beg to move :

Page 8,—

omit lines 35 to 38. (11)

Page 8, line 43,—

omit "or other officer" (12)

Page 8, line 44,—

omit "or other officer" (13)

This is about the offences by companies. It is mentioned in line 36 : "...if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge....." I do not know; in this way, they will evade all cases.

Regarding Clause 18 (2), there is no explanation for the words 'or other officer'. It says in line 42; "any director, manager, secretary or other officer". You can even write, "a clerk, an upper division clerk or peon". They can also be liable. It will help the evasive attitude of the company directors, Ultimately, they will escape. I would like you to omit these words.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : These are legal aspects. I don't accept the amendments,

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put amendments No. 11, 12 and 13 moved by Shri Amar Roy Pradhan to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 11 to 13 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In Clauses 19 to 25, there are no amendments. I put them together. The question is :

"That Clauses 19 to 25 stand part of the Bill."

Then Motion was adopted.

Clauses 19 to 25 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula
and the Title were added
to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the Minister.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16. hrs.

DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : I
beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the
Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act,
1962, be taken into consideration."

As hon. members are aware, motor vehicles taxes are levied and collected by the respective State Governments/ Union Territories. In the case of Delhi, the legislation is to be passed by the Parliament. Delhi Administration has proposed the revision in the rates specified in Scheduled I to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1962 as amended in 1969. The rates of taxes had not been revised for the last about 13 years. While the present rate of taxes are quite low, which have remained static over the last 13 years, there has been enormous increase in the cost of Maintenance, construction and development of roads to meet the increasing traffic demand. In terms of Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1962, the revenues realised through motor vehicles taxes are utilised for maintenance of roads.

During the last decade, there has also been a phenomenal growth in the

vehicle population of Delhi. As against 2.00 lakhs vehicles in 1971-72, the present figure is of 6.60 lakhs.

To meet the increasing cost of maintenance of roads to cater the growing vehicle population, it is necessary that the revenues are enhanced.

Besides this, the present tax rates in Delhi have been found to be very low as compared to tax rates in neighbouring States. To facilitate proper movement of inter-State operations appropriate parity in the tax rates amongst the States is required, lest the disparities should lead to distortion of vehicles getting registered in the low-rate States/Union Territories and their places.

Important provisions of the Bill are follows :—

The Bill envisages an average increase in the rates by about 25 per cent over the existing rates. Important fact to be noted in this is that certain types of vehicles are fully excluded from the proposed increase. These are motor-cycles, scooters, scooterettes, auto-rickshaws and taxies. The hon. members will appreciate that this has been done consciously to ensure that comparatively weaker sections of the society are not at all put to any additional burden. Even in respect of cars and jeeps the increase is a graduated one. The cars and jeeps only with high registered laden weight such as 2 tons are subjected to increase of 32 per cent in tax rate. Such cars are imported ones and normally used by affluent persons. The tax rates on buses are by and large up-graded in tune with the increased maximum seating capacities.

The additional revenue as a result of this increase in the tax rates is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 1.50 crores only.

Another amendment introduced through the present Bill is to empower Administration to revise tax rates to the extent 25 per cent without reference to parliament subject, however, to the condition that the Notification issued in

exercise of the powers would be placed before the Parliament within the prescribed time limit, and also subject to the condition that if resolution disapproving of the increase is passed by the two Houses of Parliament, the increase would cease to operate. The proposed amendment is only to facilitate timely action in a situation of rapidly rising costs and appreciation of the need by local administration for suitable changes.

The proposed measures are designed to subserve the interest of improvement of services in respect of maintenance of roads and of transport operations in the Union Territory of Delhi. I request that these amendments may be passed.

16-05 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
in the Chair]

With these words, Sir, I now move the motion that the Bill may kindly be taken into consideration.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति महोदय, 40 मेम्बर गिरफ्तार हो गए हैं, बैकवर्ड कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के संबंध में। क्या आपके पास कोई इनफार्मेशन आई है ?

सभापति महोदय : आई नहीं है, आयेगी।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : 40 संसद सदस्य दिल्ली के अन्दर गिरफ्तार हों और..... (व्यवधान)...

सभापति महोदय : आ जाएगी।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आनी चाहिए थी। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आ जाएगी।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : कितना इम्पोर्टेंट विषय है। 40 मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट गिरफ्तार

हों, यह आपके पार्लियामेंटी इतिहास में... (व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बागड़ी की बात की तारीफ करता हूँ। आनरेबिल चेयरमैन साहब, आपको हाउस को कान्फिडेंस में लेना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : हाउस को बंद करिए। मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट गिरफ्तार हो गए हैं। हाउस में पाँच तो आदमी हैं। आपका कोरम पूरा नहीं है। जहन्नुम में जाए कोरम। यह पार्लियामेंट नहीं चल सकती... (व्यवधान) 40 मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट गिरफ्तार हो गए हैं, रिपोर्ट को लेकर। दिल्ली के अन्दर एक बजे गिरफ्तार हुए हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is all right, Sit down.

SHRI SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : All this should be after you have given your decision. (Interruptions) Kindly check up and make the announcement.

SHRI ABDUL RASHEED KABULI : You kindly do not wait for the news.

SHRI SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : You kindly check up and make an announcement.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : देख लीजिए, ऐसा क्यों हुआ है?

(Interruptions)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैंने थाने के अन्दर खुद जाकर देखा है। वे जमीन पर बैठे हुए हैं।... (व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : आपको इन वाक्यात से बाखबर करते हैं। यह संसद सदस्यों का मसला है।... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The moment it comes, it will be announced. There will be no delay.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : लोकसभा नहीं चलेगी। यह सदन नहीं चलेगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पुलिम 40 संसद सदस्यों को उनके घर जाकर गिरफ्तार किया है, पकड़ा है या उन्होंने स्वतः गिरफ्तारी दी है? अगर उन्होंने खुद गिरफ्तारी दी है किसी काँज के लिए, तो हाउस को बन्द करने का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर सरकार के पास इस तरह की कोई सूचना आई है, तो उससे अवगत कराया जाएगा। सदन की कार्यवाही चल रही है इसलिए मेरा माननीय सदस्य से अनुरोध है कि उसमें व्यवधान पैदा न करें और हाउस को चलने दें।... (व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : चेयरमैन साहब, इस तरह से यह सदन नहीं चलेगा।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : आप हाउस को एडजर्न करें।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने भी यह प्रस्ताव किया है कि सदन को एडजर्न करो।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हायरस) : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इस तरह से नहीं चलने वाला है।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : क्या सभापति जी ने माननीय सदस्य को वहाँ भेजा था कि वे वहाँ जाकर रिपोर्ट लेकर आयें? आप दुल्हे के फूफा बने फिरते हैं और यहाँ आकर सदन की कार्यवाही में व्यवधान पैदा करते हैं... (व्यवधान)... यह बड़ी लज्जा की बात है कि इस तरह से ये लोग सदन के बेशकीमती समय को बरबाद करते हैं, सदन की कार्यवाही को नहीं चलने देते हैं। मेरा आग्रह है कि माननीय सदस्य अपना स्थान ग्रहण करें...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The moment it is received, it will be announced.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : हम आपके लिये मुश्किल खड़ी नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम इतना ही चाहते हैं कि आप 10 मिनट के लिए हाउस को एडजर्न करें।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : इनको किसने वहाँ भेजा था? इस तरह से तो यह गलत परम्परा कायम होगी, सदन को चलावा मुश्किल हो जाएगा... (व्यवधान)... सभापति महोदय, मंडल आयोग की सिफारिशों का जहाँ तक सवाल है, हमारी नेता और हमारी सरकार ने उसके प्रति सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करने के लिए कहा है। माननीय स्पीकर साहब ने कहा है कि सदन उचित समय पर विचार करेगा, लेकिन इस तरह, अवैधानिक तरह से कार्यवाही को रोकना, मैं समझता हूँ एक स्वस्थ परम्परा नहीं होगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has been mentioned in the House. (Interruptions)

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, सदन चल रहा है और सदन के चलते 40 सदस्य गिरफ्तार किए जाते हैं... (व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : यदि 40 सदस्यों के बरों पर छापा मार कर गिरफ्तार

किया जाता, तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी, लेकिन यहां तो केवल राजनीतिक फायदा उठाने की दृष्टि से माननीय सदस्य सदन का समय खराब कर रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)

श्री रामलाल राही : 40 सदस्य गिरफ्तार हुये हैं, इनकी निगाह में यह कोई बड़ा काण्ड नहीं है। पुलिस ने उन पर ज्यादाती की है...

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : सदन की कार्य-वाही 10 मिनट के लिए स्थगित होनी चाहिये और मंत्री जी को बुलवा कर इसका जवाब दिलवाना चाहिये... (व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : ऐसा करने से गलत परम्परा पड़ेगी, जिसका समाधान निकालना मुश्किल होगा...

श्री रामप्यारे पानिका (राबर्टसगंज) : हम चाहते हैं कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जाय, लेकिन सदन को इस तरह से स्थगित करना उचित नहीं है...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think, the Members have expressed their anxiety. The moment it comes to the Chair it will be announced. I request you to cooperate with the Chair. The moment you have mentioned it, the Chair has noted it. (Interruptions)

श्री रामलाल राही : आप सरकार से कहें कि वह आकर बतलाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you telling anything more than what Mr. Bagri has said. Already Members have expressed their anxiety. It has been noted and the moment it comes, it will be announced here. Mr. Bagri, kindly cooperate.

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी : चेअरमैन साहब, मैं एक कपलेट सुनाना चाहता हूं।

‘रौने के भी आदाब हुआ करते हैं फानी,
यह उनकी गली है, तेरा गमखाना नहीं है।’

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not record anything.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : चेअरमैन साहब, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। मेरी व्यवस्था यह है कि मेम्बरों की गिरफ्तारी हो गई है; यहां पर कोरम पूरा नहीं है। आप इस को स्थगित कर दीजिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : If there is no quorum, we can ask for ringing of quorum bell. If you are raising the question of quorum, I shall have the quorum bell rung.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Please ring quorum bell because there is lack of quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Quorum bell is ringing, Bagri Sahib, because you said there is no quorum.

[At this stage Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some other Hon. Members left the House]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now there is quorum. Shri Sushil Bhattacharya may speak.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA (Burdwan) : Mr. Chairman, Sir the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill seeks to further amend the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1962 so as to enable the Administrator to increase the rates of tax specified in Schedule I to the said Act in relation to any motor vehicle notified from time to time.

I am against enhancement of taxes, the incidence of which also falls on the common man in the street. In the case of a progressive direct taxation, I may support it to an extent though indirectly it affects others also. Progressive

[Shri Sushil Bhattacharya]

taxation brings down inequalities of income and wealth but the amending Bill fails to do so.

The Union Territory of Delhi receives lump sum grants as well as many other benefits from the Central Government on various accounts, particularly for development of roads etc. whereas the States have mostly to rely on their own resources which they can raise. So, the argument that the taxes in the neighbouring areas have increased and hence the tax in Delhi also should be increased does not hold good.

In the first paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is mentioned that there is provision for giving relief to the vehicles used by the weaker sections of the society. But, unfortunately, buses and goods vehicles have been placed in the category where taxes are to be increased. These vehicles are not used by the higher income groups. Heavy duties have already been imposed on petrol, diesel, tyres and motor spareparts. Accordingly, the prices of these items have increased. In addition to this, if more tax is imposed on these vehicles, the operational cost will increase and this will entail an increase in the fare structure of buses and more carrying charges for goods vehicles. Ultimately, the common man, who is already hard-pressed, will have to bear the burden.

If we look at the figures of income and expenditure, we will find that the money collected by way of road taxes is more than what is spent on the maintenance on roads. Then, what is the necessity for increasing the taxes?

Under section 4 of the Bill, the authorities are given power to increase the tax at a blanket rate of 25 per cent. I have every apprehension that this power may be misused. Why does not the Government formulate a rational policy of taxation, leading to a gradual increase, and that too based on actual cost so that it affects the common man in the least. Hence I oppose the Bill.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : इस विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। विशेष रूप से इस-लिए कि इसमें इस प्रकार का प्रावधान है जैसाकि इस बिल के उद्देश्यों और कारणों में कहा गया है कि जिन मोटर गाड़ियों का बड़े आदमी इस्तेमाल करते हैं या जिन मोटर गाड़ियों का बड़े आदमियों द्वारा प्रयोग कराया जाता है, उन पर टैक्सेशन में बढ़ोतरी करने प्रावधान है और ऐसी मोटर गाड़ियाँ जिनको अपंग लोग, अपाहिज लोग या कमजोर वर्ग के लोग चलाते हैं उन पर टैक्सेशन में वृद्धि न की जाये। यह एक अच्छी परंपरा है और हमारी महान नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गाँधी और हमारी सरकार के समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना को नजदीक लाने में इस प्रकार के प्रावधानों से काफी मदद मिलेगी।

दिल्ली में दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट आथोरिटी मोटर वालों से करों की वसूली करती है और खर्च के बाद जो धनराशि बचती है उसको दिल्ली कारपोरेशन, एन०डी०एम०सी० तथा कंटीनमेंट बोर्ड आदि को दे देती है जिसे वे सड़कों की मरम्मत पर, नई सड़कें बनाने पर तथा उनके विकास पर तथा दूसरी सुविधायें जो मोटर वालों को चाहिये उनको मुहैया करने पर खर्च करते हैं और यही एक मात्र लक्ष्य इस पैसे का होता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात खास तौर से दिल्ली के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ, जहाँ पर कि भारत सरकार के कार्यालय हैं और दूतावास हैं। बड़े-बड़े अमीर लोगों की बालोनियों की सड़कें बहुत अच्छी हालत में हैं, लेकिन पुरानी दिल्ली और देहाती इलाकों में यदि सड़क पर दृष्टि डाली जाए तो बहुत ही खराब हालत है। दिल्ली एक ऐसा शहर है तो पूरे देश का हृदय है। भारत की राजधानी है और एक बड़ा नगर

है। यहाँ हर साल लोगों की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है, जिसकी वजह से नई बस्तियाँ और कालोनियाँ बनती जा रही हैं। यदि आप उन कालोनियों में जाकर सड़क ही हालत देखें—बहुत खराब है जिसकी तरफ सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस संबंध में मैं कुछ सुझाव इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उन सुझावों पर विचार करके दिल्ली में मोटर वाहन के जो मालिक हैं, उनको चलाते हैं, उनको अनेक प्रकार की सुविधाओं की जरूरत है, तो उनको दे दी जायें।

सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि सड़कों की हालत जहाँ-जहाँ खराब है, वहाँ उनको जल्दी से जल्दी अच्छा किया जाना चाहिए जिस से कि मोटर गाड़ियों को विशेष नुकसान का सामना न करना पड़े। भीड़ वाले पाकिंग की सुविधा पुलिस नहीं जुटा पाती है। इस बात पर सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए। जहाँ तक ट्रैफिक जाम होने की बात है, ये सब काम पुलिस की मिली-भगत से होते हैं जिसकी वजह से व्यवधान पैदा होता है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि उसको दिल्ली ट्रैफिक पुलिस को हिदायत देनी चाहिए कि वे इस प्रकार की मेल-प्रैक्टिस में इन्वाल्व न हों, लोगों को सुविधा देने में सहायता पहुंचायें।

जहाँ तक रजिस्ट्रेशन का सवाल है, किसी भी दिन आप उस दफ्तर में चले जायें, वहाँ आपको भारी तादाद में लोग नजर आयेंगे एक आदमी को छोटे-छोटे काम के लिए कई बार परेशान किया जाता है और उसकी बात को सुना नहीं जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि लाइसेंस प्रणाली जो बड़ी दूषित है और बहुत से लोग जो लाइसेंस नहीं बनवाते

हैं या रिन्यू नहीं करवाते हैं और बहुत से लोग टैक्सों की चोरी करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों की देश में कमी नहीं है, इन लोगों के खिलाफ आपको कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। आप मुझे इस बात को कहने के लिए माफ करेंगे, इस देश के अन्दर ऐसे भी लोग हैं जो सेल्स टैक्स, इनकम टैक्स, वैंथ टैक्स या अन्य किसी भी प्रकार के टैक्स की चोरी करते हैं। इन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए आपको कानून में व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उनकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। बहुत से ऐसे काम होते हैं, जो कि जनहित में नहीं हैं और उनकी पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए, इस ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। पुनः इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to make a few suggestions on the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

At the very outset I would like to say that this Bill is premium on inefficiency and is not precedent to be emulated by the States. Sir, through this Bill the Government has sought to increase the taxes on motor vehicles upto 25% of the existing rate of tax for the ostensible reason of meeting the increased expenditure in laying new roads and in maintaining the existing roads. The Delhi Union Territory is under the direct administration of Central Government and this Bill has been brought by the Centre for this Union Territory. The States are also

[Shri Era Mohan]

going to follow suit because this is a revenue yielding measure. I am sure that the Hon. Minister is aware of the frightful consequence of such a legislative effort on the part of the States also. I am constrained to say that the Centre has not done well in this regard. I can only wish that the States do not try to emulate the Centre in this regard.

The Hon. Minister cannot deny that the State Transport Undertakings run the largest number of buses on the roads. For the disrepair of the roads the buses of State public transport undertakings do contribute substantially. If a serious attempt is made to run profitably the public transport undertakings running under losses to the tune of crores of rupees year after year, then there will be some money left for the maintenance of roads. Presently, the D.T.C. in Delhi is an eye-sore to the Capital. Its annual loss is of the order of Rs. 50 crores per year. Naturally the local bodies cannot expect any contribution from this undertaking for the maintenance of roads. That is why at the outset I said that this Bill is a premium on inefficiency. What will happen if the DTC incurs next year also a sum of Rs. 50 crores. Will the Minister again try to increase the taxes on motor vehicles?

After all who is going to bear this increase of the taxes on the motor vehicles? The common people are going to be burdened with this increase. For instance, if the tax on a taxi is increased by 25%, the hire-charges are going to be increased. Similarly, if the tax on goods lorries carrying foodgrains, vegetables, fruits etc. are increased by 25%, then naturally this increase will be realised from the beasts of burden. The prices of essential commodities will be hiked and the people will have to pay through their noses. Sir, you know that there is concessional freight rate in the railways for carrying food items. Similarly there should be concessional tax structure for the lorries carrying pulses and such other essential commodities. Hence, I demand that the 25%

increase in the tax on goods lorries should be withdrawn in the interest of common people.

Some time back our Hon. Prime Minister publicly expressed her dismay about the continuing losses being incurred by the State Transport Undertakings which cannot but make profit in view of paucity of transport arrangements throughout the country. There is overcrowding in the trains and there is overcrowding in the buses. Yet all of them are incurring losses. As I said before, I demand that a high level probe must be ordered to find out the continuing losses of State Transport undertakings. The National Transport Council should be involved in this study.

Before I conclude, I would refer to the need for withdrawing the tax on mopeds and scooterites. In fact there should be no licensing system also for these small vehicles. These are used by lower middle class people. They also consume less quantum of petrol as compared to other two wheelers. The Government should give incentives for the users of mopeds and scooterites in the interest saving in petrol and in the interest of lower middle class people who take to these modes of conveyance. I appeal to the Hon. Minister that he should implement the recommendations of a Committee constituted by the Delhi Administration which has suggested that there should be no tax, no licence and no helmet system for the mopeds and scooterites.

In conclusion, I would again demand that the 25% increase in the tax on goods lorries should be withdrawn, as this would adversely affect the interests of common people who will be fleeced by the hike in the prices of essential commodities. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : माननीय अधिष्ठाता महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने दिल्ली मोटरयान कराधान विधेयक पेश किया है। इसको देखने से लगता है कि

इन्होंने सभी तरह की गाड़ियों पर टैक्स बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है। इसके उद्देश्यों और कारणों में लिखा है—

“पिछले कुछ वर्षों में ट्रेफिक की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को देखते हुए सड़कों के अनुरक्षण, निर्माण और विकास की लागत में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हो गई है।”

हो सकता है कि यह बात सही हो। लेकिन मेरा अनुभव यह है कि सड़कों का योजनाबद्ध तरीके से विकास करने की कभी कोशिश नहीं की गई। दिल्ली में एक-एक सड़क को हर साल तीन-तीन बार कभी चौड़ा किया जा रहा है, कहीं खोदा जा रहा है, कहीं पाटा जा रहा है। इस तरह का रखरखाव मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। अगर सड़कों के रखरखाव में मंत्री महोदय का कोई दखल है तो अपने अधिकारियों से कहें कि ये योजना-बद्ध तरीके से कार्य करें। अगर कोई सड़क बनाई जा रही है तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर बनाई जानी चाहिए कि अगले वर्ष तक इस क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता कितनी होगी वरना हर साल सड़कों को खोदने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

इस टैक्स का भार देखने के लिए तो मोटर मालिकों पर डाला जा रहा है, लेकिन किराया बढ़ने से इसका सीधा असर कंज्यूमर्स पर ही पड़ेगा। क्या आप इस बात की गारंटी देंगे कि इन टैक्सों के बाद किराए नहीं बढ़ाए जायेंगे?

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको टैक्स बढ़ाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आप चोरी से चलने वाली गाड़ियों पर अगर रोक लगा दें तो आपको इन टैक्सों से प्राप्त राशि से कई गुना अधिक राशि प्राप्त हो सकती है। आप देखिए कि पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और अन्य पड़ोसी राज्यों से कितनी बिना

परमिट की गाड़ियां आती हैं। आप किसी भी सड़क पर चले जाएं, 10 गाड़ियां बिना परमिट की मिल जायेंगी। इन गाड़ियों में पैसेंजर्स को कोई टिकट नहीं दिया जाता। इस तरह से एक तो वे लोग रोड-टैक्स बचाते हैं और दूसरा पैसेंजर टैक्स इनको अदा नहीं करना पड़ता। इसको रोकने का कोई उपाय करिए। आप इसके बजाए जनता पर भार डाल रहे हैं।

आप अभी टेलीफोन पर पता लगा लीजिये। लखनऊ से कानपुर रोड पर किसनी गाड़ियां बगैर परमिट के चल रही हैं। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि टैक्स बढ़ाने के बजाए बगैर परमिट और बगैर टिकट गाड़ियों को रोकिए। मेरे क्षेत्र में तीर्थ स्थान मिसरिख पर कल सोमवती अभावस्था के अवसर पर कम से कम दो लाख यात्री गए होंगे और दो हजार गाड़ियां गई होंगी। बताई गई होंगी सिर्फ 10 गाड़ियां। बाकी लोग कैसे पहुंचे होंगे यह आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं।

गाड़ियों पर ब्लैक होने की वजह यह है कि अगर आज कोई गाड़ी खरीदता है तो थोड़े समय बाद दूसरे के नाम ट्रांसफर कर देता है। अगर आप यह नियम बना दें कि कोई भी गाड़ी 5 साल तक ट्रांसफर नहीं की जा सकेगी तो इस अवधि में गाड़ी पुरानी हो जाने के कारण ब्लैक बंद हो जाएगी।

परमिट देने की नीति से भी परिवर्तन कीजिए। आज यह देखने से आ रहा है कि एक-एक घराने में 50-100 गाड़ियों के परमिट दे दिए जाते हैं। इस तरह से इस क्षेत्र में मोनोपली होती जा रही है। दिल्ली, हरियाणा, पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश हर जगह यही हालत है। इस पर रोक लगाइए। जब आप समाजवादी समाज का नारा देते हैं तो इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाइए। चाहे माल

ढोने वाली गाड़ी हो या सवारी गाड़ी, एक परिवार में दो गाड़ियों से अधिक का परमिट मत दीजिए। इस तरह से मोनोपली समाप्त होगी और जनता को लाभ होगा।

इसी तरह से अन्तर्राज्यीय बसों के परमिट दिए जाते हैं। कुछ राज्य भी इस तरह के परमिट देते हैं। इन परमिटों को केन्द्र अपने हाथ में ले। इसका नियन्त्रण केन्द्र अपने हाथ में ले। परिवहन विभाग में बहुत लूट है और आप इसको चेक करने में फेल हो रहे हैं।

अन्त में मेरा यही निवेदन है कि मेरे द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों पर आप गौर करें।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : आप मोटर व्हीकल एक्ट के अन्तर्गत पालियामेंट के अधिकार को एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स को देने जा रहे हैं। आप ये पावर्स डेलीगेट कैसे कर रहे हैं ?

“The administrators may, by notification in the official gazette involves increase from time to time ...”

मैं कई बार कहता हूँ कि पालियामेंट अपने पावर्स को ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को डेलीगेट कर रही है। यह नहीं हो सकता। ये कहां से नई बात लेकर आए है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर में इन्फ्रीज।

मुझे आपत्ति इस बात पर है कि फीस या टैक्स लेने की उसमें वृद्धि करने की पालियामेंट को जो अथोरिटी होनी चाहिए उसको आप एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को दे रहे हैं। आप कह रहे हैं... इस बिल में :

“The Administrator may, by notification in the Official Gazette, increase from time to time, the rate specified in schedule I in relation to any motor vehicles :”

यह नई बात आप शुरू कर रहे हैं। आप बहुत तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। न स्टैंडिंग कमेटी इस तरह की चीजों की जाँच करती है और न कुछ और होता है। बिना प्रापर स्क्रुटिनी के इन बिलों को आप यहां हमारे सामने रख देते हैं और बाद में हमको ही भुगतना पड़ता है। उनको ही पावर दे दी गई तो पालियामेंट किस लिए है ? एग्जैम्पशन की पावर तो उनको आप दें लेकिन बढ़ाने की न दें। यह पालियामेंट के अधिकार क्षेत्र में चीज आती है।

बहुत अच्छी बात है कि आप सड़कें अच्छी करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन किसके लिए अच्छी सड़कें आप करना चाहते हैं। कल्याणकारी राज्य में जिनके यहां की सड़कें अच्छी होनी चाहिए वहां आप बहुत कम ध्यान देते हैं। दिल्ली बहुत लम्बी-चौड़ी है। वहां आप सड़कें अच्छी कर रहे हैं जहां बड़े-बड़े लोग घूमते हैं और जहां खड्डे हैं, जहां गंदगी है, जहां सड़ाघ है, वहां सड़कें अच्छी करने पर या नालियाँ खोदने पर आपका ध्यान नहीं जाता है। पोश कालोनीज या जहां बड़े-बड़े आदमी रहते हैं, सफेदपोश रहते हैं, वहीं पर आप सड़कें और नालियाँ न बनायें, जहां गरीब बसते हैं, जो मुहल्ले हैं, वहां सड़कों और नालियों की—क्या हालत है इसको भी आप देखें।

आप रीजन क्या देते हैं टैक्स बढ़ाने का :

“The principal beneficiaries of increase will be the local bodies.”

यह नई बात है। मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि जो लोकल बोर्ड हैं आर्थिक दृष्टि से वे बहुत कमजोर हैं। इन्टरटेनमेंट टैक्स, विहिकल टैक्स आप लगाते हैं और शेयर लोकल बाडीज को देते हैं। यह पावर आपको लोकल बाडीज को देनी चाहिए। वें सड़कें भी ठीक

रखें, नालियां भी ठीक रखें और पैसा भी वसूल करें। लोकल बाडीज में बहुत समय तक चुनाव ही नहीं होते हैं। वहां एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर एप्वायंट हो जाते हैं। यह बहुत गलत बात है। जब स्वशासन होगा तभी हमारा शासन ठीक होगा। आप लोकल बाडीज को कमजोर कर रहे हैं। आपको लोकल बाडीज को पैसा पूरा देना चाहिये, ज्यादा परसेंटेज देनी चाहिए। वही पैसे को खर्च करें।

*SHRI S.K.T. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill 1982.

In 1962 the principal Act was brought into existence. In 1969 the taxes on vehicles were increased. After 14 years this Bill seeks to enhance the taxes on motor vehicles. It cannot be disputed that the cost of laying new roads and maintaining new roads has also escalated beyond all proportion. The Local Bodies are entrusted with the duty of maintaining the roads. Their revenue is less and their expenditure is more. So it has become necessary to increase the taxes on motor vehicles using the road and this expenditure is met through this income. I welcome that this increase has not gone beyond 25% of the existing rate of taxes. At the same time, I am afraid that 25% increase on the taxes on good lorries will be passed on to the common people. The increase in taxes will inevitably lead to the increase in prices of essential commodities being transported through lorries. The common people will be the victims of this increase. Hence I suggest that there should not be this 25% increase; it should be if necessary 10% only. I demand that the lorries carrying food items, vegetables, fruits etc. should not be subjected to this increase in tax.

The common people are not in a position to bear any more increase in

the prices of essential commodities. The Hon. Minister should pay special attention in this matter and ensure that there is no enhancement in the rate of taxes on goods vehicles.

The Delhi Administration had constituted a Committee to study the possibility of removing the licence system, taxation and helmet system for the mopeds and scooterites. This Committee has recommended the withdrawal of tax and licensing system along with helmets for mopeds and scooterites being used by lower middle class people. The petrol consumption is also very much less in these vehicles. The Government should encourage the use of mopeds and scooterites by giving the incentive of no tax and no licence. There will be saving in the use of petrol and the users will be spared of unnecessary botheration. This should have been incorporated in the Bill itself. But somehow it has been overlooked. I appeal to the Hon. Minister that he should do this through Notification immediately. This will help the people in the lower middle class group, college students etc.

Sir, today the Tamil Nadu Government under the leadership of Puratchi Thalaivar Thiru MGR has been running the State Transport Undertakings in metropolitan cities like Madras, Madurai and other places in such an exemplary manner earning profits, which can be emulated by other State Governments in the country. Really speaking, the State Transport Undertakings in the States are functioning better than the Delhi Transport Undertaking in the capital, which is incurring losses to the tune of Rs. 50 crores year after year. The main reason for this is ineffective management. There is scope and possibility for improving the working of DTC in the capital. If DTC starts earning profits, then that money can be utilised for the upkeep of the roads and there will be no need for increasing the tax on motor vehicles for this purpose. You know, Sir, that due to steep

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S.T.K. Jakkayan]

increase in the price of petrol, more and more people are taking to public transport undertakings. In this background, it is really inexplicable that the DTC should render such a bad account of itself. I request that earnest efforts should be made for better administration of DTC in the capital and I also request that there should not be 25% increase in the tax on goods lorries since it will affect only the common people. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री अब्दुल रसीद काबुली (श्रीनगर): जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, दिल्ली मोटर व्हीकल टेक्सेशन (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 1982, जो हाउस के सामने लाया गया है, इस नियम में मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि मेन्टिनेन्स, कंस्ट्रक्शन एंड डैवलपमेंट आफ रोडज के सिलसिले में यह बात बुनियाद बनाई गई है और कहा गया है कि इस बिनाह पर टैक्स इन्क्रीज करना चाहते हैं, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को पावर देना चाहते हैं कि और भी ज्यादा इसमें टैक्स को रेज करें।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेन्टिनेन्स और कंस्ट्रक्शन किन रोडज की? नई दिल्ली और दिल्ली, जो यूनिऑन टैरेटरी है, यह कैपिटलिस्ट्स की है और कैपिटलिस्ट की तरक्की के लिए, डैवलपमेंट के लिए आप जो भी काम करेंगे, वह पूरे देश के लिए काम करेंगे।

यहां एशियाड हुआ, इंटरनेशनल सेमिनार्स हुई या अम्बेसीज काम कर रही हैं और पूरे मुल्क का व्यापार, हमारे जो इंटरनेशनल वॉन्टेक्ट्स हैं, वह सब के सब हमारी राजधानी से होकर ही चलते हैं। लिहाजा इन सड़कों और जो कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्क है, खासतौर से रोडज के बारे में, वह सारा बोझ दिल्ली निवासियों पर नहीं पड़ना चाहिए और इस एक्ट के तहत उन्हीं पर बोझ पड़

रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो भी आप डैवलपमेंट यहां करेंगे, वह पूरे कन्ट्री के कांटेक्स्ट में आप करेंगे। आप दिल्ली और दिल्ली के निवासियों पर कोई एहसान नहीं करेंगे। आप दिल्ली की खूबसूरती बनायें, इसे तरक्कीयाफता बनायें यह सारे देश के हक में होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बिल में बताया गया है :—

मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि टैक्सी गरीब इस्तेमाल नहीं करता है, यह वही इस्तेमाल कर सकता है जो 10-15 रु० तीन किलोमीटर के लिए दे सकता है। यही बात ओटोरिक्सा की है। आपने इस बिल में गुड्स ट्रक और बसेस के बारे में भी कहा है। इसमें आम लोग चढ़ते हैं। आम आदमी इस के बोझ के तले न आए, इस बिना पर आपने इसमें खास ट्रांसपोर्ट वैहिकिल्स के बारे में कहा है कि यह बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटी और गरीब लोगों के हित में होगा, लेकिन हकीकत यह नहीं है। जिन पर आप टैक्स लगाने जा रहे हैं, वे गरीब लोग ही हैं और कम तनख्वाह याफता मुलाजिम हैं जो दिल्ली शहर में आते हैं। इसलिए मेरी मंत्री जी से अर्ज है कि आप इस बारे में मुलाहजा फर्मायें और इसका जवाब दें।

तीसरी बात, आपने ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को पावर्स दी है कि वे अपनी मंशा और मर्जी के मुताबिक फक्तन-वक्तन, जब भी चाहें, महसूस करें, 25 प्रतिशत इन्क्रीज कर सकते हैं। 25 प्रतिशत तक उनको बढ़ाने के अख्तियारात दिए हैं। आपने कहा है कि रिक्मेडिशनस पार्लियामेंट के सामने आयेंगी, पार्लियामेंट उसको डिसकस करेगी, आपकी मैजोरिटी होने के नाते आप इसको पास करा सकते हैं। यह सिर्फ एक आई-वाश है। यह

नामुमकिन बात है कि कोई भी रिकमैडेशन हाउस के अन्दर आए और उसको हाउस रिजैक्ट करें, क्योंकि यह सरकार का प्रेस्टिजियन इशू बन जाता है और उसको पास किए बिना वह नहीं रह सकती है। इसलिए मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि 25 प्रतिशत तक जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को अख्तियार दिया गया है, यह बड़ी नाइंसाफी है। इस तरह से आप आम आदमी का भला नहीं कर रहे हैं।

एक बात मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की राजधानी में यह आप फैसला करने जा रहे हैं, इसका असर पूरे देश पर पड़ेगा, क्योंकि पूरे देश की नज़रें दिल्ली पर लगी हुई हैं। दिल्ली के बारे में जो भी आप फैसला करने जा रहे हैं, उसका असर साइकोलॉजिकल, पोलिटिकल और इकोनॉमिकल इम्पैक्ट सारे देश पर पड़ेगा और स्टेट्स के अन्दर यह बेस बनेगा और वे भी अपने यहाँ 25 प्रतिशत का इजाफा करेंगे। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसका असर पैसंजर्स और गुड्स ट्रेफिक पर ही नहीं पड़ेगा; बल्कि कीमतें भी बढ़ेंगी। यह सदन आज या कल में प्राइस राइस पर डिसकशन करने जा रहा है, यह सभी सदस्य जानते हैं। चीजों के भाव रोज़-ब-रोज़ बढ़ रहे हैं इस 25

16.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

प्रतिशत इजाफा करने से लोगों पर अगर पड़ेगा। एक तरफ सरकार दावा करती है कि वह चीजों के दाम कम करेगी, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ इस प्रकार से वह चीजों के दाम बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रही है। इस बिल को पास करके आप लोगों के लिए तकलीफें पैदा करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि दिल्ली में जो आप ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेट चला रहे हैं, वह एक अंडरटेकिंग चला रही है, जो कि घाटे में चल रहा है। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि और स्टेटों में भी ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन घाटे में चल रहे हैं।

17. hrs.

“It is, however, not proposed to increase the rates of taxes on the motor vehicles used for invalids, motor cycles, scooters, tricycles, auto-rickshaws and taxis since these are, by and large, used by comparatively weaker sections of the society”.

इसका कोई रास्ता निकालिये, इसका अन्त होना चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि हम समाजवाद का निजान कायम करें, लेकिन जहां-जहां हम ने पब्लिक अण्डर टैकिंग्स को बढ़ावा दे रखा है, वे हमारे गले में अटक रही हैं। एक तरफ प्राइवेट एन्टरप्राइजेज मुनाफा दिखाती हैं, दूसरी तरफ हमारी कारपोरेशन घाटे में चलें—यहां आप 50 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा दिखा रहे हैं, हमारी स्टेट में भी 1 करोड़ का नुकसान दिखा रहे हैं—मैं समझता हूँ यह एक ऐसी चीज़ है जिस के बारे में यह गौर करना चाहिये और इसका हल निकालना चाहिये। हमारा मुद्दा है कि इस मुल्क में सोशलिज्म के जरिये आम लोगों का भला हो, लेकिन साथ ही कैपिटलिस्ट—सिस्टम पर कहीं तो रोक लगाई जाए। आज मुल्क के अन्दर जो मोनोपोलीज़ बढ़ रही हैं उनका डेलिबरेट एटेम्प्ट है कि जहां पर भी पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स हों उनको सेवोटार्ज किया जाए। इसके लिए हमारी सरकार में जो करप्सन है वह भी काफी हद तक जिम्मेदार है, इनको परमिट्स दिये जाते हैं, ये हमारे दोस्त बनकर हमारी मूवमेन्ट्स में रुकावट डाल रहे हैं। जैसा अभी हमारे एक

(श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली)

आनरेबिल मेम्बर ने कहा—आज चोरी छिपे ट्रक चल रहे हैं, जिन पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है, हमारी कारपोरेशन्ज के स्पेअर्स बाजार में बिक रहे हैं—हमें इन सब बातों को देखना होगा। हमें देखना होगा—प्राइवेट एन्टर-प्राइज में चलने वाली बस अगर साल में 20 हजार रुपये मुनाफा कमाती है तो क्या वजह है कि सरकार की अपनी गाड़ी मुनाफा कमाने के बजाय 30 हजार रुपये सालाना घाटे में चल रही है। हमें इसका इलाज करना होगा।

इस बिल पर मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—आज जो हमारी आण्डरटेकिंग के सामने पैसे की कमी आ जाती है उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए मुनासिब बात यह है कि हम देखें जो इस तरह की लीकेज होती है उसकी वजह क्या है, उस को कैसे रोका जा सकता है, कौन आफिसर्स उसको चला रहे हैं, हमारे ओवर-हैड चार्जेंज क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं? इस सब बातों का हमें इलाज करना होगा। यह बिल इस मसाले का हल नहीं है इसलिये मैं इस बिल को शिद्दत के साथ मुखालिफत करता हूँ।

SHRI EDUARDO FELEIRO (Mormugao): Jute a fortnight ago, or to be precise on July 22, the Hon. Minister who is piloting this Bill, Mr. Ansari is reported to have a Committee on Rationalization of Motor Vehicular Taxes in Delhi that besides enunciating the Principle and norms of taxation, it should consider the level of taxation to be imposed in respect of each type of vehicle.

The report says further :

“Presiding officer of the committee's meeting, the Union Minister of State for Transport and Shipping said that organizations representing transport operators had constantly been representing against the high

level of taxation on road transport in India, affecting the smooth operation and growth of the road transport industry.”

The Minister went on to say :

“...the variety of taxes which the truck or bus operator had to pay added up to an estimated 45% of the total cost of operation.”

Just a fortnight later, i. e. after this statement of the Minister, we are here in this House busy discussing a Bill which provides for increased rate of taxation. It just shows the constraints of what the Minister would like to do, and what he has got to do.

Taxation of motor vehicles, particularly of goods or transport, reflects not merely on the operators, but on the whole population because prices naturally go up and contribute to that issue, with which this whole House is concerned, and which we will soon be discussing in this House, i. e. the question of price rise. That being the position regarding the constraints to which the Minister is subjected. I would like the Minister to inform the House about the positive steps...that the Government of India as well as the State Governments intend to take and that is the question of the rationalisation of the motor vehicles taxation. What is the position regarding the steps taken, what are the steps taken and where are they now ?

Regarding rationalisation of these taxes, it acts in such a manner, in such a mess that really it is very difficult for a man who pays the taxes and for the people who collect the taxes to get through this jungle of taxes.

At the meeting of the Transport Ministers from the Central Government as well as the State Governments, last year, “the view was expressed by all concerned that the wide variation in motor vehicle taxes was creating various difficulties in the development of the road transport sector and consequently of the national economy. The Ministers had

passed an unanimous resolution for setting up a committee to go into the question of rationalisation so that the Centre could lay down norms and guidelines regarding the levy of motor vehicle taxes for uniform adoption by all States and Union Territories. Now this Bill is regarding Delhi motor vehicles taxation. Like that, we have it for each State. What the committee of the Transport Ministers had decided more than a year ago was that the Central Government should lay down norms and guidelines regarding uniform adoption by all States and the Union Territories of levy of motor vehicles taxes. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister—if he takes this opportunity to take the House into confidence—as to what has been done in this regard; what is the approach of the government, when are you going to have a uniform policy and when rationalisation of this very complicated measure though not very visible to the common man would take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : Before I give my reply to the different questions raised by the Hon. members, I may just point out that this Bill has got a very limited scope. It is not a Bill for the transport policy; it is not a Bill for regulating the Delhi Transport Corporation; it is a Bill just to provide measures for the road taxes to be levied by the Union Territory of Delhi. There are two provisions which are important in this Bill. (1) The levy of taxes in Delhi is quite low in comparison to the adjoining States. This very fact that the taxation rate of road tax in Delhi is much lower than the taxation rate in the adjoining States itself is creating some problems. The owners of the vehicles from the adjoining States are getting their vehicles registered in Delhi and are plying their vehicles in other States; and in this way, some sort of imbalance is created. (2) As you are aware, levying and realisation of the road tax is the primary responsibility and the power of the State Governments and the Union Territories Administration. It is only in respect of Delhi that the Parliament brings forward a

Bill; and through that Bill, the road taxes are regulated.

The last amendment which was there in this Bill was in 1969. From 1969 to this day there was no increase in the rate of road tax as far as vehicles of the Union Territory of Delhi are concerned, while during all these 13 years there have been increases in different States many times, because it is their responsibility and within their powers. Now, there is a large gap between the road tax in Delhi and that of other States. I do not wish to go in to the rates which are being charged in the adjoining States. Even after this increase, the Delhi rates are much lower than those of the adjoining States.

As a matter of fact, it is not a delegation of power, as Mr. Daga has said. The powers are still with Parliament. We just wanted through this Bill to facilitate this process of taxation if the Administration feels that the increase in taxation is necessary. Instead of waiting for 13 years to bring the Bill for the increase in the motor vehicles taxation, we have just proposed through this Bill that whenever the Delhi Administration feels that there is a case and necessity for the increase of road taxes, they may just go for an increase upto 25 per cent. The final powers are still with Parliament. As soon as they just issue a notification for such an increase, it will have to come before Parliament. If both the Houses of Parliament disapprove that notification, that increase will not be given effect to. Actually the power is still with Parliament. Only instead of waiting for the convenience of Parliament for such a long time, we have just tried to facilitate the Delhi Administration to take timely action and to come before Parliament for ratification of that. If that action is not ratified by both Houses of Parliament and that notification is not approved, then that increase will not be given effect to.

Mr. Abdul Rasheed has pointed out that it will create a bad precedent for the other States. May I inform the Hon. Member that actually the fact is otherwise? Other States during these years had increased the taxes many times.

[Shri Z. R. Ansari]

The Delhi Administration is following the precedent of other States.

An Hon. Member has just pointed out regarding the exemption of mopeds and he has referred to the recommendation of some committee that mopeds upto 35 c. c. capacity may be exempted from tax. This is a fact that the committee has recommended it but as you are aware, the exemption, realisation or levying taxes is the sole power of the State Governments and Union Territories, Delhi Administration is taking action towards that direction and we are just getting these recommendations processed and scrutinised. As far as we are concerned, we have taken up the issue with the State Governments and sent these recommendations of the committee to the State Governments for their action and for their reaction so that we may go ahead with the implementation of these recommendations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It seems you have completed all the points.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : No, Sir. There are one or two more points.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : About rationalisation.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : My friend has pointed out about the rationalisation of the taxes and a uniform tax system throughout the whole country. It is certainly in the Conference of the Transport Ministers that this unanimous resolution was passed and it was in pursuance of that resolution that the committee was nominated by that Conference. I am the Chairman of that Committee. I took the first meeting of that Committee on which some of the Transport Ministers of the States are there. My friend has quoted a passage from my speech in that meeting. We are trying to convince the States and we are finding out how to go in for a uniform taxation policy as far as road tax is concerned. We are very much serious about it but it will, of course, be with the consent of the State Governments.

As far as my friend Mr. Daga, a very knowledgeable person .. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must go speedier than the Delhi Transport bus.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Probably I have replied to his question why these powers of the Parliament are being delegated to the Administrator. That is not the point. The point is just to facilitate the whole process and we have done that.

I think I have covered all the points. It is a non-controversial Bill. I hope that this august House will commend it for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration. The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—Substitution of new Schedule for Schedule I

Amendment made :

"Page 3, lines 8 and 9,—

for 'motor cycles or tricycles used for drawing a trailer or side car'

substitute—

'motor vehicles specified in (a) or (b) or (c) above used for drawing a trailer or side car' (3)

(Shri Z.A. Ansari)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—Short title and commencement

Amendment made—

"Page 1, line 4,—

for '1982' substitute '1983'. (2)

(Shri Z.A. Ansari)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made—

"Page 1, line 1,—

for 'Thirty-third Year' substitute—

'Thirty-fourth Year' (1)

(Shri Z.A. Ansari)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

17.25 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE* DISAPPROVAL OF ARMS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND ARMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up the Statutory Resolution and the Arms (Amendment) Bill, for which two hours have been allotted. As already announced from the Chair, we will complete this Bill and then only the House will adjourn. We will sit late.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Announced when ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To-day itself.

When we took up this legislative business it was announced from the Chair. You can go through the proceedings to-morrow.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : So many Members are absent. Nearly 40 to 41 Members were detained by the police to-day. Here the Arms Act is being passed after detaining Members of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Fortunately you are here.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : All right, you pass it.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : (Gwalior) : I beg to move :

“This House disapproves of the Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 22nd June, 1983.”

Time and again I have been raising this point in the House that power of ordinance should be exercised very sparingly. But, unfortunately, no attention has been paid to this objection of mine. Without actually judging the propriety of such an ordinance whether it is necessary or not, the Ordinances are being passed in a routine way. In spite of the observations made by the Hon. Speakers—Shri Mavlinkar and others, I am sure I have quoted many a time this use of power has not been checked but on the other hand it is on the increase. The blatant example of misuse is this ordinance. The purpose for which the ordinance has been brought in is said to be that there was already a Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha has already gone through one Bill. It was passed in 1981 in Rajya Sabha. Now because there were several suggestions by the Hon. Members and from others also, lot of amendments are needed in the Bill. That is one of the reasons for bringing in this Bill. And secondly, there has been an emergency because of anti-social elements functioning. To provide vigilance on the issue of licence of fire-arms and sale of these arms so that these do not reach the anti-social elements this has been brought. Third line states :

“Apart from unlicensed firearms, the involvement of licensed firearms in crime has also been on the increase”.

That is why this has been moved. In this amending Bill the previous Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha has also been incorporated. I have still to know what is the basis on which the Government has come to the conclusion that

the involvement of licensed firearms in crime has been on the increase ? I would like to know what is the figure. How many fire-arms are involved in crime ? I do not know whether any study has been made or not.

Secondly even if there may be a slight increase, which I think, there is, as a student and as a lawyer, I know that in these days of deteriorating law and order situation, in most of the crimes and incidents, illegal arms are used. The tragedy is that actually those who are affected have no arms to defend. We read today in the newspapers the incident which has happened in the Defence Colony. We are reading every day about robbery, dacoity etc. Such incidents occur daily : Khilani couple was killed ; bank was robbed, looted. In Gwalior also, every day I hear some person is shot and some how or the other the assailant has escaped. Even on the main road, young culprits go along with what is called *Kutta*. You do not know what is there in the *kutta*.

The policy is, instead of the culprits to be disarmed, they are encircling those who are entitled to arm. I do not understand how this is going to help improve the law and order situation. With your permission, I would try to state in brief, what has been the history. There was old Act of 1878 at the time of Britishers. Those Britishers wanted to...I say in the words of our leaders ...emasculate the Indian community. Therefore, they had put in lot of restrictions in possessing arms. But after independence, again this Bill was brought in to consolidate the old law with regard to the Arms Act. I will just quote some part of the speech of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava one of the most eminent Parliamentarians who participated in the debate in November, 1959.

श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद (शाहजहांपुर) : क्या वह जनसंघ के थे ?

श्री एन० के० शेजवालकर : जनसंघ के नहीं थे, कांग्रेस के थे। आपने पूछा इसलिए

मैंने बतलाया है। मैं समझता था कि आपको पता होगा—आपके पुराने मेम्बरों के बारे में।

मैं कह रहा था—यह उनकी 16 नवम्बर, 1959 की स्पीच है, जिसमें वह कहते हैं—

“पहली गवर्नमेंट ने आर्म्स एक्ट बनाकर सारे हिन्दुस्तान को एक तरह से डिस-आर्म कर दिया था। उसके बारे में और क्रिटिसिज्म को छोड़कर महात्मा जी की क्रिटिसिज्म तो हाउस के हर चैम्बर को मालूम है कि यह ब्लैकस्ट एक्ट है। महात्मा जी ने अंग्रेज के हाथ गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में चिट्ठी लिखी थी जिसमें यह जिक्र किया गया था कि इस एक्ट के जरिए हिन्दुस्तान को इमैस्कुलेट कर दिया गया है।”

उन्होंने आगे कहा—

“मैं जानता हूँ कि यह बिल लिबरल है, लेकिन उतना लिबरल नहीं है जितना कि हम उम्मीद करते थे। आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह दुरुस्त फरमाया है कि यह बिल लिबरल है, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको पब्लिक सेफ्टी की जो फिफ्ट है उसकी वजह से इस बिल में ऐसी चीजें आ गई हैं जो कि नहीं आनी चाहिए थीं।”

वह आगे कहते हैं—“हर आदमी को हक है कि वह हथियार रख कर अपने को, अपने पड़ोसी को, अपने रिश्तेदार को, बल्कि हर हिन्दुस्तानी को बचा सके और अपनी और दूसरों की प्रापर्टी को बचा सके।”

उनका यह भी कहना है कि चीन ने जो उसकी हिम्मत हुई हमारी तरफ देखने की, यह इस वजह से हुई क्योंकि हमारी तैयारी नहीं थी। अगर सब लोगों के पास आर्म्स होते तो शायद इस तरह से भागदौड़ नहीं मचती। उन्होंने स्विट्जरलैंड का उदाहरण दिया। उन्होंने कहा

कि मुझे स्विट्जरलैंड जाने का मौका मिला। मुझे यह सुनकर हैरानी हुई कि ग्रेट वार में उनकी तरफ किसी ने आँख उठाकर नहीं देखा और उनके पास कोई रेगुलर आर्मी भी नहीं थी। 24 घंटे के अन्दर 5 लाख औरत-मर्द देश की रक्षा के लिए मौजूद थे। अगर लोगों के पास हथियार होते तो जम्मू-कश्मीर, नेफा में जो स्थिति है वह पैदा नहीं होती। कोई भी हमारी सीमा की तरफ आँख उठाकर नहीं देख सकता था।

मैन्युफैक्चरिंग के बारे में कहा गया है। आप लोगों को पता है कि आज रिवाल्वर की कीमत 20 हजार रुपये है। यह आखिर क्यों है? इसका कारण यह है कि आप हथियार नहीं बना रहे हैं। फण्डामेंटल पालिसी है कि हथियार बना सकते हैं। लेकिन यहां 100 रुपये की चीज 20 हजार रुपये में मिलती है। रायफल जिसकी लागत सौ-सवा सौ रुपये आती है वह 6000 रुपये में मिलती है। मिलने में भी दिक्कत होती है।

लाइसेंस पहले किस तरह से मिलते थे, इसके बारे में भी उन्होंने बताया है। उन्होंने बताया है कि डिप्टी कलेक्टर के हाथ में 50 रुपये देने पर लाइसेंस मिलता था।

श्री रामप्पारे पल्लिका : अब 5000 देना होता है।

श्री एन० के० शेखवाकर : अब 5000 हो गया है। इसका क्या कारण है? आपका ही डिप्टी कलेक्टर हैं। मैं यह बात ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि गलती कहाँ है आप यह नहीं बूझ रहे हैं।

They are not trying to find out where the mistake lies and they are finding out the remedy somewhere else. Actually, if arms are provided to those peaceful or rather conscientious citizens

[Shri N.K. Shejwalkar]

who are ready to help the Government in maintaining law and order and peace, some of the responsibility of the Government will be automatically over. But instead of that, an entirely opposite policy is being followed. The whole responsibility is being taken by them. They cannot put a policeman for every citizen; every citizen cannot be escorted by a policeman. It is not possible. Why are they insisting upon making the citizen weak, the society as a whole weak? Why are they not giving a chance to the citizens to defend themselves?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): What is the objective of the Government? If it is only for an individual citizen to defend himself, where does the society, the Government come in? The very objective of the Government is to protect the life and the property of the citizen.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: If he thinks that it is only the duty of the Government or it is the objective or the responsibility of the Government alone for that. I am afraid, my concept differs from him. He may think otherwise. But my concept is entirely different.

What I am trying to submit is that in 1959, there was a Joint Committee constituted. The Hon. Deputy-Speaker said that there are only 2 hours allotted for this Bill. So, I have not much time at my disposal. I could go through the proceedings of Joint Committee which was constituted then and which submitted the report, on the basis of which the Bill was brought forward at that time. I have no time for that. At that time Mr. Thakur Das Bhargava said that he was disappointed because the Joint Committee's views were not properly considered and incorporated in the Bill which was brought forward in 1959.

Now, the present amending Bill worsens the position that was obtaining in 1959. It is going much more beyond that. During earlier days, the Britishers

were afraid of Indians and, therefore, for minor things, they used to provide harsher punishment. But it is not proper to provide harsher punishment now. I can make a distinction between the two. If there is a draw of an illegal arm with somebody or there is an illegal manufacture of arms, they can provide a harsher punishment. I do not mind. But, for example, if a person has got a licence and in the renewal of the licence there is a mistake, or some such thing happens, to provide a harsher punishment for that is not proper.

I will show you how it is. Every time Mr. Bhargava objected to the punishment which was provided at that time in the Act. But, you have provided double the punishment in most of the cases now. This is, according to me, a perverse approach to the whole problem. The problem is that even by the addition of Sections 24 (b) and 24 (a) and others, how are you going to check the persons who are the cause of mischief and who are manufacturing illegal arms? What is the provision to control that? There is no provision in the Amending Bill to check or curb the mischief. How are you providing a solution to the problem?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is any loophole, it is good as an advocate for you.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: After coming here, I think I have left everything.

My humble suggestion is that even today it is not late to have rethinking of the whole Act, the whole approach to the Act and I do not think that there is any hurry of passing this Bill even today. You can refer the matter again to the Select Committee, if you so want, to consider the matter again and give the report after properly considering the present situation. After all, I am sure, you would not be able to give the figures. When you say in your statement that use of licences have also in time increased, I am looking forward for the figures which you are going to submit in this connection:

I do not find there any propriety or emergency. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister has time at his disposal to go through the present Arms Act. The present Arms Act itself makes provision for the eventualities which you are contemplating today. They are sufficient. Even the rule-making power is also there. Section 44 is there. You could have them by making a little provision by way of rules managed all these things because the grounds which you are showing is that after all at some areas you want to have a notification that acquisition of arms should not be there and they should not carry the arms. Again I can understand that for carrying on arms, you may put restriction. But what objection could you have if I have got an arm in my house? Why should you have any objection? You can say after all, "Please do not carry arms publicly. You keep those arms there." You know what are the practical difficulties if you are going to deposit the arms into the police station? You would not get them back, as you submitted there. You would not get them. You know what happens in the police stations for all these goods. What happens to them? You know very well. What is the purpose? I do not understand. I can understand after all, if you do not allow people to carry all these weapons and all that in some area. That you could have achieved by even making use of the rules. But even if you do it, why should you restrict? Why should you ask somebody to deposit arms in the police station? I do not think there is any necessity for doing that for the purpose you want to achieve.

Secondly, you say that the limit should be three arms should be there. That is one of the amendments. Why should it be three? What is the logic behind that? If any arm is going to be used in a crime, it could be one or three or four. If you limit the number of arms to three, now is it going to help you? I do not know. It will lead to unnecessary corruption and inconvenience to those who are possessing those arms. You allow them to have them. You

issue them licence to have arms. You say that ultimately you want to decrease the number of crimes. How is it going to be achieved? I am not able to follow that.

Therefore, I oppose this Bill in toto and my motion is that this Ordinance should not be approved at all. It should be disapproved and, if at all, there is necessity, the Bill should be referred to the Select Committee wherein all these eventualities are properly considered and, as you have also promised in that statement that the consolidated Bill ought to have come, and that it is not at this time but you will bring it some time later.

You have already promulgated an Ordinance. Why not refer the Bill now to a Select Committee? Let it be passed properly. Let it be a consolidated legislation.

With these words, I hope that the Hon. Minister will consider this matter seriously and agree to my suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

"This House disapproves of the Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 22nd June, 1983"

We are taking up items 12 and 13 together.

Now, the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959, be taken into consideration."

Whatever few points that Hon. Member Shri Shejwalkar has raised, I will deal with them at the end when I reply to the other Hon. Members.

Sir, of late, there has been increa-

[Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar] sing incidence of the use of both unlicensed firearms in commission of crime and other anti-social and anti-national activities. The problem was examined in all its aspects by an expert Committee headed by the Director of the Bureau of Police Research and Development. Based on the findings of the expert Committee, proposals to make amendments in the Arms Act, 1959, were formulated and an Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1981, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24th August, 1981. The Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 8th September, 1981 and was laid before the Lok Sabha on 10th September, 1981. In the meanwhile, a number of suggestions for further amendment of the Bill were received from Members of Parliament and also from other quarters. The suggestions received from various quarters were examined in depth in consultation with various agencies and revised proposals were finalised for moving necessary amendments to the Bill pending in the Lok Sabha. However, the trend of events in certain parts of the country was such that there was an imminent danger of extensive disturbance of public peace and tranquillity and it, therefore, became urgently necessary to carry out the amendment proposals through promulgation of an Ordinance. The Ordinance was promulgated by the President on 22nd June, 1983. The present Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance.

Sir, at this stage I would like to highlight some of the important aspects of the proposed amendment Bill.

To curb illicit firearms, a provision has been made for significant enhancement in punishment for offences involving illicit firearms, also with provision for a minimum period of imprisonment for grave offences.

The illicit manufacture and sale of firearms without licence is proposed to be made punishable with imprisonment upto seven years and fine, with a minimum punishment of three years imprisonment, compared to the earlier provision of upto three years imprisonment or fine or both.

Similar penalty is proposed for unlawful possession of prohibited arms and ammunition and illicit import and export of prohibited categories.

Acquisition, possession and carrying of firearms without a valid licence is proposed to be made punishable with a minimum punishment of six months imprisonment and a maximum of three years and with fine.

Similar punishments have been proposed against the arms manufacturers and dealers who maintain false accounts or fail to maintain accounts.

I would like to mention some other measures proposed to curb the involvement of licensed firearms in crime.

At present there is no ceiling on the possession of firearms. It is proposed to introduce a ceiling of three firearms per person, with certain exceptions like firearms dealers or members of a recognised and licensed rifle club or rifle association using .22 bore rifle or an air rifle for target practice.

It is also proposed to raise the eligibility age for possession of firearms from 16 to 21.

To ensure proper screening of the applicants, provision has been made making it obligatory for the licensing authority to obtain a police report.

At the same time, to avoid unnecessary delay in the issue of licences in genuine and deserving cases, a time limit is being prescribed for submission of Police Report and if the report is not received within the prescribed time limit, the licensing authority would be free to decide the matter without Police Report.

Sir, we have come across instances of large scale use of arms in group clashes and in mass agitations.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : At this stage, will the Minister oblige me by giving the figures as to how many offences were committed ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : It is known to everybody. We are discussing the Bill. Why should we give those figures? We are here dealing with an extraordinary situation.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : What is the reason for this Bill? You said just now that you won't give the figures.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I said that this is to deal with such extraordinary situations we have proposed two new provisions. Through the new Section 24A, power is being invested in the Government to prohibit the possession of firearms and other notified arms in disturbed areas for a specified period and to order everyone to deposit the firearms and other arms with Police Stations. By the Section 24 B, provision has been made to prohibit carrying of specified arms in public places for a specified period. Contravention of these provisions would be punishable with minimum imprisonment of one year, which may extend upto five years and also to fine.

Sir, I have highlighted some of the important provisions of the Amendment Bill. I hope that the Hon'ble Members would support these amendments and the House will kindly consent to it.

Sir, with these words, I commend the Bill to the House for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959, be taken into consideration."

Shri Bhim Singh.

श्री भीम सिंह (भुन्भुनू) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ आब्जेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स में सरकार ने चार मोटी-मोटी बातें लिखी हैं। उसमें पहली बात तो यह कही गई है—

"Apart from unlicensed firearms, the involvement of licensed firearms in crime has also been on the increase."

मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताने का कष्ट नहीं किया है कि लाइसेन्सड आर्म्स द्वारा किए जाने वाले क्राइम्स में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है। आमतौर पर जितनी डकायटीज, मर्डर्स और दूसरे क्राइम्स होते हैं, मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि उनमें से 99 परसेंट में अनलाइसेन्सड आर्म्स यूज किए जाते हैं। मुश्किल से एक-आध केस में, जैसे काश्तकारों के खेत के झगड़े में, लाइसेन्सड आर्म्स इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं।

इस स्टेटमेंट में आगे कहा गया है :—

"The Arms (Amendment) Bill 1981 (Bill No. XXI of 1981) was, therefore, introduced in Parliament in 1981 to provide for greater vigilance on the issue of licences for firearms and Sale and transfer of those arms with the objective of ensuring that firearms do not come into possession of anti-social elements.

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि उसने कितने अनलाइसेन्सड आर्म्स जब्त किए हैं और कितने लोगों के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया है।

इसके बाद इस स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है :—

"However, the trend of recent events in certain parts of the country was such that there was an imminent danger of extensive disturbance of public peace and tranquillity in certain areas."

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 1959 एक्ट के सैक्शन 24 में दिया हुआ है :—

(श्री भीम सिंह)

"The Central Government may, at any time, order the seizure of any arms or ammunition in the possession of any person, notwithstanding that such person is entitled by virtue of this Act or any other law for the time being in force to have the same in his possession, and may detain the same for such period as it thinks necessary for the public peace and safety."

आज पंजाब और दूसरी जगह स्थिति यह है कि जैसे लोग अपनी कार में सामान कैरी करते हैं, वैसे ही नेता और दूसरे लोग बाक्सज में एम्युनिशन, तीन-चार राइफल, आटोमैटिक व्हेपन लेकर निकलते हैं। सरकार ने पंजाब में कितने आटोमैटिक व्हेपन सीज किए हैं और कितने लोगों की पकड़-घकड़ की है? सरकार उन लोगों को तो पकड़ नहीं पाती है और सारी कसर यहां पर लाइसेंस आर्म्ज के मामले में निकालना चाहती है। यह तो उसी तरह की मिसाल है कि रोकना चाहते हैं प्रास्टोड्यूशन को और बैन लगाते हैं शादी पर। अनलाइसेंस आर्म्ज के खिलाफ सरकार एक्शन नहीं लेती है और लाइसेंस आर्म्ज पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाना चाहती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 28 जुलाई को मैंने एक शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन रखा था, जिसमें मैंने पूछा था कि—

"(a) How many individuals owning and having licences of fire arms or more have been involved in anti-social or criminal activities in the country ?

(b) How many of the individuals are suspected of loaning these fire arms for such activities ?

(c) What is the percentage of

licenced fire arms having been used in offences during the last three years ?"

आपके पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं, आपने असलियत देखने की कोशिश नहीं की। जिस तरह से कानून बनाकर आपके सामने रख दिया गया, उसी हालत में आप यहाँ बैन लगाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आप जुल्म के ऊपर रोक लगाना चाहते हैं, मेरी दृष्टि में आपकी यह मंशा कभी भी नहीं हो सकती है कि जो सैल्फ डिफेंस या सैल्फ प्रोटेक्शन के काम में आर्म्ज लाए जाते हैं, उन पर रोक लगाई जाए। अपने देश में ब्रिटिश समय में आर्म्ज के ऊपर रिस्ट्रिक्शन होता था, क्योंकि उनको खतरा था। यह बात सरकार को मान कर चलना चाहिए बारह बोर और दूसरी राइफल जो कि स्पोर्ट्स के काम में आती हैं, उनसे तो सरकार को कोई खतरा नहीं है। बेसिकली बिल में आपने जिक्र किया है कि आप तीन फायर आर्म्ज को रिस्ट्रिक्ट करना चाहते हैं। इस बारे में मैंने आपको अमेंडमेंट भी दी है। शेजवलकर जी ने भी आपसे पूछा है कि आपका धीम क्या है? इसलिए तीन फीगर की जगह मैंने चार फीगर दिया है।

Page 1, Line 16,—

for "three" substitute—
"four breech loading"

(1)

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यदि कोई आदमी शिकार होगा, तीतर या खरगोश को मारेगा तो शार्ट गन का इस्तेमाल करेगा, यदि कहीं किसान की फसल को सूख रहा होगा तो राइफल का यूज करेगा और आप अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का दौरा करने के लिए जायेंगे और राइफल साथ लेकर जायेंगे तो लोग डरेंगे, इसलिए आप अपने साथ पिस्टल को साथ ले जाना पसन्द करेंगे। यदि बच्चों को

सिखायेंगे तो 22 बोर से सिखायेंगे। हर वैन का अपना अपना अलग-अलग उपयोग है। इसलिए मैंने अपना अमेंडमेंट तीन के स्थान पर चार कर दिया है।

दूसरा अमेंडमेंट है,

Page 1, line 18,—

after "more" insert "breech-loading" (2)

आपने अपने एक्ट में फायर आर्म्स वंड को ही यूज किया है। इसके अन्दर मजल लोडर को भी इन्क्ल्यूड कर दिया है। पंजाब के अंदर आपकी मुख्य समस्या है। डकैती में लोग ऑटोमैटिक वैनस काम में ला रहे हैं। डकैती हो रही है, कार और मोटर साइकिल से, लेकिन आप बैन लगा रहे हैं साइकिल और बैलगाड़ी पर। मेजल लोडर एन्टीक है। मेजल लोडर को लेकर कौन क्राइम करने जा रहा है? इसलिए आप इस हालत में क्यों बैन लगाना चाहते हैं? पुरानी 13 फुट लम्बी नाल वाली मेजर लोडर मैच-लॉक जो नारियल की बत्ती से चलने वाली है, उससे तो कोई क्राइम नहीं करने जाएगा। आज ऑटोमैटिक वैन, मिजाइल बम्ब की बात दुनिया कर रही है, आप बैन लगाना चाहते हैं उन पर जिससे कोई क्राइम नहीं कर सकता है। क्राइम 30 कार-बाइन से होते हैं। यदि आप इन एन्टिक पर बैन लगायेंगे तो इनको सब काट काट कर बेच देंगे। ये सब चीजें म्यूजियम में रखने की चीजें हैं। सिन्दीमजल लोडर गन जिसका कि मछली जैसे आकार का कुन्दा होता है, इस प्रकार की चीजें आजकल कहाँ मिलती हैं? आज वे देखने को नहीं मिलती हैं। लोग उन को खरीद कर ले जा रहे हैं, बाहर वाले! ये चीजें खत्म होती जा रही हैं। ऐसी बंदूकें अपने कमरे में सजाने के काम में लाई जाती हैं। यदि आप इन सबको तीनों में शामिल कर

देंगे तो ये सब कबाड़ियों को बेचनी पर जायेंगी।

18. hrs.

मेरा तीसरा अमेंडमेंट है—

Page 2,—

after line 6, insert,—

"Provided further that a person who has in his possession more than four breech loading firearms at the commenment of the Arms (Amendment) Act, 1983 may retain with him all the firearms in case they have become obsolete because the ammunition or the cartridges required for them are no longer manufactured within or without the country."

बहुत से मुल्कों में इन वेपन्ज का एम्पूनीशन बनना बन्द हो चुका है और आज से नहीं दस वर्ष पहले से बन्द हो चुका है। जब उनके कार्टरिज ही नहीं हैं तो वे काम में नहीं लाये जा सकते। मेरे पास ऐसे वेपन्ज की एक लिस्ट है—आप चाहें तो मैं पेश कर दूँ—आफ्र-हेण्ड मैंने 22 की लिस्ट बनाई है।

श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद (शाहजहानपुर) :
और भी होंगे।

श्री भीम सिंह : जितना जल्दी से कलैक्ट कर सकता था, मैंने बनाया है। मैं कह रहा था कि जो फायर आर्म्ज आक्सोलीट हो चुके हैं, जिनका एम्पूनीशन नहीं है, उन से क्या खतरा है। इसलिए ऐसे आक्सोलीट वेपन्ज को इस तीन की संख्या में न रखा जाय, इसीलिये मैंने यह प्रावीजो रखा है।

Now there is another amendment viz.

Page 2, lines 9 and 10,—

omit "using a Point 22 bore rifle or an air rifle for target practice."

आप ने सैक्शन 3 सब-सैक्शन 3 में लिखा है—

"Nothing contained in sub-section (2) shall apply to any dealer in firearms or to any member of a rifle club or rifle association licensed or recognised by the Central Government using a point 22 bore rifle or an air rifle for target practice."

इसमें यूजिंग से लेकर प्रैक्टिस तक, यह बिलकुल रिडन्डेंट है, ओमिट होने लायक है।

अपने यहां एशियाड गेम्स हुए, इसमें बहुत सारे कम्पीटीशन हुआ, बिग-बोर राइफल के हुए, दूसरे हुए। इसी तरह नेशनल राइफल एसोसियेशन के हर साल कम्पीटीशन होते हैं, क्ले-पिजन्ज शूटिंग के होते हैं, रिवाल्वर-शूटिंग के होते हैं, वैरियस-टाइप्स आफ गन्ज इनमें यूज होती हैं—इन को रेस्ट्रिक्ट कर देंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा ? पहले जो क्ले-पिजन का कम्पीटीशन होता था, उसमें गन गर्म हो जाती थी, इस लिये दूसरी यूज होती थी—इसलिये—

"using a point 22 bore rifle or an air rifle for target practice"

यह रिडन्डेंट है। आप ने कहा है कि एसोसियेशन के मेम्बरों के लिये छूट है, लेकिन जब आप पाबन्दी लगा देंगे तो वे प्रैक्टिस कैसे करेंगे ?

श्री शिवप्रसाद साहू (रांची) : अगर इस में अमेंडमेंट नहीं करोगे तो सारी स्पोर्ट्स की एक्टिविटीज बन्द हो जायंगी।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I am giving my silent support.

श्री भीम सिंह : मैंने इसीलिये निवेदन किया है कि—

Page 2,—

omit lines 39 and 40

आप ने जो 45 दिन की रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाई है यह ठीक नहीं है। It is mentioned in Clause. 4, Sub-clause (b) (2) (b) :

"a period of not less than forty-five days has expired after the giving of such information."

पहले के एक्ट में था कि जब भी कोई आदमी खेल करता था तो मैजिस्ट्रेट को खबर देता था। यह बात सब-सैक्शन 9 से कवर हो जाती है। जिसमें लिखा है—

"(a) he has informed in writing the district magistrate having jurisdiction or the officer in charge."

जब उसने इन्फॉर्मेशन दे बी तो उस पर 45 दिनों की रेस्ट्रिक्शन क्यों लगाते हैं ? 45 दिनों तक खरीदने के लिये वह नहीं रुकेगा। मान लीजिये एक आदमी लखनऊ से खरीदने के लिये आता है, जब उसको खरीदने के लिये आता है, जब उसको खरीदने का लाइसेंस दिया गया है तो उसके करैक्टर और चाल-चलन की जांच की गई होगी, बिना उसके मैजिस्ट्रेट या लाइसेंसिंग अथॉरिटी उसको लाइसेंस नहीं दे सकता है। ऐसी सूरत में अगर रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगायेंगे तो इसमें काफ़ी कठिनाई होगी। जयपुर का मैजिस्ट्रेट नोटिस देगा, खरीदनेवाला लखनऊ का है, तो जयपुर वाले को लखनऊ वाले के चाल-चलन का क्या पता होगा ?

यह एक अनावश्यक चीज है। अभी जैसा कि आपने अपनी स्पीच में कहा कि अन ड्यू डिले होता है तो इस 45 डेज के प्रावीजन को भी समाप्त कीजिए। इतने दिन तक खरीदने वाला बैठा नहीं रहेगा। आपको

(श्री भीम सिंह)

शायद जानकारी होगी कि पुलिस विभाग में कई हथियार पड़े हैं। इस प्रावीजत के कारण कोई लाइसेंसधारी इनको जल्दी प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि डेढ़ लाख की 12 बोर पर डी गन 50 रुपए में नीलाम हो जाएगी। इसलिए यह 45 डेज की क्लोज़ डिलीट होने के काबिल है।

पेज 3 लाइन 6—insert—

“Provided that where a person is already holding a licence for one or more firearms he may be given permission to buy another firearm for his personal use without further police or other enquiry within a fortnight from the date of application or refused for reasons to be recorded in writing.

Provided further that representatives of the public M.L.As., M.Ps. and gazetted officers of the Central and State Governments may be given licences for firearms for their personal use and safety without any police or other enquiry within a fortnight from the date of application or refused for reasons to be recorded in writing.”

जब आपने एक आदमी को लायसेंस दे रखा है और उसकी एक बार सारी इन्क्वारी हो चुकी है तो आगे अगर वह 12 बोर का लायसेंस चाहता है तो उसके लिए फिर किसी इन्क्वारी की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसमें गवर्नमेंट का समय जाया होता है, खर्चा होता है। इसी प्रकार एम. एल. ए., एम. पी., गजटेड आफिसर, ये सब रेसपोसिबल परसन हैं, इनकी इन्क्वारी भी नहीं होनी चाहिए। एम.पी.ज और एम. एल. ए. ज को प्रिविलेज मिलना चाहिए। पेज 3 लाइन 7-8—“After such inquiry, if any, as it may consider necessary.”

यह मैंने इसलिए दिया है कि जब

पुलिस की रिपोर्ट आप मांग लेते हैं तो फिर तहसीलदार और पटवारी को कागज भेजने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इससे जितने ज्यादा हाथों में फाइल जाएंगी उतना ही उसका पैसा अधिक लगेगा। आपकी फीस तो मात्र 5 या 15 रुपए होती है लेकिन लायसेंस लेने में 5000 रुपया लग जाता है। इसकी उपरोक्त लाइन 7-8 को डिलीट करना चाहिए।

“After considering the report received under sub-section(2). shall. subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, by order in writing either grant the licence or refuse to grant the same:”

जब पुलिस की रिपोर्ट आ गई तो फिर इसकी क्या आवश्यकता है?

इसके बाद दूसरा अमेंडमेंट है पेज 2 लाइन 43

“After “twenty-one years” insert—

“But this age restriction shall not be applicable to a person who already holds a licence prior to the coming into force of the Arms (Amendment) Act, 1983.”

अभी आपने 16 वर्ष की आयु लाइसेंस लेने के लिए रखी हुई है। इस तरह से कई 16-17-18 साल की आयु के लोगों के पास लायसेंस हैं। अब पास 21 वर्ष आयु करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि क्राइम्स बढ़ रहे हैं। आगे के लिए ठीक है। लेकिन आज जिनके पास आलरेडी लाइसेंस हैं और जो दो साल के बाद 21 साल पूरे कर लेंगे और जिनका आज चाल-चलन ठीक है, कोई खराबी नहीं करते हैं, क्राइम नहीं करते हैं उनका तो आप ध्यान रखें। अगर शिकायत आती है कि कोई क्राइम करता है तो 21 साल क्या 61 साल वाले का भी लाइसेंस आप कंसल

कर सकते हैं। अगर आपने इसको दिया तो परेशानी हो जाएगी, उनके हथियार बरबाद हो जाएंगे। जो बच्चे सीखना चाहते हैं, जो हथियार बनना चाहते हैं, जो हथियार चलाना चाहते हैं उनको तो इजाजत होनी चाहिये। 21 साल के बाद तो वह रोटी कमाने-खाने लग जाएगा और तब शिकार करने की उसको याद नहीं आएगी। This clause should not have retrospective effect but it should have prospective effect. 21 साल का रखिये, मुझे एतराज नहीं है। पहले के लाइसेंस वालों के लिए न करें।

45 दिन को हटा देते हैं तो पीनल क्लॉज हट जाएगा। पेज 7 लाइन 26 में मेरी एमेंडमेंट है omit और अदर आम्ज। शायद छपने में गलती हुई है, आपने मेरे एमेंडमेंट अदर को कम में कर दिया है। आप पेज 7 को देखें। फायर आम्ज की इनफॉर्मेशन देने के लिए आपने 45 दिन का समय रखा है, तलवार के लिए, बल्लम के लिए नहीं रखा है। अबर आम्ज आप कर देते हैं तो सारी दुनिया भर के तीर, कमान, भाला, बरछा वगैरह सब इसमें आ जाते हैं। यह आपकी इंटेंशन नहीं है। 45 दिन के अन्दर इंटेंशन का नोटिस दिया है। ओवर साइट से ड्राफ्टिंग में गलती हो गई है। यह सोलली मेंट है फायर आम्ज के लिए। बाकी रिडंडेंट है।

बेसिकली कभी भी सरकार का मंशा नहीं हो सकता कि जिस आदमी के पास सेल्फ डिफेंस के लिए जो हथियार है उनको वह न रखें और उसको बिल्कुल निहत्था कर दिया जाए। घर-घर में, फैमिली-फैमिली में अपने बचाव के लिए आप पुलिस को नहीं लगा सकते हैं। चम्बल रेवाइज, राजस्थान के बोर्डर पर, धोलपुर, आगरा,

मध्य प्रदेश वगैरह में डाकू आते हैं, डकैतियां पड़ती हैं और पुलिस डकैतियों के कई घंटे बाद पहुँचती है और पासिबली उसी वक्त पहुँच भी नहीं सकती है और अगर गांव में कोई नौजवान आदमी, हिम्मत वाला आदमी डाकूओं को ललकारता है, उनका सामना करने की हिम्मत रखता है, उनको मारता है और गांव को बचाता है और उस पर आप रोक लगा देते हैं और सेल्फ डिफेंस के लिए भी उसके लाइसेंस को खत्म कर देते हैं तो कैसे आप एक्सपेक्ट करते हैं कि वह उनका मुकाबला करे। तब किस तरह से आप कंट्री को बचा सकोगे, लॉ एंड आर्डर को सम्भाल सकोगे? हर आदमी को दिलेर बनाओ, बुजदिल नहीं, उसको खड़ा करो ज्यादाती और जुल्म के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए ताकि वह अपने आपको और पड़ोस को और गांवों को बचा सके।

बेसिकली राइफल क्लब एसोसियेशन के बारे में मैंने जो संशोधन दिया है और 45 डेज बाला दिया है इनको तथा सब दूसरी बातों को आप सोचें।

18.13 hrs,

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Forty-eight Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): I beg to present the Forty-eight Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18 14 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that the following wireless message dated 9 August, 1983,

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, has been received from the District Magistrate, Patna, today :—

“Today (9.8.83) Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Member of Parliament, has been arrested at Patna under section 151 Cr. P.C. during the ‘Bihar Bund’ call given by opposition parties. At present he has been kept at Kotwali Police Station (Patna Town)”.

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : What about the information about those MPs who were arrested in Delhi ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am told that they have got some information. It will come before the House.

18.51 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
ARMS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE—Contd.
AND

ARMS (AMENDMENT) BILL —Contd.

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH (Rajnandgaon) : Sir, while welcoming the move to strengthen the arms licence issuing machinery, this Bill also seeks to limit the number of licensed arms to an individual to three only. The object of this exercise seems to be to check the rising incidence of crime. But limiting the number of arms is not going to solve this problem. The danger to law and order is not from licensed arms but from unlicensed and illegal arms. There is no rationale behind the arbitrary limitation of those sought to be enforced in the said Bill. This clause on the limit of arms has caused serious concern to bonafide law-abiding citizens who are genuine sportsmen or collectors. The main object of the Bill is achieved by strengthening the arms licence issuing machinery and by ensuring that only fit and proper persons obtain arms licences.

The growing danger of violence and crime by fire-arms causes great concern

to all of us. To meet this danger, a practical step is needed. To bring forth a Bill which limits the number of arms is not the solution. If a free and a rational view of reviewing this situation is taken and statistics are collected, it would be conclusively seen that what little licensed arms are involved in crime, come from such persons who have less than three arms.

Even in today's paper it was mentioned that there was an attack on such and such person with the revolver and hammer. Does it mean that hammer has also become a weapon from today ? What will happen to sickle later on ?

The person who possesses more than three arms, is not a person who indulges in feuds, dacoities, etc., etc. You know it very well. He is well-known to the authorities, at the District or State level for this. The very aim and purpose of this Bill is defeated when one realises that howsoever a law is made harsh and stringent, any person with an undesirable background or a criminal bent of mind can and will indulge in crime and dacoity.

What is therefore needed is stricter surveillance and effective control in the matter of issuing arms licences to bonafide persons only. Arms licences granted despite the missing of the District Authorities should stop. This would greatly help in controlling the evil of crime. The District Magistrate with the help of the police should be the sole issuing authority. It is said that they get orders from the top. What is that top we do not know about it.

If in reality things are taken it will be seen that crimes are more in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, U. P. and Bihar. It is surprising to note that every one is travelling with a machine-gun, carbines, self loading rifles. One fails to understand doing. Are you able to stop them from carrying ? If a person who travels with a licence, whether he is carrying a revolver or whether it is a .12 bore, is harassed by the local authorities but those without any licence can be seen moving around anywhere during day

time and night time. That is why I insist that the Government should be very very strict and arrest any person who has got unlicensed weapon with him.

On limitation and possession of arms, I would very clearly say that those who today possess more than 3 arms and have been allowed to retain them by the authorities, are all well known sportsmen or collectors. Their bonafides are unquestioned. They mainly indulge in the normal sport of Target shooting—or in game shooting—as allowed by law in this country. Specialised weapons are needed by the shooters for effectively pursuing this sport. To subject them to an irrational limit of only three arms would be unfair and uncalled for. We have achieved good results in shooting in the recent Asiad and other tournaments, I fail to understand whether a person who only goes round with .22, does he expect more golds in the shooting competitions. In the event of imposing restrictions on Target Shooting of other bores besides .22, then I am afraid the Shooting arena that has been built in Delhi, will be a sheer waste of money.

You may have a muzzle loader, pistol, automatic weapon, SLR or Bazooka ; it should be very precise whether it is 12 bore, rifle or pistol.

The time limit for deposit of arms should be extended by at least six months, so that the common man living in the remote corners of the State knows about it. Therefore, justice demands that the period should be extended by at least six months for all those people who have got licensed arms to dispose of them, unless of course you want them to sell it to the armoury people, who will then sell these valuable pieces, Hollands and Purdeys, which cost lakhs of rupees, to the foreigners. For them there is no ban. The foreigners come from abroad, they pick up these prized weapons from any of these armouries, take them abroad and sell them at fantastic prices.

In the end, I would submit that it has always been the State or District

level authority, which has granted the arms licence. If this authority is sought to be eroded in a mandatory manner, as envisaged in the Bill, it will simply lead to chaos and confusion. The authority at the lower level of the district is best suited for this work, as it is well acquainted with the *bona fide* or otherwise of a person seeking a new arms licence, or one who already has arms licence in his name. This system could not be tampered with ; on the other hand, it should be strengthened by having better information and cross references available when issuing arms licences. In the case of those who have got no weapons, let there be discretion vested with the authorities to transfer weapons in their name. Supposing a person is having a Holland and a Purdey, or two pairs or three pairs of Holland, if they are allowed to keep only one or two, what happens to the rest ?

Then, certain arms have become obsolete and are today only of historic value. There should be some provision in the Bill to enable a person to keep them as decorative pieces.

In short, I would say that a blanket limit should not be imposed, as this has no connection with control of crimes. The Arms Licensing Authority and the process for issue of licences should be strengthened so that only deserving persons get the licences. The possession of illegal weapons should be severely penalised. The genuine needs of collectors, target sportsmen and the development of talent in the country should be kept in view, while framing amendments to this Act. The person for depositing the excluded weapons should be reasonable. Laws must be enforced because passing laws which cannot be enforced is not wise.

Then, what about boys of 16 or 18 years of age who want to do target shooting ? In the various competitions generally boys of 17 or 18 participate. If they are deprived of these facilities, I do not think you will have any person from India who can be represented in the Asiad or Olympics.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Sir, the object of this Bill is to ensure greater vigilance on the issue of licences for fire arms and the sale and transfer of those arms. The issue of a licence implies a restriction on the possession of arms. Under such circumstances, only a few in the society can be in possession of arms and a vast majority of our society remains without any arms.

When the original Act was passed in 1959, the object was sought to be the protection of crop. For the purpose of protecting crop, arms should be issued under licence but the use of arms should be restricted only to those people who have big chunks of land, who can produce crop in the field. That was the purpose in the original Bill.

In this connection I would like to mention that in our society the vast masses of people were ignorant, indifferent to their own rights. They did not know how to realise their right. But after independence and after various people's movements, the level of consciousness of the general public has been aroused and they are now trying to realise their rights. That is why a few people of evil society who are dominating our society are exploiting the down-trodden, are getting arms to fight them. Here is the contradiction—that the Government is trying to restrict the arms for use to those few landlords who own a large chunk of land by depriving vast majority of the people. Are they not anti-social? Still what is the reason that they have been given licence for using the arms? (Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East) : Your landlords are killing the agricultural labourers.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Why should a few people be given this opportunity? By opportunity I mean, licence for using arms. The stern fact is that the poor cannot afford to purchase such arms. Even if they make an attempt to purchase, they will not get it.

In the socialist countries there is no

such restriction. Why? It is because there are less crimes. Our Government is very much concerned about the increasing threats of crime. But why are such crimes rising?

SHRI ANAND SINGH (Gonda) : Does he mean to say that in USSR there is no restriction to have fire arms?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : There is no getting arms.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : I request the member to clarify. You enter the shop and purchase it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can put a question only if he yields. But he is not yielding. So, you cannot put the question.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : In Bihar gangs of upper caste people attack the harijans and kill them. They attack the villagers. They kill them ruthlessly. Had the harijans arms, then those people belonging to the upper caste, upper class or upper strata of society, would not have killed them. In this way Government is restricting the licence for use of arms to a few. My point is that the Government should not restrict the issue of licence in this way. Not only in Bihar, in U.P., in Gujarat, the harijans, the down-trodden, the poor have been killed by the upper class people. It is because of the advantages of having arms in their possession. The Government has referred to the tension in the society. Why is this tension? The tension prevails because the people are not in a position to satisfy their demands. They are suffering from hunger, no-shelter and propertylessness. Their level of consciousness is growing and they become restless. Now they are conscious of their own right and the dominant people in the society are not conceding to their demands. Therefore, this creates tension. Now, without going into the root cause of the tension prevailing in our country, the Government is trying to restrict the use of arms. But this will not bear the fruit because by restricting the use of arms or by restricting the issue of licence, the Govern-

ment will not be in a position to control those people who are using illegal arms. Various people who can afford to purchase such arms are controlling the society in many parts.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to see that the downtrodden and the poor who are ignorant and indifferent to their rights should be protected from the upper class and caste people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : By providing them arms also

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Yes, Sir. I would like to know from the Government what are the criteria of issuing licences for manufacturing small arms ? There are many firms who applied for the licence to manufacture small arms but they have been refused. Some friends in the ruling party bosses have been given the licence. What are the reasons?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When you say the ruling party, you must be careful because you are also the ruling party in West Bengal. Therefore, you say, the ruling party at the Centre. It would be straight.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I am speaking here in Parliament. It means, ruling party at the Centre.

श्री कृष्णदत्त सुलतानपुरी (शिमला) : आप बंगाल गवर्नमेन्ट की बात भी किया करो।

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : CPM people are possessing the arms.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : What I mean is this sort of favouritism in issuing licence should be discontinued.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to one more point. The problem of illegal arms has become so tremendous in various parts of the country. The Government must give serious consideration and serious thought

to tackle these problems. Because the use of illegal arms has endangered the life of so many poor people and Harjan people in the country. If the Government do not take any suitable step at the appropriate time, there will be total chaos.

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू (रांची) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आयुध अधिनियम 1959 के संशोधन पर विचार हो रहा है।

इस बिल में प्रावधान किया गया है कि एक व्यक्ति 3 हथियार से ज्यादा नहीं रख सकता। अगर वह रायफल क्लब का मेंबर है तो .22 बोर के लिए छूट दी गई है। इस कानून को बनाने वालों ने इस बारे में ठीक तरह से सोचा नहीं है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। इस बारे में मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां नेशनल रायफल एसोसिएशन आफ इंडिया है और अभी लास एंजल्स में कंपीटीशन होगा और हमारी टीम उसमें जाएगी। वहां पर क्या डंडा लेकर भाग लिया जाएगा ? स्केट शूटिंग की प्रेक्टिस कैसे की जाएगी ? स्पोर्ट्स जो बंदूक से संबंधित है वह हिन्दुस्तान से समाप्त हो जाएगा। इसलिए इस प्रतिबंध को समाप्त कीजिए। अगर प्रतिबंध करना ही है तो ऐसे लोगों पर रोक लगाइए जो बिना लाइसेंस हथियार यूज करते हैं। सबसे बड़े डकैत मोहर सिंह जिस पर डेढ़ लाख रुपये का इनाम था वह इंडियन आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्री की एस० एल० आर० रायफल के साथ, 15 हजार गोलियों के साथ जय प्रकाश नारायण के सामने सरेण्डर किया था। यह सरकारी रिपोर्ट है। माधव सिंह के पास भी मिलटरी की एस० एल० आर० रायफल थी। उस पर भी एक लाख रुपये का इनाम था और 10 हजार गोलियों के साथ उसने सरेण्डर किया था। फूलनदेवी के पास भी मिलटरी

(श्री शिवप्रसाद साहू)

के हथियार थे। मलखान सिंह के पास भी एस०एल०आर० और सारे मिलिटरी के हथियार थे। आज कल जो डकैतियां हो रही हैं वे पाइप गन से हो रही हैं। इससे क्राइम नहीं रुकेगा। आप अवैध हथियारों पर रोक लगाइए। धार्मिक स्थानों और सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर हथियार ले जाने पर रोक लगाइए, यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन इस तरह की बाइंडिंग लगाने से इससे संबंधित स्पोर्ट्स पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा। स्केट शूटिंग, क्लेपीजन शूटिंग के लिए अलग-अलग बंदूकें होती हैं। रिवाल्वर शूटिंग, पिस्टल शूटिंग, हैवी बोर रायफल .22 बोर शूटिंग, इस तरह से कई तरह के कंपीटीशन होते हैं। भूतपूर्व हमारे संसद सदस्य राजा कर्ण सिंह थे जिन्होंने इस क्षेत्र में हिन्दुस्तान का नाम रोशन किया। इसी तरह से कुमारी राजश्री ने भी हिन्दुस्तान का नाम रोशन किया है।

इस तरह से अगर आप खेलों को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं तो इस बाइंडिंग को हटाइए। अगर यह बाइंडिंग रहेगी तो डकैतियों को और बढ़ावा मिलेगा। आज उस गांव में डकैत नहीं जाते जहां पर 4-5 हथियार होते हैं। उस घर में, उस मुहल्ले में फलां आदमी के पास पांच-छः हथियार हैं, वह मुकाबला करेगा, इसकी वजह से, डकैत डरते हैं। अगर हथियार वहां नहीं होते हैं तो वह लूट ले जाएगा। डकैतियां डालने की डकैतों को खुली छूट मिल जाएगी।

पुलिस वालों के लिए आपने इसमें एक रास्ता खोल दिया है। पचास-पचास हजार रुपये वाली बन्दूक को वे पचास-पचास रुपये में ले लेंगे, बाप-दादा के समय का हथियार उनका लुट जाएगा। उन लोगों ने क्या कसूर किया है जो आप उनके

हथियार इस तरह से लूट रहे हैं? मेरा निवेदन है कि इसमें तीन के बजाय आप छः रखें। छः से अधिक न दें। हमारा जो अधिकार है उनका इसके जरिये से हनन किया जा रहा है। जबर्दस्ती हमारे हथियारों को लूटा जा रहा है। पिता-दादा के वक्त के हथियारों की लूट हो रही है।

आप इसको पास तो करवा ही लेंगे लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि मानवता की दृष्टि से आप इसको देखें। आप देखें कि अवैध हथियार कौन बेचते हैं? आपकी एम्युनिशन फैक्ट्री का जो अधिकारी है, कर्मचारी है या मिलिटरी का कोई भगोड़ा है वह 303 की बोर राइफल ला कर तीस-चालीस हजार में बेचता है। लेकिन हम लोगों में से सौ में से एक भी मुश्किल से आपको मिलेगा जो इस तरह से बाहर बेच देता हो। कोई ऐसा तत्व हां भी सकता है क्योंकि सभी उंगलियां बराबर नहीं हैं। क्राइम करना हो तो दो या तीन से क्या, एक से ही किया जा सकता है। इस वास्ते आपका मकसद अगर तीन की आपने लिमिट रखी तो उससे हल नहीं होगा। आपको ऐसे काम करने चाहिए जिनसे डाकुओं और लुटेरों में घबराहट पैदा हो। जिनके पास गांवों में हथियार हैं उनसे चोर-डकैत भी डरते हैं। लेकिन आपने यह लिमिट लगा दी तो उनका डर दूर हो जाएगा और डकैत आएंगे और डकैतियां डालेंगे। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक राइफल क्लबज का ताल्लुक है—बाइंडिंग को आप हटा दें। जो इनके मेम्बर नहीं हैं उनको कम से कम छः रखने की आप छूट दें। बाप-दादा के वक्त के जिनके पास हथियार हैं, उनको उनके पास रहने दिया जाए, उनको न लूटा जाए। ऐसा आपने किया तो अपराधों में रुकावट पैदा होगी। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि गए थे हरि

भजन को, ओटन लगे कपास'। गए थे चौरियां और डकैतियां कम करने और वे ज्यादा होने लग गईं। धार्मिक स्थानों पर, सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर अमलाफुल हथियारों पर आप पाबन्दी लगाएं, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन बाप-दादा की जायदाद जो आप न लूटें। जिन्होंने इस बिल को बनाया है उनको पता नहीं है कौन-सी गोली बननी बन्द हो गई है। न तो राइफल और बन्दूक का ज्ञान उन्हें है, कम्पीटीशन जो राइफल एसोसिएशन करता है, 22 बोर, एस्केट शूटिंग, बारह बोर से, प्ले विजन शूटिंग, हेवी बोर राइफल शूटिंग, पिस्टल, रायफल शूटिंग, उनका उनका पता नहीं है। यह बन्दिश आत्मघाती होगा। इस वास्ते जो बातें मैंने कही हैं उन पर आप गम्भीरता से सोचें और बिल वापस ले लें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Era Mohan? We are going to complete the Bill today. There are not many speakers now. Only one or two from this side and then the Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER : Allow more time, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am prepared to sit till this Bill is Passed.

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a few suggestions on the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1983. Sir, this is a very important Bill as has been indicated by the Hon. Minister Shri P.C. Sethi in the Statement of Objections and Reasons of this Bill. The imminent danger of extensive disturbance of public peace and tranquility in certain areas of the country has hastened the introduction of this Bill. I will refer to another important sentence in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which reads :

"Apart from unlicensed firearms, the involvement of licenced firearms in crime has also been on the increase." I need not go further to emphasise the urgency of this Bill. But unfortunately this Bill was introduced on 24th August 1981 and was passed by that House on 8th September 1981. That is still Pending in Lok Sabha. I am sorry to say that this delay sounds contrary to the professions of the Government mentioned above.

[SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir, it is a very important Bill and should not be hurried through in this way. After a long time some fundamental changes are being contemplated and we would like to discuss this in a very thorough way. I think, we would not be doing justice to such an important Bill because of its very wide implications. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not put me in an awkward position. It has been announced by the Deputy-Speaker in the House that we have to sit upto the time we finish this Bill.

SHRI A. K. ROY : I would like to save you from this situation by raising the point of quorum. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I make a submission ?

You are well aware. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : I go by the rules.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The rules are there. And it is always for the Chair to decide. In to-day's Business Advisory Committee meeting it has been decided

[Shri Buta Singh]

that the House will sit beyond 6 O'clock. This morning also the Chair observed and almost ruled that this House will sit beyond 6 p.m. It will be just fair to the proceedings of the House.

I will request the Hon. Member not to press for the quorum. Most of the Members had the impression that this is the first day that we are sitting beyond 6 O'clock. I would request the Hon. Member not to press for the quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think this is not a matter to be debated.

SHRI A. K. ROY : I have already pressed for the quorum. We press for the quorum because we are to do justice to the Bill and not to the convenience of this Bill.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : How was this decision to sit beyond 6 O'clock taken ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the B.A.C. has taken the decision. You were also there. The understanding was that we were going to sit beyond Six. It was not by a specific time. It can be extended upto 7, 8 and so on from time to time. It is ultimately the duty of all of us to be present here. Now the quorum has been raised.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am not questioning this. The point is the Business Advisory Committee said in fact afternoon. You said that the Speaker almost ruled. When was that ruling given ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I did not say 'the Speaker ruled it'. I said the Chair almost ruled it.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Sir, this has been the convention that when the House sits after 6 O'clock, the question of quorum is never raised. It is understood that the House will be sitting

after Six. When the Chair has already ruled that this Bill will be considered and the consideration of it will take it beyond six, I think, the Hon. Members should respect the convention and the quorum should not have been raised.

SHRI A. K. ROY : The question here is : We feel that this Bill should not be hurried through. This is why we have pressed for the quorum. We say that the rule of law should prevail in the House if not outside.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am totally in the hands of the Hon. Members. I am not going beyond the rules.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You are very well aware of the rules. This is something in which we should go jointly. I have an appeal to the Hon. Members. But he was persuading those who are present to leave the House. This is not fair to the rules of the game if not to the rules of the House. Let us be like sportsmen. This has been the convention of this House. The sitting beyond the normal hours has been always respected and the Members will not raise the question of quorum. There are conventions—they are healthy conventions in this House. This convention you also observe as we observe the rules.

18.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, I went out of the House, but I did not ask anybody to go out of the House.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Not you. I am not referring to you.

SHRI A.K. ROY : If we are here, we could at least personally go out. That was just to highlight the position.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I just want to recapture what has happened in the House, Sir.

In the day also the Chair observed that we will sit beyond 6 O'Clock

because some business is to be transacted. In the day also when the Business Advisory Committee sat, they formally gave O.K. that we will sit beyond 6 O'Clock or even 7 O'Clock. But now the Hon. Member has raised the question of quorum. And today being the first day, naturally we could not inform all the Members of the House to remain beyond 6 O'Clock. I just made an appeal knowing that he is insisting on it. But since he wants to follow the rules, there are rules of the House and rules of the game also. So, I am just trying to carry him with me that if he kindly does not insist on the quorum, we could finish this job.

MR. SPEAKER : I can throw some light on it, Mr. Roy. The problem is that we decide on certain things that four hours are to be taken for a particular bill, and three hours for a particular Bill, but we find in our day today business that we extend it to 7 to 8 hours for the same Bill. So, it takes time and the work was lagging behind. So, we decided to carry on the business and finish it off. I think in that spirit it will be better if we catch up with the amount of the work we are lagging behind. Mr. Satyasadhan was there and everybody was there, and you know it was decided that way. I think in a cooperative spirit we better finish it off, otherwise tomorrow we will have to sit 9 O'Clock or 10 O'Clock.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (Durgapur) : You see we are here, but if an Independent Member sits on the rules and insists, then you have to go by the Rules. What can we do ?

MR. SPEAKER : We cannot break it. We don't have to go outside the Rule. It is a question of mutual adjustment. If you do it, it is all right, otherwise tomorrow you have to sit upto 9 O'clock. That is all.

SHRI A.K. ROY : We have given due consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : You are always allowed five or ten minutes according to

the time, but you take more time. Where does the rule go ?

SHRI A.K. ROY : That is another point. We have given due consideration to it, but we have seen that this Bill is a very important Bill. We should debate it in a proper way, not like this and Members must be here and more people should participate in it here.

AN HON. MEMBER : What do you mean by proper ?

SHRI A.K. ROY : Proper means people should participate here, they should remain here.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are we not people, who are participating here ?

SHRI A.K. ROY : I mean more people should be here.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who is stopping them from coming ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let us not get heated up. It is a question of give and take. It is a question of cooperation among the Members. Well, I am to enforce the Rules and if you don't cooperate then tomorrow these people will not cooperate with you.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North) : Sir, there is a convention that when the House sits during Lunch Hour and also after 6 O'Clock, generally the Hon. Members do not raise the question of quorum and that practice is there. Therefore, we may request Mr. Roy in view of this thing that he may not press for it. He is a good friend.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I don't want to belittle the importance of this Bill which is being discussed by the Hon. Members, but every piece of legislation, rather as a matter of fact, everything that is discussed in this House, is important. That is why we discuss it. If the things are not very important, we will not waste our time on them.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Instead of

[Shri A.K. Roy]

convincing us about the importance of the Bill, you should have convinced your Members.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Let me have my say. Afterwards you can reply. We are not here to score points. I made this appeal purely in the spirit that we will try to cooperate with each other. Sir, as you know today being the first day, when this decision was taken formally also in the Business Advisory Committee that we will sit beyond the regular Hours of the House, therefore, Sir, it is a little difficult for the Hon. Members to be present even after 6 O'Clock. Sir, we will definitely ensure on behalf of our Party and we have always been ensuring that there is quorum in the House, but I seek the cooperation of the Hon. Members sitting on the other side also to lend their support so that this important piece of business is transacted in the House in the spirit of cooperation and mutual give and take a convention which has been a very healthy convention in this House.

19. hrs.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Let me make the position of my Party very clear. We were a party to this decision. If you so decide, and even if you so decide in the House that the House should continue, we have absolutely no objection. But an Independent Member, not subject to anyone's discipline, has called for quorum. But we are helpless in the matter.

SHRI A.K. ROY : The rule must be respected.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay. We will respect the rule. Rules will be enforced—we will act as per the rules. Tomorrow we will see that rules are enforced properly, and to the letter and spirit. And if the Members break the rules, then I am not to blame for that, if I enforce the rules. We adjourn the House...

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : While

giving your ruling, please keep my submission in view. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am thankful to him. He has done it for all.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Sir, before you adjourn the House...the House is not yet adjourned, perhaps.

AN HON. MEMBER : The House has adjourned.

MR. SPEAKER : I was just going to adjourn. After listening to him, I will adjourn.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : (Mavelikara) : Once the question of quorum has been raised, and the quorum bell has rung, and it has been found that there is no quorum, what is the validity of continuing the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : We are not continuing. We are just...

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Let me inform the Hon. Members that we are not objecting to the quorum being raised. (*Interruptions*) Also, I am not contesting why quorum issue has been raised.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing. If you do not agree, I cannot carry on the business of the House. I will not allow.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Once it has been raised...

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, that is what I say. After this quorum bell has been rung, and this has been raised, unless there is a consensus in the House, I will not allow it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Even after moving an amendment, if you can permit the Hon. Member, the mover of the amendment to withdraw the amendment, what is wrong if I made an appeal to him to withdraw this ?

MR. SPEAKER : If he does it, it is all right. But I cannot force Mr. Roy to do it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : No, Sir. We are not forcing. I just appeal. You have very kindly given them to Mr. Shankaranand. Let me make his submission.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Mr. Roy is a very senior Member of this House; and I do not say that he is not aware of the convention that has been built in the House. He is not a new Member to this House. He knows everything.

MR. SPEAKER : He knows; that is why he is pressing.

SHRI A. K. ROY : I have sympathy for the Minister and everybody; Still, I am unable to accept the position that I should withdraw this.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should he do it ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Let him not mistake that we are craving for sympathy. We request the Members to cooperate, so that we finish the Bill in time; and tomorrow we will have some other pressing business. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We did not fix any time, and unless...

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani) : People who were interested in the Bill are present. Others who are not interested in it, are not present.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants others to listen.

SHRI BANSI LAL : I think the Hon. Member will agree that we go through the business.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I am not asking.

SHRI BANSI LAL : I hope ultimately he will agree.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Is there not a convention in this House that after 6 O'clock when a particular decision of the Chair has ruled that this business should be over, Members do not press the question of quorum ? This is the question I have.

(*Interruptions*)

ARREST OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER : I have to make an announcement before we adjourn. I have to inform the House that the following communication dated 9 August, 1983, from the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Parliament Street, New Delhi, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha has been received today :—

“I have the honour to inform you that Sarvashri R. N. Rakesh, Gotte Bhoopathy, Harikesh Bahadur, R. L. P. Verma, R. P. Yadav, J. S. Patil, Ajit Kumar Mehta, Daya Ram Shakya, Nihal Singh, George Fernandes, Madhu Dandavate, Ram Vilas Paswan, Dhanik Lal Mandal, Suraj Bhan, Multan Singh, Raghunath Singh Verma, Ashfaq Husain, A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar, Motibhai R. Chaudhari, Chandrajit Yadav, C.T. Dhandapani, K. Mayathevar, S. Murugain, N. Selvaraju, N. E. Horo and Kalapnath Sonkar, Members of Lok Sabha, along with other Party workers violated prohibitory orders promulgated under Section 144 Cr. P. C. at Rafi Marg, Raj Path Crossing, New Delhi, voluntarily today 9.8.1983 at about 2 P. M. They were arrested in case FIR No. 395, dated 9.8.1983, under Section 188, IPC, Police Station, Parliament Street, New Delhi, and are being produced before Area Judicial Magistrate.”

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 10, 1983/Sravana 19, 1905, (Saka).