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Tuesday, August 10, 1982
Sravana 19, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Ninth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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C O N T E N T S

No. 22, Tuesday, August 10, 1982/Sravana 19, 1904 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 10, 1982/Sravana 19,
1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow, Sir.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anything. I have already informed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the entire Press has boycotted...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: एक असाधारण परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है।

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

श्री हरीश कुमार गंबवार: मैंने एडजॉर्नमेंट माँग दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I have a submission. You are well within your rights to decide. We want only to make a submission. Mr. Vasant Sathe is here. Let him assure us that the Presidential assent will not be recommended in relation to this Bill—but it will be withheld, because it strikes at the very roots of democracy.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ऐसा है, माननीय सदस्य मेरी बात सुने। जो मेरे बस में था, जो क्लर्क के अधीन था, मैंने कर दिया।

मैंने पूरी बहस करवा दी और आप ने जितनी चाही करवा दी।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप को इतना पता नहीं कि जब मैं खड़ा हूँ, तो आप बीच में न बोलें।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Has it ever happened in the history of Parliament that the entire Press has boycotted the question Hour?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह बात गलत है। आप मेरी बात नहीं सुनते। मैं खड़ा हूँ और आप भी खड़े हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Has it ever happened?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप तो बड़े अच्छे हैं।

I could not expect this from you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We do not want to embarrass you with our questions. But we want to ask you: has it ever happened in the history of Parliament?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of happening—this or that.

कुछ बातें ऐसी होती हैं, जिन में मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ।

श्री आर. पी. गायकवाड़।

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: गृह मंत्री जी ने छुट्टियों के मामले में यह कहा था कि अपोजीशन अगर इकट्ठा हो कर कुछ कहे, तो वे सुनेंगे। इस मामले में सारा अपोजीशन इकट्ठा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई प्रपोजीशन की उस में बात नहीं थी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम ने क्वेश्चन आवर को सस्पेंड करने की मांग की है ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not allowed, No, Sir. I won't allow it. Shri R. P. Gaekwad is not here.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the use of the Question Hour?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Subhash Yadav.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are also boycotting the Question Hour.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, May I just satisfy the Opposition?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe wants to say something.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If at all it can satisfy the Opposition, I can assure the House that this Government is fully committed to the freedom of the Press, (Interruptions) as enshrined in Article 19 of the Constitution.

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ थोड़ा सा डेकोरम रखिये ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: And we shall do nothing that will curb the freedom of the Press that is guaranteed to them in the Constitution.

श्री राम लाल राही : यह प्रंस की स्वतन्त्रता की बात है । .. (व्यवधान) ..

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Subhash Yadav.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The question of Presidential assent does not arise today, because it has not come yet to the Government for considering the question of assent. How can I say anything in advance on that? But I have told you, what is our attitude. I have assured you what is the attitude of the Government of India. I think this should satisfy the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vikram Mahajan.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The hon. Minister knows very well what the provisions of the Bill are, what the amendment is, and what our objections are.....

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav.

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna and some other hon. Members then left the House].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Proposal to Bring some Areas of Madhya Pradesh Under REC

*430. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has submitted a proposal to the Union Government to the effect that some more areas of Madhya Pradesh be brought under the Rural Electricity Corporation;

(b) if so, the names of the areas proposed; and

(c) What is the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

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

Statement

(a) to (c). Rural electrification is a continuing programme. Besides 693 schemes sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh by

Rural Electrification Corporation since its inception, sixty three (63) schemes have been received by Rural Electrification Corporation during the period April-June, 1982. Of these, two (2) schemes have been

sanctioned, and the remaining sixty one (61) schemes have been returned to the State Electricity Board for revision. The details of the schemes received during the above period are set out in the Annexure.

ANNEXURE

Statement indicating the details of Schemes received by Rural Electrification Corporation from Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board during the period April-June 1982

Sl. No.	Block	District	Category of Scheme	Number of villages covered	No. of pump sets
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) SCHEMES SANCTIONED					
1	Raigarh	Raigarh	RMNP	93	155
2	Pussore	Raigarh	RMNP	99	162
(B) SCHEMES RETURNED TO THE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD FOR REVISION					
1	Pandhurna	Chhindwara	SPA	..	400
2	Sonkheda and Chichli	Narsinghpur	SPA	..	800
3	Kareli and Chawarpatha	Do.	SPA	..	400
4	Rehli, Deori Kesli Rahatgarh, Sagar, Jaisinger	Sagar	SPA	..	400
5	Chhindwara	Chhindwara	SPA	..	600
6	Bamori	Guna	SPA	..	200
7	Chachoda	Guna	SPA	..	300
8	Guna	Guna	SPA	..	260
9	Chourai	Chhindwara	SPA	..	280
10	Banda & Shahgarh	Sagar	SPA	..	400
11	Mungeli and Chamderi	Guna	SPA	..	160
12	Raghogarh and Aron	Guna	SPA	..	260
13	Ashok Nagar and Isagar	Guna	SPA	..	300
14	Rehli	Sagar	SU	89	270
15	Jaisingar	Sagar	SU	92	302
16	Sagar	Sagar	SU	89	270
17	Kasdol and Raipur	Raipur	RMNP	105	60
18	Chitamgi I	Sidhi	RMNP	96	16
19	Chitamgi II	Sidhi	RMNP	96	16

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Kusmi	Sidhi	RMNP	105	16
21	Bagbahara	Raipur	SU	74	40
22	Pithora	Raipur	SU	72	35
23	Bargi	Jabalpur	RMNP	96	16
24	Saraipali	Raipur	SU	36	15
25	Mahasamund	Raipur	SU	65	50
26	Basna	Raipur	SU	72	25
27	Mahasamund	Raipur	RMNP	64	30
28	Dongargarh	Rajnandgaon	RMNP	69	30
29	Pallari	Raipur	RMNP	90	40
30	Tamner	Raigarh	RMNP	81	30 + 5 TW
31	Fingeshwar	Raipur	RMNP	46	22
32	Taonthar	Rewa	RMNP	162	415
33	Sardarpur	Dhar	SPA	..	600
34	Dhar, Nalcha	Dhar	SPA	..	600
35	Jaijaipur	Bilaspur	RMNP	51	36
36	Mandla, Nanpur, Bichhiya, Monagaon	Mandla	SPA	..	200
37	Waraseoni	Balaghat	SPA	..	400
38	Tikaamgarh	Tikamgarh	SPA	..	400
39	Maheshwar	Khargaon	SPA	..	700
40	Dharampuri	Dhar	SPA	..	600
41	Seondhwa	Datia	SPA	..	200
42	Harsud, Baldi, Khalwa	Khandwa	SPA	..	600
43	Indore	Indore	SPA	..	700
44	Datia	Datia	SPA	..	200
45	Shivpuri	Shivpuri	SPA	..	300
46	Lateri	Vidisha	SPA	..	100
47	Sironj	Vidisha	SPA	..	100
48	Begumganj	Raisen	SPA	..	80
49	Sausar	Chhindwara	SPA	..	400
50	Eight	Seoni	SPA	..	600
51	Amarwara	Chhindwara	SPA	..	400

1	2	3	4	5	6
52	Dewas	Dewas	SPA	..	600
53	Sonkarch, Tnkkhurd	Dewas	SPA	..	600
54	Narsingpur & Gotegaon	Narsingpur	SPA	..	400
55	4 blocks of Jabalpur	Jabalpur	SPA	..	400
56	4 blocks of Jabalpur	Jabalpur	SPA	..	400
57	Bina and Khurai	Sagar	SPA	..	200
58	Silwani	Raisen	SPA	..	100
59	Bersia	Bhopal	SPA	..	100
60	Narsullaganj	Schora	SPA	..	100
61	Bargi	Jabalpur	RMNP	96	96

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बिहार की सरकार के बारे में सूचना मंत्री जी ने कुछ नहीं कहा । वहाँ पर आप की पार्टी की सरकार चल रही है । ..(व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : संसद के इतिहास में ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री की सलाह से यह किया गया है । उस के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री श्री वसंत साठे : मैं ने बताया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या बताया है । आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं ने आप से इजाजत मांगी थी यह मामला उठाने के लिए । बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का आ गया है और मैं ने भेज दिया है ।

I will get his reply.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप वक्तेचन-आवर सस्पेंड कर सकते हैं ।
..... (व्यवधान)

(Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other hon. Members then left the House.)

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम देश के लिए ही बैठे हैं ।

(Interruptions)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Before the hon. Minister would reply to the question, I want to know whether it is a contempt of the House or not—you have given permission to the Press people through the Press Gallery to report the Proceedings always—but now they have abstained from the Press Gallery.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: They have not abstained. The Press men are in the Press Gallery; they are taking notes of the proceedings.

श्री बिलीप सिंह भूरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने 63 स्कीमों सेन्टर के पास भेजी थी जिनमें से दो को एक्सपेंड किया गया और 61 को वापस लौटा दिया गया, वे किन कारणों से लौटायी गयीं और वे कब तक मंजूर हो जाएंगी ?

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में सब से ज्यादा आदिवासी और शमीण

रहते हैं। उन ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण करने के लिए छठे प्लान में क्या योजना है और उनका कब तक विद्युतीकरण कर दिया जाएगा ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): In the first quarter of this year, April-June, 63 REC schemes have been received from Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board, out of which 2 have already been sanctioned by REC and the remaining 61 schemes have been returned back to the SEB for reformulation in the light of revised guidelines issued by REC. According to the guidelines, a scheme is to be prepared in two parts. While preparing a scheme the guidelines have to be followed. (A) Infrastructure part: this will include the cost of the KV transmission lines and the steep down of the sub-station. (B) No demand part: the distribution line inside the village and the service connection, to the consumers are provided for this part. The norm says that when the preparation is done, then there are norms for sanction of RE Projects. The norm of sanctioning a rural electrification project is based on area approach. The areas have been categorised into an advanced area, backward area and specially underdeveloped area. Now the economic rate of return for viability for advanced area is 20 per cent, backward area 15 per cent and specially underdeveloped area 10 per cent. Apart from the above, there is a fourth category of rural electrification scheme known as 'special project agriculture', which is financed jointly by the REC and banks in the ratio of 1:2. This scheme is applicable to the areas already electrified and is meant for intensification of electrification. The economic rate of return of this case is 25 per cent. While negotiating the third rural electrification credit the World Bank have revised the criteria for sanctioning credits in addition to 9.5 return agreed earlier. They have now prescribed 20 per cent internal cash generation on accrual basis each year. This has been agreed in consultation with the State Governments and the SEBs in the Ministry of Energy. Most of the State Electricity Boards will be able to achieve this internal cash generation. As soon as Madhya Pradesh will conform to these

guidelines, these will be sanctioned in no time.

With regard to Adivasi tribal areas, the total number of tribal villages is 28,953. Under REC 3,873 and under State Plan 3,822, a total of 7,639 villages are electrified. The total number of remaining villages covered under the REC scheme is 5,401. These will be electrified by the RES schemes.

MR. SPEAKER: Very long question!

श्री बिलोप सिंह भूरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने तो पूछ लिया है न ? इनकी तरफ से पूछ रहे हैं ?

I never knew that proxy is practised here also!

श्री बलबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जे आई टी डी पी नध्य प्रदेश में है, इसकी अंतर्गत आर ई सी की स्कीम जो काम कर रही है, जिसके नामसे अभी आपने बताए हैं कि जहां आप फायदा देखेंगे वहां इलेक्ट्रीफिकेशन ले जाएंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आदिवासी उपयोजना के लिए भी यही नामसे लागू होंगे या नहीं ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: For Adivasis we have to relax the rules. But these will be applicable to Adivasis villages also. There is some relaxation for them.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: May I know whether the Government has got any separate proposal for rural electrification of the Adivasi areas?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have already replied. I will have to repeat the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Absent.

Shri Suraj Bhan. Absent.

Shri Rajesh Pilot. Absent.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur. Absent.

Shri Bhiku Ram Jain.

**Production of Documentaries for
Doordarshan**

*433. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR:

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

(a) whether there exists any panel of T. V. documentary producers for giving assignments to outside documentary producers;

(b) whether any case of violation of agreements by producers of documentaries has come to notice; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Two documentary films makers one from Delhi and the other from Bombay committed a technical violation of the contract entered into by them with Doordarshan, in as much as they shot the film in colour, whereas the contract was for production of documentaries in Black and white. No illegal exploitation of the prints in foreign countries by documentary makers has come to our notice.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: The Minister has stated that there was a technical violation of the contract entered into by them with Doordarshan, in as much as they shot the film in colour, instead of black and white. I would like to know as to what happened to the film which was printed in colour. Has it been accepted, rejected, or has it been left to the contractor to be used by him in any manner he likes? As you say, there is a violation of the contract, and what happened after the violation and after the film has been rejected? Who remains to be the owner of the film thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT

SATHE): The matter is under negotiation. We have offered to the party that we are willing to take the film in colour—as you all know, we are going in for colour transmission—and we will be able to use this film in colour also.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: At the same price or some other price?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: At the higher price obviously. We have made that offer to the party. It is for the party to accept that offer. If it accepts the offer, we will buy the film at a higher cost.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: If the offer is not accepted by the party, then what will happen to the film?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What will I say to hypothetical question?

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Has he made specific enquiries; if so, may I know the details thereof? My allegation is that the films which are being rejected by the Doordarshan, are being used by the contractors under the guise that they have not been accepted. How would the Government plug that loophole?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It has not come to our notice yet that some one is misusing the films under the guise of it not being accepted by us, outside for private commercial purposes. Therefore, we cannot take any cognisance of this allegation just as an allegation.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Are the TV and AIR in Madras, Tamil Nadu, specifically speaking, controlled by the Tamil Nadu Government or the Central Government? Everyday, when Parliament is in session, TV and AIR are relaying certain programmes in the name and style of 'Today in Parliament'. But there nothing has been relayed except certain brief statements of very big Ministers regarding international or national matters.

MR. SPEAKER: Does big Minister mean as Mr. C. M. Stephen is?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Not hefty. I mean, very important Ministers holding very powerful and important portfolios.

He is hefty in all respects. He is a strong man and tough also, I know.

Will TV and AIR be instructed by the hon. Minister to relay the proceedings of Parliament, especially applicable to all the State MPs? We are representing our State. We are discussing so many matters. But it is not properly relayed or broadcast at all whereas the proceedings of the Tamil Nadu Assembly are covered to such an extent that the name of every MLA is told, name of every shouting MLA is told and even nasty speeches are read out on TV and AIR. Will the TV and AIR of Madras give at least that much of importance to the MPs as is given to the MLAs, if not more? Will you give specific direction to TV and AIR of various States, especially in Tamil Nadu, to relay and broadcast our proceedings?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The answer to the first question is no. To the second question, we are considering how the proceedings in Parliament known as 'Today in Parliament' could be relayed. It cannot be done everyday because in the regional stations, they will have to be translated in regional languages. We are considering whether we can have a weekly bulletin of 'Today in Parliament' as it is called or 'Parliamentary Report'. It would not be 'Today in Parliament', but it would be 'Week in Parliament'.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: 'Week in Parliament' is hopeless. What will they give?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Whatever they can give. At least something will be there. (Interruption)

I think, the hon. Member was very unfair when he said that the TV and Radio gave coverage only to the Ministers, big or small. Probably, he himself is not listening to the Radio or seeing the TV.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I listened to the Radio, that is why I put this question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If he were to look into it, he will see that actually the grievance of the ruling party members is that it is the hon. Members from the opposition who get the maximum coverage

because... (Interruptions) That is not their fault. Because, various questions, issues under various items of Parliament—Zero Hour, rule 377 and other things under various rules—are raised by the members of the Opposition. That is why they get mentioned... (Interruptions) Our party is also mentioned. That shows that both TV and radio are giving very fair coverage, which has never been done before. The credibility of the radio and television is the highest ever today in the matter of covering in an impartial manner the members of the opposition.

Seniority of Producers

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*434. SHRI RAMAYAN RAI:

SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH:

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

(a) is it a fact that eminent persons were appointed as producers, musicians and writers at All India Radio, Lucknow and Allahabad;

(b) is it also a fact that some of them have left AIR and others are working in the same capacity for the last 15 and 20 years, although they are experts in their field;

(c) is it also a fact that very junior persons of regular programme category have become Assistant Directors and Station Directors through Departmental Promotion Committee and are supervising the work of these experts;

(d) is it also a fact that the producers are also being made now regular civil servants; and

(e) if so, what steps Government would take to maintain their seniority vis-a-vis promotees from regular programme category?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

The posts mentioned are in the Staff Artists cadre in the AIR Stations including Lucknow and Allahabad. The approved recruitment rules exist for such posts indicating the qualifications and experience required from persons seeking appointment to such posts.

Within the Staff Artists cadre, promotion chances exist. Many Staff Artists in the different grades have received promotions and are officiating in higher levels. However, it is quite likely that some of them may be continuing in the same grade awaiting promotion on the basis of their turn and with due regard to their seniority and experience.

The Programme staff of AIR consist of people belonging to the Programme cadre as well as those belonging to Staff Artists cadre. Planning and production of programmes are always jointly done by the staff in both the categories. It will be incorrect to designate any single category as category of experts.

Persons belonging to programme cadre have their own chances of promotions. Persons who might have started their career as Transmission Executive or Programme Executive are officiating in the higher levels having emerged through the prescribed recruitment procedures of UPSC either for promotion or for direct appointment quota.

It is a fact that Government have decided that Staff Artists will be grouped into two categories i.e.

(a) Artists; and

(b) Others who perform functions similar to those performed by Government servants in regular categories.

Producers come in the second category. Subject to their options and to a screening, their claims for seniority vis-a-vis those already in the regular programme cadre will be decided after due consideration of their experience, over-all service records, etc.

श्री रामायण राय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि प्रसिद्ध साहित्यकार, संगीतज्ञ

गौर अपने क्षेत्र के अन्य विशेषज्ञ आकाशवाणी छोड़ कर चले गए थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके स्थान पर उनके समकक्ष अन्य कलाकार क्यों नहीं रखे गए। क्या सरकार ने इन लोगों के पद त्यागने के मूल कारणों पर विचार किया है, यदि हाँ, तो वह किस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँची है? जो लोग आकाशवाणी छोड़ कर चले गए, उनमें से कुछ ये हैं : श्री अमृतलाल नागर, श्री सुमित्रानंदन पन्त, श्री भगवती चरण वर्मा, डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण लाल तथा बिस्मिल्ला खाँ आदि।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : माननीय सदस्य ने ये जो बड़े कलाकारों के नाम बताए हैं, वे स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट की कैटेगरी में आते हैं। अब यह तय हुआ है कि स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट सरकारी कर्मचारी बनेंगे—उन लोगों को छोड़ कर, जो केवल परफार्मिंग आर्टिस्ट (कलाकार) हैं और जिन के लिए अलग नियम बनाए जाएंगे। बाकी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट सरकारी कर्मचारी बन जाएंगे और उन्हें उसके मुताबिक सब सुविधाएँ मिलेंगी। इसके नियम बन रहे हैं। इस महीने के अंत तक उन्हें कहना है कि उनको सरकारी कर्मचारी बनना है या नहीं। उसके बाद गए नियमों के अनुसार सब लाभ उन्हें मिल जाएंगे।

श्री रामायण राय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सभी सरकारी कर्मचारी बन रहे हैं, तो वर्तमान सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति पर रोक क्यों नहीं लगाई जा रही है? जब नियम बन रहे हैं, तो तब तक इस पर रोक क्यों नहीं लगाई जाती है?

श्री बसंत साठे : इस पर रोक नहीं लगाई जा सकती। जो आज के आदमी का हक है, वह तो उसे मिलेगा। लेकिन जब नए लोग आ जाएंगे, सरकारी कर्मचारी बन जाएंगे, तो वे भी हकदार बन जाएंगे और उनको भी मका मिलेगा।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKKAL: According to the statement there are two cadres—programme staff and other staff. Experts are taken from others. Now it is classified into two classes.

One is artistes. The second category is others who perform functions similar to those performed by Government servants in regular categories. There are eminent people who have retired from there, a special category called Artistes Emeritus. Can we not enlarge that class of Artistes Emeritus, people who have much experience and have received national awards and recognition? And I have suggested, and our Government also, I think, has suggested regional names and State names also. Would the Minister consider this aspect to enlarge this and make use of this and bring out people in this area?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, the category of what is called producers emeritus—not artists emeritus, but producers emeritus—is a category not within the framework of the regular Government servants or even the staff artists. We create this not only to honour, but to utilise the services of eminent men in the field of performing arts and other arts connected with radio and TV, so that we can utilise their services. The number today is limited, but the suggestion which you have made is worth considering, we will consider it and I can assure you that we will try to utilise the services of eminent artists to the best of our ability.

श्री पी. नामग्याल : पिछले समय में आल इंडिया रेडियो में जो प्रमोशन हुए हैं वह काफी हाट बर्निंग के विषय न रहे हैं। आगे भी डाइरेक्टर जनरल रिटायर हो गए हैं और एक ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी साहब उन की जगह आफिशिएट कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो पोस्ट आप फिल अप करने जा रहे हैं वह उसी कैडर से करेंगे या ब्यूरोक्रेट उस की जगह पर रखे जाएंगे? अगर ब्यूरोक्रेट होंगे तो क्यों ऐसा किया जा रहा है?

श्री वसंत साठे : यह दूसरा सवाल है। यह तो नीति की बात है। डी जी की पोस्ट सेलेक्शन पोस्ट है। यदि इस के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन में से कोई एलिजिबल है उस पोस्ट के लिए तो जरूर उस का विचार किया जाएगा वरना ऐसा कोई बैन नहीं है कि डी जी की पोस्ट के लिए कहीं बाहर से या दूसरे सरकारी विभाग से व्यक्ति नहीं लिया जा सकता। ऐसा

कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। तो सब चीजों का विचार किया जाएगा और उसी के मुताबिक डी जी की पोस्ट भरने की कोशिश की जाएगी।

Expansion of Tele-Communication Services

*435. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK**
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether certain schemes are under implementation for the expansion of telecommunication services;

(b) if so, the names of those schemes under which expansion of telecommunication services are going on;

(c) the names of the States where those expansion programmes have been covered; and

(d) the States where the above expansion programmes is proposed to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (d). The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) for telecommunications covers the entire country encompassing all the States and Union Territories. The schemes included in the plan for expansion of telecommunication services are at various stages of implementation. A statement indicating the physical and financial targets is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The 6th Five Year Plan for Telecommunications (1980—85) is an integrated development plan for the entire country encompassing all the States and Union Territories. The main projects included in the telecommunication expansion plan are for providing 13.30 lakh new telephone connections, opening of 20,000 new public call offices and an equal number of telegraph offices. The expansion programme includes provision of long distance switching facilities and expansion of long distance transmission media by installation

of more microwave radio relay systems and coaxial systems. An introduction of electronic switching technology in the telecommunication sector would also be made during the 6th Plan. The expansion programme also provides for satellite com-

munication systems to be set up during the Plan period.

2. The details of the various plan schemes and the financial outlay earmarked are indicated below:

(a) *Salient Physical targets of the plan:*

Item	Target for the period 1980-85
1. <i>Local Telephone System :</i>	
1. 1 Switching Capacity (lakh lines)	14.80
1. 2 DELs (lakh lines)	13.30
1. 3 Telephone Exchanges (Nos.)	3500
2. <i>Long Distance System :</i>	
2. 1 TAXs (Pmy & secdy) Nos.	40
2. 2 TAX Capacity (Lines)	94770
2. 3 STD Routes (Pt. to Pt.) Nos.	60
2. 4 Manual Trunk Boards (Nos.)	2500
2. 2 Long Distance Transmission System	
2. 2. 1 Coaxial Cables (Route Kms.)	12000
2. 2. 2 Microwave (Route Kms.)	16000
2. 2. 3 U.H.F. (Route Kms.) a. 60 Chl. Capacity.	14000
b. Small Capacity	6750
2. 2. 4 Open Wire Channel (Nos.)	7500
2. 2. 5 Satellite Earth Stations (Nos.)	28
3. <i>Open Wire Telegraphs :</i>	
3. 1 Telegraph office (Nos.)	20000
3. 2 L. D. PCOs (Gross)	20000
3. 3 Telex Exchanges (Nos.)	100
3. 4 Telex capacity (lines)	
a. Local	22500
b. Transit	13000
3. 5 Telex connections	18300
3. 6 VFT Channels (Nos.)	7000

b) *Financial outlays of the telecommunication plan 1980-85*

(Rs. Crores)

Plan Scheme		Total Plan Outlay
1.	Local Telephone Systems	1242.00
2. 1	Long Distance Switching	170.00
2. 2	Long Distance Transmission	407.00
2. 3	Insat & Intelsat*	63.00
3.	Open wire & Telegraphs including TELEX	226.00
4. 1	Other Land & Bldgs (Staff Qrs. & Administrative Offices)	120.00
4. 2	Telecommunication Research Centre, Testing and other Organisations.	108.00**
Grand Total:		2336.00

Note:* An amount of Rs. 51.65 crores relating to space segment will be made available in addition to outlays shown in this statement vide Planning Commission L. O. No. T & C-5 (5) /80 dated 13-1-81.

**This includes Rs. 40 crores for TRC (S&T).

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Sir, it is seen that about parts (c) and (d) of the question the Minister has not said anything. I think he means to say that the entire country comprises the expansion programme.

Sir, about the facility of a micro-wave link of the Doordarshan programme, I would like to know whether this programme is included in the expansion programme or not. If so, why Orissa has not yet been approved for this purpose, although the micro-wave link between Calcutta and Madras can easily be tapped? Also, I would like to know whether the Government to Orissa has brought this specifically to the notice of the Ministry of Communications.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, it is already included in the Sixth Five-Year Plan and if the honourable lady Member has seen the statement which is laid on the Table of the House, it appears that in item No. 2.2.2 the microwave route kilometres are 16,000. So far as Orissa is concerned, I would like to mention that in the Sixth Plan so far as Orissa is concerned, five stations are included in the Orissa Circle.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Names of the stations?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Regarding the names of the stations, I will give to the hon. Member later on.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: When will this be done?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: This will be done in the Sixth Plan.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Is there any programme to cover all the district headquarters of the Country with STD facilities, with definite time schedule? If so, what is the time limit? Would the cyclone-prone areas, at least, be covered within the time schedule? What are the details?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, there is already a proposal to give automatic telephone exchanges to all the district headquarters. Because, without the automatic telephone exchanges, STD facility cannot be extended and therefore, that will be covered in the Sixth Plan and the Seventh Plan.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What about the cyclone-prone area?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I said, it will be done as early as possible.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: So far as the system of tele-communication is concerned, it is very good that we are expanding. But the hon. Minister would not take it offensive if I say that the communication system is neither tele nor communicable. We hear a lot of complaints. Almost all telephones are not working whether STD or local call. Besides implementing the new schemes, may I know whether the Government would take it seriously because it affects every common man? Would the Government take it seriously either to replace the instruments which are presently existing or see that at least the telephone of every person is appropriately working? For that, what special attention the Government is paying?

AN. HON. MEMBER: It is now an old issue.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, it has been answered earlier. There is some difficulty. If we examine the system in the country, from 1948, one year after when we achieved independence, upto now—in 1948 there were only 82,000 lines capacity in the country whereas at present, it is 26 lakh capacity in this country. This is 28 times expansion. There is an expansion to the extent of 28,000 this year also. Sir, there is a considerable demand because of the industrialisation of the rural areas in this country. We are not in a position to meet the demand which is expanding every day because of the low production in the factories. To put a factory and to start production, it takes some time. During this period, the Government of India has done much in this area. Even then, we are not satisfied. We are putting two Digital Electronic Factories in the Sixth Plan and the Seventh Plan and also we are expanding the Palghat Factory to the tune of 1.5 lakh lines and 2 lakh lines in Rae Bareilly, Indian Cross-Bar System. When all these factories and units are commissioned, it will start production. And there will be some ease and by the end of the Sixth Plan or the Seventh Plan, we will be in a position to meet the demand.

SHRI VIRBADHRA SINGH: It is a matter of regret that even after 34 years

of independence, there are two district headquarters and many sub-divisional headquarters in my constituency, namely, District Lahaul & Spiti and District Kinnaur, which are still without any tele-communication facilities. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any definite programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan to provide with tele-communications to, at least, district headquarters and also other category of stations such as sub-divisional headquarters. There was also a proposal for setting up of an Earth Station at Kulu, Keylong and Kalpa which fall within my constituency, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh. I want to know what progress has been made in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): The point has already been stated by my hon. colleague that the scheme of priority is that the State capitals must be linked up with the capital of the nation, and the district headquarters must be linked up with the State capital and the sub-divisional headquarters must be linked up with the district headquarters. With that, a scheme has been framed up, a well laid-out scheme is there and we are implementing it. It is our expectation that by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, every one of the district headquarters will be linked up with the State capitals and we will be able to do that.

A mention was made, on the one side about the deterioration and unsatisfactory functioning and the demand on the other. A suggestion was made that is it no use expanding unless you improve the quality. But the fact of the matter is that these two are inter-linked. The point is, unless there is sufficient equipment available to meet the demand in different segments, whatever be the effort, the satisfactory working becomes difficult. We are extremely short of our requirement in every area. In switch gear equipment we are short; in telephone instruments we are short; in transmission lines we are short and in TAS equipment we are short. In everyone of the areas we are very badly short of requirement. Therefore, the main effort is to build up our capacities to produce whatever we need to the extent of our requirement. We are succeeding in it.

We have already set up our expansion programme production unit at Rae Bareilly. The production is starting in the month of October. We are also setting up our expansion production of 1 million electronics switch gear equipment of which 0.5 million has been signed and the rest is being signed. As regards telephone instrument, we are at the final stage of collaboration agreement to set up a factory. As regards TAS connection, we are at the final stage of collaboration agreement to set up the factory.

I am submitting that the expansion is taking place in a very large measure with a perspective planning of having sufficient equipment to meet the demands from all over the country. Unless that is done, there will be insufficiency in the matter of transmission lines.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Himachal Pradesh?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Please bear with me. If want to hear me, you bear with me.

In the matter of suffocation, there is suffocation in the exchange with about 25 lakhs lines working and 8 lakh lines on the waiting list. That means, more than 1/4 of the total working is on the waiting list; the exchange is completely suffocated and it is difficult to get along. It is this fundamental problem that we are handling and we are succeeding in it. We will be able to improve the question of meeting the shortage. The moment that is met, the shortage will be wiped out.

As far as the question that was asked, I submit that district headquarters will be linked up with the State headquarters. With respect to earth stations, some have already been established. About the rest of it, I am not in a position to answer immediately.

Broadcast of Oriya news Bulletin

*436. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Oriya news bulletin at 1.20

P.M. from New Delhi A.I.R. Station could not be relayed by the local A.I.R. Station, Cuttack for two consecutive days viz. on 9 to 10 July, 1982 and instead 'Flute' recital was on the air;

(b) if so, the specific reasons therefor; and

(c) the specific steps taken against the persons responsible to prevent such occurrences in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 9-7-82 the Oriya News Bulletin at 1.20 P.M. was not relayed by the Cuttack Station because of non-availability of Short-wave Frequencies due to radio fade-out caused by sudden ionospheric disturbances. On 10-7-82, the bulletin was not relayed from 1.21 P.M. to 1.25 P.M. because of a technical trouble at the transmitter.

(c) Once the net-working plan of the AIR Stations becomes complete, these will become a thing of the past.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, this question is a very important for the State of Orissa because for the two consecutive days this regional station could not relay from Delhi the Oriya News Bulletin at 1.20 P.M. The hon. Minister has stated that due to ionospheric disturbances, this could not be relayed. Secondly, he stated that it was because of a technical trouble at the transmitter tower. May I ask the hon. Minister whether this technical difficulty at the transmitter tower could not be removed knowing that the previous day this incident took place and why precautionary measures could not be taken to have the regional language news relayed properly at the fixed time?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The two things are different. Although as a coincidence, they came one after the other, ionospheric disturbance is a rare phenomenon and this happens. That also affected only the short wave. It affects

only the short wave. It does not affect the medium wave.

श्री भीकू राम जैन: बिजली नहीं आती—यही सबसे बड़ी ट्रबल है।

श्री बसन्त साठे: बिजली का सम्बन्ध नहीं। गन-स्पाट से डिस्टर्बेज पैदा होती है।

In, next day, it was a transmitter technical problem. This does not happen every day. We have taken care about the next day, that is the transmitter difficulties. But as soon as the linkage through the NSAT is done and as soon as our strong towers from the transmitters which we have set up all over the country are linked to each other, all these problems would be easily solved.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: It is our experience, as the Hon. Members from Orissa know, everyday we are having this sort of problem, this transmitter problem and it is gradually increasing.

May I know from the Hon. Minister so long as this net-work is completed all over the country whether any specific steps would be taken so that this trouble is no more and moreover, ionospheric failure means all over the country they must have the short-wave disturbances. That means, all over the country the short-wave disturbance must be there.

May I know whether other stations have the same sort of problem and, if so, what are the stations or only in this station it is a rare occurrence?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as the ionospheric disturbance is concerned, it did disturb Sambalpur, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Dombay and Rajkot. It is not only Orissa which is disturbed.

As far as the transmitter difficulty is concerned, the technical breakdown of the regular transmitter, I can assure the Hon. Member that firstly it is not within our knowledge that every day this happens.

If the hon. Member can give me the timings when this has come to his notice, I will look into it. We will set right the

difficulty connected with our regular transmission.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The hon. Minister has given a very good reply. But the most unfortunate thing is that in Delhi also, this regional Oriya news is very difficult to hear. In Sambalpur, in Bhubaneswar. In this transmitter tower which is there, the power is very less. If you go to Raipur and other States, you can hear very nicely the news of their regional languages.

I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the Department made out a step-motherly treatment to Orissa people as far as AIR and Door Darshan are concerned?

If the Hon. Minister is already convinced that Orissa people are not getting their due share in the way of Door Darshan and AIR for better transmission and better transmedia programmes, what are the concrete steps the Hon. Minister has taken in the Sixth Five Year Plan to boost the mass media programme to be transmitted to the down-trodden and the poor people?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as the regional news from Cuttack which my Hon. friend wants to hear is concerned, it is not possible, because you cannot hear in Delhi medium wave transmissions from there. If somebody wants to hear the Tamilnadu regional news in Delhi, it is not possible. The question is.....

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Everybody is hearing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Who is hearing what?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Listen to Sathe Saheb now!

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Hindi news, and whatever is relayed from Delhi in regional languages, that everyone hears. Now it is a big plan. It cannot be explained in a minute. Sometimes there is possibility. I will explain.

(Interruptions)

Don't think of only Orissa. For the whole country, we have plan now of short-wave linkage from different corners, so that the short-wave beam goes on a longer distance. That is why you can hear Sri Lanka, for example, so clearly. This is the way in which we are going to sort out, both by strengthening both the short-wave transmission within the country and also the medium wave transmission—subject of availability of resources.

श्री राम सिंह यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आल इंडिया रेडियो का ब्राडकास्ट राजस्थान में, इसके लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे? मेरे में सुनाई नहीं देता है जब कि पाकिस्तान का ब्राडकास्ट इन नगरों में सुनाई देता है। आल इंडिया रेडियो का ब्राडकास्ट वहां सुनाई दे, इसके लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे? कई बार आपके माध्यम से यहाँ लाया गया है लेकिन अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन में भी सुनाई नहीं देता है।

श्री राम सिंह यादव: यहां का ट्रांस्मीटर बहुत कमजोर है, उस टिक करने के बारे में कोई सुनवाई नहीं है। क्या मंत्री जी इसके लिये गम्भीरतापूर्वक सदन में यह आश्वासन देंगे कि कब तक वहां पर आल इंडिया के ब्राडकास्ट सुनाई देने लगेंगे और कब तक यह व्यवस्था हो जायेगी?

श्री बसन्त साठे: मैं गम्भीरतापूर्वक यह आश्वासन दे सकता हूँ कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब तो आपको यकीन आ जाना चाहिये कि गम्भीरतापूर्वक कह रहे हैं।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Subject to availability of resources, we will try to strengthen the transmission capacity so that all regions are fully covered.

मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश में अतिरिक्त उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करना

*438. **श्री हरेश रावत:** क्या पैट्रो-लियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उनके मंत्रालय से मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश में एक अति-

रिक्त उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने हेतु अनुमति मांगी है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रक्रिया है?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have suggested the setting up of a fertilizer plant in Meerut Division based on naphtha from the Mathura Refinery.

(b) With the setting up of the proposed four gas-based fertilizer plants in Uttar Pradesh, the projected demand of nitrogenous fertilizers in that State by 1980-90 would be fully met. There is, thus, no case for setting up any additional nitrogenous fertilizer plant in Uttar Pradesh as suggested by the State Government. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have been informed accordingly.

श्री हरेश रावत: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने हमेशा की तरह मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर ना में दिया है, लेकिन अब की बार कुछ धुमा फिराकर दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से अपना प्रथम सप्पीमेंटरी प्रश्न रखना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Can't you appreciate his consistency?

श्री हरेश रावत: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेरठ और उसके निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र, जिसमें दिल्ली, हरियाणा का भाग भी है, उस एरिया की फर्टिलाइजर्स की नीट को कटौत करने के लिए उनके पास क्या दूसरा प्रयोजन है?

उत्तर प्रदेश ने तो फया बेस्ड फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट मेरठ में लगाने का प्रयोजन दिया था, उसके पीछे उनकी इन्फार्मेशन यह है कि जो 4 फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट उत्तर प्रदेश में लगने की बात कहते हैं, जो गैस लाइन बिछेंगी, वह उन प्रान्तों में पहले बिछेंगी, तो इस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश का नम्बर सबसे आखिर में आता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बाद में फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट लग पायेंगे। जो मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया है, मैं नहीं

समझता कि उससे 1989-90 तक उत्तर प्रदेश की नाइट्रोजन फर्टिलाइजर की नीड पूरी हो जायेगी। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा रिफाइनरी से जो नेफ्था निकल रहा है, जो इजीली एवलेबल है, उसके आधार पर वह फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट पहले मथुरा में क्यों नहीं लगाते हैं?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: राजस्थान में क्यों नहीं लगाते?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The assumption that gas will flow first to the other States wherefrom the gas pipe-line is laid as a result of which at the tether end, when the gas comes to U.P., it will be totally exhausted, is without any basis.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Late.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I assure the hon. Member that the question of arriving late does not arise. That would be a continuous inflow, as a result of which there would be no question of shortage as contemplated or assumed by the hon. Member. The main question is with reference to the naphtha-based fertiliser plant in Mathura. I have made the position clear that as on today and as the position stands, so far as UP is concerned, 6.79 lakhs tonnes of capability is there and the actual production is 5.15 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen. Now the demand is likely to be increased by 1989-90 to the tune of 16.35 lakhs tonnes, this will be the demand and with these four fertiliser plants with a capacity of 13.6 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen, the production is bound to be 12 lakhs tonnes. This will wholly meet the projected demand of Uttar Pradesh in 1989-90. Therefore, the question of shortage or the question of the assumed inadequate production does not arise.

It is true that there will be a little shortage in Punjab and Haryana regions, but that will be taken care of in a different form. For that one need not ask for the Meerut Division being fed.

One more thing I must explain is that a fertiliser plant based on naphtha is costlier as compared to a fertiliser plant based on gas.

श्री हरीश रावत: माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 4 फर्टिलाइजर्स प्लांट लगाये जायेंगे उन्होंने उसी के आधार पर कहा कि 1989 और 1990 तक उत्तर प्रदेश की फर्टिलाइजर्स की जो नीड होगी, उस को पूरा कर दिया जायेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन के इस आधार का क्या यह मतलब है कि जो फर्टिलाइजर्स प्लांट्स उत्तर प्रदेश में लगाने प्रस्तावित हैं, वह 1989 तक अपना वर्क प्रारंभ कर देंगे। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक स्थान का चयन भी नहीं हुआ है और कोई प्रारंभिक तैयारी अभी तक नहीं हुई। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस की सारी डिटेल्स बताने की कृपा करेंगे।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am confident that by 1989-90 the production will be in full swing and the estimation that I have made that the production from these four fertiliser plants would be 12 lakhs tonnes of nitrogenous fertiliser would certainly be on.

श्री हरीश रावत: कितना प्रोडक्शन होगा और कब तक ये प्लांट लग जाएंगे, एस्टिमेशन हो जायेगा?

श्री शिव शंकर: 12 लाख टन प्रोडक्शन तक आ जाएगा, यह हमें विश्वास है।

AN HON. MEMBER: It is out of question.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Out of question? What are you talking?

Import of Petroleum Products

*439. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:**

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of Petroleum products is likely up to during the current year against the earlier estimates; and

(b) if so, by how much and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) According to the present estimates, import of around 6 million tonnes of petroleum products would be required in 1982-83 as against the preliminary estimate of about 4 million tonnes. But exports of Bombay High crude oil are expected to be about 2 million tonnes higher than estimated earlier.

The reasons for the increase in the import requirements are primarily on account of, *inter alia*, the industrial relations problem in the refinery of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., in Bombay upto June, 1982, which led to a reduction in the crude throughput and also the shut down of its secondary processing units; these secondary processing units are now expected to commence operation in or around September, 1982. There is also some delay in the completion of the secondary processing units in the Mathura and Koyali refineries.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: The Minister in his reply stated that 6 million tonnes of petroleum products are estimated to be imported. May I know from the hon. Minister what was the quantity of petroleum products imported in the year 1981-82 and further I want to know from the hon. Minister the action taken by the Government for the timely production of the secondary processing units of Bharat Petroleum Corporation and whether these secondary units will be ready for production by the month of September 1982?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, his question has been drowned in what Mr. Daga has been talking. But I understood the question as, what was the import between 1981-1982 so far as crude oil was concerned.

In 1981-1982, the provisional estimation of import was 15.360 million tonnes of crude oil and 4.974 million tonnes of petroleum products. This was the import in so far as petroleum pro-

ducts and crude oil was concerned. I could not hear his second part of the question, I am sorry.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: The second part of my question is: whether the secondary processing units will be ready for production around the month of September, 1982 as stated in the reply.

MR SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Upgradation of Offshore Technology

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the O.N.G.C. Officials had visited leading offshore equipment yards in an effort to upgrade the offshore technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any deal with a foreign country in this regard had been approved; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

The ONGC officers have visited offshore equipment fabrication yards and workshops that are manufacturing offshore equipment ordered by the ONGC and also when found necessary, these that have offered to manufacture such equipment, in order to determine their capability. During such visits the ONGC officers take the opportunity of reviewing

new techniques, new designs and improvements under introduction.

The ONGC technologists participate in various international conferences, seminars and training courses and these assist in improving their technological knowledge.

The ONGC has also set up a small group of technologists to examine the merits of setting up a specialised laboratory and research facilities in offshore technology and to define the facilities required, location, inter-relationship with institutes of Technology and Universities.

The efforts of the ONGC in this are supported by Engineers India Ltd. which has a substantial Ocean Engineering Division that design a variety of offshore structures for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. The Division has with the assistance of various scientific groups in Institutes of Technology, undertaken research in a number of aspects of the design of offshore structures so as to enhance its capability in this field in order to meet the likely future requirements of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

Flaring Off of Natural Gas at Bombay High

*431. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) whether natural gas worth about Rs. 10 lakhs is flared off each day at Bombay High in spite of the fact that working group after working group has been appointed to help Government to arrive at a decision as to how to utilise the gas in Bombay and nearby areas and that their final report even after five years, is yet to be received and acted upon;

(b) *ad hoc* arrangements made for the utilisation of natural gas;

(c) since which date the gas is being flared off and the estimated loss up-to-date;

(d) whether in some areas of Bombay City there exists gas pipeline connections; and

(c) if so, the reason, why no use has been made of these pipelines for distribution of flared off gas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) It is associated gas which has had to be flared. No free gas has been flared at all.

Associated gas is produced along with crude oil. It takes time to use such gas which is best utilised in the manufacture of fertilizers, petrochemicals etc., since a wide variety of facilities involving large investments, have to be erected for this purpose. Moreover at the start of oil production, it is not possible to accurately assess how much associated natural gas will in fact be produced; this assessment itself requires that oil wells be on production for some time. Since the production of crude oil, which in Bombay High is almost ten times the amount of associated gas produced is of very high priority, it could not be deferred though it was recognised that the full utilisation of associated natural gas as it would be produced, would not be possible to arrange within the time-phasing set for rapidly increasing the production of crude oil in the early years. Nevertheless advance action was taken to see how best to utilise the associated natural gas that was expected to be produced as a consequence of the rapid production of crude oil. The Government of India set up a Working Group in 1977 and its recommendations on how to utilise associated natural gas were accepted. This Working Group recommended that about 0.83 million cubic metres per day natural gas should be made available for supply to domestic consumers and textile mills in Bombay City. In 1978 the Government of India asked the Government of Maharashtra to work out the modalities of distributing this quantity of natural gas in the Bombay City; the Government of Maharashtra set up a Study Group but the Study Group has not been able to submit a final report. In view of this the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers had a number of meetings with the members of the Study Group and

representatives of the Maharashtra Government to see if it could assist it in finding solutions to the problems which it had not been able to overcome. These discussions were followed up in meetings held by the Minister of Petroleum with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. As a result an approach of how to distribute gas to consumers in Bombay city has been formulated and a decision on this is expected to be taken shortly.

The quantity of associated natural gas flared has declined rapidly by creating a number of outlets for it even though the new fertilizer plant in Thal Vaishet is not yet ready and the difficulties experienced by the Maharashtra Government in implementing a scheme for the distribution of natural gas in the Bombay City. While all the associated natural gas had to be flared until the pipeline to transport the gas was completed in July 1978. Thereafter supply of associated natural gas commenced to the fertilizer plants of Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers in Trombay and to the Tata Electric Company. The quantity of associated natural gas increased rapidly connected with the rapid increase in the production of crude oil. Thus even though the utilisation of gas increased from 0.8 million cubic metres per day at the end of 1978/79 to 2 million cubic metres per day in 1981/82. The quantity of associated natural gas that had to be flared in 1981/82 was 1.8 million cubic metres per day. However, from the end of July 1982 with the commissioning of the gas turbines of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board last month there is little or no flaring taking place now.

The production of associated natural gas will increase further in the coming months with the commissioning of a further offshore process platform in the Bombay High field but outlets have been created in advance so that this increased availability is also expected to be properly utilised.

To ensure the optimum utilisation of natural gas in the future which requires the erection of pipelines and a wide variety of facilities and infrastructure, in March 1982 the Ministry appointed a Task Force comprising representative of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission Engineers India Ltd., Oil

Coordination Committee and the Department of Petroleum, The Task Force has already submitted its first report on the utilisation of offshore natural gas year by year for the next twenty years: adequate outlets have been identified so that even if there is some delay in offtake by some consumers, others will be able to fully absorb the gas that might become available.

(b) LPG (cooking gas) is being extracted from the associated natural gas. The balance associated natural gas is being supplied to Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Tata Electric Company and the Maharashtra State Electricity Board.

Additional outlets that have been created are the refineries in Bombay and an ammonia-cum-nitric acid plant that is due to be commissioned very shortly.

(c) Associated natural gas has had to be flared from the commencement of production of crude oil in 1976; till June 30, 1982 the total quantity flared is 1958.711 MMM³. Putting a value on this gas will not be appropriate since it could neither be stored nor fully utilised during this period.

(d) and (e) The Bombay Gas Company has a coal gas pipeline supply network of about 550 kilometres in an area in the Bombay City. These coal pipelines are not suitable for the distribution of natural gas without extensive modifications requiring large investment. Studies on what modifications will have to be made and the investments on these are nearing completion.

Supply of Kerosene/Diesel to Small Consumers

*432. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what criteria and controls are exercised by Government to ensure supply of kerosene and diesel to small consumers (district-wise), commensurate with population and needs;

(b) what are the guidelines if any for fixing the quota for kerosene and diesel to various States;

(c) whether similar guidelines are followed for district-wise allocation; and

(d) if not, what steps Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) The allocations of both kerosene and diesel to the States/Union Territories are made by the Department of Petroleum. In the case of High Speed diesel Oil, the monthly State-wise allocations are being made after allowing a 15 per cent growth over the actual sales made in the respective States/Union Territories in the corresponding months of the previous year. These allocations are, however, nominal since there is no restriction on the sale of diesel and the demand is being met in full by the oil companies.

In the case of kerosene, currently, allocations to the States and Union Territories are being made for blocks of 4 months each. Both for the summer months (March-June) and monsoon months (July-October), the monthly kerosene allocation are based on a 5 per cent growth over the average monthly sale in the corresponding 4 months of the previous year, while for the winter months (Nov.-Feb.) the allocations are based on a 5 per cent growth over the highest allocation/sale in any one of the corresponding 4 months of the previous year. *Adhoc* increases in kerosene allocations are also some times made, based on various factors such as occurrence of natural calamities, festival etc.

(c) and (d) Only the overall allocations of kerosene and diesel to the States and Union Territories are made by the Department of Petroleum. The splitting up of such allocations as between the various Region/Districts within a State is being done by the State Government themselves. The State Governments have been advised to ensure the equitable distribution of these products within the State.

Losses in Film Development Corporation

***437. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI R. P. YADAV:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Film Development Corporation has had to write off about fifty lakhs of rupees as bad debts and is making provision of another Rs. 15 lakhs as doubtful debts in the first year of its working;

(b) if so, the reasons for such heavy losses; and

(c) the remedial measures being adopted to contain these debts?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Against a profit of Rs. 53.72 lakhs during the year 1980-81, the National Film Development Corporation has written off Rs. 49.14 lakhs as bad debts and shown Rs. 4.50 lakhs as doubtful debts. These bad and doubtful debts pertained to the erstwhile Film Finance Corporation/Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation and NDFC has made these adjustments for accounting purposes. The Corporation continues to take the steps to recover the amounts from the parties concerned.

The erstwhile FFC as also NFDC have to play a promotional and developmental role for encouraging the growth of good cinema. While discharging this responsibility it becomes necessary to take calculated risks by way of providing loans for films which may not be commercially successful.

(c) The financial position of the Corporation is being improved by bringing about stricter financial discipline, more thorough scrutiny of applications for financial loans for production of films, increased exports of Indian films, expansion of distribution and exhibition net-work for Indian and imported films and through the execution of projects like 16mm centre, sub-titling unit and Video transfer unit which are likely to yield revenues.

Transmission Programme Jointly Undertaken by NTPC, Gujarat and Maharashtra

***440. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:** Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large transmission programme is going to be jointly undertaken by National Thermal

Power Corporation, Gujarat and Maharashtra in near future;

(b) whether it is a fact that the World Bank is likely to finance the said programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) which of the States will be benefited by this programme?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) to (d). A transmission project which covers certain EHV transmission lines and other associated facilities to be executed by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) and Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSFB) has been posed to the World Bank, which is likely to be appraised during September-October, 1982. The direct beneficiary States of the proposed project are Gujarat and Maharashtra while the indirect beneficiary States will be Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Review of Policy for Production of Bulk Drugs

*441. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the existing policies framed by Government for production of bulk drugs have not been reviewed from time to time with the changing circumstances of the industry;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the items year wise for which review has taken place with a change in circumstances?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following modifications have been adopted in the implementation of

the 1978 Drug Policy, because of changes in the circumstances:

(i) As part of 1978 Drug Policy, it was decided that the scheme of registration with DGTD shall cease in so far as the drug industry was concerned. However, in April, 1978, Government in the Department of Industrial Development further liberalised the scheme of registration with DGTD in respect of all industries. After examination of the whole matter, in consultation with the Department of Industrial Development, it was decided to continue the scheme of registration with D.G.T.D. for the drug industry, pending a final decision in the matter subject to the parameters of the Drug Policy being followed.

(ii) In the 1978 Drug Policy Statement indicative lists of drugs open for licensing to (i) public sector (ii) Indian sector (iii) open to all sectors, were announced. In 1980, Erythromycin, which appeared in the public sector list was decided to be shifted to the list of drugs reserved for the Indian sector. This was done in view of the assessment that IDPL would not be able to meet the 1984-85 demand for Erythromycin.

(iii) The provisions of the Drug Policy relating to regularisation of excess production have been modified in the light of the industrial policy announced by the Government providing for recognition of installed capacity (September, 1980) and re-endorsement of capacity (April, 1982).

Haldia-Fertilizer Plant

*442. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commercial production of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporations unit at Haldia has started;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when the commercial production of the said unit is expected to start?

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

(b) Although the Haldia Plant of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation was mechanically completed in November, 1979, the commissioning activities could not be started till December, 1981 because the required power was not available from the State Electricity Board. There was further delay in reaching commercial production on account of the break-down in the Oxygen Compressors and defect in the Nitrogen Compressor.

(c) The commercial production of the front-end plant comprising Urea and Methanol is expected to start from 1-10-1982 and the production of Nitro-Phosphate and Soda Ash from 1-4-1983.

Garo Hills Thermal Project in Meghalaya

*443. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Garo Hills Thermal Project's execution has been allotted to the State Government of Meghalaya;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure incurred by the State Government in providing infrastructure necessary for the execution of the project like roads, offices and staff quarters and arrangements for water supply and communications; and

(d) how far this will go to help in serving the interests of the local people?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY): (a) The project has been approved for implementation through the North Eastern Council.

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

(d) The Garo Hills Thermal Power Station has been sanctioned as regional power station and is intended to serve the interest of the people of the States and

Union Territories in the North-Eastern Region.

बराँनी में पेट्रो-रसायन समूह की स्थापना

*444. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: क्या पेट्रो-लियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि बराँनी बिहार में देश का सबसे पुराना तेल शोधक कारखाना है, वहाँ अभी तक कोई पेट्रो-लियम रसायन-समूह स्थापित नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार सरकार तथा संसद सदस्य पिछले 25 वर्षों से माँग कर रहे हैं कि वहाँ पेट्रो-रसायन समूह स्थापित किया जाये;

(ग) क्या किसी प्रचार समिति ने 1981 में भारत सरकार का ऐसा प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया था जिसमें उन्होंने बराँनी में ऐसा समूह स्थापित करने की सिफारिशों की थी; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त तथ्य सही है, तो समूह की स्थापना में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रो-लियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर): (क) से (घ). देश में बराँनी शोधशाला छठी पुरानी शोधशाला है। बिहार में एक पेट्रो-रसायन काम्प्लेक्स की स्थापना के बारे में संभाव्य और प्रतिवेदन दिये गये हैं।

वर्ष 1981 में स्थल चयन समिति ने सिफारिश की थी कि बिहार में एक बड़ी पेट्रो-रसायन एरियोजना भी स्थापित की जा सकती है।

बिहार स्टेट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स एण्ड कोस्मेटिक्स कारपोरेशन का 10,00 मी. टन स्टाइरीन और 10,000 मी. टन पाली-स्टाइरीन के निर्माण के लिये जन 1982 में एक आशय पत्र जारी किया गया।

अन्य दो प्रमुख पेट्रो-रसायन एककों जिन-की पूँजीगत लागत करीब 200 करोड़ रुपये होने की संभावना है, की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं।

Loss to Coal India Ltd. due to short Power Supply by DVC

*445. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the daily loss of Coal India Ltd. due to less power supply by DVC;

(b) number of times DVC supplied required power to the CIL during this year; and

(c) the steps to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Coal mines in the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. Central Coalfields Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. supplied power by the DVC. Due to interruptions in this power supply, these coal companies suffer loss in production. The computed loss in coal production due to such interruptions has been about 11 lakh tonnes in the period March-June, '82 for these three companies. Coal washeries also suffer loss in production due to power interruptions. The computed loss in production of washed coal from the washeries of Coal India Ltd. during the period March-June '82 is a little over 3 lakh tonnes.

(b) The maximum power requirement of ECL, BCCL and CCL has been assessed at 320 MVA. However, on an average, the requirement is about 200 MVA. During the period March-June '82 the actual average supply from DVC to these three coal companies has been 190 MVA. However, there have been regular interruptions in this power supply.

(c) The coal companies are installing captive generating sets and are segregating coal load from the non-coal load in the feeders supplying power from the DVC.

The DVC is trying to add to its capacity and in the month of June arrangements were made for supply of some power from the northern grid to the mines through the DVC system.

कास्टिक सोडा का उत्पादन

*446. श्री रणजीत सिंह: क्या पेट्रो-लियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष देश में कास्टिक सोडा का कितना उत्पादन किया गया;

(ख) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान विदेशों में कास्टिक सोडा का कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया; और

(ग) विदेशों में आयात किये गये कास्टिक सोडा के विवरण के लिये क्या तरिका अपनाया गया?

पेट्रो-लियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर): (क) वर्ष 1981-82 में 6.14 लाख टन कास्टिक सोडा का उत्पादन हुआ।

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 (जनवरी, 1981 तक) के दौरान 34,218 टन कास्टिक सोडा आयात किया गया; 1 जनवरी, 1981 के बाद के आयात आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। आंकड़ों के संकलन तथा प्रकाशन में सामान्यतः मामान्तर होता है। आयात आंकड़े महानिदेशक, वाणिज्यिक आसूचना तथा सां-रिकी, कलकत्ता द्वारा संकलित तथा प्रका-शित किए जाते हैं। आंकड़ों के संकलित हो जाने पर, उन्हें भारत के विदेश-व्यापार की मासिक सांरिकी खण्ड दो में प्रकाशित किया जायेगा, जिस की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध होंगी।

(ग) कास्टिक सोडा के वितरण पर कोई सांविधिक नियंत्रण नहीं है। तथापि, इस मध्य की जब कभी पैदा हुई तब मांग और आपूर्ति के बीच की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए स्टेट कॉमिन्स एण्ड फार्मस्यूटिकल्स कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया (सी. पी. सी.) (अब भारतीय व्यापार निगम) का रसायन प्रभाग ने 1979-80 में 15,000 टन तथा 1980-81 में 21,425 टन कास्टिक सोडा का आयात किया। आपातित कास्टिक सोडा को वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं, जिसमें सर-कारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम तथा राज्य सरकार शामिल हैं, में सी. पी. सी. में पंजी-कृत उनकी आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर वितरित किया गया।

तेल-कर्षण उपकरण का आयात

*447. श्री राम अवध : क्या पेट्रो-लियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विदेशों से विभिन्न प्रकार के तेल-कर्षण-उपकरणों का आयात किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में उनकी कुल लागत कितनी है; और

(ग) इन उपकरणों के प्रयोग से तेल-उत्पादन कितना बढ़ा है?

पेट्रो-लियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर): (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। तेल निकालने के विशिष्ट उपकरणों जैसे कि सकर राइ पम्प, गैंग उत्तोलन उपकरण, ट्यूब कूप उददीपन उपकरण, पोलो मर आ-प्लावन उपकरण इत्यादि का तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग तथा आयल इन्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा गुजरात तथा असम में पुराने तेल क्षेत्रों से अशोधित तेल के उत्पादन को कायम रखने तथा बढ़ाने के लिये आयात किया जाता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान तटीय क्षेत्रों के लिये तेल निकालने के उपकरणों पर तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा का किया गया भूगतान नीचे दिया गया है:

वर्ष	रुपये/करांड
1979-80	1.78
1980-81	7.78
1981-82	7.76

आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड के सम्बन्ध में इसी प्रकार की सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और मभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

(ग) ऐसे उपकरणों की महायता में आयल इन्डिया लिमिटेड असम में अपने तेल क्षेत्रों से अशोधित तेल का उत्पादन 3 एम. टी. पी. ए. की दर पर कायम रखने में समर्थ हो सका है। इसी प्रकार तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग गुजरात तथा असम में अपने तटीय तेल क्षेत्रों से अशोधित तेल के अपने उत्पादन को जो कि 1979-80 में 5.09

एम. टी. पी. ए. से बढ़कर 1981-82 में 5.20 एम. टी. पी. ए. से हो गया था, कायम रख सका था तथा उसमें सुधार ला सका था।

Multichannel System in T. V.

*448. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiment has been carried out to introduce multichannel system in T. V. in India; and

(b) if so, the results achieved?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Writ petitions pending in Calcutta High Court against Andaman Nicobar Administration

4741. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many writ petitions are pending before the High Court at Calcutta against the Andaman & Nicobar Administration and since when;

(b) whether Government have received representation to transfer these writ petitions to the Circuit Court of Calcutta High Court at Port Blair; if so, what action has been taken;

(c) whether Government will consider to have a permanent single member bench of Calcutta High Court at port Blair considering the remoteness and isolations of the territory from the mainland, as a very special cases; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI

JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: (a) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Hon'ble Member wrote to the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs in this regard, who took up the matter with the acting Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court. The Calcutta High Court Registry has informed that the relevant Appellate Side Rules and Writ Rules have been suitably amended for the purpose.

(c) and (d). The work load does not justify the establishment of a Permanent Bench.

Work done by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. in Dry Land Farming in Karnataka

4742. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited has done work in dry land farming areas in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. has done work in dry land farming area in Karnataka comprising of following projects:—

(i) 50 demonstrations in 50 villages were laid out where suphala (15:15:15) fertilizer was used in crash programme on dry land cultivation of coconut covering 9 districts.

(ii) In 20 villages, dry land development programmes covering 3 districts were carried out on Jowar crop with Suphala and Ujjwala fertilizers.

(iii) Fertilizer demonstration programme in rainfed or dry areas in 31

different villages were laid out covering 7 districts on Jowar and Ragi crops with Suphala and Ujjwala fertilizers.

Dehra Gopipur and Solan Postal Divisions in H.P.

4743. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dehra Gopipur and Solan Postal Divisions in Himachal Pradesh have not been provided jeeps, as is the case with other postal divisions of the State; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which they would be provided jeeps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Solan Postal Division has already been provided with an inspection vehicle during the year 1978-79.

Dehra Gopipur Postal Division which has been carved out of Dharamsala Postal Division in the year 1980, has not still been provided with an Inspection Vehicle.

(b) The provision of Inspection Vehicles to the postal divisions is being done in a phased manner with a spread over of 5 years. Dehra Gopipur Postal Division which has been created only in the year 1980, would be provided with an Inspection Vehicle during the next financial year 1983-84.

Power Deficit

4744. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what was the power deficit during the last five years, with year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The year-wise details about energy requirement, supply

and shortage during the period 1977-78 to 1981-82 are as given below:

Period	Energy Req.	Energy Supply	Shortage	Percent
(fig. in MU)				
1977-78	102180	86343	15837	(-) 15.5
1978-79	108535	97349	11186	(-) 10.3
1979-80	118370	99302	19068	(-) 16.1
1980-81	120118	104932	15186	(-) 12.6
1981-82	129245	115274	13971	(-) 10.9
Apr. 82 July 82	44214	40098	4416	(-) 9.3

Production of Crude Oil

4745. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state: what is the production of crude oil in the country, during the year 1980, 1981 and 1982 upto June 1982?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): The total production of crude oil in the country during 1980, 1981 and January to June, 1982 is as under:—

1980—9.361 million tonnes.

1981—13.889 million tonnes.

1982 (upto June)—9.468 million tonnes (provisional) .

क्लोरोमफेनिकॉल का उत्पादन करने वाली फर्मे

4746. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या पेट्रो-लियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्लोरोमफेनिकॉल का उत्पादन करने वाली फर्मे का ब्यौरा किया है;

(ख) क्या "एल-बेस" पर उत्पादन शुल्क में वृद्धि होने के बाद लघु इकाइयों ने "एल-बेस" पर आधारित क्लोरोमफेनिकॉल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार से अनुरोध किया था और क्या अभी तक मूल्य नहीं बढ़ाए गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो लघु इकाइयों का बंद होने में बचाने के लिये क्लोरोमफेनिकॉल के मूल्यों में सरकार का कब तक वृद्धि करने का विचार है?

पेट्रो-लियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह): (क) देश में क्लोरोमफेनिकॉल का उत्पादन में एकोर्ट डीविस, में. गोहरिंगर नॉल लि., एम्. ए. सी. लेब्स, में. डे. सी. केश और अनेक लघु एकाई द्वारा किया जाता है। केवल में. एकोर्ट-डीविस और में. गोहरिंगर नॉल लि. बेंजलडिहाइड के के मूल स्तर में आर्थिक का उत्पादन करते हैं।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) एल-बेस के आयात मूल्य में जो सीमा शुल्क में वृद्धि के समय 50 में 55 अमेरिकी डालर प्रति कि. ग्रा. था, तब से पर्याप्त कमी हुई है। यद्यपि एल-बेस का क्लोरोमफेनिकॉल में बदलने वाले कुछ परिवर्तकों ने एल-बेस से निर्मित क्लोरोमफेनिकॉल के मूल में वृद्धि के लिये सरकार का अभ्यावेदन किया है। सरकार ने अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है और बाजार मूल्यों का देख रहा है।

Appointments in B.C.C.L.

4747. SHRI A. K. Roy: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) total persons interviewed and selected in the B.C.C.L. in different categories

between 1st January, 1982 and 1st July, 1982 with category-wise break up;

(b) percentage of the Harijans and Adivasis and local villagers (including the dependents of the displaced) and the sons of the dead or retired employees in that, both amongst the selected and that interviewed;

(c) whether it is a fact that the quota for the Harijans and Adivasis has not been maintained; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

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

पायराइट्स फास्फेट्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड में काम कर रहे कर्मचारी

4748. श्री रामावतार शारत्री: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह दत्ताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पायराइट्स, फास्फेट्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड, अम्भोर में कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) उनमें कितने कर्मचारी स्थायी हैं और कितने अस्थायी;

(ग) इन कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या श्रेणी-तीन और श्रेणी-चार की भर्ती में स्थानीय लोगों की अपेक्षा बाहर के लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(च) क्या उन कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया जाता है और यदि हां, तो उसके दर क्या हैं?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह):

(क) और (ख) : पायराइट्स, फास्फेट्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड के अम्भोर प्रोजेक्ट में 30.6.1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 1849 थी। वे सभी नियमित कर्मचारी हैं, केवल एक को छोड़कर, जो कि दैनिक मजदूरों पर हैं।

(ग) कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मान संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(घ) जी. नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(च) बोनस संदाय अधिनियम, 1965 के अनुसार बोनस के नियम हकदार सभी कर्मचारियों को 8.33 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से बोनस का भुगतान किया जाता है।

विवरण

पायराइट्स, फास्फेट्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड में वेतन-मानों के ब्यौरे दर्शाने वाला विवरण

अधिकारी

1. 750-35-820-40-1100-50-1400 रुपये
2. 820-40-1100-50-1500 रुपये
3. 1250-50-1500-60-1800 रुपये
4. 1450-50-1500-60-1800-100-1900 रुपये
5. 1680-60-1800-100-2000
6. 2000-100-2200 रुपये

7. 2000-100-2200-125-2450 रुपये

8. 2200-125-2450 रुपये

अ.क.

1. 240-5-290-6-338 रुपये (250/- रुपये से आरम्भ)

2. 260-6-308-7-350 (266/- रुपये से आरम्भ)

3. 280-6-328-8-384 रुपये

4. 320-9-356-10-486 रुपये

5. (क) 350-10-410-12-506-15-521- (360/- रुपये से आरम्भ)

(ख) 350-10-410-12-506-15-611-18-647 रुपये

6. (क) 400-10-480-12-576 रुपये

(ख) 400-12-496-15-586-18-640 रुपये

7. 440-13-505-15-595-18-649 रुपये

8. 470-15-500-15-620-20-840 रुपये

9. 515-15-620-20-840 रुपये

Issue of Licences for Expansion of Units of Man-made Fibres and Drugs

4719 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-DAL: Will the Minister of PETRO-LEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTI-LIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 389 on 23-2-82 regard-ing admission of liaison officer to Ministry and state:

(a) the particulars of letters of Intent/Industrial Licence for expansion of exist-ing Units and setting up new ones issued to the employers of these retired officers of his Ministry dealing with man-made fibres and drugs since they took over liaison work and how far their contracts with the Ministry's officers and staff worked in furtherance of their employers' interests; and

(b) what surveillance, if any, is kept by his Ministry over the activities of such Liaison officers who have cultivated every close contacts with the officials concerned at various levels and one kept posted with the day-to-day movements of their files and information thus gathered helps them to work against the interests of other com-petitors in the industry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) One Assistant of the Department of Petroleum was granted voluntary retirement in July, 1978; he is understood to have joined a firm manufacturing synthetic fibres. After his aforesaid retirement, the following letters of Intent/Industrial licences for Synthetic fibres have been granted to the firm:

(1) Expansion of capacity from 6,000 tonnes/annum to 12,000 tonnes/annum for the manufacture of polyester staple fibre.

(2) Expansion of capacity from 960 tonnes/annum to 6,960 tonnes/annum for the manufacture of polyester fila-ment yarn.

(3) Expansion of capacity from 4,000 tonnes/annum to 10,000 tonnes/ annum for the manufacture of acrylic fibre.

(4) Expansion of capacity from 3,000 tonnes/annum to 5,000 tonnes/annum for the manufacture of Nylon Industrial Yarn/Tyre Cord.

Applications for industrial licences are considered in an inter-departmental committee under the auspices of the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. The applications are considered on merit.

The other retired officer has joined an Association of Producers of Pharmaceuticals.

(b) Entry of visitors to Secretariat Office is regulated by the Secretariat Security Organisation. Visitors are allowed to see by appointment, officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above after obtaining visitors' pass from the Reception Officer.

Criteria for giving Advertisement to newspapers

4750. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the criteria followed in giving advertisements to the Newspapers by the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): The criteria for release of Government advertisements by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity of the Government effective from 1.10.1980, which has already been laid on the Table of the House.

Producers in all India radio.

4751. SHRI RAMAYAN RAI:
SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:

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

• (a) how many producers are there in AIR and since when they are working as Producers;

(b) how many Programme Executives are there in AIR and since when they are working as regular Programme Executive;

(c) are the Producers who are being made Government servants considered experts; and

(d) whether Government propose to stop all promotions in the regular Programme cadre to safeguard the interest and the seniority of the Producers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There are 159 Producers in Ordinary/Selection Grade in position in All India Radio as on 1.4.82. Barring those who have not found fit for promotion to the post of Senior Grade Producer, the senior-most Producer is in service with effect from 1.4.1971.

(b) Out of the sanctioned strength of 620 Programme Executives on date in AIR, 480 Programme Executives are in position. Except one who has been working with effect from 21.10.1961, these Programme Executives have been working on regular basis from the dates varying from 15.11.1974 till-date.

(c) All the staff of AIR are recruited to specific posts in the different disciplines on the basis of their qualifications and experience. No particular category can therefore make a rightful claim as experts.

(d) No, Sir.

Staff position of DESU

4752. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the DESU is understaffed;

(b) if so, how much understaffed;

(c) Government's plan to cover the gap; and

(d) if not, the details of the staff position of DESU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Efforts are being made to fill these posts; otherwise, DESU is satisfied that it is not understaffed.

The staff position of DESU is as follows:—

Classification of posts.	Sanctioned strength	Vacant posts
Class I & II	674	54
Class III	10,046	287
Class IV	18,222	438
Total	28,942	779

Power Generated by DVC

4753. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) power generated by the DVC from January to June, 1982 and quantum supplied to its consumers month-wise, with details thereof;

(b) the demands of the different consumers; and

(c) number of times DVC supplied power as per their requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The month-wise details of energy generated by DVC during January-June, 1982 and quantum supplied to its consumers are as follows:

Year						Gen. (MU)	Supply to consumers (MU)			
Month							Coal	Steel	Mixed & others	Traction
<hr/>										
1982										
Jan.	.	.	.	.	.	505	127	149	95	47
Feb.	.	.	.	.	.	470	112	132	89	43
March	.	.	.	.	.	479	122	144	89	50
April	.	.	.	.	.	492	114	146	92	50
May	.	.	.	.	.	472	114	136	90	49
June	.	.	.	.	.	466	114	141	93	45

(b) and (c). The energy demands of different consumers to be met at 650 MW gen-

eration level and the number of days and demands have been met are given below:

Demand of different consumers to be met at 650 MW.	No. of days in month the demand has been met
	1982

Consumers	Level (MU/Day)	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Coal	3.66	28	26	24	21	19	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Steel	4.26	27	24	22	24	19	28
Mixed & Others	1.95	31	28	31	30	31	30
Traction	1.73	No restriction was imposed on traction.					

Setting up Digital Electronic switch Equipment Factory

4754. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of those places so far selected for setting up factory to produce digital electronic with equipment for telephone exchanges, with State-wise details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): A Site Selection Committee constituted for recommending suitable sites for setting up a factory for production of digital electronic switching equipment for telephone exchange has submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government at present. The report of the Site Selected Committee is confidential and as such the recommendations have not been made public so far.

Setting up Urea Fertilizer Plant with Japanese Assistance

4755. SHRI ANATHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to set up a urea plant in the country with the assistance of Japan;

(b) if so, the details of the estimated cost of the proposed Urea Plant and where it is likely to be set up;

(c) the amount of loan likely to be received from Japan for this project; and

(d) the annual production capacity of the plant and the expected time by when it will come into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

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

Availability and requirement of Energy

4756. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any State-wise survey of energy availability and requirement;

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

(c) how many States will be energy deficient at the terminal year of the Sixth Plan, with names of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the details of availability and requirement of energy in 1984-85 as per Eleventh Annual Power Survey is attached.

(c) The demand & supply in 1984-85 are likely to match in the country as a whole though nine States namely Haryana, J&K, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Nagaland are likely to have some shortage. Regional Load Despatch Centres are being set up to facilitate flow of power from the surplus area to the deficit one.

Statement

Statement showing the Statewise power supply position in 1984-85.

State	Energy Avail- ability (Mkwh)	Energy Require- ment (Mkwh)	Surplus (+) Deficit (-) (Mkwh)
1	2		4
1. Haryana	5858	6348	(-)485
2. Himachal Pradesh	1224	823	(+)401
3. Jammu & Kashmir	1098	1728	(-)630
4. Punjab	9738	10315	(-)577
5. Rajasthan	6696	8590	(-)1894
6. Uttar Pradesh	21264	22638	(-)1374
7. Gujarat	14826	14696	(+)130
8. Madhya Pradesh	12246	12227	(+)19
9. Maharashtra	26418	26923	(-)505
10. Andhra Pradesh	13232	11557	(+)1675
11. Karnataka	9829	13262	(-)3433
12. Kerala	5594	5539	(+)55
13. Tamil Nadu	12204	15150	(-)2946
14. Bihar	5822	5489	(+)333
15. Orissa	5816	5818	(-)2
16. West Bengal	10966	8561	(+)2405
17. Sikkim	101	34.5	(+)66.5
18. Assam	1660	1478	(+)182
19. Manipur	240	78	(+)162
20. Meghalaya	319	169	(+)150
21. Nagaland	56	63	(-)7
22. Tripura	129	103	(+)26

Employment to members of families of retired coal miners

4757. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any facility by Government for giving employment to one of the unemployed persons belonging to the family of a retired coal mine employee;

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(b) if so, the details regarding the procedure adopted and the number of such unemployed persons who were employed in coal mines during the last two years; and

(c) whether some complaints have been received in regard to the violation of the provision laid down in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). There is no facility for providing employment to one of the unemployed persons belonging to the family of a retired coal mine worker. However, some preference is given to the dependants of the retiring workers if they are otherwise eligible for employment.

Request for banning Imports of Harmones and Intermediates.

4758. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received in writing representations for banning the imports of harmones and intermediates required for their manufacture in view of large scale imports of the intermediates by multinational companies;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the details regarding the foreign exchange expenditure on the import of harmones and their intermediates and the names of the companies which imported the same during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Representations for banning the imports of Harmones, Diosgenin and intermediates were received from two companies namely M/s. CIPLA and M/s. Wynth Labs. The cases were examined and Diosgenin was shifted to the banned list. Fourteen intermediates were placed in Appendix 5 and Appendix 26 of the Import and Export Policy 1982-83.

(c) The names of the companies who have imported Harmones and intermediates during the last two years are not readily available with the Government. The imports of Harmones and their intermediates were of a value of Rs. 4.95 crores in 1980-81 on the basis of c.i.f. prices. The corresponding figures for 1981-82 are not available.

Shifting of Telephones in Bangalore

4759. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received requests for shifting telephones in Bangalore Telephone District during the year 1981-82;

(b) if so, the number out of them which have been shifted and the number which are still pending sanction and for how long; and

(c) the steps being taken to effect early shifting of phones?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 1.8.1982, 232 telephone shifts are pending. 80 cases relate to Jayanagar area and are pending since 31.1.1982. 152 cases relate to Rajaji Nagar area and are pending since 22.8.1981. The information regarding the number of shifts already carried out is not readily available and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as available.

(c) Transfer of area in Jayanagar is being arranged for meeting the demand of shifting of telephone and this work will be completed by the end of October, 1982. For Rajaji Nagar area a new telephone exchange is under installation. This will be completed by March, 1983 and the shifts carried out by April, 1983.

Production at Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. Bareilly

4760. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., Bareilly is producing synthetics rubber to the extent of only 50 per cent of the installed capacity during the past three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that this unit produces 100 per cent of installed capacity so that foreign exchange is not drained in the import of synthetic rubber?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The production of Styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR) by Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd., Bareilly, during the year 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 was about 20,000, 18,100 and 16,000 tonnes respectively. The licensed capacity of the unit is 30,000 tonnes per annum.

Shortage of raw materials and market constraints were reported to be the main reasons for low level of production of SBR.

The demand for SBR is more than its indigenous availability.

Opening of new public call offices in Districts of Bihar.

4761. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing;

(a) full list of the functioning and proposed P.C.Os. in the districts of Madhubani, Darbhanga, Sitamurhi and Samastipur in Bihar; and

(b) in how many of the above P.C.Os. not a single call has materialised upto now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House later.

Re Advertising of LPG agencies reserved for tribal unemployed

4762. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:
SHRI G. S. REDDY:

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

(a) whether representations for re-advertising LPG agencies reserved for tribal unemployed graduates for Durgapur and Banswara districts have been received;

(b) whether it is a fact that investigation authorities have recommended names of some unemployed graduates; with details thereof;

(c) if so, the reasons why the unemployed graduates have not been selected so far; and

(d) whether it is a fact that norms/terms and conditions for ST candidates are similar to those of Scheduled Castes and general categories?

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

(b) and (c). The LPG distributorships to be awarded under 1981-82 plan at Durgapur and Banswara are reserved for Scheduled Tribes and not for unemployed graduates. The distributorship at Durgapur has already been awarded to a person belonging to Scheduled Tribe and that for Banswara is under finalisation.

(d) The question of norms/terms and conditions for award of dealerships to Scheduled Castes & Tribes being different or similar does not arise, since certain percentage of dealerships are earmarked only for these categories.

Posts in Ministry of Energy and Reservation for SCs/STs

4763. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts in each grade/cadre (category-wise) in the Ministry of Energy and amongst them how many posts are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Category-wise);

(b) the total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes now working on reserved posts (category-wise) excluding those who had been promoted to the next higher grade either on *ad-hoc* or regular basis;

(c) the total number of reserved posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes unfilled (Category-wise) and the reasons thereof; and

(d) the reasons why the reservation orders for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are not strictly implemented by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-

RAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is enclosed.

(d) The reservation orders for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being followed in the Ministry of Energy.

Statement

(a) TOTAL NO. POSTS IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY:

(1) (Department of Power Cadre:)

- (i) Decentralised grades of the Central Secretariat Service, Central Secretariat Stenographers Service and Central Secretariat Clerical Service of the Department of Power cadre, which include these posts in the Department of Power, Ministry of Irrigation, Central Electricity Authority, Central Water Commission and Central Soil & Material Research Station :—

Group B	564
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Group C	1034
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(ii) Other posts:

Group A	35
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Group B	2
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Group C	15
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Group D	69
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(2) DEPARTMENT OF COAL CADRE ;

Group A	22
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Group B	59
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Group C	57
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Group D	38
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The instructions issued by the Government require reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with reference to vacancies and not posts in different grades according to the rosters prescribed for the purpose. Accordingly, the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes varies for time to time.

TOTAL NO. OF EMPLOYEES BELONGING TO SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES NOW WORKING ON RESERVED POSTS:

(1) DEPARTMENT OF POWER CADRE:

- (i) Decentralised grades of the Central Secretariat Service, Central Secretariat Stenographers Service and Central Secretariat Clerical Service of the Department of Power cadre as a whole :—

Group B	38 SC and 1 ST
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Group C	5 SCs and 1 ST
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(ii) Other posts:

Group A	1
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Group B	—
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Group C	3 SC
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Group D 9 SC.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF COAL CADRE:

Group A Nil

Group B 1 SC and 1 ST

Group C 4 SCs

Group D 5 SCs.

(c) TOTAL NUMBER OF RESERVED POSTS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES UNFILLED AND THE REASONS THEREOF:

(i) DEPARTMENT OF POWER CADRE:

(i) Decentralised grades of the Central Secretariat Service, Central Secretariat Stenographers Service and Central Secretariat Clerical Service of the Department of Power cadre as a whole :—

Group B 23 SCs and 12 STs

Group C 21 SCs and 31 STs

(ii) Other posts:

Group A Nil

Group B Nil

Group C Nil

Group D 2 STs.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF COAL CADRE:

Group A Nil

Group B 1 SC

Group C 2 SCs and 1 ST

Group D 1 ST

The reserved vacancies have not been filled due to non-availability of the suitable candidates.

उत्तर प्रदेश में एरोमेटिक संयंत्र

4764. श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी: क्या पैट्रोलिएम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश में एक एरोमेटिक निस्सारण संयंत्र लगाने के बारे में 8 सितम्बर, 1982 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 3230 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या संयंत्र लगाने के लिये उचित स्थान का चयन कर लिया गया है और भूमि सर्वेक्षण तथा मिट्टी की जांच का काम पूरा हो गया है;

(ग) प्रक्रिया का चयन, लाइसेंस और मंजूरी देने के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(घ) इस कामप्लेक्स का निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरू किये जाने की सम्भावना है?

पैट्रोलिएम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर): (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) प्रस्तावों का मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) इस अवस्था में यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा ।

Promotions in P & T Tamil Nadu Circle

4765. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the promotions ordered in P&T Department (Postal and Telecommunications) in Tamil Nadu Circle, Cadre-wise since 1973;

(b) how many posts were filled by SC/ST Officials;

(c) how many were carried over and interchanged in each cadre; and

(d) if there is any shortfall, what is the reason for non-filling up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (d). The information is not readily available and has been called for from Tamil Nadu Postal and Telecommunication Circles. The same will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Directive to states to complete power projects within five years.

4766 SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had directed all the State Governments to complete power projects particularly thermal projects within five years time;

(b) if so, the thermal projects in Andhra Pradesh where Central assistance is involved;

(c) what was the target date for their completion and slippage already under

Government and the reason conveyed by State Government; and

(d) whether under the new directive to the States, Centre has also assured them to give additional financial and material help to them and if so, the particulars of the directive in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Government are keen to ensure that power projects are completed as per schedule. The Central Electricity Authority holds regular review meetings with the SEBs and main suppliers of equipments. Review meetings are also taken in the Ministry of Energy. As a result of these reviews, necessary actions to remove the various constraints in the completion of power projects are taken.

Guidelines have also been issued by Government to the SEBs to improve their management system including project management practices.

(b) In Andhra Pradesh, Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project is under execution at present in the Central Sector.

(c) The original commissioning programme and anticipated date of commissioning of the Ramagundam STPP Stage I are as below:-

Capacity (MW)		Original commissioning programme	Anticipated date of commissioning
3x210+	Unit-1	12/82	2/84
1x500	Unit-2	6/83	3/84
	Unit-3	12/83	2/85
	Unit-4	12/84	1987-88

As the project is being executed in the Central Sector by NTPC, the question of State Government conveying any reasons for slippage does not arise.

(d) The Department of Power has recently made an assessment of the additional requirement of fund during the Sixth Plan. This has been intimated to the Planning Commission. Planning Commission is likely to take this into consi-

deration in course of the mid-term review of the Plan.

Technical Training Institutes at super Thermal Power Stations

4767. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for the setting up of technical training Institutes at

every super thermal power station is under the consideration of Government?

(b) if so, when a decision is expected to be taken in the matter; and

(c) the work so far done in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). There is a proposal to provide technical training facilities near super thermal power stations where such facilities are not adequately available. This will be subject to availability of necessary financial resources. Each case will have to be decided on merits.

Proposal for global tender for Oil exploration

4768. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to invite global tender from foreign oil companies for exploration of oil in the off-shore areas of Indian continents; and

(b) if so, which are the off-shore and on-shore areas where oil drilling will be given to foreign companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Government has decided to invite bids from foreign oil companies for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons in certain selected blocks in a second round of bidding.

(b) The details regarding blocks to be offered in the second round are being finalised.

Appointment/re-appointment of alternate directors as wholtime Managing alternate directors

4769. SHRI BALKRISHNA WAS-

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

(a) Government policy in regard to appointment/re-appointment of alternate directors as whole time managing alternate directors in public limited companies; -

(b) is it a fact that Government have been approving appointment/re-appointment of alternate directors as whole time managing alternate directors for a period beyond one year;

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, total number of approvals accorded under sections 269|309|198 of the Companies Act, 1956 during the last five years:

(i) for one year;

(ii) for two years; and

(iii) for more than two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) The Companies Act, 1956 does not prohibit appointment of alternate directors as whole time managing directors in public limited companies. However, every application for appointment of an alternate director as whole time managing director is to be considered on merits and in accordance with the general policy relating to the appointment of wholetime|managing directors under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and the guidelines framed by the Government for appointment/re-appointment and remuneration of wholetime|managing directors.

(b) and (c). There are about 10,000 public limited companies incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. It is not feasible to furnish information asked for without verifying the particulars in respect of each of these companies and the labour and time involved in collecting such information may not be commensurate with the result expected. If, however, information in respect of any particular company or set of companies is required, the same will be furnished.

Cost of Imported DL-2 Aminobutanol

4770. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the comparative CIF value and landed cost of import of DL-2 Aminobutanol during the last two years;

(b) what is the CIF value and landed cost of import of D-2 Aminobutanol prior to 27th November, 1981 and after that till date;

(c) what is the conversion cost and conversion ratio of the efficient manufacturers of Ethambutol HCL from DL-2 and D-2 Aminobutanol separately;

(d) is it a fact that the cost of Ethambutol manufactured from DL-2 Aminobutanol with 25 per cent import duty should be less than Ethambutol manufactured from DL-2 Aminobutanol with 80 per cent custom duty; and

(e) if so, what are the details of the same and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The import prices of DL-2 Aminobutanol and D-2 Aminobutanol are not monitored.

(c) The price of Ethambutol Hydrochloride produced from DL-2 Aminobutanol is yet to be fixed. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate the conversion cost and conversion ratio of the manufacturers of Ethambutol from DL-2 Aminobutanol.

(d) and (e). The reference in the question being to DL-2 Aminobutanol only, increase in the customs duty on DL-2 Aminobutanol from 25 per cent to 85 per cent would result in the increase in the resultant price of Ethambutol Hydrochloride, unless the c.i.f. price of DL-2 Aminobutanol comes down correspondingly.

Reservation for SCs/STs in ED and ED BPM in P&T Department

4771. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total strength of the ED and ED BPM employees in P&T Department throughout India and particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) is there any reservation or any preference for SC/ST; if so, what is the percentage; and

(c) how many SCs/STs persons appointed in these cadres during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house.

(c) Extra Departmental Agents are part-time employees. They are not covered under the reservation orders issued by the Government regarding reservation of posts in Group 'C' and Group 'D' categories of whole time regular employees.

However, the Department, keeping in view the policy of Government of giving due representation to these Communities, has decided that on a divisional basis, the representation of SC and ST candidates in the employment of Extra-Departmental Staff, should be kept to the prescribed minimum limit as per Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts in the Department.

Units Manufacturing Vitamin B 1

4772. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1951 on 20th July 1982 regarding reservation of Bulk drugs for Public sector and state:

(a) names of the units both in the private sector and small scale sector manufacturing Vitamin B-1;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have allowed import of Thio Thiamine for manufacture of Vitamin B-1 to

a unit in the small scale sector and on the other hand denied this raw material to another unit in Haryana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). As per the information available with the Government, M/s. Chemicals and Anromatics is the only unit in the private and small scale sector presently manufacturing Vitamin B-1. Import of Thiothiamine was allowed under OGL till 1980-81. In the 1980-81 Import Policy, Thiothiamine was included in the list of banned items (Appendix-3) and the same position continues since then. M/s. Chemicals and Aromatics was the only unit which applied for import of Thiothiamine during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and was allowed imports of Thiothiamine under Supplementary Licence. During the current year, two units in the small scale sector have applied for import of Thiothiamine. A decision on their request is yet to be taken.

Increase in Price of L—Base by a Cartel

4773. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a Cartel has been formed abroad by the manufacturer of Chloramphenicol and its intermediates to raise the price of L-Base to \$ 45/- per kg.;

(b) whether this has been done by the Cartel to press Government to canlise the intermediate in name of shortage to reap unintended profits at a later stage; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Government is not aware of any Cartel having been formed abroad to raise the price of L-Base.

उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश में कूड़े में पाई गई अवितरित डाक वस्तुएं

4774. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिनांक 26 जुलाई, 1982 को उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश में कूड़े में कुछ अवितरित डाक वस्तुएं पाई गई थीं, जिनमें पोस्टकार्ड, अन्तर्देशीय पत्र तथा लिफाफे आदि थे और क्या "पंचनामा" तैयार करने के दावे इन वस्तुओं को डाक विभाग के एक अधिकारी को विधिवत रूप से साँप दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम है तथा यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) घटना का तथ्यात्मक व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल): (क). जी हाँ ।

(ख) भारतीय डाकघर अधिनियम की धारा 52 के अंतर्गत यदि डाकघर का किसी भी स्तर का अधिकारी डाक द्वारा भेजी जा रही किसी डाक मद की अथवा इसमें रखी किसी भी चीज की चोरी करता है अथवा बेईमानी से गबन करता है अथवा किसी भी उद्देश्य से उसे छुपा देता, नष्ट कर देता या फेंक देता है तो वह कंदा की सजा का हकदार होगा जो अर्थात् 7 वर्ष तक बढ़ाई जा सकती है तथा वह जमाने का भी पात्र होगा।

(ग) 26-7-1902 को एक स्थानीय समाचार पत्र "दिग्गडियर" के सम्पादक ने प्रवर अधीक डाकघर, उज्जैन को बताया कि दो व्यक्तियों को उज्जैन के बड़गनेश क्षेत्र में एक नदी के पास 62 अवितरित पत्र पड़े मिले तथा वे सब उसके पास हैं । डाक अधिकारियों ने सम्पादक के कार्यालय से इन पत्रों को कब्जे में लिया, उनकी सूची बनाई तथा उनमें से 37 पत्रों को बांट दिया । अवितरणीय होने के कारण अन्य पत्रों को आर एल दो को भेज दिया गया । पता चला है कि पत्र एक डाकिये के क्षेत्र से संबंधित थे तथा नियमित कर्मचारी छुट्टी पर था तथा एक बाहरी व्यक्ति को बैंक

मजदूरी के आधार पर 19-7-82 से 26-7-82 तक 8 दिन के लिए उक्त डाकियों के स्थान पर लगाया गया था। बाहरी व्यक्ति की सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गई हैं तथा विभाग उसके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई करने पर भी विचार कर रहा है।

गुजरात से ग्वालियर के रास्ते पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन बिछाने की योजना

4775. श्री एन. के. शंजवसकर: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गुजरात तथा कच्छ तेल क्षेत्रों से उत्तर भारत क्षेत्रों के लिये पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन बिछाने की कोई योजना है और क्या पाइप लाइन ग्वालियर हो कर गुजराती; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन का विस्तृत कार्यक्रम क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. निबल शंकर): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Starting of Indian Telephone Industries at Salem

4776. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Teleprinters Limited (HTL) is going to start a teleprinter factory at Hosur; and

(b) is there any proposal to start unit of Indian Telephone Industries at Salem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Distribution of Natural Gas by Bombay Municipal Corporation

4777. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have decided to entrust the distribution of

natural gas to the Bombay Municipal Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Gas Company has submitted technical opinion from an organisation which did the work of converting the old cast iron pipeline existing in the city of London; and

(c) whether it is a fact that distribution by the Bombay Gas Company will be less costly and more efficient than distribution by the Municipal Corporation?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since no details are available it is not possible to make any comparisons.

Cities Provided with QMS Services

4778. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities which are provided with QMS facilities in India;

(b) whether it is proposed to bring more cities under this system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) A list of the cities covered under the QMS is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-4464/82]

(b) and (c) There is no programme to extend this scheme to any other city for the present.

Delay in Supply of LPG Refills in Jullundur, Punjab

4779. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the agents appointed by the Indian Oil Corporation

for distribution of LP gas in Jullundur City, Punjab;

(b) the number of consumers of LP gas allotted to each agent in that city;

(c) whether it is a fact that these agents do not provide satisfactory service while supplying LP Gas refills to consumers;

(d) whether it is also a fact that these agents supply LP Gas refills to the consumers after a month or so from the date of booking by the consumers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and what action Government propose to take in supplying the LP gas refills to consumers in time so that consumers are not harassed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Requisite information is given below:

Name of distributors	No of customers
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1. Jullundur Gas Service	5619
2. Hardev Gas Service	5602
3. H. S. Gas Service	1769
4. Kumar Gas Agency	306
5. Roshan Singh and Sons	7657
6. Ram Sarup and Co.	208

(c) and (d). Since the last 2-3 months there has been some delay in refills supply.

(e) It is due to the fact that Jullundur bottling plant is not working upto its capacity owing to severe power cuts.

The matter is being taken up by IOC with the State Government for restoring normal power supply and also, a generator is being installed at the plant soon. Moreover, another plant of bigger capacity is expected to be commissioned shortly.

Contract for Thal-Vaishet Fertilizer Project

4780. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRIMATI PRAMILA
DANDAVATE:

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

(a) whether the Thal-Vaishet fertilizer contract has yet to be settled;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the powerful multinational companies for the six Bombay High gas-based fertilizer plants to be located in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P. are fighting with each other;

(c) if so, whether both the parties have been offered to put two gas-based fertilizer plants each and meet the entire finances required for them; and

(d) if so, what are the main reasons for delay and by what time Government are confident to give them to the Companies concerned for setting up all these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The consultancy contracts for the Ammonia Plant and Urea Plant have been settled and signed respectively with M/s. Haldor Topsoe, of Denmark, on 15th February 1981 and M/s. Snamprogetti of Italy on 30th January, 1981.

(b) to (d). A site Selection Committee was appointed by the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers to recommend the optimum locations for setting up six gas-based fertilizer plants, one each in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and four in Uttar Pradesh. Another Committee was appointed by the Department of Petroleum to suggest the optimum alignment of the pipeline to supply gas to the proposed fertilizer plants. The joint report of the two Committees has been submitted to Government and is being, apprised. The consultancy arrangements for the new plants can be considered only after the locations and the ownership issues are decided.

भालावाड़ जिला मुख्यालय के टेलीफोन और टेलीग्राफ प्रशासन के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

4781. श्री चतुर्भुज: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भालावाड़ जिला मुख्यालय के टेलीफोन और टेलीग्राफ प्रशासन के विरुद्ध भालावाड़, भालरापटनम् ट्रेड-एग्रीसिएशन की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार और राजस्थान के जयपुर मुख्यालय ने जिला मुख्यालय की टेलीफोन प्रणाली को सुधारने के लिये क्या निर्देश जारी किये हैं और उपर्युक्त के लिए दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी व्यय क्या है?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल): (क). जी हां।

(ख) महाप्रबंधक, दूरसंचार ने स्थानीय अधिकारियों को टेलीफोन सेवाओं में सुधार करने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय अपनाने के लिये हिदायतें जारी की हैं।

(ग) सुधार के लिए अपनाए गए उपायों का व्यय नीचे दिया गया है :-

1. भालावाड़ और भालरापटनम् में उपभोक्ताओं के घरों की टेलीफोन फिटिंग की ओर ध्यान दिया गया है।

2. भालावाड़ और भालरापटनम् के बीच 14 ग्राम जंक्शन कोबिल बिछाने के लिये सांगपत्र जारी किया जा चुका है।

3. भूमिगत कोबिल बिछाने का कार्य चल रहा है।

4. कोटा-भालावाड़ कॉरिडोर प्रणाली के अगले महीने तक चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

5. 200 लाइनों के मांजूदा मैनजल एक्सचेंज को 400 लाइनों के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक

एक्सचेंज द्वारा बदलने की योजना बनाई गई है।

6. कोटा-भालावाड़ कॉरिडोर प्रणाली को मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और भण्डार की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

7. भवानी मंडी-रतनाम कॉरिडोर प्रणाली को अगले महीने चालू किया जा रहा है जिससे भालावाड़ के लिये और अधिक कनेक्शन उपलब्ध होंगे।

8. स्थानीय कर्मचारियों को चंतावनी दी गई है और उनका अत्यधिक सवधान रहने की हिदायत दी गई है।

9. दौंगिक अनुरक्षण एवं निरीक्षण प्रक्रिया को कठोर बनाया जा रहा है।

10. सेवाओं में सुधार करने के लिए दूरसंचार समिति की विभिन्न सिफारिशों को उत्तरात्तर कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

जल गये टूकों के मालिकों को कोयला की डिलीवरी के आदेश

4782. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ ऐसे लोगों, जिनके टुक भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड और सी. सी. एल. धनबाद के कोयले के ढुलान के दौरान जल गये थे, अच्छे किस्म के 10 हजार टन कोयले की डिलीवरी के आदेश दिये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या ऐसे लोगों ने उनके टूकों के जल जाने के आधार पर जनरल इन्स्पेरेण बार-पोरेशन टूकों को कीमत का दावा किया है; यदि हां, तो कब, और ऐसे कितने टुक हैं जिनमें दावे दिए गए थे और उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(ग) इन जल हुए टूकों के लिए मुआवजे के तौर पर कितनी धनराशि दी गई?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सेंसर बोर्ड की वक्षपातपूर्ण नीति

4783. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ फिल्म निर्माताओं ने वर्तमान भारतीय आयकर प्रणाली और सेंसर बोर्ड के वक्षपातपूर्ण नीति के विरुद्ध मंत्रालय को शिकायतों की हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या यह भी गच है कि फिल्म निर्माण करने वाली अनेक संस्थाएँ और व्यक्तियों की, आयकर विभाग और सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा अचानक पैदा की गई परेशानियों और बाधाओं के कारण, इस व्यवसाय में राखि खत्म हो रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो फिल्म उद्योग की इस प्रकार की परेशानियों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार की क्या नीति अपनाने का विचार है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (बसन्त साठे): (क) में (घ) केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड में वर्तमान भारतीय आय-कर प्रणाली या आय कर विभाग द्वारा पैदा की गई किन्हीं कठिनाइयों या अड़चनों के बारे में फिल्म निर्माताओं से कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं।

हाल ही में फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के मद्रास कार्यालय के कार्यकरण के बारे में शिकायतें रही हैं। मुख्य आलोचना यह है कि फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के विभिन्न कार्यालयों द्वारा सेंसर के विभिन्न मानक अपनाए जा रहे हैं और विभिन्न भाषाओं की फिल्मों के बारे में अपनाए जाने वाले मानकों में भिन्नता है।

सरकार द्वारा चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 के अंतर्गत जारी किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त सभी फिल्मों के लिए सामान्य हैं और इसलिए मानकों में भिन्नता का कोई अवसर नहीं होना चाहिये। तथापि, वैयक्तिक दृष्टों के रूप में गणितीय समानता सुनिश्चित करना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि एक ऐसा दृश्य, जो किसी फिल्म विशेष के संदर्भ में उल्लंघनकारी न हो; वह किसी अन्य फिल्म में विभिन्न संदर्भ में सेंसर संबंधी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों का पूर्णतया उल्लंघन-

कारी हो सकता है। बोर्ड द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने का पूरा प्रयास किया जाता है कि सेंसर संबंधी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों को सभी फिल्मों पर लागू करने में फिल्म के समग्र प्रभाव के रूप में समानता और संगतता हो।

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि विभिन्न भाषाओं में डब की गई फिल्मों की जांच करते समय एक समान मानक लागू हों, राष्ट्रीय प्राधिकारी के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि डब की गई फिल्मों के मामलों में दृश्यों का सेंसर नहीं होना चाहिए, बसतों कि सेंसर बोर्ड इस बात में संतुष्ट हो जाए कि डब किये गये दृष्टान्तों के दृश्य बिल्कुल वही हैं जो मूल प्रामाणिकृत रूपान्तर के हैं। अब के बाद बोर्ड डब की गई फिल्मों की जांच इस निर्णय की रोगनी में करेगा।

Transfer of Officers in ONGC

4784. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Chairman of O.N.G.C. got transferred a number of high-ranking officers and scientists from the Bombay off-shore project;

(b) if so, the particulars of such officers and their designations; and

(c) the reasons for disturbing so many officers to the detriment of the progress of the project?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) In accordance with the transfer policy of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and in the interest of the Commission's work, 23 officers have been transferred from Bombay to other work centres and 10 transferred from other work centres to the Bombay Offshore Project.

(b) Statement containing the requisite information in respect of officers transferred out of Bombay is enclosed.

(c) Officers have been transferred in the best interest of the Commission, Bombay Offshore Project and the individuals. These are normal transfers which take place in any organisation.

Statement .

S. No.	Name	Designation	Date of posting in Bombay	Transferred	
				From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6
	S/Shri				
1	H.P. Aranha	Group General Manager	12-6-75	LOP, Bombay	Western Region
2	C.K. Kanakakaran	General Manager	20-9-76	Do.	New Delhi
3	L.L. Bhandari	Director	22-5-73	Do.	Dehra Dun
4	S.S. Paintal	General Manager	28-1-75	Do.	Calcutta
5	G.D. Dhingra	Director (Personnel)	28-2-80	Do.	Dhara Dun
6	M.S. Mirgunde	Jt. Director (Res.)	15-11-75	Do.	IRS, Ahmedabad
7	J.B. Bhaya	Dy. S.E. (Mech.)	4-6-73	Do.	Western Region
8	K.P. Patel	Sr. Chemist	9-4-76	Do.	Do.
9	T.K. Samayajulu	Dy. Director (Res.)	20-11-75	Do.	Eastern Region
10	P.R. Sarkar	Do.	24-3-76	Do.	Dehra Dun
11	G.V. Iyer	Dy. Director (S&P)	9-7-73	Do.	Madras
12	Ajit Singh	Do.	9-2-76	Do.	Eastern Region
13	Yatiner Nath	Ex. Engr. (Prodn)	25-9-81	Do.	Ahmedabad
14	V.N. Acharya	Sr. Driller	2-6-80	Do.	Dehra Dun
15	Y.H. Vakani	Asstt. Ex. Engr. (P)	1-4-81	Do.	Ankleshwar
16	M.L. Jain	Do.	26-3-77	Do.	Dehra Dun
17	P.K. Bhowmick	Geologist	26-3-77	Do.	Dehra Dun
18	S.K. Narang	Chemist	20-3-76	Do.	Dehra Dun
19	K.D. Sikri	Asstt. Director (Res.)	27-1-78	Do.	IRS, Ahmedabad
20	K. Santharam	Do.	24-11-77	Do.	Western Region
21	D.A. Achatani	Admn. Officer (P&A)	3-12-64	Do.	Eastern Region
22	R.S. Rautella	Stores and Purchase Officer	13-8-73	Do.	Dehra Dun
23	S. Chakrapany	Asstt. Engr. (Electronics)	21-8-81	Do.	Madras

जोधपुर आकाशवाणी केन्द्र में स्टूडियो और ऑडिटोरियम की स्थापना

4785. श्री अशांक गहसात : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जोधपुर स्थित आकाशवाणी केन्द्र में नया स्टूडियो और ऑडिटोरियम के निर्माण में कितना और समय लग जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) इस योजना पर कुल अनुमानित खर्च कितना होगा ; और

(ग) इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के पश्चात् द्वारा रेडियो स्टेशन को क्या अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं दी जाएंगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे):

(क) जोधपुर में उपकरणों के लगाने सहित स्टूडियो परियोजना के लिए विभागीय निर्माण कार्या के नवम्बर, 1982 के अन्त तक मुकम्मल होने की उम्मीद है। इस केन्द्र पर ऑडिटोरियम की व्यवस्था करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) पूरी योजना, जिसमें ट्रांसमीटर, स्टूडियो, संग्रहण सुविधाएं तथा स्टाफ क्वार्टर शामिल हैं, पर व्यय 107.19 लाख रुपये होने का अनुमान है।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

वर्तमान सुविधाएं :

विविध भारती प्रतिश्रवण स्टूडियो--	1
मुख्य चैनल प्रतिश्रवण स्टूडियो--	1
बहु-उद्देश्यीय स्टूडियो--	1
रिकार्डिंग/डबिंग कक्ष--	1
परियोजना के मुकम्मल होने के बाद सुविधाएं	
नाटक स्टूडियो--	1
वार्ता स्टूडियो--	1
संगीत स्टूडियो--	1
विविध भारती प्रतिश्रवण स्टूडियो--	1
मुख्य चैनल प्रतिश्रवण स्टूडियो--	1
रिकार्डिंग और डबिंग कक्ष--	2

Rehabilitation of Refugees

4786. SHRI KRISHAN DATT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States from where refugees have come in large numbers and the names of places for where they have come and reasons therefor;

(b) the number of the refugees who have been settled permanently during the last one year; and

(c) the details of the assistance given to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOM-ONGO): (a) A large number of refugees came from former West Pakistan (now Pakistan) and former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) due to partition of the country, communal disturbances and Indo-Pak Conflict of 1971. Refugees also came from Tibet in the wake of Dalai Lama's flight from Lhasa in 1959. Name of specific places from where the refugees came, have not been maintained.

(b) 3,939 refugee families have been settled during the year 1981-82.

(c) They have been given assistance for housing agricultural land and inputs, bullocks, subsidary occupation loans, business loans, loans for shops and business premises etc. according to the nature of the schemes in which they have been settled.

Sarin Committee Report

4787. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific remedies suggested in Sarin Committee Report on (i) wrong numbers (ii) excess billing (iii) delays in trunk calls (iv) improvement in Rural Communication System;

(b) what are the suggestions regarding the replacement of out-dated small exchanges and manual operated system in rural areas; and

(c) what are the suggestions regarding staffing pattern and training programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): The Sarin Committee has presented a total of eight Reports (including the concluding report) with 434 recommendations covering all aspects of Telecommunication services towards improving the efficiency of the system in operational, technological and managerial spheres. Copies of the Reports with summary of recommendations are available in Parliament Library. Due to an inevitable over-lapping of the various suggestions made by the Committee, it is difficult to pick up and isolate specific remedies suggested for specific problems. However, among other things, the Committee has suggested as follows:—

(a) (i) Inspection of subscribers offices; productionisation of more reliable telephone instruments;

reduction of equipment overload and congestion by advancing the targets for fully meeting the demands.

(ii) Phased introduction of Automatic Message Accounting System.

(iii) Augmentation of Trunk positions and circuits; automatization of Trunk Traffic to provide Subscriber Trunk Dialling service down to most District Headquarters and important towns by 1985.

(iv) and (b) Provision of long distance Public Telephones (LDPTS) in all Rural Areas by 1990 so that no village is more than 5 KMS from an LDPT; automatization of secondary network using integrated digital switching and digital transmission systems by 1995.

(c) Rationalisation of non-gazetted cadres structure to:—

- (1) reduce multiplicity of cadres;
- (2) increase productivity;
- (3) define responsibility;
- (4) improve skills and enhance motivation.

Modernisation and intensification of job oriented training at all levels through "Induction," "Remedial," "Conversion" and "Orientation" Courses at various stages.

Small Cylinders for Cooking Gas

4788. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is under Government's consideration to introduce small cylinders for cooking gas;

(b) if so, when these would be marketed and how many people are likely to be benefited from the same; and

(c) whether these small cylinders will be cheaper than the present domestic cylinders and within the reach of the common man?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. However, no final decision has yet been taken in this regard.

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

कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्रियान्वित की जा रही योजनाएं

4789 श्री कृष्ण राम : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : बिहार में एल्युमीनियम और इस्पात संयंत्रों में कोयले की बढ़ती हुई मांग तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र में विशेषकर, जमशेदपुर में एक और इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को देखते हुए कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्रियान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : एल्युमीनियम और इस्पात संयंत्रों तथा अन्य संयंत्रों के लिए कोयले की मांग की पूर्ति के लिए कोयला उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के साथ नियमित अवधियों पर कोयला विभाग की स्थायी संयोजन समिति द्वारा की जाती

है। इस समिति में कोयला विभाग, इस्पात विभाग, केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण, योजना आयोग, रेलवे और अन्य संबंधित विभागों के प्रतिनिधि हैं। उत्पादन बढ़ाकर इस्पात क्षेत्र और अन्य उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रों को गंगा पूरी करने के लिए नई खानें खोली जा रही हैं और चालू खानों का पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है।

Raising of Power Tariff by D.V.C.

4790. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Damodar Valley Corporation to raise the power tariff and, if so, the extent thereof and the date when such increased rates will come into force;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal has protested against such unilateral escalation of power tariff which is bound to have adverse reaction and if so, what is Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether the Chairman of the Damodar Valley Corporation has taken the decision to raise the power tariff without the concurrence of and without consultation with the participating States, viz., the States of West Bengal and Bihar and if so, the reactions therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) DVC's proposal for enhancement of tariff by 7 paise per unit was placed at the 440th meeting of the Corporation held on 28th and 29th April, 1982. Both the Members of the participating State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal did not agree to the proposal. Subsequently, Govt. of India issued directive under Section 48 of the DVC Act, 1948 (14 of 1948) to increase tariff by 7 paise/Kwh. The directive is proposed to be placed soon before the Corporation for adoption of the revised tariff and thereafter, the new tariff will become effective after three months from the date of issue of notice by the DVC management to the consumers.

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(b) The Chief Minister of West Bengal did write to Central Government on the subject. The Chief Minister has already been informed about the tariff revision. Tariff is related to costs of generations and has to change when costs increase and investment requirements are to be met.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

भारतीय तेल निगम के कार्यकरण में भ्रष्टाचार

4791. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को भारतीय तेल निगम के कार्यकरण और उसके द्वारा किए गए सादों में भ्रष्टाचार तथा भाई भतीजावाद के बारे में कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन शिकायतों के आधार पर कोई जांच करवाई है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) और (ख) सामान्य प्रकृति की शिकायतें समय समय पर प्राप्त होती हैं और जहां आवश्यक होता है उनके उपचार के उपायों के लिए उनकी जांच की जाती है।

Setting up Automatic Telephone Exchange at Tirunelveli and Nagercoil Tamil Nadu

4792. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how long the building for automatic telephone exchange in Tirunelveli and Nagercoil, Tamil Nadu is lying empty;

(b) when the building for automatic telephone exchange in Nagercoil Tamil Nadu was completed; and

(c) when the automatic telephone exchanges are likely to be set up in both these places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The Telephone Buildings of Tirunelveli and Nagercoil were used for storage of equipment after taking over. At Tirunelveli, installation of Trunk Exchange and Telex was also done.

(b) The building for Automatic Telephone Exchange at Nagercoil was completed in September 1980.

(c) Tirunelveli and Nagercoil Automatic Exchanges are likely to be commissioned during 1983.

Autonomy for AIR and Doordarshan

4793. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has demanded greater autonomy for All India Radio and Doordarshan and greater involvement of States Governments in their functioning; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No such demand has been made by the State Government of West Bengal. However, while addressing the Conference of State Information Ministers, held in July, 1982, the Minister of State in charge of Information and Cultural Affairs in West Bengal had *inter alia* suggested that these two media should be given a free play and there should be a larger involvement of the State Government in their functioning.

The fact of the matter is that even now the State Government concerned is represented in several programme Committees or Consultative panels attracted to Stations, viz., Rural Programme Advisory

Committee, Consultative Panel for Industrial Workers broadcasts, educational broadcasts, etc. This is an institutionalised system. So far as autonomous status to A.I.R. and Doordarshan is concerned, as clarified on several occasions in the past, Government's view is that this is not necessary to enable them to discharge their basic objective viz., serving the people.

Telephone Industry at Bhubaneshwar

4794. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a Telephone Industry at Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, when such proposal is expected to be implemented; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Overtime allowance to P & T employees

4795. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADA SAN NADDAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether overtime system still prevails in the P&T Department;

(b) if so, the details and the amount of loss sustained by the department due to overtime per year;

(c) whether Government are having any clear scheme to stop overtime; and

(d) if so, the details and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Overtime is granted subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions—

(i) When the work is such that it cannot be postponed in public interest till the next working day.

(ii) No leave reserve is available .

(iii) When the work cannot be distributed among the staff.

(iv) When the work cannot be assigned to an official from another department, Branch or Section of same office whose work cannot be help up.

The expenditure incurred on OTA during the last five years was as under:

1977-78	. . . . .	14.03 crores
1978-79	. . . . .	20.39 ,,
1979-80	. . . . .	26.67 ,,
1980-81	. . . . .	28.70 ,,
1981-82	. . . . .	28.66 ,,

(c) Special efforts are being made to fill up vacancies to minimize the incidence of OTA.

(d) 'Reserve Trained Pool' in the operative cadres of Postal Assistance, Sorting Assistance, Telephone Operators and Telegraphist, are being built up to ensure that candidates from the reserve trained pool may be deployed against absenteeism as well as for tackling seasonal rush of work at peak hour traffic etc.

Drilling for Oil and Gas (State-wise)

4796. SHR VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places (State-wise) where drilling for oil/gas is being carried

out at present for discovery of oil/gas; and

(b) the amount of money so far spent in these projects?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Drilling for oil/gas is being carried out by ONGC at 8 places in Gujarat, 12 places in Assam, 3 places in Tripura, one place in West Bengal, 2 places in Andhra Pradesh and one place in Rajasthan and by OIL at one place in Arunachal Pradesh. The amount spent on these projects State-wise is given below:

State	Expenditure by ONGC since inception upto 31-3-81	Expenditure by Oil since inception upto 31-3-82 (Rs. in Crores)
Andhra Pradesh	15.91	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	25.33
Assam	199.25	—
Tripura	34.59	—
Gujarat	234.96	—
Rajasthan	1.21	—
West Bengal	20.37	—

**Setting up Digital Telephone Exchange
Factory with French Collaboration**

4797. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Investment Board has cleared Rs. 150 crores proposal of the Indian Telephone Industries to set up the country's first electronic—digital telephone exchange factory with French collaboration;

(b) whether the Company from which the technical collaboration has been sought is French State-owned Company;

(c) whether a global tender was sought for this project or it was decided by mutual talk and agreement; and

(d) the details of the agreement and the mode of payment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Public Investment Board has recently cleared a proposal for setting up manufacturing capacity for five lakh lines of electronic digital switching equipments annually, under the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 149.19 crores. For this M/s. Indian Telephone Industries have entered into technical collaboration with M/s. CIT-Alcatel, a French Company, the holding Company of which has been nationalised by the French Government.

(c) The offer from the French Company was part of an offer received from the French Government for technology transfer for the introduction of digital electronic switching system into the Indian network including local manufacture. The evaluation of the French offer was done by an Inter-departmental Committee.

(d) The following Agreements have been entered into in connection with the above collaboration:—

(i) Agreement for licence, Transfer of know-how and for setting up of an

ESS Factory with a capacity of 5 lakh lines per annum between the Indian Telephone Industries and CIT-Alcatel.

(ii) R & D Collaboration for development of next generation system between Indian P & T Department and CIT-Alcatel.

(iii) Agreement for supply of equipment for acceptance testing, reliability centre, Training and Technical Assistance between Indian Posts & Telegraphs Department and SOFRECOM, a French Company under their Ministry of PTT.

In addition to the above, two Memoranda of Understanding between the Governments of India and France—one for continued technical assistance in the field of telecom. services and equipment manufacture and the other for cooperation in the Research and Development activities in the Telecom. field between the respective Research Centres were also signed.

The payments to be made to the French Company have been covered by French Government loans. Half of the total amount will be in the form of soft treasury loan and the other half buyer's credit.

Increasing Capacity of power stations

4798. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent is the installed capacity to be increased in the Sixth Five Year Plan in each State in Thermal, Super Thermal, Hydel and Atomic and other sources of Energy; and

(b) what are the projects in progress and which are behind schedule and to what extent i.e. what were the completion dates and when they are likely to be completed?

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

Committee to go into Financial System and irregularities of BCCL

4799. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:
SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CIL is going to set up a high level committee to probe the financial system and irregularities of the BCCL; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) A one-man committee under Shri J. G. Kumaramangalam, Ex-Chairman of Coal Mines Authority Ltd. has been recently appointed by this Department to probe into the administrative and financial working of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and suggest measures for improvement.

Power Projects Financed by Foreign resources to Achieve Power Target of . . . Sixth Plan

4800. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to achieve the power target of the Sixth Plan Government propose to construct a series of power stations both Hydel and thermal totally financed by foreign resources; and

(b) if so, the decision, if any, taken by Government in this regard stating the period by which these power stations are anticipated to be set up to achieve the Sixth Plan powers target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Stage-I of Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station (6X210 MW) and Stage I of Rihand Super Thermal Power Station (2X500 MW) are being set up with USSR and U.K. assistance respectively. The first units of these projects are expected to be commissioned during 1987-88.

Government have also received offers from other foreign countries/overseas

companies for supply of equipment for power projects with possibilities of financing through Government Credit, Suppliers' Credit and Commercial Loans. No decision has been taken by Government on these proposals.

बुलन्दशहर में डाक-तार भवनों का निर्माण

4801. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बुलन्दशहर प्रधान डाक घर का भवन गत अनेक वर्षों से जीर्ण-शीर्ण हालत में पड़ा हुआ है ; और यदि हां, तो भवन की मरम्मत न किए जाने या नया भवन न बनाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इसमें विलम्ब के लिए कौन-का व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी है ; और

(ख) जिला बुलन्दशहर (उत्तर-प्रदेश) के किन्-किन स्थानों पर डाक घरों और तार घरों के भवन बनाने का प्रस्ताव है और इन भवनों के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल) : (क) बुलन्दशहर के मुख्य डाकघर के भवन के पुनर्निर्माण की आवश्यकता है । इसलिए बुलन्दशहर के मुख्य डाक-घर के भवन के पुनः निर्माण संबंधी परियोजना को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है । पुराने भवन को गिरा दिया गया है तथा नए भवन का निर्माण कार्य जनवरी, 1982 में शुरू कर दिया गया है गये भवन के 1983 के दौरान पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ।

(ख) ऐसा प्रस्ताव किया गया है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के दौरान बुलन्दशहर जिले में बुर्जा मुख्य डाकघर के लिए एक विभागीय भवन का निर्माण किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है । पोस्ट-मास्टर जनरल, उत्तर प्रदेश सर्किल, लखनऊ ने प्रारंभिक प्राक्कलन प्राप्त कर लिया है तथा वे इस मामले में आगे आवश्यक कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं ।

बुलन्दशहर (उ.प्र.) जिले में तार घर के लिए कोई भवन निर्माण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Further Raising of Tariff by D.V.C.

4802. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the D.V.C. is contemplating to raise its power tariff again by about 5 p.c.;

(b) is it also a fact that power tariff of D.V.C. was raised just about a year back;

(c) if the answer to both (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, on what basis was the last tariff worked out; and

(d) the reasons why that is being changed so soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d) DVC last revised the tariff w.e.f. 1-7-1981 after an interval of about 7 years. Further raise of 7 paise per Kwh in overall rate is contemplated now. Tariff is related to costs of generation and has to change when costs increase, and investment requirements are to be met.

Free Trunk Calls to Local Businessmen at Agartala telephone exchange

4803. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a racket has been developed in the Agartala Telephone Exchange to provide free trunk calls to the local businessmen;

(b) whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter; and

(c) what steps have been taken to stop this practice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Strict supervision is being carried on to detect passing of free trunkcalls. If any instance is observed, necessary deterrent administrative action is taken against the employee fault.

Use of new Floating Platform by O.N.G.C.

4804. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to use new floating platform by the ONGC; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Achievement of Target of ONGC

4805. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the plan of ONGC to drill 186 wells involving a total of 437,644 metres for achieving the target of 17.91 million tonnes of oil in 1982-83 along with a gas production of 1871.53 million cubic metres; and

(b) the steps being taken to augment the welfare measures for the employees so that these targets can be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The details of the exploration and production programme of ONGC as per the Annual Plan 1982-83 are as follows:

	Wells	Metrage	Planned oil production (million tonnes)	Planned gas supply (million cubic metres)
Onshore	110	2,71,644	5.80	900.00
Offshore	76	1,66,000	12.11	971.53
TOTAL	186	4,37,644	17.91	1871.53

(b) ONGC is laying great stress on the welfare measures for the employees to achieve the targets. Some important steps taken in this regard are financial motivation scheme, free conveyance facilities for attending to field sites, free camp facilities at distant and difficult drilling locations, liberal food compensation or whole-some meal facilities at distant and remote drill site colonies, free medical aid, etc. Further welfare measures are also contemplated.

Losses in Fertilizer Plants

4806. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some fertilizer plants are running in loss;

(b) if so, the names of the fertilizer plants which are incurring such losses;

(c) the reasons of the losses; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the condition of those fertilizer plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The following fertilizer companies under the administrative control of this Ministry incurred losses during 1981-82:—

(i) Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd;

It has plants at Gorkhpur, Uttar Pradesh; Sindri, Bihar; Ramagundam, Andhra Pradesh; Talcher, Orissa.

(ii) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd;

It has plants at Namrup, Assam; Barauni, Bihar; Durgapur, West Bengal.

(iii) Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.:

It has plants at Udyogamandal, Kerala; Cochin, Kerala.

(c) The main reasons for the losses are low capacity utilization on account of power cuts imposed by various State Governments, non-availability of inputs like coal and equipment problems and design constraints.

(d) Power cuts have been removed by most of the State Governments. The supply of feedstock and inputs to the fertilizer plants has been augmented to the required level. Steps are also being taken to increase capacity utilization by removing inbuilt constraints through plant operation improvement programmes, debottlenecking schemes and installation of Captive Power generation facilities, etc.

Discussion with N.T.P.C. Authorities for recruitment through employment exchange

4807. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal State Power Minister and the State Labour Minister discussed with the authorities of National Thermal Power Corporation on 25-6-82 regarding recruitment through employment exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decisions arrived at the said meeting?

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

Super Thermal Power Station for Delhi.

4808. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to set up a super thermal power station by NTPC for exclusive supply to Delhi; if so, what will be capacity, phasing, costs for each phase;

(b) will the power station be supplied equipment manufactured by BHEL or imported equipment, if latter what will be the import component of the total equipment cost; and

(c) what other schemes, if any, are there for setting up power stations in any

other state; please give details of location area or grid, capacity and phasing thereof, breakup of cost, phase-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) There is a proposal to set up a Super Thermal Power Station by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) to meet the power-needs of Delhi. Detailed feasibility studies are yet to be taken-up. The capacity, phasing of costs etc. can be finalised only after feasibility studies are completed.

(c) The details of NTPC's projects under construction are shown in Annexure.

In addition, Government have recently approved State I (1260 MW) of Vidhyachal Super Thermal Power Project in MP and State I (1000 MW) of Rihand Super Thermal Power Project in UP. The first 210 MW unit of Stage I of Vindhya-chal Super Thermal Power Project and the first 500 MW unit of Stage I of Rihand Super Thermal Power Project are expected to be commissioned during 1987-88. The sanctioned costs of these projects are Rs. 911.57 crores and Rs. 1033 crores respectively. These are all regional power stations intended for meeting the power requirements of the different States in their respective regions.

The proposal of NTPC for setting up Stage-I (4x200 MW) of Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station has been accorded techno-economic clearance by CEA. It is awaiting investment decision.

Opening of Telephone Exchanges and P.C.Os. in Rajasthan

* 4809. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the desert and backward districts in Rajasthan to which special attention is being paid in providing

more telephone exchanges and PCOs and opening post office, with details thereof; and

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to reduce the prescribed ratio of population for opening post offices in desert and Hill areas with small population and if so, by what time a decision in this regard will be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a)

(i) *Telephone Exchanges*:

New small Telephone exchanges are opened on the basis of build up of demand for telephone connections and economy viability of the Scheme under the liberalised policy for opening telephone exchanges in rural areas. Under this Policy area-wise (viz. Backward/Tribal/Hilly/desert) distinction is not made. The names of backward districts in Rajasthan and number of telephone exchanges tentatively planned for opening during 1982-83 is given in the attached statement

(ii) *P.C.Os.*

While the Department has no policy specifically for desert districts, these are included by and large under the list of backward districts. Public telephones are provided in backward areas on a liberalised basis. The names of backward districts of Rajasthan and the number of long distance public telephones proposed for opening during 1982-83, subject to availability of stores, are given at Annexure.

(iii) *Post Offices*:

Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Sriganganagar districts, Dungargarh tehsil of Church district and Gogunda tehsil of Udaipur district are classified as backward for purpose of postal development. It is proposed to open 15 post offices in these areas under Annual Plan 1982-83.

(b) No, Sir. The prescribed norms already provide for a more liberal condition of population for opening of post offices in backward/tribal areas as compared to normal rural areas.

Statement

Statement showing number of telephone exchanges, public telephones tentatively planned for opening in backward Districts of Rajasthan during 1982-83

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Tele. Exchanges	No. of Public Telephones
1	Alwar	3	1
2	Banswara	Nil	6
3	Barmar	Nil	14
4	Churu	3	3
5	Dungarpur	Nil	6
6	Jaisalmer	1	11
7	Jalore	9	6
8	Jhunjhunu	1	1
9	Jodhpur	1	8
10	Nagaur	Nil	3
11	Sirohi	Nil	1
12	Udaipur	1	4
13	Bhilwara	2	Nil
14	Jhalawar	Nil	Nil
15	Sikar	Nil	Nil
16	Tonk	Nil	Nil

भारतीय उर्बरक निगम के गोरखपुर एकक का विस्तार

4810. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रसायन, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय उर्बरक निगम के गोरखपुर एकक के विस्तार के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संयंत्र के आधुनिकीकरण कार्य को कब तक आरंभ किए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) :
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) गोरखपुर के लिए विस्तार योजना की व्यवहार्यता सिद्ध नहीं हुई है ।

Setting up Telephone Equipment Factory by French Company

4811. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued a letter of Intent to a French Company for setting up a telephone exchange equipment factory;

(b) if so, when that letter of intent was issued;

(c) the name of the French Company which has been issued with the letter of intent;

(d) the name of the place where that proposed telephone equipment factory is going to be set up by the French Company; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Agreements have been signed with the French Company for setting up a telephone exchange equipment factory.

(b) The agreements were signed on 24-7-82.

(c) CIT-ALCATEL

(d) Not yet decided.

(e) (1) Following agreements were reached:

(i) *Between Indian Telephone Industries and CIT-ALcatel.*

—Agreement for licence and transfer of knowhow;

—Agreement for setting up factory with a production of 5 lakh lines per annum.

(ii) *Between Government & CIT-ALCATEL*

—for R & D Collaboration for development of next generation system.

—for supply of 2 lakh lines of finished equipment.

2. The total FE cost covering the above agreement in Rs. 112.1 crores (equivalent to 801 million French Francs)

3. The offer from the firm was received through the French Government with provision to finance the project through bilateral credit.

Separate Work Force for Asiad

4812. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DESU Engineers Association suggested for the creation of a separate work force for the Asiad projects;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government on the said suggestion; and

(c) the details of the result achieved so far from the said measure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). No concrete proposal for creation of a separate work force for executing works of Asian Games has been received from DESU Engineers Association. However, the Association in a representation made casual reference against the use of staff meant for normal works on the work for Asian Games. Following additional posts for executing works of Asian Games have been created in DESU: —

1. SE	2
2. E.E.	8
3. A.E.E.	1
4. A.E.	8
5. Suptd. (Tech.)	24
6. Chargeman	14
7. Shift Incharge	19
8. Sr. Electric Fitter . . .	7
9. Sr. Electronic Fitter . .	6
10. Sr. Tester	4
11. Sr. Stenographer . . .	1
12. Jr. Stenographer . . .	3
13. Inspector	21
14. Asstt. Accountant . . .	3
15. Sr. Clerk	2
16. Jr. Clerk	7
17. Asstt. Time Keeper . .	3
18. Sr. Lineman	6
19. Jr. Lineman	18
20. Blacksmith	1
21. Mason	1
22. Carpenter	1
23. A Electric Fitter . . .	15
24. Handling Mistry	1

25 Driver	.	.	.	5
26 Cleaner	.	.	.	5
27 Peon	.	.	.	8
28 Mazdoor	.	.	.	48 (40 on workcharge basis 8 by adjust- ment)
TOTAL				242

Money Order Racket in Chandigarh

4813. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the rampant money order racket in Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps to be taken by Government against the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Department had received 3 complaints about 3 money orders for total value of Rs. 700/- at Chandigarh in May, 1982. Enquiries revealed that one postman had received their payment by forging the signatures of the payees.

(c) The services of the postman have been terminated. The amount has been recovered from him and paid to the correct payees.

Inspection of Registered Companies and Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies Having Branches in India

4814. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of companies registered under the Companies Act as on 31st March, 1982;

(b) the number of companies belonging to 20 large houses and Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies and Indian branches

of foreign companies as on 31 March, 1982;

(c) the total number of companies inspected as on 31 March, 1981;

(d) number of companies which belong either to 20 large houses or subsidiaries of foreign companies or Indian branches of foreign companies which have not been inspected even atleast once during the last 10 years; and

(e) number of companies which have been inspected more than once during the last 10 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) The number of companies limited by shares registered under the Companies Act and at work as on 31st March, 1982 was 71,689.

(b) The information asked for is as follows:—

(i) Number of companies belonging to the first 20 large Industrial Houses (as per registration under section 20 of the MRTP Act) as on 31st December, 1980 after adjusting new registrations/deregistrations from 1st January, 1981 to 31st March, 1982—387

(ii) Number of Indian Subsidiaries of foreign companies at work as on 31st March, 1981—111

(iii) Number of branches of foreign companies as on 31st March, 1982—311.

(c) During the year ending 31st March, 1981, the books of accounts and other records of 383 companies were inspected under Section 209 A of the Companies Act.

(d) and (e). During the last 10 years, about 3,800 inspections have been conducted. However, compiling the information in respect of the number of companies belonging to these 20 large houses which have not been inspected even once or inspected more than once during the last 10 years will be a voluminous task and will entail enormous human effort the result of which may not be commensurate with the time and expenditure likely to be involved. Information about any particular company or

group of companies could, however be furnished, if required.

Steps to Prevent Power crisis in Delhi during ASIAD '82

4815. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bigger power crisis may engulf Delhi during the Asiad "82";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are taking any steps so that the power crisis may be avoided;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). The power position in Delhi is much better as compared to earlier years. Normally the availability of power is more than its requirements. Further, the maximum power requirement of Delhi during Nov./December, 1982, when Asian Games are proposed to be held, is estimated as 650 MW, including power demand of about 50 MW for various Asian Games Complexes, various hotels, Palam Airport, Ring Railway, etc. In order to meet this demand and ensure adequate and uninterrupted power supply to various Asian Games complexes, new transmission lines and underground cables have been completed. Transformation capacities have also been augmented by adding new transformers or constructing new sub-station at the following locations:

(a) Mehrauli . . .	100 MVA
(b) Ridgevalley . . .	60 MVA
(c) Baird Road . . .	25 MVA
(d) Vidyut Bhavan . . .	40 MVA
(e) S.P. Marg . . .	25 MVA
(f) Tilak Marg . . .	12.5 MVA
(g) Lodi Road . . .	40 MVA
(h) Siri Fort . . .	23 MVA
(i) I. P. Stadium . . .	15 MVA

Diesel Generating sets are also being kept as standby at some of the Asian Games complexes for use in emergency. All efforts are being made to supply uninterrupted and reliable power supply during Asian Games.

The power requirements would be normally made from I.P. Station and BTPS. In the event of shortfall from these sources, power would be drawn from central generation projects and a contingency plan for meeting uninterrupted power supply to Delhi from Northern Region Grid have been drawn up.

Further, the maintenance and overhauling of the machines at I.P. and Badarpur Power Station has been so arranged that all the machines are available during the Asian Games.

बार. एफ. ओ. के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

4916. श्री नरसिंह शकवाना : क्या ~~प्रश्नकर्ता~~, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष बार. एफ. ओ. के मूल्यों में कितनी बार वृद्धि हुई और इस के क्या कारण हैं :

(ख) बार. एफ. ओ. के वर्तमान मूल्य क्या हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार इसके मूल्यों में और वृद्धि करने का है;

(ग) बार. एफ. ओ. के मूल्यों में कमी करने के लिए सरकार को कितनी मांगें प्राप्त हुईं और ये मांगें किन तालों से प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(घ) किन किन तारीखों को इन मांगों पर विचार किया गया और उन पर निर्णय लिया गया ?

~~प्रश्नकर्ता~~, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. जिव शंकर) : (क) अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ आयातित अशोधित तेल तथा ~~प्रश्नकर्ता~~ उत्पादों की बढ़ी हुई कीमत के परिणामस्वरूप तथा देशी अशोधित तेल के मूल्यों में संशोधन के कारण अतिरिक्त लागत के भार को पूरा करने के लिए 1981 में बार. एफ. ओ. (एल. एस.एच.

एस.) सहित पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्यों में दो बार वृद्धि की गयी थी ।

(ख) आर. एफ. ओ. (एल. एस. एच. एस.) के मूल्य इस बात पर कि इसका किस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयोग होता है तथा सप्लाई के स्रोत पर निर्भर करते हैं । आर. एफ. ओ. (एल. एस. एच. एस.) की प्रति मी. टन मूल्य (अधिशुल्कों को सम्मिलित करके) 1071.07 रुपये से 2424.92 रुपये के बीच के हैं। धुवरण पावर स्टेशन तथा असम राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड का की गयी एल. एस. एच. एस. की सप्लाई के मामले में वसूल किया जाने वाला मूल्य सम्बद्ध अवाइड/संवैदा की शर्तों के अनुरूप है ।

वर्तमान में, आर. एफ. ओ. (एल. एस. एच. एस.) के मूल्यों में और वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । तथापि, तेल की स्थिति पर प्रभाव डालने वाली बातों पर कड़ी दृष्टि रखी जा रही है ।

(ग) और (घ). गुजरात सरकार इस बात पर जोर डाल रही है कि धुवरण पावर स्टेशन को सप्लाई किए जा रहे एल. एस. एच. एस. के मूल्य निर्धारण के लिए कोयले की तुल्यता को आधार के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाए । गुजरात चैम्बर आफ कामर्स तथा इंडस्ट्री ने भी हाल ही में एक प्रतिवेदन भेजा है जिसमें प्रार्थना की गयी है कि कोयले की तुल्यता को एल. एस. एच. एस. का मूल्य निर्धारण के लिए आधार बनाया जाए । धुवरण पावर स्टेशन को सप्लाई किए जा रहे एल. एस. एच. एस. के मूल्य निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में गुजरात सरकार से बातचीत प्रगति पर है ।

Consultative Committees of L.P.G. users

4817. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) whether in view of the large number of complaints regarding supply of cooking gas refills to consumers, Government propose to constitute users consultative committees at the area level and town and agencies level;

(b) whether Government are thinking of formulating new guidelines for distribution of agencies through consumers co-operatives; and

(c) how many agencies are with the consumer co-operatives in our country, with State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) In order to receive the complaints from the customers regarding the distribution of cooking gas (LPG), the oil companies have set up Customer Service Cells at their various Divisional Offices and installations. In addition to this the oil companies have been instructed to make arrangements for receiving complaints from the customers at their various distribution points and certain centrally located retail outlets. In view of this position there is no proposal to set up any area/town level Consultative Committee of LPG customers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

State-wise details of the Consumer Cooperative Societies appointed as LPG distributors by the oil companies

Andhra Pradesh	2
Bihar	4
Delhi	1
Gujarat	12
Orissa	1
Madhya Pradesh	2
Maharashtra	9
Punjab	1
Uttar Pradesh	9
Tamil Nadu	7
Rajasthan	3
West Bengal	5
TOTAL	56

Norm for Capacity Utilisation in thermal plants by Rajadhyaksha Committee

4818. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average capacity utilisation norm of thermal power plants suggested by the Rajadhyaksha Committee;

(b) how many power plants are touching the said norm, details with names of the plants;

(c) details of the reasons for others not touching the said norm;

(d) whether Government have made any assessment of such reasons if so, the details of the same; and

(e) corrective measures taken by Government to overcome the difficulties in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power has suggested an average plant load factor of 58 per cent for thermal power stations in the country.

(b) The details of units/stations which have achieved plant load factor of 58 per cent and above during 1981-82 are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). The main factors which adversely affected the performance of thermal power stations are:

(i) Deficiencies in lay out, plant and equipment, system engineering etc.

(ii) Unduly longer time being taken for plant maintenance as well as on forced outage of the equipments.

(iii) Inadequate availability of spare parts;

(iv) comparatively longer stabilisation period of the newly commissioned units;

(v) Unavailability of trained operation and maintenance personnel.

(vi) Poor quality of coal supplies etc.

(e) A number of measures have been taken to improve capacity utilisation of thermal power stations. These measures include:

(i) Assistance to State Electricity Boards/power stations to prepare and undertake plant betterment programmes.

(ii) Adoption of preventive maintenance techniques reducing the outage periods.

(iii) Arranging spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources;

(iv) Arranging requisite quality and quantity of coal;

(v) Setting up of task forces particularly for 110/120 MW and 200/210 MW units, for achieving early stabilisation and improved performance.

(vi) Arranging visits of roving teams of operation specialists from CEA to monitor the operation practices and to render advice.

(vii) Training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel of the power stations.

Statement

Plants/Stations which have achieved PLF of 58% and above

System/State	Name of plant/station	Capacity (MW)	PLF (%)
1	2	3	4
U.P.	Panki	29	62
	Renusagar 1-3 (private)	192.5	95

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	Dhuvaran (T)	534	71
	Ukai-4	200	62
	Sabarmati (Pvt.)	110	67
	Gandhi Nagar-2	120	72
	Utran	61	70
M.P.	Satpura 1-5	312.5	63
	A 'Kantak	60	79
	Korba III-1	120	63
	A 'Kantak Ext. 2	120	58
Maharashtra	Koradi 1-5	680	60
	Trombay (Pvt.)	330	77
	Nasik 1-2	280	63
	Bhusawal-1	62.5	68
	Parli 1-2	60	81
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada 1-2	420	73
	R'Gundam B	62.5	61
Tamil Nadu	Neyveli	600	64.5

Impact of Iran and Iraq Conflict on oil supply

4819. SHRI R. R. Bhole: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iran's invasion of Iraq has had any impact on the supplies of oil to India, specially because of the attack on Basra; and

(b) whether on account of destabilization of West Asia for a long period, long-term contracts of oil with Iraq will be adversely affected?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The suppliers of crude oil from Iran and Iraq have been maintained at the contracted levels so far. The situation is kept under close watch.

Purchase of precious forest produce by I.O.C. Gauhati

4820. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in Patriot dated 22-7-1982 regarding illegal transaction worth lakhs of rupees between the I.O.C., Gauhati and the traders in a precious forest produce and an attempt to hush up the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (a) and (b).

Government has seen the Press Report. Indian Oil Corporation has recently purchased Agarwood from two parties. The State Government authorities pointed to IOC that certain royalty and sales-tax charges were payable on this item. As soon as this was done, all necessary dues amounting to Rs. 12,290/- on this purchase were paid to the State Government authorities.

National power grid

4821. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have not responded favourably to Government's suggestion regarding the generation and distribution of electricity under one national power grid;

(b) whether it is a fact that the chances of the National Power Grid becoming a fact is very nebulous under the circumstances; and

(c) how Government propose to evolve the National Power Grid by 1955 or earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (c). Some of the State Governments have already agreed to the suggestion that Central Government may execute, own and operate EHV Transmission Lines and the associated Sub-stations.

(b) Does not arise.

Vacancies in national thermal power corporation

4822. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vacancies existing at different levels of officer's categories in NTPC at present;

(b) how many posts are reserved and vacant out of (a) above for Scheduled Tribe candidates at different levels:

(c) what steps have been taken by the National Thermal Power Corporation for

filling up these vacancies for Scheduled Tribes;

(d) is it a fact that there are some selected Scheduled Tribe candidates who are waiting posting; and

(e) if so, since how long and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) There are 450 vacancies existing as on 30.6.82 at different levels of officers-categories in NTPC (National Thermal Power Corporation).

(b) 149 posts are reserved for candidates of Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Exclusive advertisements have been issued by NTPC on all India basis for candidates of scheduled tribes; special broadcasts have been arranged through All India Radio. Copies of advertisements are sent to various Associations of Scheduled Tribes for wide publicity. The candidates belonging to scheduled tribes are evaluated in written-tests and interviews relaxed standards. Relaxation is allowed in age, qualifications and experience also. Candidates called for written test are being paid travelling expenses and they are totally exempted from application fee.

(d) and (e). No selected candidate of scheduled tribe is awaiting posting. One candidate, who applied for the post of Deputy Manager (Contracts), and was not found suitable for the same, was placed on the panel in the area of ancillary development in April, 1981 for which only he was found suitable. Since there is no post vacant in the area of ancillary development, no offer has been made to him.

Meter purchased by Baira siul Project

4823. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) number of electric meters purchased by Baira Siul Project, the type and cost of meters;

(b) the number of each meter and initial reading of each;

(c) how many meters have been installed and at what place and at what works;

(d) how many meters have been dismantled;

(e) is it a fact that no proper record has been maintained by the project in the dismantle meter register and so many meters are still unaccounted for; and

(f) who is responsible for such carelessness in handling the public property ?

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

Opening of P.C.Os. manned by disabled persons

4824. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to open new P.C.Os. manned by disabled persons throughout the country; if so, how many have been opened in the country, State-wise; and

(b) how many of such P.C.Os. are to be opened in Bihar State in the current financial year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have taken such a decision and opened 1628 new P.C.Os. (upto 30.6.1982) manned by disabled persons throughout the country. The State-wise list is given in the attached statement.

(b) 30 such P.C.Os. are to be opened in Bihar State, out of which 14 have been opened upto 30.6.1982.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union territory	Number of P.C.Os. manned by disabled persons opened upto 30-6-1982
1	Andhra State	348
2	Bihar State	14
3	Gujarat State	141
4	Jammu & Kashmir State	..
5	Karnataka State	46
6	Kerala State	99
7	Madhya Pradesh State	41
8	Maharashtra State	271
9	North Eastern (Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura).	05
10	North Western States (Haryana, Himachal & Punjab State)	64

1	2	3
11	Orissa State	11
12	Rajasthan State	29
13	Tamil Nadu State	70
14	Uttar Pradesh State	64
15	West Bengal	34
16	Chandigarh Union Territory	03
17	Delhi Union Territory	58
		1,628

Coal projects completed in 1981-82 and those under construction

4825. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the coal projects completed in 1981-82;

(b) which are the coal projects under construction at present; and

(c) the escalation of cost and time in respect of the above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Moonidih Washery, Kumarkhala-I, Ballarpur CCP and Godavari Khani 9 & 9A Inclines were completed during 1981-82.

(b) and (c). Coal Projects presently under implementation are listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4465/82]. Total sanctioned cost of these projects is Rs. 2017 crores at constant value of Rupee as at the time of sanction. When completed these projects are estimated to cost 30 to 70 per cent above the sanctioned cost.

गुजरात को विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए भट्टी के तेल तथा कोयले की सप्लाई

4826. श्री मोती भाई मार. चांधरो: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयले, भट्टी के तेल और गैस की, जिनका उपयोग विद्युत उत्पादन

के लिए किया जाता है, उंची लागत को दखते हुए और जिसके कारण गुजरात में विद्युत प्रभार अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में अधिक है, क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने का है कि गुजरात राज्य के भट्टी के तेल तथा कोयला राज-सह-चारिता दरों पर सप्लाई किया जाए ;

(ख) क्या यह सुनिश्चित किए जाने का विचार है कि भट्टी के तेल की कीमतें न बढ़ें और ईंधन की सप्लाई उचित दर पर की जाए ताकि बिजली दरों में वृद्धि न हो ; और

(ग) क्या बिजली के लिए राज सहायता दी जाएगी ताकि उपभोक्ताओं को बिजली की सप्लाई उचित दरों पर की जा सके ?
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय महाजन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

UHF Radio Relay System between Shivpuri and Jhansi

4827. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for providing a UHF radio relay system between Shivpuri and Jhansi has been finalised;

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

(c) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (c). Although a scheme for a 60 channel UHF radio relay system between Shivpuri and Jhansi had earlier been prepared, the same is now being re-examined in view of a subsequent proposal to link Shivpuri to Bhopal and to the national network over a large capacity coaxial cable system.

Report of Technical Examiner, Central Vigilance Commission in respect of Mathura Refinery

4823. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7789 dated 12th August, 1980 regarding use of materials for construction of Mathura Refinery and state:

(a) whether the Report of the Technical Examiner, Central Vigilance Commission has since been examined;

(b) if so, its findings and Government reaction thereto; and

(c) the action taken against the delinquent contractor and officers concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The report of the Technical Examiner, Central Vigilance Commission is under examination in consultation with the concerned authorities.

Upgradation of EDBOs to Status of EDSO on Provision of P.C.O.

4829. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the upgradation of EDBOs to the status of EDSO, on the provision of a PCO has since been resumed;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which it has been resumed; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which it would be resumed and the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Study Group set up by the Department to go into the matter in all its aspects, has submitted its report. The recommendations made therein are under consideration.

Committee of Officers appointed to look into Relaxation of Work Load

4830. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of officers appointed to look into the relaxation of the condition of work load of 5 hours for their upgradation to EDBOs/EDSOs to the status of DSOs has since submitted the report;

(b) if so, the finding of this committee and the consequent recommendations;

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which they would be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) A Study Group was set up by the Department to go into the policy upgradation of Extra Departmental Branch offices provided with PCO facilities to the level of Extra Departmental Sub Offices. Later, the Study Group was also asked to examine the existing norms for upgradation of Extra Departmental Post Offices to the level of Departmental Sub Offices. The Study Group has submitted its report.

(b) The Study Group has expressed the view that it is not feasible to reduce the workload at present prescribed for purposes of upgradation from extra Departmental to Departmental Offices. They have however recommended that the prescribed limit of loss on such upgradation may be increased in the case of backward/tribal areas.

(c) and (d). The various recommendations made by the Study Group on this

and other issues examined by it are under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance (S.I.U.).

Setting up Digital Electronic Switch equipment Factory

4831. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the site selection Committee for setting up digital electronic switch equipment factory for telephone exchange has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The report of the site selection Committee is confidential and under examination by the Government at present.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) All the aspects of the matter need to be examined in depth before a final decision can be taken

Setting up fertilizer unit at Mathura based on Naphtha

4832. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH:
SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMED KHAN:

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

(a) whether three to four lakh tonnes of naphtha would be available annually from the Mathura Refinery;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider the establishment of one fertilizer unit somewhere in Mathura district

in U.P., which is industrially very backward to utilise this naphtha; and

(c) whether it would also be economical to lift the naphtha in case the fertilizer unit of about 2,200 tonnes capacity per day is set up near about the Mathura Refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Mathura Refinery is designed to produce about 8 lakh tonnes per annum of naphtha at a Motor Spirit production level of 3.5 lakh tonnes per annum. The actual production of naphtha will, however, vary depending upon the actual crude mix and the level of Motor Spirit production. With the setting up of the proposed four gas-based fertilizer plants in Uttar Pradesh, there is, no case for setting up any additional fertilizer plant in U.P. based on naphtha from the Mathura Refinery.

Seniority of Producers on becoming Govt. Servants

4833. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that recruitment rules were changed in 1973-74 to promote Transmission Executives as Programme Executives;

(b) is it also a fact that more than 150 persons were promoted as Programme Executive in 1973-74;

(c) is it also a fact that some of them were promoted Assistant Station Directors in 1981;

(d) is it also a fact that Producers have been asked now to become Government servants and most of these Producers are working as Producers for more than 10 years; and

(e) if they become Government servants whether they will be senior to those persons who were promoted Programme Executives in 1974 and now working as Assistant Station Directors?

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

(b) Approximately such number officiating as Programme Executives were regularised in terms of the recruitment rules.

(d) Producers in common with other categories in the Staff Artists Cadre performing functions similar to those performed by Government servants have been asked to exercise their option for becoming Government servants in pursuance of Government's recent decision to convert Staff Artists into regular Government servants. In the Producer's category the number in position in the different grades is 159 and out of these the number of those who have rendered more than 10 years service is 41.

(e) In such cases, the merger can at best be only in the equivalent grades and the seniority can be only *vis-a-vis* in such grades.

अमरावती में पाइरोटा की खानें

4834. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या मंत्रालय, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के रोहतास जिले के अमरावती में पाइरोटा (सल्फर) की कोई खान है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां वर्ष 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 और 1981-82 का उत्पादन संबंधी पृथक-पृथक ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पी. पी. सी. लिमिटेड घाटे में चल रही है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो पिछले चार वर्षों के घाटे का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) घाटे के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) घाटा न होने देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) गत चार वर्षों के दौरान अमरावती में एसिड ग्रेड पाइराइट्स और कृषि ग्रेड पाइराइट्स सहित पाइराइट्स का उत्पादन चीने दिया गया है ।—

वर्ष	एसिड ग्रेड पाइराइट्स	कृषि ग्रेड पाइराइट्स
1978-79	55,449	53,471
1979-80	54,335	26,153
1980-81	43,410	28,403
1981-82	33,113	52,326

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) से (च). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Capacity Utilisation of Fertilizer Plants

4835. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity utilization of the operational fertilizer plants as on 30-6-82 as compared to the same period last year;

(b) the reasons and estimated loss due to non-utilization of full capacity; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A statement giving the capacity utilisation of fertilizer plants during the period April-June, 1982 and

April-June, 1981 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4466/82].

(b) The production during the period April-June, 1982 fell short of the prorata capacity by 3,52,000 tonnes of Nitrogen and 91,000 tonnes of P 2. O 5. It may be clarified that most of the plants take their annual maintenance turn around during this period.

The loss in production of fertilizers is mainly on account of equipment problems, power problems and labour problems.

(c) Various remedial steps like modification/replacements of equipments, installation of captive power generation facilities in the plants affected by unstable power supply, etc. are being taken with a view to improving the production performance of the fertilizer plants.

Casual announcers in A. I. R.

4836. SHRI RAMAYAN RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that persons are booked in AIR to work as casual announcers;

(b) is it also a fact that there are many General Assistants and Production Assistants who have been doing comparing work and whose voice is very good;

(c) if so, the reasons why these staff artists are not given a chance to work as announcer, in addition to their duties;

(d) is it a fact that staff artists are working in the same capacity for a number of years and have no incentive in AIR; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose giving preference to General Assistants and Production Assistants and to give them chance to work as announcer after due audition?

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

(b) No, Sir. They have been recruited for desk jobs and are assigned only such jobs.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Promotional avenues are available for contract Staff Artists as provided in the recruitment rules for various categories. Moreover, General Assistants and Production Assistants have been identified as a category which will be government servants and given pension. Their promotion chances are, therefore, expected to improve further.

(e) No, Sir. Even now General Assistants and Production Assistants can compete for the posts of Announcers in the direct recruitment Quota subject to their being eligible as per educational qualifications etc.

Setting up Small Doordarshan Stations

4837. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have small Doordarshan Stations in different Union Territories situated in border areas; and

(b) if so, the stations under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). In the Special Plan for providing TV service in North Eastern Region, utilisation of low power relay transmitters is provided for.

Price of Petrol and Diesel at Port Blair.

4838. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the price of petrol and diesel per litre at Port Blair, Rangat, Mayabunder, Diglipur, Car Nicobar in the Union Territory of A&N Islands; and

(b) whether Government have any plan to sell these items of essential requirement at a uniform rate, which prevails throughout the country; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

S.T.D. Facilities to Port Blair

4839. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for extending satellite communication facilities through our own satellite to Digliput, Mayabunder, Rangat and Campbell Bay in the Union Territory of A&N Islands. If so, what action Government contemplate to take; and

(b) whether Government are considering to have STD facilities to Port Blair and when this will be implemented, with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Use of very small Earth Stations at such remote low traffic areas to work with INSAT is under study.

(b) Yes, Sir, the Government is considering to provide STD facilities to Port Blair by utilising INSAT Channels.

Port Blair is likely to be connected to Calcutta, TAY for this purpose and the scheme is likely to be implemented during the current plan.

New Telegraph System in Tamil Nadu

4840. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU
MALLU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new telegraph system has been launched in Tamil Nadu for speedy transmission of telegrams;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved;

(c) whether it is also likely to be introduced in other part of the country; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Telegraph offices connected to Store and Forward system work directly into Micro-processor Memory which analyses and retransmits each message according to its priority. The message is printed out at destination within a few minutes with perfectly reshaped signals. During interruptions the system stores the message and forwards it immediately on restoration. The present system is designed to link 14 stations with facility to interwork with other systems. It is already linked to a second system at Hyderabad on experimental basis. The results achieved are very encouraging. The inordinate transit delays have been reduced substantially.

(c) Extension of Store & Forward system to the other part of the country is under consideration.

(d) The time targets are yet to be drawn.

Proposal for setting up new Coal based Fertiliser Plant

4841. SHRI NAVIN RAVANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to install a coal-bearing fertiliser plant in the country;

(b) if so, what is the progress made in this respect; and

(c) the city selected for locating the said plant and by when it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are two coal based fertilizer plants at Ramagundam and Talcher. The work on the third Coal-based Fertilizer plant at Korba which has been stopped, would be resumed only after sufficient experience is gained from the operation of the first two coal-based

plants. There is no proposal under consideration for the installation of any other coal-based plant in the country.

(b) and (c). The questions do not arise.

Setting up Radio Stations in Sixth Plan

4842. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to expand some radio stations or install station during the Sixth Five Year Plan period in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress achieved upto date in this respect?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4467/82].

Film "A Time to Rise"

4843. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that 13 prominent film personalities have protested against the withholding of certification for the film "A Time to Rise" by the Examining and Revising Committee of the Censor Board; and

(b) if so, the reasons for withholding the certificate?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The film entitled UTHAN DA VELA: A TIME TO RISE by Shri Anand Patwardhan depicts the struggle of farm-labourers against farmers and contractors in Canada. The Revising Committee of the Censor Board is of the view that the film should be shown to the Ministry of External Affairs for their expert opinion. The print of the film has not so far been received at New Delhi from Shri Patwardhan for this purpose. No final decision could therefore be taken on the application for censor certificate.

संसद् सदस्यों के माध्यम से गैस-कनेक्शन हेतु आवेदन

4844. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय को कुछ संसद् सदस्यों के माध्यम से प्राथमिकता के आधार पर गैस कनेक्शन हेतु कुछ आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय इस प्रकार के आवेदनों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) कब तक इन आवेदनों पर विचार किए जाने और इन्हें निपटा दिए जाने की आशा है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) . इस वर्ष के दौरान अब तक मंत्रालय में इस प्रकार के कुल 6420 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें से 4520 आवेदनों पर कार्रवाई की जा चुकी है । शेष आवेदनों का उनके गुणों के आधार पर शीघ्र निपटान किया जाएगा ।

Representation made by Doles Bandhu Udbanshu Sangam Committee, Ranaghat Coopers Camp.

4845. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the Doles Bandhu Udbanshu Sangam Committee, Ranaghat Coopers Camp, West Bengal and subsequent representation from MPs on the same subject;

(b) if so, what are the salient demands and the dates of their receipts;

(c) what action Government have taken for rehabilitation of these ex-camp site families;

(d) whether Government's decision has been implemented; and

(c) If so, when the order was issued and the reasons why not implemented so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) There were 1068 D.P. families at the site of Cooper's Camp. All excepting 471 families have been resettled. Out of remaining 471 families, 100 families are old and infirm and the West Bengal Government has been requested to admit these families in one of the P. L. Homes being run and managed by them. Regarding resettlement of 371 families, the ceiling of house building loans has been increased from Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 4500/- per family.

(d) The decision has to be implemented by the Government of West Bengal.

(e) Orders were issued to the State Government on 25-5-1982. The follow up action has not yet been reported by the State Government.

STATEMENT

Initially, following two demands were made by the Doles Banda Udbastu Sangram Committee, Cooper's Camp, Ranaghat district Nadia, West Bengal:—

(i) Doles may be released to the families whose doles were stopped; and

(ii) Loans may be given to these families as under:—

(a) House building Rs. 2000/- per family.

(b) Small trade loan Rs. 5000/- per family.

2. Later on, Smt. Rajindra Kumari Bajpai and other three Members of Parliament, sponsored the case of these D. P. families for consideration *vide* their letter dated 31st August, 1981, with the following demands:—

(i) Since the cost of building materials has gone up, the amount of

Rs. 2000/- for housing loan should be increased proportionately or standard houses should be constructed and handed over to them;

(ii) The industrial complex as per recommendation of the Review Committee should be made available so that these people will get employment or they may kindly be granted business loans of Rs. 10,000/- per family so that they can be self-employed in small trade etc.

(iii) Out of the 471 families, about 100 families are of old infirm and minors. They may be sent to P.L. camp for their subsistence.

3. Recently, following proposals have been made by Shri Manoranjan Bhakta, M.P., in his letter dated the 16th June, 1982, for the resettlement of these families:—

(a) All these migrant families should be paid house-building loan of Rs. 9,700/- as reported by the State Government considering the cost factor of constructions or houses may be constructed by the Government;

(b) Such families should be provided business loans of Rs. 10,000/- so that they can be economically settled;

(c) The R.I.C. factory situated in that place should be handed over to the cooperative organised for this purpose on lease basis which will generate employment.

Change in Guideline for Dealership of LPG Reserved for Tribal people

4846. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation for changing guidelines in issue of notices of dealerships of L.P.G. reserved for tribal people;

(b) whether it is a fact that tribals who belong to different sects and religions are

not regulated by law applicable to general category and scheduled caste category; and

(c) whether his Ministry has consulted Law Ministry before issuing advertisements of dealerships/distributorship in the Press?

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

(b) The question appears to be based on the premise that law and procedure applicable to general category and Scheduled Caste category, should also apply to Scheduled Tribes. If so, this is confirmed

(c) No, Sir.

भारतीय तेल भवन के विपणन विभाग के नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों को स्थाई किया जाना

4847. श्री चन्द्रपाल शंलानी क्या प्रश्नकर्ता, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय तेल भवन नई दिल्ली स्थित भारतीय तेल निगम (विपणन विभाग) में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों को नियमित करने के लिए जून, 1981 में एक साक्षात्कार आयोजित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितने कर्मचारियों को नियमित किया गया और उन्हें कब नियमित किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों को भी नियमित किया गया है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि गैर अनुसूचित जाति के नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों को चपरासी, सलासी और सिलेंडर दोबारा भरने में सहायक के पदों पर स्थाई किया गया है ;

(च) यदि हां, तो किन कारणों से अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों को उपरोक्त पदों पर नियमित नहीं किया गया ; और

(छ) क्या उनकी तुलना में और इन्हें प्रभावित अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों को बिना किसी और बिलम्ब के भिगड़ित किया जाएगा?

एंट्रीलेवल, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 1981 में 8 तथा 1982 की प्रथम छमाही के दौरान 40 ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) उपरोक्त (ग) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) गैर-अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जाति दोनों से सम्बन्धित कुछ अकस्मिक श्रमिकों को चपरासी सलासी तथा रिफ्यूजिंग सहायक के पदों पर नियमित किया गया था।

(च) उपरोक्त (ङ) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(छ) जो बाकी बचे हैं उन्हें जब भी पद रिक्त होंगे रोस्टर में आरक्षित प्वाइंटों के अनुसार तथा पैनल में शीट क्रम के अनुसार नियमित किया जाएगा ।

Promotion and Posting of SC/ST Employees in I.O.C. (MD), Northern Region

4848. SHRI CHANDRAPAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some promotions were effected in Typist/Clerks' grade in 1981 in Indian Oil Corporation (MD) Northern Region;

(b) how many of them belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community; and

(c) is it a fact that all SC & ST employees working in Regional Office, Indian Oil Bhawan were posted outside Delhi on promotion; and

(d) if so, the reasons why SC & ST employees posted outside Delhi and non SC & ST employees kept in Delhi itself on promotion?

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

(b) 14.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Theft of Ballot papers in West Bengal Election

4849. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:**

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that ballot papers were stolen from the Bengal Press during May, 1982 and the West Bengal Chief Electoral Officer had ordered any enquiry;

(b) if so, to what extent they were stolen and what was the outcome of the inquiry;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints that large scale rigging had taken place in West Bengal during the recent elections; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) The Election Commission has stated that some complaints were received before the date of poll to the effect that a large number of ballot papers had been smuggled out for use at the elections. A news item also appeared in the Ananda Bazar Patrika dated the 17th May, 1982 in this regard. A specimen of the ballot paper bearing serial Number 166561 of 188 Balagarh Assembly constituency also appeared in the said news paper. The Chief Electoral Officer, West Bengal, made preliminary enquiries and informed the Commission that two ballot papers claimed to be in the possession of BJP workers were in fact available in the bundles obtained from the Government Press. Thereafter, the Chief Electoral Officer, issued Press release explaining the procedure adopted

in printing of ballot paper and its use at the polling station with a view to ensuring the use of genuine ballot papers only. He also referred the matter to Home Secretary and Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of West Bengal for enquiry with a view to ascertaining whether any ballot paper had gone out of the Press unauthorisedly. His further report is awaited.

(c) and (d) The complaints about rigging of elections in West Bengal were received by the Election Commission. Some of them were of general nature though a few were specific. The specific complaints were referred to the State Government for full enquiry.

Diversion of Surplus Power from Uttar Pradesh

4850. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has sent distress signals to the Centre pleading for immediate measures to divert the surplus power to neighbouring States;

(b) whether the State has even suggested that the super thermal plant at Singrauli be shut down so that it can generate from its own capacity and thereby minimise the losses;

(c) whether the U.P. State Electricity Board is losing Rs. 4.8 crores per day at the rate of 40 paise per unit;

(d) whether the Union Government has asked the U.P. State to divert the power to the State of Rajasthan;

(e) whether it is also a fact that Punjab and Haryana have refused to accept the power of the U.P.; and

(f) if so, the reasons for the same and what steps Union Government are considering to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) This was a temporary phenomenon. From 14th June to 20th June, 1982, when, due to unseasonal

rains, whole of Northern Region was surplus in power.

(b) Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station (SSTPS) had to back down for some time its generation on account of low demand in Northern Region from the period 14th June to 20th June, 1982.

(c) No, Sir. The surplus power of U.P. during the period 14th to 20th June, 1982, was exported to other States.

(d) U.P. State had supplied power to Rajasthan during the period 14th June to 20th June, 1982, but more power could not be supplied to Rajasthan due to constraints on transmission system and low voltage problem.

(e) Due to overall surplus power in the Northern Region from 14th June to 20th June, 82, it was not possible for Punjab and Haryana to accept the surplus power of U.P.

(f) During the period of such rare and temporary phenomena, the surplus power becomes available due to steep fall of power demand in the agricultural sector. Efforts are made to minimise spillage of hydel stations by backing down thermal generation upto economic levels. Efforts are also being made to evolve procedures for providing incentives to absorb the zero cost hydel energy and conserve coal at thermal stations.

Monthly Electric Bills for Vithalbhai Patel House

4851. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to send electric bills every month for Vithalbhai Patel House suites;

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

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

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

Replacement of Old and Small Units by 120 MW Unit at Utran, Gujarat

4852. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Electricity Board has submitted a project report for replacement of old and small units by installing one 120 MW unit at Utran at an estimated cost of Rs. 76.80 crores;

(b) for how long the project report is pending; and

(c) what are the reasons for non-clearance of this Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) The scheme for setting up of 1x120 MW power plant at Utran and replacement of old and similar units is with the Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic appraisal and certain clarifications regarding arrangements for ash disposal, availability of land for ash disposal etc. are yet to be furnished by the State Electricity Board. The aforesaid proposal can be appraised for techno-economic clearance only after the State Electricity Board furnishes the necessary information.

Working of Eastern Coalfields

4853. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. since it was set up and if so, whether any irregularities have been found;

(b) whether Government propose to constitute a Committee of Members of Parliament to inquire into the serious allegations against the Eastern Coalfields Ltd., a subsidiary company of the Coal India Ltd.; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, Statutory Auditors are appointed every year by the Company Law Board to audit the accounts of the Company. At present, there is no proposal to set up any such Committee.

Capacity Utilisation of Thermal Hydel Plants

4854. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) capacity utilisation in 1981-82 of each thermal hydel and diesel power stations in the country which are wholly or partially owned by Government;

(b) names and Capacity utilisation in the same period of major power stations in the country which are privately owned; and

(c) how does the performance of the public and private sectors compare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement showing capacity utilisation of thermal and hydro stations in 1981-82 is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4468*72].

The capacity utilisation of thermal and nuclear power stations depends on a number of factors like pattern of demand, peak support available from hydro stations, quality of fuelage and condition of equipment, quality of operation and maintenance etc. Hydro power stations are generally designed to provide peak support and the pattern of generation varies with the seasons. Therefore, capacity utilisation is not a good parameter for judging the performance of hydro power stations.

(b) The details about capacity utilisation of the power plants privately owned during 1981-82, is also given in a statement attached at annexure II.

(c) The average plant load factor of thermal power stations during the year

1981-82 was 47 per cent. The higher performance of Renusagar thermal power station in the private sector was mainly due to the extra-boiler available in the unit. In the case of Trombay power station, the better performance is mainly due to the fact that the sizeable operation of the station is based on oil firing.

Utilisation of Installed Capacity by Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri

4855. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) whether under-utilisation of installed capacity and lack of quality control have led the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. in Pimpri to incur a loss of about Rs. 17 crores in 1981-82;

(b) value of tetracycline, streptomycin, erythromycin, vitamin 'C' tablets and vials of other drugs rejected in each of the three years and also the percentage of the rejection; and

(c) steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Power Projects by States for World Bank Assistance

4856. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many proposals have been submitted by various States for World Bank assistance on power generation with their details and steps taken by the Government to process and accelerate their being taken up; and

(b) whether any cell has been created to monitor progress of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-Orissa)

1. Upper Indravati H.E.P. (600 MW)

Uttar Pradesh

1. Anpara 'B' T.P.S. (2x500 MW)
2. Unchahar T.P.S. (2x210 MW)
3. Rosa T.P.S. (3x210 MW)
4. Jawaharpur T.P.S. (3x210 MW)
5. Anpara 'C' T.P.S. (3x500 MW)
6. Tehri Dam Project (4x250 MW)
7. Maneri Bhali HE (Stage-II) (4x64 MW)
8. Pala Maneri HEP (3x47.5 MW)
9. Lahari Nagpala HEP (3x94 MW)

Madhya Pradesh

1. Bodhghat H.E.P. (4x125 MW)
2. Hasdeo Bango H.E.P. (3x45 MW)

Andhra Pradesh

Inchampalli Multipurpose Project

Bihar

1. Sankh Project (590 MW)
2. Gandak Hydel Project (8x7.5 MW)
3. North Koel Project (2x12 MW)

Taking into consideration the relative readiness of the project, the resources available in the State Annual Plans and the organisational capacity of the State Electricity Boards for undertaking the projects, it has been proposed to include, *inter-alia*, the following projects in the pipeline of projects for World Bank assistance:

FY 83 (July 82 to June 83)

1. Fifth Power Transmission Project.
2. Upper Indravati hydro-electric project.
3. Dulhasti hydro-electric project.
4. Bodhghat hydro-electric project.

FY 84 (July 83 to June 84)

1. Naptha Jhakri hydro-electric project.

RAM MAHAJAN: (a) and (b). The States of Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar had requested the following State projects for being posed for World Bank assistance:

2. Farakka Extension STPS.
3. Thermal Project in the Capital Region.
4. Kalinadi Stage-II hydro-electric project.

FY 85 (July 84 to June 85)

1. Rural Electrification Project-IV.
2. Puyan Kutti hydro-electric project.
3. Manguru/Talcher Super Thermal Project.
4. Vishnu Prayag/Lohari Nagpala hydro-electric project.
5. Ranganadi/Kemeng.

The concerned agencies have been required to prepare project/profile reports for submission to the World Bank.

Expenditure on oil exploration

4857. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been spent on oil exploration, year wise during last 5 years;

(b) what has been the effectiveness of mode of employing Indian and foreign agencies and know how;

(c) what has been the progress in increasing share of Indian expertise and equipment;

(d) what increase has taken place in trained Indian oil exploring units and their strength during the last three years;

(e) have any schemes been drawn to assist other developing countries in oil exploration by India; and

(f) what has been the achievement in oil find and its utilisation during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The amount spent on exploratory drilling and surveys during the last five years by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) is as under:—

Year	ONGC (Rs. in Crores)	Oil
1976-77	73.88	..
1977-78	78.86	2.89
1978-79	79.38	5.93
1979-80	86.14	23.32
1980-81	110.80	27.45
1981-82	Accounts not yet finalised	4.23

(b) to (d). All the exploratory operations are managed entirely by Indian personnel of these two organisations. In selected highly specialised areas foreign

expertise and/or services are obtained on payment basis and arrangements are usually so made that transfer of technology also takes place. Practically all drilling and seismic survey is being carried out by Indian personnel in the on-shore areas. In the offshore areas, however, the work being done through charter-hired drilling rigs and survey vessels through foreign contractors is somewhat more. However, Indian personnel are progressively taking over these functions.

(e) Whereas there are no specific schemes of assistance for other developing countries, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is increasingly seeking such opportunities and has achieved some success recently. Both ONGC and Oil India Limited have rendered such assistance in the past.

(f) During the last three years total production of crude oil has gone up from 11.73 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 16.18 million tonnes in 1981-82.

Fires in coalfields

4858. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the position of fires going on in coalfields during the last three years in terms of old fires extinguished (cost involved), not yet controlled, controlled but not fully extinguished and new fires detected; and

(b) loss estimated due to unextinguished fires and steps taken to increase the capacity to combat coal mine fires?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Advice for captive plants to Industrial House

4859. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has advised the Industrial Houses to go in for captive

power plants to insulate the operations of vital industries from power cuts and fluctuations;

(b) if so, which of these houses have been permitted to set up such plants, their location and capacity, the country of import of plant and machinery, the capital-outlay involved and when these are likely to generate power;

(c) whether this power will be exclusively for their use or is it open to them to sell it to the public or other industries also in the vicinity; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of this power supply to public or private State/Units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, any person can set up a captive power plant by seeking the permission of the appropriate State Electricity Board. In cases where the captive power plant is above 25 MW capacity, the State Electricity Board is required to consult the Central Electricity Authority before granting the permission.

(b) The details of the captive plant below 25 MW capacity are not at present available.

(c) and (d). When a private sector industry is permitted to set up a captive power plant, the power generated from the plant is used only by that industry.

Effect of acute power shortage on coal and Steel industry in Bengal-Bihar belt

4860. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :**

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL :

REDDY:

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that acute power shortage has hit the key industries like coal and steel in the Bengal-Bihar belt;

(b) whether the erratic power supply from DVC is responsible for this state of affairs;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that supply of power from the northern grid has also been suspended and some of the units at the DVC are already overused; and

(d) if so, when the situation is likely to improve.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). DVC has achieved a Plant Load Factor of 52.4 per cent in the first half of 1982 as against the All India average of about 47 per cent in 1981-82. There has been increase in the power supply from DVC to Steel and Coal Industries during the period January-June in 1982 as compared to the power supply during the corresponding period of 1981 as would be seen from the table below:—

Period	Supply to	
	Steel	Coal
Jan-June '81	756.4 MU	689.7 MU
Jan.-June '82	843.0 MU	702.98 MU

Steel and Coal Industries linked to DVC system claim that they have suffered some loss in production due to fluctuations in power supply. Due to non-availability of surplus power, no assistance is presently given from northern grid to DVC for supply to coal.

Diesel shortage in States

4861. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether diesel is in short supply in most of the States since the demand has increased due to delayed monsoons and more diesel is needed for irrigation sets/pumps and elsewhere in agriculture sector;

(b) if so, whether he is considering more diesel to be rushed to the effected States; and

(c) if so, to which of the States and the quantity thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI

P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). Due to the delayed/weak monsoon and on account of inadequate power supply, the demand for High Speed Diesel oil has gone up in most of the States. To cope with the increased demand for this Product from the agricultural and industrial Sectors, larger quantities of diesel are being positioned at the supply installations and depots.

During the month of July' 82, the supplies of diesel were higher by 13 per cent compared to July' 81 and the demand has been fully met.

For the month of August, 1982, the movement of diesel is planned to meet the demand at 20 per cent growth instead of 6 per cent growth originally envisaged. The oil companies are geared to meet the full market requirement of diesel in the country.

पिथौरागढ़ जिला मुख्यालय से दिल्ली और लखनऊ के लिए "नो डिले सिस्टम" आरम्भ किया जाना

4862. श्री हरीश रावत: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिथौरागढ़ जिला मुख्यालय (उत्तर प्रदेश) टेलीफोन केन्द्र से लखनऊ और दिल्ली के लिए "नो डिले सिस्टम" आरम्भ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सेवा कब तक आरम्भ की जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटील): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पिथौरागढ़ (उ. प्र.) से लखनऊ और दिल्ली के लिए अविलंब ट्रंक सेवा 1985 तक प्रदान कर दी जाएगी ।

अलमोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों (उत्तर प्रदेश) के लिए कुकिंग गैस एजेंट की नियुक्ति

4863. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के अलमोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों के विभिन्न स्थानों यथा ताढ़ीखेत-चिलियानोला, बागेश्वर-द्वाराहाट-बेरीनाग-गंगोलीघाट-चंपावत लोहा घाट डोदी-घाट-धारचूला-मुन्शीयारी को कुकिंग गैस का वितरण करने के लिए कुमार विकास निगम को नियुक्त किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और क्या इन स्थानों में उपभोक्ताओं को कुकिंग गैस वितरित की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इन स्थानों के उपभोक्ताओं को गैस किस तिथि तक मिलेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव. शंकर) : (क) जी, हां । द्वाराहाट और चंपावत रहित ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) कुमाऊं मण्डल विकास निगम लिमिटेड ने इन क्षेत्रों में खाना पकाने की गैस (एल. पी. जी.) के वितरण के लिए अभी तक आवश्यक व्यवस्थाएँ नहीं की हैं । आवश्यक व्यवस्था करने के लिए निगम लगभग 6 महीनों की और अवधि लेगा ।

Problems Faced by Durgapur Fertilizer Plant of H.F.C.

4864. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Durgapur Unit of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation has been facing production trouble since March, 1982 as the silos are full to the brim; and

(b) the quantity of uncleared stocks as on 15-7-82 in the Durgapur Unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Durgapur Unit of M/s. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. had cut back on production from 19th February, 1982 to 11th March, 1982 and from 6th April, 1982 to 5th May, 1982 due to high accumulated stock during that period.

(b) The quantity of unsold stock of Urea held in the silos of Durgapur as on 15th July, 1982 was 18,638 metric tonnes.

Strategy to Step up Power Generation

4865. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Government's short and long term strategy to step up power generation in the country;

(b) what is the short and long term power requirement of the country till the end of the century, State-wise detailed thereof; and

(c) year-wise and State-wise performance targets of Government to step up the power generation till the end of the century?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A programme involving an addition to power generating capacity of 1966 MW has been drawn up for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85). This addition to the capacity includes 14208 MW of thermal, 4768 MW of hydel and 690 MW of nuclear power. An outlay of Rs. 19,265 crores has been provided for the power sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan. A number of long term and short term measures have also been initiated to maximise power generation from the existing power stations. These include reactivation of a Task Force for 210 MW units, setting up of a similar Task Force for 100/110/120 MW units, visits of roving teams of operation specialists from CEA to various power stations to monitor and advise on operation practices/procedures etc. drawing up of renovation and betterment programmes and their implementation etc. Further, Regional Load Despatch Centres are being set up to enable integrated operation of all the power systems in a Region, transfer of power from surplus areas to deficit areas and exchange of power in emergency outage conditions.

Besides projects with an installed capacity of 19,666 MW sanctioned for benefits during the Sixth Plan period, schemes with an aggregate capacity of 15372 MW have

been sanctioned and are under execution for benefits in the Seventh Plan.

The Central Electricity Authority is also preparing a comprehensive long term perspective plan for the development of power in the country. The plan will cover the period of 15 years up to 1995 initially and later it will be extended up to 2000 A.D.

(b) The 11th Annual Power Survey, which has been finalised recently, has estimated requirements of energy up to 1991-92. The State-wise details for 1984-85 and 1991-92 are given in Annexure I. laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4469/82].

(c) The year-wise and State-wise targets of addition to the installed capacity till the end of the century have not been worked out. However, State-wise additions to the installed capacity envisaged during the Sixth Five Year Plan are given in Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library.. See No. LT-4469/82].

Denial of Accommodation Facilities by DVC to Engineers and Technicians on Deputation from B.H.E.L.

4866. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of DVC is not providing accommodation facilities to the engineers and technicians requisitioned from the BHEL for completing DVC expansion projects as a result of which the projects are heavily behind schedule;

(b) whether the sole house that was given by DVC to BHEL led almost to law and order problem in the recent past;

(c) whether the said incident resulted in the total stoppage of all activities of the DVC expansion projects;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop recurrence of such incidents; and

(e) steps taken by the DVC authorities to provide housing facilities to the staff requisitioned from BHEL and similar other agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e) As per the stipulations of the letter of intent placed by DVC on BHEL, DVC has provided 10 Nos. permanent quarters to BHEL, out of which one is suitable for the Resident Engineer, one for other Engineers and eight for staff of different categories. DVC is not aware of any law and order problem on account of accommodation.

Capacity of Small Scale Sector for manufacture of Bulk Drugs

4867. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) in which cases Government have taken into consideration the capacity created under the small scale sector for the manufacture of bulk drugs while considering applications under Industrial Licence; and

(b) what were the capacities under small scale sector taken into account in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Applications for Industrial Licences for bulk drugs are considered, *inter alia*, taking into account the items reserved for the small scale sector and the views of the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industry whose representative is associated in the decision making process in this regard.

U.S. Equipment for Oil Exploration

4868. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the O.N.G.C. has acquired a set of equipment

from U.S.A. for Oil Exploration in our country; and

(b) if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) The ONGC has acquired, from time to time, the following equipments from USA for oil exploration in India:

Rigs, BOPs, Well-heads/X-mas Trees, BOP accumulator unit, Handling equipment, Desander, Desilter, Cementing units, Slush pumps, Engines, Digital seismic unit, Electrologging units, Short hole drilling rigs, Mud testing equipment, Vibrosis units, and Wire Line equipment etc.

Provision for Telecast of Colour Programme in Sambalpur

4869. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to make provision for telecast of colour programme in Sambalpur Station during the Asiad 82;

(b) Whether any proposal to increase the covering area for T.V. programme is being considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) In the first phase, action has been initiated to convert 8 transmitters at Delhi, Bombay, Pune, Madras; Bangalore, Jullundur, Calcutta, Mussoorie; which fall on P&T's microwave routes, for colour operation. TV transmitter at Sambalpur is expected to be modified for colour operation along with other transmitters in subsequent phases.

(b) and (c) At present, there is no proposal to increase the service range of TV transmitter at Sambalpur.

Growth rate for Drug Industry

4870. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate for certain drug industries has been specified; if so, the details thereof and the industries included thereunder;

(b) the growth rate in the case of bulk drugs and the conditions thereof; and

(c) the checks proposed to be exercised on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The growth rate for various bulk drugs which constitute about 90 per cent of the total consumption of bulk drugs was worked out by the working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry. This includes Antibiotics, Sulphanomides, Anti T.B. drugs, Anti Dysentery Drugs, Vitamins, etc. The estimated growth rate of these bulk drugs is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4470/82.] No condition for attaining the growth rate has been specified.

(c) The projected demand for various bulk drugs is reviewed periodically and necessary modifications are made.

Indian Films Banned in Pakistan

4871. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian films are banned in Pakistan;

(b) whether there is a great demand for Indian films in Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to explore the Pakistani market for

Indian films and take up the matter with the Government of Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Import of Indian films is banned in Pakistan. There appears to be considerable demand for Indian films in Pakistan.

(c) The National Film Development Corporation Limited, Bombay has started a dialogue with its counterpart, namely, the National Film Development Corporation of Pakistan (NAFEDEC) for commercial exchange of films between the two countries.

Agreement with Nauru for Paradeep Fertilizer Plant

4872. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Nauru have signed an agreement for jointly setting up a phosphatic fertilizer plant at Paradeep in Orissa;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the salient features of the project?

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

(b) The salient features of the agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Nauru are:—

(i) The two Governments will jointly participate in the company to build a phosphate fertilizer project at Paradeep.

(ii) The participation of Government of Nauru in the equity of the company would be 40 per cent and that of Government of India 60 per cent.

(iii) The two Governments will nominate Directors on the company in proportion to their respective shareholding.

(c) The Paradeep Fertilizer Project envisages setting up of facilities for the production of 6,52,000 tonnes of Diammonium Phosphate equivalent to 1,17,360 tonnes of Nitrogen and 3,00,000 tonnes of P 205. The project is to be set up in two stages. Commercial production from the first stage is expected to commence from June, 1985 and that from the second stage from February, 1986. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 183.64 crores.

phone system in the capital

4873. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to recent power cuts, telephone system has been made worse in the Capital; and

(b) steps to be taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Performance of telephone exchanges in the Capital gets affected to some extent as the air-conditioners are not run during the power failures.

(b) The Department has taken up with the Electric Supply authorities to ensure un-interrupted power supply to the telephone exchanges.

जयपुर के लिए दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

4874. श्री राम अवध : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जयपुर में शीघ्र ही एक पूर्ण दूरदर्शन केन्द्र शुरू किया जाएगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और यह कब कार्य करना शुरू कर देगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे):

(क) और (ख) जयपुर में एक दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर पहले ही 1-3-77 से चालू है। जयपुर में स्टूडियो को छठी पंचवर्षीय

योजना अवधि के दौरान स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए 4 एकड़ भूमि को अधिग्रहण किया जा चुका है और भवन निर्माण कार्य चल रहा। परियोजना के 1984-85 के दौरान मुकम्मल हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

Fixation of rate of Royalty on Crude

4875. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when the last royalty of crude oil produced in Gujarat, Assam and other parts of the country was fixed and at what rates;

(b) what is the procedure adopted for fixing the royalty;

(c) whether it is a fact that the producing States have demanded for revision of royalty rate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The royalty payable on crude oil was last fixed with effect from 1.4.1981 at the rate of Rs. 61/- per tonne.

(b) The royalty payable on the indigenously produced crude oil is regulated under the provisions of Oil-fields (Regulation & Development) Act, 1948. According to the provisions of this Act, the rate of royalty is not to be enhanced more than once during any period of four years and is not to exceed 20 per cent of the sale price of the mineral oil at the oil-fields or the oil well-held as the case may be.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

लघु औषध एककों को प्रोत्साहन देना

4876. डा. बसन्त कुमार पंडित :
क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लघु एककों को ऐसी वस्तुओं जो संगठित क्षेत्र द्वारा

पूरी तरह से उत्पादित नहीं की जा रही हैं के उत्पादन के लिए मध्यवर्ती औषधियों पर सीमा शुल्क घटाने के रूप में कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिए गए हैं :

(ख) ऐसे कान से नये उत्पादों का पता लगाया गया है जो केवल लघु क्षेत्र में ही उत्पादित किये जायेंगे; और

(ग) देश में इन उत्पादों के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

प्रतिस्पर्धा, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं । 23 औषध मध्यवर्तीयों के आयात पर सीमा शुल्क की रियायत सभी यूनिटों को उपलब्ध है ।

(ख) और (ग) सिर्फ लघु क्षेत्र में ही निर्माण के लिए आरक्षित औषध मदें समय-समय पर उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिसूचित की जाती हैं। सामान्यतः इस क्षेत्र में संगठित क्षेत्र के नए एककों को लाइसेंस देने और/अथवा पुराने एककों के विस्तार के लिए उनको अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है ।

Manufacture of Neproxen and Ibuprofen

4877. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Neproxen and Ibuprofen have not been manufactured indigenously at all in the country; and

(b) what are the concessions that are offered to small scale bulk drug units to encourage them to produce these products; if so, the details and if not; reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Two units are producing Ibuprofen in the country. The production of Neproxen has not been reported.

(b) No specific concession has been extended for the manufacture of these two bulk drugs. However, the various concessions/exemptions extended to Small Scale industry are available for the manufacture of these bulk drugs also.

Incidents of Misprints, Mistakes and Misspelling on Special Commemorative Stamps

4878. SHRI VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special stamp of Rs. one was issued on 29.11.81 on the International Day of Solidarity with Palestinian people;

(c) whether similar mistakes/misprints to mistakes viz. the colour of the Ashoka Wheel was printed as purple instead of navy blue and in the Hindi versions Filisteenec was written as Filisteenec;

(c) whether similar mistakes/misprints had been observed on 50 paise stamp issued on 1.9.81 on Indian Flowering trees; Children's Day Stamp Bala Divas of 14.11.81 and Re. one stamp on 9th Asian Games issued on 19.11.81;

(d) whether any inquiry was held to fix the responsibility for such mistakes;

(e) whether these stamps were withdrawn from circulation and re-issued with correction resulting in losses; and

(f) what special steps have been taken to tighten the design and printing so as to avoid such mistakes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attention of the Government was drawn to the colour of the Ashoka Chakra after the issue of stamp. (Hindi version of Filisteenec published as Filisteenec is considered to be correct).

(c) to (e). No, Sir.

(f) All possible precautions are taken to avoid mistakes in the designing and printing of postage stamps.

News-item captioned "Underground Mines Development—India seeks Polish Coal Technology"

4879. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the "Economic Times" dated 15th March, 1982 under the caption "Underground mines development—India seeks Polish Coal Technology";

(b) if so, the nature of negotiations with the Polish delegation and details of discussions held with them;

(c) the time-frame of the Polish project and technology with its financial commitment; and

(d) the steps to be taken to save Raniganj township from sinking and development of other coal mines in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the visit of the Polish delegation led by their Deputy Minister for Coal, in the month of March 1982, items of mutual interest in coal sector were discussed. The Poles showed interest on various items inter-alia shaft sinking at Satgram and Pootkee-Balihari, preparation of Detailed Project Report for Madhuband-Phularitand mine, remodelling of sinking winders, reorganisation of Moonidih.

(c) The Polish side have offered only technical assistance on payment of agreed fee. The time-frame of implementation of different projects, if taken up with Polish technical assistance, would vary as it would depend on several factors.

(d) In a scheme for avoiding subsidence of Raniganj town the Poles have agreed to depute their experts. Three Polish

experts are expected soon to take up preliminary work and studies. A pilot plant study has also been sanctioned by the Government.

Closure of Coal-Based Fertilizer Plant

4880. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal-based fertilizers unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) is lying closed since March 2, 1982; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The coal-based Fertilizer Plant at Talcher was shut down on March 2, 1982 on account of power cut imposed by Orissa State Electricity Board. The matter was taken up with the Orissa State Electricity Board and the State Government of Orissa. The power has been restored recently and the plant is being commissioned for production.

बराँनी तेल शोधक कारखाने का प्रसार

4881. श्री कृष्ण राम : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में बराँनी तेल शोधक कारखाने के नजदीक के क्षेत्रों में सहायक उद्योग लगाने और औद्योगिक अवशिष्ट का उपयोग करने के लिए इसकी क्षमता बढ़ाने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस प्रकार की कोई योजना बनाने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह): (क) और (ख). बराँनी शोधनशाला सहित उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में शोधन क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए एक अध्ययन किया गया है,

जिससे कि उस क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित त्वरित अशोधित तेल उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के कार्या-रिवत किये जाने पर उपलब्ध होने वाले अतिरिक्त क्रूड को ससाधित किया जा सके। इस विस्तार के साथ कोई भी अनुषंगी उद्योग जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है। जब अतिरिक्त क्षमता का सृजन होगा तो इससे उत्पादित सभी उत्पाद बहुत विक्रम पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद होंगे तथा किसी प्रकार के अपशिष्ट उत्पादों/सामग्री के पैदा होने की आशा नहीं है।

प्राचीन कथाओं एवं गीतों का संकलन

4882. श्री कबूर राम : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी दूरदर्शन और गीत तथा नाटक प्रभागों ने प्राचीन कथाओं और गीतों पर अनुसंधान तथा उनके संकलन की कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या महाकवि सूरदास के 1.25 लाख पदों पर अनुसंधानों के लिए कोई विशेष योजना का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे): (क) और (ख). प्राचीन कथाओं के संकलन के लिए इन माध्यम एकको द्वारा कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है। तथापि, आकाशवाणी के 20 क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों में लोक संगीत के संकलन और परिरक्षण के लिए आकाशवाणी के लिए एक विशेष योजना स्वीकृत की गई है।

पी. पी. सी. लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन

4883. श्री रामादत्तार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमभोर क्षेत्रीय संघर्ष समिति (अमभोर रीजनल एंव-शन कमेटी) के तत्वाधान में 22 जुलाई 1982 को पी. पी. सी. लिमिटेड अमभोर के कार्यालय के समक्ष आम जनता ने प्रदर्शन किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रदर्शनकारियों ने पी. पी. सी. लिमिटेड के महाप्रबंधक को कोई आपन दिया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यापक क्या है : और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) आपन में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित प्रमुख मांगें निहित हैं :-

(1) गांवों में पेय जल की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये जहां पाइराइट खनन के कारण जल प्रदूषित हो गया है।

(2) कम्पनी को या तो भूमि अधि-ग्रहित करनी चाहिए या भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति कायम करनी चाहिए जिसमें प्रदू-षण के कारण उर्वरा शक्ति का विनाश हो गया है।

(3) चूंकि कम्पनी का मुख्यालय अम-भोर में स्थित है, इसलिए सभी पदों के लिए साक्षात्कार अमभोर में होना चाहिए और रोजगार के मागने में स्थानीय लोगों को तरजीह दी जानी चाहिए।

(घ) कम्पनी ने इस बात का खण्डन किया है कि पाइराइट खनन के कारण पेय जल दूषित हो गया है और इसलिए वैकाल्तिक व्यवस्था करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। जहां तक आस पास के क्षेत्र में उर्वरा शक्ति के क्षीण होने का संबंध है, कम्पनी ने स्पष्ट किया है कि सामान्यतया ऐसा नहीं होता है क्योंकि खेत का जल नाले में प्रवाहित होता है जो सोन नदी में गिरता है। तथापि वर्षा ऋतु में ऐसे जल के उत्प्रवाह की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए कम्पनी किसानों को मुफ्त मसुरी रांक फ्लास्केट वितरित करती है जिससे भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति को कायम रखा जा सके।

वर्षी कम्पनी का पंजीकृत कार्यालय दोहरी-आन-सान में स्थित है जिसे अमकोर से जाने का प्रस्ताव है। कम्पनी की नीति के अनुसार समूह "ग" और "घ" पदों में भर्ती के मागले में स्थानीय लोगों को तरजीह दी जाती है। अन्य पदों के लिए अखिल भारतीय आधार पर भर्ती की जाती है और जन कार्य की आवश्यकता के अनुसार साक्षात्कार के स्थल के बारे में निर्णय लिया जाता है।

Benefit in Purchase of Chloramphenicol and Doxycycline by Large Scale units

4884. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2556 on 9-3-1982 regarding sale of Doxycycline and Chloramphenicol and state:

(a) what definite steps Government have taken to mop up the unintended benefit that has occurred to large scale units on account of their purchase of Chloramphenicol and Doxycycline from the open market;

(b) whether these large scale units owe more than Rs. 2 crores on this account and the mopping up of funds for Government has been considerably delayed; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the whole matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Detailed exercises are already under way to mop up the difference between the prices of Chloramphenicol Powder and Doxycycline Hydrochloride allowed to the price controlled manufacturers of formulations in their formulation prices, and prices at which these drugs have actually been procured. The extent of the amount due on the above account is not known at present.

Import of Ethambutol Hydrochloride

4885. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had renegotiated

for a better price for import of Ethambutol Hydrochloride by the canalising agency;

(b) if so, what was the time period given to the manufacturers for submitting the revised offers;

(c) whether the order has been confirmed on a manufacturer whose material failed to pass the required test in the last supply; and

(d) what is the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). M/s State Trading Corporation (STC) had issued a purchase enquiry for 6 MTs. of Ethambutol Hcl on 3-5-1982 with the closing date of 6-5-1982. The closing date was kept short in view of urgency of imports. Against this enquiry, STC had placed orders on four international suppliers of Ethambutol Hcl. One of these suppliers was M/s Siofor, Italy whose was the lowest valid offers against the enquiry dated 3-5-1982. At the time of placing the order STC had received information that a consignment of 3 MTs. of Ethambutol Hcl. supplied earlier by M/s Siofor, Italy had not passed the quality test. The import of 3.5 MTs. of Ethambutol Hydrochloride did not materialise, as the performance guarantee required to be given by supplier was received by STC in the last week of June, 1982, whereas the letter of credit was valid upto 31-5-1982. STC has now lodged the necessary claims against M/s Siofor, Italy, for the quantities of Ethambutol Hcl. supplied by them which failed in the quality test.

Manufacture of Chloramphenicol Palmitate by M/s Park-Davis

4886. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of small scale units are manufacturing Chloramphenicol Palmitate from the same process used by M/s Park-Davis in the country;

(b) whether Government have approved the sale price of more than Rs. 800 per

kg. for M/s. Park-Davis Limited while small scale units are openly selling this product at a price less than Rs. 700/- per kg; and

(c) what are the reasons and considerations for which a higher price was fixed for M/s. Park-Davis Limited, when the small scale units are selling this product at a lower price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A number of small scale units are reportedly producing Chloramphenicol Palmitate in the country. Details of the processes followed by these are not available.

(b) and (c). A price of Rs. 708.42 per kg. and not Rs. 800/- per kg. have been fixed as the retention price for M/s. Parke Davis Limited. The sale price of the drug for pooled distribution is, however, Rs. 806/- per kg. The retention price for Parke Davis Limited was fixed based on Cost-cum-Technical Study in respect of Chloramphenicol Palmitate by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP).

राजर्षि पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन की स्मृति में स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करना

4887. श्री मूलचंद डाला : क्या संचार -मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन महान क्रांतिकारियों, राजनीतिज्ञों इत्यादि के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी

स्मृति में वर्ष 1981-82 में डाक टिकट जारी किए गए ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार राजर्षि पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन की स्मृति में टिकट भविष्य में स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल): (क) 1981-82 के दौरान जिन विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों की याद में स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी किए गये हैं, उनके नामों की सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग)। स्वर्गीय श्री पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन के सम्मान में स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने के प्रस्ताव पर डाक टिकट सलाहकार समिति ने अपनी 30 अक्टूबर, 1981 की बैठक में विचार किया था परंतु इस प्रस्ताव की सिफारिश नहीं की। फिर भी, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं को दर्शाती वाली डाक टिकटों की श्रृंखला जारी करने के संदर्भ में श्री पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन के नाम पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है। डाक टिकटों के विषयों के व्यौरों और समय सीमा को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है।

विवरण

विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों पर जारी किए गए डाक टिकटों की सूची

दिनांक	विषय	मूल्य वर्ग
1	2	3
1981		
2. 1	मजहूरुल हक (स्वतंत्रता सेनानी तथा राजनीतिज्ञ)	35 पैसे
27. 2	जी०वी० मावलंकर (राजनेता एवं सभाचतुर)	35 पैसे
0. 4	हाइनरिख फॉन स्टेफान (विश्व डाक संघ के संस्थापक)	100 पैसे

1

2

22.6	नीलमणि फूकन (कवि)	35 पैसे
23.6	संजय गांधी (युवा नेता)	35 पैसे
31.10	वल्लारि राघव (प्रख्यात अभिनेता) †	35 पैसे
27.11	के० पी० जायसवाल (इतिहासकार)	35 पैसे
14.12	हेनरी हेयस (भारत विद्याविद्)	35 पैसे

1982

15.3	पाछ्लो पिकासो (चित्रकार)	285 पैसे
9.5	श्रीमती दुर्गाबाई देशमुख (समाज सेविका)	35 पैसे
1.7	डा० विधान चन्द्र राय (राजनेता-चिकित्सक)	50 पैसे

डिजल और पेट्रोल में मिलावट

4888. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह वताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1981-82 के दौरान डिजल और पेट्रोल में मिलावट के कितने मामले, अलग-अलग दर्ज किये गए; और

(ख) मिलावट करने वालों के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और प्रत्येक को क्या सजा दी गई है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जायेगी।

Reduction in Share of Advertisement for big newspapers

4889. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

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

(a) whether his Ministry is considering a proposal to drastically reduce the big

newspapers share of Rs. 3 crore worth of Government advertisement annually;

(b) if so, what is the percentage at present going to big newspapers;

(c) to what extent it will be reduced;

(d) which are the papers which got the highest Government advertisements so far;

(e) what is the percentage that gone to the small newspapers;

(f) what is the rate that is being paid to them; and

(g) whether there is a proposal to increase the rate also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) In keeping with the Government policy to give due weightage to medium and small newspapers, efforts are always made to utilise such papers for Government advertisement to the maximum extent possible.

(b) to (e) The category-wise share of newspapers in DAVP advertisement during the last year (1981-82) was as under:—

Category	Space in Col. CM	%age of total space	Cost (in Rs.)	%age of total cost
(1) Small & Medium	37,95,880	77.85	1,96,02,996	49.96
(2) Big	10,79,796	22.15	1,96,36,913	50.04

It has now been decided that the Government advertisements should be released to big and medium/small newspapers in the ratio of 40:60.

During 1981-82, the Hindustan times, New Delhi got the highest number of Government advertisements.

(f) and (g) The advertisement rates of various newspapers are determined annually on the basis of their circulation figures as per the Rate Structure in force. There is at present no proposal to increase the DAVP rates.

Acquisition of ship by ONGC from Shipping Corporation

4890. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI R. P. DAS:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to acquire a large ship from the Shipping Corporation and convert a jack-up rig into a floating platform or for storing crude oil;

(b) whether the ONGC also plans to convert a jack-up rig into a floating platform;

(c) what are other measures Government are proposing to take in respect of oil exploration during the current year; and

(d) whether the drilling of the fourth well in Palk Strait and offshore Godavari has been completed?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) During the current year the oil exploration programme is being further intensified by the deployment of additional rigs as well as seismic parties including foreign survey parties on contract basis. A much larger financial outlay has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1982-83.

(d) So far 5 wells have been completed by the ONGC in the Palk Strait. Whereas in the Krishna-Godavari offshore area six wells have been drilled.

Drilling in Palk Strait

4891. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of drilling and exploration work done in the Palk Strait and the number of wells dug;

(b) the results of the above work;

(c) whether it is a fact that even though the wells dug so far have been declared dry, drilling work for another well has been started in the area involving a huge expenditure;

(d) who is responsible for such wasteful activities; and

(e) whether any technical advice has been obtained from a competent authority abroad before undertaking further drilling work in Palk Strait?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) About 1500 kms. of seismic profile have been

shot. Five wells have been drilled and one is under drilling.

(b) One of the above wells flowed oil on testing. The others were dry.

(c) No, Sir. Oil has been found in one well. Further drilling is being carried out to find the limits of the oil pools and for further exploration in the area.

(d) It is not considered necessary to obtain any foreign consultancy in the matter.

Drilling and Exploration in Godavari basin

4892. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drilling and exploration operations in Godavari basin have not yielded any positive results and the ONGC equipment costing millions of dollars was wasted in the experiments so far conducted; and

(b) if so, what is the extent of loss?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir. Drilling and exploration operations in the Godavari Basin have given positive indications of hydrocarbons in both onshore and offshore wells. However, no commercial field has so far been established and exploration is still going on. The question of wastage does not arise as expenditure has to be incurred for discovering oil fields.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, does not arise.

Drilling ship "Sagar Prabhat"

4893. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the drilling ship, Sagar Prabhat acquired and at what cost;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cementing unit provided for the drilling ship, Sagar Prabhat, was an obsolete one, but it was got painted by a firm to make it look brand new;

(c) whether it is a fact that the hull of the drilling ship was also old;

(d) whether it is also a fact that necessary sea trials were not made for the ship before purchasing it; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the same and for acquiring the Sagar Prabhat along with the cementing unit at a high cost?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The drillship 'Sagar Prabhat' was acquired by the ONGC in May, 1982 at a cost of US dollar 57.05 million including mobilisation and insurance charges.

(b) No, Sir. The cementing unit was not an obsolete one nor was it got painted by the firm to make it look brand new.

(c) No, Sir. The hull of the drillship 'Sagar Prabhat' is new.

(d) Sea trials were carried out successfully as per the schedule.

(e) Does not arise.

Upgradation of News Sections of All India Radio Stations

4894. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently upgraded the News Sections of some of the important A.I.R. Stations of India;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) the reasons for not upgrading the News Section of All India Radio Trivandrum Station?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

House Building Advance to P & T Employees

4895. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been allotted for House Building Advance in the Posts and Telegraphs Department from 1978 onwards, with State-wise and year-wise details;

(b) how many applications of the year 1978 are still pending for sanction with State-wise details;

(c) whether the amount allotted to any State P&T has lapses; if some, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to allot more amount to States which actually need more?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The allocation of funds for House Building Advance to P&T Department during 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 was Rs. 8.32; 6.74; 6.86 and 6.85 crores respectively. Circle-wise distribution of these amounts is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4471/82].

(b) and (c). The information has been called for from the field units and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(d) The funds for House Building Advance are controlled centrally by the Ministry of Works and Housing who decides the Ministry/Department-wise allocation of funds. The allocation of more funds to the P&T Units depends upon the amount allotted to this Department by that Ministry.

Delay in sorting of Letters in Kerala

4896. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the sorting of letters in Kerala;

(b) whether Government are having any specific plan to avoid the delay in this regard so that letters reach the addressee within a reasonable time; and

(c) if so, the details and the action taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The reasons for the delay in Sorting of letters in Kerala is partly due to the shortage of staff and partly due to the absenteeism and go slow by a section of employees.

(b) and (c). All efforts are being made to avoid delay to mails. Out of 1258 posts of sorting Assistants in three RMS Division, 110 posts are vacant. To make good the shortage, 102 short duty Sorting Assistants have been employed and officials brought on duty on over time. 75 candidates are already undergoing training besides 53 who are awaiting training. Selective action against officials at fault is also being considered.

Installed Capacity of Refineries

4897. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number and names of oil refineries which are not working to full capacity and the reasons therefor; and

(b) what is the installed capacity of each refinery at present and what is the actual annual production in each refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Out of the 12 refineries in the country only the refineries at Bongaigaon and Mathura are currently not operating at their full capacity. The main reason for this is relatable to the Secondary Processing Units of these refineries. While in respect of the former, there are operating problems in the secondary processing unit and consequent pro-

duct movement constraints, in respect of the latter there has been delay in the commissioning of the secondary processing unit.

(b) The data on present installed capacity of each refinery and actual crude throughput for the year 1981-82 is given below:—

	Million tonnes	
	Installed Capacity	Actual throughput (1981-82)
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.—Gauhati	0.85	0.75
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.—Barauni	3.30	3.03
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.—Koyali	7.30	7.04
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.—Haldia	2.50	2.28
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.—Mathura	1.50*	0.52
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.—Digboi	0.50	0.50
Bharat Petroleum Corpn Ltd.—Bombay	5.25	4.99
Hindustan Petroleum Corpn Ltd.—Bombay	3.50	3.48
Hindustan Petroleum Corpn Ltd.—Vizag	1.50	1.18
Cochin Refineries Limited—Cochin	3.30	3.12
Madras Refineries Limited—Madras	2.80	2.80
Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited—Bongaigaon	1.00	0.45
TOTAL	33.30	30.14

*New Refinery at Mathura of 6 million tonnes capacity was commissioned on a trial basis in January, 1982.

Oil and Was Funds

4898. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places where oil/gas has been struck during the last three years in each State; and

(b) what is the estimated rate of flow of oil/gas per day in each place?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Oil/gas has been discovered by ONGC at 7 places in Gujarat, one place in Assam and by Oil at 2 places in Assam during the period from January 1, 1980 to June 30, 1982.

(b) It would not be in public interest to give the rate of flow of oil/gas per day in each place, as it is classified information

BHEL's Capacity to meet power Equipment Requirement

4899. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether after its Rs. 100 crore modernisation programme the public sector undertaking BHEL has adequate capacity to manufacture and supply the total requirements of power equipments in the Seventh Five Year Plan and beyond;

(b) if so, the reasons why the contract for NTPC projects in Vindhyachal, Rihand, Annapara in U.P., Chandrapur in Maharashtra, etc. are being given to foreign manufacturers;

(c) what about the capacity utilisation of the BHEL;

(d) whether Government are going to change their policy in this regard;

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

(f) if no, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The exact requirements of the power sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan will be known only when the power development plan for the plan period is formulated. However, efforts are being made to augment the indigenous manufacturing capacity to meet the requirements of the power sector in the coming years.

(b) to (f). The import of power equipment is regulated by the import policy of the Government. No general relaxation is made in the policy, but, while deciding cases of import, Government takes into consideration a variety of relevant factors including indigenous manufacturing capacity built in the country at considerable cost, availability of internal and external resources etc. Government have approved import of plant and equipment for Stage I (1260 MW) of Vindhyachal Super Thermal power Project and Stage I (1000 MW) of Rihand Super Thermal Power Project mainly in view of the fact that adequate resources are not available internally for taking up new power projects in the Sixth Plan and financial assistance will be available on attractive terms from external resources.

Regarding Anpara B Power Project in UP and Chandrapur Power Station in Maharashtra, the projects are to be implemented by the State Governments and decisions regarding the awarding of contracts will be taken by the respective State

authorities, after obtaining the necessary approval. No contracts have been finalised in this regard.

Telephone Services of Exchange in Calcutta

4900. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the subscribers under the 55 exchange in Calcutta are in miserable conditions;

(b) if so, is there any proposal to improve the telephone services of the 55 exchange;

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

(d) the progress made so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The telephone service to some subscribers served by '55' exchange in Calcutta has been effected due to damage to cables caused by the road digging activities of various agencies.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Repair of the damaged cables is in progress. Some new cables are being laid on a different route.

(d) About 60 per cent of the restoration work has been completed.

Cost of Power Generation

4901. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the cost of power generation of each power project in each State during the last three years?

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

Closure of Companies in Kerala

4902. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some companies in Kerala have now closed down because of liberal imports of formic acid;

(b) is it also a fact that the country's production of formic acid is already in excess of its requirements; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government for banning the imports of formic acid?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The Kerala Government reported that M/s. Periyar Chemicals Limited, Kerala have closed down their plant for the manufacture of Formic Acid.

M/s. Periyar Chemicals Limited are producing Formic Acid with a licensed capacity of 1500 tonnes per annum based on tail gases available from FACT plant at the same location. This unit has been regularly producing Formic Acid to the extent of 60 per cent to 70 per cent of the installed capacity in the last three years. The details of production are given below:—

Year	Production
1979-80	935 tonnes
1980-81	1007 tonnes
1981-82	877 tonnes

The firm has also reported in their production return during the last 2 months that their production has come to standstill due to accumulation of stocks. This may be true as Formic Acid is still allowed to be imported on restricted basis as there has been so far only one unit for the manufacture of Formic Acid in the country and a total demand of 2,000 tonnes cannot perhaps be met from this unit. The 1804 LS—7

imports of Formic Acid during the last three years are as under:—

1978-79	1348 tonnes
1979-80	1085 tonnes
1981-82	N.A.

Another unit in the name of M/s. Kerala Acids and Chemicals Limited, Cochin, with a licensed capacity of 1200 tonnes per annum is likely to be commissioned during the year. The import policy could be reviewed after the second firm also goes into regular production.

Promotion of Production Assistants

4903. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:

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

(a) is it a fact that Production Assistants and Transmission Executives in All India Radio are working in the same Grade, that is Rs. 425—750/-;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Transmission Executives are promoted as Programme Executives through DPC after completing 6 years service in their own Cadre;

(c) is it also a fact that there is no promotion channel for production assistants in All India Radio, and persons after completing 20-25 years of service as production assistants are still working as production assistants and were never promoted as producer through D.P.C.; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard, and the reasons why the Production Assistants are not being given the Senior Grade?

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

(b) According to the existing Recruitment Rules, 25 per cent of the posts of Programme Executive in AIR are filled by promotion from amongst Transmission

Executives, with five years' approved service in the Grade.

(c) The Production Assistants are eligible along with other categories of Staff Artists for promotion to the post of Producer by limited selection. A few of the Production Assistants have however been working in the same capacity for more than 20 years.

(d) Government have recently decided to convert the Staff Artists both in AIR and Doordarshan who are contract employees into two categories, (i) Artists and (ii) other employees performing functions performed by Government servants in regular categories, subject to their exercising an option to become Artists/Government servants as the case may be, and subject to a screening. Production Assistants fall into category (ii). Production Assistants who become Government servants under this decision will have better promotion prospects.

Fulfilment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Quota

4904. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees in his Ministry, A.I.R. and T.V. separately in each grade as on 31-7-1982;

(b) how many employees are of Scheduled Castes in each category in each Department; and

(c) whether reserved quota for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe has not been filled in each category and if so, the reasons thereof and steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill the reserved quota?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Filling up Reserved Quota for SCs/STs

4905. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees in his Ministry in each grade as on 31-7-1982;

(b) how many employees are Scheduled Castes in each category and in each Department; and

(c) whether reserved quota for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has not been filled in the each category and if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill the reserved quota?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Total number of employees as on 31-7-1982.

	Department of Petroleum	Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Group 'A'	33	51
Group 'B'	94	103
Group 'C'	106	140
Group 'D'	64	83
(b) Number of Scheduled Caste employees:—		
Group 'A'	3	5
Group 'B'	7	8
Group 'C'	6	13
Group 'D'	27	27

(c) No, Sir. In some categories it has not been possible to fill up the posts by appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the full extent of quota. Vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are intimated to the recruiting agencies to sponsor/recommend the requisite number of candidates.

Construction of Cinema Halls

4006. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN:

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

(a) the number of cinema halls at present in the country, state-wise;

(b) whether Government have got any plans to construct more cinema halls for the benefit of lower and middle class people for whom cinema is the main source of entertainment; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There were 11,239 cinema houses in the country on 31-3-1982. A

statement indicating the number of cinema houses in each State as on 31-3-1982 is enclosed.

(b) and (c). The cinema houses and the rules regulating the exhibition of films come within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. Thus, construction of more cinema houses is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government through the National Film Development Corporation plays a supporting role.

The NFDC has a scheme for construction of theatres under which loans of upto Rs. 1 lakh in rural areas and upto Rs. 7.50 lakhs in urban areas are sanctioned for construction of cinema houses. The loans are repayable over a period of five years and carry rate of interest at 12-1/2 per cent per annum. The Corporation has a right to utilise upto 50 per cent of the playing time for a film for a period of five years.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Cinema Houses as on 31-3-82
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1961
2	Assam	223
3	Bihar	321
4	Gujarat	514
5	Haryana	121
6	Himachal Pradesh	30
7	Jammu & Kashmir	32
8	Karnataka	1117
9	Kerala	1194
10	Madhya Pradesh	516
11	Maharashtra	1195
12	Manipur	9
13	Meghalaya	8

	3
14 Nagaland	4
15 Orissa	161
16 Punjab	158
17 Rajasthan	242
18 Sikkim	9
19 Tamil Nadu	1777
20 Tripura	8
21 Uttar Pradesh	778
22 West Bengal	668
23 Andaman & Nicobar	4
24 Arunachal Pradesh	4
25 Chandigarh	8
26 Dadra Nagar Haveli	2
27 Delhi	73
28 Goa, Daman and Diu	29
29 Mizoram	3
30 Pondicherry	53
31 A.P.O.	24
TOTAL	11,299
	(Screen 14-8-82)

Amount Provided for Betterment and Development of SCs.

4907. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount provided for the betterment and development of S.C. people under the "Special Component Plan" in his Ministry for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 separately;

(b) the amount actually spent under the said plan during the said two years separately; and

(c) the reasons for no less expenditure for each year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION. (SHRI GIRIDHAR GO-

MANGO): (a) The Department of Rehabilitation does not have any schemes identifiable under "Special Component Plan" for scheduled castes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

दुलन्दशहर में नये डाकघरों का खोला जाना

4908. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला दुलन्दशहर में इस समय क्रमशः कितने-कितने डाक और तारघर, उप डाकघर और प्रधान डाकघर काम कर रहे हैं तथा ये डाक और तारघर कहाँ-कहाँ स्थित हैं ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने डाक और तारघर किराये के भवनों में चल रहे हैं तथा

उनमें से प्रत्येक को किराए के रूप में कितनी धनराशि देनी पड़ रही है ; और

(ग) जिला बलन्दशहर के किन-किन स्थानों में नए डाक और तारघर खोलने का विचार किया गया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. शर्मा): (क) जिले में 2 मुख्य डाकघर और 51 विभागीय उप डाकघर हैं। जिले में विभागेतर उप शाखा डाकघरों सहित, जहां तार सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं, एक-तार घरों की कुल संख्या 62 है। वहां एक विभागीय तारघर भी है। स्थानों के नाम संलग्न विवरण-1 में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) विभागेतर डाकघरों के लिए कोई किराया नहीं दिया जाता। ऐसे मामलों में विभागेतर एजेंटों द्वारा स्वयं ही आवास की व्यवस्था की जाती है और उनको केवल डाकघर के रख-रखाव का भत्ता ही दिया जाता है। विभागीय डाक तार घरों में से, 27 किराये के भवनों में कार्य कर रहे हैं। इन प्रत्येक भवनों के लिए दिया जा रहा मासिक किराया संलग्न विवरण-2 में दिया गया है।

(ग) बलन्दशहर जिले में जिले में जिन स्थानों पर तार सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है, उनके नाम संलग्न विवरण-3 में दिए गए हैं। जहां तक नए डाकघरों का संबंध है, साथ में एक विभागीय उप डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है तथा इसके अतिरिक्त 1982-83 के दौरान एक ग्रामीण शाखा डाकघर खोलने का भी प्रस्ताव है। इसके लिए स्थान का निर्धारण विचाराधीन विभिन्न प्रस्तावों में से किया जाएगा।

विवरण-1

बलन्दशहर जिले के वे स्थान जहां पर डाक-तार कार्यालय है

1. अनूपशहर
2. औरंगाबाद
3. अगाँठा
4. अरनिया
5. अकबरपुर
6. अहमदगढ़

7. बु. शहर-भूढ़
8. बु. शहर ए बी बार स्कूल
9. बु. शहर बाई एन डी स्टेट
10. बुगरासी
11. भाईपुर-बाहमणन
12. भोंवहादुर नगर बी. एस. उग्रर
13. भटौना
14. बनाली
15. विलासपुर
16. छतारी
17. डिवाई
18. दनकारि
19. डिप्टीगंज
20. दानपुर
21. गंसापुर
22. गुलागठी
23. जहांगीराबाद
24. जेवर
25. जहांगीराबाद मंडी
26. जहांगीरपुर
27. जरगावा
28. सर्जा मुख्यालय
29. सर्जा जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन
30. ककोड़
31. कोटा
32. खानपुर
33. कुवेंसर
34. लोहारली
35. लखावटी
36. मोहाना
37. नरौरा
38. पहासु
39. पन्नीनगर
40. प्रतापपुर
41. पिरा फिरोजपुर
42. खूपुरा
43. राजघाट
44. रामघाट

45. सिकन्दराबाद
 46. सिकन्दराबाद गुरुकुल
 47. स्थाना
 48. शिकारपुर
 49. शिकारपुर मंडी
 50. सूरजपुर गलाना
 51. सरावा
 52. सहकारीनगर
 53. सराय
 54. सुरजावली
 55. सैदपुर
 56. सिकन्दराबाद-आई. ई.
 57. सलमपुर
 58. ताली
 59. थोरा
 60. उन्वागांव
 61. वैरा फिरोजपुर
 62. बलन्दशहर कोटीवाह
 (बलन्दशहर में एक विभागीय तारघर भी है)

विवरण-2

उन स्थानों की सूची जहाँ पर डाक-तार कार्यालय किराये की इमारतों में कार्य कर रहे हैं उस सं.

क्रम सं. कार्यालय का नाम प्रतिमाह दिया जाने वाला किराया

किराये की इमारतें:	रु. प.
1. कृषि विद्यालय बलन्दशहर	37.00
2. औरंगाबाद	59.00
3. बुगरासी	100.00
4. भौं बहादुर नगर बलन्दशहर	150.00
5. बलन्दशहर के टी वाई	124.00
6. दनकोर	75.00
7. डिवाई	60.00
8. डिप्टोगंज बलन्दशहर	172.00
9. दानपुर	30.00
10. छत्तारी	100.00

क्रम सं. कार्यालय का नाम प्रतिमाह दिया जाने वाला किराया

11. गुरुकुल सिकन्दराबाद	175.00
12. गुलावठी	70.00
13. जहांगीराबाद	250.00
14. जहांगीराबाद मंडी	75.00
15. जहांगीरपुर	200.00
16. जेवर	250.00
17. ककोड़	40.00
18. खानपुर	100.00
19. नरौरा	18.00
20. एहासु	90.00
21. स्थाना एन एम जी	100.00
22. सिकन्दराबाद	350.00
23. सराय	50.00
24. सुर्जा जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन	150.00
25. भूड़	150.00
26. इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट सिकन्दराबाद	155.70
27. रामघाट	00.00

(इसके अलावा जिस किराये की इमारत में मंडल तारघर कार्य कर रहा है उसके लिए प्रतिमाह 850.00 रु. किराया दिया जा रहा है)

विवरण-3

बलन्दशहर के उन स्थानों के नाम जहाँ पर तार कार्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ---

1. धनौरा
2. खालुर
3. मातागढ़
4. सरवा हबीबपुर
5. वानभोई
6. निसस्वा
7. भामराली
8. हाडोल
9. नाथ नरौरा
10. चित्तगौरा

11. अकबरपुर
12. पिन्दरावल
13. मूमबी
14. कुरेला
15. करोलीवांगर
16. पारसौज
17. मेहरावली
18. अहमदपुर चौरलिया
19. धानौरी
20. कोशोपुरसेधला
21. बलसुरी
22. चंदेरा
23. हालमाबाद
24. अहर
25. हाजीपुर
26. बड़ौली
27. माकड़ी
28. पांवसेरा
29. बरांडा
30. दयानतपुर
31. शंखपुर गोटवा
32. मिर्जापुर
33. जल्लपुर
34. तलवार
35. नीमवाना

Small Scale Plastic Units suffer in Delhi due to Power Cut

4909. SHRI AJIT BAG:

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to power cut, the small scale plastic units in Delhi are suffering a lot; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps to be taken to protect the small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The availability

of power in Delhi is more than its requirements. However due to temporary distribution constraints there were some power interruption. However, interruption of power supply to Plastic units in small scale are also due to some such units operating on unauthorised loads more than the sanctioned load.

(b) With the commissioning of one 100 MVA 220/66 KV transformer at Mehrauli, 2 Nos. 30 MVA 66/33 KV transformers at Ridge Valley and two Nos. 30 MVA transformers at Park Street, the position has considerably improved.

Extension Project of Bokaro Thermal Plant behind Schedule

4910. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DVC's Bokaro thermal power plant extension project is heavily behind schedule;

(b) if so, detailed reasons for the same;

(c) if not, what is the present position of the said project;

(d) when the said project is expected to be completed; and

(e) what was the targeted time and completion time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). At the time of sanctioning the project, Unit-1 (210 MW) of Bokaro 'B' thermal power station was envisaged to be commissioned in 1981-82. However, due to law and order problem and difficulties encountered in acquisition of land, the work on the project could be started in right earnest in mid 1980 only. As per the Sixth Plan target, the unit is scheduled for commissioning in April, 1984. It is now expected to be synchronised in Dec., 1984. The slippage is on account of delay in completion of civil engineering jobs and late receipt of matching steel sections for power house structural steel work affecting fabrication of steel structure. Unit 2 & 3 (210 MW each) of Bokaro 'B' are expected to be commissioned as per the original target in 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively.

More funds to State Governments to
increase Power Generation

4911. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the severe power crisis throughout the country, Government are going to give more amount to the States so that they could be able to increase their power generation; and

(b) State-wise allotment made for the power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The power position at present in the country is much better as compared to earlier years. The approved outlay for the power sector of the States in the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 14324.16 crores. The State-wise details are given in the attached statement. Additional requirement of funds for the power sector would be reviewed at the time of mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan by the Planning Commission.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	6th Plan outlay for power sector (Rs. Crores)
<i>States</i>		
1	Andhra Pradesh	789.70
2	Assam	370.30
3	Bihar	800.00
4	Gujarat	945.00
5	Haryana	545.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	139.73
7	J & K.	170.00
8	Karnataka	601.40
9	Kerala	312.73
10	Madhya Pradesh	1500.00
11	Maharashtra	2157.00
12	Manipur	18.65
13	Meghalaya	45.00
14	Nagaland	15.25
15	Orissa	410.00
16	Punjab	732.94
17	Rajasthan	675.00
18	Sikkim	12.00
19	Tamil Nadu	1022.80
20	Tripura	22.11
21	Uttar Pradesh	2153.00
22	West Bengal	886.55
TOTAL		14324.16

Broadcast of Manipuri Bishnupriya Language programme on Silchar Radio Station

4912. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AIR, Silchar Centre (Station) broadcasts regular programme in Manipuri Bishnupriya language;

(b) whether it is a fact that the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting Shri I. K. Gujral had in 1974 promised to introduce Manipuri Bishnupriya language programme over AIR, Silchar; and

(c) what prevented Government from introducing programme in Manipuri Bishnupriya over AIR, Silchar for such a long time?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. A.I.R. Silchar does not broadcast regular programme in 'Manipuri Bishnupriya' language. However, it broadcasts a daily programme in Manipuri for a duration of 30 minutes.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The undertaking was to broadcast a daily programme in 'Bishnupriya' and not in 'Manipuri Bishnupriya'. Since such a nomenclature is not found in the "Census of India, 1971: Census centenary monograph No. 10", the position would be reviewed after the findings of 1981 census are available.

Broadcast of programme in Manipuri Meitei and Manipuri Bishnupriya languages on Agartala Radio Station

4913. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether programmes in Manipuri Meitei and Manipuri Bishnupriya languages are regularly broadcast over A.I.R., Tripura;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce broadcast programme in the above two language over AIR Agartala as expeditiously as possible?

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

(b) There is no felt need for the same on the basis of population strength.

(c) No, Sir.

Country's Requirement for Turbogenerator Bars

4914. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirements of the country for turbogenerator bars;

(b) whether the BHEL, which has recently started producing turbo-generator bars with micalastic system of insulation and resin rich thermoreactive epoxy insulation system is in a position to meet the country's requirement; and

(c) if the answer to (b) above be in the negative, what steps Government propose to take to meet the requirement of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Turbo-generator bars are an integral part of turbo-generator. The BHEL have intimated that they have adequate capacity to meet the requirements for turbo-generators including any spare turbo-generator bars.

(c) Does not arise.

Power schemes completed on schedule during last five years

4915. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many sanctioned power schemes have been completed on schedule during the last five years;

(b) how many of them were behind schedule and why;

(c) details of the causes for delay of such schemes; and

(d) details of the assessments made and corrective measures taken by Government to overcome such causes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). In respect of power generation projects which have been completed in the last five years, the original schedule of commissioning and actual completion is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4472/82] The main reasons for delay in commissioning are given below:-

1. Inadequate provision of funds.
2. Delay in land acquisition.
3. Delay in finalisation of engineering specifications for the projects.
4. Delay in placement of order for auxiliary equipment/award of contracts.
5. Delay in supply of equipment by various suppliers.
6. Shortage of key construction materials.
7. Delay in Civil works.
8. Unhappy industrial relations.

Steps taken to speed up the completion of projects

With a view to remove bottlenecks the monitoring of the projects has been considerably stepped up. Construction Monitoring Directorates have been set up in the Central Electricity Authority to closely monitor various activities of the projects. Coordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the project authorities, equipment suppliers and manufacturers, construction agencies etc. A close watch is kept on all constraints for possible corrective action. C.E.A.'s Senior Officers visit project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks. Review meetings are also held in the Department of Power for appropriate action with the State Governments as well as at the level of the Union Government. Meetings of Power Ministers of States at the level of Minister of Energy, have also been held at National levels at which the commissioning of on-going power projects has been reviewed for taking remedial action. For improving the management at the project level, detailed guidelines have also been issued to

the State Electricity Boards in July, 1980. These guidelines *inter-alia* included various net-works and formats for keeping various activities of the Projects under a close-watch. For the effective coordination in the timely receipt of the equipment from main suppliers namely BHEL, ILK and the availability of various other inputs by the project authorities and other suppliers, a system of harmonograms has been introduced this year. The future commissioning programme will be coordinated by the project authority according to the harmonograms.

Employment of casual labour of ONGC in West Bengal

4916. **SHRI R. P. DAS:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Tripartite Agreement was reached on the 11th February, 1982 in Calcutta in regard to employment of the old casual labour of ONGC in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Agreement has not been adhered to; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telephone condition in Meerut region

4917. **SHRI R. P. DAS:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any communication from the General Secretary, Western U.P. Working Journalists' Association regarding the telephone conditions in Meerut region;

(b) if so, the details of the said communication;

(c) action taken on the said communication; and

(d) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No communication has been received from General Secretary, Western UP Working Journalists' Association, hence no action could be taken.

Telephone condition in Meerut region

4918. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:**

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards 8000 telephones in the Meerut region lying paralysed due to non-functioning of the refrigeration and compression system for quite some time in June this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons why the said refrigeration and compression system was not functioning for such a long time;

(d) the number of telephones affected during that period; and

(e) the steps so far taken to improve the telephone system there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Though the Airconditioning Plant of Meerut Telephone Exchange was out of order, but telephone system was working normally. Average number of faults was 135 per day during the month of June 1982. There are 5690 telephones in Meerut.

(b) Airconditioning Plant of Meerut Exchange remained faulty for 18 days in the month of June, 82.

(c) Due to a technical fault in the compressor, due to non-availability of some of the spare parts and Freon-12

gas, the Airconditioning Plant was out of order.

(d) On an average 1.9 telephones per 100 telephones per day were affected during that period.

(e) The Airconditioning Plant has since been put in service. The Exchange is working satisfactorily. Efforts are being made to improve the performance further by carrying out extensive testing and rectification of the faults promptly.

Closure of Dandakaranya Development Project

4919. **SHRI A. C. DAS:**

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the closure of the dandakaranya development project;

(b) if so, when such proposal is going to be implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government on the above matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) At present there is no proposal to close the Dandakaranya Project.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The work relating to settlement of displaced persons has, more or less, been completed in the three Zones of Dandakaranya Project and Government have decided to normalise administration in Kondagaon and Paralkote Zones of the Project in Madhya Pradesh and Umerkote Zone in Orissa where rehabilitation work is more or less complete and transfer the assets and institutions created by the Dandakaranya Development Authority in these Zones to the respective State Governments free of cost. Government have also agreed to bear the expenditure on making up the deficiencies in these assets and institutions and for the maintenance of such assets till the end of 1983-84 or till such period as may be.

be agreed to. The modalities for transfer of assets and the detailed terms and conditions on which the concerned staff will be absorbed in the State services are being considered in consultation with the State Governments.

Theft of BCCL's GI pipes worth Rs. 8 lakhs

4920. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in Dhanbad based weekly "The Coalfield Time," dated 23 October, 1981 under the caption "Theft of BCCL's GI pipes worth 8 lakhs alleged."

(b) if so, facts in details and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether such cases of theft of pipes in longer quantity have also come from other areas during 1981; if so details of that, and the loss of the BCCL in that theft; and

(d) progress of the enquiries about all such cases of theft of pipes during the last one year and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The case of theft involving loss of pipes worth Rs. 1.25 lakhs was detected on 14-10-1981. Three employees who were suspected to be involved in this case have been suspended and further departmental action is being taken against them.

(c) and (d). Two cases of dacoity involving loss of pipes worth Rs. 70,000.00 from contractor's custody have been reported. FIRs were lodged. The amount of loss has been recovered from the contractor.

Truck carrying Iron material caught in an accident in May, 1981

4821. SHRI A. K. ROY:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a truck carrying iron material was caught in an

accident on way to Ranchi at the Arwanjhi Police Station in the month of May, 1981, if so, facts in detail;

(b) whether it is a fact that the truck was carrying materials of the Kathara colliery secretly for the personal use of making private houses at Ranchi of a high CCL officer; and

(c) whether the matter was raised earlier and brought to the notice of the Minister; if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Investigations by Central Coalfields Limited revealed that Truck No. BRY-2394 of the Company which was proceeding to Ranchi for collection of stores material on 22.5.1981 had to stop due to bad weather. A taxi coming from behind could not see the standing truck due to bad weather and dashed against the rear of the truck. None in the truck was injured. Some passengers of the taxi were injured. Local police registered a case and after investigation charge-sheeted the taxi driver under Sections 279/338-IPC. Since the truck driver was not at fault no action was taken against him by the police.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The matter was referred to the Company for a report. The report received from the Company disclosed no irregularity in the matter.

Telephone condition in Meerut region

4922. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the telephone system of the Meerut region remained suspended for quite some time in the month of June this year;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) what are the reasons for such breakdown of the system;

(d) number of telephones affected during that period; and

(e) remedial measures taken by Government to prevent the occurrence of the same in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

(c) There was no breakdown of the telephone system.

(d) Average number of faults was 135 per day during the month of June, 1982. There are 5690 telephones in Meerut.

(e) Airconditioning Plant which went out of order during June, 1982, has since been got attended to. Now the exchange is working quite satisfactorily. Efforts are being made to improve the system further by taking up extensive testing and rectification of faults promptly.

Disposal of pending cases in Supreme Court and High Courts

4923. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1000 cases are pending in High Courts and the Supreme Court for over ten years;

(b) if so, the number of cases out of them pending in Supreme Court and in different High Courts;

(c) what are the main reasons for the pendency of these cases for such a long time; and

(d) what steps are being taken for the quick disposal of such long pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) The information in respect of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, as furnished by their Registries, is given in the attached Statement-I.

(c) and (d). Many complex factors are responsible for the accumulation of cases in courts. In the circumstances, reform in judicial administration has to be a continuous process. As of now, the Government are not considering any proposal to differentiate between cases pending for over 10 years and other pending cases. Government continues to address itself to the problem of arrears. The steps taken to reduce the pendency of cases is given in the attached statement-II.

Statement I

	Cases pending for 10 years or more
Supreme Court	
(As on 1-4-82)	2045
High Courts	
(As on 31-12-1981)	
1. Allahabad	815
2. Andhra Pradesh	2
3. Bombay	769

1	2
4. Calcutta*	7671
5. Delhi	1837
6. Gauhati	66
7. Gujarat	19
8. Himachal Pradesh	123
9. Jammu and Kashmir	38
10. Karnataka*	6
11. Kerala	..
12. Madhya Pradesh*	298
13. Madras	5
14. Orissa	51
15. Patna*	1964
16. Punjab & Haryana	217
17. Rajasthan*	280
18. Sikkim	..
Total	14061

*Main cases only.

Statement-II

Steps taken to reduce pendency

The following steps have been taken to reduce pendency in High Courts and Supreme Court:—

- (1) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from Judgement of Single Judge of the High Court in second appeal (*vide* Section 100A).
- (2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978 and 1980.
- (3) The Judge strength of the Supreme Courts has been raised from 13 to 17 excluding the Chief Justice with effect from 31.12.77 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.
- (4) The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from time to time.

(5) The Supreme Court rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrars and Judges in chambers so that the time of the court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters.

(6) The Supreme Court have also taken the following measures:

(i) Priority is given to certain matters.

(ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily.

(iii) Writ petitions with identical questions are grouped together and batches running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together for hearing.

(iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early.

(v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing

of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite some time the court of late has started wherever possible dispensing with the preparation of records and hearing the appeals on special leave paper book itself after the parties have filed their counter-affidavits and affidavits in reply.

- (7) Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases:

(a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts;

(b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable date;

(c) Dispensing with printing of records;

(d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

- (8) The Government have also appointed Law Commission (10th Law Commission) to keep under review the system of Judicial administration in the country. Among the terms of the reference of the Law Commission are:

(a) To keep under review the system of judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particular to secure—

(i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction in costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be just and fair;

(ii) simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices for delay so that it operates not as an end in itself but as a means of achieving justice; and

(iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of Justice.

(b) To revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.

(c) To recommend to the Government measure for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

Supply of power for Agriculture sector

4924. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have issued directives to the State Governments on 12 July, 1982 that they should supply electricity for 8 to 10 hours daily to farmers for agriculture sector;

(b) the names of the States which are not complying with the said directives, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government of Rajasthan is not in a position to supply electricity daily for 4 to 5 hours for agriculture sector as the State is passing through acute power crisis, and if so, the special assistance being given or proposed to be given by the Central Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. On 13th July, 1982 the Union Minister for Energy has written to the Chief Ministers of various States to maintain atleast 8 to 10 hours supply to the farmers in the coming months in view of the late arrival of monsoon in some parts of the country and its erratic behaviour in others. The Chief Ministers were requested to give suitable instructions to the State Electricity Boards in this regard.

(b) No State Government has so far expressed their in-ability to meet the power requirement of agricultural sector.

(c) As Rajasthan was facing temporary power shortage earlier on account of

forced outages of RAPS units, there were restrictions on power supply to farmers in the State. However, there are no restrictions on agricultural consumers in Rajasthan w.e.f. 24th July, 1982. In order to meet the power shortage situation in the State, assistance to the extent possible has been given to Rajasthan from the Central Sector Badarpur Thermal power station and Singrauli super thermal power station and also from U.P. State Electricity Board.

Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab

4925. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details with regard to the time by which all the district headquarters in the country will be linked by S.T.D. facilities; and

(b) the places in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and Punjab where the electronic telephone exchanges will be installed during the Sixth Five Year Plan alongwith the time by which they will be installed in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The linking of every district Headquarters to its State Capital by STD is planned to be progressively implemented partly in the 6th and partly in 7th Plan. The linking of all District Headquarters in the country by STD is, however, part of an ultimate objective for nation wide direct dialling to be achieved progressively in successive plan periods.

(b) Electronic exchanges have at present been planned to be installed during the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan at the following places:

1. Kanpur . . . (Uttar Pradesh)
2. Sriganganagar . . . (Rajasthan)
3. Alwar . . . (Rajasthan)
4. Palmerwar . . . (Rajasthan)
5. Bawar . . . (Rajasthan)
6. Pathankot . . . (Punjab)
7. Khanna . . . (Punjab)
8. Abohar . . . (Punjab)
9. Sirsa . . . (Haryana)
10. Gurgaon . . . (Haryana)

The above exchanges are likely to be commissioned by 1985.

Allocation of funds on legal aid to the poor

4926. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount had been allocated by the Central Government to the States in the year 1981-82 for providing legal aid to the poor;

(b) how much amount had been spent by the States; and

(c) what effective steps Government are taking to make legal aid available to rural people, specially to the landless belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in fighting land eviction cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The legal aid programme in the States and Union territories is financed largely out of the grants made by the respective States/Union territories. The Central Government sanctioned grants-in-aid on the recommendations of the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes to some of State Legal Aid and Advice Boards, Social and Voluntary institutions and organisations involved in the field of legal aid during the year 1981-82 as per attached statement.

(b) A sum of Rs. 8,30,983/- was spent out of the allocated amount of Rs. 11,32,272.25. The Union Territory of Delhi surrendered a sum Rs. 3,00,000/- and the Punjab University Rs. 1,289.25.

(c) The implementation of the Scheme was discussed in the recent Conference of State Law Ministers held on 18th and 19th June, 1982. A fillip was given for securing more vigorous implementation of the programme for legal aid to the poor and for expansion of the same, if necessary, with financial assistance from the Central Legal Aid Committee. Wherever survey settlement has not yet been carried out, the State Government/Union Territories Administration have been requested to take it up immediately. According to the model scheme formulated by the Bhagwati Committee there is no limitation as to the income in cases of disputes where the applicant for legal aid belongs to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, *Vimukta Jattis* and Nomadic Tribes, or is a woman or a child.

Statement

Statement containing particulars of grants-in-aid given by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Committee for implementing Legal aid schemes in 1981-82

Sl. No.	Name of the Board/Institution etc.	Amount of the grant-in-aid	Purpose
1.	Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee	1,00,000.00	Legal Aid in cases coming before the Supreme Court.
2.	Delhi Legal Aid & Advice Board through Delhi Admn.	7,00,000.00	Legal Aid Programme in the Union Territory of Delhi.
3.	Andhra Pradesh Legal Aid & Advice Board	1,17,000.00	Legal Aid Camps and Legal Literacy Programme.
4.	Gujarat State Legal Aid Committee	15,500.00	Legal Aid Camps and Legal Aid Clinics.
5.	Orissa State Legal Aid & Advice Board	1,00,000.00	Implementation of Legal Aid programmes.
6.	U.P. Legal Aid & Advice Board	66,272.25	Legal Aid Camps, Legal Aid Clinic and Building up of library etc.
7.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	3,500.00	Legal Aid Camp at Chachhrauli.
8.	Lawyers Collective, Bombay	20,000.00	Seminar on Law Development & Planning.
9.	Technology Centre, IIT, Delhi	10,000.00	Setting up Para Legal & Social Action Centre.
TOTAL		11,32,272.25	

खलीलाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना

4927. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार खलीलाबाद, जिला दस्ती में एक उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है, और यदि हां, तो यह संयंत्र कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह): (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश में पश्चिमी तट से उपलब्ध गैस पर आधारित चार उर्वरक प्लांट लगाने का निर्णय लिया गया है। प्लांटों के उपयुक्त स्थलों की सिफारिश करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त स्थल चयन समिति को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने गैस पर आधारित उन 4 उर्वरक प्लांटों के लिए 16 संभाव्य स्थलों का सुझाव दिया था। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने स्थल चयन समिति को संभाव्य संभाव्य स्थलों की सूची में बस्ती जिले में किसी स्थल को शामिल नहीं किया। समिति ने अपना अध्ययन पूरा कर लिया है और अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दी है। उत्तर प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित 4 उर्वरक प्लांटों के मही स्थल के बारे में शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिए जाने की आशा है। इस समय उर्वरक प्लांट के लिए बस्ती जिले के खलीलाबाद पर विचार करना सम्भव नहीं है।

गोरखपुर रॉडियो स्टेशन का विस्तार

4928. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के गोरखपुर केंद्र का विस्तार करने की योजना काफी समय से सरकार के विचारधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आकाशवाणी के इस केंद्र का विस्तार कब तक किया जायेगा?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे): (क) जी, नहीं। आकाशवाणी का गोरखपुर केंद्र 100 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव के उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर पर पहले ही विकीर्ण कर रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले के गांवों में शाखा डाक घर का खोला जाना

4929. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले में शाखा डाकघर खोलने के बारे में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में अनुरोध सरकार के पास लम्बित पड़े हैं और जनता की मांग के बावजूद अब तक कोई शाखा डाकघर नहीं खोला गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बस्ती जिले में ऐसे गांवों के नाम क्या हैं जहां 1982-83 के दौरान शाखा डाकघर खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि शाखा डाकघर नहीं खोले जाने का विचार है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल): (क). बस्ती जिले में शाखा डाकघर खोलने के लिये 26 आवेदन पत्र विचारधीन हैं। दो शाखा डाकघर 1982-83 के दौरान पहले ही खोल दिए गए हैं जिनमें से एक छत्ता ग्राम में और दूसरा कंवा ठौर ग्राम में खोले गए हैं।

(ख) 1982-83 के दौरान निम्नलिखित ग्रामों में डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है:-- गौरी, अगियाउना, काकरा, पांखर और तेनवा ग्राम।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Release of a Series of Commemorative Stamps

4930. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to release a series of commemorative stamps

to mark the Indian Independence Movement and honour prominent freedom fighters by releasing such stamps on the occasion of their birth/death centenaries;

(b) whether a working group of the P & F Department set up for this purpose has since submitted its report;

(c) the recommendations made by the working group and the action taken by Government thereon;

(d) the names of the freedom fighters who have been selected for this honour and the likely dates when the stamps would be released in their honour;

(e) whether any priority is proposed to be given in the release of stamps in honouring such heroes whose birth/death anniversaries occur during 1982 and/or 1983; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (f) The recommendations of the Working Group are being examined. Details can be furnished only after a final decision is taken in this regard by the Philatelic Advisory Committee and the P & T Department.

Relaxation of Regular Norms and Conditions of Work-Loads Income etc. in Upgradation of SDBOs to Status of D.S.O.

4931. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government allow any relaxations of regular norms and conditions (of workload, income, etc.) in the upgradation of (i) EDBOs to the status of DSOs, (ii) DSOs to the status of I.S.G. sub offices and H.O. s, (iii) (and the creation of new postal/telegraph Sub-Divisions and Divisions in the hilly and/or tribal areas of the country where peculiarly difficult geographical terrain requires smaller administrative units for effective functioning;

(b) if so, the nature of the relaxations allowed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether such relaxations would be allowed for better service in these difficult areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) (i) Yes, Sir.

(ii) No, Sir.

(iii) There is no relaxation in the case of postal divisions/sub divisions. However, in the case of telegraph/telephone Engineering divisions/sub divisions, the norms provide for a weightage for difficult and hilly terrain.

(b) Heads of Circles are empowered to relax any of the conditions for upgradation of E.D. Post offices into departmental sub offices in 10 per cent of the cases approved for upgradation into departmental sub offices every year in hilly, backward and tribal areas. In the case of Telegraph/Telephone Engineering divisions and subdivisions, the workload norms include weightage of 25 per cent for difficult and hilly terrain.

(c) There is no proposal for relaxing the norms in respect of postal divisions/sub divisions, and L.S.G. Sub offices and Head Offices, in hilly/tribal areas, because, having regard to the nature of work of these units, no relaxation is considered necessary. The pattern of work is different in the case of Engineering divisions/sub divisions as it involves technical maintenance of lines and wires, cables etc. having a bearing on the nature of terrain.

Estimated Loss in Industrial Production due Shortage

4932. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country will loss industrial production to the order of at least Rs. 1900 crores due to power shortages in the remaining period of the 6th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to narrow the gap of power shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) All efforts are being made to step up electricity generation and match supply with demand for electricity. Normally, shortage of small magnitude do not affect industrial output and industries take these power cuts on non-industrial loads. Demand cuts due to peaking capacity shortages, do not significantly affect industrial production as industries try to phase out their demand. Even though power shortage may affect industrial production, the loss on account of power shortage alone on industrial production can not be quantified.

(c) Efforts are being made to maximise additions to the generating capacity by closely monitoring the progress of construction of power projects. Coordination meetings are being arranged between the State Electricity Boards and the equipment suppliers to speed up the deliveries of equipment. Periodical review meetings are being taken to identify the bottlenecks and take remedial action wherever necessary. Steps are also being taken to improve the performance of power stations by carrying out necessary modifications in the existing power stations. Regional load despatch centres are being established and inter-state/inter-regional transmission links are being strengthened to enable the power systems in the country to operate in an integrated manner and enable exchange of power in emergency outage conditions.

Fees Realised from Companies

4933. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount realised by way of fees from Companies and the expenditure incurred on the administration of Companies Act during each of the last five financial years;

(b) whether Government are aware of the recent decisions of the High Courts that the fees should be proportionate to the service rendered; and

(c) what specific measures the Company Law Board proposes to ensure the implementation of the Court decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SEHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) A statement showing the amount of fees realised under the Companies Act and the amount of expenditure incurred on the administration of the Companies Act and the MRTP Act during the last five financial years ended on 31st March, 1977 to 31st March, 1981 is attached. Fees realised included additional fee imposed under section 611(2) of the Act.

(b) and (c) While fixing the fees payable under Companies Act, 1956, the Government generally keep in mind the fact that such fees should be commensurate with the services rendered.

Statement

Statement showing the total amount of fees realised under the Companies Act and the total expenditure of the Department on the administration of the Companies Act, 1956 and the MRTP Act, 1969

Year ended 31st March	Total Amount of Fees realised	Total Amount of Expenditure incurred
1976-77	5,46,40,480	2,00,00,000
1977-78	4,02,00,500	2,11,12,218
1978-79	3,54,28,385	2,28,17,300
1979-80	4,98,78,495	2,35,42,000
1980-81	5,80,57,030	2,80,28,405

Disposal of Applications by Company Law Board

4934. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of applications remained undisposed of over a period of 2 years by the Company Law Board under various sections of the Companies Act in respect of which powers have been delegated to the Board, separately, in respect of each section of the Act.

(b) the reasons for the failure to dispose of these cases within a period of 2 years; and

(c) steps which Government propose to take to improve the speedy disposal of applications by the Company Law Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) A statement showing the number of applications/petitions under various sections of the Companies Act, 1956, pending disposal over a period of two years and the reasons for the non-disposal is attached.

(b) and (c) The disposal of cases filed before the Board is closely monitored and every effort is made to expedite the disposal of the applications by the Company Law Board and its Benches. The delay in respect of cases included in the statement is generally due to circumstances beyond the control of Company Law Board.

Statement

Statement showing details of application/petitions pending before the Company Law Board and its Benches for disposal over a period of two years

Sl. No.	Section of the Cos. Act	No. of cases	Reasons for non disposal
1	111	41	In one case, the impounded Share Transfer Deed has not been returned by the Collector of Stamps, West Bengal. In 18 cases, the documents filed were found defective. 15 cases are kept pending at the request of the parties on the ground that connected legal proceedings are pending. 7 cases are in the process of hearing.
2	2(18A)	1	In a similar case, the authority of the Member hearing the cases falling under this sub-section is being objected before Supreme Court. This matter is being placed before the Company Law Board for directions.
3	141	1	The petition is pending because the connected case is pending in the High Court.
4	409	1	An interim order has already been passed by the Company Law Board. Enquiry under section 409 is in progress and hearing to parties were going on from time to time. Last hearing was held on 3rd July, 1982.

Constitution of Benches of Company Law Board at Calcutta and Madras

4935. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Company Law Board has constituted benches at Calcutta and Madras;

(b) the number of cases disposed of by each of these benches during the last three years; and

(c) whether these benches have adequate work-load?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Statistical data relating to the disposal of cases by each of the said two Benches during the last three years is as under:—

Year	No. of cases disposed off	
	Calcutta Bench	Madras Bench
1979-80	186	216
1980-81	136	300
1981-82	111	255
TOTAL	533	871

(c) These Benches have adequate work load.

Selling of Harmful Drugs

4936. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some harmful drugs, recommended for withdrawal by the Drug Technical Advisory Board, are still being freely sold in the market;

(b) if so, the names of these drugs and their manufacturers;

(c) whether some IDDL manufactured drug is also among these drugs; and

(d) if so, what action he proposes to take to stop the manufacture and marketing of all these harmful drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Drug Controller (India) in accordance with the recommendations of the Drug Technical Advisory Board has decided that 18 categories of fixed dose combinations of drugs should be weeded out. In respect of three categories of drugs, viz., phenacetin combinations, amidopyrine combination and combinations with hydroxyquinoline group of drugs (except for those which are indicated for diarrhoea and dysentery) action has already been taken to withdraw such drugs. In respect of the rest, the cut-off date for stopping the sale of drug combinations in question is 31st March, 1983.

(c) and (d) The production of Amidopyrine and Phenacetin and preparations containing phenacetin manufactured by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited have been prohibited by the Government. The company has stopped the manufacture of these drugs.

Bills not issued by R. K. Puram Office of DESU

4937. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether DESU, R. K. Puram, New Delhi has not issued electricity consumption bills beyond the middle of January, 1982;

(b) whether the DESU has been sending bills for as many as 4 months at a stretch which is not possible for the consumers to pay in one lot;

(c) whether it is proposed to issue orders for payment of such bills in two instalments;

(d) whether it is the practice with the DESU R. K. Puram and even its Head Office in Nehru Place not to reply to any letters from the aggrieved consumers

about wrong billing, erratic functioning of meters and other cognate matters;

(e) if so, the number of such letters pending in DESU R.K. Puram as on 1-7-1982, which remained unreplied; and

(f) what action he proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There have been some problems regarding billing but they are being sorted out. So far as the R. K. Puram is concerned the bills upto June, 1982 billing cycle have already been sent to the consumers.

(b) This is normally not done. In respect of R. K. Puram Distt. only the bills for two cycles for November, 81 and Dec. 81 were sent for 4 months due to some practical difficulties. From Jan. 82 to May 82 also some consumers of R. K. Puram district were sent bill for 4 months.

(c) The facility of payment of such bills in instalments already exists as and when required by the consumers.

(d) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

आई. टी. आइ. रायबरेली में नियुक्तियों

4938. श्री राम लाल राहो: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आई. टी. आइ. लिमिटेड, राय बरेली में वर्ष 1980 के दौरान नियुक्तियों में बड़े पैमाने पर कथित गड़गड़ो और अनियमितताएँ होने के लिए जांच के आदेश दिए थे और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 1980 में निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक के पद के लिए चूने गए उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति इस तथ्य के बावजूद नहीं की गई कि उन्हें नियुक्ति हेतु जनरल मैनेजर द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या चूने गये उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति न दिए जाने पर प्रबन्ध बोर्ड को ज्ञान दिया है और उनकी नियुक्तियाँ जनरल मैनेजर सीनियर पर्सनल मैनेजर और एसिस्टेंट

पर्सनल मैनेजर द्वारा स्वीकृत किये जाने के बावजूद नहीं की गई, यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल): (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकठ्ठी की जा रही है जिसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम का यूनिट वार बिजली उत्पादन

4939. श्री अशफाक हुसैन: क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम की यूनिटों ने देश भर में 31 मार्च, 1982 तक यूनिट वार किनकी बिजली का उत्पादन किया,

(ख) छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक विद्युत उत्पादन का लक्ष्य कितना रखा गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन करोड़ यूनिट तापीय विद्युत का उत्पादन कम करना पड़ा था क्योंकि इस अतिरिक्त बिजली की खपत के लिए वहाँ कोई उपभोगता उपलब्ध नहीं था ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस अवधि में पड़ोसी राज्यों में भी बिजली की कम मांग थी ?

उर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) 31 मार्च, 1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय ताप-विद्युत निगम की सिंगरौली में प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 200 मेगावाट थी। 31 मार्च, 1982 को 200 मेगावाट का सिंगरौली यूनिट चाल करने के बाद उसका रूटिन निरीक्षण किया जा रहा था। इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय ताप-विद्युत निगम बदरपुर में 720 मेगावाट विद्युत का प्रबंध कर रहा था। 31 मार्च, 1982 को बदरपुर में यूनिट-वार उत्पादन इस प्रकार था :-

(मिलियन यूनिट)

यूनिट	1	2	3	4	5
	1.37	1.08	1.74	3.33	1.76

(ख) 720 मेगावाट की व्यवस्था बदरपुर से करने के बजावा राष्ट्रीय ताप-विद्युत निगम का छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक 2400 मेगावाट प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता तैयार करने का कार्यक्रम है।

(ग) और (घ). जून, 1982 में सम्पूर्ण उत्तरी क्षेत्र के पास फलतः विद्युत थी। बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश की सहायता दी गई थी। सिंगरौली में केंद्रीय क्षेत्र के ताप-विद्युत केंद्र का उत्पादन भी कुछ हद तक कम हुआ है।

Complaints Regarding Corruption, Rude Behaviour and Inefficient Work in District of Gujarat

4940. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of vacant posts existing since long in various Posts existing since long in various Posts & Telegraph, telephone offices in the districts of Bulsar, Rajkot; Bhavanagar and others of Gujarat with the result that work in those offices cannot be disposed of in time and gets accumulated;

(b) if so, the position of vacant posts in each place in the above districts;

(c) when and how the said vacant posts are likely to be filled up;

(d) whether a number of complaints have been received against the staff and officials from the above places and districts during 1st January, 1981 to 31st June, 1982;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against each involved; and

(f) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (f) The required information has been called for, from the concerned authorities. The same will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Taoos, Urdu Daily; Patna

4941. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Printer, Publisher, and Editor of the Taoos Urdu Daily, Patna, has complained to the Registrar of Newspapers on 2 May, 1981 that somebody has falsely applied on behalf of Taoos for allotment of Newsprint quota for April, 1980 to March, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that inspite of repeated reminders dated 3.5.81, 13.5.81, 11.9.81 and 18.9.81 from the publisher no action has been taken;

(c) whether it is a fact that it has been alleged that the Certificate of the Chartered Accountant is also false; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) to (d) The Printer and Publisher of the 'Taoos', Urdu daily, Patna sent a letter, dated 2.5.1981 to the Registrar of Newspapers for India alleging that someone else has applied for newsprint on his behalf and that the Chartered Accountant's Certificate submitted by him is false. Reminders dated 13.5.81 and 11.9.81 were also received by the Registrar of Newspapers for India, but not the other two reminders.

2. It is not correct to say that no action has been taken in the matter. Necessary enquiries were made about the bonafides of the applicant, who, it was found, had not claimed to be the Printer or Publisher of the paper but referred to himself only as partner.

3. According to the declaration, the applicant and the Publisher & Printer are partners. It may further be mentioned that as the newspaper was not entitled to newsprint as per Newsprint Allocation Policy, no newsprint was allocated to him on the basis of his application.

Assessment of Power Demand at the end of Sixth Plan

power demand at the end of Sixth Plan; and

4942. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment about the State-wise

(b) if so, details thereof (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Statement showing the statewise assessment of Demand of Power at the end of Sixth Plan (1984-85) as per 11th Annual Power Survey

State	Energy Requirement (Mkwh)	Peak Load (MW)
1	2	3
1. Haryana	6343	1309
2. Himachal Pradesh	823	163
3. Jammu & Kashmir	1728	346
4. Punjab	10315	1875
5. Rajasthan	8590	1625
6. Uttar Pradesh	22638	4452
7. Gujarat	14636	2642
8. Madhya Pradesh	12227	2131
9. Maharashtra	26923	4391
10. Andhra Pradesh	11557	2093
11. Karnataka	13262	2166
12. Kerala	5539	1090
13. Tamil Nadu	15150	2774
14. Bihar	5489	1044
15. West Bengal	8561	1579
16. Orissa	5818	977
17. Sikkim	35	13
18. Assam	1478	290
19. Manipur	78	20
20. Meghalaya	169	34
21. Nagaland	63	15
22. Tripura	103	24

Strike by Power Workers in Rajasthan and Effect on Industry and Trade

4943. SHRI KRISHNA KUMARI GOYAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the prolonged strike by power workers in Rajasthan which had paralysed the working of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board and also had adverse effect on the industry and trade in the State;

(b) whether the Union Government had a discussion with the State Government to find out a solution of the issue; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). A section of the workers of Rajasthan State Electricity Board had gone on strike from the mid night of 19th May, 1982. The strike has been called off on 15-7-1982. According to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, there was no adverse effect on the industrial sector in the State due to the strike as arrangements were made to maintain power supply. While there was some dislocation of work in the offices, the power supply during the entire strike period was maintained throughout the State to the extent of overall availability.

नई दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदान संस्थान और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा बिल बनाया जाना

✓ 4944. श्री राम विलास पासवान: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उपभोक्ताओं को अनूचित ढंग से बने और दिजली के अधिक राशि के बिल भेजे जाते हैं जबकि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका और दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के अधिकारियों के बिल, आसूद इम तथ्य के कि उनके पास टेलीविजन सेट, रेफ्रिजरेटर, गीजर, आदि होते हैं; अत्यंत कम होते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के निम्न अधिकारियों :

(एक) मुख्य इन्जीनियर (दो) अतिरिक्त निर्यर (तीन) सुपरिन्टेण्डे इन्जीनियर (इले-

क्ट्रीसिटी) (चार) एग्जीक्यूटिव इन्जीनियर (इलेक्ट्रीसिटी) (पांच) सहायक इन्जीनियर (इलेक्ट्रीसिटी) और दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के निम्न अधिकारियों :

(एक) मुख्य इन्जीनियर (दो) अतिरिक्त मुख्य इन्जीनियर (तीन) सुपरिन्टेण्डे इन्जीनियरों (चार) कार्यकारी इन्जीनियरों (पांच) सहायक इन्जीनियरों श्रेणी 1 (छः) सहायक इन्जीनियर श्रेणी 3 के गत दो वर्षों के दिजली तथा पानी के बिलों को मास-वार धनराशि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) उपभोक्ताओं के दिजली के बिल मीटर रीडिंग के आधार पर बनाए जाते हैं। नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के अधिकारियों के बिल भी दिजली की क्षमता के अनुसार मीटर रीडिंग के आधार पर बनाए जाते हैं, दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के अधिकारियों तथा स्टाफ में रिजायनी टैरिफ नियम जाते हैं।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Steps to avoid Laxity in Electricity Distribution

4945. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the role of Central Electricity Authority in ensuring that there is no laxity on the part of State Electricity Authorities in distributing power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Distribution of the available power in the States is the primary responsibility of the State Governments and the SEBs. One of the statutory functions of the Central Electricity Authority is to advise any State Government, Board, Generating Company or any other agency engaged in generation or supply of electricity on such matters as will enable such Government, Board, Generating Company or any other agency engaged in generation or supply of electricity to operate and maintain the power system under its ownership or control in an improved manner and where necessary, in coordination with any other agency owing or having the control of another power system. The Central Electricity Authority also monitors generation and distribution of power supply in the country.

टी. बी. सेटों की मरम्मत

4946. श्री राजावतार शास्त्री: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से मुजफ्फरपुर, बिहार में एक टेलीविजन केन्द्र चल रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि कुछ सरकारी संस्थानों में टेलीविजन सेट सप्लाई किए गए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि मिडिल स्कूल, काचर, जमाली लाइब्रेरी, मिडिल स्कूल, पांतीपुर, पंचायत आफिस, नकट्टा और अन्य कई केन्द्रों में टेलीविजन सेट कई वर्षों से खराब पड़े हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार ने उन सेटों की मरम्मत के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे): (क) मुजफ्फरपुर में एक दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर 14 जून, 1978 से चालू है।

(ख) जी, हां। इन सेटों को पंचायत घरों, स्कूलों, आदि जैसे विभिन्न सार्वजनिक स्थानों और संस्थानों में लगाया है।

(ग) और (घ)। शिक्षांयते मिडिल स्कूल, काचर और पंचायत कार्यालय, नकट्टा में प्राप्त हुई है जहाँ टेलीविजन सेट लगभग एक महीने खराब रहें थे। सामुदायिक अवलोकन सेट किसी समय दिजली की अविश्वनीय सप्लाई, पोलक केवल की चोरी, संरक्षकों की अनियमित निगरानी और बर्षों ऋतु के दौरान मड़कों की बुरी दशा के कारण खराब हो गए थे और इसलिए उनकी शीघ्र मरम्मत नहीं की जा सकी।

(ङ) इस बीच कचार और नकट्टा के सेटों की मरम्मत कर दी गई है।

Manipulation in attendance of casuals in BCCI.

4947. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a case of inflating the number of delisted casuals in

Area No. VI of the BCCL by manipulating the attendance caught by the Vigilance during the last one year; if so, facts in details stating the particulars of the officers involved; and

(b) whether some of the officers indicated by the Vigilance in that case have received promotions violating the rules; if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) On receipt of a complaint regarding alleged irregularities in respect of appointment of delisted casuals in Area No. VI of BCCL the matter was taken up for detailed enquiry by the Vigilance Department of the Company. Since the old records of 1973 were not readily available, the Investigating Officer could not complete the enquiry and fixed the responsibility, if any. However, a Committee consisting of senior officials of the Company has been entrusted with the task for submitting a detailed report.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Oil Corporation, Digboi, Assam

4948. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn by the A.O.C. Labour Union, Digboi (Assam) about the deplorable state of affairs in Indian Oil Corporation, Assam Division; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Government has received a representation from AOC Labour Union expressing their grievances on certain issues.

(b) For maintaining cordial employees-employer relations, remedial actions, where called for, have already been initiated by the management of Assam Oil Division of IOC and Government is keeping a watch on the progress in this regard.

News Item Captioned "Cinema Halls Bluffs to Sweating Audience".

4949. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that management of cinema halls in Delhi have been putting off air-conditioning units on the pretext of low voltage, forcing moviegoers to sweat it out and number of theatres have even put up boards in this behalf as has been brought out in the news item "cinema halls bluff to sweating audience" appearing in the Indian Express of 2-7-1982;

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) action taken, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) On receipt of complaints from the public to the effect that some Cinema Halls are not keeping the air-conditioning plants on during the show thereby causing inconvenience to moviegoers, the Dy. Commissioner of Police (Licence), Delhi after consulting the Delhi Electrical Supply Undertaking, issued written instructions to the licencees of theatres to ensure proper functioning of their air-conditioning plants. The Dy. Commissioner of Police (licence) also called the Managers of Cinema Halls individually and told them to ensure that the air-conditioning plants are put on and a specific temperature is maintained in the Auditorium. The Police Deptt. also suspended the licence of Golcha Cinema for 24 hours on account of non-functioning of air-conditioning plant.

Checks are being organised by Delhi Administration for taking legal action against cinema halls which violate the instruction.

Utilising of Installed Capacity by Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., Bareilly

4950. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-

CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., Bareilly which is employing more than 2,000 workers is producing only 50 per cent of the installed capacity; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not utilising full installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The production of Styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR) by Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., Bareilly during the year 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 was about 20,000, 18,100 and 16,000 tonnes respectively. The licensed capacity of the unit is 30,000 tonnes/ annum.

(b) Shortage of raw materials and market constraints were reported to be the main reasons.

Installation of Conveyor Belt in Sudamdih

4951. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) details of the cost incurred to buy and instal conveyor belt from Sudamdih shaft to incline in the BCCL, Dhanbad, facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that this costly belt arrangement is not operating but only standing as the show piece for years; if so, facts in detail and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the Moonidih project of the BCCL costly machines brought for underground mining are being sold as the scrap; if so, facts in details giving the list of such major machines and equipments sold in the last five years; and

(d) whether he proposes to make a thorough probe into the proper utilisation of the capital goods and inventory of these most capital intensive mines of the BCCL Sudamdih and Moonidih, perpetually on the red?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No conveyor belt was installed between Sudamdih shaft mine and Incline mine.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No such probe is called for.

समाचार भारतीय और हिन्दुस्तान समाचार का विलय

4952. श्री कृष्ण राम : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "समाचार भारती" और "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" के मजदूर संघों ने अपनी एजेंसियों की लड़खड़ाती स्थिति को देखकर मांग की है कि इन दोनों एजेंसियों का एक आत्म-निर्भर भाषायी समाचार एजेंसी के रूप में विलय किया जाए अथवा उनका प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया के साथ विलय किया जाए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोनों एजेंसियों के प्रबंधकों के इस सम्बन्ध में क्या विचार है;

(ग) क्या प्रबंधकों के विचार तथा मजदूर संघों की मांग एक समान है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या भाषायी समाचार पत्रों के हित तथा भाषायी समाचार एजेंसियों के पुनर्वास की दृष्टि से सरकार दोनों भाषायी एजेंसियों का परस्पर विलय अथवा दोनों का प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया के साथ विलय कराने के लिये अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे):
(क). सरकार को इन दो समाचार एजेंसियों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से की गई इस प्रकार की किसी मांग की जानकारी नहीं है। तथापि, हिन्दुस्तान समाचार कर्मचारी यूनियन ने मई, 1981 में एक ज्ञापन के साथ साथ, कूलदीप नायर

संगति द्वारा अनुशंसित पैटर्न पर हिन्दी समाचार एजेंसियों के एकीकरण की मांग की गई थी।

(ख) और (ग). इसके बारे में सरकार को पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) समाचार एजेंसियां निजी क्षेत्र में हैं और सरकार प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए अपनी दृढ़ प्रतिबद्धता के अनुरूप अनेक कार्य संचालन में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करती। तथापि, समाचार एजेंसियां विलीन होने या एक होने जैसा भी वे सर्वोत्तम समझे, के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं।

Practice of 'Maitri Karar' in States

4953. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the comments of the State Governments regarding the practice of 'Maitri Karar' and in which State this practice is prevalent;

(b) what are the salient points of replies received from each State Government;

(c) the number of persons registered as mistresses in each State as 'life partners' or 'keeps' particularly in Maharashtra and Gujarat; and

(d) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to stop such registration under 'Maitri Karar'?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) The State Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan where the practice of 'Maitri Karar' is mostly prevalent, were requested to send their comments. The State Government of Gujarat has since issued a notification under section 22A of the Registration Act, 1908 (as in force in that State) declaring the registration of 'Maitri Karar' agreements as opposed to public policy. Comments from the State Governments of Maharashtra and Rajasthan are still awaited.

(c) The number of friendship contracts (Maitri Karar) registered in the State of Gujarat during the years 1980 and 1981 was 121 and 189 respectively. Information from the State Governments of Maharashtra and Rajasthan is awaited.

(d) Government is already seized of the matter. After receiving the comments from the State Governments of Maharashtra and Rajasthan and also after consulting the other State Governments, the Government would take a decision.

Tariff rates of electricity in each State

4954. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the present tariff rates of electricity charges by each State Electricity Board in respect of electricity supplied to (i) industry (ii) agriculture (iii) household consumer;

(b) what steps Government have taken to have a uniform rate in the country; and

(c) the present position of demand and supply of electricity in States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The present tariff rates of electricity charged by each State Electricity Board in respect of electricity supplied to (Industry, Agriculture and House-hold consumers) are given in Annexure-I and II Laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4473/82].

(b) No proposal to have uniform rates of electricity tariff in the country are under consideration at present.

(c) The energy requirement of the country during June, 1982 was 11620 M. Units against which the availability was 11092 M. Units. The energy shortage in the country during June, 1982 was of the order 4.6 per cent as against 13.3 per cent during June, 1981.

Turning down to list a writ petition for final hearing

4955. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) text of the portion of the judgment of Mr Justice Ram Manohar Sahai of Allahabad High Court where in he has regarded shortage of Judges in the High Courts as the reasons for turning down a suggestion to list a writ petition for final hearing; and

(b) follow up action taken in this regard in the Allahabad High Court and other High Courts as well?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The relevant extracts from the judgment of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Sahai is given in the attached statement.

(b) For filling up of vacancies of Judges in the High Courts, firm proposals in their complete form are awaited from the State authorities in most cases. This is the position in respect of Allahabad High Courts as well. They are being constantly reminded.

Statement

Extracts from the judgment dated April 30th, 1982 delivered by Shri Justice Ram Manohar Sahai of the Allahabad High Court

"The learned Counsel for opposite parties submitted that allowing of the application for interim relief would amount to allowing of the writ petition. Therefore, the petition itself may be listed for hearing. The suggestion, no doubt, is very attractive. But in the circumstances it is both unnecessary and illusory. Unnecessary because the controversy on merits stands concluded by a Division Bench decision of this Court and the order it is stated has been accepted by respondents. Illusory because

due to shortage of Judges no Benches are available for final hearing and nearly the entire High Court is busy in doing fresh petitions and orders cases. Due to this difficulty even applications for vacation of stay orders are being listed after long gap. And in cases where orders have been passed expediting the hearing they are not being listed. The batch of 1981 was admitted sometimes in September. Six months have already elapsed. Even if the petition is directed to be listed for hearing after a week due to heavy pressure of work it may be taken up only after summer vacation. And then even if the petition is allowed, petitioner's one valuable year shall stand lost".

कोयले में कोयले से बागस परमिट और उस काला बाजार में बेचना

4956. श्री वया राम झाँझ: क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के फिरोजाबाद में जारी किये गये कोयले के अनेक परमिट बागस हैं तथा वहाँ भारी मात्रा में कोयला कालाबाजार में बेचा जाता है;

(ख) फिरोजाबाद के लिए प्रतिदिन कोयले के कितने बैगन सप्लाई किए जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास किया है कि कितने कारखाने और भट्टों ऐसे व्यक्तियों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हैं, जिन्हें कोयले के परमिट जारी कर रखे हैं;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कोई जांच करायेंगी तथा सभी बागस परमिटों को रद्द करेगी?

उर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) (ग) और (घ). फिरोजाबाद उत्तर प्रदेश की शीशे की यूनिटों को कोयले की आवश्यकताओं के लिए प्राथमिक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के उद्योग-निर्देशक करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा जारी ऐसे प्राथमिक पर कॉल इन्डिया लिमिटेड रेल द्वारा लदान की स्वीकृति देती है। कॉल इन्डिया लि. को उसके सभी उपभोक्ताओं के लिए वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार सड़क द्वारा भी ले

जाने के उतना कोयला दिया जाता है जितना रेल द्वारा प्रेषण में कम रह जाता है। चूँकि को. इ. लि. राज्य सरकार की सिफारिशों पर कोयला सप्लाई करती है, इसलिए यह सुनिश्चित करना राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकारियों का उत्तरदायित्व है कि वह केवल सही उपभोक्ताओं को ही कोयला देने की सिफारिश करें।

(ख) कोयले का बैगनों में लदान प्रतिदिन नहीं होता है। बैगनों में लदान कार्य तभी होता है जब रेलवे बैगनों को सप्लाई करती है। फिरोजाबाद के शीशे उद्योग के लिये मई, जून, जुलाई, 1982 में लदे गए चार पहियों वाले बैगनों की संख्या क्रमशः 489, 428 और 234 है।

AIR and Delhi Doordarshan coverage to West Bengal Congress (I) and Congress (S)

4957. SHRI AJIT KUAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how often AIR and Delhi Doordarshan gave time to West Bengal Congress (I) and Cong (S) parties on different occasions during the last 3 months; and

(b) the reasons why Government failed to give any coverage to the biggest party in the State of West Bengal especially the replies made by the Party against all the allegations made by the said parties, which had been broadcast from AIR and Delhi Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The suggestion that A.I.R. and Doordarshan do not provide coverage to biggest party in the State of West Bengal is not correct. These Media provide a balanced and due coverage on the basis of news value of the items and the news fall for the relevant bulletins. The guidelines to the media, *inter alia* stress that due presentation of differing view point should be the aim. The information asked for in part (a) of the question is not maintained in such a separate form.

Money received from consumers in Baira Salal remains unaccounted for

4958. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many consumer ledgers, meter reading books, receipt books, bill books, cash books etc., in connection with supply of electricity have been purchased by the Baira Siul and Salal Project;

(b) is it a fact that in many cases no receipts were issued to the consumers for the payment of electricity charges and the money so received from the consumers remained unaccounted for; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

घटिया किस्म के ईंधन टैंकों का निर्माण

4959. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रो-लियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसे घटिया किस्म के ईंधन टैंकों के निर्माण के बारे में जानकारी है जिनमें धरातल और वरमे का पानी मिल जाता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को 4 मार्च, 1982 के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में प्रकाशित समाचार बोर्डिंग 707 विमान के लिए ईंधन गज-दीक के टैंक में लिया गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि हवाई जहाजों में ईंधन भरने वाले अधिकंश कर्मचारी गैर टेक्निकल आदमी हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तेल टैंकों के निर्माण के लिए कुछ मानदंड निर्धारित करने और केवल टेक्निकल स्टाफ द्वारा ईंधन की सही जांच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (जी पी. शिव शंकर): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) वायुयानों में ईंधन भरने के कार्य में लगे समस्त कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को कड़ा प्रशिक्षण मिला है और उनके पास अनुभव है ।

(घ) ईंधन भण्डार टैंकों के लिए और ईंधन भरने के तकनीकी स्टाफ और वायुयान आपरटोरों द्वारा सप्लाई के उचित पर्यावेक्षण के मानक सिविल विमानन के महानिदेशक द्वारा अनुमोदित किस्म नियंत्रण नियम-पुस्तिका में पहले से ही निर्धारित किए गए हैं ।

Diving equipment for drilling ship 'Sagar Prabhat'

4960. SHRI K. LAKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the drilling ship, Sagar Prabha acquired;

(b) whether it is a fact that the diving equipment required for the drilling ship was acquired from a German firm even though it was offered at a much lower rate by the two firms;

(c) what are the rates quoted by the two firms;

(d) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for by passing the offer of the second firm;

(e) whether before accepting the equipment, necessary sea trials and other trials were carried out for that equipment by competent engineers; and

(f) whether the circumstances under which the offer of the present supplier was accepted have been investigated?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The drill ship 'Sagar Prabhat' was acquired by the ONGC in May, 1982.

(b) The order for diving equipment required for the drill ship was placed on

M/s. Drager Werk A. G., a German firm. The offer from this firm for the equipment had been the lowest of all the offers received.

(c) The rates quoted by M/s. Drager Werk A. G., were DM 5,823,372 (Rs. 2.33 crores) and by M/s. Comex were FF 10,421,000 (Rs. 2.74 crores).

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) The contract provides for the fixation of certification and classification agency namely DET NORSKE VERITAS. The equipment has been installed in Sagar Prabhat. The final acceptance by ONGC and payment for Drager Werk A.G., will be made after the certification and classification agency completes its task.

(f) Does not arise.

Burning of cable joint of Bhadrak Telephone Exchange, District Balasore (Orissa)

4961. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the specific action taken against the employees of Bhadrak telephone exchange, district Balasore (Orissa) who were responsible for burning the cable joint of exchange on the eve of the so called Bharat Bandh on 19th January, 1982;

(b) what precautionary measures are now being taken to ensure safety and smooth functioning of the telephone exchange;

(c) whether there are still some employees in the telephone exchange against whom serious complaints are being made by public due to their misbehaviour and high handedness; and

(d) if so the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Action had been taken to transfer all such officials whose work and conduct were not satisfactory.

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(b) The exchange which was in a rented building at the time of incident has now been shifted to the Departmental Telephone Exchange building on 4-5-82.

(c) No such case exists at present.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

गांधी जी की संकलित कृतियों के अप्रकाशन खंडों का प्रकाशन

4962. श्री कूबर राम: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गांधी जी की संकलित कृतियों के ऐसे कितने खंड हैं, जो अभी तक अप्रकाशित हैं;

(ख) उनके कब तक प्रकाशित हो जाने की आशा है; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में भी प्रकाशित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां): (क) अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किए जाने वाले 90-90 खंडों में से, अंग्रेजी में 5 खंड और हिन्दी में 15 खंड भी अप्रकाशित हैं। इसके अलावा, एक या दो अवशिष्ट खंड भी प्रकाशित होने हैं।

(ख) अवशिष्ट खंडों सहित अंग्रेजी के सभी 90 खंडों को अगले वित्तीय वर्ष अर्थात् 1983-84 के अन्त तक रिलीज कर दिए जाने की उम्मीद है। तथापि, हिन्दी के शेष खंडों के प्रकाशन में 1983-84 के बाद दो और वर्ष लग सकते हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

पटना टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति

4963. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या टेलीफोन तथा क्षेत्रीय डाक तथा तार सलाहकार समितियों के सदस्यों के नाम निर्देशन के लिए कोई मानक निर्धारित किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पटना टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति में उस क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले संसद सदस्य का नाम निर्देशित करने के स्थान पर किसी अन्य संसद सदस्य का नाम निर्देशित किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) (1) एक टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति में उसके सदस्य प्रतिनिधि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों तथा राज्य प्रशासन राज्य विधान मंडल, संसद व्यापार, वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग, चिकित्सा व्यवसाय, जनसेवक तथा कानूनी व्यवसाय से लिए जाते हैं। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले नामों की सूची टेलीफोन जिलों अथवा दूरसंचार मंडलों के अध्यक्षों से प्राप्त की जाती है। डाक-तार विभाग इस समिति में संसद सदस्यों का मनोनयन करने के लिए संसदीय कार्य विभाग से उनके नाम मंगवाता है। सरकार (1) महाप्रबन्धक/जिला प्रबंधक टेलीफोन/महाप्रबंधक, दूरसंचार (2) मंत्रालय द्वारा सीधे भेजे गए तथा (3) संसदीय कार्य विभाग से प्राप्त नामों की सूची पर विचार करने के बाद ही टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति में नामजदगी करती है।

(2) विभिन्न डाक सलाहकार समितियों में ग्रामीण, व्यापार एवं वाणिज्य, लघु उद्योग और प्रेस का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले और राज्य सरकारों के सरकारी और गैर सरकारी प्रतिनिधियों की नामजदगी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की सिफारिशों पर की जाती है जबकि संसद सदस्यों की नामजदगी संसदीय कार्य विभाग द्वारा की जाती है। गैर प्रतिनिधित्व वाले क्षेत्रों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले सदस्यों की नामजदगी संचार मंत्री करते हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं। निर्देशित संसद को, जोकि अपने नाम के सामने दिए गए क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, पटना

टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति में नामजद किया गया है :—

1. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना)
2. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह (पटना)
3. प्रो. के. के. तिवारी (बक्सर)
4. श्री कुंवर राम (नवादा)

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

P.L.F. of Super Thermal Projects during 1980-81 and 1981-82

4964. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the Power Load Factor of each thermal and super thermal power project in each State during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) if the P.L.F. in each State in each project has decreased then what were the causes of its decreases; and

(c) if it has increased in any of the State to what extent and what were the causes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement showing state-wise/station-wise details of plant load factor of thermal power project for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4474/82.]

(b) The plant load factor in all the States has increased except for Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Assam. The reasons for the decrease of PLF in the above States in the year 1981-82 as compared to 1980-81 are forced outages of the units, longer time taken for capita maintenance, renovation work, and partial unavailability.

(c) A statement showing the power stations which have registered increase in

PLF during 1981-82 as compared to 1980-81 is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4474/82].

Order to disallow the Recognised Trade Union to Hold Meetings in the P & T Premises

4965. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the P&T authorities have issued orders recently to disallow the recognised trade unions from holding meetings in the P&T premises during lunch hour or after duty hours and display affixing notices and posters of the Unions on the wall of the P&T offices; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). According to the existing instructions the P&T Unions/Associations are not allowed to hold any meeting in office premises without obtaining the prior permission of the local head of office after showing him the agenda of the meeting. The grant of permission will in all cases be subject to conditions that the security of the office premises is not interfered with, that the sanctity of the office premises is maintained and that there is no obstruction to office work. The recreation room, canteen, open compound etc. attached to the departmental buildings are included in the term 'office premises'. The office premises are not to be used as platform for any political meeting.

Subsequent to laying down the above guidelines there was Supreme Court judgement to the effect that the Unions can have no right to hold meetings within office premises. Further the number of recognised Unions had increased with the result that the permission for meetings has often become a matter of controversy between unions and between the administration and unions. Attempts were also made to mis-use the facility for holding meetings for agitational purposes. A circular had therefore, to be

issued directing that permission should be refused if meetings are in furtherance of any agitational programme. Under the circumstances, specific directives are being considered to ensure that the conditions laid down for the grant of permission are strictly enforced by the concerned administrative officers. It is likely that under the present circumstances strict enforcement of the conditions can result in refusal of permission in most cases. As regards display/affixing of the notices, posters etc., by the recognised unions/associations, notice boards are provided for such purposes. Unions/Associations, however, should not paste posters etc., on the walls which would disfigure the departmental buildings.

Percentage of power production in States and losses in Transmission

4966. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of production of power in the different States/ Union Territories of India of their rated capacity State-wise in the year 1981-82 with their assessed requirement of power during the year and loss in transmission; and

(b) the assessed requirement for the year 1982-83 the target of production and measures adopted to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement showing state-wise installed generating capacity, energy generation, plant load factor and energy requirement during 1981-82 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4475/82].

The percentage transmission and distribution losses during the year 1981-82 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4475/82]

(b) A statement showing State-wise energy requirement and energy generation programme for the year 1982-83 is attached (annexure III). The target is planned to be achieved by improving the performance of Thermal Power Stations and by adding about 3500 MW new generating capacity during 1982-83.

**Living condition of P&T staff at 'G' Point
Golf Market Area**

4967. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts his Ministry had made to improve the living condition of the P&T Staff living at 'G' Point, Golf Market area;

(b) whether the residents have made complaints several times about the insanitary condition in that area resulting in the spreading of infectious diseases; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken to mitigate this problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Proper upkeep and maintenance of the quarters is being carried out. Special Repairs were also done during 1980-81. However, since the quarters have out-lived their normal life and are due for demolition, no major repairs are contemplated.

(b) Complaints have been received in respect of insanitary conditions in the area.

(c) The insanitary conditions caused due to over-flowing of sewer lines are removed by periodic desilting of the sewer lines. The desilting was last done on 27-7-82. A watch is being kept for taking timely action whenever any over-flowing of sewer lines takes place.

**Reckless blasting activities by BCCL
causing serious situation in
Jharia in Bihar**

4868. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a serious situation has arisen in Jharia area (Bihar) as a result of reckless blasting activities being carried on by the BCCL authorities; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to stop this reckless mining by the BCCL authorities which is not only uprooting the

people of Jharia but also posing danger to the town itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that reckless blasting is being done by BCCL authorities. The coal company has reported that blasting is being done with adequate precaution and as per regulations. Whenever necessary the company is also consulting Indian School of Mines, Central Mining Research Station, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd., and Directorate General of Mines Safety in regard to these operations.

Electricity to Harijans free or at concessional rates

4969. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide free electricity to Harijans houses or to give them some concessions;

(b) if so, the number of persons benefited in each State uptill now; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose considering such a proposal?

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

Selling of Ineffective Drugs

4970. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that under a policy recently proposed by the State Department and the Commerce Department, unsafe or ineffective drugs,

medical devices and biological medical products such as plasma and vaccines and other hazardous products and banned pesticides made in the US could be freely sold overseas and in third world nations according to a report in the American "Science" magazine;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) remedial steps to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 regulates the imports, manufacture, distributions and sales of drugs. Under the provisions of this Act, no drug can be imported into India unless it has been approved by the Drug Controller (India). Drug Controller (India) grants permission for import only after he is satisfied that the drugs to be imported are safe and efficacious for use. Before granting such permission to the firm desiring to import new drugs, the firms are asked to furnish detailed information on the drug including toxicity data on animals, pharmacological and biochemical study with the drug, teratogenic studies results of clinical trials carried out with the drug and the status of marketing of the drug in the country. The information furnished by the firms is thoroughly screened, in consultation with Experts, wherever necessary. Therefore, adequate arrangements exist to prevent the import of harmful and hazardous drugs.

As regards Pesticides, their introduction in the country and their imports are controlled under the Insecticides Control Act by the Central Insecticides Board. Arrangements, therefore, exist to prevent the import of banned pesticides.

Cost of Colour TV Sets

4971. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMA-

TION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per unit cost of colour television set will be around Rs. 10,000 by present price level;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the switch over cost alone for colour television in studios would be about Rs. 20, Crores;

(c) if so, the reasons for spending such a huge money for such an obviously small clientele capable of buying a colour T.V.; and

(d) the reasons why a project serving the interest of such a small group commands such priority as to overnight change in Government's import policy in favour of unrestricted import of colour tubes and other components.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATH): (a) The selling price of indigenously available colour TV set is estimated between Rs. 7500 and Rs. 8000.

(b) The estimated expenditure for conversion of TV transmitters as also for providing additional facilities at Delhi and Bombay for utilising OB Vans after Asian Games for production of programmes in colour is expected to be Rs. 4.70 crores. The estimated additional cost of conversion of all the sixth plan schemes namely four major stations and 8 relay centres will be Rs. 5 crores.

(c) and (d) Government's policy has not changed overnight in favour of unrestricted import of colour tubes and other components. For meeting the demand of CTV sets during Asian Games, the options were import of local assembly. Cost of imported parts of CTV tubes has been brought down to Rs. 1250 (FOB) per set against at least Rs. 1900 (FOB) per set which would have been the cost of the same colour TV set, if imported in complete form. Accordingly, it is proposed to issue supplementary import licences to B & W TV manufacturers under the provisions of existing Import Policy.

Proposal to set up "Family Courts" in each state

4972. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any exercise has been made to find out the form the "Family Courts" will take and the changes in law that will be necessary;

(b) whether this court will also take up the cases of bride burning to eliminate the time taken at present in the present courts; and

(c) by what time such courts will be set up and whether each State will have such a court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). Establishment of family courts is engaging the attention of the Government. The matter is at the formulation stage.

Family courts

4973. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI:

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up Family Courts and take other measures to safeguard the interests of women and promote domestic peace; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and

(b) Establishment of family courts is engaging the attention of the Government. The matter is at the formulation stage.

12 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, this is a very serious development. What about the statement on the Bill? (Interruptions).

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): I have given an adjournment motion....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. (Interruptions)

I have not allowed anybody.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I have given an adjournment motion to this. (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed. No question. I have not allowed. Nothing is going on record.

अगर आप सारे बोलते रहे तो क्या फायदा है ? मैंने किसी को अलाउ नहीं किया है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. (Interruptions)**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, my request to you is this. If you want to reject.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear the point of order. There is no question of listening. Sir. What is your point of order Shastri Ji?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, it is unprecedented.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the freedom of the Press.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is the failure of the Government to protect the freedom of the press....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta, I have not allowed you. I have not allowed Shri Shastri Ji.

आप का क्या प्वाएंट है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि बार बार एम. पी. फ्लूट्स में पानी की कमी का हमने सबाल उठाया है। कल रात दस बजे से पानी नहीं है। हम गद्दा कर नहीं बाये हैं और.....

MR. SPEAKER: I take notice of it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हम पाखाने का पानी इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। इसके बारे में नियमन दीजिए। हम पाखाने के पानी से मुँह हाथ धो रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस हों गया।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Have you taken note of it? There is no water.

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken note of this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: All I am requesting you is this. Don't get excited. Don't get impatient.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not get impatient.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The House is going to adjourn in two days' time. Please have a little patience.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: All I am saying is that something has happened to-day which is unprecedented. The Minister has failed to give protection and as a result the Press have been forced to....

MR. SPEAKER: Already I allowed full discussion. There was full discussion without interruption. I allowed that. It is their freedom.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That was under Calling Attention.

(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कंस्टीट्यूशन में हरिजनों के लिए रिजर्वेशन प्रोवाइड किया गया है...

[श्री रशीद मसूद : اندھیکھن]

مہودے - کانسٹی ٹیوشن میں ہرہ جملوں کے لئے ریزرویشن پرووائڈ کیا گیا ہے -

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इनसे बात कर रहा हूँ, आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं ?

Without my permission nothing will go on record.

बारी-बारी से बात कर लीजिए, मुझे भी कष्ट नहीं होगा, आपको भी कष्ट नहीं होगा।

This is not the way to discuss it. You give me some notice. This is not the way to do it.

फिर वही बात। आपकी समझ में बात नहीं आती।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे इनसे बात करने दीजिए।

श्री रशीद मसूद : मेरी बात मून लीजिए।

[श्री रशीद मसूद : مہودی بات]

من لہجئے -

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात तब सुनूँ जब मैंने आपकी बात सुनी न हो।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सुनने की बात सुनता हूँ, वाजिव बात सुनता हूँ।

श्री रशीद मसूब : मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो अधिकार दिया गया है उसका इस्तेमाल होता है।

[श्री رشيد مسعود : مہری بات]

سن لہجے - کانگری ٹیبلو میں جو ادھکار دیا گیا ہے اس کا فکری ماہر ہوتا ہے -

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई नोटिस दीजीए मुझे।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूब : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

[श्री رشيد مسعود : ایڈجرنمنٹ]

موشن دیا ہے -

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसमें नहीं आ सकता, कोई और नोटिस दीजिए।

No adjournment motion. Not allowed. Without my permission nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): As a Member I have a right to take part.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री रशीद मसूब : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात का क्या हुआ।

[श्री رشيد مسعود : ادھکار]

مسعود - مہری بات کا کیا ہوا -

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट एलाउड।
You give me something else.

श्री रशीद मसूब : ठीक है।

[श्री رشيد مسعود : ٹھیک ہے -]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, it is as good as saying that I have instigated the Opposition members to shout here today.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, after discussion the calling Attention we come to know that the Information Minister had instigated the Chief Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: He has denied it. That is what he has said just now.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: That he did in Rajya Sabha.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हद हो गई, आप मन्नते तो हैं नहीं आप ही के जवाब में इन्होंने कहा है।

He has said it is as good as I had instigated you. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कन की घटना की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो हाउस में हुई

अध्यक्ष महोदय: किम चीज की घटना?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: मैंने चिट्ठी लिखी है, कल डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय ने . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It is irrelevant. Absolutely irrelevant. Not allowed. It cannot be called in question.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: वह कन्सेन्स की बात कर रहे हैं

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Ruled out.

श्री रामनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदरपूर): अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है आपको, एक लडका पेंड्युलंड काम्न्ट का प्रताप सिंह है

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह इंडिविजुअल का नहीं है, आप कोई 377 दे दीजिये। कोई प्रताप सिंह हो। आप 377 में दीजिये। यह कोई तरीका नहीं है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लड़कों को नहीं दी जा रही है....

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You give some other notice.

आप दीजिये कोई चीज।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार): आप देखें अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे पास पूरी लिस्ट..

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरी बात सुन लें। अगर आप कोई दूसरा मोशन देंगे तो मैं कसीडर करूंगा।

श्री जगपाल सिंह: इनके मंत्रियों को हम बारबार नोटिस लिखते हैं और कोई कार्यवाही नहीं उस पर होती है। एक भी मिनिस्टर इनके नहीं सुनते हैं। 300 कंटेनरों की रेलवे की है, एक भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट से नहीं भरी गई है।

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): I have just now received a letter, this is with the approval of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. The letter Says....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप मेरे पास आ कर बात कर लीजिए। माननीय वाजपेयी जी, बाद में डिस्कस कर लेंगे, आप मेरे से बाद डिस्कस कर लीजिये।

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: The letter says:

"If at all any consultation was considered necessary by the Government of Bihar before the introduction of the Bill in the Bihar legislative, the appropriate Ministry to which reference was required to be made is the Ministry of Home Affairs."

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बात कर लीजिए।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is passing on the buck to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप मेरे से बात कर लीजिये।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to know whether the Ministry of Home Affairs was consulted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, yesterday I made some observation on the visit of Prof. Madhu Dandavate to Nepal. It has appeared in the Press that I had stated that Prof. Madhu Dandavate should not have gone there. Sir, I never objected to his visit there. My only objection was why he was making a wrong statement in Nepal, which has created misunderstanding between these two countries. Therefore, that has to be gone into.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): You have not given reply for my Notice under Rule 115 for the last 15 days, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You please see me.

SHRI A. K. ROY rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Roy.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का मामला है, आप कद तक ध्यान देंगे?..

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. This gentleman is not allowed. Don't record.

श्री जगपाल सिंह: अध्यक्ष जी, संविधान में इनके लिये रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था है..

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह कोई प्रजातन्त्र चलाने का ढंग है कि नहीं मुझे पता नहीं। अगर इस तरह से शोर करने से....

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: यह शोर नहीं किया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप मेरी बात तो सुनते नहीं हैं। मैं यही तो कह रहा हूँ आप से कि आपको अपनी बात ढंग से पेश करने का ढंग भी नहीं आता है। मैंने कह दिया कि आप कोई अन्य मोशन दे दीजिए, मैं डिस्कस करवा दूंगा। इस पर एडजर्नमेंट नहीं होगा।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: तो काल अटेशन मंजूर कर लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कहा तो मैंने, इतनी देर से और क्या भक मार रहा हूँ। मुझे दंगे तब पता लगेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Roy....

SHRI A. K. ROY: Kindly hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed. I have gone through that. It is irrelevant.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Kindly hear me, Sir.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, what about the statement?

MR. SPEAKER: Which statement?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The statement of the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said it. You were not here.

(Interruptions)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT RE. EXECUTION OF PROVISIONS OF MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT, 1969.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, for the period from 1st January, 1981 to 31st December, 1981

under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4433/82].

MERCHANT SHIPPING (LEVY OF SEAMEN'S WELFARE FEE) AMENDMENT RULES, 1982.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Merchant Shipping (Levy of Seamen's Welfare Fee) Amendment Rules, 1982, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 588 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1982, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4434/82].

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO U.S.Q. No. 1864 DT. 20-7-1982 RE. STOCK OF SODA ASH

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on 20 July, 1982, to Unstarred Question No. 1864 by Shri K. T. Kosalram regarding stock of soda-ash.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4435/82].

WILD LIFE (TRANSACTION OF TAXIDERMY) RAJASTHAN (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1982.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rajasthan (Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 511(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1982 under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4436/82].

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR
GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER ARTICLE 151(1)
OF THE CONSTITUTION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKAR-
JUN): On behalf of Shri Janardhana
Poojary, I beg to lay on the Table a copy
of the Report (Hindi and English ver-
sions) of the Comptroller and Auditor
General of India, for the year 1981—
Union Government (Commercial)—Part
XII—Miscellaneous Topics of Interest,
under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4437/
82].

12.20 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the
following messages received from the Sec-
retary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok
Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its ist-
ing held today, the 9th August, 1982,
adopted the following motion in regard
to the presentation of the Report of the
Joint Committee of the Houses on the
Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill,
1978:—

"That the time appointed for the
presentation of the Report of the
Joint Committee of the Houses on the
Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill,
1978, be further extended up to the
last day of the Hundred and Twenty-
fifth Session of the Rajya Sabha."

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok
Sabha that the Chit Funds Bill, 1982,
which has passed by the Lok Sabha, at
its sitting held on the 19th July, 1982,
has been passed by the Rajya Sabha, at
its sitting held on the 7th August, 1982,
with the following amendments:—

Clause 7

1. That at page 6, after item (c) of
the first proviso to sub-clause (2), the
following item be inserted, namely:—

"(d) that the foreman had been
convicted of any offence involving

moral turpitude and sentenced to
imprisonment for any such offence
unless a period of five years has
elapsed since his release."

Clause 16

2. That at page 9, for sub-clause
(3), the following sub-clause be sub-
stituted, namely:—

"(3) Where any draw was not
conducted on the ground that two
subscribers required to be present
at a draw under sub-section (2)
were not present or on any other
ground, the Registrar may, on his
own motion or on an application,
made by the foreman or any of the
subscribers, direct that the draw
shall be conducted in his presence
or in the presence of any person
deputed by him."

I am, therefore, to return herewith the
said Bill in accordance with the provi-
sions of rule 128 of the Rules of Pro-
cedure and Conduct of Business in the
Rajya Sabha with the request that the
concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the
said amendments be communicated to
this House.'

CHIT FUNDS BILL

AS AMENDED BY RAJYA SABHA
(Interruptions)

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table
of the House the Chit Funds Bill, 1982,
which has been returned by Rajya Sabha
with amendments.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal):
Sir, the House has been keenly waiting for
statement of the Hon'ble Prime Minister
in regard to her visit to America. (Inter-
ruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have got a ques-
tion tomorrow. We have got a question re-
gardning Tarapur which is coming up to-
morrow. There is no question of state-
ment.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: We want
a statement.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Without my permission nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

12.22 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR SURVEY TEAM TO STUDY SOIL EROSION BY RIVERS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH.

श्री कृष्ण बल्ल सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश राष्ट्र का एक ऐसा प्रान्त है जहाँ बहुत वर्षा होती है और यहाँ बहुत से नदी नालों का संचालन होता है। मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस क्षेत्र की जमीन की कटाव की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ और इस कारण से गरीब किसानों की हजारों एकड़ जमीन कटाव हो जाने की वजह से बर्बाद हो गयी है। यही नहीं, जो चाराएँ व घासनियाँ जिनसे इस क्षेत्र के लोगों के पशु पालन का काम होता है, वह भी अधिक मात्रा में खराब हो जाने के कारण बर्बाद हो गई है, जिनको यहाँ के किसान सुधार करने के काबिल नहीं रहे। कई परिवार तो इस प्रकार के हैं जिनके पास अगर 100 बीघा भूमि थी, वह सब की सब कटाव में बर्बाद हो गई और अब वह अपने आपको लाचार पाते हैं। इस सब कटाव को रोके जाने के लिए एक ही उपाय है कि भारत सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश की इन बड़ी-बड़ी नदियों और दालों की तरफ ध्यान देकर एक सर्वेक्षण दल का राज्य सरकार में भेजे और वहाँ के नदी नालों का सर्वे करे और किसानों के नुकसान का अन्दाजा करके भारत सरकार को दे और इस सम्बन्ध में योजना मंत्री हिमाचल सरकार का उतनी राशि देने का प्रबन्ध करें जो इन नदी नालों के पानी को ठीक किया जा सके और यहाँ के किसानों के जमीन के कटाव को रोका जा सके।

मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करूँगा कि किसानों के नुकसान, जो कटाव की वजह से हुआ है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए भारत सरकार तुरन्त कार्यवाही करे और जिला सिरमौर में जमुना नदी, मार-

कंडा, रनाट नदी और इसके साथ ही नदी नालों को तुरन्त ठीक किया जाय और इसी प्रकार जिला सलिन में सरसा नदी और गिरी नदी, अरुनी नदी, उज्जा में सावा नदी, चम्बा में रावी, मण्डी में व्यास नदी, इन नदियों के बहाव को रोकने हेतु अगर तुरन्त कदम नहीं उठाए गये तो हिमाचल प्रदेश की उन पहाड़ियों को जो एक पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में भी हैं, खराब होने का भय है।

अतः मैं भारत सरकार से आशा रखता हूँ कि हिमाचल सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में उस समय तक पूरी मदद नहीं कर सकती जब तक भारत सरकार राज्य सरकार को ऊनबाग के रूप में करीबों रणियों का प्रावधान नहीं करती। इसलिये इस गम्भीर समस्या को सामने रखते हुए राज्य सरकार को अधिक धन देने का प्रावधान किया जाए।

(ii) NEED FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SMALL SCALE UNITS BY NATIONALISED BANKS.

श्री भीष्माभाई (बासवड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह उद्योगों एवं कटोर उद्योगों का महत्व समझते हुए ही हमारे 1956 की औद्योगिक नीति में इनकी स्थापना एवं प्रादुर्भाव की समीक्षित व्यवस्था की गई थी। तदनन्तर और भी कई योजनायें इस सन्दर्भ में बनाई गईं। हाल ही में बनाई गई ऐसी ही एक योजना है "जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्र" योजना। इसके तहत इन उद्योगों को एक ही छत के नीचे दित्त, तकनीकी सहायता आदि आदि सभी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं।

इन्हीं योजनाओं से प्रेरित हो कर बहुत से लोगों ने, जिसमें शिक्षित नवयुवक भी शामिल हैं, ऐसे छोटे उद्योग लगाने का फैसला किया। इनमें एक उद्योग फरोदाबाद में छड़ी बनाने के कारखाने का था। छेदे का विषय है कि यद्यपि यह उद्योग तकनीकी रूपेण सक्षम घोषित किया गया, तथापि इसके लिए दित्त की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई। यह उद्योग बैंक बड़ावा की एक स्थानीय शाखा के पास गया। बजाये इसके कि वहाँ से इस उद्योग को धन प्राप्ति होता, उल्टा

बैंक ने इसका कोई 10,000 रुपया बेकार में उर्च करवाया । इसी तरह का एक और उदाहरण कलकत्ते का है । वहाँ की बांधू बैंक चौरागी बाँच के पास गह उद्योग एक शिक्षित बेरोजगार द्वारा कार्बन फिल्म रिपेस्टर बनाने के लिए गया । बैंक ने न ही कोई वित्त की व्यवस्था की और न ही इस बारे में पार्टी का जवाब दिया । ऐसे और उदाहरण मेरे पास हैं ।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब सरकार की नीति इस बारे में स्पष्ट है, तो फिर ये संस्थाएँ क्यों नहीं सरकारी नीतियों को अमल में लाती हैं । क्या चन्द व्यक्ति इस तरह से निहित स्वार्थ की वजह से सरकार की नीतियों को निरर्थक बना सकते हैं ?

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, yesterday you created history.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You, as opposition, did your duty and I, as Deputy Speaker did my duty.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Assessments differ.

(iii) NEED FOR MAKING AVAILABLE CHILDREN'S LITERATURE AT CHEAP PRICE.

प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्ताई-गढ़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बाल साहित्य का देश में अत्यन्त ही अभाव है । जो थोड़ा बहुत उपलब्ध है, वह भी बहुत ही महंगा है । देश का गरीब गजदूर, कृषक और आदिवासी का बच्चा जो कुछ प्रतिशत स्कूल में पढ़ने जाता है, वह भी इन महंगी पुस्तकों को गरीब कर नहीं पढ़ सकता । अतः स्वस्थ मनोरंजन तथा स्वस्थ साहित्य के अभाव में बच्चों में मानसिक शून्यता तथा भटकाव की स्थिति रहती है । अतः केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय से मैं निवेदन करूंगी कि देश की ऐतिहासिक धरोहर, महापुरुषों, देश-प्रेमियों, देश विदेश की भागीदार तथा आर्थिक तथा वैज्ञानिक विकास की जनकारी चित्रमय कथाओं के माध्यम से बच्चों के लिये ऐसी पुस्तकों

निःशुल्क या बहुत ही सस्ती दर पर बच्चों को उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिए । गोविन्द रूस में बहुत ही सस्ती निःशुल्क ऐसी पुस्तकों बच्चों को दी जाती हैं । क्यों नहीं हमारे देश में नन्हें बच्चों के ज्ञान-वर्द्धन तथा स्वस्थ मनोरंजन के लिए सस्ता, बढ़िया बाल साहित्य हम चित्रमय प्रस्तुत करें । शिक्षा मंत्रालय शिक्षा में बाल साहित्य के लिए भी विशेष मद रखें जिससे बच्चों को सस्ती दर पर बाल साहित्य उपलब्ध कराया जा सके ।

(iv) DELAY IN CONSTRUCTION OF BANSPANI-JAKHPURA RAILWAY-LINE.

**SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, the inordinate delay in the construction of Jakhapura-Banspani Railway line has adverse impact on the economy of Orissa. The total length of this proposed line is 179 Km. and it has been divided into three phases. The first phase of this line from Jakhpura to Daitari is only 33 km. The construction of the first phase has been completed and already opened for traffic. But it is unfortunate that the construction of second phase from Daitari to Keonjhar has not started so far though funds have already been allocated for this 95 km. distance.

Keonjhar district is mainly a mineral rich district and iron ore, manganese and other minerals accumulated in large quantities at different mines can be transported by rail to Paradip for export if this rail line is constructed. The economic development of the State mainly depends on this railway line. Government of India can earn foreign exchange by exporting high grade ores from this mineral belt.

In view of this, I demand that the construction of second phase rail link of Jakhpura-Banspani line should be expedited. The construction of third phase of the railway line from Keonjhar to Banspani should be included in the Sixth Plan.

(v) BOMBAY SUBURBAN RAILWAY SERVICE.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, the pressure on the Bombay Suburban Rail Transport has been

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

mounting immensely with incessant rise in the population. The impact is severe because it has not been possible to keep pace with traffic capacity *vis-a-vis* tremendous increase in the commuter movement. During the last 30 years, the population and number of commuters per day have increased by 173 per cent and 430 per cent respectively whereas the number of trains has increased by 113 per cent only.

If population rises at the rate of 3 lakhs per year and the traffic on conservative estimates increases at 6 per cent per annum, requirement of train in South Bombay per peak hour will go up to 172 by the year 2000. Presently 54 trains per peak hour are run against the requirement of nearly 100 trains per peak hour.

An additional allocation of Rs. 70 crores to the railway sector has been made by the Planning Commission for taking up the following schemes in Bombay:—

(i) Provision for additional pair of lines between Bandra and Andheri.

(ii) Construction of Mankurd-Belapur line and the proposed East West Corridor along the alignment of Bandra-Kurla-Belapur-Panvel.

These two projects have already been accorded the highest priority by the National Transport Policy Committee in their Report of May 1980. I also understand that the latter project has been cleared by the Study Group on Environmental Issues for Development Projects in Bombay Metropolitan Region from the Environmental angle. Unfortunately only a paltry sum of Rs. 1.95 crores has been provided in the Railway Budget for 1982-83.

The Bandra-Andheri section is the most critical section of the existing network and forms an integral part of the Sixth Corridor of the Final Location Survey for which was completed as far back as in December, 1974. This section incidentally carries today the highest passenger volume

in the country. Therefore, it requires immediate relief.

The National Transport policy Committee, in their Report of May 1980, have specifically recommended provision of additional pair of lines between Bandra and Andheri together with a rail flyover at Raoli junction and ancillary works in the Harbour Branch line.

I demand that the Government take immediate action in the above matters.

(vi) PROBLEMS OF EX-SERVICEMEN REHABILITATED BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, ex-servicemen rehabilitated in various Public Sector Banks after their release/retirement from service staged a mass protest rally on 2nd August 1982 at the Boat Club to focus the Government's attention to their long-standing demands placed before the Prime Minister as early as July 1980 through a charter of demands which included:

(1) recognition of military service rendered by the soldiers;

(2) fixation of salaries in accordance with the Government orders to be made applicable in a uniform manner;

(3) Suitable and honourable job opportunities to ex-servicemen; and

(4) ending discrimination amongst various categories/ranks of ex-servicemen.

Sir, it is very painful that our brave Jawans are forced to come out on the street in support of their demands. The Jawans spent their entire youth risking their lives for the safety of the country only to be discarded and humiliated when they retire from active service.

On their rehabilitation in the Ranks, no benefit of defence service is given to them. They are made to start their career afresh exactly like a new fresh entrant. The meagre benefit of pension is also withdrawn. This is the indignity meted out to them in return for their service to the

country. The Government's apathetic attitude to the genuine and legitimate demands of these ex-soldiers will create frustration and disenchantment among the soldiers who are in active service.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to consider the demands of the ex-service-men in their proper perspective and implement the same expeditiously.

(vii) NEED FOR TAKING STEPS FOR BETTER WORKING OF POSTAL AND TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक तार और टेलीफोन व्यवस्था लगभग पूरी तरह अस्त-व्यस्त होती जा रही है। यहाँ तक कि प्रदेश की राजधानी लखनऊ में बहुत से टेलीफोन ग्रहों में आधे दिन सराव हालत में पड़े रहते हैं। टेलीफोन का बिजुल उपाभोक्ताओं में ज्यादा वसूल किये जाने की सूचना मिलती रहती है। टेलीफोन विभाग जनता की शिकायतों पर ध्यान नहीं देता। लगातार कहने रहने के बावजूद टेलीफोन की सराबी दूर नहीं की जाती। एग्री का तो यह हाल है कि दिल्ली में भेजा पत्र लखनऊ पहुँचने में प्रायः एक सप्ताह का समय लेता है। इसी प्रकार प्रदेश में एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में भेजे गये पत्र एक सप्ताह से पहले प्रायः नहीं पहुँचते। आजकल डाक टिकटों की भी बहुत चोरी होने के समाचार सामने आए हैं। लगता है कि डाक, तार, टेलीफोन विभाग द्वारा जनता की कीठनाई को दूर करने का कोई भी ठोस प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है। गोरखपुर जिले के टेलीफोन अधिकारियों द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार किये जाने की सूचना भी प्राप्त हुई है तथा मैंने संचार राज्य मंत्री को लिखना भी है। अतः इन परिस्थितियों में मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक, तार, टेलीफोन व्यवस्था को ठीक करने हेतु कदम उठाया जाए।

(viii) PROVISION FOR A FIRST CLASS BOGEY FROM SAHARANPUR TO LUCKNOW, AND NEED FOR STARTING SANGAM EXPRESS FROM SAHARANPUR

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से मेरे जन-

पद सहारनपुर के रेल यात्रियों से संबंधित विषय को और सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। इस जनपद मेलों की संख्या 25 लाख है। इस जनपद से 10 विधायक एवं दो संसदसदस्य चुने जाते हैं। इनके अलावा एक राज्यसभा के सदस्य, दो उत्तर प्रदेश विधान परिषद के सदस्य हैं। रज्ज की जहाँ मेना की छावनी है, हरिद्वार धार्मिक स्थल है। लेकिन सहारनपुर में इलाहाबाद व लखनऊ को जाने के लिये पर्याप्त रेलवे सीटों का आरक्षण नहीं है।

सांयकाल 5.40 पर जो पसेंजर गाड़ी चलती है, उसी में सिर्फ 8 प्रथम श्रेणी की बर्थें लगाई जाती हैं, जो बहुत अपर्याप्त हैं। कभी-कभी विधान सभा के सदस्यों को विधान सभा का सत्र भी छोड़ना पड़ता है।

अतः एव रेल मंत्री में प्रार्थना है कि सहारनपुर से लखनऊ के लिये प्रथम श्रेणी का एक पूरा डिब्बा लगाया जाए और साथ ही संगम एक्सप्रेस को मेरठ से न चलाकर सहारनपुर से चलाने का वाद करे।

(ix) NEED TO ALLOT MORE WAGONS FOR TRANSPORTING BANANAS FROM JALGAON TO DELHI.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): My district of Jalgaon has specialized in the production of bananas. Every year, we require about 25,000 wagons for transporting bananas to Delhi and other places in the North. It is now six weeks since the banana season has started, but not a single wagon has been loaded by the cultivators so far. The freight which was Rs. 3200/- for a CRT wagon, was increased to Rs. 4200/-, as a result of the Budget. Further, the hon. Minister for Railways has reduced freight concession for transporting bananas from 50 per cent to 30 per cent. This has resulted in increasing the freight for a CRT wagon from Rs. 3200/- in March to Rs. 5900/- on 1st July 1982. This amounts to an increase of 85 per cent in the freight. Since the freight is too heavy, not a single wagon has been loaded so far.

The position is fraught with danger to the agriculturists and cultivation of bananas.

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

The poor man's fruit will be seriously curtailed, and the economy of our area will be ruined. I request the hon. Minister of Railways to restore the concession to the old level of 50 per cent.

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL

नांवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केशरी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि "मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1939 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गत वर्ष राइड द्यूर्टनाओं की संख्या में अनपेक्षित वृद्धि हुई है। माननीय सदस्यों ने सदन के पिछले सत्र में इस सम्बन्ध में काफी क्षोभ एवं चिन्ता व्यक्त की। हाल में हमें परिवहन मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में भी इस विषय में शीघ्र ही मार्थक कदम उठाने के लिये निर्णय किया गया। जहाँ एक ओर इन बढ़ती हुई द्यूर्टनाओं को रोकने के लिये प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई वहीं दूसरी ओर यह भी गाँचा गया कि इन द्यूर्टनाओं में मृत एवं गम्भीर रूप से परमानेंट डिसेबल्ड व्यक्तियों तथा उनके परिवारों को शीघ्र ही राहत मिल सके। मुआवजे के वर्तमान प्रावधानों के अनुसार यह राहत काफी समय दाद उपलब्ध होती थी। अतः विधि आयोग की सिफारिशों का ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा संबंधित मंत्रालयों से विचार-विमर्श के उपरान्त यह निर्णय किया गया कि इन संशोधनों में इस दिशा में भी प्रावधान किया जाए। अतः देश में पहली बार (किसी भी कानून में हमने ऐसे प्रावधान किए हैं, जिन से इस समस्या का काफी हद तक समाधान हो सकेगा। एक प्रावधान के अनुसार ऐसे मामलों में जहाँ मोटर चालक टक्कर मारने के बाद भाग गया है और इसका पता लगाना सम्भव न हो, उन मामलों में

शीघ्र राहत पहुँचाने के लिए "सोलेंसियम फण्ड" की स्थापना की जाए, जिसके अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार की द्यूर्टनाओं से प्रभावित मृत अथवा आहत व्यक्तियों को उचित मुआवजा प्राप्त हो सके। एक दूसरा प्रावधान यह किया गया है कि मोटर गाड़ी से मृत या गम्भीर रूप से आहत व्यक्तियों का, यह सिद्ध होने पर कि द्यूर्टना मोटर गाड़ी से टक्कर के कारण हुई है, विस्तृत छानबीन के पहले ही, एक निश्चित धन-राशि प्रदान कर दी जाये। परन्तु प्रभावित व्यक्ति का यह अधिकार नहीं छीना गया है कि इस राशि के प्राप्त होने पर अर्तमान प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत अधिक मुआवजा न प्राप्त कर सके। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, ये दोनों प्रावधान देश के कानूनी इतिहास में पहली बार प्रस्तुत किए जा रहे हैं और इस के दूरगामी अच्छे प्रभाव हो सकते हैं।

द्यूर्टनाओं पर विचार करते समय यह भी पाया गया कि अन्य कारणों के अतिरिक्त एक कारण यह भी है कि सड़कों पर बहुत अधिक संख्या में चलने वाले ट्रक स्वीकृत क्षमता से बहुत अधिक भार ले जाते हैं, जिससे न केवल सड़कों का बहुत नुकसान होता है, अपितु द्यूर्टना होने की अधिक संभावना होती है। इस के अतिरिक्त यह भी पाया गया कि विभिन्न राज्यों ने अपनी-अपनी स्थितियों के अनुकूल भिन्न-भिन्न अधिकतम माल ढोने की सीमाएँ निर्धारित कर दी हैं। इस कारण से न केवल सूचारु यातायात में कठिनाई हो रही थी, वरन् एक विचित्र प्रकार की अव्यवस्था फैल गई थी। इस स्थिति को देखते हुये यह आवश्यक समझा गया कि केन्द्र सरकार अधिकतम माल ढोने की क्षमता निर्धारण का अधिकार स्वयं अपने हाथ में ले, ले, जिससे विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रचलित विषमता समाप्त हो सके तथा ट्रक यातायात क्षेत्र पर प्रभावशाली नियंत्रण किया जा सके।

माननीय सदस्यों को यह तो विदित ही है कि आगामी नवम्बर-दिसम्बर माह में दिल्ली में नगम एशियाई खेलों का आयोजन किया गया है। तब बहुत बड़ी संख्या में पर्यटन एवं दर्शकों के आने की सम्भावना है। इस अवसर पर सूचारु ट्रैफिक व्यवस्था बनाए रखने तथा अधिनियम के अधीन दंडनीय अपराधों का शीघ्र

निर्णय करने के लिये यह आवश्यक समझा गया कि विधेयक में कुछ ऐसे संशोधन किए जायें जिनसे इस दिशा में ट्रैफिक पुलिस का सार्थक सहायता मिल सके। अतः विधेयक की कुछ धाराओं में संशोधन प्रस्तावित किया गया है।

मान्यवर, ये सभी ऐसी समस्याएँ थी, जिन का अविलम्ब प्रतिकार आवश्यक हो गया। अतः समयाभाव के बावजूद भी हम यह संशोधन प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि माननीय सदस्यगण इन संशोधनों को निहित प्रशार्सनिक और मानवीय भावनाओं को समझ कर इसमें अपना सहयोग प्रदान करेंगे।

मान्यवर, मैं विधेयक प्रस्तुत करना हूँ।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Madras): What is the time allotted for this Bill?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No time is has been allotted. You can fix the time. This is a small thing.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Yesterday's experience is very bad.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Forget the past and come to the present.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Yesterday, the Business Advisory Committee's decision was taken as sacrosanct, but today we are told that no time has been fixed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time has not been fixed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yesterday, there was a dispute going on over the time. But you unfortunately jumped to a wrong conclusion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time has not been fixed. This is what I am told.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You misunderstood us. You jumped to the wrong conclusion that we wanted to stall the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No misunderstanding. I understood all of you correctly.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We were asking for allocation of time between yesterday and today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I never misunderstand things.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Yesterday your role was very glorious. It will be remembered in the history of Parliament for long number of years that there was one Deputy Speaker in 1982 who ruled in this fashion. (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You jumped to a wrong conclusion yesterday here that we wanted to stall the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed this to be on record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It should not happen again.

SHRI AMAL DUTTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, the Government has brought forward about a Bill from which it appears that the Government has got a lot of sympathy for the victims of motor accident cases. No doubt, there are cases for which special provision has to be made, as they have sought to do in this Bill, by providing a solatium fund and authority to administer that solatium fund to pay compensation to those cases where the victim of the accident has been involved in a hit and run case by which is meant that the person who hit and injured or killed the victim did not stop and, therefore, nobody knows the whereabouts of that person. It is very good that the Government is so sympathetic. But in this context one has to noted and the Minister himself knows, as stated in the objects and reasons that there have been various suggestions in this regard from the State Governments. There have been various suggestions by the Law Commission also. Now, he says that because of lack of time these suggestions could not be incorporated. So, it is clear from what has been stated in the Objects and Reasons itself that no heed has been paid to the suggestions of the State Government and the suggestions of the Law Commission. Why were these suggestions invited from the State Government? Why are the Commissions appointed. Lot of

[Shri Amal Datta]

public money is spent to meet the expenses of this Law Commission. They go and tour the whole country and come to a finding. They also appoint lot of staff. There have been so many commissions, but there have probably been only one or two cases where the Government has paid any heed to the recommendations of the Law Commission and brought about suitable amendments in the existing laws. Here is a blatant case where they could have certainly taken into account the suggestions of the Law Commission, but they have failed to do so and they say for want of time they could not do it. But how much time do they require? It is not stated in the Objects and Reasons. Is it that the Law Commission has submitted its recommendations only last month or have they submitted two years ago? That is what the Minister should have stated before he excuses himself by saying that due to lack of time these suggestions could not be incorporated. This in my humble submission is a bogus plea because the Government does not want to incorporate the suggestions and they have taken shelter by saying it was not done due to lack of time.

Now, this sympathetic Government is shedding tears for hit and run cases. But have they given any statistics of the number of victims of hit and run cases? They say that 20,000 people are involved in fatal accidents in motor vehicles every year and that 1,45,000 people are injured in motor vehicle cases. But how many of these are hit and run cases? I would like to know that because this appears to be the pivot of this whole Bill. Now, there are cases other than hit and run cases. Those people go to claims tribunals. Separate claims tribunals have been provided under the Motor Vehicles Act; the reasons being the ordinary forum, the courts of law where, they used to go before these tribunals were set up, were very dilatory. And that is why a separate forum was provided. Also, another reason was, in the ordinary court of law, when one goes for compensation, in most States, *ad valorem* court fee has to be paid, which takes them out of the reach of the people who have to

file such claims. Therefore, the claims tribunal. I believe that out of all these cases—20,000 fatal accidents and 1,45,000 personal injury cases—80 per cent of them go to the claims tribunal or would go to the claims tribunal if there is some legal aid available to them. If they do not do so, that means that the legal aid is not available to them. Having got an opportunity in law, if they cannot do it for practical reasons, what effective steps the Government is going to take now to help these persons, who will get an automatic compensation of Rs. 15,000/- without proving that the owner or the driver of the vehicle was wrong or in the hit and run cases where they will claim the sum from the Solatium Fund. If there is no effective and practical mechanism instituted, this kind of a Bill will be only remain a paper and will have no effect whatsoever. I see nothing in the Bill which shows that the Government has applied its mind towards this very practical question as to how these people are to be helped to make their claims whether against the individual owners or against the Solatium Fund of the Government. How many of these cases go to the court? If they do not go to the court, what is the reason? If they go to the court, how many years it takes for the Motor Vehicle Claims Tribunal to dispose of the cases? That is a very important thing. The separate tribunals have been instituted so that the people can get their settled claims expeditiously. Against whom are the cases? It is well known that in India for the last ten years atleast the general insurance has been nationalised. In most of the cases, the owners of the vehicles, at least under the present law without this amendment, are required to take out insurance against third party claims. Therefore, the insurance companies are the people who have to pay any claim arising out of any award of a motor vehicle claims tribunal. The insurance companies are the main defendants in these claims cases. They are all under the control of the Government. What do they do in the Claims Tribunal? Does the hon. Minister know that? They always go and defend the case. Their first defence is what is called 'written statement' in legal terminology, denial of everything, denial of even that the accident has occurred, denial of that the man has died! This is how they

tackle the cases because the same people who were there in the private sector, are still there. They are still following the same policy which was being followed in the private sector. Their main aim is to delay the cases so that ultimately it will wear out the person who is the claimant. He is a person of small means. He has no legal aid available for him. How long can he come and go to the court? How much money can he pay to his lawyers and how much money can he spend on miscellaneous things? You know how much money one has to spend when one goes to the court in various ways. But there is no provision for legal aid, although there is not a scheme for solatium.

There is an authority which will administer the huge funds. What stands in the way of the Government to apportion a part of this fund for those people who want legal aid for pursuing their motor vehicle claim cases? They have not given any thought to it. They have no connection with the people. They do not know what is happening from day to day. That is why, they have not thought about it. I hope, after this hearing, they will apply their mind and they will enquire. I do not say that they will go on my words. But I am saying here that no case is concluded within five to six years. It takes at least five to six years for a claim award to be obtained. Therefore the same people who are against the same insurance people, are now guiding the Government. I suppose, the Government has some administrative control over them. Whether they exercise some control, it is up to the Government to say. But these very people in the Motor Vehicles Claims Tribunal day in and day refute claims, delay adjudication and thereby wear out and defeat the claims, not by proving that the person who is claiming is wrong but just by harassing them. Now Government have come out with this proposal for automatic payment of Rs. 15,000 without going into who is guilty. It is a very good measure which I support.

But I do not know whether there is any actuarial calculation behind these figures. Usually, there should be some relationship between the age of the person and

the amount fixed. If a young person dies, the compensation should be more and it should be less in the case of an elderly person. As everybody knows in the insurance world, the compensation is dependent on the amount of expected income, which is lost by the death of the person, that is to say, the loss that is caused to his successors or heirs and, in the case of a person becoming permanently disabled, the loss that he himself suffers in his earning capacity. It is an actuarial calculation. I suspect that the Government has not thought about these things at all in any detailed manner but just jumped to the figures of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 7,500 in a haphazard fashion. I am saying this because the hon. Minister has not given any reasons for arriving at this figure, either in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill or in his speech today. The hon. Minister may kindly enlighten us whether there is any material behind this, any actuarial calculations behind this, because on principle the figure should differ according to the age of the person. I am not referring to the status or income earning capacity of the person but his age. It should be higher for younger people and lower for older people, because this is the principle followed in all cases.

Then I come to the provision regarding tightening the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act, which is sought to be done by affixing the photograph of the driver on the licence. There is nothing objectionable there but the way it is sought to be done is ridiculous. I have got a licence, which was taken out in 1951. I had affixed my photograph in 1951. Suppose a police officer now asks me to show my licence and compares me with my photograph, he will immediately say that it is not my photograph, because that was taken when I was 18 and it is entirely different from what I am now. There is no provision made for renewing the photograph.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is applicable to Shri Kesri also.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: So, a person who is carrying on his own photograph is likely to be arrested.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): For the last 30 years he has not changed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I have been acquainted with Shri Singh Deo for less than 30 years. So, how can he make that statement?

This is a ridiculous provision, because it does not provide for change of photograph when the licence is renewed, as is done in the case of passports. Whenever a passport is renewed after five years, a new photograph is asked for. A similar provision should be there in the case of driving licence. Otherwise, there is the danger of a person being arrested and even though he is carrying a licence with his own photograph.

Then there is one provision regarding enhancement of punishment. It is always good. But can they give statistics as to how many people have in fact been punished? All the motor vehicles cases which go to the criminal court hang on for years and years and ultimately somebody goes to the High Court and gets them quashed.

They are not seriously pursued. I do not say that it is the fault of the Central Government because the administration of these Acts is in the hands of the State Governments. But they should at least monitor it. After all, this is a Central Act, they should monitor it and they should be able to state before the House, when they are presenting such a Bill for amendment and saying that this punishment should be increased, whether people in fact get any punishment at all. They do not get any punishment. What is the use of increasing it from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 or so when they are not paying anything even now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Datta, might have engaged very good lawyers like you.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I am not a very good lawyer. Anyway, the point remains that they have no statistics to monitor the entire working of the Acts. The agen-

cies under their own administrative control are working against their own avowed policy incorporated in the Act. Unless these things are looked into, these Acts become infructuous.

With this, and with my support for the amending provisions of the bill and the suggestions, I end my speech.

श्री बृद्धिचन्द्र जैन (बाइलर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जनता की आवश्यक मांग को देखते हुए ये मोटर व्हीकल अमेंड-मेंट बिल-1982 प्रस्तुत किया है।

ज्यों-ज्यों जनसंख्या बढ़ती जाती है और रांड ट्रांसपोर्ट बढ़ता जाता है, त्यो-त्यो रांड एक्सीडेंट्स बढ़ते जाते हैं और इन दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में जो सूचना आर्वाइ-क्टिव में दी गई है, उसमें भी स्पष्ट है कि 20 हजार अंतिम मड़क दुर्घटनाओं में मृत्यु हो जाती है और 1.45 लाख जख्मी हो जाते हैं और मैंने जब जानकारी ली तो मालूम हुआ कि जो दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं, दुनिया में होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं में हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे अधिक दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं।

While the country has less than one per cent of the total number of vehicles in the world, it accounts for nearly 6 per cent of all accidents.

और शहरों में जो दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं, उनमें सबसे ज्यादा दिल्ली में होती हैं। इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों में मैं जाना पसंद नहीं करूँगा, क्योंकि जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उस विधेयक में जो आर्वाइक्ट्स हैं और जिस उद्देश्य से यह विधेयक लाया गया है वह बहुत ही अच्छा उद्देश्य है। क्योंकि इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ होती हैं, टक्कर लगती है और टक्कर लगने पर व्हीकल का पता नहीं पड़ता कि कौन व्हीकल चला रहा था। यह मालूम न पड़ने से क्लेम और कंपेंसेशन कैसे-सबसेसफुल नहीं हो सकते और इस संबंध में कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती।

मैं स्वयं की एक दुर्घटना के बारे में बतला रहा हूँ मेरे साथ घटी है। दुर्घटना हुई और एकदम मोटर चली गई, ड्राइवर मोटर को भगाकर ले गया और पता नहीं चला। पता न चलने से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते। कंपेंसेशन के लिए कोई क्लेम नहीं कर सकते।

इसलिए यह जो प्रावजन रखा गया है, वह बहुत ही माउंड और फुल प्रूफ पर आधारित है, लेकिन यह स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है कि इसका दुरुपयोग भी किया जा सकता है। तो इस-लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि उनको भी जो कम्पेंसेशन क्लेम करंगे उनको भी साबित करना चाहिए कि यह जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ है वह मोटर से ही हुआ है। यह भी साबित करना आवश्यक है। कि उसके कारण ही नोट लगी है और यह भी साबित करना बहुत आवश्यक है कि ड्राइवर या अनर ट्रीमबिल नहीं है। यह जानकारी और प्रूफ देना आवश्यक है। अगर ऐसा प्रूफ नहीं देंगे तो ऐसे केस को कोई भी मान्यता नहीं दे सकता है। और कानून का दुरुपयोग भी किया जा सकता है कि मोटर से एक्सीडेंट ही न हुआ हो और ऐसी घटनाएं सामने आ सकती हैं। इसीलिए इस संबंध में पूरी तरह से मानवानी बरतना आवश्यक है। जो अधिकतर मृत्यु के की सीमा निर्धारित करने का अधिकार सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने लिया है...

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jain, you can continue after 2 O'clock.

13.01 hours

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill—
CONTD

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Nobody is there on the Opposition side.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But, my brother Ramavtar Shastri is there.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Construction opposition is also there.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल की तरह मत कीजिए।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मोटर व्हीकलज (एम्पेंडमेंट) बिल, 1982 में जो चैप्टर 7ए जोड़ा गया है, वह वास्तव में एक महत्वपूर्ण चैप्टर है। उसमें दिया गया क्लोज 92ए(2) इस प्रकार है :—

“(2) The amount of compensation which shall be payable under sub-section (1) in respect of the death of any person shall be a fixed sum of fifteen thousand rupees and the amount of compensation payable under that sub-section in respect of the permanent disablement of any person shall be a fixed sum of seven thousand five hundred rupees.”

इसमें दिया गया “फिक्सड” शब्द इम्पॉर्टेंट है। इस शब्द को जोड़ने से जो भी ट्रिब्यूनल या एथारिटी इस बारे में निर्णय करेगा, उसके लिए कोई डिस्क्रिशन नहीं है कि वह 15,000 रुपये या 7,500 रुपये से कम तय कर सके। ऐसा प्रावजन लाया नहीं होता है। जैसा कि मुझ से पहले वक्ताओं ने कहा है, अगर एक्सीडेंट में एक नौजवान की मृत्यु हो जाए और एक 75 वर्ष के वृद्ध की मृत्यु हो जाए, तो उन दोनों के लिए बराबर कम्पेंसेशन देना न्याय के हिसाब से उपयुक्त नहीं है। इस लिए इसमें संशोधन कर के “फिक्सड” शब्द को हटा देना चाहिए और “नाट एक्सीडिंग रजिज 15,000” और “नाट एक्सीडिंग रजिज 7,500” रखना चाहिए, ताकि इस तरह से डिस्क्रिशन का इस्तेमाल किया जा सके।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो फ़ैटल एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं उन के अन्दर जो शराब पीकर गाड़ी चलाते हैं और उस से इस तरह के फ़ैटल एक्सीडेंट्स हो जाते हैं उन के बारे में कोई भी प्राविजन मोटर वैहिकल्स ऐक्ट में नहीं है। उन को कोई दण्ड इस बात के लिए देने का प्राविजन नहीं है। आइ पी सी और क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड के अंदर भी इस तरह के एक्सीडेंट्स जो होते हैं वह बेलेबल आफेंस की श्रेणी में आते हैं। मेरी राय है कि मंत्री महोदय ला मिनिस्टर से यह रिक्वेस्ट करें कि इस प्रकार के जो आफेंस हो जाते हैं, शराब पीकर गाड़ी चलाने से जो एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं जिस में आदमी की मृत्यु हो जाती है, ऐसे आफेंस नान-बेलेबल आफेंस होने चाहिए, नहीं तो क्या होता है कि इस तरह के आफेंस कमिट हो जाते हैं, उस में जिस की मृत्यु होती है उस को जलाया या दफनाया भी नहीं जाता उस के पहले ही उस की जमानत हो जाती है। इस का बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। इस लिए सम्बन्धित मंत्री जी ला मिनिस्टर का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करें ताकि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में वह अमेंडमेंट करें।

तीसरी बात यह है कि मोटर वाहन के अंदर जनरली जो एक्सीडेंट्स हुआ करते हैं उस का कारण यह है कि ऐसे आदमियों को लाइसेंस दिए जाते हैं जो उपयुक्त नहीं होते हैं। ट्रांसपोर्ट आफिसर को यह अधिकार दिए गए हैं जो टेक्निकल परसन नहीं होता है। लाइसेंस देने के लिए एक्सपर्ट्स मौजूद होने चाहिए। पहले प्राविजन था कि सुपरिन्टेंडेंट आफ पुलिस भी मौजूद होना चाहिए और ट्रांसपोर्ट आफिसर भी होना चाहिए। मेरे विचार से इस के लिए एक कमेटी होनी चाहिए, वह कमेटी निर्धारित करे तब किसी को लाइसेंस मिले तो उस का सही तरीके से उपयोग हो सकेगा।

यह वाहन जो आइ ए एस आफिसर और दूसरे बड़े बड़े अधिकारी चलाते हैं उन से अगर कोई एक्सीडेंट होता है तो उस की जिम्मेदारी वह ड्राइवर पर लाने की कोशिश करते हैं। मुझे ख़ुद

का अनुभव है, एक अधिकारी गाड़ी चला रहे थे, जब उन से एक्सीडेंट हुआ तो उन्होंने यह दिखलाने का प्रयास किया कि ड्राइवर गाड़ी चला रहा था और मुझे भी कहलवाने की कोशिश की कि ड्राइवर ही गाड़ी चला रहा था। तो अधिकांश एक्सीडेंट्स इस प्रकार के होते हैं जिन में जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी होते हैं वह ख़ुद गाड़ियां चलाते हैं। इस के बारे में डायरेक्शंस और इंट्रक्शंस होने चाहिए सन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के भी, विशेष तौर से जो आइ ए एस अधिकारी या दूसरे बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं उन को बड़ा धमक और मर होता है, वे ड्राइवर का कहना नहीं मानते हैं, ख़ुद गाड़ियां चलाते हैं जिस के कारण एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं और जिस की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती है।

ट्राफिक के नियमों के बारे में जनता का ज्ञान नहीं है, खास कर ग्रामीण जनता को इस के बारे में ज्ञान नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि हिन्दी जानने वाले हों तो उन के लिए हिन्दी में, अंग्रेजी जानने वाले हों तो अंग्रेजी में, उर्दू जानने वाले हों तो उर्दू में या राजस्थानी जानने वाले हों तो उन के लिए राजस्थानी में बिल कुल सरल भाषा में इस का प्रचार होना चाहिए और डाकमैट्री फिल्मस में भी ट्राफिक नियमों के बारे में बताना चाहिए। डाकमैट्री फिल्मस का बहुत अच्छा असर पड़ेगा। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

यह जो फंड क्रियेट किया है उस के बारे में जो मेरे साथी ने सुझाव दिया है, मैं भी उस सुझाव को मानता हूँ, क्योंकि यह सही है कि गरीब आदमी अपनी पैरवी नहीं कर पाता। अगर कोई क्लेम वह रोज करे कम्पेंसेशन के लिए तो यह फण्ड जो क्रिएट किया गया है उस में इस के लिए भी कोई व्यवस्था हो ताकि उस का लाभ वह उठा सके, तभी उस को इस का लाभ मिल सकेगा। तो उनको भी लाभ हो सकेगा।

ला कमीशन आफ इंडिया ने जो 51वीं रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी उसके आधार पर

यह विधेयक यहां पर लाया गया है। उसमें जो भी सिफारिशों की गई थीं उनका परिपालन पूरी तरह से आपने इसमें किया है इसलिए हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन 85वें रिपोर्ट में जो रेकमेंडेशन्स की गई हैं उनका परिपालन आपने नहीं किया है। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि उन रेकमेंडेशन्स को भी मान्यता देकर, जो भी संशोधन किए जा सकते हैं, वह आप यहां पर लाने का कष्ट करें।

यह विधेयक जो आपने यहां प्रस्तुत किया है यह बहुत अच्छा है, जनता के लाभ के लिए है और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इसका स्वागत करेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I think it is a welcome Bill. Although belated, still I welcome this Bill because it has made certain provisions which were absent so long in the Motor Vehicles Act by which common people who died of accidents had been deprived of any compensation. Now perhaps there is some guarantee for some of them to get some compensation. I will speak on these things later. But what I beg to submit is that this Bill has been brought as per the Fifty-first report of the Law Commission and this Fifty-first report was submitted in the year 1972 and I am very sorry that the party at that time in power was the same party which is still in power and it took them ten long years to bring such a Bill. So I say it is belated.

Not only that, you have very clearly stated: "The Law Commission has also made a number of suggestions in its Eighty-fifth report on Claims for Compensation under Chapter VIII of the Act. The examination of these suggestions would take some time." So I hope you will be bringing another comprehensive Bill in the near future. But, when and after how long? Sometimes justice which comes late is justice denied. I think that a comprehensive Bill looking into all the aspects of these things should be brought out immediately or as early as possible. This is my first submission.

Secondly, what I mean to say is that it is proper that you have two portions—accidents taking place and people and vehicles identified and accidents taking place and vehicles and people not identified. For the people or the vehicles identified you have fixed a compensation of Rs. 15,000 and for people who are permanently disabled it is Rs. 7500. I would say that when it was Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 7500 in the year 1972—I will request you to ponder over it—whether in the year 1982 for a man, a young man of 25 or 26 getting killed in accident, your giving Rs. 15,000 only as compensation is sufficient or not? I would suggest that this amount should be increased to Rs. 20,000 and for the permanently disabled people, it should be Rs. 10,000. Also I request you to insert another thing. (व्यवधान) आप जरा सोचो, आपका मरने से कितना मिलेगा और उनको कितना मिलेगा? आप तो मरोगे नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Choubeyji, when you are making a demand, why are you thrifty in your demand? I do not know why you are thrifty?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir, I do not want anyone to die in accidents. I want that let us all die in some other way—not in accidents.

Actually, I was going through the papers in the Library and I found that there was a Supreme Court judgement of 1981 wherein it had been stated that one Shri Ajit Singh got killed in the year 1966 but his family had to wait for 15 years to get the compensation of Rs. 19,120. The sum of Rs. 19,120 awarded in 1966 does not hold good in 1981. Naturally, I submit that something should be thought of. Secondly, in the case of a person who gets killed in the hit and run of the motor vehicles, nobody could be held responsible and nobody could be arrested. The person dies.

"राम नाम सत्य है, यह तुम्हारी गलती है" and then nothing happens. Naturally, for this, the provision made in the Bill is a welcome thing.

... (व्यवधान) ...

अभी आपका राम नाम नहीं होगा

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

... (व्यवधान) ...

Naturally, both for the vehicles which are identified and the person killed in accident and who is identified, there should be another clause added in the Bill. Suppose the person who is grievously hurt may not be fully disabled. But, still, he may remain in bed for three or four months. He may be able to move one of his hands and may not be able to move his other hand. For this too, something should be provided for in the Bill. Both for the person who has lost his hands in the hit and run accident as also the person who is grievously hurt, something should be thought of.

Nowadays our State buses to-day are owned by either the State Governments or the Central Government. Last year, a State Bus got involved in an accident. A DTC long distance bus which was going from Delhi to Dehra Dun had a fall as a result of which one military officer, a Bangali gentleman, got killed. Till to-day no compensation has been given to the family members of this gentleman. When government enact laws, there should be a compromise approach made with regard to the payment of compensation to the person who has got the minor injury and the person who is grievously hurt. Why do the accidents take place? One of the reasons may be that the vehicles are not kept in proper running order. There are inspectors who are supposed to make a check of these vehicles to see whether they are kept in proper order or not. There is a certain limit within which the vehicle is to be got checked by them. The funniest thing is this. If you take to the inspector a good vehicle, it will not be passed. But if you take a bad one, and if you pay him, then it will be passed by him. There should be certain norms fixed for the purpose. I do not know how you will manage by giving more and more powers to the bureaucrats. I do not know also how you will be able to see whether the vehicles are checked properly by these people or not. This should be looked into.

Another thing which is perhaps not the concern of this Minister is this. There are large numbers of spurious factories

producing second-grade or third-grade spare parts. They are operating throughout the country in Delhi, in Punjab, in Haryana, in Calcutta and in Bihar and many accidents are caused because of spurious second-rate or third grade spare parts being used in the motor vehicles. Under the Motors Vehicles' Act whether your Ministry has the hand to see that quality control is maintained in the spare parts being produced by private firms, namely, whether they are producing 'A' grade parts or just cheating by producing 'B' grade and 'C' grade spare parts. That too should be looked into.

Lastly, Sir, one of the reasons for accidents is the long hours of duty without any rest and without any peace of mind being put in by the drivers. They put in sixteen to eighteen hours of duty continuously. They are compelled to run the buses and trucks for such long hours. So, I would like to suggest that there should be certain provision regarding the hours of duty, about their rest and leave. Sir, these drivers join their service at the young age of twenty-five or so. At that young age they are able to work very hard but later on after six to seven years of their service when they grow a little old they are thrown away by the owners of the vehicles in the dust bin. So, I would like to say that if you want to see that accidents occur less then you will have to see that the people employed by this industry get proper amenities and safeguards.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is for the Labour Department to see.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: But that Department also comes under the Indira Gandhi Government. (Interruptions)

So, Sir, these things should be looked into. After a long time you have brought a Bill which is in the right direction and I give support to this with the amendments that I have suggested.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर): मान्यवर, अभी मेरे पूर्ववक्ता हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के शासनकाल के बारे में कुछ आलोचना कर रहे थे। मैं उन से कहना चाहूंगा कि जितने भी मानव-कल्याण के विधेयक या अधिनियम बने वे श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के पहले रिजिम में बने और

उन के बाद जब आप का शासन आया — आप का ध्यान उन की तरफ कतई नहीं गया ।

श्री नारायण चौबे: हमारा शासन कभी नहीं रहा ।

श्री रामसिंह यादव (अलवर) : आज इस बिल के लिए आप का श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी का धन्यवाद देना चाहिए क्योंकि आज का यह बिल भी मानव-कल्याण के लिए, आम आदमियों के हित के लिए है जो सड़क दुर्घटना के शिकार हो जाते हैं....

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : हम शासन में नहीं थे, हम तां उग समय भी बिरांभी थे।

श्री राम सिंह यादव: आप मानव-कल्याण की दृष्टि से दंत हैं, आम जनता की दृष्टि से दंत हैं, लेकिन मानव-कल्याण के लिए कभी नहीं सोचते और न सोच सकते हैं और न सोचने का कभी इरादा रहा है।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा -- 15 मितम्बर, 1972 का ला कमीशन ने अपनी 51वीं रिपोर्ट पेश की, वह 51वीं रिपोर्ट 1977 में भी थी, गन् 1978 और सन् 1979 में भी यहां पर वह रिपोर्ट थी और उस रिपोर्ट में ला कमीशन ने यह स्थाव दिया था :

We accordingly recommend the following legislative provision which could be inserted as a section in the Motor Vehicles Act:

199(A) (1). Where an accident involving the death of or bodily injury to a person caused by or arising out of the use of a motor vehicle occurs, and it is proved that a claim for compensation in respect of such accident cannot be made because the person liable to pay such compensation or his whereabouts cannot be ascertained after reasonable effort, the person entitled to such compensation, shall be entitled to receive it from the State."

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Such a rule or an Act had been in operation throughout many countries of the globe before Mrs. Indira Gandhi came to power.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: This was a report which was obtained by the regime of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This is a report which is being implemented by the regime of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा था कि संवर्धन 109 संशोधन के लिए ला कमीशन ने स्थाव दिया था । मैं मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि ला कमीशन की इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार संवर्धन 109(ए) इन्होंने इम्प्लेंट किया है और आज के यह विधेयक लेकर आए हैं । सन्व-वर, इस 51वीं रिपोर्ट के उपर जिस समय ला कमीशन ने गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार किया था, उस समय उसने इंग्लैंड, अमेरिका और रूस और जितने भी देश थे, उनके सम्बन्धित कानूनों को देखा और वह इस नतीजे पर आया कि जिस तरीके से एक्सीडेंट कर के कोई भी आटोमोबाइल का आनर या डाइवर भाग जाता है और उस के बाद जिस व्यक्ति का क्षति होती है, उस को किसी तरह का मुआविजा न मिले, तो यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है लेकिन अभी भी माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो प्रावधान किया है, मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि उस में और एम्पेंडमेंट करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी इसलिए कि आप ने जो सोलैसियम फंड कायम किया है, वह मैन्युल लेकिन पर किया है और पार्लियामेंट आप को एप्रोप्रियेशन के जरिए से एलाउ करंगी और उस के जरिए से आप फंड को क्रीयेट करंगे । इस के साथ ही साथ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जो कन्ट्रीब्यूट करंगी, वह भी इस फंड में आएगा और इस के अलावा प्राइवेट इन्डिविजुअल्स से गिफ्ट्स के रूप में या किसी और कन्ट्रीब्यूशन के रूप में जो पैसा आएगा, वह भी इस फंड में शामिल होगा लेकिन मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि स्टेट लेवल पर आप को इस तरह का एक गैलैसियम फंड क्रीयेट करना चाहिए । केवल यूनियन के लेवल पर आप इस के लिए प्रावधान न कीजिए बल्कि स्टेट के लेवल

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

पर, हर इन्डिविजुअल स्टेट में यह सॉलेंसियम फण्ड होना चाहिये। इसलिए मैं आप का यह सुझाव दूंगा कि प्रत्येक स्टेट के लेवल पर यह सॉलेंसियम फंड आप मुकर्रर करें और उन के लिए यह कमलसारी कर दीजिए, आबलीगेटरी कर दीजिए कि वहां पर इस तरह का फंड हो।

मैं आप में यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप ने इस में जो पेंमेंट करने का तरीका रखा है और आप जो यह रकम ले रहे हैं, उस में जो व्यक्ति क्षति करता है, जो एक्सीडेंट कर देता है, वह फिर भी छूट जाता है। आप क्यों नहीं इस तरह का एक सॉलेंसियम फण्ड बनाते हैं कि उस में जितने भी आटॉमोबाइल्स आप के यहां रजिस्टर्ड हैं उन सब पर एक टैक्स लगाइए और उस को आप सॉलेंसियम फंड टैक्स या सॉलेंसियम फंड लेवी, कोई भी नाम दे सकते हैं। जिस तरह से हर व्हीकल इश्योर्ड होती है और अगर कोई क्षति होती है, तो इश्योरेंस कम्पनी से उस का क्लेम दिलाते हैं, उसी तरह से व्हीकल की जो भी इयरली रजिस्ट्रेशन की है, उसी अनुपात से आप उस से सॉलेंसियम में से लीजिए, जिस से आप के पास एक रेगुलर फंड क्रीएट हो सके और जिस में से आगे चल कर आप पैसा दे सकें।

एक निवेदन और यह करना चाहूंगा कि मोटर व्हीकल्स एक्ट के सैक्शन 110 में जो आप कम्पेंसेशन देते हैं, इस सेक्शन के तहत कोई भी आदमी कोर्ट फीस लगा लगा कर क्लेम कर सकता है। वह 10 रुपए हो या 20 रुपए हो और अलग अलग स्टेट्स में वह अलग अलग है, कम्पेंसेशन क्लेम करने के लिए वह कोर्ट फीस लगाएगा लेकिन अगर प्रॉपर्टी के डैमेज का क्लेम है और 2 हजार रुपए में अधिक प्रॉपर्टी के डैमेज का क्लेम है, तो उस के लिए क्लेम करने वाला सिविल कोर्ट में जा सकता है और सिविल कोर्ट में ज्यों ही क्लेम रेफर होता है, तो साढ़े 7 1/2 रुपए फी सैकड़ा या जिस स्टेट में जैसा भी है, उस हिस्से में उस को

देना पड़ता है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि सैक्शन 10 के प्रोवाइजो में आप संशोधन कीजिए कि जो क्लेम सिविल कोर्ट में रेफर होता है, उस में कोर्ट फी नहीं लगनी और जिस तरह से फिक्सड कोर्ट फी यहां पर क्लेम के लिए वह देता है, उसी तरह का प्रावधान वहां के लिए भी कीजिए क्योंकि कोई भी व्यक्ति जिस की डेथ हो जाए या जिसकी प्रॉपर्टी बिल्कूल खत्म हो जाए, तो इस तरह से उस की एक लाख रुपए की गाड़ी खराब हो गई या खत्म हो गई, या और दूसरे जो नुकसान हुए हैं उन सब के कम्पेंसेशन के लिए वह सिविल कोर्ट में जाता है। सिविल कोर्ट में ऐसे क्लेम के लिए जाने के लिए उस पर कोर्ट फीस नहीं लगनी चाहिए। इसका पॉजिटिव प्रोविजन आप इग एक्ट में कीजिए कि सिविल कोर्ट में जाने पर उसको कोर्ट फीस नहीं देने पड़ेगी।

आपके मोटर व्हीकल्स एक्ट की सैक्शन 110 में सब में बड़ी कमी यह है कि आपने क्लेम के लिए 6 महीने की मियाद रखी है जबकि आपके दूसरे जो पेरलल लाज है उनमें आपने तीन साल की मियाद रखी है। आप क्यों नहीं इसमें भी तीन साल की मियाद का प्रोविजन रखते हैं जो कि आपके सिविल लाज में है? बहुत से लोग अशिक्षित होते हैं, गांव के आदमी होते हैं उनको मालूम ही नहीं होता है। वे एडवोकेट या जायकारी रखने वाले से सलाह लेते हैं और इस सलाह लेने में ही 6 महीने का वक्त निकल जाता है। फिर 6 महीने के बाद उनके पास कोर्ट फीस का पैसा भी नहीं होता है क्योंकि बहुत बड़ा अमाउंट उन्हें लगाना पड़ता है। इसलिए आप इस 6 महीने का जो लिमिटेशन पीरियड है इसको आप तीन साल का कीजिए जैसा कि आपके सिविल लाज में है।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आपका जो मौजूदा एक्ट है, इस एक्ट में आपको कुछ और प्रोविजंस करने होंगे। कुछ स्टेट्स में ट्रैक्टर ट्रालीज के ऊपर टैक्स बसूल किया जाता है। उन ट्रान्जी

पर वसूल किया जाता है जो कि एग्जीक्यूटिव के काम में आती है। इस एक्ट के अंदर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के जो रूल्स बने हुए हैं उनमें इसका प्रावजन नहीं है। इसलिए आप सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को यह हिदायत दी जाए कि किसी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ट्राली पर टैक्स वसूल करने का अधिकार नहीं होगा। यह नहीं हो कि आप उनकी डिस्ट्रिक्शन पर छाड़ दें जैसा कि आपने अब छाड़ा हुआ है। इन ट्रालीज पर किसी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को न टैक्स लगाने का और न टैक्स वसूल करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। आजकल क्या है कि आपा-धापी और लूटखसोट होती है। अगर गांव का कोई गरीब आदमी शहर में ट्राली ले जाता है तो पुलिस वाले उसको पकड़ते हैं, ट्रांसपोर्ट इंस्पेक्टर उसको पकड़ता है और कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे पास रजिस्ट्रेशन के कागज नहीं हैं, ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस नहीं है, ये कागज नहीं हैं, वे कागज नहीं हैं और इस तरह से बहुत बड़ी रकम उससे एंठने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। इसलिए अगर आप गरीब आदमी को सुविधा देने का इरादा रखते हैं तो इसमें पॉजिटिव प्रावजन कीजिए कि किसी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ट्रेक्टर्स ट्राली पर टैक्स लगाने का अधिकार नहीं होगा और न वसूल करने का अधिकार होगा।

जब हम इस की दूसरी साइड लेते हैं तो पाते हैं कि हमारी जो नेशनल ट्रांसपोर्ट पॉलिसी कमिटी और एनजी पॉलिसी कमिटी की रिपोर्ट आई है उनके मूलाविक हमारे मुल्क के अंदर 39 परसेंट पैसेंजर्स का कोटा रेल उठाती है और रेलों द्वारा 67 परसेंट कोटा गुड्स का उठाया जाता है। हमारी नेशनल ट्रांसपोर्ट पॉलिसी कमिटी की सिफारिश है कि रेलवे का जो पैसेंजर कोटा है वह 39 परसेंट रहना चाहिए, इस से नीचे नहीं जाना चाहिए और जो गुड्स का कोटा है उसको 67 परसेंट के बजाए 72 परसेंट पर लाना चाहिए। इसके लिए आपके ऊपर विशेष जिम्मेदारी आती है। आपको बस ट्रांसपोर्ट को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाना होगा।

आज बस ट्रांसपोर्ट की जो हालत है उसके बारे में मैंने बजट की सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स के ऊपर बोलते हुए भी कहा था कि आपकी स्टेट रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट जितनी भी है सब घाटे में है। पहले जो 78 और 79 के साल थे जब कि जनता गवर्नमेंट थी उस समय सारे देश में 110 करोड़ रुपये का इनमें घाटा हुआ था, उसके दूसरे साल में वह घाटा दो सौ करोड़ रुपये का हो गया। आज तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ रहा है कि यह घाटा कई हजार करोड़ रुपये का होगा। आपकी स्टेट रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट पर सारे इंडिया में करीब तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है। आपका पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग्स का इतना बड़ा यह प्रोजेक्ट है, अगर इसको अगर आप नहीं देखेंगे तो इसका घाटा बढ़ता ही जाएगा और यह बढ़ता हुआ घाटा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के लिए सिरदर्द बनगा। इसलिए आपको विशेष रूप से इस को देखना है।

आज जो रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट में सब से बड़ी कमियां हैं वे यह हैं कि ट्रकों द्वारा जो सामान ले जाया जाता है उन पर बहुत एनजी खत्म होती है। उसमें 150 करोड़ रुपये का डीजल ट्रेक्टर्स के चुंगी पर खड़े रहने के कारण खर्च होता है। अगर वे चुंगी पर खड़े न रहें तो 150 करोड़ रुपये की एनजी में बचत हो सकती है। और आप जानते हैं कि चुंगी चौकी पर जो आक्ट्राय पर आपका ट्रक खड़ा रहता है वह क्यों खड़ा रहता है। इसको खत्म करने के बारे में पूर्ववर्ती मंत्री श्री पाटिल साहब ने भी ऐलान किया था कि आक्ट्राय को अबालिश करेंगे। आक्ट्राय से जब तक खत्म नहीं करेंगे तब तक समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। यह अपने आप में एक ऐसी बुराई है, जिससे और कई बुराइयां पैदा होती हैं - इससे रिश्वत जुड़ी हुई है। एक ट्रक मालिक जब तक आक्ट्राय ड्यूटी वाले को खुश नहीं करेगा, पैसा नहीं देगा तब तक उसका ट्रक खड़ा रहेगा। आधा घंटा, एक घंटा और कई बार तो और ज्यादा समय निकल जाता है। इसलिए आप सारे मुल्क के अंदर आक्ट्राय ड्यूटी को खत्म करिए

[श्री रामसिंह यादव]

और जिस तरह से नार्थ जोन क्वयम किया गया है, उसी तरह से पूरे राष्ट्र के लिए "नेशनल रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट जोन" कायम किया जाए। जब तक यह कायम नहीं करंगे, तब तक एफिसिएंसी नहीं आएगी।

मान्यवर, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आपसे जो उम्मीद मिक्सड फाइव इयर प्लान में की जा रही है, उसको तहत बताया गया है कि -

Each bus on road currently transports 2.2 million passenger kms. per annum. To transport the projected 180 billion passenger kms. by 2000 AD, we may have to introduce an additional 77000 buses.

तो ये जो 77 हजार बसें हैं, बढ़ती हुई आबादी को कवर करने के लिए और बसें को बढ़ाने के लिए आप एक्स-पेंडीचर को देखते हुए किस तरह से व्यवस्था करेंगे। यह करना जरूरी है।

इसके साथ-साथ नेशनल परमिट दो बार में जो पालिसी है वह डिफीकट है। नेशनल परमिट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के ऊपर छोड़ दिए गए हैं और एक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट 500 नेशनल परमिट दे सकती है तो 50 परमिट आज दे दिए और इसके बाद 6 महीने की तारीख लगा देते हैं, इसके बाद एक साल की तारीख लगा देते हैं। हर स्टेट में गोलमाल होता है। इसलिए कोई पालिसी मूकरर करनी होगी और जो परमिट दिए जाते हैं उसके लिए स्टेट्स के लिए एक अवधि निर्धारित करनी चाहिए, जिससे नेशनल परमिट ठीक तरह से प्राप्त हो सके और इसके लिए क्राइटीरिया यह फिक्स करना चाहिए कि वह उसी स्टेट का रहने वाला हो, बॉना-फाइड ट्रांसपोर्टर हो, आपरेटर हो, उसी को परमिट दिया जाए। इस तरह से यह नेशनल परमिट का मामला बहुत गंभीर है, इसको स्ट्रीम लाइन करने की जरूरत है।

इसके अलावा सिटी बसें की सर्विसेस को रेगुलर करने की बहुत आवश्यकता

है। इससे बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होता है। दिल्ली के कुल बजट का 11 प्रतिशत इस पर खर्च होता है फिर भी सर्विसेस में सुधार नहीं आया है। किसी स्टेट रोड-वेज सर्विसेस से पैसेंजर को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचता। कभी ठहरती नहीं है और कोई गाड़ियां एंसी है, जिनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। इसलिए स्टेट रोडवेज कारपोरेशंस को पूरी तरह से चैक करके उचित स्टैंडर्ड पर लाएं।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन मुद्दों को ओर किसी अन्य अवसर पर समावेश किया जाएगा। इसके साथ-साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to make a few points on the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1982. The parent Act was passed in 1939 and now after 43 years the parent Act is sought to be amended through this Bill. Before I go into many of the salutary provisions contained in this Bill, I would like to point out that the number of vehicles on the roads have gone up astronomically not only in this country but also in other countries of the world, during the past 20 years. The accidents have also kept pace with the increase in the number of vehicles.

According to the figures furnished by the Government, the number of road accidents on an average is 1.45 lakhs per year, out of which 20,000 prove to be fatal accidents. Without the knowledge of the Government, many accidents take place. Many times the accidents are not reported to the Police or are not registered with the Police. If you calculate that, then the actual number of accidents would be much more. We have to formulate guidelines in this matter of road transport. We should in fact bring some discipline in the road transport. I hope that this Bill is the first step in that direction.

Under this Bill, the vehicle owner, who causes the death on the road, should pay as compensation Rs. 15,000 to the family of the victims and Rs. 7500 to the victim

who suffers permanent disablement in such an accident. At least to some extent relief is being given to the dependent families of road victims. If this Bill had been brought a few years ago, so many families could have been saved from complete ruin. According to the maxim 'better late than never' the Government have brought this Bill and the people would be grateful to the Government for taking interest in their welfare.

Besides this, the Centre would set up a Solatium fund from which Rs. 5000 would be given to the family of the dead in a 'hit and run' accident and Rs. 1000 to the permanently disabled in such an accident. This has to be commended by the entire House.

Sir, you know that a sum of Rs. 100,000 is given to the victim of an air-crash. It cannot be denied that only affluent sections travel by air. Yet they get a substantial sum. Similarly the victims of train accidents get Rs. 50,000. But here 90 out of 100 road accident victims are common people. They are sometimes the principal wage-earners. Their families are illiterate. I suggest that here the compensation to be given by the owners to those who die should be Rs. 20,000 and to those who are disabled it should be Rs. 10,000. Similarly from the Solatium Fund, the amount to the families of the dead should be Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 to those permanently disabled. Unless you increase the compensation amount, the car owners will not realise the havoc they are causing in poor families. They will never become cautious in their driving without such heavy penalty. Similarly, if the accident is proved to be due to negligence because of being under the influence of liquor, then the driver's licence should be repealed for ever. Only such a deterrent punishment will reduce the number of road accidents. The licence of the driver, who has caused a fatal accident under influence of the liquor should not be allowed to drive again and his licence should be permanently cancelled. There should be a legal provision in this Bill itself.

The Third Party Insurance system should be extended to State Transport Corporations also; it should not be restricted only to private car owners. Now a victim from the rash driving of a bus belonging to a

State Road Transport Corporation cannot easily get compensation. Even for getting insurance they have to wait for years and years. I demand that the Third Party Insurance should be legally extended to the State Road Transport Corporations, who are running thousands of buses all over the country.

Sir, I welcome the provision in this Bill which stipulates the use of Arabic numerals for registration numbers. This must be strictly enforced. Even now it is to be done. But this is being evaded. Imagine the plight of Tamil Nadu Police when a lorry with registration numbers in Hindi meets with an accident in Tamil Nadu. Similarly, imagine the plight of Delhi Police when a lorry with registration number either in Tamil, Kannada or in Malayalam or Telugu meets with an accident in Delhi. The Andhra Pradesh Police will not be able to register the lorry with the registration number in Hindi, when it meets with an accident in Andhra Pradesh. That is why I demand compulsory use of Arabic numerals for registration numbers by all motor vehicles. Any violation of this provision should be severely dealt with. Now the rule is violated with impunity. It should not be allowed hereafter. If this is not done there will be chaos on the roads of the country.

Sir, the families of victims of road accidents are illiterate and they are poor people. They do not know how to fill up the claims, etc. I suggest that a free legal aid cell should be set up in each District. There should be free legal aid cell in the RTO's office to help these helpless people.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to what is stated in the State ment of Objects and Reasons of this Bill.

"The Law Commission of India in its Fifty-first Report on Compensation for Injuries caused by Automobiles in Hit-and-Run cases, The Law Commission has also made a number of suggestions in its Eighty-fifth Report on Claims for Compensation under Chapter VIII of the Act. The examination of these suggestions would take some time.

Sir, these Reports were submitted in 1972 and I wonder how much more time the Government would take to complete the Examination of these recommendations. Are

[Shri Era Mohan]

ten years not adequate to process these recommendations? If this is further delayed, it will only expose the lethargy of the Government. Hence I demand the immediate implementation of these recommendations.

Sir, as this legislative effort has been formulated with the noble and laudable objective of helping the families of helpless victims of road accidents, on behalf D.M. K. I extend my whole hearted support to this Bill. The hon. Minister of Transport, Sitaram Kesari, deserves the unanimous support of this House in getting this Bill passed.

श्री हरेश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तुरंत एक विधेयक स्वागत-योग्य है, मगर इसके प्राविजन्य वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर पाते हैं। हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने कहा है कि प्रतिकर की मात्रा बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए, लेकिन मवाल इस बात का नहीं है कि प्रतिकर कितना मिलना चाहिये, बल्कि मवाल इस बात का है कि जो व्यक्ति दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होता है, उसको समय पर प्रतिकर मिल सके। इस समय स्थिति यह है कि इस एकटो एनफोर्स करने का काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का है और जब ऐसे मामलों कोर्टों में जाते हैं, तो पुलिस और यान के मालिक की मिली-भगत के कारण दुर्घटनाग्रस्त लोगों को काम्पेंसेशन नहीं मिल पाता है।

14.59 hrs

(Shri SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair).

उन लोगों की हालत बदतर होती है, जो दूर से जाते हैं, जिन्हें किसी दूर स्थान पर घाट लगती है, जो लोकल लोग नहीं होते हैं। इस लिए एक टाइम-लिमिट फिक्स करनी चाहिए कि इतनी मर्यादा के अन्दर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त व्यक्ति को मुआवजा मिल जाएगा।

देश में जितने ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन्स हैं, परिवहन निगम हैं, उनका "नि" तो खत्म हो चुका है, अब केवल "गम" ही "गम" है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के परि-

वहन निगमों की हालत और भी बदतर है। उनकी बसें बिल्कुल कन्डम है और उनके लिए कोई वक़्शाफ नहीं होता है। हर एक स्टेट में गंग के मुताबिक बसें नहीं हैं, जिसको वह स हर बस में ओवर-लोडिंग होता है। आपने देखा होगा कि पिछले दिनों हिमाचल प्रदेश में कई दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर कोई महीना ऐसा नहीं बीतता है जब कोई भयंकर दुर्घटना घटित न होती हो। तो कम से कम जो स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट एथॉरिटीज हैं उनमें इस सम्बन्ध में बानचीन करनी चाहिए कि वह इन दुर्घटनाओं को नियंत्रित करने की दिशा में ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशंस में संधार लाए और वक़्शाफ की हालत जो आज इतनी खराब है उस में सुधार लाएं। ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशंस के अंदर जो इस समय अफसरशाही का बोलबाला है और गलत दिशा में ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशंस को वह ले जा रहे हैं, उस को नासंज में डाल रहे हैं उस के ऊपर भी नियंत्रण होना चाहिए। जनरली ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशंस को जब भी घाटा होता है तो पैसेंजर टैक्स बढ़ा देते हैं और उन्हें अपने घाटे की पूर्ति करते हैं, फिर भी हर ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन को घाटा रहता है। तो उस के ऊपर कोई एफ़ैक्टिव नियंत्रण सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का होना चाहिए जिस में कि स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशंस को कह सके कि वे ठीक तरह से काम करें।

दुर्घटनाओं के पीछे एक कारण हमारी ट्रांसपोर्ट इंडस्ट्री भी है जिस में कल पूरजे बमते हैं। आज सारे पार्ट्स डुप्लीकेट मिल रहे हैं। असली पूरजे तो बिल्कुल गायब हैं। जैसे ही बस आती है ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन में असली पूरजे उस के बदल कर उस की जगह पर नकली पूरजे लगा दिए जाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि इस के ऊपर भी मोचना पड़ेगा कि यह जो कल पूरजे और स्पेयर पार्ट्स बनाने की इंडस्ट्री है इसका भी नेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिए। इस के ऊपर भी कोई ऐसा एफ़ैक्टिव कंट्रोल होना चाहिए जिस में कि असली पूरजे बन सकें, डुप्लीकेट पूरजे न बने। नहीं

तो जब तक ड्रुप्लीकेट पुरजे बनते रहेंगे इस तरह की दुर्घटनाओं को आप कंट्रोल में नहीं ला सकते।

रोड्स का खराब होना भी एक कारण है दुर्घटनाओं का कई जगह रोड्स इतनी खस्ता हालत में है कि उन पर चलने वाली अच्छी से अच्छी कार दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जायगी। तो रोड्स के बारे में भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में वात्चीन होनी चाहिए कि उन की भी एक सेंट प्लानिंग होनी चाहिए, उस प्लानिंग के अन्तर्गत रोड्स बनने और उनकी मेंटेनेंस भी ठीक तरीके से की जाए।

इसके अतिरिक्त आज जो आधी बसें आपरेट करतें हैं या वॉहिकल्स आपरेट करतें हैं वह अनथोराइज्ड होते हैं, उनके पास लाइसेंस ही नहीं होते हैं। उन को आप देख नहीं सकते। जो ट्रकों होती हैं उन में इतना ओवरलोडिंग होता है और इतना सामान भरा होता है कि उन को दूर से आते देख कर ही जो हाई वे पर चलने वाला है वह घबड़ा जाएगा। ऐसी ट्रकों को निश्चित तौर पर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होना ही होना है क्योंकि जितनी उनकी क्षमता होती है उस में चार्जना सामान उन में भरा जाता है। इसलिए उन को भी कंट्रोल करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ ऐसे वॉहिकल्स, बसें और ट्रक्स में जो ओवरलोडिंग होती है उस पर पुलिस का कंट्रोल होना चाहिए। जनरली पुलिस समर्थन करता है।

से मिल कर इस तरह की ओवरलोडिंग और अनथोराइज्ड आपरेशंस का काम चलता रहता है। तो इस दिशा में भी दिचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

आप का जो इन्टर स्टेट बस टर्मिनस है उसकी हालत बहुत खस्ता है। उस को देखकर ऐसा लगता ही नहीं है कि हम देश की राजधानी के अन्दर आ गए हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यहां का जो दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन है उस को आप कम से कम कहें कि यह जो आप का इन्टर स्टेट बस टर्मिनस है उसकी हालत को सुधारे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सदपुर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय समस्याओं को ध्यान में रख कर माननीय परिवहन मंत्री जी ने उस बिल को पेश किया है। हम सबसे पहले उन का स्वागत करते हैं कि उन्होंने इस बिल को इस ढंग से पेश किया है। यह बिल दस वर्ष पहले 1972 में भी आया था और उस समय भी यही सरकार थी। इस के बाद आज भी यह बिल आया है। हिन्दुस्तान के दहलातों में, शहरों में रहने वाले लाखों गरीब आदमी जो सड़कों पर चलते हैं और दुर्घटना में मर जाते हैं उन्हें सुरक्षा देने तथा उन को उचित मुआवजा देने के उद्देश्य से यह बिल लाया गया है। निश्चय ही यह बिल स्वागत योग्य है। बड़ी खुशी की बात है। ज्यों ज्यों देश में साधन बढ़ रहे हैं त्यों त्यों अनेक ऐसी अमानवीय चीजें बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं जिस की कल्पना तक नहीं की जा सकती। विगत दो-तीन वर्षों में जो माते दुर्घटनाओं से हुई है उसका हवाला हम बिल में दिया गया है। इसमें बताया गया है कि 1 लाख 45 हजार दुर्घटनाओं प्रति वर्ष हो रही हैं जिसमें 20 हजार व्यक्तियों की जानें जा रही हैं। (व्यवधान) अगर कोई व्यक्ति एक टक्कर मार कर भाग जाए, उसको पकड़ा जाय उसको कितनी गजा दी जाए, या कितना जुर्माना किया जाए—इन बातों पर इस बिल में ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया है। इस बिल को लाने से पहले माननीय मंत्री जी को यह सोचना चाहिए था कि इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारण क्या है? आज हम देहातों में देखते हैं, जो कस्बे हैं वहां पर देखते हैं बसें चलती हैं शादी-व्याह के अवसर पर उनमें काफी भीड़ चलती है। 50-60 आदमियों की सीटें होती हैं लेकिन ढाई-तीन सौ आदमी इन बसों में ठूस दिए जाते हैं। ऐसा लगता है जैसे वह बसें न होकर चिड़ियाघर के पिंजरे हैं। ढाई-तीन सौ आदमी एक बस में ऊपर नीचे बैठ जाते हैं। अभी हमारे यहां गाजीपुर में एक आदमी की एक बस में दम घुट जाने से मृत्यु हो गई। इसी प्रकार से बलिया में एक की मृत्यु हो गई। लोग किसी शादी में जा रहे थे, सवारी का कोई साधन नहीं था इसलिए ज्यादा लोग बस में बैठ गए और इस वजह से

एक बच्चे की उसमें मृत्यु हो गई। तो इस प्रकार से जो मौतें हो जाती हैं उनकी आप क्या विवेचना करेंगे और क्या ऐसे मामलों में भी मुआविजा दिया जाएगा ?

इसी के साथ-साथ हम यह भी देखते हैं कि सड़कों पर बसे जा रही हैं लेकिन उनका कोई परमिट नहीं है। आर टी ओ को कुछ पैसे मासिक मिलते हैं और बगैर परमिट की वसंज को चलने की इजाजत दे दी जाती है। परमिट देने वाला जो आर टी ओ होता है वह भी कोई टैक्सकल आदमी नहीं होता है। मैं दस-बीस ऐसे आदमियों को जानता हूँ जिनमें न तो दस चलाना आता है और न जीप और कार चलाना आता है लेकिन उनका परमिट दे दिया गया है। ऐसे 10-15 हजार वाराणसी में हमारी जानकारी में हैं। इसके अलावा कुछ आफिसर हैं जिनके पास बर्हिाकल्ब होती है उनके ड्राइवर भ्रम साहब की सव्जी लाने के लिए चले जाते हैं और अधिकारी गाड़ी लेकर मस्ती में घूमने चले जाते हैं तो इस प्रकार में भी घटनाएँ हो जाती हैं। भ्रमों में ऐसी एक बड़ी दुर्घटना हो गई थी जिसका बड़ा मासिक विवरण ब्लिट्ज और दूसरे अखबारों में छपा है। मात-आठ आदमी लड़की का तिलक चढ़ाने के लिए जा रहे थे और उधर से अधिकांश महोदय आ रहे थे, उनका ड्राइवर साथ में नहीं था, आगे सामने जीप और टैक्सी की भिड़ंत हो गई जिसमें टैक्सी उलट गई और 6 आदमी वहीं पर मर गए। कहा यह गया कि लड़की ही दुर्भाग्यशाली थी। तो इस प्रकार के जो मामले हैं उनमें कौन मुआविजा देगा ? यह 5 हजार या साढ़े सात हजार की अनुग्रह राशि इसमें लागू होगी या नहीं इसका क्लेरिफिकेशन होना चाहिए।

इस बिल में प्रति कर के बारे में लिखा गया है कि इसका लाभ उन्हीं दुर्घटनाओं में उठाया जा सकता है जिनमें यह साबित किया जा सके कि किसी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु चालक की लापरवाही से हुई है। इस सम्बन्ध में सभी लोग अपने-अपने नियमों से परिचित हैं। वकीलों की लड़ाई शुरू होती है कि कौन सी दुर्घटना लापरवाही से हुई कौन सी दुर्घटना शराब पीकर हुई, कौन दुर्घटना अज्ञानता के कारण हुई और

कौन सी दुर्घटना किस ढंग से हुई अदालत इसके लिए इस उपलब्ध में सीधे विचार में यह सीबित करना बहुत मुश्किल है। करना चाहिये और सीधे ला बनाना चाहिये कि दुर्घटना हुई और उसको साबित करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मान लीजिये—कोई गरीब आदमी सड़क पर जा रहा है और यदि वह.....

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा: इस विषय में यही बात है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: इसका साबित करना है।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा: यह साबित नहीं करना है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: इसमें माफ लिखा है कि—जिनमें, साबित किया जा सके कि दुर्घटना संबंधित यानों के स्वामिय या चालकों के सदोप कार्य उपेक्षा के फलस्वरूप हुई है—यह साबित करना होगा।

इसमें आगे एक जगह लिखा दिया गया है कि—स्वामी या चालक की त्रुटि या उपेक्षा साबित न होने पर भी प्रतिकार दिया जाए—इस बात का इन्होंने बाद में कहा है। साबित न होने पर दिया जाए, ऊपर कहा है साबित करना होगा आप खुद को कन्फाइडन्स पैदा कर रहे हैं।

मैं अनुग्रह राशि 15 हजार के बारे में भी विनमतापूर्वक अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप इस पक्ष की ओर भी देखें। एक माननीय सदस्य ने इसी बिग पर गोलन होय कुछ समय पूर्व अभी कहा है कि हम माननीय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी के आभारी हैं कि जदसे देश में उनकी सरकार है और पहले भी रही, जब मैं मानव कल्याण के अनंकि विल पेश हुए हूँ। मेरी समझ में गरी आता इस विल से कैसे मानव कल्याण सम्भव है ? एक तरफ जबकि आदमी हवाई जहाज में सफर करता है और वह हवाई जहाज दुर्घटना भ्रस्त हो जाता है, तो मरने वाले व्यक्ति के संबंधी को एक लाख रुपये दिया जाता है और ट्रेन में सफर करने वाले की दुर्घटना भ्रस्त होने पर 50 हजार रुपये दिये जाते हैं तथा जो सड़क पर चलता है, उसको सिर्फ 2-4-5 या

15 हजार रुपये ज्यादा से ज्यादा दिए जायेंगे मेरी दृष्टि में आपको इसके बारे में विचार करना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि सड़क पर मरने वाले व्यक्ति को एक लाख रुपये देना चाहिये और हवाई जहाज वाले को देना ही नहीं चाहिए। यह पैसा भी उसका तुरन्त देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात, यदि कोई 80 वर्ष का बूढ़ा मरता है, तो उसको भी 15 हजार रुपये देंगे और यदि कोई नौजवान मरता है तो उसको भी 15 हजार रुपये ही देंगे मैं समझता हूँ कि आप को इस बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए। इस बिल का कड़ाई के साथ पालन होनी चाहिए। आर. टी. ओ. परमिट वर्गक के बारे में भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इन्हीं संशोधनों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करना हूँ।

श्री मूलचन्द बडागा (पाली): सभापति जी, परिवहन निगम की स्थिति चाहें किसी राज्य की हो क्यों न हो, बड़ी दयनीय और विचारणीय है। दिल्ली के ही परिवहन निगम में 60 करांड का घाटा है। आप किसी भी राज्य के परिवहन निगम को लें, तो उद्देश्य के परिवहन निगम को ले तो वहाँ घाटा ही घाटा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमने इसको इस उद्देश्य से नहीं बनाया था कि इस प्रकार हमारी घाटे की दकानें चलती रहें और घाटा भी कई सालों से बराबर चलता आ रहा है। कोई भी ऐसा राज्य नहीं है, जहाँ नफा हो गया हो या नॉन-प्रॉफिट, नॉन-लास पर चलती हों — कहीं भी हो चाहे वेस्ट-बंगाल हो या केरल हो। सबान यह है कि कुछ.....

श्री संयुक्त मसुबस हसन (मर्शिदाबाद): घाटा इस लिये ज्यादा होता है कि कार्पोरेशन (आई) के गूण्डे बस जलाते हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: जिस उद्देश्य से परिवहन निगम बनाये गये थे वह उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हुआ। घाटा होने के बाद भी उन के पास गाड़ियों की सविधा नहीं है जिस से लोगों को राहत मिल सके। लोग बसों में जाना चाहते हैं लेकिन बसें नहीं मिलती। आप ने नेशनलाइजेशन किया, राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, यह अच्छी बात है, करना चाहिये था,

लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण का लाभ जनता को न मिले उस राष्ट्रीयकरण का क्या लाभ है। आप इन निगमों को गाड़ियाँ भी उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकते। आज जो एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं— इस का मुख्य कारण क्या है? आप राज्यों में जा कर वहाँ की सड़कों को देखें, मेरे स्थान में बहुत से एक्सीडेंट्स तो इन सड़कों के कारण होते हैं। सड़क बनाने के लिये जो एक रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार देती है उस में से सड़क पर सिर्फ 4 आने लगते हैं, 12 आने कहां जाते हैं, भगवान जनता है, ठेकेदार के घर में जाते हैं, इंजीनियर के घर में जाते हैं, ऑवरसीयर के घर में जाते हैं, जहाँ भी जाते हैं, लेकिन जो घनराशि हम सड़क पर लगाते हैं वह पूरी सड़क पर नहीं लगती। इस भ्रष्टाचार ने जीवन के किसी भी अंग को अच्छा नहीं छोड़ा है। परिवहन निगमों में घाटे की व्यवस्था का मुख्य कारण यही है कि उन में भ्रष्टाचार कूट-कूट कर भरा है। जब सीता राम जी कैसरी आये हैं, मेरे विचार में अब भ्रष्टाचार भागने वाला है, क्योंकि ये भाग-दौड़ करना जानते हैं, उस के पीछे भागने तो शायद भाग जायेंगे।

इन्होंने बतलाया कि 1980 में रिपोर्ट पेश हुई। इन के यहाँ काम करने वाले बहुत कम लोग हैं, 2 साल में पूरा बिल पेश नहीं किया जा सका। इतनी बात जरूर कहनी पड़गी कि सीताराम जी कैसरी अपनी गलती को मान लेते हैं किसी बात को छिपाते नहीं हैं। इन्होंने कहा है —

"The Law Commission of India in its Fifty-first Report on Compensation for Injuries caused by Automobiles in Hit-and-Run cases, has made certain suggestions with respect to hit-and-run cases. The Law Commission has also made a number of suggestions in the Eighty-fifth Report of Claims for Compensation under Chapter VIII of the Act. The examination of these suggestions would take more time. The more important of these suggestion, which require to be implemented urgently have been justice."

इन्होंने कहा है कि कुछ मुख्य-मुख्य बातों को ले रहे हैं। इन का दावायात का महकमा छोटा सा है, इन के यहाँ रिपोर्ट आ

[श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा]

गई लेकिन दो साल उसकी जांच में लग गये—यह काम की कौसी गति है। गांटर तेज गति से चलती है जिस में एकसीडेंट होते हैं लेकिन आपका डिपार्टमेंट धीमी गति से कैसे चल रहा है—आप तो स्वयं तेज चलने वाले हैं। दो साल के बाद भी कम्प्री-हेंसिविबिल नहीं लाते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल नहीं है, इस से क्या क्या लाभ होगा। यह ठीक है कि एक-दो अच्छे क्लाइ इस में आ गये हैं जिस का उधर बैठने वालों ने भी माना है और हगने भी माना है, लेकिन कम्प्रीसिव बिल जल्दी लाना चाहिए था। रिपोर्ट आयें दो माल हो गये, उस के बाद भी आप कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल नहीं ला सके, इस के लिये किस का कसूर है? आप का डिपार्टमेंट किस प्रकार में काम करता है, इस पर नाचना चाहिये।

आप ने क्लेम के बारे में सेक्शन 110 में कहा है—अगर कोई क्लेम करना चाहे तो आप कहते हैं—

Section 110 reads:

"The State Government may, by notification in the official gazette, constitute one or more Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals (hereinafter referred to as Claims Tribunals) for such area as may be specified in the notification for the purpose of adjudicating upon claims for compensation..."

सेक्शन 110 में आप क्लेम ट्रिब्यूनल रखना चाहते हैं, तब इस में 'मे' क्यों रखते हैं। क्लेम ट्रिब्यूनल में किसी आदमी को फीम नहीं देने पड़ती है लेकिन मिगिल कोर्ट में अगर 20 हजार रुपये का क्लेम कोई करता है, उसे 2 हजार रुपये कोर्ट फीस के देने पड़ेंगे। अगर इतना प्रोग्रेसिव कानून बनाना चाहते हैं और कहते हैं कि अब इतना प्रगतिशील कानून बन रहा है और हमारी श्रीमति राम बल्लारी सिन्हा, इस्पात और खान मंत्री आज बहुत बुरा हैं क्योंकि जितने भी बिल आ रहे हैं, वे बिहार के बड़े-बड़े मंत्री पारित कर रहे हैं। इसलिए इनको बुरा होनी ही चाहिये।

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों के राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमति राम बल्लारी सिन्हा) : मैं तो आप को बुरा होते हुये देख कर बुरा हो रही हूँ।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा: सीता राम केसरी जी ने अपने बिल में गलती का माना है। इसलिये हमें इन की सराहना करनी चाहिये। वह आदमी अच्छा है, जो अपनी गलती को मान लेता है। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने इस सेशन में यह कहा है:

"The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute one or more Motor Accident Claims Tribunals..."

Why do you say "may"? It must be mandatory.

चाहे हिमाचल प्रदेश हो, चाहे राजस्थान हो, चाहे कोई और स्टेट हो, यह होना चाहिये कि क्लेम का पैमा दिना कोर्ट फी के मिल जाए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि ज्यों ही एकसीडेंट हो जाए, दूर्घटना हो जाये, तो उस का पंचनामा बनता है। अब जो क्लेम करने वाला होता है, तो उस का इन्श्योरेंस नम्बर चाहिये, गाड़ी का नम्बर चाहिए। मेरा कहना यह है कि एकसीडेंट होने पर जो सारी हिस्ट्री बनती है और एस. एच. ओ. या जो चालान करने वाला है, उस के पास होती है, वह बिना पैमे दिये क्लेम करने वाले को मिलनी चाहिए, नहीं तो क्या होगा कि वह कोर्ट में घमता फिरेगा और नम्बर जानने के लिये, इन्श्योरेंस नम्बर जानने के लिये, उस बेचारे को कितने ही पैमे राब करने पड़ेंगे। इसलिए कानून में यह बात आ जानी चाहिये कि जिस किसी की दूर्घटना हो जाए, तो क्लेम करने वाले को ये सारी चीजें दे देने चाहिये, सारे कागजात दे देने चाहिये और कागजात लेने में उस को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होनी चाहिये।

एक और बात मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि आपने जो सजा मुकर्रर की वह यह कि 100 रुपये के 200 रुपये कर दिए और 200 रुपये के 400 रुपये कर दिये। आप

जानते ही होंगे कि इतने सारे चौकीदार आर. टी. ओ. के खड़े रहते हैं कि गाड़ी चलाना मुश्किल होता है। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि यह धंधा एक सरदार हो कर सकता है और इस को करने के लिये सरदार का दिल चाहिये। नेशनल हाइवे पर जगह जगह पर चौकीदार खड़े रहते हैं और एक गाड़ी चलाने वाला अपनी जेब में 200-400 रुपये भर कर चलता है और वहाँ पर खड़े इन लोगों को देता है तब कही जा कर अपने ठिकाने पर पहुँचता है। भगवान जाने, यह क्या तरीका बन गया है। अभी तक आक्टूय इयूटी माफ नहीं की गई है और वाते कर कर के हम थक गये और इतना सारा पैसा इसी पर खर्च कर दिया लेकिन अभी तक आक्टूय इयूटी माफ नहीं हुई। हमारी सरकार बहुत गरहाई तक गंभीर है लेकिन इतनी गहराई में चली जाती है कि ऊपर बाबू में वक्त लगता है। यह कहा जा रहा था कि हम आक्टूय खत्म कर रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक वह वह खत्म नहीं हुई है और जगह-जगह पर इन के चौकीदार खड़े हैं और जैसे ही मोटर आती है, वे उस को पकड़ते हैं। बाबू की गाड़ी आती है, तो उस को पकड़ते हैं। लेकिन अगर मिनिस्टर की गाड़ी हुई, तो पंड के नीचे जा कर छुप जाते हैं। इस से हर एक गाड़ी बाने का कितनी तकलीफ होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि रात को दारू पी कर लोग घूमते हैं और जैसे रात को उल्लू आता है वैसे ही जैसे ही कोई गाड़ी रात को आती है, तो वे तैयार हो जाते हैं, उस को पकड़ने के लिए और कहते हैं कि नाज्जी पैसा। रोड पर कितनी आफत है, यह सब जानते हैं। सड़कें पक्की नहीं होती हैं और गाड़ी चलाने वाले को गाड़ियों को क्षति होती है और चलाने में बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। अब अगर कम्पेंसेशन की बात हो तो नेशनल हाइवे तो यातायात विभाग के पास है, उससे लिया जायें होता क्या है कि कोई सड़क बनती है उस के लिए अगर 1 लाख रुपये का बजट है, तो उस में से केवल 30 हजार रुपये ही खर्च होता है। मेट्रोपॉलिटन का पता नहीं कि कैसा मेट्रोपॉलिटन लगाया जाता है। हिन्दूस्तान में इतनी दौलत इकट्ठा करते हैं, तो उस खजाने के एक-एक पैसे का सीही उपयोग होना चाहिये।

श्रीमान जी, देश में जो नेशनल हाइवेज है, उन पर रोड्स पर कुछ लिखा हुआ ही नहीं

है। रोड्स पर भी यह नहीं लिखा हुआ है कि इस पर इतने मोड़ हैं।

श्रीमान जी यह जो बिल पेश किया गया है इसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन आपने जो फाइन रखा है कि दो सौ, चार सौ या आठ सौ रुपये किये जायेंगे, खाली इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। सीधी बात है कि लाएसेस तो कांसिल होना चाहिये लेकिन मण्डेटरी पनिसमेंट भी होना चाहिये। बंशक वह सिम्पल हो। जब तक उसका यह स्थान नहीं होगा कि तिहाड़ जेल में या किसी और जेल में सीखवाते में दन्द रह कर वहाँ की दाल-रोटी खायी थी तब तक वह ऐसे काम करने से बाज नहीं आयेगा। इसलिए यह पनिसमेंट जरूरी है।

वैसे इस बिल में कोई खास बात नहीं है। कैसरी जी ने एक चीज को ले कर यह बिल रख दिया है। आपका एक कम्प्री-हैमव बिल लाना चाहिये। आपके डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकारी एक ऐसा बिल बनाये जिससे कि जनता को लाभ पहुँचे।

आपका जो राष्ट्रीयकरण है वह एक सरकारीकरण हो गया है। इसके कारण आज जनता बहुत दुःखी है।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति जी, मोटरयान संशोधन विधेयक जो प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका मैं विरोध नहीं समर्थन ही करता हूँ। लेकिन इस विधेयक का जो रूप रंग होना चाहिए था वह नहीं है।

चूँकि इस दिशा में 1972 में गठित विधि आयोग ने जो सिफारिशों में कहा था उस पर हमारे बहुत से मित्रों ने चर्चा की है, मैं उसको नहीं कहना चाहता। विधि आयोग पर काफी व्यय होता है। विधि आयोग ने सभी राज्यों, संघ शासित राज्यों और विभिन्न प्रकार के मोटर चालक संघों एवं जन-प्रतिनिधियों से बहुत से विचारों को ग्रहण किया था और दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने में व्यावहारिक जीवन में जो कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं उनकी उसने बताया था और उसके उपाय भी बताये थे उन सब को मद्धनजर रखते हुये सरकार को एक व्यापक विधेयक लाना चाहिये था। लेकिन मंत्री जी केवल एशियाई खेलों की दृष्टि से इस विधेयक को लाये हैं। यहाँ पर जो दुर्घटनाएँ बढ़ी हैं उनके लिए जो मुआवजे का प्रावधान किया गया है वह बहुत सरल-

[रीतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

नीय है। मैं उसके बारे में शिकायत नहीं करना।

लेकिन मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि दुर्घटनाओं में मृत व्यक्तियों को प्रतिकार के देने की जो संदाय राशि मंत्री जी ने निर्धारित की है वह बहुत कच्ची में की है। यह खदपूर्ण है। जब एक तरफ हम हवाई जहाज और रेल दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वालों को क्रमशः एक लाख, 50 हजार रुपये देते हैं तो इन दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वालों को इतनी कम राशि क्यों? आखिर जान तो गरीब और अमीर की बराबर होती है। जो सड़क दुर्घटना में मरता है या जो रेलों हवाई जहाज दुर्घटना में मरता है सभी की जान बराबर है। आपने इन दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वालों को 15 हजार रुपये और परमानेंट डिमेंड्स या स्थायी तौर पर अपंग व्यक्तियों के लिये साढ़े सात हजार रुपये रखे हैं। यह राशि नाकाफी है। इस दृष्टिकोण में मंत्री जी ने कच्ची की है। भले ही उसका दिल अच्छा हो, लेकिन जो उन्होंने राहत की राशि रखी है वह कम है।

विधि आयोग ने और भी सुझाव दिए थे जिनको कि नजरअन्दाज किया गया है। ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये था। क्योंकि 1972 से 1982 तक दस वर्षों का समय कम नहीं होता। चाहें जो भी मिफारिश आयोग ने की हो उसको लागू करना चाहिए था। दस वर्ष लगा कर भी अभी ये मान रहे हैं और समय लेगंगा। न जाने और कितने दस वर्ष या पांच वर्ष लगेंगे? कुछ बताने कि इतने समय के बाद इस में संशोधन करेंगे लेकिन इसको भी उन्होंने स्पष्ट नहीं किया है।

टक्कर मार कर लोग भाग जाते हैं, गाड़ियों को भगा कर ले जाते हैं। इस तरह की दुर्घटनाएं बहुत बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में तो विश्व भर के देशों से ज्यादा इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने तीस बरस का आंकड़ा लिया है और बताया है कि बीस हजार प्रतिवर्ष लोग मरते हैं इन दुर्घटनाओं में। 1 लाख 45 हजार का इन्होंने विवरण दिया है। जो आंकड़े संग्रह करने वाले लोग हैं वे सभी आंकड़े भी नहीं देते हैं। मेरा

स्थान है कि बीस हजार नहीं बल्कि तीस हजार के करीब लोग प्रतिवर्ष दुर्घटनाओं में मरते होंगे। हमने इस बात पर भी विचार नहीं किया लगता है कि सड़कों पर जो सिगनल लगे होते हैं उनका बहुत ज्यादा अतिक्रमण होता है, सड़कों के किनारे दुकानें बन जाती हैं, मड़के कटी छटी होती हैं, डैमैज होती है, उनको बनाने में सब स्टैंडर्ड मैटीरियल का उपयोग किया जाता है, मड़के बनवाने वाले जो इन्जीनियर हैं या मैटीरियल मण्डाई करने वाले जो कांटेक्टर हैं उन पर भी नजर रखी जाये इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है, जांच पड़ताल इसके बारे में करने का कोई उपबन्ध नहीं किया है। ये जो चीजे हैं इनको देखना भी बहुत आवश्यक है, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि दुर्घटनाएं कम से कम हों तो इन बिन्दुओं पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करना होगा।

आपने कहा है कि आप एक तोषण निधि बनाएंगे और उस में से दुर्घटनाग्रस्त लोगों को मदद करेंगे जिन की मृत्यु हो जाती है या जो घायल हो जाते हैं, अपंग हो जाते हैं, बे चक्कर लगाने रहते हैं। प्रभावित लोग सरकारी अधिकारियों के दरवाजों को खटखटाते रहते हैं और आने जाने में जूते घिस जाते हैं लेकिन उनको जो क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि मिलनी चाहिये नहीं मिल पाती है। साल-साल, दो-दो मान और पांच-पांच तक डि-सिशन ही नहीं हो पाता है उनके मामलों का इग में इन्होंने उदारता बरती है और कहा है कि उनकी क्षतिपूर्ति शीघ्रपूर्वक की जाएगी? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में समय की सीमा होनी चाहिये और आपको इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि इतने दिनों के अन्दर अन्दर उनको क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि मिल जाएगी, टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम आपको इसके लिये बनाना चाहिये, इसका कोई उपबन्ध आपको करना चाहिये। इस तरह की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण जो लाभ उनको मिलना चाहिए, जो क्षतिपूर्ति उनकी होनी चाहिये वह नहीं हो पाती है और वह लाभ उनकी नहीं मिल पाती है।

गाड़ियां देखने में आता है कि बहुत तेज गति से लोग भगाते हैं। दिल्ली, बंगई कलकत्ता आदि शहरों में तो बहुत ही तेज गति से इनको भगाया जाता है। गाड़ियों की स्पीड

इनको भगाया जाता है। गाड़ियों की स्पीड पर रोक लगाने, उनकी स्पीड का लिमिट करने का कही पर कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। इस तरह के प्रावधान के बिना किस तरह से दुर्घटनाएं रुक सकती हैं। आप क्षतिपूर्ति करते जायें, इसमें ही काम नहीं चल सकता है। जो उपराध कर्मों हैं, जो मांटर चालक हैं, या जो वाहनों के स्वामी हैं वे भलतियां करते रहेंगे और भाग जाते रहेंगे, टक्कर मारी और गाड़ी को तेज भाग कर ले गए। इसके बारे में भी आपको कुछ व्यवस्था करनी होगी। उमरीका, जापान आदि कई देश हैं जहां पर स्पीड लिमिट में ज्यादा अगर कोई गाड़ी को भाग रहा होता है तो उसका फांटो ले लिया जाता है और दूसरे मंशेन पर जब वह गाड़ी पकचती है तो उसको पकड़ लिया जाता है। टैनीपैथी या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक व्यवस्था जैसी कोई व्यवस्था वहां है। हिन्दुस्तान में भी ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि गाड़ी टक्कर मार कर अगर भाग रही हो तो आगे पूरी सूचना मिलने पर उसको पकड़ा जा सके ताकि उसमें क्षतिपूर्ति का जितना अंश आपने रखा है उतना वसूल किया जा सके और उपराधी को पकड़ा जा सके। आपने जो रकम रखी है पंद्रह हजार और माइं मान हजार इसको आपको बढ़ा कर तीस हजार और पंद्रह हजार कर देना चाहिए। सीरियस इंजरी के लिए आपने एक हजार रखा है उससे कुछ नहीं होगी। दिल्ली में डी टी सी की बम गाड़ियां बहुत तेज गति से दौड़ाई जाती हैं। कोई गिरता है, मरता है कोई परवाह नहीं की जाती है परसों की ही बात है। संसद का एक सीनियर चैम्बर अटेंडेंट भूप सिंह मैनी का लड़का सुनील आठ तारीख को डी. टी. सी. बग में गिर गया और कल यानी नौ तारीख को उसकी मृत्यु सफ्दरजंग हस्पताल में हो गई। अब यह कैम सीरियस इंजरी में आया या दूसरे दिन वह मर गया तो सैत में आया और उसके लिए क्षतिपूर्ति की व्यवस्था क्या होगी? दुर्घटना स्थल पर मृत्यु हो जाती है और दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप एक दो दिना के बाद हो जाती है तो इसके बारे में स्पष्ट इसमें प्रावधान होना चाहिए। इस पर विचार होना चाहिए इस भी 15000 की क्षति पूर्ति दी जायें क्योंकि यह एक गरीब परिवार है। और ऐसे लोगों को भी क्षतिपूर्ति की

व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। अभी इसका इस विधेयक में अभाव है।

इसी तरह से नेशनल परमिट बड़ी-बड़ी ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनियों का मिल जाता है। बहुत सी ऐसी ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पीज हैं जो वांग्स नामों में परमिट ले लेती हैं, जब कि देश में शिक्षित बेरोजगार और ड्राइवर्स को नेशनल परमिट नहीं मिलते हैं। इसके लिए कोई प्रावन्दी होनी चाहिए कि किसी बड़ी कम्पनी को 4, 5 लाइसेंस से अधिक नेशनल परमिट नहीं मिलेंगे ताकि औरों को भी कुछ हिस्सा मिल सके। आप जांच कराए तां नेशनल परमिट बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियों को ही उगलवध है।

नेशनल हाइवेज पर स्पीड ब्रेकर्स लगे हुए हैं जिनमें माल से लदी गाड़ियां टूट जाती हैं। बिहार में 40, 50 दिन की हड़ताल प्राइवेट ट्रक ऑपरेंटर्स ने की, उनकी गांग थी कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे। इसी तरह में टायर का वजन कितना होना चाहिए यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन टायर मंहगे होने में लोग पुराने टायर्स को ही ठीक कराकर इस्तेमाल में लाते हैं। इसके चलते पुलिस वाले इस अधिकार का दुरुपयोग कर नाजायज लाभ उठावेंगे। यह भूतलक्षी उद्देश्य है या आगे से लागू होगा इसका कोई जिक्र विधेयक में नहीं है। ड्राइवर का तो फांटो लेंगे, लेकिन अगर शराब पी कर चलाते हैं तो इसको घना करने के लिए इस विधेयक में कोई चीज नहीं रखी। चुंगी पोस्टम जितनी राज्य सरकारों ने रखी है वहां गाड़ियों को रोक कर तबाह करते हैं। इसलिए इनको उठा देना चाहिए। इसी तरह से नेशनल हाइवेज पर वे बिज सरकारी होने चाहिए ताकि हर 50 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर उनका वजन किया जा सके। इससे लोगों में थोड़ा डर पैदा होगा। मंत्री जी को इंग और विचार करना चाहिये ताकि अधिक तदान न हो सके और लोग शराब न पी सके। ड्राइवर की जगह कभी-कभी मालिक ट्रक चलाते हैं और दुर्घटना होने के कारण फंस ड्राइवर जाते हैं और उसको गजा होती है। इस बारे में भी कुछ व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। अभी इस

[श्री रतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

बिल में बहुत सी क्षामियां रह गई हैं, जो हैं वह तो ठीक हैं, लेकिन सरकार को व्यापक विधेयक बनाना चाहिये।

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill which is useful and has been brought timely, but while supporting the Bill, I will bring out some defects that lie in this Bill, which may be rectified by way of proper amendments by the Government. Before enforcement of this Bill into action, we should have looked to the condition of the society of the people with whom this Bill will deal. Mainly the drivers who have no proper training to drive motor vehicles are responsible for most of the accidents. Is there any proper training for the drivers in our country? Mr. Chairman, Sir, you must be knowing in the U.S.S.R. drivers are given two years' training and six months' practical training. Then only the driving licence is issued. Otherwise he will not get it. And whenever a driver causes an accident, immediately his licence is impounded and he will not be authorised to drive any vehicle. Only after trial in the court of law and if he is acquitted, then only the driving licence is restored to him and he is again given a refresher course of practical training for six months. Only after undergoing the refresher training he gets his licence back. But what is happening in our country? Here everybody is a driver. A man who was a condutor or cleaner till yesterday and who has not learnt anything of driving obtains a licence in a week and starts driving a vehicle. So it is natural that we are having so many accidents.

Then road safety regulations are not properly observed by the people. People are not educated on the aspects of road safety and traffic rules. So I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this and see that proper training is giving to the drivers before issuing a licence.

You know, Sir, the total passenger traffic in our country which is carried by road transport constitutes about 60 per cent of the total passenger traffic. Similarly, in goods traffic also about 32 per cent of the goods traffic is being carried by the road transport. But, unfortunately, we are not

giving proper education in road transport, its safety and its smooth functioning. The National Transport Committee in their report—I am quoting only one or two sentences:

"After enumerating statistics regarding the growth of motor vehicles and their number and density on the roads from 1950-51 to 1977-1978, the Committee has noted that the share of the road transport in the total traffic, both for passenger and goods movement has gone up tremendously during 1950-1951 to 1977-1978, namely from 26 per cent to 59 per cent in passenger traffic and 11 per cent to 32 per cent in freight traffic."

In spite of that we have not given proper attention towards road transport. Before implementing this Act we should also look into this aspect of the problem.

Then, Sir, the Road Safety Commission in their report has suggested some recommendations which we have not implemented yet. I am telling about 1979. The All India Road Safety Congress at its seventh session held in Trivandrum on February 16, 1979 favoured the creation of traffic engineering cells in all the States. Similarly they have also recommended to the authorities to consider introducing the 'traffic warden system'. Other recommendations by the Congress are better street lighting, better care in the construction of intersections, streamlining the system of driving licence and traffic education for the general public.

While implementing this act into practice we should also look into this aspect. I want to make one or two more points. Our hon. Minister for Shipping and Transport, Shri Veerendra Patil in the Transport Development Council meeting held on 25th September, 1981 had emphasised that most of the States have not paid adequate attention to the maintenance of roads. If this deficiency is removed, it will not only contribute to fuel economy but also result in the punctuality of buses and avoidance of such break-downs of buses and reduction in the use of spare parts.

When we are thinking of the accidents, we should also look into the deteriorated conditions of the roads in our country.

That is also another factor which is causing accidents to the motor vehicles. Unless proper, practical training is given to the drivers, realisation of compensation from the owner of the vehicles will not be proper in my view. I think the compensation should be met by the Life Insurance Companies for which such a scheme should be introduced. But, what is happening to-day is that there are nearly one and a half lakhs of accidents every year causing 20,000 human death. When we are dealing with such an important matter, we should also see how the compensation will be paid in a better way so that the poor people who have met with accidents are given compensation immediately without any procedural delay.

What is happening in the capital city of Delhi is this. Of course, some other friends have already stated about it. I am quoting here a news item published in the *Statesman* dated 1st November, 1981.

"The present fleet of 2,754 buses was totally inadequate; a minimum of 2,000 more buses would be able to meet the current demand. By the end of the 6th Plan, it was proposed to get 2,134 new buses but, by then, about 1,800 of the present fleet would have to be scrapped. Hence, the real increase would be marginal".

Sir, when we are posing this problem, we should also look to the increasing vehicles as also to road safety.

Unless road safety is given due attention, accidents cannot be avoided and the national economy may be disturbed, if we do not look to this side of the problem.

With these words, I whole heartedly support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Lal Rahi.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : गभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने गदन में आश्वासन दिया था कि एशियाड के लिए सदस्यों को टिकट देने के बारे में आज निर्णय हो जाएगा। क्या इस बारे में कोई सीमा निर्धारित की गई है या नहीं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand some statement will be made.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : मोटर यान संशोधन विधेयक सरकार ने पेश कर के सड़क पर होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने और सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में जो लाखों लोगों की जान जाती है उससे बचाने के प्रयास किए हैं, इसलिए मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। परन्तु मैं निवेदन के तौर पर कहना चाहूंगा कि हम आगे तौर से यह देखते रहे हैं कि इस सदन में कोई भी ऐसा सत्र नहीं जाता जिस में 15-20-25-30 बिल पेश न होते हों, उन पर संशोधन न दाखिल किए जाते हों और उसके बाद पास न किए जाते हों। विधेयक पेश होते रहते हैं, कानून बनते रहते हैं, लेकिन जब तक उन पर अमल नहीं होगा तब तक उन को बार-बार पेश करने, बनाने और संशोधन करने से फायदा क्या है? और इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है? आज आप ने एक मोटर यान संशोधन विधेयक रखा है, एक सड़क परिवहन निगम संशोधन विधेयक पेश है, एक और विधेयक पेश है, लेकिन जब तक प्रभावी ढंग से इन पर आप का प्रशासन अमल नहीं करेगा तब तक विधेयक पास कराने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

वैसे यह सही है कि हर साल लाखों लोग सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में मरते हैं। सड़क दुर्घटनाएं केवल मोटर से और बसों से नहीं होती हैं, सड़क दुर्घटनाएं मोटर साइकिलों से, स्कूटरों से या और छोटी-छोटी गाड़ियां जो इंजन से तेज रफतार से चलने वाली चल रही हैं उन से भी होती हैं। मंत्री जी जवाब देते समय यह बताएंगे कि क्या मोटर या चार पहिये वाली या तीन पहिये वाली गाड़ियों के अतिरिक्त दो पहिये वाली गाड़ियों पर भी आपका यह विधेयक लागू होगा या नहीं? यह मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल मोटर, बस, ट्रक या तीन पहिये वाली गाड़ियों से ही एक्सीडेंट नहीं होते हैं, मोटर साइकिल, स्कूटर और छोटी-छोटी दूसरी

[श्री रामलाल राही]

गाड़ियों से भी एक्सीडेंट होते हैं। उनसे भी लोगों की जान जाती है। उन को भी इस विधेयक के सीमा-क्षेत्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। अगर नहीं लाएंगे तो उनसे जो लोग मरते हैं उनके बारे में और उनके परिवार के लोगों को सहायता देने के बारे में आप क्या कर सकेंगे? इसलिए इस के लिए भी मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि उनको भी इस के अन्दर लाइए।

आमतौर पर हम दब रहे हैं कि दुर्घटनाएँ तीन चार कारणों से होती हैं। एक तो मोटरयानों की यांत्रिक खराबी के कारण। दूसरे, जो उस के चालक हैं वे शराब के नशे की हालत में गाड़ी चलाते हैं, तीसरे ड्राइवर जो चाहें वह रोडवेज के ड्राइवर हों चाहें ट्रक के, वे कभी-कभी लापरवाही बरत जाते हैं। चौथा कारण है जो आप का फाँजदारी कानून है जिस कानून के तहत सड़क दुर्घटनाएँ जब होती हैं तो लोग बंद किए जाते हैं और उनके खिलाफ चालान होता है उस में भी कमी और कानूनी सामी है। इस के अलावा सरकार की बदूरदर्शिता भी है। ये चार पांच ऐसे कारण हैं जिन में दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं। हम सब लोग जानते हैं चाहे जिस ट्रांसपोर्ट का ले नीजिए, ट्रक का छोड़ दीजिए, केवल बसों को ले नीजिए, जितनी बसें रोड्स पर चालती हैं आमतौर पर सब रोडवेज की हैं। यभी हिमाचल प्रदेश में पिछले महीने दो एक्सीडेंट हो गए, एक पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में हो गया। हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो दुर्घटना हुई उस में कई आदमी रोडवेज की बसों में मरे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि परिवहन निगम जो है उनकी नमंज को सुधारने के लिए और आन्तरिक खरादियों को ठीक करने के लिए क्या निगम पर आप कोई दबाव डाल रहे हैं? क्या आपको पता है कि जब से यह निगम बने है तब से उनमें लूट हो रही है। उस लूट में केवल अधिकारी ही शामिल नहीं हैं, उसमें प्रान्तीय सरकार का भी हिस्सा लगता है। जो मौजूदा मंत्री हैं

उन्होंने अच्छी अच्छी रकमों डकारी हैं। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात जानता हूँ। अभी 8-10 दिन पहले मैं यहाँ पर जब आ रहा था तो जब मैं बस स्टेशन पर गया तो मालूम हुआ कि बस खराब हो गई। जब दूसरी बस चली तो वह आगे जाकर रास्ते में खराब हो गई। लौट कर फिर मुझे स्टेशन पर आना पड़ा और तब किसी प्रकार प्राइवेट वॉहिकल से मैं लखनऊ तक पहुँचा और वहाँ से गाड़ी पकड़ कर यहाँ आ सका। आज रोडवेज की क्या हालत है यह भी आपको देखना चाहिए। आपके मरकारी क्षेत्र में जितनी भी वॉहिकल चलती हैं उनमें ज्यादातर यांत्रिक खराबी रहती है। जब आप स्वयं इसका दुरुस्त करेंगे तभी प्राइवेट वॉहिकल पर नियंत्रण रख सकने की आपमें हिम्मत आयेगी।

माननीय मंत्री जी को पता है कि जनता सरकार ने शराब बंदी के मिलिंगने में ठोस कदम उठाए थे। उसने इस बात का प्रयास किया था कि हम मत्ता चलाएंगे लेकिन पाप की कमाई में नहीं चलायेंगे। इसीलिए जनता सरकार ने एहला कदम शराबबन्दी की दिशा में उठाया था। लेकिन आपने आते ही आते कहा कि चाहें कितने ही पाप की कमाई क्यों न हो, हम उसमें सरकार चलाएंगे। आपने शराबबन्दी का कानून हटाकर शराब जगह-जगह, यहाँ तक कि मंदिर, मस्जिद और अन्य सार्वजनिक स्थानों के पास बँचनी शुरू कर दी। जब आप पीने के लिए शराब दें रहे हैं तो ड्राइवर भी उसको पियेंगे और गाड़ी चलाएंगे जिससे दुर्घटनाएँ होंगी। इसलिए शराबबन्दी के प्रश्न पर आपको पुनः विचार करना चाहिए यदि आप चाहते हैं कि दुर्घटनाएँ न होने पाएँ।

प्रस्तुत विधेयक की दो तीस बातों की ओर भी मैं इस सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। रजिस्ट्रेशन नम्बर वगैरह की बात ठीक है लेकिन वह अरबीक में ही क्यों? हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है उसमें आपने क्यों नहीं रखा है? इसमें आपको रखना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give your suggestion.

श्री राम लाल राही : आप हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा का अपमान न करें। इसी में आप इशको रखें।

16 hrs.

इसमें आपने फांटों की बात भी कही है कि ड्राइवर के पास हांणी चाहिए। यह ठीक है लेकिन ड्राइवर के पास फांटो हों और चला कोई दूसरा रहा हों तब आप क्या करेंगे। मेरा सुझाव है कि ड्राइवर की फांटों गाड़ी में ही किसी स्थान पर लाक हांणी चाहिए। जो भी ड्राइवर गाड़ी चलाता है उसकी फांटों गाड़ी में कही एक जगह लाक हांणी चाहिए। इस बात की व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए, तभी फांटों की जो मंशा है वह स्पष्ट और हितकारी हां गकेगी। जो मुआवजा आपने इस बिल में किया है, वह मेरी दृष्टि में बहुत ही कम है। एन्ड्रू हजार रुपए की राशि मात की दशा में बहुत कम है। एक्सीडेंट में यदि चोट लग जाए, तो आप सात या साठ मात हजार रुपए दें, तो कोई बात नहीं है। मेरे विचार में यह कम से कम 50 हजार रुपए हांणी चाहिए। मेरी यह मांग है कि आप यह राशि 50 हजार रुपए करें।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा, आपका एंज के बारे में भी फर्क करना पड़ेगा कि किस वर्ग का व्यक्ति मरा। क्यों कि एक मीनिमम एंज यहां मानी गई है, उसका आप अंगत लगा कर कि उसकी कितनी आमदनी है, उस हिसाब से यह राशि बहुत कम बैठती है। इसलिए यदि आप फिक्स करना चाहते हैं, तो पचास हजार रुपए से आपको कम नहीं करना चाहिए।

16.1 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

उपाध्यक्ष : महांदय, कानून के बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कानून भी प्रभावी नहीं है। अंग्रेजों का दनाया हुआ कानून है। स्ट्रोक पर जो दर्घटनाएं होती हैं, वे आई. पी. सी. की धारा और सी. आर. पी. सी. की धारा 302 और 304 के तहत दर्ज की जाती हैं। मान लीजिए — स्ट्रोक पर कहीं आम का पड़ लगा हो और हम पत्थर मार आम तोड़ें

और वह पत्थर किसी के लग जाए, तो हम धारा 302 और 304 के तहत मुल्जिम होंगे और हमें इस कानून के तहत हथकड़ी लग जावेगी। यदि कोई बड़ा आदमी सराव पी कर गाड़ी चलाता है और वह बीमियों आदमियों को रोंदता हुआ चला जाता है और आगे थान में रिपोर्ट लिखाने जाता है, तो धारा 304(ए) के तहत वह रिपोर्ट लिखी जाएगी। बड़ा आदमी अपने वचाद के कितने ही रास्ते ढूँढ लेता है। 304(ए) में वह रिपोर्ट दर्ज हांगी और उगको कुसी दी जाएगी, तथा कहा जाएगा कि आपका टाइम खराब कर दिया और उसकी जमानत हो जाएगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कानून कारगर नहीं है और 304(ए) को आई. पी. सी. से हटाया जाना चाहिए। जब तक यह धारा नहीं हटाई जाएगी, तब तक गाड़ी चलाने वालों के अन्दर, मालिकान के अंदर, अम्बाला व एम्बेडर तथा ट्रकों के ड्राइवरों के अन्दर भय पैदा नहीं हांगा। इसलिए मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि कानून में से धारा 304(ए) को हटाना चाहिए।

यह तो आप जानते ही हैं कि हमारे देश में शिक्षा का अभाव है। जिस तरह की आप शिक्षा दिला रहे हैं, उससे दोहरे नागरिक पैदा हो रहे हैं। आपका दोहरा मानदंड है। यह सर्वविदित है कि हमारे देश में शोषक और शोषण की पद्धति विद्यमान है। इस तरह में समुचित शिक्षा नहीं मिल पा रही है। गांव के लोग अज्ञान हैं। स्ट्रोकों पर किस तरह से चलना चाहिए, उगको इसका ज्ञान नहीं है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप को इस प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। एक बात यह कि जो ड्राइवर गाड़ी चलाते हैं, उनके लिए आप के पास ज्ञान पड़ताल करने के लिए कोई वाथा-मिडिया नहीं है। इस प्रकार से जो रोज एक्सीडेंट हो रहे हैं, चाहिए और एक संस्था बनानी चाहिए और उन संस्थाओं को जगह-जगह पर चलाया चाहिए। जब वे ट्रैंड हो जाएं, तो उनकी परीक्षा होनी चाहिए परीक्षा में यदि वे सफल हों तो उनको गाड़ी चलाने देना चाहिए।

[श्री राम लाल राही]

इस प्रकार से जो रोड एक्सीडेंट हो रहे हैं, वे कम होंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

श्री कृष्णप्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक लंबे अर्से के बाद माननीय राज्य मंत्री जी "मोटर वाहन विधेयक" का जो प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ तथा उनका धन्यवाद देता हूँ। हमारे डागा जो न चाहें जिन शब्दों में कहा हो, चाहें जिस भाग में कहा हो, लेकिन गचमुच में इस विधेयक को इस रूप में यहां प्रस्तुत करने का श्रेय आपको है। हमारे विरोधी दलों के सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने, जिन्होंने इंग्रहम में भाग लिया, यद्यपि कहने के लिए उन्होंने किन्तु और परन्तु का उपयोग किया है, लेकिन सभी ने इस का समर्थन किया है। हमारे मोनकर जी ने भी इस विधेयक का स्वागत किया है, करीब-करीब सभी लोगों ने इस का स्वागत किया है, लेकिन कुछ इस तरह की बातें जो इस विधेयक से संबंध नहीं रखती हैं उनको भी यहां रखने की चेष्टा उन लोगों ने की है। कुछ दुर्घटनाओं की चर्चा की है। इन सब के बावजूद भी उन सब ने यही कहा है कि यह विधेयक स्वागत करने के योग्य है। आप ने डाइवर के लाइसेंस पर फोटो चिपकाने का जो प्रावधान किया है इस से निश्चित रूप से दुर्घटनाओं में कमी आएगी। आज जिन लोगों के पास डाइविंग लाइसेंस नहीं है फिर भी वे गाड़ी चलाते हैं या दूसरों के डाइविंग लाइसेंस अपनी पाकेट में रख कर चलते हैं -- उन पर इस प्रावधान से कुछ प्रतिबन्ध लगेगा। जो सरकारारी अधिकारी बिना लाइसेंस के गाड़ी चलाते हैं उन पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगेगा और मुझे विश्वास है कि इस से दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम हो सकेगी। हम देखते हैं कि विभिन्न राज्यों में यातायात के उल्लंघन के अंशुष्य मामले विचाराधीन पड़े हैं -- उन मामलों का शीघ्र निबटारा करने का प्रावधान भी किया गया है। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं इस विधेयक

का स्वागत करता हूँ, समर्थन करता हूँ तथा कुछ सुझाव आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ --

1. कानून का पालन करवाना राज्य सरकार के जिम्मे है, इस लिए कानून के स्ट्रिक्ट एन्फोर्समेंट के लिए एम. बी. एक्ट होना चाहिए।

2. ला कमीशन तथा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रिकमण्डेशन के आधार पर इस एक्ट में जो काम्प्रीहीन्सिव अमेंडमेंट लाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास है, उसे यथाशीघ्र मूलभूत रूप दिया जाए।

3. सरकार ने जो एक्सीडेंट्स कमेट्री बनाई है उसकी रिपोर्ट जल्दी दी जाए।

4. सेफ-एक्सन कमेट्री तथा लेडन-बंट-कमेट्री की रिकमण्डेशन के तत्काल एक्सेप्ट कर इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाए।

5. हर राज्य में रोड-सेफटी कमीशन की बहानी का जो प्रस्ताव माना गया है उसे इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाए।

6. हाई-वे पेट्रोलिंग स्कीम को बढ़ाया जाए।

7. राज्य सरकार के अधीन ट्रांसपोर्ट विभाग में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन किया जाए।

8. एक्सीडेंट ट्रिब्यूनल के निर्णय जल्दी दिए जाएं और उनका पालन करवाया जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. It is a welcome measure and in the right direction for which the Government deserves every credit. Indeed, it is a social security measure in response to the principle of social justice as it is enshrined in Article 41 of the Constitution. Article 41 says:

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want."

We, therefore, see that the State is now coming forward to assist the victims who may not have been in a position to get any compensation otherwise. The Bill, when enacted will to a certain extent, revolutionise the present law with respect to compensation to the victims of accident. Therefore, we say a progressive view of social security has been taken. Indeed, the principle of liability to govern every claim for compensation is an outdated principle. It is now agreed that the Motor Vehicle Act is not there to punish the victims, to penalise the victims; it is there in order to compensate the victim. That is the constructive approach now being taken and for which the Government deserves every credit. Indeed, the Law Commission has pointed out in its Report: 'He who creates the risk must bear the consequences.' Therefore, in these respects, I must say that every section of this House must and does welcome the measure.

Though the measure is most welcome, I most humbly beg to submit that it lacks the courage needed for a response to Article 41 of the Constitution, which I have just quoted. It does not have that boldness, which is expected of a legislation to provide for a social security. I submit that the measure is rather half-hearted and has certain shortcomings. I have only to point out this in order that if not today, whenever wisdom dawns upon the Government...

AN HON. MEMBER: Is there no wisdom now?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: a better Bill will also come before us.

In the first place, I must say that the Law Commission in its 51st Report as also in its 85th Report, suggested that the principle of fault-liability should be done away with in all cases of compensation that can be envisaged under Section 110 sub-section (i) of the Motor Vehicle Act. That means in every case of complaint, which is preferred under Section 110, the claimant has not to prove that the driver or anybody was at fault. But here in this particular Bill this is not the matter. Sir, I submit that in the present Bill 'no fault-liability' principle is restricted to only certain cases. I feel there is a widespread misunderstanding on this in this

House. Members believe that in every hit and run case compensation will be given. It is believed that in every case the victim will not be required to prove that the driver or the owner of the vehicle or anybody is at fault. That is not my understanding of the Bill. I must emphatically say that the Bill provides that it is only in the case of death of the victim and in the case of permanent disablement of the victim, that it will not be necessary to show that the driver was at fault. Supposing a bodily injury like a fracture has taken place. Then the victim is not covered under this particular amending Bill. Therefore, that is a very serious shortcoming. The 51st Law Report suggested a particular wording. I will not quote that wording because I don't want to take much time of the House. According to that wording, the principle of no-fault-liability will be there in the case of the death of the victim, and even in the case of a bodily injury, as it is mentioned in Section 110. But here, a very clever amendment has been brought. You have now introduced a new concept of permanent disability, here in the law. And it is only in the case of a permanent disability and the unfortunate death of the victim that he will not be required to prove that the driver was at fault. In the case of a bodily injury, he will again have to fall back on Section 110; and accordingly, he will have to prove the fault of the driver.

Similarly, in the hit-and-run case, it is mentioned that the compensation will be paid from out of the Solatium Fund only in the case of the death of the victim, or in the case of permanent disablement. I would, therefore, suggest that in accordance with the spirit of the recommendation in the 51st Report, as also the 85th Report—I have all the extracts here—in both the cases of permanent disability and bodily injury, compensation should be paid even in the case of the hit-and-run case; and the principle of no-fault-liability should apply there also.

Another point I must make, with respect to the meagreness of the compensation, and Rs. 7,500 otherwise are mentioned, and Rs 7,500[- otherwise are mentioned. In the Concord Insurance Co. vs. Nirmala Devi, 1979 3SR 694, Justice Krishna Iyer observed:

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

"The jurisprudence of compensation for motor accidents must develop in the direction of no fault liability and the determination of the quantum must be liberal, not niggardly, since the law values life and limb in a free country in generous scales."

These are the generous scales. In the case of a hit-and-run, Rs. 5,000 for death and a niggardly amount in the case of a permanent disablement are there. Therefore, I suggest that a proper attitude should be taken.

The third point: there is an important departure from the recommendations of the Law Commission. In the Law Commission, 85th Report of May 1980, it was recommended that the quantum payable on such a claim shall not exceed the following, viz.:

(a) in the case of bodily injury, Rs. 1 lakh for each person who claims compensation;

(b) in case of death, Rs. 1 lakh for each person for whose benefit the claim is made.

Here, we have fixed it in a 'take it and go away' manner. That is, of course, another main departure from the recommendations that have been made.

Similar recommendations have also been made by the Supreme Court in various cases. Nevertheless, one can say that somewhere or the other, a start has to be made. As has been pointed out, it is rather a first knock at the gates of justice. All the recommendations of the Law Commission have not been incorporated. He says that because of the coming Asian Games, some important recommendations have been taken up—thanks to the Asian Games. Let us hope that by the next Olympic Games at least, a comprehensive Bill to incorporate all the recommendations of the Law Commission will be brought in.

Finally, the principle of compensation by the State should not be restricted in the case of disablement or economic distress caused as a result of motor vehicle

accidents. We must compensate all cases of injury; even in the case of violence wherever violence takes place. The Government must come forward, must take up the responsibility and must provide in order to remedy the economic distress that arises as a result of those violences.

I hope the suggestions that I have made will receive due consideration at the hands of the Government. I know that the hon. Minister is rather helpless; he will insist on the Bill to be passed as it is; even as it is, it is a good measure; it is however a half-hearted measure; and we look forward to a comprehensive legislation, as early as possible in accordance with the recommendations that have been made in the 51st Report and also in the 85th Report of the Law Commission.

श्री सीताराम केसरी: गान्धर, माननीय सदस्यों को मैं कांफिट-कांफिट धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इन विधेयक पर बहस में उन्होंने भाग लिया और इस गिन का स्वागत भी किया।

माननीय अमर दत्त साहब ने एक प्रश्न यह उठाया कि मजानरा उम्मेद के आधार पर आधारित नहीं किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन्दगी की कीमत बराबर होती है चाहे वह जवान हो या बुढ़ा। मजानरा की गति की व्यवस्था सब चीजों को मद्देनजर रख कर ही तय की गई है। फिर भी मैं कहूँगा कि क्या कारण है कि इस बिल को इतना शीघ्र लाया गया है। जैसा कि मैं पहले अपने भाषण में कह चुका हूँ जितने मंत्र में इस सदन में दुर्घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में गम्भीर चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई थी और इनकी तजह में एक भावना बनी, एक प्रेरणा मिली कि तत्काल इसके बारे में कुछ किया जाना चाहिये। मैंने देश के ट्रांसपोर्ट मंत्रियों की एक मीटिंग भी की। चूँकि यह प्रश्न गरीबों में, कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों में, गृहियों से सम्बन्ध रखता है और जैसा माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वालों की अधिकतर संख्या गरीबों की होती है, इस वास्ते ये सब चीजें सरकार की नजर में रही और उसने इस बिल को पेश किया। यह ठीक है कि ना कि कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के बाद कुछ समय इसको लाने में लगा।

इसको मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ। लेकिन विगत सत्र में संयद में यह प्रश्न उठा और उसके तत्काल बाद ही यह संशोधन विधेयक आपके सामने हमने पेश किया। जहाँ तक कांश्रिहृषीव बिल का सम्बन्ध है और जिस को लाने का कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने ग्भाव दिया है, उसको लाने का मैं शीघ्र प्रयत्न करूंगा।

दत्त माहब नं चालकों, डाइवरों के फांटो-ग्राफ को बात कही है और कहा है कि पच्चीस तीग साल बाद आकृति में परिवर्तन हो जाता है। यह ठीक बात है। यह सांचन वाली बात है। मैं इस पर विचार करूंगा लेकिन मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो संशोधन विधेयक है इसमें शीघ्रताशीघ्र पास कर दिया जाये ताकि इसी सत्र में पास होने के बाद इसको क्रियात्मक रूप दिया जा सके।

कुछ मित्रों ने प्रश्न उठाया है कि जीप और ट्रक में दूर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाने पर मुआवजा मिल सकेगा? इसके बारे में मोटर वीहिकल एक्ट में स्पष्ट प्रावधान है। किसी भी गड़बड़ी से दूर्घटना होने पर मृत्यु हो जाए या परमानेंट डिम्पेडिलिटी हो जाए जिससे मरना मतलब है कि व्यक्ति इस लायक न रहे कि अपना जीवन अर्जन कर सके, तो उसको मुआवजा मिल सकेगा। इसका स्पष्ट उर्थ यही होता है।

हमारे मित्र ने कहा कि स्कूदमा बगैरह करने में गरीबों का काफी खर्च होता है। यह भी एक प्रश्न था। इस पर विचार करने के बाद इस मनीज पर सरकार आई कि तत्काल ही मृत्यु के बाद उसके उत्तराधिकारियों को प्रन्द्दह हजार रुपया नो फाल्ट लाएबिलिटी प्रावधान के अन्तर्गत मुआवजे के रूप में दे दिया जाए और अगर उत्तराधिकारी यह गमभे कि कोर्ट में जाना है चूंकि मुआवजे की राशि कम है तो उन्हें इसका भी अवसर मिलेगा। इस मुआवजे की राशि की प्राप्ति में कोई अधिक दिक्कत होने की सम्भावना नहीं है। इतना मैं आश्वासन देता हूँ।

माननीय राम लाल राही ने कहा कि सदनों से बिल पास हो जाते हैं लेकिन उनको क्रियात्मक रूप देने में सरकार को और से विलम्ब होता है। मैं आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि गह जो मोटर वीहिकल एक्ट में संशोधन का विधेयक है, ज्यों ही यह दोनों सदनों से पास हो जायेगा इसकी शीघ्रातिशीघ्र

क्रियात्मक रूप दिया जायगा, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: एक्ट नहीं बिल है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी: शब्दों के जाल में मैं नहीं फसता। मैं एक बर्कर हूँ। शब्दों के जाल में फसने का काम वृद्धिजीवियों का है, उगका मैं सम्मान करता हूँ। जैसे माननीय अमल दत्त जी ने अच्छा भाषण दिया उससे मैं प्रेरित हुआ हूँ।

आपने जो एक्ट और बिल के सम्बन्ध में कहा है, दोनों का हिन्दी एक ही होता है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: विधेयक और अधिनियम में फर्क है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी: अमेंडमेंट का हुआ संशोधन। एक्ट का हुआ अधिनियम।

श्री हरिश कुमार गंगवार: गलिये आपके समझने की बात नहीं है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी: डी. एम. के. के माननीय सदस्य ने अपने प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में कहा कि हिन्दी में नम्बर होने से दिक्कत होती है और जिस ट्रक से दूर्घटना होती है उगको पकड़ने में दिक्कत होती है। रोज-गल भाषा में भी नम्बर होने चाहिए। यह विचारणीय बात है, इस पर हम विचार करेंगे।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Clause 6 says 'The figures aforesaid shall be shown in Arabic numerals.' What do you mean by that?

श्री सीताराम केसरी: जो हमारे यहाँ राष्ट्रीय भाषायें हैं उनमें भी चीज रहेंगी। मरना मतलब यह कि जिस भाषा को आप आसानी से पढ़ सकते हैं।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): We do not use the regional language figures.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Clause 6 says, —

'In section 24 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), in the proviso, for the words "the letters and figures aforesaid

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

shall be shown", the words "the figures aforesaid shall be shown in Arabic numerals and the letters and figures aforesaid shall be shown" shall be substituted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, have you given any amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then let him reply. He is replying to general discussion.

श्री सीताराम केशरी: मैंने पहले भी कहा था, उसका अर्थ स्पष्ट होता है इंग्लिश में अगर मैंने यह कहा कि जो क्षेत्रीय भाषा है, आपने देखा हांगा रोजनल भाषा को भी कही-कही इस्तेमाल करते हैं, जैसे तमिल, कन्नड, बंगला, अगर एक भाषा सभी जगह रहेगी और उसके साथ क्षेत्रीय भाषा भी रहे तो स्थानीय लोगों की जानकारी के लिए उसमें कोई बाधा नहीं है।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: We do not understand each other. That is the difficulty.

श्री सीताराम केशरी: कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा 15,000 रु. का मुआवजा बहुत कम है और दूसरे देशों में या विमान और रेल दुर्घटना में मुआवजा अधिक है। जैसा मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया कि चूंकि यह बात सदन में आई, आपने चिन्ता प्रकट की, सरकार ने इसे महसूस किया, इसीलिए शीघ्रता में यह विधेय संशोधन के रूप में लाये हैं। अभी मौजूदा हालत में इस देश की जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, उसमें और दूसरे देशों की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में अन्तर है, अगर फिर भी जो आपने सुझाव दिया है उस पर हम विचारेंगे, अगर अभी तो तत्काल 15 हजार और साढ़े-सात हजार रुपये का जो मुआवजा है, उसे आप स्वीकार करें।

सांभल और दरिदहन मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र बाटिल): यह मुआवजा नहीं है, एक्स-ग्रेशिया है। ट्रिब्यूनल से मुआवजा मिलेगा।

You will get Compensation from the Tribunal later.

श्री सीताराम केशरी: जहां तक हमारे श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह ने कहा कि इस अधिनियम का पालन कराने के लिये राज्य सरकारों से कहा जाये, मैं आश्वासन देता हूँ कि अभी जो मोटर व्हीकल एक्ट आप पारित करेंगे, इसका क्रियान्वित करने में सरकार कभी पीछे नहीं रहेंगी, पूर्ण रूप से इसे क्रियात्मक रूप देंगी।

श्री हरेश कुमार गंगवार: यह तो 3, 4 कमेंटियों के लापक आश्वासन हो गये।

श्री एम. राधगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): आश्वासन भी होता है, काम भी होता है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री सीताराम केशरी: मैं डरना नहीं।

जहां तक तापण निधि के सम्बन्ध में आपने कहा और शंका प्रकट की, मैं एक बात फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये सरकार अलग में फंड बनाएगी जिसमें 15 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार, 15 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सरकार देंगी और 70 प्रतिशत जनरल इन्शोरेंस कंपनी की तरफ से होगा। इस तरह से इस फंड के द्वारा टक्कर मारकर भागने के कारण जिस व्यक्ति की मृत्यु होगी या घायल होगा, उनको यह मुआवजा एक्स-ग्रेशिया के रूप में दिया जाएगा। इन शर्तों के साथ मैं सदन में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप....

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I could not follow the last point. He is talking something about social insurance. Let him explain in English.

SHRI SITA RAM KESARI: I have told the House that I have touched almost all the suggestions of the hon. Members regarding compensation and ex-gratia. I have given an assurance to the House that when this Bill is passed by both the Houses and becomes an Act, I shall make all my efforts to get it implemented and it will be given a practical shape. I again assure the House on that.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What about social insurance?

SHRI SITA RAM KESARI: So far as the constitution of Solatium Fund is concerned, the State Governments will contribute 15 per cent, the Central Government will contribute 15 per cent and the General Insurance Company will contribute 70 per cent. This is how this Fund will be created. Any person who will be killed by hit and run by any truck or motor vehicle will be given immediate ex-gratia relief out of this Fund.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. Clause 2 to 4—there are no amendments. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 5 to 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11.—*Insertion of new chapter—VII-A*

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 8,—

after "disablement" insert "or bodily injury" (27)

Page 4, lines 12 and 13,—

after "disablement" insert "or bodily injury" (28)

Page 4,—

after line 19, insert—

"(2A) The amount of compensation which shall be payable under sub-section (1) in respect of bodily injury to any person shall be such as may be prescribed by rules." (29)

Page 4, lines 22,—

after "disablement" insert "or bodily injury" (30)

Page 4, line 27,—

after "disablement" insert "or bodily injury" (31)

Page 4, line 29,—

after "disablement" insert "or bodily injury" (32)

Page 4, line 31,—

add at the end—

"or bodily injury" (33)

Page 4, line 33,—

after "disablement" insert "or bodily injury" (34)

Page 4, line 39,—

after "disablement" insert "or bodily injury" (35)

Page 4, line 41,—

after "disablement" insert "or bodily injury" (36)

Page 5, line 2,—

after "disablement" insert "or bodily injury" (37)

Page 5, lines 28 and 29,—

after "disablement" insert "or bodily injury" (38)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put to the vote amendment Nos. 27 to 38 to clause 11, moved by Shri Banatwalla.

Amendment Nos. 27 to 38 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 11 and 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 11 and 12 were added to the Bill.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14.—*Insertion of new sections 109-A, 109B and 109C.*

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 42,—

for "five" substitute "fifteen" (39)

Page 6, lines 44 and 45,—

for "one thousand rupees" substitute "seven thousand five hundred rupees" (40)

Page 7, lines 3 to 5,—

for "such claim may be kept pending for payment till such time as the sum necessary for meeting it becomes available in the Fund"

substitute—

"such claim shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India which shall be reimbursed of the sum paid as and when it becomes available in the Solatium Fund." (41)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put to the vote amendments Nos. 39 to 41 to clause 14, moved by Shri Banatwalla.

Amendment Nos. 39 to 41 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 14 to 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 14 to 19 were added to the Bill.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 25 to 27 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

श्री सीता राम केशरी : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए"।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Sir, more people are being killed on the roads than on the railways. Only the House becomes aware of those people who are being killed on the railways because of publicity, whereas in regard to the fate of those thousands of people who are being killed every year on the roads, the press is not able to take sufficient notice, nor is the Parliament also able to pay any attention at all.

I am very glad my hon. friend, Mr. Kesari, has paid his compliments to one of the Members from the Opposition for having drawn attention to this and therefore, we are thankful to him. We are also thankful to Mr. Kesari because a complaint has been made by several Members here from both sides that for the last ten years after the recommendations have been made, the Administration has been asleep and has not been doing anything at all. Now it stands to his credit that as soon as his attention was drawn to this particular miserable fact of suffering of our people, Mr. Kesari was able to call a Conference of his own Consultative Committee and also the State Ministers and then to drive his

own Ministry to put it into some kind of a shape and brought forward this Bill. Therefore, I congratulate him on behalf of myself and on behalf of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you can thank Prof. Ranga for having paid you compliments.

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI: I am thankful to him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.40 hrs.

PAYMENT OF WAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we will take up the next item—Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill. Time allotted is 2 hours.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Payment of Wages Act regulates the payment of wages to certain classes of persons employed in industry. It also ensures that wages payable to the employees covered by the Act are disbursed by the employers within the prescribed time limit, and no deductions are made which are not authorised by law. The working of the Act has revealed a number of shortcomings. Government also received suggestions for amending the Act to improve its working and to make it more effective and beneficial. It was also suggested to Government that the benefits of the Act should be extended to a larger number of employees by enlarging the scope of industrial establishments as well as by enhancing the existing wage limit

for coverage from Rs. 1,000 per month to Rs. 1,600 per month. Government have considered the various suggestions and decided to amend the Act.

The amending Bill now before the House seeks to achieve these objectives. It widens the definition of 'industrial establishment' to cover other establishments. It also empowers the State Government to extend the provisions of the Act to other establishments, brought within the definition, except that in case of an establishment owned by the Central Government its prior concurrence would be taken. The Bill also extends the benefit of the Act to employees whose wages are less than Rs. 1,600 per month as against the existing limit of Rs. 1,000 per month.

Section 7 of the Act which deals with authorised deductions to be made from the wages of employed persons, is being amended so as to provide for deductions from wages, with the written authorisation of the employed person, for the payment of contribution to any fund constituted by the employer or by a trade union registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, for the welfare of the employed persons or the members of their families, or both, as approved by the State Government or an officer specified by it in this behalf. The amending Bill also provides for deductions, with the written authorisation of the employed person, for payment of fees payable by him for the membership of any trade union registered under the Trade Unions Act.

It is intended to enhance the quantum of fines and period of imprisonment provided under the Act with a view to making them more deterrent. It is also proposed to provide for awarding a minimum punishment for certain offences under the Act. It is hoped that these amendments will have a salutary effect on the enforcement of the Payment of Wages Act.

It is also proposed to add a new Section in the Act which may enable disposal of amounts payable to an employed person if such amount could not be paid on account of his death before payment or on account of his whereabouts not

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being known. With the introduction of this new Section in the Act, the employers' liability would be discharged by depositing the amount with the prescribed authority which shall deal with the amounts so deposited. Certain other minor amendments have also been proposed in the Act. These would help in securing better enforcement of the Act.

With these words, I request this House to pass this Bill which extends the coverage of the Act to larger numbers of persons, secures better enforcement of the Act and therefore, contains provisions which are beneficial to the working class.

Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, this is just another labour black Bill moved by the Government of India...

AN HON. MEMBER: All black Bills: no white Bill!

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Only yesterday, they passed the Industrial Relations Bill. They are trying to pass the Bills to safeguard the interests of the employers, not to safeguard the interests of the working class. They are bringing such Bills despite the opposition of the most of the trade unions of India.

The former Labour Minister had given an assurance to the Central Trade Unions that before bringing Bills of importance concerning labour the Government would consult the trade unions in the Indian Labour Conference. The assurance has been violated by the Government of India. The Indian Labour Conference was postponed thrice by the Government of India without assigning any reason. Now, the Government is bringing these labour black Bills, one by one, in a hurry—

It is stated in the amendment, on Page 2 Clause 7:

"In section 7 of the principal Act in sub-section (2), after clause (k), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

(kk) deduction, made, with the written authorisation of the employed person, for the payment of his contribution to any fund constituted by the employer or a trade union registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926 for the welfare of the employed persons or the members of their families, of both, and approved by the State Government or any officer specified by it in this behalf, during the continuance of such approval."

It is stated, "any fund constituted by the employer". From this wording itself, the whole character of the Government is being exposed....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Why not read the next "or a trade union"?

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: That also I have gone through.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Therefore, you say both.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Keeping that also in my mind, I am making my observations about this.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You say both and then make your observations.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Here, the supremacy of the employers, as a master of the employees has been reiterated by the Government. Is there any doubt that this is a Government of the exploiters against the toilers? The employer decided to constitute a fund for the welfare of the workers taking a portion of the hard-earned wages of the worker. This is not 'Payment of Wages'. This is 'Non-payment of Wages.' It is better to call this Amendment Bill 'Non-Payment of Wages Bill.'

This Government is always talking about the partnership of the workers in industries. This is the type of partnership of the employees in the management that

they are going to give for our working class in our country.

By spending money from their wages, the working class themselves can look after their welfare.

They do not need any help from their employers for that.

Actually this Clause was inserted in this Amendment to impound a portion of the wages on the plea of labour welfare.

It is nothingelse than the notorious Compulsory Deposit Scheme introduced by the former Congress-I.

(Interruptions)

The only difference is this. The Welfare Fund can be utilised by the employer now. Formerly, it was utilised by the Government.

Likewise, take Sub-Section (kkk) in the same Clause. I quote:

"(kkk) deductions made, with the written authorisation of the employed person, for payment of the fees payable by him for the membership of any trade union registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926."

This is what is called check-off system. It was only ISTUC which demanded check-off system providing right to the employer to deduct fees for union's membership from the wages of a worker and pay it to the union. This system works through bringing pressure on the workers to sign check-off Forms in favour of company union. The officials and Supervisors are freely used, to get such Forms signed by the workers. Those who refuse are given charge-sheets on flimsy grounds to intimidate the workers.

The real aim is that the Government wants to boost the dwindling influence of the INTUC through such retrograde systems. All the Central Trade Unions except INTUC have opposed this and they have demanded a secret ballot to determine the strength of the union. If it had been accepted, the issues involved in the Bombay Textile strike case would

have been solved months back with the real representatives of the workers. But the Maharashtra Government, through their notorious anti-labour Bombay Industrial Relations Act, made Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh the sole representative of the textile workers through a so-called verification. Now the Bombay Textile workers by their seven month old valiant struggle have proved that they never recognised the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh. The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh fattened on the "check-off system" to safeguard the interests of the mill-owners. Even before, passing this black labour Bill, the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh was collecting illegally fees for membership through management.

If they have an iota of shame, let them pay back the ill-gotten money to the workers immediately.

The check-off system has other disadvantages also for the democratic functioning of trade unions. It gives up the voluntary character of a trade union. After signing of the form, the membership becomes compulsory for the worker. It is impossible for a worker to withdraw the check-off form because the employers just do not accept the withdrawal letters.

Collection of subscription directly from the workers enables a union to keep regular contact with its members. But this Government does not want any union to keep regular contact with its members. The contact is made now through the management by the check-off system. Experience has proved that the check-off system only helps to impose company unions on the mass of workers. When illiteracy among the workers is very large as is the case in our country, this system has far-reaching and dangerous consequences.

The increase in penalty is just not going to solve the problems. The experience of the working of the Act shows that the employers violating it are allowed to go scot free. The Government has admitted on many occasions, that its machinery to check the violation of the Act is inadequate. We do not have statistics before us to

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show that Government have taken any action against the employers for violating the Payment of Wages Act. The penalty is just symbolic. Even after this Amendment, it will be cheaper for them to violate the Act and pay penalty than to implement it because out of 100 cases, only one is caught. In 1936 the maximum penalty was Rs. 500, and now it has been increased to Rs. 1000/-. Whereas during this period the prices have gone up by 18 times, the penalty has been only doubled. As per the increase in prices, the penalty should have been at least Rs. 9,000/-. If at all the Government is serious about stopping the violation, they should bring forward a measure with a provision for compulsory imprisonment for the employers who violate this Act.

The ceiling of Rs. 1600/- will still exclude a large section of the workers from the purview of this Act. Bringing of the salary limit in labour laws by the Government is only to help the employers.

Non-payment of wages in construction industry and by contractors is a regular feature in our country. Even some organized industries are violating the provisions of this Act. May I cite one example? There is one textile mill, G.T.M. Mill, in Sirsa in Haryana. About 1400 workers are working there. The Haryana Government had enacted the Minimum Wages Act for the workers some years back. But these workers were denied the minimum wages all these years, even though there was an enactment by the Haryana Government. Only recently they were able to form even a Union. Some three years back, they tried to form a Union, but they were prevented by anti-social elements arranged by the employer with the support of the police, in connivance with the State Government. They were attacked by goondas. They even used guns against the workers, they fired at them. Their family members were driven away from the colonies where they were living. Water and lights were cut off for them just as the Israelis are now, doing against the Palestinians in Lebanon. Withstanding all these onslaughts, the workers formed a Union, and only recently the Union has been given

registration though for the last three years they were trying to have it.

The Government have failed to protect the interests of the workers. In the name of protecting the interests of workers, the Government is bringing Bills to protect the interests of the employers and to foster their own child, the INTUC. The non-payment of wages in another way these employers are doing. For example, in Kerala in the cashew industry a month ago a conference was convened in Delhi by the Government of India to end the stalemate in the cashew industry. In the hands of the State Government there was a good quantity of cashew through procurement, but these private employers are reluctant to lift the stock. After the conference it was decided to lift the cashew stock and open the factories but so far the employers have not opened the factories. Had they opened the factories and started the work, during this Onam season, the employers would have been constrained to give bonus to the workers as well as wages. About a lakh of workers and their families are under starvation now. On September first the biggest national festival of Kerala Onam begins. During Onam festival these one lakh families of cashew workers are going to continue their starvation. Whatever enactment we may have these employers can overcome them very easily and cheat the workers and no government is there to take action against them.

Even in the public sector undertakings many contractors run away without paying the wages to the workers but the principal employer does not take any responsibility for it.

So I vehemently request the Government and appeal to the Government to withdraw this Bill because this is against the consensus of the Indian Labour Conference and I appeal to the hon. Minister to discuss these issues in the ensuing meeting of the Indian Labour Conference and bring forward a comprehensive Bill in the interests of the working class of our country.

श्री कपूर भूषण (रायपुर) : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस महात्वापूर्ण बिल का, जो राज्य सभा के बाद यहाँ आया है, मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

इस बिल में संशोधन की आवश्यकता बहुत पहले थी और अब वह पूरी होने जा रही है। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बिल है, जो मजदूरों से सम्बन्धित है, श्रमजीवियों से सम्बन्धित है, जिनके अधिकारों की रक्षा और जिनके परिवार को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था इसके अन्दर है। मुझे इस बात का बड़ा खेद है कि क्योंकि ट्रड यूनियन से सम्बन्धित और मजदूर वर्ग के हितैषी लोगों का इससे ज्यादा सम्बन्ध है, इसलिए इस का समर्थन उस विरोधी पक्ष से होना चाहिए था, जो मजदूरों के क्षेत्र में काम कर रहा है लेकिन यहां पर उस विरोधी पक्ष द्वारा जो आलोचना हुई, उस को मैंने समझने का प्रयत्न किया। क्या इसका विरोध इंग्लैंड की धाराओं से संबंधित है और क्या उसे वे चीजें इसमें नहीं दिखाई दें, जो कि हानी चाहिए थी या केवल भावनात्मक रूप में इस का विरोध किया गया और इसलिए किया गया क्योंकि यह इस पक्ष से आया है और यह भी मजदूरों के हित के लिए काम कर रहा है। और दूसरा पक्ष भी मजदूरों के हित के लिए काम कर रहा है। इसलिए इसका विरोध केवल विरोध के लिए होना चाहिए और उसी रूप में यह विरोध इस बिल के बारे में आया है।

कहने के लिए कहा गया है कि यह बिल मालिकों के पक्ष में है और मजदूरों के हित में नहीं है। यह शब्दों के उच्चारण में ही हुआ है मगर मिद्ध करने के रूप में कोई चीज सामने नहीं लाई गई। उन्होंने यह अपील की है कि यह बिल पूरी तरह से लागू हो क्योंकि लागू न होने की उन्होंने अपनी संभावना प्रकट की है। यह ठीक ढंग से लागू किया जाएगा, ऐसा संदेह व्यक्त किया गया है। मगर यह ठीक ढंग से लागू करने के लिए ही लाया गया है। इसका पड़ने से ऐसा कुछ नहीं मालूम पड़ता कि यह मजदूरों के हित में नहीं है। यह पूरी तरह से मजदूरों के हित में है और मालिकों द्वारा जो उनके अनहित किए जाते हैं उनको रोकने के लिए ही है।

इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि हम मजदूरों के हित के लिए जो चिंतन करते रहे हैं, एक राष्ट्रीय आधार पर जो हम सोचते रहे हैं आज उसी को पूरा करने जा रहे हैं। मजदूरों का हित बहुत पहले हमारे सामने आ गया था। राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के समय से, 1907 में आज तक मजदूर हमारी अगुआई करते रहे हैं और आज के निर्माण युग में भी वे हमारी अगुआई कर रहे हैं। इसलिए उनका हित-चिंतन करना हमारे लिए बहुत जरूरी है और यह हम कर रहे हैं।

ब्रिटिश कानून जो 1936 का था उसमें परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक था। आज वह परिवर्तन हो रहा है और मुझे आशा है कि आगे चल कर उसमें आमूल-मूल परिवर्तन करने की जो मांग हो रही है, वह भी अवश्य होगा। लेकिन जब तक वह हो, आज को मौजूदा स्थिति में यह जो परिवर्तन हम कर रहे हैं यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

इसके साथ-साथ मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बिल के द्वारा जिन मजदूरों का हित निश्चित किया गया है उनकी संख्या कम है। हमारे 75 प्रतिशत ऐसे मजदूर हैं जो कि इस बिल की परिधि से बाहर हैं। उनके लिए भी आवश्यक सोचना होगा। आपने औद्योगिक मजदूरों के हित के लिए यह कानून लागू किया है। औद्योगिक मजदूरों के बाहर भी खान मजदूर हैं, वे वहां बड़ी तादाद में हैं। उनके लिए भी आपको चिंतन करना होगा जो कि बहुत ही गरीबी की स्थिति में हैं। बन्धक मजदूर भूख मर रहे हैं। उनका हित भी इस बिल से पूरा नहीं हो पाता है। उनकी तरफ भी आप ध्यान दें।

आपने इसको उद्योगों तक सीमित रख दिया है। मगर जिस उद्योग के लिए आपने सीमा रखी है उस उद्योग से बाहर भी बहुत से काम करने वाले हैं। जैसे कि बिल्डिंग और रोड्स की आपने सीमा रखी है लेकिन उनके बाहर इंटों के भट्टों में काम करने वाले भी मजदूर हैं। भट्टों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है।

[श्री केयूर भूषण]

एक आग किसी कारखाने में मजदूरों को जो काम करने वाले हैं उनके हितों को भी है कि उस संस्था से किस संस्था में काम करने वाले लोगों की एक तरह से उपेक्षा हो जाती है। उनके हितों की सुरक्षा नहीं हो पाती। मालिक लोग, अगर मशीन से उस कारखाने में काम होता है, तो वे ऐसे कानून से बचने के लिए कई तरीके निकाल लेते हैं। कई बार क्या होता है कि अगर मशीन से कोई चीज काटी जाती है या मशीन से छेद किया जाता है तो वह काम मशीन से न करा कर, या जिसमें बिजली का उपयोग होता है, उसमें बिजली का उपयोग न करा कर उसके बदले हाथ से काम कराया जाता है जिससे कि इस कानून से बचा जा सके। कारखाने में वह काम न करा कर उसके बाहर कराया जाता है। इस तरह से मजदूरों के हित की रक्षा नहीं हो पाती।

इसके साथ श्रमिकों के श्रमिकों के अन्दर जो काम करने वाले हैं उनके हितों को भी इससे सुरक्षा नहीं हो पाती है। तब भी लेबर लगें हुए हैं, पूरी लेबर करते हैं, लेकिन उनकी पूरी सुरक्षा नहीं हो पा रही है। उनको जो लाभ मिलना चाहिए या उनका जो कल्याण होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाता है। उनको पूरी मजदूरी समय पर मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पाती। जैसे कि माचिस उद्योग में लगे हुए लोग हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और शहरों के अंदर भी ये लोग हैं। ये सैकड़ों की तादाद में हैं लेकिन वे इस क़ानून की परिधि में नहीं आते। श्रमिकों के श्रमिकों में टिन का काम होता है, गड़ी-बड़ी दलहारी, पलंग और छोटे-छोटे औजार बनते हैं। अगर इस में काम करने वाले मजदूर भी श्रमिकों के अन्दर के कारण इन सुविधाओं से वंचित हो जाते हैं। ऐसी अनेक चीजें हैं जिन की तरफ विशेष ध्यान आपको देना होगा। श्रमिकों की स्थिति को आप देखें। जहाँ पर फार्मिंग भी लोग कर रहे हैं उनके मजदूरों को आप देखें। कारखाने जैसे चीजों का उपयोग वहाँ पर हो रहा है। चूँकि वे श्रमिक मजदूर हैं इस वास्ते

वे इस तरह के लाभ से वंचित हैं। बाह्य बगीचे में काम करते हैं या फार्म में करते हैं या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में किसानों के बीच में काम करते हैं, उनकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

कल्याण निर्माण आप बनाते जा रहे हैं। उसका उपयोग सही होना चाहिए। चंद की जो राशि है वह प्रभावशाली ट्रेड यूनियन-निष्ठों को ही नहीं जानी चाहिए। आपको यह भी देखना होगा कि कानून से ट्रेड यूनियन मजदूरों का सही प्रतिनिधित्व करती है उसको ही जो अधिकार हैं वे प्राप्त होने चाहिए। जो ट्रेड यूनियन मजदूरों के पास पहुँचती हो, उनके पास जा कर चन्दा लेती हो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इन वजह से मजदूरों और ट्रेड यूनियन के नेताओं का जो संबंध है वह निकट हो जाए, टूट जाए। इस तौर भी विशेष ध्यान आपको देना चाहिए।

आपने कारावास की सजा का श्रवण किया है। आपने यह भी निर्धारित किया है कि दंड की राशि पाँच को से बढ़ा कर एक हजार कर दी जाएगी। इनको आप व्यावहारिक रूप देंगे यह तो मुझे विश्वास है। लेकिन हमारा बात एक का जो अन्तर्भाव है वह यह बताता है कि एक मजदूर से काम लेकर जब चाहे उसको निकाल दिया जाता है और आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। उनकी सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में, उनके वेतन में हैं, जो राशि उनको मिल रही है, वह पूरे तरीके से मिल रही है या नहीं, इसके बारे में सारे नियम जो आपने बना रखे हैं लेकिन इन नियमों की अनुसार आपको यह भी देखना होगा कि रजिस्टर भी मॉन्टर किया जाता है या नहीं किया जाता है और अगर नहीं किया जाता है तो उसको आप दण्डनीय अपराध करार देते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब आप दण्डनीय अपराध करार देते हैं तो इसका व्यावहारिक रूप भी हमारे सामने आना चाहिये और इसको व्यावहारिक रूप भी आपको देना चाहिए, कार्यरूप में भी इसको आपको परिणत करना चाहिए। ऐसा किण्व गया तभी मजदूर वर्ग में विश्वास की भावना पैदा होगी और वह समझेगा कि उसके हितों के काम हो रहे हैं।

बाबू तक यही हमारी परम्परा यही रही है कि हम ने मजदूरों के हित में काम किया है। हमारा समाजवादी लक्ष्य है। उस लक्ष्य को हम पूरा करने जा रहे हैं। इस का प्रमाण भी उसको मिलना चाहिये। यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

मालोचकों से भी एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जिन तरीके से मजदूरों को सुरक्षा प्रदान हो सकती हो, उसके हमें उपाय करने चाहिये। पुरानापन जो है कि केवल हड़ताल के माध्यम से या कानून वास्तव्य को तोड़ कर कोई चाज गनवाई जा सकती है उसको छोड़ कर हमारा लक्ष्य परस्पर सहयोग का होना चाहिए। उत्पादन जो हम कर रहे हैं वह भी राष्ट्रीय है और पूँजी जो है वह भी राष्ट्रीय है, इसको हमें समझना चाहिए। एक दूसरे के साथ सहयोग कर हम इस काम को पूरा करें। मजदूरों के हित साधन का लक्ष्य सर्वापेक्षित होना चाहिये, हमारा भी और आपका भी। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस विल का जो मजदूरों के हित में है, हम और आप दोनों मिल कर समर्थन करें।

श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत)

आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ। कटौती करके एवं कोष बनाने का इसमें प्रावधान किया गया है और इससे निर्मित कोष कारखानों या प्रतिष्ठान के मालिक को पाय रहेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे दो बातें कहनी हैं। भविष्य निधि में जो रुपये हैं उसके बारे में सारे देश की फीकटों के कर्मचारियों और यूनियनों की तरफ से लगेक बार आपके पास शिकायतें आई होंगी कि वह पैसा मालिकों द्वारा जमा नहीं कराया जाता है, देने की बात तो बाद में आती है। मैं आपको मिसाल देता हूँ। मेरे यहां अभी पीलीभीत की एच एच शूगर गिन और बरेली की एक शूगर मिल दोनों ने लाखों रुपये भविष्य निधि का काट कर न तो आना शेषर और न ही मजदूरों का काटा हुआ पैसा जमा किया। 20 बार लिखा चुके हैं, आन्टोलन कर चके हैं मगर पूँजीपतियों का कुछ नहीं हुआ। आज फिर आप की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन फिर भी भव्य कटौती कर के कोष का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। पूँजीपति पहले ही भविष्य निधि का पैसा न जमा कर रहे हैं और न दे रहे हैं, यद्यपि कानून बना हुआ है जिससे जमान

की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन फिर भी भविष्य निधि का रखा जमा न करने के लिए कितने पूँजीपतियों का आपने चालाक किया और दंड दिया? और अगर नहीं किया तो मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री जी स्पेसिफिक आश्वासन दें। आप इनके खिलाफ उद्घाटनपूर्वक कार्यवाही करण तब मैं समझूंगा कि आप पूँजीपतियों के समर्थक नहीं हैं वरन्क मजदूरों के समर्थक हैं।

आप एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव विल लाये होते। बहुत सी चीजें मजदूरों के हित में और होनी चाहिये थीं। लेकिन आप पीलीभीत लेजिस्लेशन लाते हैं। ग्रेचुटी का जहां तक स्वावल है मैं तो अपने यहां का उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ कि पीलीभीत में हमारे यहां 30 दिन का महीना लगया जाता है ग्रेचुटी को बेस बनाने के लिये, जब कि 26 दिन का लगाया जाना चाहिए। इसकी शिकायत की गई श्री टी. अंजैया के समय उत्तर प्रदेश की सारी व्यक्तिगत चीनी मिलों का यही हाल है। इस सम्बन्ध में पीलीभीत शूगर फैक्ट्री की यूनियन के मंत्री ने पत्र लिखा अंजैया जी को और उसके बाद बहगूणा जी को उसकी कापी भेजी। 24-7-80 को यह उत्तर दिया गया:

The Labour Ministers' Conference which met in New Delhi on the 10th and 20th July, 1980 had recommended that the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, be amended to clarify that Gratuity is payable at the rate of 15 days' Wages for every year of service. This, and other proposals for amendment of the Act, are being processed; and it will be my endeavour to bring forward necessary Amending Legislation as early as possible.

जो माननीय टी. अंजैया जी का आश्वासन है 1990 के बाद से आज तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई, कोई लेजिस्लेशन नहीं लाया गया।

इसी तरह से श्री स्वामीनाथन ने 1980 के प्रारम्भ में पांडिचेरी में यह कहा :

"We will come with a National Wage Policy very soon."

लेकिन आज तक देशाल बज पाजिसी के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्य नहीं किया गया, कोई

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

चीज सदन में नहीं लायी गयी। मंत्री जी मैं फिर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री स्वामी-नाथन ने 1980 में ऐलान किया कि नेशनल वेंज पॉलिसी हम बहुत जल्दी बनायेंगे और इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करेंगे। लेकिन आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। तो इन पर भी आप एक नेशनल वेंज पॉलिसी बनाये इसकी घोषणा करें।

कानून बनते रहते हैं जिनके दंड का प्रावधान भी रहता है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ विभिन्न जो दंड विधान बने हैं उनमें श्रमिकों को तो आपने पीड़ा पहुँचाई, लेकिन किसी पृजी-पति को भी आज तक पीड़ा पहुँचाई? स्व-देशी काटन मिल के मजदूरों ने 1969 में कहा 5 महीने तक उनका वतन नहीं दिया गया। बहुत जोर लगाया गया, टैंक ओवर करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन अब सुनाई दे रहा है कि उसको फिर वापस करने जा रहे हैं उसी आदमी को। तो कितने इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को आपने तकलीफ पहुँचाई है इन दंड विधानों के द्वारा? एक तरह 7,7 महीने ब्रिक्स की, मजदूरों की हड़ताल चलती है, आप उनके लिए कोई काम नहीं करते, कई सुविधा नहीं पहुँचाते, दूसरी तरफ इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स का चालान नहीं करते। कितने इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स ऐसे हैं जिनकी तरफ इनकमटेक्स, प्राविडेंड फंड और एक्साइज ड्यूटी का रुपया बकाया है, लेकिन उनके खिलाफ आप कार्यवाही करते हुए डरते हैं। क्यों आप उनमें से किसी को खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं कर पाते?

अगर किसी की मिन को आप टैंक-ओवर करते भी हैं तो उसका पहले इतना फायदा पहुँचा देते हैं कि उसमें टैंक-ओवर करने का कोई पश्चात्ताप नहीं होता। यह आपकी पॉलिसी सम्भ्र में नहीं आती है। आप वाह-वाही श्रमिकों की लेना चाहते हैं और चुनाव इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के पैसे में लड़ना चाहते हैं।

श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी : यह उम्मीद है, असत्य है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : यह आप कह रहे हैं, यह बिल मजदूरों की दृष्टि में बहुत खतरनाक है।

श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी : अच्छी भाषा का प्रयोग कीजिए।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आपकी भाषा तो आचार्य भगवान देव की भाषा है जो उन्होंने उस दिन इस सदन में कही थी, जिस सारे देश ने सुनाया।

आचार्य भगवान देव : आप तो बड़े प्रभावित हुए मेरी भाषा से, ऐसा लगता है। आप मेरे चने हैं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि केवल औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के मजदूरों के लिए नहीं, एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग होने में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का भी बाकी है। उसके लिए भी आपने कुछ नहीं किया है। उनको अगर कोई तगबहाह न दे, ज्यादा काम ले, उनके साथ अन्याय करे, तो आपके पास कोई ऐसा मेजर नहीं है, ऐसा प्रभावी उपाय नहीं है, जिसमें उनको कोई राहत पहुँचाई जा सके। यहाँ नहीं, 10 लाख में ऊपर इस देश में बन्धुआ मजदूर है।

आप गया के महन्त का भी कुछ नहीं कर पाए, जो पुस्त-दर पुस्त लोगों को गुलाम बनाए हुए हैं, और समाचार-पत्रों में जिनके खिलाफ काफी कुछ प्रकाशित हुआ है, लेकिन उस महन्त को आपने क्या कोई दंड दिया है? क्या आपने उन बन्धुआ मजदूरों को कोई मुक्ति दिलाई है, जो ठाई सेर अनाज के पीछे अपनी जिन्दगी रहन रख देते हैं, जो एक मन अनाज लेने पर पूरी अपनी सत्तान को गिरवी रख देते हैं? उन हॉट और भट्टे वाले मजदूरों के लिए क्या आपने कोई प्रयत्न किया है?

शेतीहर मजदूरों के लिये आप किससे लीजस्लेशन ला रहे हैं? अगर आपने कुछ किया भी है तो उसकी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुई। मजदूरों को आपने उस जाल में फँसा

दिया है कि वह हड़ताल नहीं कर सकते, यह सब आपने किया है, लेकिन आप उनको कोई राहत नहीं पहुँचा पाये। इसका कारण एक है कि आप एक तरफ श्रमिक को फायदा पहुँचाने की इच्छा रखते हैं और दूसरी तरफ इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स से बिगाड़ने में आपको बहुत भय लगता है। इसलिए आप इन दोनों के रिलेशन को एक साथ जोड़ नहीं पाये।

मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स खुद कोई पैसा पैदा नहीं कर सकते, देश की इकनामी को नहीं बढ़ा सकते। उनके पास सिर्फ पैसा है, उसमें भी आपका दिया हुआ पैसा है, ज्यादा पैसा कर्ज का है। वह भी बहुत चालाक है, अपने पास से कुछ नहीं लगाता और श्रमिकों के बगैर यह एक रुपए में एक पैसा भी नहीं कमा सकता। इसलिए आपको श्रमिकों का ज्यादा कल्याण करना चाहित, उसके हित की ओर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए बजाए इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के, जो आपसे कर्जा लेता है और उसके बाद उसका मुँद, ब्याज भी नहीं देता। और फिर सरकार असल में पैसों और ब्याज के पैसों की अदायगी के लिए बार-बार एक्सटेंशन देने के लिए मजबूर हो जाती है। जैसे, बरेली की मिन्थेटिक रबर कम्पनी पर कम से कम 20 करोड़ रुपये एक्साइज ड्यूटी का वकाया है, लेकिन सरकार उसे बन्द नहीं कर सकती, क्योंकि उसे चलाने के लिए ऐसे एक्सपर्ट नहीं मिल सकते। इंडस्ट्री वाले सरकार को ऐसे जंजाल में फँसा देते हैं, जिससे वह निकल नहीं सकती और उसे रियायत देनी ही पड़ती है। आप सोच सकते हैं कि अगर दो करोड़ रुपए के ढकाए की पेमेंट के लिए एक साल की तौसीब मिल गई, तो उस अरसे में उसे कितना मुनाफा हो जाता है। यह मारे देश में हो रहा है। और सब बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स इसका सब से ज्यादा फायदा उठा रहे हैं। इस लिए हमें मजबूर हो कर कहना पड़ता है कि श्री आजाद की नीयत में कोई फर्क नहीं है, वह ट्रेड यूनियन में रहे हैं और लेबर का हित करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन क्या करें? -- वह एक ऐसी सरकार में फँसे हुए हैं, जो पूँजीपतियों की सरकार है, उनके पैसों के बगैर वह चुनाव

नहीं लड़ सकती, तो वह बेचार अकेले क्या करें? (व्यवधान)

जब मजदूर कुछ आंदोलन करता है, तो आप कहते हैं कि वह अनुशासहीन है, मर्डरर है, न जानें क्या क्या सजा उसको देते हैं। लेकिन जो पूँजीपति पैसा हजम कर लेता है और वक्त पर नहीं देता है, उसको आप कुछ नहीं कहते। मंत्री महादेय इस बात का ब्याज रखें कि भविष्य निधि का पैसा मारे देश में मिल-मालिक अपने पास रखे हुए है, हास तौर से पीनीभीत की शूगर मिल और बरेली की शूगर मिल के मालिक लाखों रुपए डकारे हुए हैं। मंत्री महादेय उसके बारे में कुछ कार्यवाही करें। ऐसा करने से वह बड़ी मूसीबत में पड़ जाएंगे, लेकिन मुझे आशा है कि वह मजबूर हो कर कुछ काम करेंगे।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महादेय, माननीय सदस्य ने आजाद साहब के बारे में कहा है कि वह वास्तव में मजदूरों का हित करने वाले हैं। मैं ने पहली बार ऐसी बात सुनी है। मैं कई सालों से पार्लियामेंट में हूँ, लेकिन जितने लेबर लीजिस्लेशन आज कान्टो-न्यू असली आ रहे हैं, उतने पहले कभी नहीं आए। इन कानूनों का मकसद है कि मजदूरों का हित किया जाए। श्री गंगवार एता नहीं किस दुनिया में घूम रहे थे। उसकी बहुत एक्टिविटीज हैं, इस लिए उन्हें बिल को पढ़ने का समय नहीं मिलता। माननीय सदस्य ने आजाद साहब की तारीफ की है, वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन श्रम मंत्री का जो काम है, आजाद साहब ने वास्तव में वह किया है। इस बिल के स्कोप को बहुत बढ़ा दिया गया है। सब प्रकार की इंडस्ट्रीज इस बिल से कवर होंगी।

श्री हरशिव कुमार गंगवार : मैंने इस बिल में क्या नहीं पढ़ा है, वह बता दीजिए। आप मजहब कहने के लिए कोई बात न कहा करें।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : माननीय सदस्य ने बड़ा लच्छा प्रश्न किया है। उसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ। बिन का क्लाज 2 जो है उसके अन्दर जितनी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन सब को कवर किया है। (अवधान) मुझे तो महिगत है अच्छे कामों से और जो मजदूरों का हित करता है उस से महिगत है।

"Industrial establishment means any tramway service or motor transport service engaged in carrying passengers or goods or both by road or by hire or by reward, air transport service other than such service belonging to exclusively employed in the military, naval or Air Force of the Union or Civil Aviation Department of the Government; dock, wharf, jetty, inland vessel, mechanically propelled, mining, quarrying, oilfield, plantation, workshop or other establishments in which articles are produced, adapted and manufactured with a view there to use in transport. Then establishment in which any work relating to construction, development or maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges, canals or relating to operation connected with navigation, irrigation, development or maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges or distribution of electricity or any form of power that is being carried out."

Now all these industries have been covered

श्रमिकों के लिए जो पहले दायरा था उस दायरे को बढ़ा कर इन्होंने कह दिया:

"That in relation to any establishment owned by the Central Government, no such notification shall be issued except with the concurrence of that Government."

उन्होंने कहा, हर जगह इसको लागू किया जा सकता है कोल गवर्नमेंट को क्लान्करों से लेनी चाहिए। इतना स्कोप इसका बढ़ा दिया है यह मेरे ब्याल से बहुत बड़ी बात है। (अवधान)

श्री हरिजन कुमार गंगवार : मैंने वह नहीं कहा जो आप कह रहे हैं। आप फिर से मेरी स्पीच पढ़ लीजिएगा। आप मेरी स्पीच को सुनते नहीं हैं, मेरे नाम से महिगत हैं, ले लेते हैं।

श्री मूल चंद डागा : मैंने यह कहा

"persons employed in an industrial or other establishment specified in sub-clauses (a) to (g) of clause (ii) of Section 2"

They have covered all the sections.

तो उन्होंने ए से जी में सारा कुछ कवर कर दिया है। सारे सेक्शंस को कवर करने की कोशिश की है। मैंने यह पहला कानून देखा है कि अगर कोई ट्रेड यूनियन का मेम्बर बनना चाहता है तब वह लिख कर देता है तो उस का चन्दा या उद्योगपति है वह मसूल कर सकेगा। यह नहीं कहा कि जबरदस्ती ले लेगा।

"Deductions made, with the written authorisation of the employed person, for payment of the fees payable by him for the membership of any trade union registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926;"

ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट के अन्तर्गत अगर कोई सी. पी. एम. का मेम्बर है, कोई सी. आई. टी. यू. का है, कोई आई. एन. टी. यू. सी. का है, वह लिख कर दे देगा, उस का चन्दा काट दिया जाएगा। सारा भगड़ा इस से मिट जाएगा। उन्होंने कहा कि श्रमिकों का असर आ जाएगा, लेकिन यह तो जब वह राइटिंग में लिख कर देगा तभी डिडक्शन होगा। डिडक्शन परसन कन्सन्ड्स के रिटर्न एथाराइजेशन पर ही होगा। यह इस में कह दिया गया है कि डिडक्शन नहीं किया जाएगा जहां मजदूर अपने हाथ से लिख कर दे देगा। आप सवाल क्या पेश होता है, चन्दा इकट्ठा करने में क्या होता है—मैंने बोला है जहाँ उद्योग लग रहे हैं, लोग बाहर बड़े खड़े हैं, एक ईमानदार

और भले मजदूर को राक़ तरफ से परेशान किया जाता है, कोई कहता है कि मुझे चन्दा दे दो, दूसरा कहता है कि मुझे दे दो। अब मजदूरों से सीधे मिल मानिक चन्दा बसूल कर लेगा और वह उस यूपिणन को दे देगा कि इतना चन्दा आप का आया है। आपकल कुछ तथाकथित नेता जो मजदूरों के बन जाते हैं वह चन्दे पर ज़िन्दा रहना चाहते हैं। उस चन्दे पर वे ज़िन्दा रहना चाहते हैं। जिनकी रोजी-रोटी छोट ली गई है उनके कष्ट पहुँचेंगे।

आगे कहा कि मालिक अपने फायदे की संस्था खड़ी कर देंगे। लेकिन इसमें निष्ठा है।

under (kk) of clause 7:

"deductions made, with the written authorisation of the employed person, for the payment of his contribution to any fund constituted by the employer or a trade union registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926 for the welfare of the employed persons or the members of their families, or both, and approved by the State Government or any officer specified by it in this behalf, during the continuance of such approval;"

इसमें कहा गया है कि अगर मजदूरों के हित का कोई काग होता है और वह लिखकर दे दे कि चन्दा ले लिया जाए तो वह ले लिया जाएगा। इसमें वह काग होंगे जिनको स्टेट एप्रूव करेगी। मिल-मानिक के ऊपर इसको नहीं छोड़ा गया है। अब इसके बाद भी अगर किसी को कोई एराज है तो उस पर मुझे आश्चर्य होता है। विरोधी दल के लोगों को तो, मैं स्मझता हूँ, बहुत नाप-तोल कर बातें कहनी चाहिए क्योंकि उनकी कही बात का बल पड़ता है। इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि दो सौ रुपए ज़रूरी भी देना होगा। पहले दो सौ रुपए तक की बात थी और तब दो सौ रुपए मने-बेटररी रखे जा रहे हैं। आप इसको पढ़ लीजिए।

Clause 11(c).

"which shall not be less than two hundred rupees but which may extend to one thousand rupees"

जुर्माना दो सौ से कम नहीं होगा और हजार तक वह जा सकता है। आगे लिखा है :

Clause 11 (c).

"for the words "which may extend to five hundred rupees", the words "which shall not be less than two hundred rupees but which may extend to one thousand rupees"

तो कानून में यह संशोधन होने जा रहा है और हमारे भाई यहां पर कुछ और ही बातें कह रहे थे। उनको यह बिल देते लेना चाहिए था। जो उद्योगपति समय पर पैसा नहीं जमा करता है उसके लिए इम्प्रिजनमेंट तक की व्यवस्था की गई है।

Clause 11 (e).

"which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees"

एक महीने की सज़ा तो कमालसरी है।

That will be a mandatory provision. Please see Clause 11() again:

"which shall not be less than one month but which may extend to six months and with fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees but which may extend to three thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

सवाल यह था कि बिल के सम्बन्ध में कोई बात यहां पर कही जाती। उधर से कोई कंस्ट्रक्टिव सजेरिजन्स आते तो हम भी समझते कि उधर से अच्छी बातें आ रही हैं लेकिन वे तो सारी दुनिया में घूमकर जंगल बातें कहते जा रहे थे। अगर कोई हवा में ही तीर फेंकता है तो फेंकने दो वह लगता ही किसके है? यों ही वे अपनी सारी बारूद खर्च कर रहे थे जिसका कोई असर नहीं हो रहा था।

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

इसमें एक बात यह कही गई है कि अगर कोई मजदूर प्रेस्क्राइड फार्म पर लिख देता है कि फलों व्यक्ति मेरा वारिस है तो उस मजदूर की मृत्यु हो जाने की स्थिति में सारा पैसा उसके वारिस को मिल जाएगा जबकि आज सक्सेशन सर्टिफिकेट बगैरह लेना पड़ता है।

इससे ज्यादा क्या हो सकता है।

"be paid to the person nominated by him in this behalf in accordance with the rules made under this Act; or (b) where no such nomination has been made or where for any reasons such amounts cannot be paid to the person so nominated, be deposited with the prescribed authority...."

यह नहीं कि पैसा मालिक के पास जाए या वह हथप जाए, वह पैसा मजदूरों के पास जाना चाहिए। यदि वह न ले सके तो वह एक प्रेस्क्राइड अथॉरिटी के पास जमा हो जाए। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि वह पैसा भी मजदूरों के हित में लगाना चाहिए। वह पैसा श्रमिकों की वेलफेयर में लगाना चाहिए। तभी ज्यादा अच्छा हो सकता है।

"(b) where no such nomination has been made or where for any reasons such amounts cannot be paid to the person so nominated, be deposited with the prescribed authority who shall deal with the amounts so deposited in such manner as may be prescribed."

जब आप रुल्स फ्रॉम करें, तो उसमें आप यह व्यवस्था कर दें वह पैसा उसी वेलफेयर फण्ड में लिया जाए। जहाँ मजदूर ने काम किया है, वहाँ मजदूरों के हित में वह पैसा खर्च किया जाए। दूसरे आपने रुल मॉकिंग पावर को एमेंड किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल की अन्दर ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। जहाँ-जहाँ भी मंत्री महादय ने बिल में अमेंडमेंट की है, वहाँ उन्होंने कुछ न कुछ प्रॉग्रेंस की है। कल के भी बिल में जो पारित हो गया उनमें कुछ बातें प्रॉग्रेसनीय हैं, लेकिन हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग हाउस से उठकर चले गए। पता नहीं उनका क्या मोटिव था।

श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी (जादवपुर): मोटिव से बाहर गए और अन्दर भी आए।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: बिल तो पारित होना था, और वह पारित हो गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल श्रमिकों के हित का विन है। जैसा कि कहा जा रहा था कि यह धनिकों की पूँजीवादी सरकार है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल पूँजीपतियों के हित में नहीं है। यह श्रमिकों के हित का बिल है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महादय, श्रम मंत्री महादय द्वारा जो बिल सदन में दिचारार्थ पेश किया गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत साधारण बिल है। जैसा कि प्रावधान किया गया है, उस मुख्य एक्ट के तहत और अधिक श्रमिक वतन भाँगी उसकी परिधि में आ सकेंगे।

दूसरे यह है कि जो अनधिकृत कटौतियाँ हो जाती हैं, चाहे वह श्रमिक के कल्याण निधि के नियम हों या रूनिशन फॉन के रूप में हों, उनकी कटौती को रोकना चाहिए। तीसरे यह है कि समय पर श्रमिक के वेतन का भुगतान हो जाना चाहिए, उसमें दिनाम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए। जो अन्य मुख्य संशोधन किया गया है, वह यह है कि जो एम्प्लॉयर इस नियम का पालन नहीं करेगा उनकी सजा देने के लिए, दंड देने के लिए और सस्ती वरती जाएगी ऐसा मैंने समझा है। इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में जहाँ तक मेरे मत का प्रश्न है, इसका कोई विरोध नहीं हो सकता है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन एक बात में आपत्ति जरूर होती है कि यह एक्ट 1936 में पास हुआ था, उस के बाद 1947 में देश आजाद हुआ और तब से अब तक 35 सालों के अन्दर यह ध्यान नहीं दिया गया कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था शीघ्र में शीघ्र की जाय। इस बीच में चाहें कांग्रेस की सरकार रही हो या जनता सरकार रही हो जो व्यवस्था आज तक चली आ रही है उस पर पहले ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

मैं इस बात को भी समझता हूँ कि 35 सालों की आजादी के बाद आज यह बिल

वहाँ लाया गया है--यह इस बात का ध्यान है कि हमारे एम्प्लायर्स या पूंजीपतियों की नीयत हमारे श्रमिकों के प्रति अच्छी नहीं है। अभी भी वे श्रमिकों की बोजेज में वे अनआथोराइज्ड डिडक्शन करते हैं, समय पर उन का बोजेज का भुगतान नहीं करते हैं या इस तरह के कार्य करते हैं जिन की वजह से वह संशोधन वहाँ लाया पड़ा है।

अब जहाँ तक अधिक श्रमिकों का उम्र परीरिध में लाने का प्रश्न है, मैं समझता हूँ ज्यादा ध्यान फेक्ट्री-लेबर, इण्डस्ट्री-यल लेबर या आथोराइज्ड लेबर की ओर दिया गया है। लेकिन जैसे गोदी मजदूर यद्यपि संगठित हैं या ऐसे श्रमिक, जैसे हमारे कुछ साथियों ने कहा है, कृषि श्रमिक, उन के बोजेज के पेमेंट के लिए क्या सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है--उन के लिये शायद इस बिल में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। 1948 में जो मिनिमम बोजेज एक्ट पास हुआ था उस में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि जो मिनिमम बोजेज फिक्स किया जाए उस के पेमेंट की व्यवस्था भी सुनिश्चित हो। उदाहरण के लिये आप एशियाड के ली-लीजिये, दिल्ली में एशियाड के लिए कस्ट-क्वा का काम चला रहा है। सनद-समय पर जहाँ चर्चा की गई है कि जो श्रमिक वहाँ पर कार्य कर रहे हैं उन के साथ उचित व्यवहार नहीं हो रहा है या उन को मजदूरी का पूरा भुगतान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। यह बात कई बार वहाँ पर बाई है और हमें सरकार की ओर से आश्वासन दिया गया कि ऐसी बात नहीं है, उन को पूरी मजदूरी दी जा रही है और उन के साथ न्याय हो रहा है। लेकिन आज भी मैंने कलवार में कहा है-- सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा तीन सदस्यों की जांच समिति बैठाई गई थी, उस ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि मजदूरों का पूरी मजदूरी भुगतान नहीं हो रहा है। जो कंट्रैक्टर्स एशियाड के काम में लगे हुए हैं वे डेढ़ रुपया प्रति मजदूर डिडक्शन करते हैं। यह अनआथोराइज्ड डिडक्शन है। मेरे दूतों का मतलब यह है कि आप ने इस विधेयक में यह व्यवस्था की है कि राज्य सरकारें नोटिफिकेशन के द्वारा पिन संस्थानों को उचित समझती हैं इस कानून की परीरिध में ला सकती हैं। मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि कोई भी श्रमिक या एंगलाइज जो काम

कर रहे हैं आटोमेटिकली इस की परीरिध में आ जाने चाहिये, नोटिफिकेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़े। जिस ने काम किया है उस का भुगतान होना ही चाहिए--इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन जो व्यवस्था आप ने इस कानून में की है कि राज्य सरकारें उस संस्थान को इस की परीरिध में लाने के लिए नोटिफिकेशन निकालें तथा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के संस्थान हैं उन को तब इस के अन्तर्गत लाया जा सकेगा केन्द्रीय सरकार सब से रंग ले ली जाएगी-- यह बात मेरी गरम में नहीं आती है। आप ने प्राइवेट के लिए तो कह दिया कि नोटिफिकेशन जारी कर सकेंगे, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार के संस्थान के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से राय क्यों ली जाय ? मैं समझता हूँ -- इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस में मैं तो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन दिखाई देता हूँ। इस लिए मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि जितने श्रमिक हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी संस्थान में हों, सभी को इस की परीरिध के अन्तर्गत लिया जाना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक अनआथोराइज्ड डिडक्शन का प्रश्न है, अभी तक यह व्यवस्था रही है कि एम्प्लायर जैसे चाहें, बगैर एम्प्लॉय के सहमति की डिडक्शन कर लिया करते थे--यह नहीं होना चाहिए। जब तक वह लिखित रूप में न दे, चाहे कल्याण निधि हो या वह यूनियन से सम्बद्ध है, तब तक किसी प्रकार की अनधिकृत कटौती नहीं की जानी चाहिए। यह व्यवस्था ठीक है और होनी चाहिए। तब उसकी राय के कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इस में जो मिनिमम की बात कही गई है, वह यह है कि पहले 500 रुपये तक जमाने की बात थी लेकिन अब यह कर दिया गया है कि का से कम 200 रुपये जमाना होगा और 1 हजार रुपये तक जमाना हो सकता है। इस में जो आफोर्डेंस के लिए यह राशि रखी गई है वह मुझे बहुत कम लगती है क्योंकि मान लीजिए कि अगर कहीं पर अनआथोराइज्ड डिडक्शन हो गया और वहाँ पर सैकड़ों मजदूर अगर हैं, तो उन के कोसेज में अनआथोराइज्ड डिडक्शन बहुत काफी होगा जबकि जमाना बहुत कम होगा। उन सबोंने उन के बोनस का भुगतान नहीं हुआ, तो हजारों रुपये का फायदा एम्प्लायर्स

[श्री बी. डी. सिंह]

को होगा जबकि उन को 200 रुपये या अधिक से अधिक 1000 रुपये तक जमाना देना होगा। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आया कि जहाँ पर बहुत ज्यादा संख्या में श्रमिक हैं, उन पर क्या तरह से यह लागू होगा, जहाँ पर हजारों मजदूर हैं, उन पर यह कैसे लागू होगा क्योंकि बहुत से क्षेत्रों में ऐसा होता है जैसे शहर गिला की बात बताई गई कि वहाँ पर ऐसी दांते हैं जाया करती हैं। इसमें कुछ रिकार्ड मन्टेन करने की बात भी है। कुछ एम्प्लॉयड इस्टीमेट हैं, ऐसे संस्था हैं, जहाँ पर दो-चार नहीं बल्कि 8-10 सालों में श्रमिक काम करने आ रहे हैं लेकिन वे अस्थायी ही हैं। वे टेम्परेरी रूप से काम करते हैं और उन के रिकार्ड का मनेटनेन्स उचित तरीके से नहीं होता। इसलिए इस पर अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि इस से श्रमिकों का बड़ा शोषण होता है।

अन्त में मैं दो बातों की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा। मिनी-मम वोजेज के प्रोमेन्ट की बातें हैं या वॉनम के प्रोमेन्ट की बातें हैं या टूड दायिन्स में गम्बन्धित और दूसरी बातें हैं जो लेबर से सम्बन्धित दूसरे मामलों हैं। जैसा कि मेरे से पूर्व बक्ताओं ने कहा है, इन सब के लिए एक काम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल होना चाहिए। मेरी भी राय यह है कि एक ऐसा काम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल को सरकार को लाना चाहिए जिस में गजदूरों से सम्बन्धित सभी प्रमुख मामलों को बाह्य वह वोजेज का मामला हो या वर्किंग कंडिशन का मामला हो। इन सारी बातों का समावेश करके हुए एक बिल मंत्री जी को लाना चाहिए। देश को बहुत आवश्यकता है। मैं आप को इस बात के लिए वधाई दूंगा, धन्यवाद दूंगा कि आप सितम्बर में एक नेशनल डिपारट्माइंट कांफ्रेंस करने जा रहे हैं और ऐसा बहुत दिनों के बाद हो रहा है। उसमें आप इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा करेंगे, एक काम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल लाने के लिए आप उसमें चर्चा करेंगे। ऐसा मेरा स्थान है कि इस सम्बन्ध में आप कुछ कार्यवाही करेंगे।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे कुछ साथियों ने नेशनल वोजेज पालिसी की बात कही। मैं भी ऐसा मानता हूँ कि

देश में एक नेशनल वोजेज पालिसी होनी चाहिए। इस जो वोजेज वर्नर्स हैं, उन को ही फायदा नहीं होगा बल्कि जो दूबारे लोग हैं उनको भी फायदा होगा क्योंकि वोजेज पालिसी से प्राइसेज पर फर्क पड़ेगा। इंगलैंड देश के हर नागरिक को इस से फायदा होगा। एक वोजेज पालिसी बननी चाहिए। इस बात के लिए मैं जनता सरकार को वधाई दूंगा। मैं इसके लिए मीरिट या डी-मीरिट में नहीं जाना चाहता, मैं भूतलिंगम कमिशन की रिपोर्ट की मीरिट या डी-मीरिट में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता सरकार ने इस बात को रियेलाइज किया था कि एक नेशनल वोजेज पालिसी होनी चाहिए और उस ने एक कमिशन म्मूकरर किया था। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को आप गानिये लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रान्तीय सरकार के प्रतिनिधि हैं, उन को बुलाइए, जो पूजीपति हैं या निन वाले हैं, उनकी प्रतिनिधि बुलाइए, लेबर के प्रतिनिधि बुलाइए, ग्राम बीठिये और फिर एक नेशनल वोजेज पालिसी बनाइये। इस का केवल लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से ही सम्बन्ध नहीं है, यह मैं मानता हूँ लेकिन आप इस में गहन कीजिये और इस के लिए मैं आप से आग्रह करता हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI N. SELVARAJU (Tiruchirappalli):
Sir, on behalf of the DMK Party, I wish to say a few words on the Payment of Wages Amendment Bill.

This session of the Lok Sabha can be called a labour welfare session, because a major Industrial Disputes Amendment Bill has been brought forward by the hon. Labour Minister and passed by this House. At the very outset I wish to say that while formulating the national wage policy during the tenure of office our Minister will prove his latent talent and his inherent concern for the welfare of workers. Even though there is a lot of scope for improvement, this Bill has already gone a few steps in that direction. The wage limit covered by this legislation has been raised to Rs. 1,600, as was done in the case of the Industrial Disputes Amendment Bill. That has to be commended.

Though most of the trade unions are pleading for a higher limit in the matter of bonus, the Minister has stuck to the figure of Rs. 1600. I hope he will agree to this demand before long.

There is an urgent need for bringing the workers in the unorganised sector under the purview of this Bill. The agricultural labour and handloom weavers are left out of the scope of this Bill, though they form a major portion of the workers in India. They must be brought within the scope of this Bill. If our present Labour Minister cannot get this done, no one can do this.

This Bill empowers the State Governments to extend the provisions to a large number of establishments. So, now there will be no need for the States to seek the concurrence of the Central Government in this matter.

The DMK trade Unions have more than 5 lakhs of workers in more than four States. In the Coimbatore textile industry the DMK unions command the majority. In most of the Central public sector undertakings like BHEL, Tiruchi, Small Arms Factory, Tiruchi, the Golden Rock Railway Workshop, Tiruchi, the Avadi Factory, Madras, the DMK Union has the majority. In fact, the DMK union in those

units has been recognised as the All India Union. So far as the other unions are concerned, they are functioning only to collect funds. A few examples are the unions in Hindustan Photo Films, Cordite Factory, Coonor, Kolar Gold Fields, Simco Meter, Tiruchi. They simply collect subscriptions. They do not try to solve the problems faced by the workers in those factories. In some cases, they also have collusion with the managements in those units and thus work against the interests of labour.

I would request the Labour Minister to give recognition to the DMK Trade Union as the All India Trade union... (*Interruption*). Our union has a membership of more than 5 lakh workers.

He was able to get the unanimous agreement of the employers to the national minimum wage in the Employers' Committee. This need-based minimum wage has to be approved by the National Tripartite Committee in September.

With these words, I support the Bill.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 11th August, 1982/Sravana 20, 1904 (Sara).
